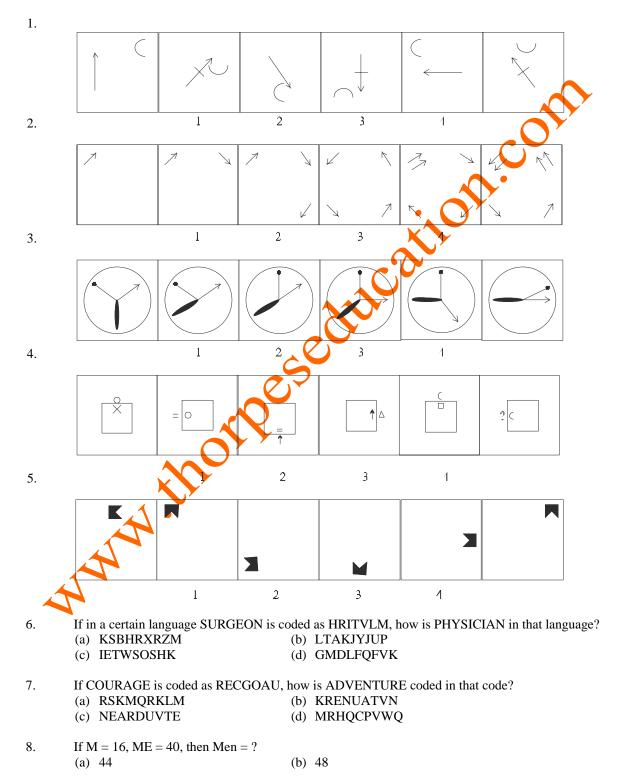
Mental Ability Test Paper 8

Directions: In Question nos. 1 to 5, in each of the following questions, there are four numbered figures and two un-numbered figures on the extremes. These six figures from a series. However, one of the four numbered figures does not fit into the series. The number of that figure is the answer in each question.



- (c) 52 (d) 55
- 9. Letters showing the names of some fruits have been rearranged. Pick out the alternative number of the fruit which is richest source of Vitamin C?
 - (a) GAONM (b) PELAP (c) VAGAU (d) RNEGOA
- If X ϕ Y means X is the wife of Y, X Y means X is the son of Y and X ψ Y means X is the sister 10. of Y, which of the following would mean that A is the daughter of B?
 - (a) $ASC\psi D\phi B$ (b) $A\phi C D \psi B$
 - (c) $A\psi C\phi D\$B$ (d) $A\psi C$ $D\phi B$

11. The clinic of a Doctor faces the West. From the backside of his clinic, he walks shaight 100 metres then turn to the left and walks 100 metres again. Finally, he turns towards right and stops after walking 50 metres. Now in which direction is Doctor from the starting points

- (a) South-West (b) North-East
- (c) South-East (d) North-West

If South becomes North-East, North-East becomes West and so on, what will East become? 12.

- (a) North-West (b) North
- (c) South-West (d) South

Directions: In Question nos. 13 to 14: Five friends A, B, C, D and **E** went on a summer vacation to five cities namely Chennai, Kolkata, Delhi, Bangalore and Hyderal by five different modes of transport – bus, train, aeroplane, car and boat from Mumbai. C went to Bangalore by car and B went to Kolkata by air. D travelled by boat whereas E went by train. Between Mumbai Delhi and Chennai there is no bus service. The person who went to Delhi did not use boat to travel Now answer the questions that follow:

- Which of the following mode of transport was used by the person who travelled to Delhi? 13.
 - (b) Bus (a) Aeroplane (d) Car
 - (c) Train
- 14. How did A travel and where did he go?
 - (a) By train to Chennai (c) By train to Delhi
- (b) By bus to Hyderabad
- (d) By boat to Chennai
- 15. Six books P, Q, R, T and U are placed side by side. R, Q, T have blue covers and other books have red covers. Only S and U are new
 - (a) Q and R (b) Q and T
 - (c) Q and U (d) T and U

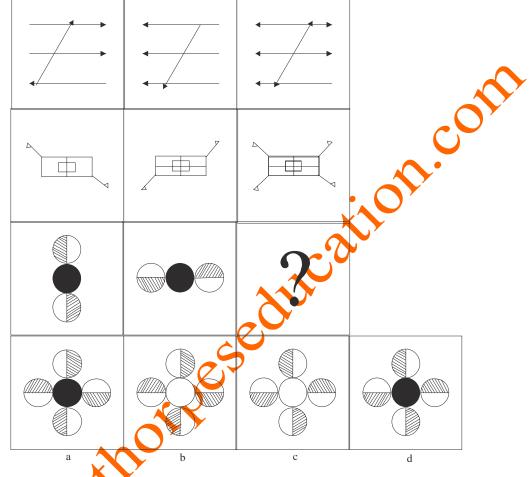
Directions: In Question nos. 16 to 17 : A question and two statement numbered I and II are given below in each of the questions. You have to decide whether the data provided in the statements are sufficient to answer the given question. Read both the statements and then give your answer:

- if the data in statement I alone is sufficient to answer the question, while the data in statement (1)II alone is not sufficient to answer the question.
- if the data in statement II alone is sufficient to answer the question, while the data in (2)statement I alone is not sufficient to answer the question.
- if the data in both the statement I and II together is necessary to answer the question. (3)
- if the data in both the statement I and II together is not sufficient to answer the question. (4)
- 16. How many students of Economics got more than 75% marks?
 - (I) Out of total students 20% got 75% marks.
 - (II) Out of the total students who got 75% marks, 15% were from Economics.

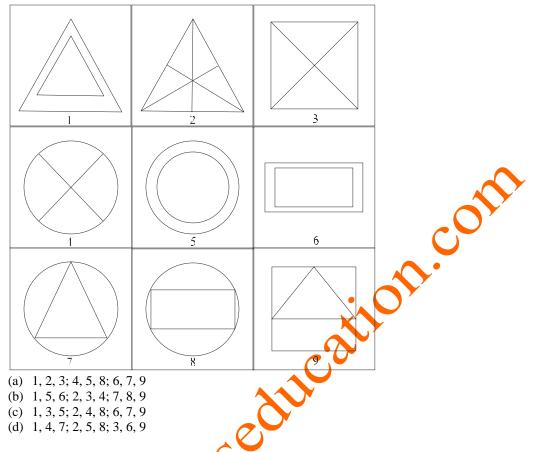
- 17. Among four friends, A's weight is less than B and C's weight is more than D. Who is the heaviest among them?
 - (I) B is heavier than D.

(II) B is lighter than C.

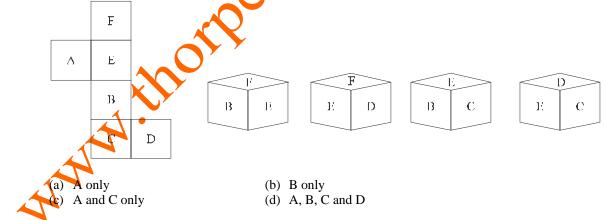
18. Which of the answer figures: (a), (b), (c) and (d) completes the figure matrix?



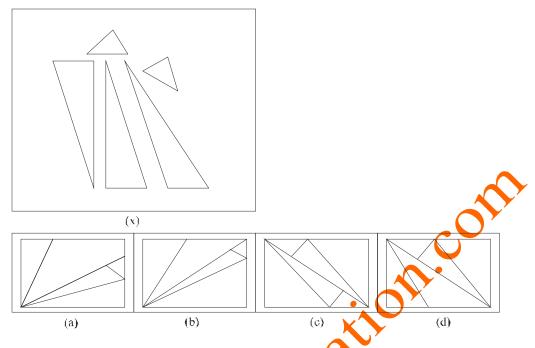
19. Group the following figures into three classes on the basis of identical properties:



20. Figure (X) given to the left in the following question, is folded to form a box. Choose from amongst the alternatives (1), (2), (3) and (4), the boxes that are similar to the box formed.



21. In the following question, find out which of the figures (1), (2), (3) and (4), can be formed from the pieces given in (X)?



- 22. In a cricket series, India decided Australia twice; West India defeated Indian twice; Australia defeated West Indias twice; India defeated New Zealand twice. Which country has won most number of times?
 - (a) West Indies

(c) India

- (b) New Zealand (d) Australia
- 23. If 'P + Q' means 'P is the brother of Q', 'P \downarrow Q' means 'P is the father of Q', 'P \div Q' means 'P is the mother of Q'; which of the following would mean 'R is the son of M'?
 - (a) $M \times S \times R$ (b) $M + R \times S$
 - (c) $M \div R \times S$ (d) $M \times S \div R$

Directions: In Question nos. 24 to 25. We come across many funny incidents related to different walks of life. One of the features of the funny incidents is the punch line or a climax – which gives the incident a sudden transformation or twist time something not expected). It is the punch line which makes the incident funny.

In the following questions an incident is described but the punch line is missing – indicated by blank. After the incident two statements numbered I and II are given. Considering the incident, you have to decide which of the two statements fits as a punch line?

Give your answer 'Only I' if you think only statement I fits; Give your answer 'Only II' if you think only statement II fits; Give your answer 'Both with contrasting ideas' if you think both I and II fit but the idea or the wavelength of approach in both the statements is different and contrasting: Gove your answer 'both with same idea' if you think both I and II fit and the wavelength of approach in both the statements is also more on less the same.

