



Energetic tonic for Reasoning Analysis

1. Syllogism

Directions (Q. Nos. 1 to 24) In each questions below are two statements followed by two conclusions numbered I and II. You have to take the two given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts and decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the given two statements disregarding commonly known facts.

Give answer as

- (1) If only conclusion I follows
- (2) If only conclusion II follows
- (3) If either conclusion I or II follows
- (4) If neither conclusion I nor II follows
- (5) If both conclusions I and II follow

1)Statements:

- I. Some hens are cows.
- II. All cows are horses.

Conclusions:

- I. Some horses are hens.
- II. Some hens are horses.

2)Statements:

- I. All buses are cars.
- II. Some cars are roads.

Conclusions:

- I. Some cars are buses.
- II. Some buses are roads.

3)Statements:

- I Some players are singers.
- II. All singers are tall.

Conclusions:

- I. Some players are tall.
- II. All players are tall.

4)Statements:

- I. All umbrellas are aeroplanes.



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II. Some aeroplanes are birds.

Conclusions:

I. Some umbrellas are aeroplanes.

II. Some birds are umbrellas.

5) **Statements:**

I. Some scooters are trucks.

II. All trucks are trains.

Conclusions:

I. Some scooters are trains.

II. No truck is a scooter.

6) **Statements:** I. All tigers are ships.

II. Some ships are cupboards.

Conclusions:

I. Some ships are tigers.

II. Some cupboards are not ships.

7) **Statements:**

I. All books are pencils.

II. Some pencils are cycles.

Conclusions:

I. Some cycles are pencils.

II. Some cycles are books.

8) **Statements:**

I. All film stars are playback singers.

II. All film directors are film stars.

Conclusions: I. All film directors are playback singers.

II. Some film stars are film directors.

9) **Statements:**

I. All pens are chinks.

II. All chairs are chinks.

Conclusions:

I. Some pens are chairs.

II. Some chinks are pens.

10) **Statements:**

I. All fans are cups.

II. All cups are pillows.

Conclusions:

I. All fans are pillows.

II. All pillows are fans.

11) **Statements:**



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- I. All flowers are stems.
- II. All stems are roots.

Conclusions:

- I. All roots are flowers.
- II. All stems are flowers.

12)Statements:

- I. All keys are locks.
- II. No lock is a door.
- III. All doors are windows.

Conclusions:

- I. No key is a door.
- II. Some windows are locks.

(Q. 13-14):

13)Statements:

- I. All gliders are parachutes.
- II. No parachute is an airplane.
- III. All airplanes are helicopters.

Conclusions:

- I. No helicopter is a glider.
- II. All parachutes being helicopters is a possibility.

14)Conclusions:

- I. No glider is an airplane.
- II All gliders being helicopters is a possibility.

15)Statements:

- I. Some mails are chats.

- II. All updates are chats.

Conclusions:

- I. All mails being updates is a possibility.
- II. No update is a mail.

(Q. 16-17):

16)Statements:

- I. No stone is metal.
- II. Some metals are papers.
- III. All papers are glass.

Conclusions:

- I. No glass is metal.
- II. At least some glasses are metals.

17)Conclusions:

- I. All stones being glass is a possibility.



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II. No stone is paper.

(Q. 18-19):

18) **Statements:**

- I. Some institutes are banks.
- II. all institutes are academies.
- III. All academies are schools.

Conclusions:

- I. Some institutes are not schools.
- II. All academics being banks is a possibility.

19) **Conclusions:**

- I. All banks can never be schools.
- II. Any bank which is an institute is a school.

(Q. 20-21):

20) **Statements:**

- I. All energies are forces.
- II. No force is torque.
- III. All torques are powers.

Conclusions:

- I. All energies being power is a possibility.
- II. All powers being force is a possibility.

21) **Conclusions:**

- I. All those powers if they are forces are also energies.
- II. No energy is torque.

22) **Statements:**

- I. All circles are squares.
- II. Some squares are rectangles.

Conclusions:

- I. All rectangles being squares is a possibility.
- II. All circles being rectangles is a possibility.

23) **Statements:**

- I. No gadget is a machine.
- II. All machines are computers.

Conclusions:

- I. No computer is a gadget.
- II. All computers being gadgets is a possibility.



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24) Statements:

- I. Some paintings are drawings.
- II. All sketches are paintings.

Conclusions:

- I. All sketches are drawings.
- II. Some sketches being drawings is a possibility.

