Classification
Updated

Reasoning with Mohit Kawatra

Type-1

Directions (01-25) :- Find the odd number pairs.
निर्देश (01-25) :- विषम संख्या जोड़े ज्ञात कीजिये।

01. (a) 7 : 392 (b) 9 : 810
(c) 15 : 3150 (d) 12 : 1872

02. (a) 14 : 512 (b) 22 : 1728
(c) 46 : 12167 (d) 38 : 8000

03. (a) 19 : 475 (b) 17 : 323
(c) 11 : 143 (d) 23: 667

04. (a) 28-48 (b) 27-47
(c) 25-49 (d) 23-43

05. (a) (600-120-24) (b) (400-80-14)
(c) (300-60-12) (d) (500-100-20)

06. (a) 3 : 7 (b) 15 : 63
(c) 8 : 26 (d) 23 : 123

07. (a) 48 : 168 (b) 52 : 182
(c) 26 : 91 (d) 34 : 118

08. (a) 537 : 15 (b) 917 : 17
(c) 459 : 19 (d) 673 : 16

09. (a) 93-310 (b) 54-180
(c) 48-165 (d) 33-110

10. (a) 25 : 5 (b) 80 : 4
(c) 36 : 3 (d) 12 : 2

11. (a) 4 : 18 (b) 16 : 6
(c) 25 : 8 (d) 49 : 12

12. (a) 16 : 224 (b) 21 : 399
(c) 35 : 1155 (d) 17 : 238

13. (a) 9 : 125 (b) 11 : 49
(c) 13 : 343 (d) 7 : 64

14. (a) 678 : 7 (b) 282 : 6
(c) 366 : 5 (d) 546 : 5

15. (a) 12 : 432 (b) 7 : 147
(c) 13 : 506 (d) 8 : 192

16. (a) (178, 308) (b) (11, 134)
(c) (169, 292) (d) (215, 338)

17. (a) 21 : 139 (b) 27 : 181
(c) 25 : 167 (d) 15 : 197

18. (a) 289 : 70 (b) 169 : 55
(c) 256 : 61 (d) 324 : 64

19. (a) 461 : 20 (b) 182 : 12
(c) 239 : 14 (d) 305 : 16

20. (a) 61 : 97 (b) 78 : 127
(c) 56 : 136 (d) 25 : 89

21. (a) 406321 : 493 (b) 324335 : 577
(c) 253471 : 778 (d) 111617 : 278

22. (a) 326 : 107 (b) 308 : 101
(c) 197 : 66 (d) 239 : 78

23. (a) (547, 258) (b) (723, 144)
(c) (546, 225) (d) (812, 121)

24. (a) 727 : 609 (b) 373 : 255
(c) 191 : 177 (d) 797 : 679

25. (a) 19 : 68 (b) 17 : 60
(c) 13 : 90 (d) 23 : 84

Type-2

Directions (01-26) :- Find the odd letter cluster.
निर्देश (01-26) :- विषम अक्षर समूह ज्ञात कीजिए।

