

RBI Grade B Phase 1 Reasoning Memory Based Paper

Directions (1-5): Read the following information carefully and answer the questions given below. Eight boxes — A, B, C, D, E, F, G, and H — are kept one above the other in a vertical stack but not necessarily in the same order. Each box is of a different colour — Red, Blue, Green, Yellow, Pink, White, Black, and Orange.

Four boxes are kept between box G and the box which is of green colour. The orange colour box is kept two boxes below green colour box. Two boxes are kept between orange colour box and box E. As many boxes are kept below box E as above box F. Box F is of pink colour. Three boxes are kept between box F and box D. Yellow colour box is kept three boxes above the white colour box. Box A is kept four places away from the yellow box. More than two boxes are kept between box A and the red colour box. Box H is placed above black colour box but not immediately above. Box B and Box H are kept adjacent to each other. Box B is not yellow colour box.

Q1. What is the colour of the box which is kept at fourth position from the bottom of the stack?

- (a) Yellow
- (b) Blue
- (c) Red
- (d) White
- (e) Pink

Q2. How many boxes are kept between box B and the box which is of orange colour?

- (a) Two
- (b) Four
- (c) Three
- (d) None
- (e) Five

Q3. What is the colour of box C?

- (a) Green
- (b) Pink
- (c) Blue
- (d) White
- (e) Black

Q4. Which of the following statements is/are not true?

- I. Box H is kept four boxes above the box which is white of colour.
- II. The number of boxes kept above the pink colour box is one more than the number of boxes kept below the green colour box.
- III. Less than two boxes are kept between orange colour box and white colour box.



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- (a) Only II
 - (b) Both I and III
 - (c) Both I and II
 - (d) Both II and III
 - (e) Only III

Q5. Which of the following combination is correct?

- (a) Box G – Green
- (b) Box A – Black
- (c) Box D – Yellow
- (d) Box H – White
- (e) Box B – Blue

Directions (6-10): Read the following information carefully and answer the questions given below.

Eight persons - A, B, C, D, E, F, G, and H — live in three different cities: Delhi, Mumbai, and Kolkata (at least two persons in each city). Each person has a different number of items (more than 1). Not more than three and less than two persons live in each city.

Note: The statement “The one who has 10 items and B live in the same city” does not mean that B has 10 items. It means both are different persons living in the same city.

H and A are from the same cities but they are neither in Delhi nor lives in the city similar to G. B lives in Mumbai. A and B are not from the same cities. C lives only with the one who has 25 items. F and C doesn't live in Delhi. F lives with the one who has one-fifth of the items of B. A, G and H have odd number of items. The one who has 10 items lives in the same city as D. The number of items E has, is 3 more than the difference between the number of items B and F have. The ones who have 27 and 16 items lives in the same city. A has 4 items more than H. C has 3 items more than A.

Q6. Who among the following has the maximum number of items?

- (a) B
- (b) D
- (c) F
- (d) C
- (e) G

Q7. Which of the following pairs of cities, persons and items is correctly matched?

- (a) A – Kolkata - 5
- (b) C – Mumbai - 18
- (c) E – Delhi - 10
- (d) F – Mumbai - 18
- (e) H – Kolkata - 9

Q8. What is the sum of number of items owned by all persons living in Kolkata?

- (a) 37
- (b) 32
- (c) 35
- (d) 60
- (e) 42

Q9. Four of the following five are alike in a certain way and thus form a group. Find the one who doesn't belong to the group?

- (a) F
- (b) C
- (c) D
- (d) B
- (e) E

Q10. Who has the second lowest number of items in Delhi?

- (a) D
- (b) E
- (c) G
- (d) B
- (e) None of these

Directions (11-15): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:

A certain number of persons sit around a circular table, all facing towards the centre. Some of them likes a different colour. S sits six places away from B. The one who likes blue colour sits third to the right of B. Two persons sit between G and the one who likes blue colour. A sits third to the left of M. M sits two places away from the one who likes white colour. Only one person sits between G and the who likes white colour. A sits fourth to the left of S and immediate right of the one who likes red colour. The ones who like white and blue colour are not immediate neighbours. E likes green colour and sits ninth to the left of the one who likes red colour. L sits third to the left of the one who likes red colour. The one who likes black colour sits exactly between E and L. M likes grey colour. One of the immediate neighbours of A is R.

Q11. How many persons sit between the ones who like grey and blue colour when counted from right of the person who likes grey colour?

- (a) Ten
- (b) Twelve
- (c) Nine
- (d) Eleven
- (e) Cannot be determined

Q12. What the position of the one who likes green colour with respect to R?

- (a) Seventh to the left
- (b) Seventh to the right
- (c) Sixth to the left
- (d) Sixth to the right
- (e) Ninth to the right

Q13. Who sits tenth to the left of the one who likes red?

