

Logical Reasoning

↳ Arrangements

Directions for questions 20 to 24: Read the following information carefully and answer the questions.

- I. Five gentlemen Mr Ajay, Mr Bijay, Mr Vinay, Mr Sanjay and Mr Akshay are practising five different professions – Engineering, ~~Medical~~, ~~Law~~, Chartered Accountancy and Architecture. Each one can play only one of the five different instruments (Tabla, ~~Violin~~, ~~Sarod~~, ~~Sitar~~ and ~~Flute~~).
 - II. Mr Ajay is a doctor and can play Sarod.
 - III. The sitarist is not an Engineer.
 - IV. Mr Vinay and Mr Bijay are not Architects and they cannot play Tabla.
 - V. Mr Bijay can play Violin. ✓
 - VI. Mr Akshay is a Lawyer and can play Flute.
20. Which instrument does Mr Vinay play?
 (a) Sarod (b) Sitar
 (c) Violin (d) Flute
21. What is the profession of Mr Bijay?
 (a) Engineer
 (b) Doctor
 (c) Lawyer
 (d) Chartered accountant

Name	Profession	Instrument
A	Doc ✓	Sarod
<u>B</u>	Engineer	Violin
<u>V</u>	CA/Engineer	<u>Sitarist</u>
<u>S</u>	Architect ✓	Tabla Sarod
Ak	Lawyer ✓	Flute

22. Who is an Architect?
 (a) Mr Ajay (b) Mr Akshay
 (c) Mr Bijay (d) Mr Sanjay
23. What is the profession of Mr Vinay?
 (a) Doctor

2.5

6.4

Little Richards, Fats Domino, Ray Charles, and Big Joe Turner were among the first people to come up with true rock-and-roll, a combination of various elements from country, western, gospel, rhythm and blues and jazz. The influences of blues man Muddy Waters, gospel performer Ruth Brown, jazz musician Louis Jordan, on rock-and-roll, are still felt today. For example, the songs of early country legend Hank Williams affected musicians ranging from early rock star Buddy Holly to 1990s rocker Bruce Springsteen. In the segregated 1950s, African-American musical forms were not considered appropriate for White audiences. Much of the US population had not been exposed to them. All that changed, when in 1953, Cleveland based disc jockey Alan Freed began to play rhythm and blues to a largely non-African-American audience. Freed was successful and a lot of records were sold. The music spread, and the term that Freed had adopted for the music — rock-and-roll, began to spread as well.

Teenagers and the money they were willing to spend on records provided an impetus for rock-and-roll. On their way to becoming rock stars, many performers copied songs from the original artists. For instance, Pat Boone scored a hit with a toned-down version of Little Richards' song, 'Tutti Frutti', prompting Little Richard to comment, "He goes and outsells me with my song that I wrote." In 1955-56, Chuck Berry, Bill Haley and the Comets, and particularly Elvis Presley became famous for their version of traditional rhythm and blues. Elvis Presley's first television appearance in January 1956 marked rock-and-roll's ascendancy into the world of pop music.

1. What is the main topic of this passage?
 (a) American Popular Music
 (b) The Careers of Successful Rock Musicians
 (c) The Musical Elements that Distinguish Pop from Classical Music
 (d) The Origins of the Music that Came to be Called Rock-and-Roll
2. Who is NOT mentioned as an African-American performer who was amongst the first to come out with rock-and-roll?
 (a) Fats Domino (b) Little Richards
 (c) Elvis Presley (d) Ray Charles
3. According to the passage, true rock-and-roll is characterized by a combination of which of the following?
 (a) The music of Bruce Springsteen and Hank Williams

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- (b) Musical influences from Europe and Asia
- (c) Forms of music heard on most radio stations in the early 1950s
- (d) Country, western, gospel, rhythm and blues and jazz
4. In the 1950s rock-and-roll
 (a) was invented.
 (b) was not considered appropriate for White audiences.
 (c) sold few records.
 (d) was the property of Buddy Holly.
5. Many performers copied songs from
 (a) classical music (b) Pat Boone
 (c) original artists (d) 'Tutti Frutti'
6. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the passage as being a factor in the commercial success of early rock-and-roll?
 (a) The purchasing power of early rock enthusiasts.
 (b) The charismatic personality of disc jockey Alan Freed.
 (c) The exposure of a non African-American audience to African-American musical forms.
 (d) Rock's popularity with teenage audiences.

