

# LIC AAO & SBI PO Exam 2019

60 Imp. Coding-Decoding &  
Inequalities Ques



1. **Direction:** Study the information carefully and answer the questions.  
**In a certain code language,**  
 'Prepare for worst condition' is coded as 'L5U L7D ZVV9K RRL11X'.  
 'Make a difficult solution' is coded as 'RRF11W RLLF10H Z2 ZV6N'.  
 'Your wishes help me' is coded as 'VR8D LF6B V6S V4N'.  
 'Cantankerous between two nation' is coded as 'ZRL8M VVV9Y L5G ZZVLF14X'.  
 The code for the word 'Precocious' is  
 A. VRLEF11K            B. VRLLF11K  
 C. VRLLF12K            D. VRLEF12K  
 E. None of these
2. **Direction:** Study the information carefully and answer the questions.  
**In a certain code language,**  
 'Prepare for worst condition' is coded as 'L5U L7D ZVV9K RRL11X'.  
 'Make a difficult solution' is coded as 'RRF11W RLLF10H Z2 ZV6N'.  
 'Your wishes help me' is coded as 'VR8D LF6B V6S V4N'.  
 'Cantankerous between two nation' is coded as 'ZRL8M VVV9Y L5G ZZVLF14X'.  
 The code 'ZVRF10F' denotes which of the following word?  
 A. Upmost                B. Utmost  
 C. Ultraviolet            D. Ultimate  
 E. None of these
3. Which of the following is the code for 'Nations Grand alliance'?  
 A. 'ZRL10M Z6T ZZVR9Z'  
 B. 'ZZVR10Z ZRL9M Z7T'  
 C. 'ZL10M Z6T ZZVR9Z'  
 D. 'ZZUR10Z ZRL10M Z7U'  
 E. None of these
4. The code for the word 'Ultraviolet'?  
 A. ZVLKF13G            B. ZVLKF12F  
 C. ZVVKF13F            D. ZVRLF13F  
 E. None of these
5. Which of the following is the code for 'Secure Transfer'?  
 A. VVF8H ZV10G        B. VVF7H ZV9G  
 C. UVF8H YV10G        D. UVF7H YV9G  
 E. None of these

- Direction (6-10):** Study the information given below and answer the questions based on it.  
**In a certain code language,**
- 'Rohan refused drink milk' is coded as - '#4L #5L #5O #7E'
  - 'Everyone should eat apple' is coded as - '@3U @8F #6E @5F'
  - 'Cycling good for health' is coded as - '#6I #4E #7H #3S'
6. What will be the code for "Compulsory"?  
 A. @10Y                    B. #9C  
 C. #10Y                    D. #10Z  
 E. None of these
  7. What must be the code for "Arrow"?  
 A. #5O                      B. @5X  
 C. #5W                      D. #6X  
 E. None of these
  8. Which of the following can be coded as "#6X"?  
 A. Narrow                    B. Sorrow  
 C. Seminar                    D. None of these  
 E. Both A and B
  9. If all the vowels of the word "University" are removed, then what would be the code for the resulting word?  
 A. #6Z                        B. #5Z  
 C. @6Z                        D. #5Y  
 E. None of these
  10. What is the code of "aboard" in above-coded information?  
 A. #7D                        B. #6D  
 C. None of these            D. @6E  
 E. @5E
  11. What will be the code for "Compulsory"?  
 A. @10Y                      B. #9C  
 C. #10Y                      D. #10Z  
 E. None of these
  12. What must be the code for "Arrow"?  
 A. #5O                        B. @5X  
 C. #5W                        D. #6X  
 E. None of these
  13. Which of the following can be coded as "#6X"?  
 A. Narrow                    B. Sorrow  
 C. Seminar                    D. None of these  
 E. Both A and B

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**Attempt Now**

14. If all the vowels of the word "University" are removed, then what would be the code for the resulting word?  
 A. #6Z                      B. #5Z  
 C. @6Z                      D. #5Y  
 E. None of these
15. What is the code of "aboard" in above-coded information?  
 A. #7D                      B. #6D  
 C. None of these      D. @6E  
 E. @5E
- Direction (16-20):** Study the information given below and answer the questions based on it.  
 In a certain code language,  
 'hold back right decision' is written as 'S4S I3C E4M C3J'  
 'waves lovely beautiful time' is written as 'M4X U2D X3R C4K'  
 'sum farm let gliding' is written as 'M2S H5F G3L T2L'  
 'champ preach zoo kiwi' is written as 'L2H D4O A1N Q4G'
16. Which of the following code is for 'glamour'?  
 A. H3S                      B. H4S  
 C. F4Q                      D. H4Q  
 E. H3Q
17. Which of the following code is for 'Susurrus'?  
 A. T3R                      B. T4R  
 C. R3T                      D. T5R  
 E. R5T
18. In the given code language, what does the code 'P5S' stand for?  
 A. Opulenut              B. Opulent  
 C. Opulentt              D. Opuleet  
 E. Opulenntt
19. Which of the following code is for 'later stage dawn'?  
 A. T2D M2Q E1M      B. M3Q T1D E2M  
 C. M3Q T3D E3M      D. T3D M4Q E3M  
 E. E3M T2D M3Q
20. Which of the following code is for 'Panacea'?  
 A. Q4Z                      B. Q2Z  
 C. Q3Z                      D. O3Z  
 E. Q1Z

**Direction (21-25):** Read the following information carefully & answer the question given below:

In a certain code,  
 'India democratic nation' is coded as 'D5 D1 E9'  
 'New movie watchable' is coded as 'E12 E5 E9'  
 'Cricket play Hockey win' is coded as 'E9 D15 D12 E5'  
 'Loan amount very small' is coded as 'D5 D15 D13 E12'  
 'America will great democracy' is coded as 'E1 E3 E3 D9'