01. (a) IGMJ (b) SPVT
(c) DBHE (d) NLRO

02. (a) EQVK (b) RDIX
(c) QFJV (d) IMRO

03. (a) TQR (b) MJK
(c) IFG (d) NKI

04. (a) ZWSQ (b) TRNL
(c) PNJH (d) JHDB

05. (a) AMRW (b) XFIK
(c) PBGL (d) KWBG

06. (a) YNUF (b) CRYB
(c) ATRE (d) DSZA

07. (a) SXHP (b) UZFR
(c) XCCU (d) VCDR

08. (a) IJM (b) ABE
(c) XYA (d) EFI

09. (a) PRKI (b) JFOQ
(c) UWFD (d) XZCA

10. (a) FKA (b) CJZ
(c) PUK (d) CHX

11. (a) HBL (b) IJR
(c) XUC (d) TYG

12. (a) UVD (b) PQI
(c) JKZ (d) EFT

13. (a) KPW (b) QGM
(c) DIP (d) SXE

14. (a) LEB (b) JZF
(c) TJP (d) MCI

15. (a) BYI (b) KPR
(c) QLA (d) DWK

16. (a) CXA (b) UGS
(c) JRH (d) NNL

17. (a) UCF (b) ZXA
(c) NJM (d) HDX

18. (a) EUT (b) RHG
(c) TRQ (d) TFE

19. (a) HSP (b) JQT
(c) FUR (d) LOL

20. (a) PVK (b) OUL
(c) QUK (d) MSN

21. (a) JPN (b) MSQ
(c) CJI (d) QWU

22. (a) ZCGLS (b) NQUZF
(c) LOSXD (d) FIMRX

23. (a) FCHP (b) JGLS
(c) WTYF (d) NKPW

24. (a) HAUPL (b) YRLGC
(c) GZTNK (d) ATNIE

25. (a) EVAF (b) CXBH
(c) KPUZ (d) TGLQ

26. (a) LNJI (b) FHDB
(c) DFBA (d) RTPO

Type-3

Directions (01-26) :- Select the word that is different.
निर्देश (01-26) :- वह शब्द चुनें जो भिन्न है।

01. (a) Aptitude (योग्यता)
(b) Weight (वजन)
(c) Memory (स्मृति)
(d) Intelligence(बुद्धि)

02. (a) Deteriorate (बिगड़ना)
(b) Growth (विकास)
(c) Advance (अग्रिम)
(d) Headway (प्रगति)

03. (a) Mumbai (मुंबई)
(b) Ranchi (रांची)
(c) Ahmedabad (अहमदाबाद)
(d) Raipur (रायपुर)

04. (a) Hatred (नफरत)
(b) Jealousy (ईर्ष्या)
(c) Envy (विद्वेष)
(d) Empathy (सहानुभूति)

05. (a) Growl (गुर्राना)
(b) Yowl (चीखना)
(c) Prowl (दबे-पाँव चलना)
(d) Howl (चिल्लाना)

06. (a) Sluggish (सुस्त)
(b) Passive (निष्क्रिय)
(c) Lethargic (सुस्ती)
(d) Vivacious (फुर्तीला)

07. (a) Guide (मार्गदर्शक)
(b) Instructor (प्रशिक्षक)
(c) Mistress (मालकिन)
(d) Mentor (सलाहकार)

08. (a) Arthritis (गठिया)
(b) Gout (गाउट)
(c) Hypertension (उच्च रक्तचाप)
(d) Rickets (रिकेट्स)

09. (a) Psychiatrists (मनोचिकित्सक)
(b) Cardiologists (कार्डियोलॉजिस्ट)
(c) Nephrologists (नेफ्रोलॉजिस्ट)
(d) Pulmonologists (पल्मोनोलॉजिस्ट)

10. (a) Hinder (बाधा)
(b) Forbid (निषिद्ध)
(c) Permit (अनुमति)
(d) Impede (रोकना)

11. (a) Loti (लोटी)
(b) Naira (नायरा)
(c) Euro (यूरो)
(d) Pint (पिंट)

12. (a) Lusaka (लुसाका)
(b) Manama (मनामा)
(c) Taka (टका)
(d) Harare (हरारे)

13. (a) Ecology (पारिस्थितिकी)
(b) Dermatology (त्वचाविज्ञान)
(c) Ophthalmology (नेत्र विज्ञान)
(d) Myology (मायोलॉजी)

14. (a) Dermatology (त्वचाविज्ञान)
(b) Mycology (माइकोलॉजी)
(c) Nephrology (नेफ्रोलॉजी)
(d) Cardiology (कार्डियोलॉजी)

15. (a) Proud (गौरवान्वित)
(b) Grand (भव्य)
(c) Funny (हास्यास्पद)
(d) Dignified (गरिमामय)

16. (a) Minister (मंत्री)
(b) Director (निर्देशक)
(c) Mayor (मेयर)
(d) Speaker (अध्यक्ष)

17. (a) Luminosity (लुमिनोसिटी)
(b) Kelvin (केल्विन)
(c) Ampere (एम्पीयर)
(d) Candela (कैंडेला)