- (a) The one who likes green colour
- (b) M
- (c) S
- (d) B
- (e) Unknown person

Q14. The number of persons sit between M and G when counted from left of M, is two less than the number of persons sit between G and _____ when counted from left of G.

- (a) A
- (b) The one who sits third to left E
- (c) The one who sits sixth to the right of S
- (d) L
- (e) M

Q15. What is the total number of persons who sit around this circular shaped table?

- (a) 18
- (b) 20
- (c) 12
- (d) 14
- (e) 17

Directions (16-20): In the question below, some statements are given followed by five conclusions written as five options. You have to take the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance with commonly known facts. Read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the given statements, disregarding commonly known facts. Give answer-

Q16. Statements:

- Only a few cups are solids
- All mugs are glasses
- Some water is not liquid
- No glasses are water
- All solids are mugs

Conclusions:

- (a) Some solid are not glasses.
- (b) No cups are liquid.
- (c) Some cups can never be water.
- (d) All mugs are water.
- (e) Some solid are not liquid.

Q17. Statements:

Some imaginations are good
No good is bright
All bright is light
Some light is yellow

Conclusions:

- (a) All imagination are yellow
- (b) Some good are yellow
- (c) All light being good is a possibility
- (d) Some yellow being good is a possibility
- (e) No light is bright.

Q18. Statements:

Some issues are not resolved
Only a few problem are issues
All problem are solution
No solution is written

Conclusions:

- (a) All issues are resolved
- (b) No problem is written
- (c) No solution is resolved
- (d) Some solution being issues is a possibility
- (e) Some written are not resolved

Q19. Statements:

All noise is voice
Only sound is good
Some sound is voice
Only a few voice is audible

Conclusions:

- (a) Some good being audible is possibility
- (b) Some noise is not sound
- (c) All audible is sound
- (d) No good being voice is a possibility
- (e) Some voice are not audible

Q20. Statements:

Only a few spice is sugar

All sugar is lemon

No lemon is sour

All sour is salt

Some salt are not water

Conclusions:

(a) All salt being water is a possibility

(b) No spice is lemon

(c) All sugar being salt is a possibility

(d) Some spice are water

(e) No sugar is salt

Directions (21-24): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:

Sneha starts walking towards the north and reaches point C after walking 8m. From point C, she turns towards the left and walks 15m to reach point E. From point E, she turns towards the left and walks 7m to reach point O. From point O, she turns towards the right and walks 10m to reach point P. Meanwhile, Priya starts walking from another point and walks 6m towards the east to reach point R. From point R, she turns towards the left and walks 9m to reach point S. From point S, she turns towards the west and walks 25m to reach point T. From point T, she turns towards the right and walks 3m to reach point P.

Q21. What is the shortest distance between Sneha's starting point and Priya's starting point?

(a) 11m

(b) 12m

(c) 13m

(d) $\sqrt{157}$ m

(e) $\sqrt{168}$ m

Q22. In which direction is point R with respect to Sneha's starting point?

(a) North-east

(b) South-east

(c) South-west

(d) North-west

(e) South

Q23. If Point U is 19m to the west of Priya's starting point, then in which direction is Point U with respect to Point E?

(a) North-east

(b) South-west

(c) North-west

(d) South-east

(e) East

Q24. What is the total distance covered from Point E to Point R?

- (a) 63m
- (b) 54m
- (c) 55m
- (d) 56m
- (e) 57m

Q25. Statement: A community in a small town noticed frequent conflicts among residents during local events. To resolve this, a group of volunteers started weekly meetings where people could openly discuss issues and share responsibilities for upcoming events. Within a few months, the number of disputes decreased significantly.

Hypotheses:

- I. Open communication among community members can help prevent misunderstandings and promote cooperation.
- II. Sharing responsibilities encourages people to work together and reduces conflicts.
- III. Conflicts in communities cannot be solved through dialogue or cooperation.

Which of the following hypotheses can be drawn from the above statement?

- (a) Only I is implicit
- (b) Only II is implicit
- (c) Both I and II are implicit
- (d) Only III is implicit
- (e) Both II and III are implicit

Directions (26-30): Read the information carefully and answer the questions given below:

Ten persons sit in two parallel rows of five persons each. The persons - A, B, C, D, and E face south and sit in Row 1, while the persons P, Q, R, S, and T face north and sit in Row 2. They like five different flowers – Rose, Tulip, Lotus, Marigold and Lily. Two persons like the same type of flower (but not of same row). All the information is not necessarily used in the same manner as given.

