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Subject : Reasoning Deriving Conclusions

Directions (Qs 1-5) : These questions are based on the following information :
'A @ B' means 'A' is added to B'
'A B' means 'A' is multiplied by B'
'A # B' means 'A' is divided by B'
'A $ B', means 'B' is substracted from A'.
In each question , some information is given. You have to find out which expression correctly represents the statement :

1. Total age of 12 boys is 'X' and the total age of 13 girls is 'Y'. What is the average age (A) of all the boys and girls together?
1. A = (X@Y) # 25 2. A = (X$Y) # 25 3. A = (X@Y) 25
4. Cannot be determined 5. None of these

2. Population of state M (P1) is less than half of population of state N (P2) by 1,50,000.
1. P2 = (P1#2)$1, 50,000 2. P1 = (P2#2)@1,50,000
3. P1= (P2#2)$1,50,000 4. P2 (P1#2)@1,50,000 5. None of these

3. Number of boys (B) in a class is equal to one - fourth of three times the number of girls (G) in the class.
1. B=(3#G) 4 2. B = (3 G)@4 3. B = (3 G)#4
4. B = (3$G)#4 5. None of these

4. Salary of Mr.X (S1) is more than 40% of Mr. Y's salary (S2) by Rs. 8,000
1. S1 = [S2 (40@100)]#8000 2. S1 = [S2 (40#100)]@8000
3. 2 =[S1 (40#100)]@8000 4. S2[S1 (40@100)]#8000
5. None of these

5. Marks obtained by Sujit in History (H) are 85% of his marks obtained in Science (M).
1. H = (100#85) M 2. H= 85 100 M 3. H=85#100#M
4. H = (85#100) M 5. None of these

Directions :(6-10) In the following questions, the symbols $, @, ©, % 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 © Q' means 'P' is neither greater than nor smaller than Q'.
'P % Q' means 'P' is neither Smaller than nor equal to Q'
'P Q' means 'P' is neither greater than nor equal to Q
Now each of the following questions assuming the given statement to be true, find which of the two conclusions I and II are given below them is / are **definitely true** ?
Given answer 1 if only Conclusion I is true.
Given answer 2 if only Conclusion II is true.
Given answer 3 if either Conclusion I or II is true
Given answer 4 if neither Conclusion I nor II is true
Given answer 5 if both Conclusion I and II are true.

6. Statements :
K @ B, B J, J c T
Conclusions :
I. K T II. B @ T

7. Statements :
F $ M, M @ L, L W
Conclusions :
I. F $ M II. F @ L

8. Statements :
R Q, Q @ F, F % A
Conclusions
I. R $ A II. F @ L

9. Statements :
V $ X, X c Y, Y % H
Conclusions
I. Y @ V II. H V

10. Statements :
M @ B, B * A, A @ F
Conclusions
I. M A II. B F

Directions : (11-15) : In the following questions, the symbols @, ©, #, $ and % are used with the following meaning as illustrated below:
'P© Q' means 'P' is either greater than or equal to Q'
'P % Q' means 'P' is either smaller than or equal to Q'
'P' @ Q' means 'P' is neither greater than nor smaller than Q'
'P' # Q' means 'P' is smaller than Q'
'P'$ Q' means 'P' is greater than 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 ture 2. If Only Conclusion II is true
3. If either Conclusion I or II is true
4. If neither Conclusion I nor II is true
5. If both Conclusions I and II are true.

11. Statements : M % T, T # R, R @ D
Conclusions : I. D $ T II. R $ T

12. Statements : J $ M, M, ©,K, K # N
Conclusions : I. J $ K II. N $ M

13. Statements : F#T, T@W, W$H
Conclusions : I. F#H II. F ©H

14. Statements K ©R, R $ F, F# B
Conclusions : I. B$R II. F # K

15. Statements : D$N, N#F, F@N
Conclusions : I. T#N II. D$F

Directions: (16-20) In the following questions, the symbols @, #, $,©, and % are used with different meaning as follows:
' P @ Q' means 'P' is not smaller than Q'
' P # Q' means 'P' is not greater than Q'
' P $ Q' means 'P' is neither greater than nor equal to Q'
' P©Q' means 'P' is neither Smaller than nor equal to Q'
' P % Q means 'P' is neither greater than nor smaller than 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 ture 2. If Only Conclusion II is true
3. If either Conclusion I or II is true
4. If neither Conclusion I nor II is true
5. If both Conclusions I and II are true.

16. Statements :
V $ W, W @ T, T # H
Conclusions : I. V©T II. H % T

17. Statements :
H©M, M @ E, E $ C
Conclusions : I. C©M
II. H©W

18. Statements :
N @ J, J % R, R©H
Conclusions : I. R # N
II. N©H

19. Statements :
L @ K, K©A. A $ W
Conclusions : 1. W $ L
II. L # W

20. Statements :
J # R, R©D, D @ F
Conclusions : I. F $ R
II. F%R

DERIVING CONCLUSIONS KEY SHEET

1) 1 2) 3 3) 3 4) 2 5) 4 6) 1 7) 4 8) 2 9) 5 10) 5 11) 5 12) 1 13) 3 14) 2 15) 4
16) 4 17) 2 18) 5 19) 4 20) 1