18. (a) Cygnet (हंसशावक)
(b) Nymph (युवा तिलचट्टा)
(c) Grunt (ग्रंट)
(d) Fawn (हिरन का बच्चा)

19. (a) Hindrance (बाधा)
(b) Growth (विकास)
(c) Progress (प्रगति)
(d) Stride (तरक्की)

20. (a) Carpenter (बढ़ई)
(b) Journalist (पत्रकार)
(c) Architect (वास्तुकार)
(d) Job (नौकरी)

21. (a) Slavery (गुलामी)
(b) Convenience (सुविधा)
(c) Choice (विकल्प)
(d) Autonomy (स्वायत्तता)

22. (a) Oslo (ओस्लो)
(b) Baht (बाथ)
(c) Peso (पेसो)
(d) Rial (रियाल)

23. (a) Bangladesh (बांग्लादेश)
(b) Singapore (सिंगापुर)
(c) Indonesia (इंडोनेशिया)
(d) Sri Lanka (श्रीलंका)

24. (a) Geology (भूविज्ञान)
(b) Entomology (एंटोमोलॉजी)
(c) Mycology (माइकोलॉजी)
(d) Genomics (जीनोमिक्स)

25. (a) Engineer (इंजीनियर)
(b) Designer (डिजाइनर)
(c) Architect (वास्तुकार)
(d) Doctor (डॉक्टर)

26. (a) Flute (बांसुरी)
(b) Saxophone (सैक्सोफोन)
(c) Mandolin (मंडोलि)
(d) Clarinet (शहनाई)

Answer Key

Type-1

1(c)	2(c)	3(a)	4(c)	5(b)
6(d)	7(d)	8(c)	9(c)	10(a)
11(a)	12(d)	13(b)	14(b)	15(c)
16(a)	17(d)	18(d)	19(b)	20(c)
21(b)	22(c)	23(a)	24(c)	25(c)

Type-2

1(b)	2(c)	3(d)	4(a)	5(b)
6(c)	7(d)	8(c)	9(b)	10(b)
11(a)	12(c)	13(b)	14(a)	15(c)
16(a)	17(d)	18(c)	19(b)	20(c)
21(c)	22(a)	23(a)	24(c)	25(b)
26(b)				

Type-3

1(b)	2(a)	3(c)	4(d)	5(c)
6(d)	7(c)	8(c)	9(a)	10(c)
11(d)	12(c)	13(a)	14(b)	15(c)
16(b)	17(a)	18(c)	19(a)	20(d)
21(a)	22(a)	23(a)	24(a)	25(d)
26(c)				

Solution

Type-1

1.(c) Logic :- [n : (n^3+n^2)]
In 7 : 392, 7 : $7^3 + 7^2$ = 7 : 343 + 49 = 7 : 392

In 9 : 810, 9 : $9^3 + 9^2$ = 9 : 729 + 81 = 9 : 810

In 15 : 3150, 15 : $15^3 + 15^2$ =
15 : 3375 + 225 =
15 : 3600 $\neq$ 15 : 3150

In 12 : 1872, 12 : $12^3 + 12^2$ =
12 : 1728 + 144 = 12 : 1872

Clearly, we can see that
(15 : 3150) is an odd one.

2.(c) Logic :- [n : (n ÷ 2 + 1)^3]

In 14 : 512, 14 : (14 ÷ 2+1)^3 =
14 : (7+1)^3 = 14 : (8)^3 = 14 : 512

In 22 : 1728, 22 : (22 ÷ 2+1)^3 =
22 : (11 + 1)^3 = 22 : (12)^3 =
22 : 1728

In 46 : 12167, 46 : (46 ÷ 2+1)^3 =
46 : (23 + 1)^3 = 46 : (24)^3 =
46 : 13824 $\neq$ 46 : 12167

In 38 : 8000, 38 : (38 ÷ 2+1)^3 =
38 : (19+1)^3 = 38 : (20)^3 =
38 : 8000

Clearly, we can see that
(46 : 12167) is an odd one .

