

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE

CHAPTER WISE QUESTIONS WITH DETAILED SOLUTIONS.

FOR
SSC , RAILWAY
AND OTHER
CLERICAL LEVEL ENTRANCE EXAMS.

ALPHABET ANALOGIES

In this type of questions some analogies among the different pair of the groups of letters exist. By bearing that analogy in mind we are required to pick up a group of letters which may bear the same analogy with the third.

For example:-

LOM:NMK::PKI:?

- (a) RIH
- (b) SHG
- (c) RIG
- (d) RHG
- (e) SIG

The relation between LOM and NMK is (1) N comes one letter(M) after (L) (2) OM and MK are similar because 'O' comes one letter (N) after M and M comes one letter after K. Bearing this relation in mind we pick up © as the alternative bearing the same relation with PKI. How? After P comes Q then comes R-the first letter of correct alternative. The last two letter IG have the same relation as OM and MK have that is between K and I is one letter J and between I and G there is one letter H.

Types of relations:- The types of analogies may be many. Some of them are-

- (1) Some letters in each group may have the same number of intervening letters
- (2) Some letters may be consonants and others vowels
- (3) Some letters may follow the others.
- (4) Some letters may precede others and others may follow.

EXERCISE

Directions: In each of the following questions there is a question mark in the blank space and it is only one of the five alternatives given under the question which satisfies the same relationship as is found between the two letters to the left of the sign:: given in the question. Find the correct alternative in each question.

1. LJH : KKI :: CIA :?
 - (a) BJB
 - (b) BBB
 - (c) DBB
 - (d) CBZ
 - (e) BBZ
2. NUMBER : UNBMRE ::GHOST : ?
 - (a) HOGST
 - (b) HOGTS
 - (c) HGOST
 - (d) HGSOT
 - (e) HGOTS
3. DRIVEN : EIDRVN :: EGUM :?
 - (a) EUGM
 - (b) MGEU

- (c) BGMEU
 - (d) UEBGM
 - (e) BGMUE
4. ? : YBVLKA :: WOULD : TLRIA
- (a) MATTER
 - (b) BEFORE
 - (c) BYGONE
 - (d) NORMAL
 - (e) BEYOND
5. ? : DURXQG: POLITY : SROLWB
- (a) AROUND
 - (b) SHOULD
 - (c) ARMOUR
 - (d) GROUND
 - (e) SHROUD

EXPLANATORY ANSWERS

1. (a) The relation between LJH and KKI is ‘K’ comes before L and after J. Similarly I comes after H. So is the relation of CIA with BJB.
2. (d) Second letter is placed before the first and fourth before the third and sixth before the fifth. So should be the relation of the missing word with the GHOST. As these are five letters so last will be retained as such.
3. (d) Alternate letters from the last letter are put in sequence then come the remaining letters from left to right.
4. (e) Each letter of WOULD is substituted by letter which comes two letters earlier in the alphabets(e.g. W is substituted by T which is earlier by UV). So should be the missing group with the given group.
5. (a) The relation between POLITY and SROLWB is that each letter is replaced by a letter that comes two letters after: so the missing group of letter should have each letter two letters earlier. e.g. D of the given group in the fourth letter in the alphabets and A is two letters earlier than D.

ALPHABET ODDMAN OUT

As has been pointed out in this type of question important thing is to know the types of similarities which can possibly exist among the groups of letters. These can be the following types of similarities.

- (i) In similar groups number of small or capital letters is the same e. g CaB, eFD, GiH- in these three one letter is small and two letters are capital.`
- (ii) The intervening letters between the first and the last letter of each group (intervening letters are missing) will be the same in each similar group e.g missing letters in EH (missing letters are F, G), JM (missing letters are K, L) are two so they are similar.
- (iii) One letter in each group may follow the other or precede the other e.g. LM, PQ, ST- in each case the second letter follows the first in alphabet.
- (iv) Two similar letters and the other two in particular sequence may be taken.