The one who likes lotus sits second to the right of D. The one who sits opposite to D, sits immediate right of the one who likes Rose. P sits three places away from the person who likes rose. The one who sits opposite to P is an immediate neighbour of the one who likes Tulip. One of the immediate neighbours of A likes rose. A doesn't like Tulip and lotus. The one who sits opposite to A, sits two places away from R. Two persons sit between R and the one who likes Tulip. One person sits between the one who likes tulip and T who likes Marigold. The one who sits opposite to T, sits two places away from E. C is neither immediate neighbour of A nor sits at any of the extreme ends. E doesn't sit opposite to the one who likes tulip. P and A likes same type of flower. S sits third to the left of the one who likes Lotus.



Q26. The person who sits diagonally opposite to P, likes which flower?

- (a) Rose
- (b) Lotus
- (c) Lily
- (d) Tulip
- (e) Marigold

Q27. Which pair of persons like the same flower?

- (a) C and Q
- (b) E and R
- (c) D and S
- (d) E and Q
- (e) D and Q

Q28. Which of the following statements is/are correct?

- I. D likes rose but doesn't sit opposite to T
 - II. Two persons sit between the one who likes lily and S
 - III. E likes marigold and sits at one of the extreme ends of the row
- (a) Only I
 - (b) Both I and II
 - (c) Only III
 - (d) Only II
 - (e) Both II and III

Q29. Four of the following five are alike in a certain way based on the arrangement and one is different. Find the odd one out.

- (a) D
- (b) R
- (c) C
- (d) B
- (e) Q

Q30. What is the position of the person who likes tulip in row 1, with respect to the person who sits opposite to the one who likes tulip in row 2?

- (a) Fourth to the left
- (b) Fourth to the right
- (c) Third to the left
- (d) Third to the right
- (e) Second to the left

Directions (31-34): A word and number arrangement machine when given an input line of numbers rearranges them following a particular rule in each step. The following is an illustration of the input and rearrangement.

Input: simple 35 reward 48 banner 22 leader 67 famous 64

Step I: 20 simple 35 reward 48 leader 67 famous 64 banner

Step II: 37 20 simple reward 48 leader 67 64 banner famous

Step III: 46 37 20 simple reward 67 64 banner famous leader

Step IV: 62 46 37 20 simple 67 banner famous leader reward

Step V: 69 62 46 37 20 banner famous leader reward simple

And **Step V** is the last step for the given input. Illustrate the above input arrangement and obtain the steps for the asked input given below:

Input: profitability 63 design 56 kingdom 53 technology 87 shrubs 76

Q31. What is the sum of the odd numbers in Step III?

- (a) 205
- (b) 197
- (c) 169
- (d) 211
- (e) 207

Q32. In which step, combination of words and numbers “87 design kingdom profitability” present in the same manner?

- (a) Step IV
- (b) Step II
- (c) Step III
- (d) Step V
- (e) Step I

Q33. Which number is third to the left of second word from the right end in Step II?

- (a) 74
- (b) 65
- (c) 54
- (d) 63
- (e) 87

Q34. What is the position of “profitability” with respect with respect to “74” in Step V?

- (a) Sixth to the left
- (b) Sixth to the right
- (c) Fifth to the right
- (d) Seventh to the right
- (e) Fifth to the left

Directions (35-39): This question below is followed by two statements numbered I and II. You have to decide whether the data provided in the statements are sufficient to answer the question. Read both statements carefully and give your answer:

- (a) Only statement I is sufficient
- (b) Both statements I and II together are sufficient
- (c) Either statement I or statement II is sufficient
- (d) Only statement II is sufficient
- (e) Both statements I and II, even together are not sufficient

Q35. Six boxes - C, D, E, F, G and H—are placed one above another in a stack but not necessarily in the same order. What is the position of box D from the bottom?

- I. Box F is placed three boxes above D. Only one box is between F and G.
- II. Box E is placed immediately below Box B. More than two boxes are between B and D.

Q36. In a certain code language, how is the word 'Market Price' written?

- I. In that language, 'market value drop' is coded as 'tx gz qp', and 'drop depreciation loss' is coded as 'qp jo la'.
- II. In that language, 'market price demand' is coded as 'tx ra mu', and 'demand is price' is coded as 'ra mu po'.

Q37. Six persons live in a building which has three floors, and each floor has 2 flats—Flat 1 and Flat 2. The lowest floor is numbered as 1, above it is numbered as 2 and so on. Flat 1 is to the west of flat 2. Who lives in Flat 1 of the second floor?

- I. Only one floor gap between D and P. P lives immediately below F's floor but not in the same numbered flat. K's flat is immediately above F's flat. K and M lives on adjacent floors. J doesn't live in odd numbered flat.
- II. J lives immediately above P. No floor gap between P and K's floor. K lives two floors above F. P lives on a floor immediately above M's floor.

Q38. Six persons—P, Q, R, S, T and V sit in a row and face north. What is the position of S with respect to Q?

- I. R sits third to the left of V. Q sits immediate right of V. As many persons sit to the left Q as to the right of P. S sits to the right of P.
- II. More than two persons sit between P and R. S sits third to the right of P. V sits second to the left of R. Q sits to the left of P.