Directions (Q. Nos. 25 to 30) Every question below has a few statements, followed by some conclusions numbered I, II, III and IV. You have to consider every given statements as true, even if it do not conform to the well known facts. Head the conclusions and then decide which of the conclusions can be logically derived.

25) Statements:

- I. Some toys are pens.
- II. Some pens are papers.
- III. Some papers are black.

Conclusions:

- I. Some toys are black.
- II. No pen is black,
- III. No toy is black.
- IV. Some pens are black.

- (1) None of these
- (2) Either II or IV
- (3) Either I or III and either II or IV
- (4) Either I or IV
- (5) All of the above

26) Statements:

- I. Some books are copies.
- II. All copies are green.
- III. Some green are yellow.

Conclusions:

- I. All copies are yellow.
- II. Some yellow are green.
- III. Some copies are yellow.

IV. All green are copies.

- (1) II only
- (2) Either III or IV only
- (3) Either II or IV only
- (4) All of these
- (5) None of the above

27) Statements:

- I. All jugs are glasses.



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II. All glasses are cups.

III. All jugs are pens.

Conclusions:

I. All pens are jugs.

II. Some glasses are pens.

III. Some cups are pens.

IV. All pens are cups.

- (1) All follow (2) II only
(3) II, III and IV only (4) I, III and IV only
(5) None of these

28) Statements:

I. All ACs are DCs.

II. Some DCs are ECs.

III. All ECs are YYs.

Conclusions:

I. Some ACs are ECs.

II. Some YYs are DCs.

III. No ACs is ECs.

IV. All DCs are ACs.

- (1) I and III only (2) II only
(3) I and II only (4) II and either I or III only
(5) None of the above

29) Statements:

I. Some newspapers are radios.

II. Some radios are televisions.

III. No television is a magazine.

Conclusions:

I. No newspaper is a magazine.

II. No radio is a magazine.

III. Some radios are not magazine.

IV. Some newspapers are televisions.

- (1) Only I follows (2) Only III follows
(3) Either I or II follows (4) Both I and II follow
(5) None of these

30) Statements:

I. All crooks are simple.

II. Some simple are intelligent.

III. All intelligent are fools.

Conclusions:



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- I. Some fools are crooks.
- II. No fool is a crook.
- III. Some simple are fools.
- IV. All intelligent are simple.

- (1) Either I or II follows (2) III and IV follow
- (3) Either I or II and III follow
- (4) Only I and II, and either III or IV follows
- (5) None of the above

Answers

1.	<i>5</i>	2.	<i>1</i>	3.	<i>1</i>	4.	<i>1</i>	5.	<i>1</i>
6.	<i>1</i>	7.	<i>1</i>	8.	<i>5</i>	9.	<i>2</i>	10.	<i>1</i>
11.	<i>4</i>	12.	<i>1</i>	13.	<i>2</i>	14.	<i>5</i>	15.	<i>1</i>
16.	<i>2</i>	17.	<i>1</i>	18.	<i>2</i>	19.	<i>2</i>	20.	<i>1</i>
21.	<i>2</i>	22.	<i>5</i>	23.	<i>4</i>	24.	<i>2</i>	25.	<i>3</i>
26.	<i>1</i>	27.	<i>3</i>	28.	<i>4</i>	29.	<i>2</i>	30.	<i>3</i>



2. Inequality

Directions (1-5): In each of these questions, relationship between different elements is shown in the statements. The statements are followed by two conclusions.

Give answer (1) if only conclusion I is true.

Give answer (2) If only conclusion II is true.

Give answer (3) If either conclusion I or II is true.

Give answer (4) If neither conclusion I nor II is true.

Give answer (5) If both the conclusions I and II are true.

1. **Statements:** $Y = Z; W < X \leq Y; Z < K$

Conclusions: I. $W < Z$ II. $X < K$

2. **Statements:** $M = N; N > L \geq S$

Conclusions: I. $S < N$ II. $M > S$

3. **Statements:** $G > H \geq I; J > I; K = J$

Conclusions: I. $G > I$ II. $H > K$

4. **Statements:** $B \geq A; B > C; D = E > C$

Conclusions: I. $A < D$ II. $A > E$

5. **Statements:** $R = S > T; R < Q; P < Q$

Conclusions: I. $P \leq S$ II. $Q > T$

Directions (6-10): In these questions, relationships between different elements is shown in the statements. These statements are followed by two conclusions.

Give answer (1) if only conclusion I follows.

Give answer (2) if only conclusion II follows.

Give answer (3) if either conclusion I or conclusion II follows.

Give answer (4) if neither conclusion I nor conclusion II follows.

Give answer (5) if both conclusions I and II follow.