(v) Some relation may exist between the first and the third and the second and the fourth.

EXERCISE

Directions(Q 1-10): In each of the following questions there are five groups of letters. Four of these group are alike in the same way while one is different. Find the one which is different.

- | | | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|--|---|---|---|---|---|
1. CaB eFD GiH OQp nuZ
 2. BF EH JM LO TW
 3. acDD EGhh ikLL MNpp QST
 4. ETc xMF YeW Tec eTL
 5. NPqR STUw IjKM CdEG VWxz
 6. SRT PQO KJL VUW FEG
 7. CRDT APBQ EUFV GWHX LNMO
 8. APQR PLMO FRST MSTU EQRS
 9. MMPQ NNRS QQXY OOTU PQVW
 10. EVFU CXDW AZBZ GTHS IRJQ
 11. Four of the following groups are similar in connection with the position of these letters in the English alphabet and hence form a group. Which one does not belong to the group?
 - (a) GCU
 - (b) ECO
 - (c) DBJ
 - (d) KBV
 - (e) FDX
 12. Four of the following are alike in a certain way and so form a group. Which is the one that does not belong to the group?
 - (a) BY
 - (b) DW
 - (c) GT
 - (d) JQ
 - (e) LP
 13. Four of the following five are alike in regard to their positions in the alphabet and hence form a group. Which is the one that does not belong to that group?
 - (a) IG
 - (b) OM
 - (c) KI
 - (d) TV
 - (e) YW
 14. Four of the following five groups of letters are alike in some way while one is different. Find out which one is different?
 - (a) PTURS
 - (b) MQROP
 - (c) DHIFG
 - (d) JNOLM

- (e) SVWTU
15. Four of the following five groups of letters are alike in a certain way while one is different. Find the one which is different.
- (a) BDG
 - (b) PNK
 - (c) JLO
 - (d) WUR
 - (e) FCA
16. Four of the following five analogues based on English letters are alike in a certain way and so form a group. Which is the one that does not belong to the group?
- (a) CAGE :SURT
 - (b) KILN :GEGI
 - (c) ECMO :SQSU
 - (d) ADHK :LORU
 - (e) KIDB :ROLI
17. Three of the following groups are alike in a certain way and so form a group. Which one is different?
- (a) MNW
 - (b) OPQ
 - (c) ILT
 - (d) GHC
18. In the following letter group one is different from the rest three. Which is that?
- (a) AIRIE
 - (b) ADEUX
 - (c) ADMIT
 - (d) ABUSE
19. Which letter group is different from the rest three?
- (a) OWL
 - (b) END
 - (c) ARM
 - (d) PUT
20. Find out the one which is different from the others?
- (a) USUAL
 - (b) USAGE
 - (c) URINE
 - (d) UKASE
21. Which letter group is different from the rest three?
- (a) ACID
 - (b) ACME
 - (c) ABBA
 - (d) ACRE
22. Which of the following groups of letters is different from the other groups of letters?
- (a) FETE
 - (b) GAME
 - (c) HUGE
 - (d) LOVE

23. Which of the following series is without any law/pattern?
- FHKOT
 - CEHLP
 - IKNRW
 - LNQUZ
24. Four of the following five are alike in a certain way and hence form a group. Which is the one that does not belong to the group?
- OVERSEAS : TCHWWKCW
 - BANKING : HPLOSGI
 - CUSTOMER : SGPSYYBK
 - BUYERS : TTHCZH
 - INTEREST: UUVVJYUQ
25. Find the odd man out.
- RSUY
 - PQSV
 - ABDG
 - IJLO
 - MNPS