21. What is the code for **New Amount** ?  
 A. E5, D13              B. E9, D15  
 C. E12, D5              D. E12, E12  
 E. None of these
22. What is the code for **Cricket, Football and Hockey**?  
 A. D12, E5, D15, E5  
 B. E14, D15, D15, E5  
 C. E1, D13, D5, E5  
 D. D14, E15, E15, E5  
 E. Can't be determined
23. What is the code for **Modi loves our nation**?  
 A. E1, E15, D21, D15  
 B. D12, D15, D2, E12  
 C. D1, E5, E21, D15  
 D. E1, D5, E21, D15  
 E. Can't be determined
24. What is represented by **D9, E14, D15**?  
 A. Commentary environment tiresome  
 B. Solemn indemnity contract  
 C. Ludicrous perceptible modicum  
 D. (A) and (B)  
 E. (B) and (C)
25. Which of the following is the **incorrect match**?  
 A. Earth Motion----- D15, E5  
 B. Moon and Sun----- E14, E19, D15  
 C. Natural climate----- E1, E20  
 D. Both (A) and (B)  
 E. All are wrong.
- Directions (26-30):** Study the following information carefully and answer the questions.



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**In a certain code language**

'fix rate pure amount' is written as '#E4 \$E4 %X3 @T6'

'purchase account form round' is written as '@T7 %M4 \$E8 #D5'

'relate around fire permanent' is written as '%E4 @D6 #E6 \$T9'

'ask right found person' is written as '#T5 \$N6 %D5 @K3'

26. Which of the following code for 'another'?
- %A7
  - \$R5
  - @R7
  - Can't be determined
  - None of these
27. Which of the following code for 'rate'?
- \$E4
  - #E4
  - %X3
  - @T6
  - None of these
28. In the given code language, what does the code '%M4' stand for?
- form
  - account
  - purchase
  - round
  - None of these
29. In the given code language, what does the code '%D5' stand for?
- found
  - right
  - ask
  - person
  - None of these
30. Which of the following code is for 'relate'?
- @D6
  - %E4
  - \$T9
  - #E6
  - None of these

**Direction (31-35):** In the following question, some statements are followed by two conclusions (I and II). Assuming the given statements to be true, find which of the two conclusions follow(s) the given statements and choose appropriate answer choice.

31. **Statements:**  $T < P \leq U$ ;  $L > U \leq K$ ;  $P \geq R$
- Conclusions:**
- $K \geq R$
  - $L > R$
- Only conclusion I is true
  - Only conclusion II is true

- Either conclusion I or II is true
  - Neither conclusion I nor II is true
  - Both conclusions I and II are true
32. **Statements:**  $H = I \leq R$ ;  $M \geq R < S$
- Conclusions:**
- $M = I$
  - $M > I$
- Only conclusion I is true
  - Only conclusion II is true
  - Either conclusion I or II is true
  - Neither conclusion I nor II is true
  - Both conclusions I and II are true
33. **Statements:**  $D > H \geq N$ ;  $S > I \leq H$
- Conclusions:**
- $N \leq S$
  - $N < D$
- Only conclusion I is true
  - Only conclusion II is true
  - Either conclusion I or II is true
  - Neither conclusion I nor II is true
  - Both conclusions I and II are true
34. **Statements:**  $P \leq O < I$ ;  $P > Y > W$
- Conclusions:**
- $Y \leq I$
  - $O > W$
- Only conclusion I is true
  - Only conclusion II is true
  - Either conclusion I or II is true
  - Neither conclusion I nor II is true
  - Both conclusions I and II are true
35. **Statements:**  $A \geq B > C \geq F$ ;  $Z < C \leq D < E$
- Conclusions:**
- $A > Z$
  - $F > E$
- Only conclusion I is true
  - Only conclusion II is true
  - Either conclusion I or II is true
  - Neither conclusion I nor II is true
  - Both conclusions I and II are true
- Directions (36-40):** In these questions #, □, \$ and % is used with different meaning as follows:
- 'A @ B' means 'A is smaller than B'.
- 'A # B' means 'A is either smaller than or equal to B'.
- 'A □ B' means 'A is equal to B'.
- 'A \$ B' means 'A is greater than B'.
- 'A % Q' means 'A is either greater than or equal to B'.

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**Attempt Now**

In each of the following questions assuming the given statements to be true, find which of the two conclusions I and II given below them is/are definitely true?

36. **Statements:**  $Q \geq H, H @ L, L @ F$   
**Conclusions:**  
 I.  $Q @ F$   
 II.  $H @ F$   
 A. Only conclusion I is true  
 B. Only conclusion II is true  
 C. Either conclusion I or conclusion II is true  
 D. Neither conclusion I nor II is true  
 E. Both conclusions I and II are true
37. **Statements:**  $D \$ E, E \% I, I \% K$   
**Conclusions:**  
 I.  $D \% I$   
 II.  $E \% K$   
 A. Only conclusion I is true  
 B. Only conclusion II is true  
 C. Either conclusion I or conclusion II is true  
 D. Neither conclusion I nor II is true  
 E. Both conclusions I and II are true
38. **Statements:**  $V @ W, W \# U, U @ R$   
**Conclusions:**  
 I.  $V @ R$   
 II.  $W @ R$   
 A. Only conclusion I is true  
 B. Only conclusion II is true  
 C. Either conclusion I or conclusion II is true  
 D. Neither conclusion I nor II is true  
 E. Both conclusions I and II are true
39. **Statements:**  $F @ J, J \# T, T \% R$   
**Conclusions:**  
 I.  $F \$ R$   
 II.  $F \geq R$   
 A. Only conclusion I is true  
 B. Only conclusion II is true  
 C. Either conclusion I or conclusion II is true  
 D. Neither conclusion I nor II is true  
 E. Both conclusions I and II are true