3.(a) Logic :- First number is multiplied by its next prime number = Second number.

(a) 19 : 475 (odd one)
(b) 17 : 323 = 17 × 19 = 323
(c) 11 : 143 = 11 × 13 = 143
(d) 23 : 667 = 23 × 29 = 667

4.(c) Logic :- Second number - First number = 20
(a) 28 : 48 = (48 - 28) = 20
(b) 27 : 47 = (47 - 27) = 20
(c) 25 : 49 = (49 - 25) = 24 (odd one)
(d) 23 : 43 = (43 - 23) = 20

5.(b) Logic:- First number ÷ 5 = second number ; second number ÷ 5 = third number
In (600 - 120 - 24):- 600 ÷ 5 =120, 120 ÷ 5 = 24
In (400 - 80 - 14) :- 400 ÷ 5 = 80, 80 ÷ 5 $\neq$ 14
In (300 - 60 - 12) :- 300 ÷ 5 = 60, 60 ÷ 5 = 12
In (500 - 100 - 20):- 500 ÷ 5 = 100, 100 ÷ 5 = 20
Hence, we can clearly see that, (400 - 80 - 14) is not following the pattern.

6.(d) Logic:- $(a^2-1) : (a^3-1)$
(a) $3 : 7 = (2^2-1) : (2^3-1)$
(b) $15 : 63 = (4^2 - 1) : (4^3 - 1)$
(c) $8 : 26 = (3^2 - 1) : (3^3 - 1)$
(d) $23 : 123 = (5^2 - 2) : (5^3 - 2)$

Hence, we can clearly see that, (23 : 123) is not following the pattern.

7.(d) Logic:- $[n : n \times \frac{7}{2}]$

In 48 : 168, $48 : 48 \times \frac{7}{2} = 48 : 168$

In 52 : 182, $52 : 52 \times \frac{7}{2} = 52 : 182$

In 26 : 91, $26 : 26 \times \frac{7}{2} = 26 : 91$

In 34 : 118, $34 : 34 \times \frac{7}{2} = 34 : 119 \neq 34 : 118$
Clearly, we can see that (34 : 118) is an odd one.

8.(c) Logic :- (abc : a+b+c)

In 573 : 15, 537 $\Rightarrow$ 5 + 3 + 7 = 15
In 917 : 17, 917 $\Rightarrow$ 9 + 7 + 1 = 17
In 459 : 19, 459 $\Rightarrow$ 4 + 5 + 9 = 18 $\neq$ 19
In 673 : 16, 673 $\Rightarrow$ 6 + 7 + 3 = 16
Clearly, we can see that (459 : 19) is an odd one.

9.(c) In 93 - 310, 31 × 3 : 31 × 10 = 93 - 310

In 54 - 180, 18 × 3 : 18 × 10 = 54 - 180

In 48 - 165, 16 × 3 : 16 × 10 = 48 - 160 $\neq$ 48 - 165

In 33 - 110, 11 × 3 : 11 × 10 = 33 - 110

Clearly, we can see that (48 - 165) is an odd one.

10.(a) Except option (a), all other options follow the given pattern.

$(\text{Second number})^2 \times (\text{Second number} + 1) = \text{First number}$

$(5)^2 \times (5+1) \neq 25$
$(4)^2 \times (4+1) = 80$
$(3)^2 \times (3+1) = 36$
$(2)^2 \times (2+1) = 12$

11.(a) Logic :- $n : [\sqrt{n} + (\sqrt{n} - 2)]$

In 4 : 18, $4 : \sqrt{4} + (\sqrt{4} - 2) = 4 : 2 + (2 - 2) = 4 : 2 + 0 = 4 : 2 \neq 4 : 18$

In 16 : 6, $16 : \sqrt{16} + (\sqrt{16} - 2) = 16 : 4 + (4 - 2) = 16 : 4 + 2 = 16 : 6$

In 25 : 8, $25 : \sqrt{25} + (\sqrt{25} - 2) = 25 : 5 + (5 - 2) = 25 : 5 + 3 = 25 : 8$

In 49 : 12, $49 : \sqrt{49} + (\sqrt{49} - 2) = 49 : 7 + (7-2) = 49 : 7 + 5 = 49 : 12$

Clearly, we can see that (4:18) is an odd one.