Q39. In a family of seven members- A, K, B, J, E, C and H there is no single parent and there are three generations in a family. How is K related to J?

- I. B is the father of C. A is the sister of E, who is the only son of B. H is the wife of B. J is the brother-in-law of B.
- II. A is the mother of E. E is the daughter-in-law of B, who is the father of C. H is the grandmother of J.

Q40. Statement I: Industries in several states have been directed to reduce their water consumption by 30% to combat the ongoing water crisis.

Statement II: The declining water levels in major rivers and reservoirs have raised concerns about sustainable industrial operations.

- (a) Statement I is the cause and Statement II is its effect
- (b) Statement II is the cause and Statement I is its effect
- (c) Both statements are independent causes
- (d) Both statements are independent effects of a common cause
- (e) None of these

Q41. Statement: A recent environmental study found that the use of reusable metal and glass bottles has significantly reduced plastic waste in urban areas. Cities that implemented strict bans on single-use plastic bottles reported cleaner water bodies and lower waste management costs. Several schools and offices that adopted reusable bottles also noticed a positive change in environmental awareness among students and employees.

Conclusions:

- I. Replacing plastic bottles with reusable ones helps in reducing plastic pollution.
- II. Plastic bottles are the only reason for environmental pollution in urban areas.
- III. The use of reusable bottles can encourage eco-friendly behaviour among people.
- IV. Waste management costs can never be reduced without banning all types of plastics.

Which of the following can be concluded from the above given statements?

- (a) Only I and II follow
- (b) Only III follow
- (c) Only II and IV follow
- (d) Only I and III follow
- (e) Only III and IV follow

Q42. A young entrepreneur started a small online bookstore that focused on rare and out-of-print novels. Within two years, the store became popular among readers who valued vintage literature. However, as larger e-commerce companies began offering discounts on similar books, the small bookstore's sales declined significantly.

Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?

- (a) Small businesses may face difficulties when competing with larger online platforms.
- (b) Rare and vintage books have no demand in the market.
- (c) The entrepreneur stopped selling books after two years.
- (d) Customers prefer only new books from big companies.
- (e) The government banned the sale of old books online.

Q43. A village once known for its beautiful lake saw a gradual decline in tourism after plastic waste began polluting the water. Local residents started a community campaign to clean the lake and banned the use of plastic bags. Within months, the lake regained its charm, and tourists began returning.

Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?

- (a) Cleaning campaigns never succeed in small villages.
- (b) Plastic waste has no impact on natural beauty.
- (c) Tourism cannot recover once it declines.
- (d) Community action can help restore the environment and boost tourism.
- (e) Tourists prefer polluted areas over clean ones.

Q44. Statement: A famous author announced that she would no longer publish her novels through traditional publishers, choosing instead to release her books independently online.

Arguments:

- I. This decision will allow her to maintain creative freedom and reach readers directly.
- II. Independent publishing will make her books less popular, as traditional publishers are essential for success.

- (a) Only argument I is strong
- (b) Only argument II is strong
- (c) Both arguments I and II are strong
- (d) Neither argument I nor II is strong
- (e) Either argument I or II is strong

Q45. Statement: A scientist suggested that the government should impose strict regulations on the use of fossil fuels to slow down the melting of polar ice caps.

Assumptions:

- I. Excessive use of fossil fuels contributes to global warming and leads to the melting of ice caps.
- II. Government intervention can help control human activities that harm the environment.

- (a) Only assumption I is implicit
- (b) Only assumption II is implicit
- (c) Both assumptions I and II are implicit
- (d) Neither assumption I nor II is implicit
- (e) Either assumption I or II is implicit

Q46. Statement: A nutritionist advised people to eat smaller meals at regular intervals instead of consuming large quantities of food at once to maintain good digestion and health.

Assumptions:

- I. Overeating can negatively affect digestion and overall health.
- II. People may not be aware that smaller, frequent meals are better for health.

- (a) Only assumption I is implicit
- (b) Only assumption II is implicit
- (c) Either assumption I or II is implicit
- (d) Neither assumption I nor II is implicit
- (e) Both assumptions I and II are implicit

Q47. Statement: In an effort to beautify the city, the municipal corporation has decided to replace old shade-giving trees on both sides of the main road with ornamental plants and decorative lighting. The initiative aims to attract tourists and give the city a modern look. However, several environmental groups have expressed concern over this decision, stating that it could lead to a rise in temperature and loss of green cover.