40. **Statements:**  $M \$ K, K \geq H, H \% L$   
**Conclusions:**  
 I.  $M \$ L$   
 II.  $M @ H$   
 A. Only conclusion I is true  
 B. Only conclusion II is true  
 C. Either conclusion I or conclusion II is true  
 D. Neither conclusion I nor II is true  
 E. Both conclusions I and II are true
41. **Directions:** In the following questions, the symbols  $\delta, \#, \%, @$  and  $*$  are used with the following meaning as illustrated below :  
 'P # Q' means 'P is neither greater nor smaller than Q'.  
 'P  $\delta$  Q' means 'P is not smaller than Q'.  
 'P @ Q' means 'P is neither smaller than nor equal to Q'.  
 'P \* Q' means 'P is not greater than Q'.  
 'P % Q' means 'P is neither greater than nor equal to Q'.  
 Now in each of the following questions assuming the given statements to be true, find which of the three conclusions I, II and III given below them is/are definitely true and give your answer accordingly.  
 Statements  $D \% F, F @ H, H * N$   
 Conclusions  
 I.  $N @ F$   
 II.  $D \% N$   
 III.  $H \% D$   
 A. None is true  
 B. Only I is true  
 C. Only II is true  
 D. Only III is true  
 E. Only I and II are true
42. **Directions:** In the following questions, the symbols  $\delta, \#, \%, @$  and  $*$  are used with the following meaning as illustrated below :  
 'P # Q' means 'P is neither greater nor smaller than Q'.  
 'P  $\delta$  Q' means 'P is not smaller than Q'.  
 'P @ Q' means 'P is neither smaller than nor equal to Q'.

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'P \* Q' means 'P is not greater than Q'.  
'P % Q' means 'P is neither greater than nor equal to Q'.

Now in each of the following questions assuming the given statements to be true, find which of the three conclusions I, II and III given below them is/are definitely true and give your answer accordingly.

42. Statements  $B \delta D, D \% T, T * M$   
Conclusions  
I.  $B @ T$   
II.  $M @ D$   
III.  $B @ M$   
A. Only I is true  
B. Only II is true  
C. Only III is true  
D. Only II and III are true  
E. None of these
43. **Directions:** In the following questions, the symbols  $\delta, \#, \%, @$  and  $*$  are used with the following meaning as illustrated below :  
'P # Q' means 'P is neither greater nor smaller than Q'.  
'P  $\delta$  Q' means 'P is not smaller than Q'.  
'P @ Q' means 'P is neither smaller than nor equal to Q'.  
'P \* Q' means 'P is not greater than Q'.  
'P % Q' means 'P is neither greater than nor equal to Q'.  
Now in each of the following questions assuming the given statements to be true, find which of the three conclusions I, II and III given below them is/are definitely true and give your answer accordingly. ###DONE###  
Statements  $K \# W, M @ W, R \delta M$   
Conclusions  
I.  $K \% M$   
II.  $W \% R$   
III.  $R @ K$   
A. Only I and II are true  
B. Only I and III are true  
C. Only II and III are true  
D. All, I, II and III are true  
E. None of the above

44. **Directions:** In the following questions, the symbols  $\delta, \#, \%, @$  and  $*$  are used with the following meaning as illustrated below :

'P # Q' means 'P is neither greater nor smaller than Q'.

'P  $\delta$  Q' means 'P is not smaller than Q'.

'P @ Q' means 'P is neither smaller than nor equal to Q'.

'P \* Q' means 'P is not greater than Q'.

'P % Q' means 'P is neither greater than nor equal to Q'.

Now in each of the following questions assuming the given statements to be true, find which of the three conclusions I, II and III given below them is/are definitely true and give your answer accordingly. ###DONE###

Statements  $M @ K, K \delta T, T \# J$

Conclusions

I.  $J \# K$

II.  $M @ J$

III.  $J \% K$

A. Only I is true

B. Only II is true

C. Only III is true

D. Only either I or III is true

E. Only either I or III and II are true

45. **Directions:** In the following questions, the symbols  $\delta, \#, \%, @$  and  $*$  are used with the following meaning as illustrated below :

'P # Q' means 'P is neither greater nor smaller than Q'.

'P  $\delta$  Q' means 'P is not smaller than Q'.

'P @ Q' means 'P is neither smaller than nor equal to Q'.

'P \* Q' means 'P is not greater than Q'.

'P % Q' means 'P is neither greater than nor equal to Q'.

Now in each of the following questions assuming the given statements to be true, find which of the three conclusions I, II and III given below them is/are definitely true and give your answer accordingly.

Statements  $R * N, N \% B, B \# T$

Conclusions

I.  $B @ R$

II.  $T @ N$

III.  $R \% T$

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- A. Only I and II are true
- B. Only I and III are true
- C. Only II and III are true
- D. All I, II and III are true
- E. None of the above

**Direction (46-50):** In the following questions, the symbols  $>$ ,  $<$ ,  $=$ ,  $\geq$  and  $\leq$  are used with the following meanings:  $A > B$  means A is neither greater than nor smaller than B.

$A < B$  means A is not smaller than B.

$A \geq B$  means A is not greater than B.

$A \leq B$  means A is neither smaller than nor equal to B.

$A = B$  means A is neither greater than nor equal to B.

Now in each of the following questions, assuming the given statements to be true, find which of the two conclusions I and II given below them is/ are definitely true.

[Note: In each question, coded symbols have been used.]

46. **Statements:**

$P = E, Q \leq P, V < Q$

**Conclusions:**

I.  $Q \leq P$

II.  $E \leq P$

- A. Only conclusion I is true.
- B. Only conclusion II is true.
- C. Either conclusion I or II is true.
- D. Neither conclusion I nor II is true.
- E. Both conclusions I and II are true.