12.(d) Logic :- $[n : n^2 - (n \times 2)]$

In 16 : 224, $16 : (16)^2 - (16 \times 2) = 16 : 256 - 32 = 16 : 224$
In 21 : 399, $21 : (21)^2 - (21 \times 2) = 21 : 441$

- 42 = 21 : 399

In 35 : 1155, 35 : $(35)^2$ - (35 × 2) = 35 : 1225 - 70 = 35 : 1155
In 17 : 238, 17 : $(17)^2$ - (17 × 2) = 17 : 289 - 34 = 17 : 255 ≠ 17 : 238 is an odd one.

13. (b) Logic :-

$\left(\frac{\text{First number}+1}{2}\right)^3$ = Second number

Except option (b) all options follow the above logic.

14.(b) 678 : 7 = (6 + 7 + 8) ÷ 7 = 3
282 : 6 = (2 + 8 + 2) ÷ 6 = 2
366 : 5 = (3 + 6 + 6) ÷ 5 = 3
546 : 5 = (5 + 4 + 6) ÷ 5 = 3
Clearly, we can see that (282 : 6) is an odd one.

15.(c) Logic :- a : $(3a)^2$
But 13 : 506 does not follow this logic as $3 \times (13)^2 = 3 \times 169 = 507$ (not 506)

16.(a) Logic :- a : a +123
But (178, 308) does not follow the above logic as : 178 + 123 = 301 (not 308).
Hence, A is the correct answer.

17.(d) Logic :- a : 7a - 8
But in option (d), 15 : 7 × 15 - 8 =105 - 8 = 97 (not 197).

18.(d) In option (d) both the digits are squares, whereas other options do not follow this rule.

19.(b) Logic :- n(n+3) + 1 : n
But option (b) does not follow the above logic as 12 × 15 + 1 = 181 ≠ 182

20.(c) Logic :- Differnce of first number and second number is a perfect square number .

(a) 61 : 97 = 97 - 61 = 36
(b) 78 : 127 = 127 - 78 = 49
(c) 56 : 136 = 136 - 56 = 80
(d) 25 : 89 = 89 - 25 = 64

Hence, we can clearly see that, (56 : 136) is not following the pattern.

21.(b) Logic :- sum of consecutive two digits are given.
In 406321 : 493 → 40 - 63 -21 : (4 + 0)(6 + 3)(2 + 1) = 493

In 324335 : 577 → 32 - 43 - 35 : (3 + 2)(4 + 3)(3 + 5)= 578 ≠ 577)

In 253471 : 778 → 25 - 34 - 71 : (2 + 5)(3 + 4)(7 + 1) = 778
In 111617 : 278 → 11- 16 - 17 : (1 + 1)(1 + 6)(1 + 7) = 278

From the above, we can clearly see that, 324335:577 is not following the pattern.

22.(c) Logic :- 3a + 5 : a
But option (c) does not follow this logic.
As, 66 × 3 + 5 = 203 ≠ 197

23.(a) Logic :- Second number is the square of sum of the digits of the first number .
But option (a) 5 + 4 + 7 = 16 and 162 = 256 ≠ 258

24.(c) Logic :- Sum of digit of First number - sum of digit of Second number = 1
But this logic is not followed in option (c) .

(a)(7+2+7)- (6+0+9) = 1
(b)(3+7+3) - (2+5+5) = 1
(c)(1+9+1) - (1+7+7) ≠ 1
(d)(7+9+7) - (6+7+9) = 1

25.(c) Logic :- n:4(n-2)
But 13 : 90 does not follow this logic .