Passage-3

Primitive mammals called monotremes are the only living representatives of the subclass Prototheria. This makes them the most likely living representatives of the creatures that were part of the evolutionary transition from reptiles to mammals. They share some qualities with reptiles and birds, but are nevertheless true mammals. Like birds and reptiles, monotremes lay eggs rather than give birth. But like other mammals, they have hair, large brains and mammary glands that produce milk to nourish their offspring. Their primitive organization and close relation to reptiles is manifested in their uncomplicated brain structure, egg-laying habits and cloaca. (A cloaca is found in amphibians, reptiles, birds, certain fish and monotremes, but not in placental mammals or most bony fishes. The animal's intestinal, urinary and genital tracts open into this common cavity, which also functions as an outlet.)

Another feature that indicates they may be related to reptiles is their egg-laying behaviour. Monotremes lay shelled eggs, which are predominantly yolk, like those of reptiles and birds. The young are born in a relatively early stage of development and remain dependent

Reading Comprehension

upon the parents. The females have no teats; the milk that they secrete from their mammary glands passes directly through their skin.

There are only three types of monotremes in existence: the duck-billed platypus, and two species of spiny echidna or anteater. The platypus has webbed feet, a flat tail, and a 'bill' like a duck's. The short and the long-nosed echidnas have spines and tube-like noses. The female echidna lays one egg at a time into a pouch that she develops in her abdomen. Her young will hatch in it and develop for several months.

1. The passage focuses on which of the following aspects of monotremes?
 (a) The food they eat and their behaviour in the wild.
 (b) The times of day when they are most active.
 (c) Their relationship to both reptiles and mammals.
 (d) Their mating behaviour and reproductive organs.
2. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a quality that monotremes share with other mammals?
 (a) Hair on the body
 (b) Development of mammary glands
 (c) Egg-laying
 (d) A large brain
3. The passage states that monotremes are
 (a) extinct
 (b) reptiles and birds
 (c) egg-laying mammals that are related to reptiles and birds
 (d) highly intelligent
4. Monotreme babies are born
 (a) in the early stages of development and must rely on their mothers.
 (b) fully developed and quickly become independent.
 (c) live like the babies of other mammals.
 (d) without mammary glands.
5. The duck-billed platypus is
 (a) the tube-like nose of a monotreme.
 (b) a subspecies of anteater
 (c) a portion of the monotreme reproductive system.
 (d) one of the few surviving species of monotremes.

6.5

6. According to the passage, where do young echidnas live right after they are hatched?
 (a) In a pouch on their mother's abdomen
 (b) In their mother's cloaca
 (c) In amphibians, birds, reptiles, and certain fish
 (d) In an egg that has a shell and that is predominantly yolk

Passage-4

Asteroids are rocky, metallic objects that orbit around the sun, but are too small to be considered planets. The largest known asteroid, Ceres, has a diameter of about 1,000 kilometres. The smallest asteroids are the size of pebbles. Millions are the size of boulders. Most are irregularly shaped — only a few are large enough for gravity to have made them into spheres. About 250 asteroids in the solar system are 100 kilometres in diameter, and at least 16 have a diameter of 240 kilometres or greater. Their orbits lie in a range that stretches from earth's orbit to beyond Saturn's orbit. Tens of thousands of asteroids exist in a belt between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter. An asteroid that hits earth's atmosphere is called a meteor or shooting star, because it burns and gives off a bright flash of light. Whatever does not completely burn falls to earth as a meteorite. Between 1,000 and 10,000 tonnes of this material fall to earth daily. Much is in the form of small grains of dust, but about 1,000 metallic or rocky bits fall to earth each year.