47. **Statements:**

$A = B, B \geq C, C < D$

**Conclusions:**

I.  $A > C$

II.  $A = C$

- A. Only conclusion I is true.
- B. Only conclusion II is true.
- C. Either conclusion I or II is true.
- D. Neither conclusion I nor II is true.
- E. Both conclusions I and II are true.

48. **Statements:**

$M \leq A, V > M, S \geq V$

**Conclusions:**

I.  $A \leq S$

II.  $S \leq A$

- A. Only conclusion I is true.
- B. Only conclusion II is true.

- C. Either conclusion I or II is true.
- D. Neither conclusion I nor II is true.
- E. Both conclusions I and II are true.

49. **Statements:**

$P \leq Q, Q \geq R, R = S$

**Conclusions:**

I.  $Q = P$

II.  $Q \geq P$

- A. Only conclusion I is true.
- B. Only conclusion II is true.
- C. Either conclusion I or II is true.
- D. Neither conclusion I nor II is true.
- E. Both conclusions I and II are true.

50. **Statements:**

$O \leq T, P < O, T > Y$

**Conclusions:**

I.  $P \leq T$

II.  $Y = P$

- A. Only conclusion I is true.
- B. Only conclusion II is true.
- C. Either conclusion I or II is true.
- D. Neither conclusion I nor II is true.
- E. Both conclusions I and II are true.

51. **Directions:** In these questions a relationship between different elements is shown in the statements. The statements are followed by two conclusions. Give answer

**Statements:**  $A > E = C > D, F \leq L \geq K < N, D \geq J = N \leq P$

**Conclusions:**

I.  $A > L$

II.  $C > K$

- A. Only I follows
- B. Only II follows
- C. Either I or II follows
- D. Neither I nor II follow
- E. Both I and II follow

52. **Directions:** In these questions a relationship between different elements is shown in the statements. The statements are followed by two conclusions. Give answer

**Statements:**  $P \geq L < G \geq H, D \geq Y \leq B \geq N, T \leq Y = G > R$

**Conclusions:**

I.  $L < D$

II.  $L = D$



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- A. Only I follows  
 B. Only II follows  
 C. Either I or II follows  
 D. Neither I nor II follow  
 E. Both I and II follow
53. **Directions:** In these questions a relationship between different elements is shown in the statements. The statements are followed by two conclusions. Give answer  
**Statements:**  $Q < W \geq K > E, A \geq J > D \geq F, J < K > L \geq M$   
**Conclusions:**  
 I.  $W > F$   
 II.  $J < W$   
 A. Only I follows  
 B. Only II follows  
 C. Either I or II follows  
 D. Neither I nor II follow  
 E. Both I and II follow
54. **Direction:** In the following question, some statements are followed by some conclusions. Assuming the given statements to be true, find which of the two conclusions follow(s) the given statements and choose appropriate answer choice.
54. **Statements:**  
 $M \leq N > O > P, A > B > F \geq G \leq N, B \geq D > K \geq P$   
**Conclusions:**  
 I.  $O < B$   
 II.  $B \leq O$   
 A. Only I follows  
 B. Only II follows  
 C. Either I or II follows  
 D. Neither I nor II follow  
 E. Both I and II follow
55. **Statements:**  
 $U \leq V \geq W > X, A \leq M > C \leq D, M \leq N < X \geq K, P < C \geq R$   
**Conclusions:**  
 I.  $V > R$   
 II.  $R \geq V$   
 A. Only I follows  
 B. Only II follows  
 C. Either I or II follows  
 D. Neither I nor II follow  
 E. Both I and II follow

56. **Direction:** In the following question, some statements are followed by some conclusions. Assuming the given statements to be true, find which of the two conclusions follow the given statements and choose appropriate answer choice.  
**Statements :**  $A \leq B > C, D \geq B < E$   
**Conclusions :**  
**I.**  $D \geq A$   
**II.**  $E > C$   
 A. If only conclusion I is true.  
 B. If only conclusion II is true.  
 C. If either conclusion I or II is true.  
 D. If neither conclusion I nor II is true.  
 E. If both conclusion I and II are true.  
**Direction (57-61):** Study the following information carefully to answer the given questions.  
 'M%N' means 'M is neither smaller nor equal to N'  
 'M&N' means 'M is neither greater nor equal to N'  
 'M\$N' means 'M is not smaller than N'  
 'M\*N' means 'M is neither smaller nor greater than N'  
 'M@N' means 'M is not greater than N'  
 Now in each of the following questions, assuming the given statements to be true, find which of the two conclusions given below them is/are true.
57. **Statement:**  $M*K, T@G, N\&M, M\$S$   
**Conclusion:**  
 I.  $K\$S$   
 II.  $N\&K$   
 A. Only conclusion I is true.  
 B. Only conclusion II is true.  
 C. Either conclusion I or II is true.  
 D. Neither conclusion I nor II is true.  
 E. Both conclusion I and II are true.
58. **Statement:**  $K\&R, A\&K, N*L, N\$Y$   
**Conclusion:**  
 I.  $A\&R$   
 II.  $A\&L$   
 A. Only conclusion I is true.  
 B. Only conclusion II is true.  
 C. Either conclusion I or II is true.  
 D. Neither conclusion I nor II is true.  
 E. Both conclusion I and II are true.



59. **Statement:** A\$B, B&K, B@N, N@G  
**Conclusion:**  
 I. A@N  
 II. B@G  
 A. Only conclusion I is true.  
 B. Only conclusion II is true.  
 C. Either conclusion I or II is true.  
 D. Neither conclusion I nor II is true.  
 E. Both conclusion I and II are true.
60. **Statement:** N\$G, N&R, T&K, K\$B  
**Conclusion:**  
 I. R&T  
 II. G\$T

- A. Only conclusion I is true.  
 B. Only conclusion II is true.  
 C. Either conclusion I or II is true.  
 D. Neither conclusion I nor II is true.  
 E. Both conclusion I and II are true.
61. **Statement:** L&T, T@N, K\*B, N&A  
**Conclusion:**  
 I. A\*B  
 II. N&B  
 A. Only conclusion I is true.  
 B. Only conclusion II is true.  
 C. Either conclusion I or II is true.  
 D. Neither conclusion I nor II is true.  
 E. Both conclusion I and II are true.