Arguments:

- I. The decision is justified as beautification projects help promote tourism and urban development.
 - II. The corporation should focus on sustainable beautification methods that preserve existing trees while improving the city's appearance.
- (a) Only argument I is strong
 - (b) Only argument II is strong
 - (c) Both arguments I and II are strong
 - (d) Neither argument I nor II is strong
 - (e) Either argument I or II is strong

Q48. If we form a four-letter meaningful word with fourth, eighth, ninth and eleventh letter from the left end of the word **"PREREQUISITE"** (using each letter only once), then what would be the second letter from the right end of that meaningful word? If no meaningful word is formed, then mark the answer as X. If more than one meaningful word is formed then, mark the answer as Z.

- (a) R
- (b) S
- (c) I
- (d) X
- (e) Z

Q49. If **"BLAME"** is written as **"ENDOH"**, and **"GRAPE"** is written as **"JKDIH"**, then how will **"SOUND"** be written?

- (a) UMNXLG
- (b) VMYLH
- (c) NVXLG
- (d) MXLGV
- (e) VMXLG

Q50. If in the given word **"COMMUNICATION"**, the letters before the exact middle letter of the word are changed to their second preceding letter, the letters after exact middle letter of the word are changed to their second succeeding letter (as per English alphabet) and exact middle letter will remain same, then all the repeated letters are removed. Now, which letter is fourth from the left end in the new arranged thus formed?

- (a) V
- (b) L
- (c) I
- (d) S
- (e) M

Q51. In the number '6537189243', how many pair of digits have the same number of digits between them as in the number series (forward and backward order both)?

- (a) One
- (b) Two
- (c) Four
- (d) Three
- (e) More than four

Directions (52-55): In this question, the relationship between different elements is shown in the statements. The statements are followed by two conclusions. study the conclusions based on the given statements and select the appropriate answer:

Q52. Statements: $K = J = I > M \geq L, L \leq O > N > T$

Conclusions: I. $O > J$ II. $I > N$

- (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 both conclusions I and II are true
- (e) If neither conclusion I nor II is true

Q53. Statements: $I < L \leq M \leq P; A = J > I > V < B$

Conclusions: I. $M > V$ II. $P \geq B$

- (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

Q54. Statements: $P \geq Q > R = S < T, U < V = Q \geq X > Y$

Conclusions: I. $P > Y$ II. $V \geq T$

- (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

Q55. Statements: $A > B = C \leq D < E, F \geq G > A = I \leq J$

Conclusions: I. $D > J$ II. $B > I$

- (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



Directions (56-59): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:

Ten persons – A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, and J – were born in five different months – January, March, May, August, and November – on two different dates, i.e., 7th and 24th of the same year. All the information is not necessarily in the same order.

More than five persons were born between H and B. H was born on an even date immediately before I. Three persons were born between B and D. D was born three months before E and both D and E were born on the same dates. As many persons were born before E as after C. A was born before C on an odd date. Two persons were born between A and J. G was born before F.

Q56. Who among the following goes four months after G on the same date?

- (a) C
- (b) J
- (c) D
- (d) I
- (e) F

Q57. Which of the following combination is/are correct?

- (a) H – 24th May
- (b) J – 7th May
- (c) A – 7th March
- (d) F – 24th August
- (e) C – 7th August

Q58. Who was born on 24th November?

- (a) D
- (b) C
- (c) The one who was born immediately before I
- (d) J
- (e) The one who was born three persons after E

Q59. Which of the following statements is/are incorrect?

- I. A was born before D.
 - II. I was born on 7th November.
 - III. The one born on 24th January is born four persons before D.
- (a) Only I
 - (b) Only II
 - (c) Both II and III
 - (d) Only III
 - (e) None are incorrect

Q60. Statement: India's paper consumption has surged sharply over the past decade due to growing demand for notebooks, packaging materials, and stationery, resulting in a significant rise in tree felling for pulp production.

Inference: The increasing use of paper and wooden pencils indicates that deforestation is being driven partly by educational and packaging industries.

Which of the following, if true, would strengthen the inference?

- (a) The majority of paper mills in India still depend on fresh wood pulp instead of recycled paper.
- (b) Government has launched an afforestation program to balance tree cutting.
- (c) Digital note-taking devices are becoming popular among urban students.
- (d) Many pencil companies are switching to eco-friendly paper-based pencils.
- (e) The packaging industry is shifting to biodegradable materials like jute and bamboo.



Solutions

Directions (1-5):

Sol.

Boxes - Colours
G - Red
H - Yellow
B - Blue
F - Pink
E - White
A - Green
C - Black
D- Orange

- S1. Ans (d)
- S2. Ans (b)
- S3. Ans (e)
- S4. Ans (b)
- S5. Ans (e)

Directions (6-10):

Sol.