EXPLANATORY ANSWERS

- (5) In all other groups only one letter is small but in the (5) two letters are small.
- (1) In all other groups two letters between the first and the last letter are missing but in (1) three (CDE) are missing.
- (5) In all other groups two small and two capital letters but in the (5) only one letter is small.
- (4) In this group two letters are small whereas in others only one small letter is there.
- (5) In this group there are two small letters whereas in others there is only one small letter.
- (2) In all other groups the first letter which precedes other two in the alphabets comes in the middle but in this it comes in the last.
- (1) In all others third letter is next of the first in alphabets and fourth is next of the second in alphabets. For example in the (2) A is the first letter and B is the third letter. 'P' is the second 'Q' is the fourth..
- (2) In all other alternatives first letter is followed by the three letters having consecutive places in the alphabets.
- (5) In all others first two letters are the same.
- (3) In all other alternatives first and the third letters are consecutive in alphabets and second and fourth are also consecutive though the fourth comes earlier than the third in alphabets.
- c.; If we assign numerical value to each letter, i. e A=1, B=2, C=3,each of the group shows the following relationship:
 $1^{\text{st}} \text{ letter} \times 2^{\text{nd}} \text{ letter} = 3^{\text{rd}} \text{ letter}.$
- d. L is the 12th letter from the beginning and P is the 11th letter from the end.
- d. It should have been VT.
- e. It should have been RVWTU or SWXUV
- e. There should be one letter between the first two letters of each group.

16. e. KIDB : ROLI. K(J)I/D©B: R(QP)O/L(KJ)I. None of the other alternatives follows this pattern.
17. c. The first two letters must be consecutive letters.
18. a. The vowel E is repeated.
19. d. This word does not begin with a vowel.
20. a. The vowel 'U' is repeated.
21. c. While reading from the beginning or from the end, the same word is formed.
22. a. The two vowels are same in this group of letters only.
23. b. In other series a, c and d the sequence is +2, +3, +4, +5.
24. e. All letters are reversed and then coded as one, two, three.....letters forward as in English alphabet.
25. a. The first two letters are consecutive and there is a gap of two letters between third and fourth letters.

ANALOGY TEST

How to attempt this Questions.

Step one-Establish the relationship between the first two words

Step two- Find the same relationship among the choices which follow the pattern of the two words.

Kinds of relationship

1. Purpose relationship- Example--- Glove: Ball as

- (a) Hook: Fish
- (b) Winter: Weather
- (c) Game: Pennant
- (d) Stadium: Seats

The purpose of glove is to help in catching the ball and the purpose of hook is to catch fish. So the correct answer is (a).

2. Cause and effect relationship -Example—Race: Fatigue as:

- (a) French: Athlete
- (b) Fast: Hunger
- (c) Art: Bug
- (d) Walking: Running

Answer (b) is correct because fatigue is the effect of race: Hunger is the effect of fast.

3. Part whole relationship—Example- Snake: Reptile

- (a) Patch: Thread
- (b) Removal: Snow
- (c) Struggle: Wrestle
- (d) Hand: clock

(d) is the correct answer, Reptile constitutes a class and snake is one of them. Similarly hands of a clock are a part of it.

4. Action to object and object to action relationship, Example—Kick: Football

- (a) Kill: Bomb
- (b) Break: Pieces
- (c) Question : Team
- (d) Smoke :Pipe

Kick shows action and football is the object of action. This very relationship is represented in (d) smoking is action and pipe is the object.

5. Synonym relationship—Example- Enormous: Huge

- (a) Rough: Rock
- (b) Muddy: Unclear
- (c) Purse: Kitchen
- (d) Black: White

(b) is the correct answer because muddy and unclear are synonyms.

6. Antonym relationship- Example- Purity: Evil as
- (a) Suavity: Bluntness
 - (b) North :Climate
 - (c) Angle: Horns
 - (d) Boldness :Victory
- (a) is the correct answer because the two words are antonyms.

