

Bank Special Surprise Test (Coding-Decoding + Syllo + Coded Inequality)

Directions (Q. 1-5): Study the following information carefully to answer the given questions.

In a certain code language 'weather is so cool' is written as 'a pa ma se', 'so are we going' is written as 'ma ne ta ra', 'as going cool' is written as 'pa ne he', 'is weather hot' is written as 'la se ka', 'desert are hot' is written as 'ka te ra' and 'mountains are cool' is written as 'pa ra ha'.

- What is the code for 'mountains'?**
(a) pa (b) ra (c) pa or ha
(d) ha (e) Can't be determined
- What is the code for 'cool'?**
(a) pa (b) la (c) na (d) ra
(e) None of these
- What is the code for 'going'?**
(a) ne (b) la (c) ka (d) se (e) ma
- What is the code for 'going hot desert'?**
(a) ne ka la (b) ka te se (c) ka te ne (d) ka ta na
(e) None of these
- What will be the code for 'so desert'?**
(a) ma ta (b) se te (c) ma se (d) te ne
(e) None of these

Directions (Q. 6-10): In each question below are given three statements followed by two conclusions numbered I and II. 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 logically follows from the given statements, disregarding commonly known facts. Give answer

- if only conclusion I follows.
 - if only conclusion II follows.
 - if either conclusion I or II follows.
 - if neither conclusion I nor II follows.
 - if both conclusions I and II follow.
- (6-7):**
Statements: Only medicines are tablets.
Most tablets are tonic.
Many tablets are bitter.
- Conclusions:** I. Many tonics are medicines.
II. Many bitter are medicines.
 - Conclusions:** I. Only tonics being tablets is a possibility.
II. Only tonics being bitter is a possibility.

- Statements:** A few towns are cities.
Only cities are villages.
No city is cool.
Conclusions: I. No village is cool.
II. Only villages being cool is a possibility.
- (9-10):**
- Statements:** Some red are colours.
No red is a paint.
All colours are black.
Conclusions: I. Some colours are not paints.
II. All red being black is a possibility.
- Conclusions:** I. Some black being paints is a possibility.
II. All paints being black is a possibility.

Directions (Q. 11-15): In these questions the symbols #, ©, π, \$ and % are used with different meanings as given below:

- 'A # B' means 'A is smaller than B'
- 'A © B' means 'A is greater than B'
- 'A π B' means 'A is either smaller than or equal to B'
- 'A \$ B' means 'A is either greater than or equal to B'
- 'A % B' means 'A is neither smaller nor greater than B'

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

- if only conclusion I is true.
 - if only conclusion II is true.
 - if either conclusion I or II is true.
 - if neither conclusion I nor II is true.
 - if both conclusions I and II are true.
- Statement:** L \$ M % Q © S # T π P
Conclusions: I. T © L
II. L © S
 - Statement:** W # H π I % C \$ H © S
Conclusions: I. C \$ W
II. I © S
 - Statement:** W % X © Y π Z © R % L
Conclusions: I. Z © L
II. Y # W
 - Statement:** A # N % O π T π H # E

Conclusions: I. E \$ O
II. H © N

15. **Statement:** P © V % T # D # M \$ F

Conclusions: I. M © V
II. P # F

Directions (Q. 16-20): Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions.

In a certain code language 'score the maximum marks' is written as 'pan cha ga mo', 'marks are less than' is written as 'ta ha cum pan', 'score the highest marks' is written as 'ga cha she pan' and 'less than you' is written as 'ha cum va'.

16. **What is the code for 'highest'?**

- (a) she (b) cha (c) ha (d) pan
(e) None of these

17. **Which of the following can be the code for 'you score maximum'?**

- (a) va mo cha (b) cha ga mo
(c) mo ga va (d) Either (a) or (c)
(e) None of these

18. **'cum' is the code for**

- (a) less (b) are (c) Either 'less' or 'than'
(d) marks (e) None of these

19. **Which of the following is the code for 'marks'?**

- (a) che (b) pan (c) cum (d) ga
(e) None of these

20. **'than score the less' can be coded as**

- (a) cha ga ha cum (b) ha cum ga she
(c) cha ha ga mo (d) Can't be determined
(e) None of these

Directions (Q. 21-23): Study the following arrangement carefully and answer the given questions:

A 8 B 6 7 H U % 3 \$ F V R 2 I @ 1 4 1 W E 9 L 5

21. **If all the numbers are dropped from the above arrangement which of the following will be eighth from the right end?**

- (a) @ (b) F (c) \$ (d) V
(e) None of these

22. **Which of the following is ninth to the left of the sixteenth from the right end?**

- (a) 3 (b) I (c) # (d) 5
(e) None of these

23. **How many such pairs of letters are there in the word DAUGHTER each of which has as many letters between them in the word as in the English alphabetical series?**

- (a) None (b) Two (c) Three (d) Four
(e) More than four

Directions (Q. 24-25): Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions.

Raman does five works P, Q, R, S and T. He starts working at 9 am in the morning. P is the first work and it takes two hours. Q can be done after P. Q takes 1 hour. Work R, which takes 1 hour, can be started only when P and Q are completed. Raman can do work S along with Q and R and would take 3 hours for it. T takes only one hour and can be started only after Q, R and S.

24. **What is the time by which Raman completes all the tasks?**

- (a) 2 pm (b) 3 pm (c) 4 pm
(d) Can't be determined (e) None of these

25. **What is the time by which Raman completes the work R?**

- (a) 12 pm (b) 2 pm (c) 1 pm (d) 11 pm
(e) None of these

Directions (Q. 26-30): In each question below are given three statements followed by two conclusions numbered I and II. You have to take the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance with commonly known facts and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the given statements, disregarding commonly known facts. Give answer

- (a) if only conclusion I follows.
(b) if only conclusion II follows.
(c) if either conclusion I or II follows.
(d) if neither conclusion I nor II follows.
(e) if both conclusions 1 and II follow.

26. **Statements:** Some students are members.

No member is a teacher.

All teachers are players.

Conclusions: I. Some students are not teachers.

II. Some members are not players.

(27-30) :

Statements : All novels are books.

All books are stories.

Some stories are songs.

27. **Conclusions:** I. All novels being songs is a possibility.

II. At least some stories are novels.

28. **Conclusions:** I. Some songs are not books.

II. All songs being books possibility.

(29-30):

Statements : No writer is a teacher.

No reader is a teacher.

Some readers are poets.

29. **Conclusions:** I. No reader is a writer.

II. No poet is a writer.

30. **Conclusions :** I. Some poets are not teachers.

II. Some poets are not teachers.

ANSWER KEY

- | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (d) | 2. (a) | 3. (a) | 4. (c) | 5. (e) | 6. (d) | 7. (e) | 8. (a) | 9. (e) | 10. (e) |
| 11. (b) | 12. (b) | 13. (e) | 14. (d) | 15. (a) | 16. (a) | 17. (d) | 18. (c) | 19. (b) | 20. (a) |
| 21. (b) | 22. (c) | 23. (d) | 24. (b) | 25. (c) | 26. (a) | 27. (e) | 28. (b) | 29. (d) | 30. (a) |