Type-2

1.(b) In IGMJ $\Rightarrow$ I - 2 = G, G + 6 = M, M - 3 = J
In SPVT $\Rightarrow$ S - 3 = P, P + 6 = V , V - 2 = T

In DBHE $\Rightarrow$ D - 2 = B, B + 6 = H, H - 3 = E

In NLRO $\Rightarrow$ N - 2 = L, L + 6 = R, R - 3 = O

Hence, we can see that all of them are following the same pattern except SPVT.

2.(c) Logic :- [First letter of the word + 6 = last letter] and [second letter of the word + 5 = third letter]

(a) EQVK $\Rightarrow$ E + 6 = K and Q + 5 = V

(b) RDIX $\Rightarrow$ R + 6 = X and D + 5 = I

(c)QFJV $\Rightarrow$ Q + 5 = V and F + 4 = J (NOT FOLLOWS)

(d)IMRO $\Rightarrow$ I + 6 = O and M + 5 = R

3.(d) Logic :- [First letter - 3 = Second letter] and [Second letter + 1 = Third letter]

TQR $\Rightarrow$ T - 3 = Q and Q + 1= R

MJK $\Rightarrow$ M - 3 = J and J +1 = K

IFG $\Rightarrow$ I - 3 = F and F + 1 = G

NKI $\Rightarrow$ N - 3 = K and K + 1 $\neq$ I (not follows)

4.(a) In ZWSQ $\rightarrow$ Z - 3 = W, W - 4 = S , S - 2 = Q

In TRNL $\rightarrow$ T - 2 = R, R - 4 = N , N - 2 = L

In PNJH $\rightarrow$ P - 2 = N, N - 4 = J , J - 2 = H

In JHDB $\rightarrow$ J - 2 = H , H - 4 = D , D - 2 = B

Hence, we can clearly see that, ZWSQ is not following the pattern

5.(b) In AMRW $\rightarrow$ A + 12 = M, M + 5 = R, R + 5 = W

In XFIK $\rightarrow$ X + 8 = F, F + 3 = I, I + 2 = K

In PBGL $\rightarrow$ P + 12 = B, B + 5 = G, G + 5 = L

In KWBG $\rightarrow$ K + 12 = W, W + 5 = B, B + 5 = G

Hence, we can clearly see that all of them are following the same pattern except XFIK.

6.(c) Logic :- [Last two letter of word is opposite to each other] and [First letter-11 = Second letter]
Hence,
YNUF $\Rightarrow$ [U and F are opposite to each other] and Y-11 = N
CRYB $\Rightarrow$ [Y and B are opposite to each other] and C - 11= R
DSZA $\Rightarrow$ [Z and A are opposite to each other] and D -11= S
ATRE $\Rightarrow$ [R and E are not opposite to each other] and A-11 $\neq$ T
Hence ATRE, not belonging to that group.

7.(d) Logic :- First and third letter of each word is opposite to each other .
SXHP = S $\leftrightarrow$ H
UZFR = U $\leftrightarrow$ F
XCCU = X $\leftrightarrow$ C
VCDR = V $\leftrightarrow$ D (wrong)

Hence , we can say that, VCDR is not following the pattern.

8.(c) Logic: First letter +1 = Second letter and Second letter + 3 = Third letter
In IJM → I+1 = J; J+3 = M
In ABE → A+1 = B; B+3 = E
In XYA → X+1 = Y; Y+3 ≠ A
In EFI → E+1 = F; F+3 = I

Hence , we can say that, XYA is not following the pattern.

9.(b) Logic: Alternate letters of each word are opposite to each other.

In PRKI ⇒ here P ↔ K and R ↔ I

In JFOQ ⇒ here J ↔ O and F ↔ Q (not opposite to each other)

In UWFD ⇒ here U ↔ F and W ↔ D

In XZCA ⇒ here X ↔ C and Z ↔ A

Hence, we can see that all are following the same logic except JFOQ

10.(b) Logic: First letter +5 = Second letter and Second letter -10 = Third letter
In FKA → F+5 = K; K-10 = A
In CJZ → C+5 ≠ J; J-10 = Z
In PUK → P+5 = U; U - 10 = K
In CHX → C+5 = H; H-10 = X

Hence , we can say that, CJZ is not following the pattern.