7. Place relationship –Example—Red fort : Delhi as
- (a) Red square: Moscow
 - (b) Albany: New York
 - (c) India: Madras
 - (d) Pakistan: Nepal
- Red fort is situated in Delhi so is Albany in New York

8. Degree relationship—Example—Warm :Hot as
- (a) Glue: Paste
 - (b) Climate: Weather
 - (c) Bright: Genius
 - (d) Frown: Anger
- Warm is less hot and frown is less anger

9. Sequence relationship---Example—Spring: Summer as
- (a) Thursday-Wednesday
 - (b) Wednesday—Monday
 - (c) Monday: Wednesday
 - (d) Wednesday: Thursday
- Summer comes after spring so does Thursday after Wednesday.

10. Association relationship.—Example—Devil: Wrong as
- (a) Colour: Sidewalk
 - (b) Slipper: State
 - (c) Ink: Writing
 - (d) Picture: Bed
- As Devil is associated with wrongs so ink is associated with writing.

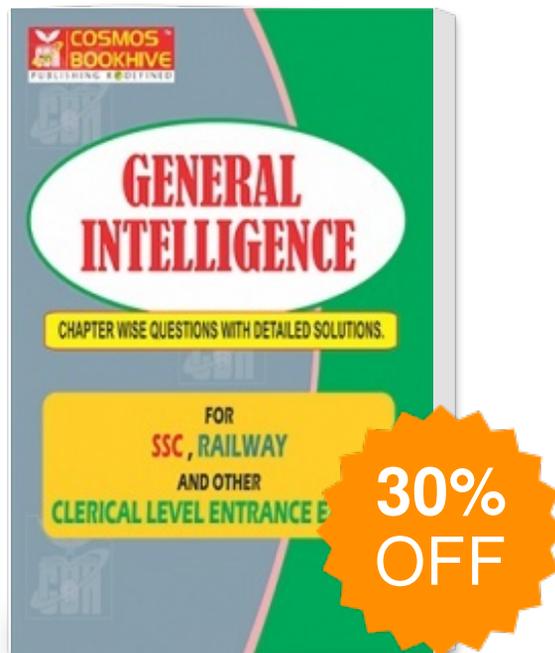
11. Grammatical relationship.—Example—Restore: climb as
- (a) Segregation: Seen
 - (b) Nymph: In
 - (c) Room: Although
 - (d) Run: See
- Restore and climb are verbs so are run and see. So the answer is (d)

EXERCISES

1. Lioness: Cub

- (a) Mother: Aunt
 - (b) Aunt: Child
 - (c) Mother: Child
 - (d) Father: Grandfather
2. Diet: Weight::
- (a) Food: Fat
 - (b) Dinner: Supper
 - (c) Bread: Starchy
 - (d) Drug: Pain
3. Streptococci: Pneumonia ::
- (a) Boat: Train
 - (b) Quinine: Malaria
 - (c) Cause: Sickness
 - (d) Malnutrition: Beriberi
4. Hygrometer: Barometer
- (a) Water: Mercury
 - (b) Snow: Rain
 - (c) Humidity: Pressure
 - (d) Temperature: Weather
5. Correspondence: Clerk
- (a) Office: Manager
 - (b) Secretary: Stenographer
 - (c) Orders: Accountant
 - (d) Records: Archivist
6. Frame: Picture ::
- (a) Cup : Saucer
 - (b) Table: Floor
 - (c) Radio: Sound
 - (d) Cover: Book
7. Room: House
- (a) Refrigerator; Kitchen
 - (b) Chair: Room
 - (c) Roof: Building
 - (d) Wheel: Chair
8. Bacteria: Illness
- (a) Medicine: Bacteria
 - (b) Illness: Health
 - (c) Bomb: Explosion
 - (d) Medicine: Sickness
9. Plaster: Mortarboard
- (a) Brush: Paint
 - (b) Drink: Soda
 - (c) Sweep: Broom
 - (d) Blow: Bubble
10. Naïve: Cheat
- (a) Sensible: Succeed

General Intelligence For SSC, Railway And Other Clerical Level Entrance Exam (Chapter wise Question with Detailed Solutions)



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