There has been much speculation about large meteors hitting the earth. A large asteroid or comet is thought to have landed in Mexico about 65 million years ago. The impact may have led to the extinction of many species, including the dinosaurs, by throwing dust into the atmosphere, blocking the sunlight, and causing a climate change. The period of time between such a large meteor impacts is probably in the millions of years, but smaller meteors such as the one that caused the Metro's Crater in Arizona (about 1.2 kilometres in diameter), may hit the earth every 50,000 to 100,000 years. There's no historical record of a person being killed by a meteorite. The only reported injury occurred on November 30, 1954, when an Alabama woman was bruised by an eight-pound meteorite that fell through the roof of her house.

1. The millions of asteroids are
 (a) the size of boulders
 (b) symmetrical
 (c) about 1,000 kilometres in diameter
 (d) regular in shape

Exercise

Directions for questions 1 to 5: Read the following information carefully and answer the questions.

P, Q, R, S and T are students coming from ~~Delhi~~, Lucknow, Chandigarh, ~~Meerut~~ and Kanpur. They have topped in different subjects, i.e. Mathematics, English, Hindi, ~~Science~~ and ~~Geography~~.

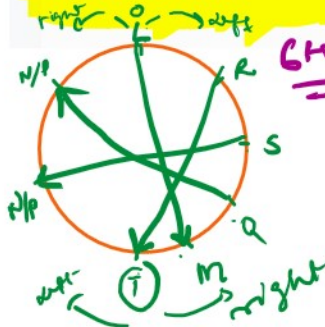
- I. The student who has topped in Hindi is not from Delhi.
- II. The student from Kanpur has topped in mathematics.
- III. Q comes from Meerut and S from Delhi.
- IV. The student from Chandigarh has not topped in science.
- V. P topped in science and T in geography.

1. Which of the students has topped in Hindi?
(a) P (b) Q
(c) R (d) None of these
2. From which city does the topper of English come from?
(a) Delhi (b) Lucknow
(c) Chandigarh (d) None of these
3. In which subject has the student from Chandigarh topped in?
(a) Mathematics (b) Hindi
(c) Geography (d) None of these
4. From which city does the topper of Science come from?
(a) Lucknow (b) Meerut
(c) Kanpur (d) None of these
5. From which city does R come from?
(a) Lucknow (b) Chandigarh
(c) Delhi (d) None of these

Directions for questions 6 to 10: Read the given information carefully and answer the questions.

Eight persons L, M, N, P, Q, R, S and T are sitting equidistance on a round table conference facing the centre.

- I. R sits between L and S.
- II. S, who is the neighbour of Q, sits three places to the right of T.
- III. Q sits two places to the right of T.
- IV. M sits three places to the left of R.



6. Who sits diagonally opposite to M?
(a) P (b) L
(c) Q (d) None of these
7. Between which two persons does S sit?
(a) L and Q (b) M and Q
(c) R and Q (d) None of these
8. Who sits diagonally opposite to S?
(a) N (b) P
(c) T (d) Either N or P
9. Which one of the following is Q's neighbour?
(a) S (b) R
(c) L (d) T
10. Who sits immediately to the left of L?
(a) R (b) L
(c) Q (d) None of these

Directions for questions 11 to 15: Read the given information carefully and answer the questions.

P, Q, R, S, T and U play basketball, cricket, football, hockey, wrestling and tennis.

- I. U, who is heavier than Q and is lighter than T, plays tennis.
- II. The heaviest among them wrestles.
- III. P, who is between Q and R in decreasing order of weight, plays cricket.
- IV. Q and R are into neither wrestling nor hockey.
- V. The lightest among them plays hockey.
- VI. R is heavier than at least 1 person.
11. Who among the following is the heaviest?
(a) Q (b) R
(c) T (d) None of these
12. Which sport does U play?
(a) Wrestling (b) Basketball
(c) Cricket (d) Tennis
13. Who among the following plays hockey?
(a) Q (b) S
(c) T (d) None of these
14. Which sport does Q play?
(a) Football
(b) Basketball
(c) Either football or basketball
(d) None of these

1 to 5

P	Lucknow	Science
Q	Meerut	Hindi
R	Kanpur	Maths
S	Delhi	English
T	Chandigarh	Geography