### ANSWERS

1. Ans. C.  
**Explanation:**  
**'Precocious'** – VRLLF12K  
 Letter before number – Opposite of all vowels in ascending order (VRLLF)  
 Number – Total number of letter +2 = 12  
 Letter after number – Opposite of first letter of word (K)
2. Ans. D.  
**Explanation:**  
**"Ultimate"** – ZVRF10F  
 Letter before number – Opposite of all vowels in ascending order (ZVRF)  
 Number – Total number of letter +2 = 10  
 Letter after number – Opposite of first letter of word (F)
3. Ans. B.  
**Explanation:**  
**'ZZVR10Z ZRL9M Z7T'**  
**ZZVR10Z = alliance**  
 Letter before number – Opposite of all vowels in ascending order (ZZVR)  
 Number – Total number of letter +2 = 10  
 Letter after number – Opposite of first letter of word (Z)  
**ZRL9M = Nations**  
 Letter before number – Opposite of all vowels in ascending order (ZRL)  
 Number – Total number of letter +2 = 9  
 Letter after number – Opposite of first letter of word (N)  
**Z7T = Grand**  
 Letter before number – Opposite of all

- vowels in ascending order (Z)  
 Number – Total number of letter +2 = 7  
 Letter after number – Opposite of first letter of word (T)
4. Ans. D.  
**Explanation:**  
**'Ultraviolet'** = ZVRLF13F  
 Letter before number – Opposite of all vowels in ascending order (ZVRLF)  
 Number – Total number of letter +2 = 13  
 Letter after number – Opposite of first letter of word (F)
5. Ans. A.  
**Explanation:**  
**'Secure Transfer'** - VVF8H ZV10G  
**'Secure'** = VVF8H  
 Letter before number – Opposite of all vowels in ascending order (VVF)  
 Number – Total number of letter +2 = 8  
 Letter after number – Opposite of first letter of word (H)  
**'Transfer'** = ZV10G  
 Letter before number – Opposite of all vowels in ascending order (ZV)  
 Number – Total number of letter +2 = 10  
 Letter after number – Opposite of first letter of word (G)
6. Ans. D.  
 The first part of code is # if the word starts with a consonant and @ if word starts with a vowel.  
 The second part is same as number of letters in the word.



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The third part is the letter next to the last alphabet of the word. Using this, the questions can be solved easily.

7. Ans. B.

The first part of code is # if the word starts with a consonant and @ if word starts with a vowel.

The second part is same as number of letters in the word.

The third part is the letter next to the last alphabet of the word. Using this, the questions can be solved easily.

8. Ans. E.

The first part of code is # if the word starts with a consonant and @ if word starts with a vowel.

The second part is same as number of letters in the word.

The third part is the letter next to the last alphabet of the word. Using this, the questions can be solved easily.

9. Ans. A.

The first part of code is # if the word starts with a consonant and @ if word starts with a vowel.

The second part is same as number of letters in the word.

The third part is the letter next to the last alphabet of the word. Using this, the questions can be solved easily.

10. Ans. D.

The first part of code is # if the word starts with a consonant and @ if word starts with a vowel.

The second part is same as number of letters in the word.

The third part is the letter next to the last alphabet of the word. Using this, the questions can be solved easily.

11. Ans. D.

The first part of code is # if the word starts with a consonant and @ if word starts with a vowel.

The second part is same as number of letters in the word.

The third part is the letter next to the last alphabet of the word. Using this, the questions can be solved easily.

12. Ans. B.

The first part of code is # if the word starts with a consonant and @ if word starts with a vowel.

The second part is same as number of letters in the word.

The third part is the letter next to the last alphabet of the word. Using this, the questions can be solved easily.

13. Ans. E.

The first part of code is # if the word starts with a consonant and @ if word starts with a vowel.

The second part is same as number of letters in the word.

The third part is the letter next to the last alphabet of the word. Using this, the questions can be solved easily.

14. Ans. A.

The first part of code is # if the word starts with a consonant and @ if word starts with a vowel.

The second part is same as number of letters in the word.

The third part is the letter next to the last alphabet of the word. Using this, the questions can be solved easily.

15. Ans. D.

The first part of code is # if the word starts with a consonant and @ if word starts with a vowel.

The second part is same as number of letters in the word.

The third part is the letter next to the last alphabet of the word. Using this, the questions can be solved easily.

16. Ans. D.

In this code language, there are some letters given we have to find the exact code used for them.

#### **Example- Champ**

Step I- First increment the first letter by one alphabet i.e. D, then count the number of consonants in the whole word i.e. 4

Step II- Then decrement the last letter by one alphabet O.

So, 'champ' is coded as 'D4O'.

**So, glamour is coded like above rule- 'H4Q'**

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17. Ans. D.

In this code language, there are some letters given we have to find the exact code used for them.

**Example- Champ**

Step I- First increment the first letter by one alphabet i.e. D, then count the number of constants in the whole word i.e. 4

Step II- Then decrement the last letter by one alphabet O.

So, 'champ' is coded as 'D4O'.

**So, susurrus is coded like above rule- 'T5R'**

18. Ans. C.

In this code language, there are some letters given we have to find the exact code used for them.

**Example- Champ**

Step I- First increment the first letter by one alphabet i.e. D, then count the number of constants in the whole word i.e. 4

Step II- Then decrement the last letter by one alphabet O.

So, 'champ' is coded as 'D4O'.