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6. **Statement:** $M = A \leq N \leq P = R \leq X$
Conclusions: I. $M = X$ II. $X > M$
7. **Statements:** $V < I = C \geq T; R \geq I$
Conclusions: I. $R > V$ II. $T \leq R$
8. **Statement:** $D > E \geq C = M > B < R = G$
Conclusions: I. $D > B$ II. $G > E$
9. **Statement:** $C = O \leq R < P > T$
Conclusions: I. $C < T$ II. $P > C$
10. **Statement:** $W < A \geq T = E \leq R < D$
Conclusions: I. $R > W$ II. $A > D$

Directions (11-13): In these questions, relationship between different elements is shown in the statements. The statements are followed by two conclusions.

Give answer (1) if only Conclusion I is true.

Give answer (2) if only Conclusion II is true.

Give answer (3) if either Conclusion I or II is true.

Give answer (4) if neither Conclusion I nor II is true.

Give answer (5) if both Conclusions I and II are true.

11. **Statement:** $M \leq O < U \leq S = E$
Conclusions: I. $S > M$ II. $E > O$
12. **Statement:** $K < I = N \geq D > L > E$
Conclusions: I. $K \geq D$ II. $N > E$
13. **Statement:** $H > O \geq C > K \leq E = Y$
Conclusions: I. $O > Y$ II. $C > E$

(14-15):

Statements: $B \geq L = U < N; T < U$

14. **Conclusions:** I. $T < B$ II. $N > B$



15. Conclusions: I. $N > T$ II. $T = L$

Directions (16-20): In these questions, relationships between different elements are shown in the statements. These statements are followed by two conclusions.

Give answer (1) if only conclusion I follows.

Give answer (2) if only conclusion II follows.

Give answer (3) if either conclusion I or conclusion II follows.

Give answer (4) if neither conclusion I nor conclusion II follows.

Give answer (5) if both conclusions I and II follow.

16. **Statement:**

$A > L = T < R \leq H > K$

Conclusions: I. $H > L$ II. $K > T$

17. **Statement:**

$F \leq C \leq V = Z < X = U$

Conclusions: I. $V < U$ II. $Z < F$

18. **Statement:**

$R = S \geq Y \geq M < W > O$

Conclusions: I. $Y < M$ II. $O > S$

19. **Statement:**

$Q \leq E < I > N = R \geq S$

Conclusions: I. $E \geq S$ II. $S \leq N$

20. **Statement:**

$P \geq N > D \geq G < B \leq J$

Conclusions: I. $G < P$ II. $G < J$

Directions (21-23): Read the information/statement given in each question carefully and answer the questions.

Which of the following expressions will not be true if the expression 'A = C \geq B > D' is definitely true?

- (1) $B > A$ (2) $D < C$ (3) $A \geq B$ (4) $D < A$ (5) All are true



21. In which of the following expressions will the expression ' $L > M$ ' be definitely true?
(1) $M \geq N \geq P > L$ (2) $L > N \leq M > P$ (3) $M \leq N = P \geq L$
(4) $L > N \geq M < P$ (5) None of these
22. Which of the following expressions will be true if the expression ' $Z < Y \geq W = V$ ' is definitely true?
(1) $V > Y$ (2) $Z < W$ (3) $V \geq Z$ (4) $W \leq Z$ (5) None is true

Directions (24-28): In the following questions, the symbols δ , $*$, $\$$, $@$ and \odot are used with the following meaning as illustrated below:

' $A \$ B$ ' means 'A is neither smaller than nor greater than B'.

' $A \delta B$ ' means A is not smaller than B'.

' $A \odot B$ ' means 'A is either smaller than or equal to B'.

' $A * B$ ' means A is smaller than B'.

' $A @ B$ ' means A is neither smaller 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?

Give answer (1) if only Conclusion I is true.

Give answer (2) if only Conclusion II is true.

Give answer (3) if either Conclusion I or II is true.

Give answer (4) if neither Conclusion I nor II is true.

Give answer (5) if both Conclusions I and II are true.

23. **Statements:** $W \$ F$, $F \delta R$, $R * M$

Conclusions: I. $R * W$ II. $R \$ W$

24. **Statements:** $V \delta T$, $T @ N$, $N \$ J$

Conclusions: I. $J * T$ II. $N * V$

25. **Statements:** $K \odot R$, $R \delta M$, $M * F$

Conclusions: I. $F @ R$ II. $K * M$



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26.