Cities	Persons	Number of Items
Delhi	G	27
	D	16
	E	10
Mumbai	B	25
	C	12
Kolkata	F	18
	H	5
	A	9

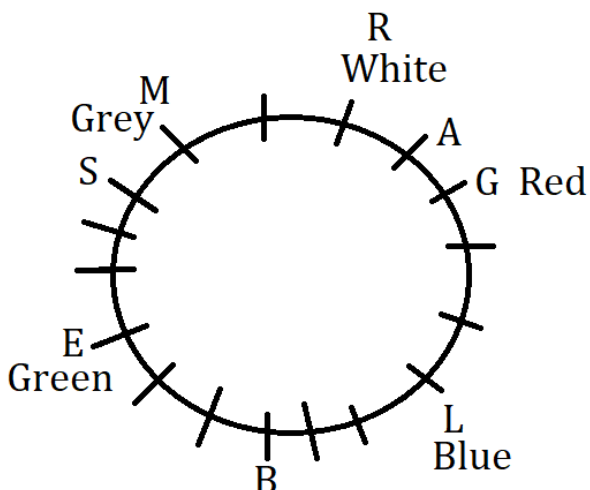
- S6. Ans (e)
- S7. Ans (c)
- S8. Ans (b)
- S9. Ans (d)

Sol. Except B, all the other persons have even number of items.

- S10. Ans (a)

Directions (11-15):

Sol.



S11. Ans (c)

S12. Ans (d)

S13. Ans (e)

S14. Ans (c)

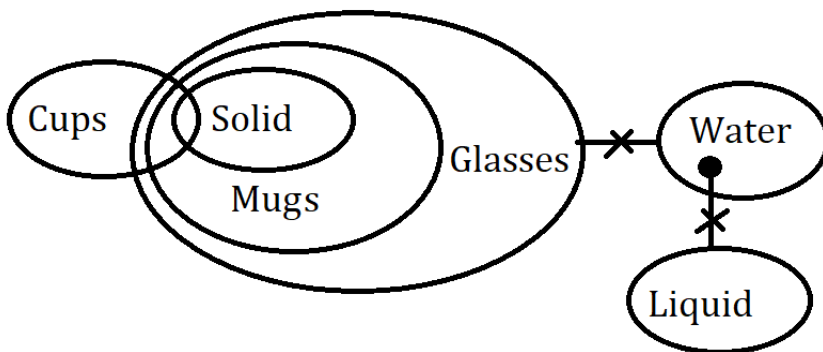
S15. Ans (e)

Directions (16-20):

S16. Ans (c)

Sol. Some cups can never be water.

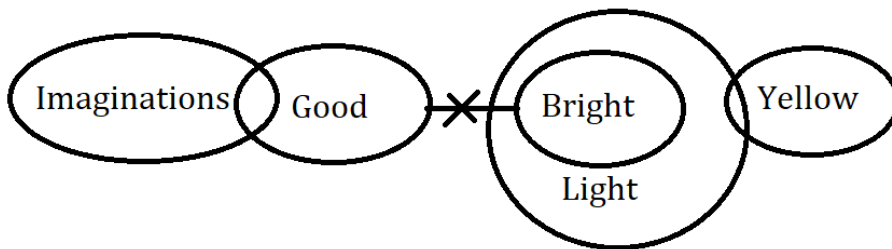
It follows because the part of cups which is glasses can never be water.



S17. Ans (d)

Sol. Some yellow being good is a possibility

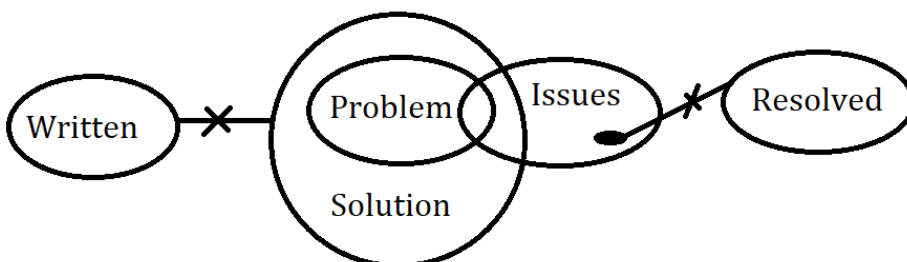
It follows because Yellow and Good are not directly related to each other. Hence, the possible relation will follow between them.



S18. Ans (b)

Sol. No problem is written

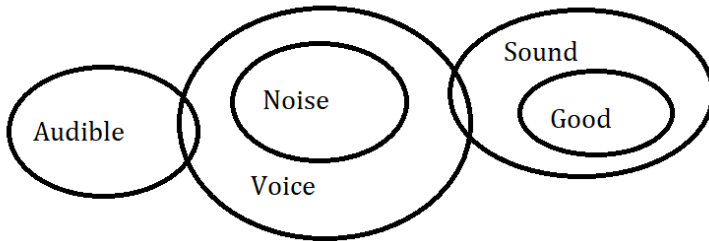
It follows because all Problem is in Solution which is not related to Written.