**So, opulentt is coded like above rule- 'P5S'**

19. Ans. C.

In this code language, there are some letters given we have to find the exact code used for them.

**Example- Champ**

Step I- First increment the first letter by one alphabet i.e. D, then count the number of constants in the whole word i.e. 4

Step II- Then decrement the last letter by one alphabet O.

So, 'champ' is coded as 'D4O'.

**So, later stage dawn is coded like above rule- 'M3Q T3D E3M'**

20. Ans. C.

In this code language, there are some letters given we have to find the exact code used for them.

**Example- Champ**

Step I- First increment the first letter by one alphabet i.e. D, then count the number of constants in the whole word i.e. 4

Step II- Then decrement the last letter by one alphabet O.

So, 'champ' is coded as 'D4O'.

**So, panacea is coded like above rule- 'Q3Z'**

21. Ans. A.

**New--- E5**

**Amount --- D13**

There are **two** cases.

**1) Words which have even number of letters,**

For numerical part of the code, you have to see the **position of second alphabet** of the word in the alphabetical series and for the alphabetical part of code, you have to write **D**.

Hockey ---- D15

**2) Words which have odd number of letters,**

For numerical part of code, you have to see the **position of second last alphabet** of the word in the alphabetical series and for the alphabetical part of code, you have to write **E**.

Cricket ---- E5

22. Ans. B.

**Cricket---- E5**

**Hockey----- D15**

**And----- E14**

**Football----- D15**

There are **two** cases.

**1) Words which have even number of letters,**

For numerical part of the code, you have to see the **position of second alphabet** of the word in the alphabetical series and for the alphabetical part of code, you have to write **D**.

Hockey ---- D15

**2) Words which have odd number of letters,**

For numerical part of code, you have to see the **position of second last alphabet** of the word in the alphabetical series and for the alphabetical part of code, you have to write **E**.

Cricket ---- E5

23. Ans. C.

**Modi----- D15**

**Loves----- E5**

**Our----- E21**

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**Nation----- D1**

There are **two** cases.

**1) Words which have even number of letters,**

For numerical part of the code, you have to see the **position of second alphabet** of the word in the alphabetical series and for the alphabetical part of code, you have to write **D**.

Hockey ---- D15

**2) Words which have odd number of letters,**

For numerical part of code, you have to see the **position of second last alphabet** of the word in the alphabetical series and for the alphabetical part of code, you have to write **E**.

Cricket ---- E5

24. Ans. A.

**Commentary ----- D15**

**Environment ----- E14**

**Tiresome----- D9**

There are **two** cases.

**1) Words which have even number of letters,**

For numerical part of the code, you have to see the **position of second alphabet** of the word in the alphabetical series and for the alphabetical part of code, you have to write **D**.

Hockey ---- D15

**2) Words which have odd number of letters,**

For numerical part of code, you have to see the **position of second last alphabet** of the word in the alphabetical series and for the alphabetical part of code, you have to write **E**.

Cricket ---- E5

25. Ans. D.

**Earth Motion----- D15, E20**

**Moon and Sun----- D15, E14, E21,**

**Natural climate----- E1, E20**

This is the correct solution.

There are **two** cases.

**1) Words which have even number of letters,**

For numerical part of the code, you have to see the **position of second alphabet** of the

word in the alphabetical series and for the alphabetical part of code, you have to write **D**.

**2) Words which have odd number of letters,**

For numerical part of code, you have to see the **position of second last alphabet** of the word in the alphabetical series and for the alphabetical part of code, you have to write **E**.

26. Ans. C.

In this code language, there are some letter given we have to find the exact code used for them.

Example- **another**

Step I- first we will count the letters of that word that is 7, then we put digit 7 at the right end.

Step II- we will put the last letter of that word then it will like- R4

Step III- at the last step 'A' is coded for @ (first letter of each word is coded by a specific symbol like here 'A' is coded for @).

We can find the first coded symbol by looking at the other given words.

So 'another' will be- @R7

27. Ans. B.

In this code language, there are some letter given we have to find the exact code used for them.

Example- **another**

Step I- first we will count the letters of that word that is 7, then we put digit 7 at the right end.

Step II- we will put the last letter of that word then it will like- R7

Step III- at the last step 'A' is coded for @ (first letter of each word is coded by a specific symbol like here 'A' is coded for @).

We can find the first coded symbol by looking at the other given words.

So 'another' will be- @R7

28. Ans. A.

In this code language, there are some letter given we have to find the exact code used for them.

Example- **another**

Step I- first we will count the letters of that word that is 7, then we put digit 7 at the right end.

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Step II- we will put the last letter of that word then it will like- R4  
 Step III- at the last step 'A' is coded for @(first letter of each word is coded by a specific symbol like here 'A' is coded for @. We can find the first coded symbol by looking at the other given words.  
 So 'another' will be- @R7  
 29. Ans. A.

In this code language, there are some letter given we have to find the exact code used for them.

Example- **another**

Step I- first we will count the letters of that word that is 7, then we put digit 7 at the right end.

Step II- we will put the last letter of that word then it will like- R4

Step III- at the last step 'A' is coded for @(first letter of each word is coded by a specific symbol like here 'A' is coded for @. We can find the first coded symbol by looking at the other given words.  
 So 'another' will be- @R7  
 30. Ans. D.

In this code language, there are some letter given we have to find the exact code used for them.

Example- **another**

Step I- first we will count the letters of that word that is 7, then we put digit 7 at the right end.

Step II- we will put the last letter of that word then it will like- R4

Step III- at the last step 'A' is coded for @(first letter of each word is coded by a specific symbol like here 'A' is coded for @. We can find the first coded symbol by looking at the other given words.  
 So 'another' will be- @R7  
 31. Ans. E.