27. **Statements:** B @ J, J * H, H © N

Conclusions: I. N @ J II. N @ B

28. **Statements:** T * K, K © M, M δ D

Conclusions: I. D * K II. M @ T

Directions (29-33): In the following questions, the symbols δ , %, \$, @ and # are used with the following meaning as illustrated below:

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

'P @ Q' means 'P is not greater than Q'.

'P δ Q' means 'P is neither smaller than nor equal to 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 two conclusions I and II given below them is/are definitely true?

Give answer (1) if only Conclusion I is true.

Give answer (2) if only Conclusion II is true.

Give answer (3) if either Conclusion I or II is true.

Give answer (4) if neither Conclusion I nor II is true.

Give answer (5) if both Conclusions I and II are true.

29. **Statements:** F @ N, N δ R, H @ R

Conclusions: I. H δ N II. F # R

30. **Statements:** M # T, T @ K, K \$ N

Conclusions: I. M # N II. K δ M

31. **Statements:** T % H, H \$ W

Conclusions: I. W # T II. W % T

32. **Statements:** I. N δ K, K # D, D % M

Conclusions: I. M δ K II. D δ N

33. **Statements:** J \$ B, B % R, R δ F

Conclusions: I. F # B II. R @ J



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Directions (34-40): In these questions, relationship between different elements is shown in the statements. These statements are followed by two conclusions.

Mark answer

- (1) Only conclusion I follows. (2) Only conclusion II follows.
(3) Either conclusion I or II follows. (4) Neither conclusion I nor II follows.
(5) Both conclusions I and II follow.

34. **Statements** $K > I \geq T \geq E$; $O < R < K$

Conclusions I. $R < E$ II. $O < T$

35. **Statements** $B > A > S < I > C > L < Y$

Conclusions I. $B > L$ II. $A > Y$

36. **Statements** $C < L < O = U = D \geq S > Y$

Conclusions I. $O > Y$ II. $C < D$

37. **Statements** $B > R > E > A > K$; $H > A > S$

Conclusions I. $H > K$ II. $S < B$

38. **Statements** $J = A$; $C \geq K \geq S \geq A$

Conclusions I. $C > J$ II. $C = J$

39. **Statement:** $A < L < T < R \leq H > K$

Conclusions: I. $H > L$ II. $K > T$

40. **Statement:** $P = N > D \geq G < B = J$

Conclusions: I. $G < P$ II. $G < J$

Answers:



3. SITTING ARRANGEMENT

1. A, B, C, D, E, F and G are sitting in a line facing east. C is immediate right of D. B is at the extreme ends and has E as his neighbour. G is between E and F. D is sitting third from the south end. Who are the persons sitting at the extreme ends?

- (a) A and E (b) A and B (c) F and B (d) C and D (e) None of these

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 2-4): Read the following statements to answer the questions that follow.

Nine cricket fans are watching a match in a stadium. Seated in one row, they are - J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q and R. L is at the right of M and at third place to the right of N. K. is at one end of the row. Q is immediately next to O and P. O is at the third place to the left of K. J is right next to left of O.

2. Who is sitting in the centre of the row?

- (a) L (b) O (c) J (d) Q (e) None of these

3. Who is at the other end of the row?

- (a) R (b) J (c) P (d) N (e) None of these

4. Which of the following statements is true?

- (a) R and P are neighbours. (b) There is one person between L and O.
(c) M is at one extreme end. (d) N is two seats away from J.
(e) None of these

5. A, B, C, D, E and F are sitting around a round table. A is between E and F, E is opposite D, and C is not if either of the neighbouring seats of E. Who is opposite to B?

- (a) F (b) C (c) D (d) None of these (e) cannot be defined

6. Four girls (G1, G2, G3, G4) and three boys (B1, B2, B3) are to sit for a dinner such that no two boys should sit together nor two girls. If they are successively sitting, what is the position of B2 and G3?

- (a) 5th and 6th (b) 4th and 5th (c) 3rd and 4th (d) 2nd and 3rd
(e) None of these



DIRECTIONS (Q. 7-10) : Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:

W, Y, T, M, R, H and D are seven persons, sitting around a circle facing the centre. T is fourth to the right of M who is second to the right of R. W is third to the left of R. W is not an immediate neighbour of M. D is not an immediate neighbour of W.

7. Who is to the immediate left of H?

- (a) W (b) T (c) R (d) Data inadequate (e) None of these

8. Who is third to the right of H?

- (a) M (b) D (c) Y (d) R (e) None of these

9. Who is third to the right of D?

- (a) M (b) R (c) W (d) M (e) None of these

10. What is Y's position with respect to T?

- (a) Third to the right (b) Fourth to the left (c) Third to the left
(d) Second of the left (e) None of these

DIRECTIONS (Q.11-15): Study the following information carefully to answer these questions :

Eight friends J, K, L, M, N, O, P and Q are sitting around a circle facing the centre. J is not the neighbour of N. L is third to the right of K. Q is second to the left of N who is next to the right of L. O is not the neighbour of N or K and is to the immediate left of P.