11.(a) Pattern:- { First and last letter are opposite to each other} and
{ second letter + 8 = third letter}

IJR ⇒ I and R are opposite to each other and J + 8 = R

XUC ⇒ X and C are opposite to each other and U + 8 = C

TYG ⇒ T and G are opposite to each other and Y + 8 = G

HBL ⇒ H and L are not opposite to each other and B + 8 ≠ L

12.(c) In UVD ⇒ U+1 = V, V + D = 26 (sum of their place value)

In PQI ⇒ P+1= Q, Q + I = 26 (sum of their place value)

In JKZ ⇒ J + 1= K, K + Z = 37 (sum of their place value)

In EFT ⇒ E + 1 = F, F + T = 26 (sum of their place value)

Hence, we can clearly see that, JKZ is not following the pattern.

13.(b) In KPW:- K + 5 = P, P + 7 = W

In QGM: Q + 5 ≠ G , G + 7 ≠ M

In DIP: D + 5 = I, I + 7 = P

In SXE:- S + 5 = X, X + 7 = E

Hence, we can clearly see that, QGM is not following the pattern.

14.(a) Logic :- { first letter - 4 = third letter} and { second letter + 6 = third letter}

(JZF) ⇒ {J - 4 = F} and {Z + 6 = F}

(TJP) ⇒ {T - 4 = P} and {J + 6 = P}

(MCI) ⇒ {M - 4 = I} and {C + 6 = I}

(LEB) ⇒ {L- 4 ≠ B} and {E + 6 ≠ B}

15.(c) In BYI:- (B ↔ Y) opposite letters, (B + 7 = I)

In KPR:- (K ↔ P) opposite letters, (K + 7 = R)

In QLA:- (Q ↔ L) not opposite letters, (Q + 10 = A)

In DWK:- (D ↔ W) opposite letters, (D + 7 = K)

Hence, we can clearly see that, QLA is not following the pattern.

16.(a) Pattern:- { First letter -2 = Third letter} and { second letter +1 = alphabetical opposite of third letter}.
(UGS) ⇒ U - 2 = S and G + 1 = H (which is alphabetical opposite of S)
(JRH) ⇒ J - 2 = H and R + 1 = S (which is alphabetical opposite of H)
(NNL) ⇒ N - 2 = L and N + 1 = O (which is alphabetical opposite of L)
(CXA) ⇒ C - 2 = A and X + 1 = Y which is not alphabetical opposite of A)

17.(d) In UCF ⇒ U ↔ F (opposite), C + 3 = F
In ZXA ⇒ Z ↔ A (opposite), X + 3 = A
In NJM ⇒ N ↔ M (opposite), J + 3 = M
In HDX ⇒ H ↔ X (NOT opposite), D - 6 = X
Hence, we can clearly see that, HDX is not following the pattern.

18.(c) Pattern :- { first letter + 1 = alphabetical opposite of second letter}, {second letter - 1 = third letter}
EUT ⇒ E + 1 = F (alphabetical opposite of U)
RHG ⇒ R + 1 = S (alphabetical opposite of H)
TRQ ⇒ T + 1 = U (not alphabetical opposite of R)
TFE ⇒ T + 1 = U (alphabetical opposite of F)
Clearly, we can see that "TRQ" is odd one

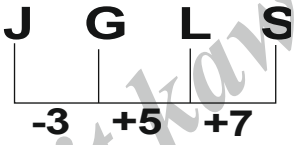
19.(b) In: HSP ⇒ H ↔ S, S - 3 = P
In: JQT ⇒ J ↔ Q, Q + 3 = T
In: FUR ⇒ F ↔ U, U - 3 = R
In: LOL ⇒ L ↔ O - 3 = L
Clearly, we can see that "JQT" is odd one

20.(c) In PVK:- P ↔ K (opposite letters)
In OUL:- O ↔ L (opposite letters)
In QUK:- Q and K (not opposite letters)
In MSN:- M ↔ N (opposite letters)
We can clearly see that, QUK is not following the pattern.