S19. Ans (e)

Sol. Some voice are not audible

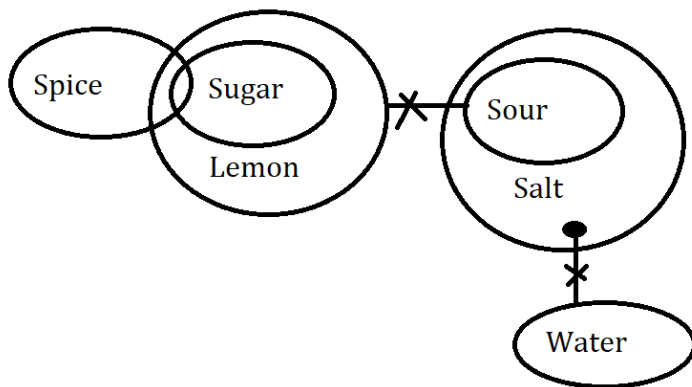
It follows because it is given in the statement that 'only a few voice is audible' which means some voice will definitely not be audible.



S20. Ans (c)

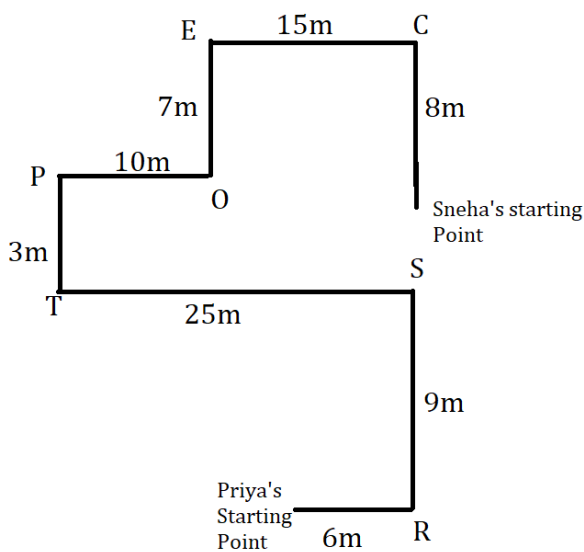
Sol. All sugar being salt is a possibility

It follows because sugar and salt are not directly related to each other. Hence, their relation will follow in possibility.



Directions (21-24):

Sol.

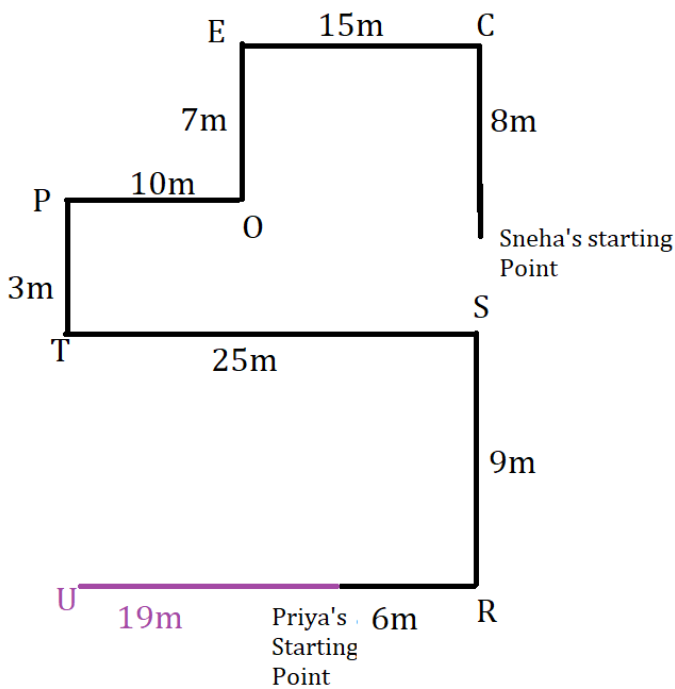


S21. Ans (d)

S22. Ans (e)

S23. Ans (b)

Sol.



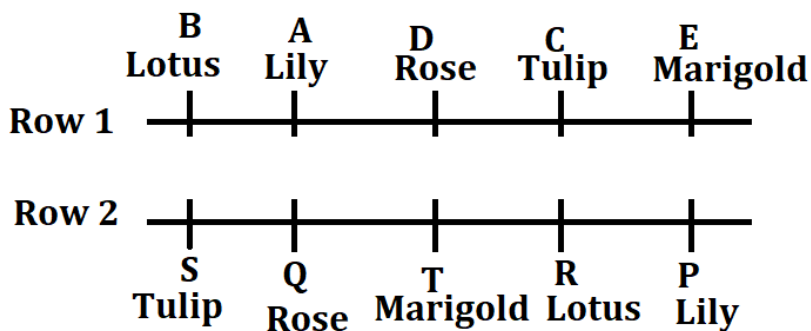
S24. Ans (b)

S25. Ans. (c)

Sol. Explanation: The success of weekly meetings implies that communication (I) and shared responsibility (II) helped reduce conflicts. Hypothesis III is negative and contradicts the statement.