**Statement:**  $T < P \leq U; L > U \leq K; P \geq R$

**Conclusions:**

$K \geq U \geq P \geq R$

I.  $K \geq R \Rightarrow$  **True**

$L > U \geq P \geq R$

II.  $L > R \Rightarrow$  **True**

Both Follows

32. Ans. C.

**Statement:**  $H = I \leq R; M \geq R < S$

**Conclusions:** I.  $M = I$  II.  $M > I$

On combining Statement we get:  $H = I \leq R \leq M < S$

From the statement we can say  $I \leq M$  true and I

33. Ans. B.

**Statement:**  $D > H \geq N; S > I \leq H$

**Conclusions:** I.  $N \leq S$  II.  $N < D$

On combining Statement we get:  $S > D > H \geq N \geq I$  or  $D > S > H \geq I \geq N \dots 1)$

For conclusion I: So from 1)  $N \leq S$  does not hold true

For conclusion II: So from 2)  $N < D$  hold true. So II conclusion true

34. Ans. B.

**Statement:**  $P \leq O < I; P > Y > W$

**Conclusions:** I.  $Y \leq I$  II.  $O > W$

On combining Statement we get:  $W$

For conclusion I: So from 1)  $Y \leq I$  does not hold true

For conclusion II: So from 2)  $W < O$  hold true. So II conclusion true

35. Ans. A.

**Statement:**  $A \geq B > C \geq F; Z < C \leq D < E$

**Conclusions:** I.  $A > Z$  II.  $F > E$

On combining Statement we get:  $A \geq B > E > D \geq C \geq F > Z \dots 1)$

For conclusion I: So from 1)  $A > Z$  hold true

For conclusion II: So from 2)  $F > E$  does not hold true. So I conclusion true

36. Ans. E.

$Q = H < L < F$

Check From I:  $Q = H < L < F, Q < F$  is true

Check From II:  $Q = H < L < F, H < F$  is true

Hence both conclusions are true. So, answer is e.

37. Ans. B.

$D > E \geq I \geq K$

Check From I:  $D > E \geq I \geq K, D \geq I$  does not hold true.

Check From II:  $D > E \geq I \geq K, E \geq K$  hold true. So, answer is b.

38. Ans. E.

$V < W \leq U < R$

Check From I:  $V < W \leq U < R, V < R$  is true.

Check From II:  $V < W \leq U < R, W < R$  is true.

So, answer is e.



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39. Ans. D.  
 $F < J \leq T \geq R$   
 Check From I:  $F < J \leq T \geq R$ ,  $F > R$  is does not hold true.  
 Check From II:  $F < J \leq T \geq R$ ,  $F = R$  is does not hold true.  
 So, answer is D.

40. Ans. A.  
 $M > K = H \geq L$   
 Check From I:  $M > K = H \geq L$ ,  $M > L$  holds true.  
 Check From II:  $M > K = H \geq L$ ,  $M < H$  does not hold true.  
 So, answer is a.

41. Ans. A.  
 From the given statements, we can conclude:  
 $P \# Q \Rightarrow P = Q$   
 $P \delta Q \Rightarrow P \geq Q$   
 $P @ Q \Rightarrow P > Q$   
 $P * Q \Rightarrow P \leq Q$   
 $P \% Q \Rightarrow P < Q$   
 Hence,  
 $D \% F \Rightarrow D < F$   
 $F @ H \Rightarrow F > H$   
 $H * N \Rightarrow H \leq N$   
 So,  $D < F > H \leq N$   
 Conclusions:  
 I.  $N @ F \Rightarrow N > F$  (False)  
 II.  $D \% N \Rightarrow D$   
 III.  $H \% D \Rightarrow H$   
 Hence None is true.

42. Ans. B.  
 From the given statements, we can conclude:  
 $P \# Q \Rightarrow P = Q$   
 $P \delta Q \Rightarrow P \geq Q$   
 $P @ Q \Rightarrow P > Q$   
 $P * Q \Rightarrow P \leq Q$   
 $P \% Q \Rightarrow P < Q$   
 Hence,  
 $B \delta D \Rightarrow B \geq D$   
 $D \% T \Rightarrow D < T$   
 $T * M \Rightarrow T \leq M$   
 So,  $B \geq D < T \leq M$   
 Conclusions:  
 I.  $B @ T \Rightarrow B > T$  (False)  
 II.  $M @ D \Rightarrow M > D$  (True)

III.  $B @ M \Rightarrow B > M$  (False)  
 Hence Only II is true.

43. Ans. D.  
 From the given statements, we can conclude:  
 $P \# Q \Rightarrow P = Q$   
 $P \delta Q \Rightarrow P \geq Q$   
 $P @ Q \Rightarrow P > Q$   
 $P * Q \Rightarrow P \leq Q$   
 $P \% Q \Rightarrow P < Q$   
 Hence,  
 $K \# W \Rightarrow K = W$   
 $M @ W \Rightarrow M > W$   
 $R \delta M \Rightarrow R \geq M$   
 So,  $K = W < M \leq R$   
 Conclusions:  
 I.  $K \% M \Rightarrow K$   
 II.  $W \% R \Rightarrow W$   
 III.  $R @ K \Rightarrow R > K$  (True)  
 Hence all I, II and III are true.

44. Ans. E.  
 From the given statements, we can conclude:  
 $P \# Q \Rightarrow P = Q$   
 $P \delta Q \Rightarrow P \geq Q$   
 $P @ Q \Rightarrow P > Q$   
 $P * Q \Rightarrow P \leq Q$   
 $P \% Q \Rightarrow P < Q$   
 Hence,  
 $M @ K \Rightarrow M > K$   
 $K \delta T \Rightarrow K \geq T$   
 $T \# J \Rightarrow T = J$   
 So,  $M > K \geq T = J$   
 Conclusions:  
 I.  $J \# K \Rightarrow J = K$   
 II.  $M @ J \Rightarrow M > J$  (True)  
 III.  $J \% K \Rightarrow J$   
 As J is either smaller than or equal to K.  
 Hence either I or III and II are true.