11. Which of the following is the correct position of L?

- (a) To the immediate right of N (b) To the immediate right of Q
(c) To the immediate left of N (d) To the immediate left of Q
(e) None of these

12. Which of the following pair of persons represent O's neighbours?

- (a) L&N (b) P&K (c) M&P (d) N&P (e) None of these

13. Which of the following groups has the first person sitting between the other two persons?

- (a) PKJ (b) JQL (c) QNL (d) LMN (e) None of these



14. Who is to the immediate right of K?
(a) J (b) P (c) Q (d) Cannot be determined (e) None of these
15. Who is to the immediate left of O?
(a) P (b) L (c) Q (d) M (e) None of these

DIRECTIONS (Q. 16 - 20): These questions are based on the basis of following information. Study it carefully and answer the questions. .

Eight executives J, K, L, M, N, O, P and Q are sitting around a circular table for a meeting. J is second to the right of P who is third to the right of K. M is second to the left of O who sits between P and J. L is not a neighbour of K or N.

16. Who is to the immediate left of L?
(a) Q (b) O (c) K (d) N (e) None of these
17. Who is to the immediate left of K?
(a) N (b) J (c) Q (d) Cannot be determined (e) None of these
18. Which of the following is the correct position of N?
(a) Second to the right of K (b) To the immediate left of K (c) To the immediate right of M
(d) To the immediate right of K (e) None of these
19. Who is third to the right of P?
(a) L (b) J (c) Q (d) N (e) None of these
20. Which of the following groups of persons have the first person sitting between the other two?
(a) PJO (b) OPJ (c) OPM (d) MPO (e) None of these

DIRECTIONS (21-25) : Study the following information carefully to answer these questions.

A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H are sitting around a circle facing the centre. F is third to the right of C and second to the left of H. D is not an immediate neighbour of C or H. E is to the immediate right of A, who is second to the right of G



21. Who is second to the left of C?
(a) A (b) B (c) E (d) D (e) None of these
22. Who is to the immediate right of C?
(a) E (b) B (c) D (d) B or D (e) None of these
23. Which of the following pairs of persons has first person sitting to the right of the second person?
(a) CB (b) AE (c) FG (d) HA (e) DB
24. Who sits between G & D?
(a) H (b) D (c) F (d) E (e) None of these
25. Which of the following is the correct position of B with respect to H?
I Second to the right II Fourth to the right
III Fourth to the left IV Second to the left
(a) Only I (b) Only II (c) Only III (d) Both II & III (e) None of these

DIRECTIONS (Q. 26 - 30): Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions:

Eight friends P, Q, R, S, T, V, W and Y are sitting around a square table in such a way that four of them sit at four corners of the square while four sit in the middle of each of the four sides. The ones who sit at the four corners face the centre while those who sit in the middle of the sides face outside. P, who faces the centre, sits third to the right of V. T, who faces the centre, is not an immediate neighbour of V. Only one person sits between V and W. S sits second to right of Q. Q faces the centre. R is not an immediate neighbour of P.

26. Who sits second to the left of Q?
(a) V (b) P (c) T (d) Y (e) Cannot be determined
27. What is the position of T with respect to V?
(a) Fourth to the left (b) Second to the left (e) Third to the left
(d) Third to the right (e) Second to the right



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28. Four of the following five are alike in a certain way and so form a group. Which is the one that does not belong to that group?

- (a) K (b) W (c) V (d) S (e) Y

29. Which of the following will come in place of the question mark based upon the given seating arrangement?

WP TR QW RS?

- (a) YT (b) VY (c) VQ (d) PY (e) QV

30. Which of the following is true regarding R?

- (a) R is an immediate neighbour of V. (b) R faces the centre.
(c) R sits exactly between T and S. (d) Q sits third to left of R
(e) None of these

ANSWERS:

1.	B	2.	C	3.	D	4.	B	5.	A
6.	B	7.	A	8.	B	9.	C	10.	C
11.	B	12.	C	13.	E	14.	A	15.	D
16.	E	17.	C	18.	D	19.	A	20.	B
21.	A	22.	B	23.	E	24.	C	25.	D
26.	B	27.	C	28.	D	29.	A	30.	C