Directions (26-30):

Sol.



S26. Ans. (b)

S27. Ans. (e)

S28. Ans. (c)

S29. Ans. (d)

Sol. Except B, all the other persons sit on the middle of the rows and have two immediate neighbours.

S30. Ans. €

Directions (31-34):

Sol. Logic here is:

For words: The words are picked according to dictionary order and then arranged at extreme right end in each step.

For numbers: The number are picked in ascending order and placed at extreme left end after applying the operation which is – even numbers are subtracted by 2 and odd numbers are added by 2.

Input: profitability 63 design 56 kingdom 53 technology 87 shrubs 76

Step I: 55 profitability 63 56 kingdom technology 87 shrubs 76 design

Step II: 54 55 profitability 63 technology 87 shrubs 76 design kingdom

Step III: 65 54 55 technology 87 shrubs 76 design kingdom profitability

Step IV: 74 65 54 55 technology 87 design kingdom profitability shrubs

Step V: 89 74 65 54 55 design kingdom profitability shrubs technology

S31. Ans. €

Sol. $65+55+87 = 207$

S32. Ans. (a)

S33. Ans. (d)

S34. Ans. (b)

Directions (35-39):

S35. Ans. (b)

Sol. Both statements I and II together are sufficient: Box D is placed at first position from the bottom.

Boxes
B
E
F
A
G
D

S36. Ans. (e)

Sol. Both statements I and II, even together are not sufficient.

S43. Ans. (d)

Sol. Explanation: The passage shows that when villagers worked together to clean the lake and ban plastic, the lake became beautiful again and tourists returned. Hence, community efforts can effectively improve the environment and revive tourism.

S44. Ans. (a)

Sol. Argument I is strong because self-publishing gives the author control and direct access to readers. Argument II is weak as popularity depends on content and marketing, not only on traditional publishers.

S45. Ans. (c)

Sol. Brief Solution: The suggestion to regulate fossil fuels assumes that burning them causes ice melting (Assumption I) and that government action can mitigate the damage (Assumption II). Hence, both are implicit.

S46. Ans. (e)

Sol. Brief Solution: The advice is based on the idea that overeating is harmful (Assumption I) and that people might need guidance to change their eating habits (Assumption II). Hence, both are implicit.

S47. Ans. (b)

Sol. Argument II is strong because it emphasizes a balanced and sustainable approach, addressing both environmental and development concerns. Argument I is weak as it overlooks ecological impacts and long-term consequences.

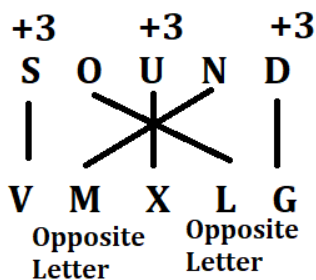
S48. Ans. (c)

Sol. Meaningful word formed- STIR

Meaning – move a spoon or other implement round in (a liquid or other substance) in order to mix it thoroughly.

S49. Ans. (e)

Sol.



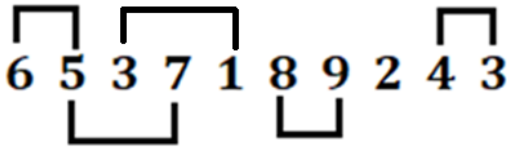
S50. Ans. (b)

Sol. COMMUNICATION – AMKKSLIECVKQP

AMSLIECVQP

S51. Ans. (e)

Sol. Five pairs



Directions (52-55):

S52. Ans. (e)

Sol. I. $O > J$ (False)

II. $I > N$ (False)

S53. Ans. (a)

Sol. I. $M > V$ (True)

II. $P \geq B$ (False)

S54. Ans. (a)

Sol. I. $P > Y$ (True)

II. $V \geq T$ (False)

S55. Ans. (d)

Sol. I. $D > J$ (False)

II. $B > I$ (False)

Directions (56-59):

Sol.

Months	Dates	Persons
January	7	B
	24	G
March	7	A
	24	C
May	7	D
	24	J
August	7	E
	24	H
November	7	I
	24	F

S56. Ans. (b)

Sol. J goes four months after G on the same date.

S57. Ans. (c)

Sol. "A – 7th March" is the correct combination

S58. Ans. (e)

Sol. The one who was born three persons after E i.e., F was born on 24 November.

S59. Ans. (d)

Sol. Only III is incorrect

S60. Ans. (a)

Sol. The majority of paper mills in India still depend on fresh wood pulp instead of recycled paper.

Explanation: If most paper mills continue using virgin wood pulp, it directly supports the inference that increased paper and pencil demand leads to more tree cutting. This shows that the educational and packaging industries indirectly drive deforestation.