45. Ans. D.  
 From the given statements, we can conclude:  
 $P \# Q \Rightarrow P = Q$   
 $P \delta Q \Rightarrow P \geq Q$   
 $P @ Q \Rightarrow P > Q$   
 $P * Q \Rightarrow P \leq Q$   
 $P \% Q \Rightarrow P < Q$   
 Hence,  
 $R * N \Rightarrow R \leq N$

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$N \% B \Rightarrow N < B$   
 $B \# T \Rightarrow B = T$   
So,  $R \leq N < B = T$

Conclusions:

- I.  $B @ R \Rightarrow B > R$  (True)
- II.  $T @ N \Rightarrow T > N$  (True)
- III.  $R \% T \Rightarrow R$

Hence all I, II and III are true.

46. Ans. E.

First let's change the code as given in the direction-

- > means =
- < means >
- > means <
- < means >
- = means <

Given statement -  $P = E, Q \leq P, V < Q$

Here,  $P < E \dots$  (i)

$Q > P \dots$  (ii)

$V \geq Q \dots$  (iii)

**Conclusions:**

I.  $Q \leq P$  - From (i), we get  $Q > P$  (conclusion I) is true

II.  $E \leq P$  - means  $E > P$  (conclusion II) is true

Hence, conclusion I and II is true.

47. Ans. B.

First let's change the code as given in the direction-

- > means =
- < means >
- > means <
- < means >
- = means <

**Statements:**  $A = B, B \geq C, C < D$

$A < B < C > D$

**Conclusions:**

I.  $A > C$  means -  $A = C$

II.  $A = C$  means  $A < C$  True

Only conclusion II is true

48. Ans. D.

First let's change the code as given in the direction-

- > means =
- < means >
- > means <
- < means >
- = means <

**Given statement** -  $M \leq A, V > M, S \geq V$   
 $S < V = M > A$

**Conclusions:**

I.  $A \leq S$  means  $A > S$

II.  $S \leq A$  means  $S > A$

Neither conclusion I nor II is true.

49. Ans. A.

First let's change the code as given in the direction-

- > means =
- < means >
- > means <
- < means >
- = means <

Given statement -  $P \leq Q, Q \geq R, R = S$   
which means -  $P > Q < R < S$

**Conclusions:**

I.  $Q = P$  means  $Q < P$  true

II.  $Q \geq P$  means  $Q < P$  false

Hence, only I conclusion is true.

50. Ans. E.

First let's change the code as given in the direction-

- > means =
- < means >
- > means <
- < means >
- = means <

Given statement -  $O \leq T, P < O, T > Y$   
 $P > O > T = Y$

**Conclusions:**

I.  $P \leq T$  means -  $P > T$  (true)

II.  $Y = P$  means  $Y < P$  (true)

Hence, both the conclusion is true.

51. Ans. B.

$A > L$  (False)

$C > K$  (True)

$C > D \geq J = N > K$

52. Ans. A.

$L < D$  (True)

$L = D$  (False)

$L < G = Y \leq D$

53. Ans. E.

$W > F$  (True)

$J < W$  (True)

54. Ans. C.

**Given Statements:**  $M \leq N > O > P, A > B > F \geq G \leq N, B \geq D > K \geq P$

If we decode the statement we get -



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$B > P$  &  $O > P$

Here, the relation between B & O is not confirmed. But here we can conclude that B is either smaller to O or greater than O or equal to O. Here in the conclusion all the relation is given and our answer will be either conclusion I or Conclusion II follow.

Given Conclusion -

I.  $O < B$  (False)

II.  $B \leq O$  (False)

55. Ans. A.

Conclusions:

I.  $V > R$  (True as  $V \geq W > X > N \geq M > C \geq R$ )

II.  $R \geq V$  (False as  $V \geq W > X > N \geq M > C \geq R$ )

56. Ans. E.

I.  $A \leq B \leq D$ , So  $D \geq A$  is true.

II.  $E > B > C$ , So  $E > C$  is true.

57. Ans. E.

On decoding we get,  $S \leq M = K > N$ ,  $T \leq G$

$K \& S$  means  $K \geq S$

We have  $S \leq M = K$ , so  $K \geq S$ .

$N \& K$  means  $N < K$

We have  $N < M$  and  $M = K$ , so  $N < K$ .

Thus, both conclusions I and II are true.

58. Ans. A.

On decoding we get,  $A < K < R$ ,  $Y \leq N = L$

$A \& R$  means  $A < R$

Since  $A < K < R$ ,  $A < R$ .

$A \& L$  means  $A < L$

There is no direct or derived relation between variables A and L.

Thus, only conclusion I is true

59. Ans. B.

On decoding we get,  $A \geq B < K$ ,  $B \leq N \leq G$

$A \& N$  means  $A \leq N$

We have,  $A \geq B \leq N$ . since there are opposite operators between A and N there is no direct relation between them.

$B \& G$  means  $B \leq G$

Since  $B \leq N \leq G$ ,  $B \leq G$

Thus, only conclusion II is true.

60. Ans. D.

On decoding we get,  $R > N \geq G$ ,  $T < K \geq B$

$R \& T$  means  $R < T$

There is no direct or derived relation between variables R and T.

$G \& T$  means  $G \geq T$

There is no direct or derived relation between variables G and T.

Thus, neither conclusion I nor II is true.

61. Ans. D.

On decoding we get,  $L < T \leq N < A$ ,  $K = B$

$A \& B$  means  $A = B$

There is no direct or derived relation between variables A and B.

$N \& B$  means  $N < B$

There is no direct or derived relation between variables N and B.

Thus, neither conclusion I nor II is true.

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