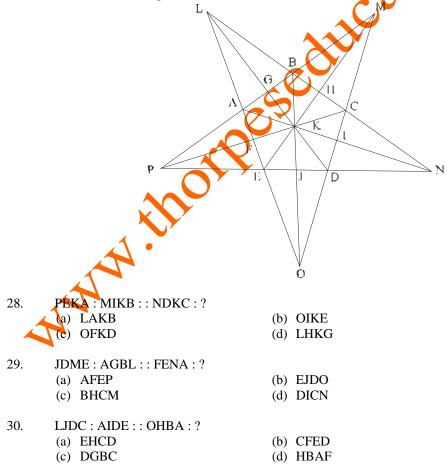
24. Seeing a boy in the class crying, the teacher asked 'why are you crying'. The boy replied:

- I. I cry whenever I don't laugh.
- II. I am crying because I have nothing else to do.
- (a) Only I (b) Only II
- (c) Both with contrasting ideas (d) Both with same ideas
- 25. A person who consumed alcohol regularly told his friend, 'I don't take bath on Thursday' because: I. I take bath only when I am drunk.
 - I. It is a dry day.

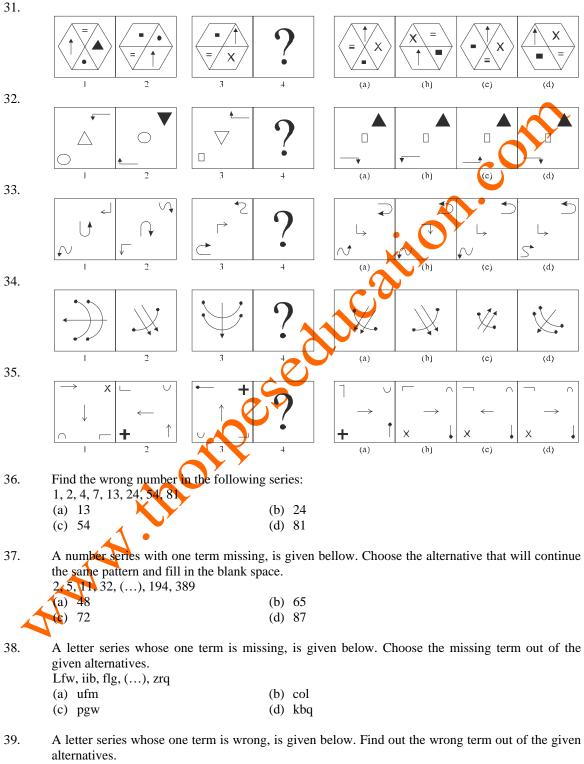
(a) Only I

- (b) Only II
- (c) Both with contrasting ideas
- (d) Both with same ideas
- 26. A pair of words whose words have certain relationship to each other is given below. This is followed by four pair of words. Select a pair of words out of words out of the four pairs of words whose words has the same relationship to each other as the words of the original pair. Rectangle : Octagon
 - (a) Pentagon : Heptagon
 - (c) Triangle : Hexagon
- (b) Cone : Sphere
- Hexagon (d) Angle : Quadrilateral
- 27. Three words which have something in common among themselves are given below. Choose the alternative which is most appropriate description about the three words. Species : Genera : Family
 - (a) These are biological terms.
 - (b) These give information about living things for classification.
 - (c) These are traits of animal kingdom.
 - (d) These are groups of animals.

Directions: In Question nos. 28 to 30 : The following questions are based on the alphabets written along the figure given below. In each question, the relationship between the two terms written to left of the sign (: :), is retained in the two terms written to the right of it. However, out of the four terms, one is missing. Choose this term out of the given alternatives.



Directions: In Question nos. 31 to 35: In the following questions, Figures A and B are related in a particular manner. Establish the same relationship between Figure C and D by choosing a figure from amongst the four alternatives, which would replace the question mark in place of Figure D.



(b) ApY

AtQ, WrU, ApY, EmC, IlG, MjK (a) WrU

40. A letter series is given below. Some of the letters of this series which are given in the same order in one of the alternatives, are missing. Find out that alternatives.

_ml_lnl_mnm_mln_

(a) lnmml (c) mnnlm

- (b) m l m n n
- (d) n m n l l

ANSWER									
1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8.	(b) (a) (d) (d) (d) (a) (c) (d)	9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16.	(d) (d) (b) (c) (c) (b) (b) (d)	17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24.	(c) (d) (b) (d) (c) (c) (d)	25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32.	(d) (c) (b) (a) (c) (c) (d) (b)	33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40.	(c) (d) (d) (b) (b) (c) (d)
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