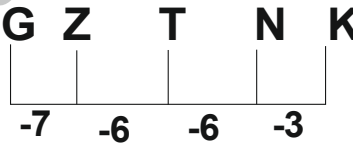
21.(c) In JPN ⇒ J + 6 = P, P - 2 = N
In MSQ ⇒ M +6=S, S - 2 = Q
In CJI ⇒ C+7 = J, J - 1 = I
In QWU ⇒ Q+6 = W, W - 2 = U
Hence, we can see that all are following the same pattern except CJI.

22.(a) In ZCGLS, Z + 3 = C , C + 4 = G, G + 5 = L , L + 7 = S
In NQUZF, N + 3 = Q, Q + 4 = U, U + 5 = Z, Z + 6 = F
In LOSXD, L + 3 = O, O + 4 = S , S + 5 = X, X + 6 = D
In FIMRX, F + 3 = I, I + 4 = M , M + 5 = R, R + 6 = X
Clearly, we can see that ZCGLS is an odd one.

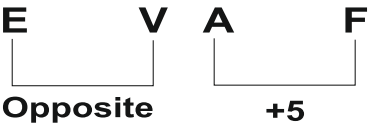
23.(a) Logic : Except option (a) all letters have continous difference is -3, +5, +7 Like



24.(c) Except option (c) difference between alphabets is 7, 6, 5, 4 respectively,



25.(b)



Except option (b), first two letters are opposite to each other and difference between next two letter is '5'.

26.(b) Logic:- +2, -4, -1 pattern is followed.
But in FHDB, D-1= C (Not B). Hence, B is the correct answer

Type-3

1.(b) Aptitude, Memory and Intelligence are synonyms of each other which shows how clever a person is . But weight is entirely different from the other three .

2.(a) Growth, advance and headway are positive words and synonyms of each other. While deteriorate is a negative word and is an antonym of others.

3.(c) Mumbai, Ranchi and Raipur are capitals of Maharashtra , Jharkhand and Chattisgarh respectively. Ahmedabad is not the capital of any Indan state. It is a city in Gujarat.

4.(d) Except for empathy, all others are synonyms of each other. Empathy is an antonym to them.

5.(c) Except prowl all other words mean loud cry noise. But prowl means to move around an area quietly so that you are not seen or heard.

6.(d) Except vivacious all others are synonyms of each other and they mean being inactive.

7.(c) Except Mistress all others perform the same type of job but mistress is different.

8.(c) Except Hypertension all three are deficiency diseases but hypertension is a high blood pressure.

9.(a) All except Psychiatrists are the doctors who treat different parts of our body but psychiatrists access the mental and physical symptoms.

10.(c) Hinder, Forbid and impede all are synonyms of each other and which mean resistance but permit means to allow.

11.(d) Loti, Naira and Euro is the currency of Lesotho, Nigeria and European union countries but pint is not a currency.

12.(c) Lusaka, Manama and Harare are the capital city of Zambia, Bahrain and Zimbabwe respectively but Taka is not a capital it is the currency of Bangladesh.

13.(a) Except Ecology all other the different study related to human body but Ecology is the study of organism and how they interact with the environment with them.

14.(b) Except Mycology , all others are the study of differnet body parts of humans. Mycology is a study of fungi.

15.(c) Except Funny. All others are synonymous words.

16.(b) Except Director all others as related to politics but Director is related to film making

17.(a) Except for Luminosity all other options are SI units of different things.

18.(c) Except for Grunt, All others are the young ones of different animals.

19.(a) Except Hindrance, all others are positive terms but hindrance is a negative term.

20.(d) Except Job all others are different types of occupation.

21.(a) Except slavery in all the other three one is free to perform according to his mind but in Slavery on has to obey what his master orders.

22.(a) Oslo is the name of a place but the other three are the names of the currencies of the different countries.

23.(a) India touches its land boundary only with Bangladesh.

24.(a) In geology we study non living things but in the other three we study living things.

25.(d) Except Doctor, all others mostly focus on designing and construction.

26.(c) Except for Mandolin, All are played by blowing air from the mouth.