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Reasoning Wonder

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*KJS Khurana
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Phone: 23672080-81-82, 9899107446, 9911310888 Fax: 91-11-23677446

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PREFACE

Every accomplishment requires lots of efforts and this work is no exception. It gives us immense pleasure to present this **Reasoning Wonder** book. It is not merely a book, but a complete and concise course in itself. Almost each and every topic of **verbal and non-verbal reasoning** is covered in this book in a simple and lucid way so that it can be understood even by a layman. Care has been taken to ensure that even a minor concept should not go unexplained. Errors might have crept in despite all the efforts. Suggestions will be received with gratitude. For suggestion and feed back feel free to write at kanwar003@gmail.com or at rmarkanday@gmail.com

AUTHORS

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CHAPTER

Coding Decoding and Series

Coding decoding is one of the most important of reasoning topics. The questions of coding decoding are asked in almost all competitive exams. In these questions generally one word and its code is given and the students are asked to find the code for the other given word applying the same logic what has been applied to the given example. Before starting the topic let us understand the concept of **EJOTY**.

Concept of EJOTY: In coding topic the English alphabet are coded as per their position. In order to do the questions of coding one should learn the position of alphabet by heart (K = 11, S = 19, Z = 26 etc.). **EJOTY** is nothing but five reference points of English alphabet

E	J	O	T	Y
5	10	15	20	25

As shown above five reference points at an equal interval are given. One letter before and after these reference points almost covers almost whole English alphabetic e.g. **If J comes at 10th position then one can easily recall K as 11 and I as 9th position and so on.**

Now what do we mean by **finding the EJOTY of a word**. This can be understood by following example **EJOTY** of word **REASONING** is $18 + 5 + 1 + 19 + 14 + 9 + 14 + 7 = 87$. Hopefully you have understood that English alphabet R comes at 18th position, E at 5th position, A at first and so on and sum of these positions is 87 and is the **EJOTY** of word **REASONING**.

You should also understand that M is the midpoint of 1st half and 11nd half of English alphabet starts from the 14th letter i.e. N as shown below:

A B C D E F G H I J K L M / N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z.

1st half

11nd half

OR

A B C D E F G H I J K L M
Z P X W V U T S R O P O N

One should have a photographic memory of above two patterns.

Now practical method for the learning of alphabets that has been successfully tried and tested on hundreds of students is the method of EJOTY. If a student himself/herself calculates of the EJOTY of a few words than position of alphabets can be learnt within minutes. Since you have started this course and you want to be successful in life, so it is hoped that in order to get maximum out of this course you will follow it sincerely. Now before proceeding further find the EJOTY of following words. It is once again advised not to skip this exercise.

EXERCISE

Direction: Find the EJOTY of following words

- | | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------|-------------|
| 1. PENCIL | 2. BOARD | 3. INDIA |
| 4. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA | 5. RUSSIA | 6. MUNDANE |
| 7. QUANT | 8. BOOKS | 9. ELECTION |
| 10. RAHUL | 11. JAPNEET | 12. KRITI |
| 13. MOBILE | 14. FEBRUARY | 15. PURSE. |

SOLUTION

1. PENCIL = $16 + 5 + 14 + 3 + 9 + 12 = 59$
2. BOARD = $2 + 15 + 1 + 18 + 4 = 40$
3. INDIA = $9 + 14 + 4 + 9 + 1 = 37$
4. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA = $21 + 14 + 9 + 20 + 5 + 4 + 19 + 20 + 1 + 20 + 5 + 19 + 15 + 6 + 1 + 13 + 5 + 18 + 9 + 3 + 1 = 228$
5. RUSSIA = $18 + 21 + 19 + 19 + 9 + 1 = 87$
6. MUNDANE = $13 + 21 + 14 + 4 + 1 + 14 + 5 = 72$
7. QUANT = $17 + 21 + 1 + 14 + 20 = 73$
8. BOOKS = $2 + 15 + 15 + 11 + 19 = 62$
9. ELECTION = $5 + 12 + 5 + 3 + 20 + 9 + 15 + 14 = 83$
10. RAHUL = $18 + 1 + 8 + 21 + 12 = 60$
11. JAPNEET = $10 + 1 + 16 + 14 + 5 + 5 + 20 = 71$
12. KRITI = $11 + 18 + 9 + 20 + 9 = 67$
13. MOBILE = $13 + 15 + 2 + 9 + 12 + 5 = 56$
14. PURSE = $16 + 21 + 18 + 19 + 5 = 79$
15. FEBRUARY = $6 + 5 + 2 + 18 + 21 + 1 + 18 + 25 = 96$

If you have done the exercise you would have noticed that after 5-6 words the alphabet starts repeating and you need not to concentrate too much. You may further notice that out of 26 alphabets more than half of them can easily be remembered like EJOTY stands for 5, 10, 15, 20, 25 also A, B, C, D you know are 1, 2, 3 and 4. Further R and S are 18 and 19 occur frequently and are learnt while doing EJOTY. Also M and N are last letter of first half and 1st letter of last half respectively. So you can see that around 16-17 alphabets are remembered easily. The alphabets that a lot of students are not able to strike in first instance are Q, W, V, K, U and P. But you need not to worry as if you find the EJOTY of few more words you will be able to learn the position of these alphabets also. You can also do a practical and interesting exercise i.e. *to find the EJOTY of NAME of all of your family members and to find EJOTY of how many of them is an odd number and how many of them is an even number.*

Now we will do a few examples of coding decoding and will see how EJOTY is helpful in doing these.

Example 1: If in a certain code language SUN is coded as 162, MOON is coded as 228 How EARTH will be coded in that language?

Solution: The EJOTY of SUN is $19 + 21 + 14 = 54$ and is coded as 162 i.e. 54×3 . Also EJOTY of MOON is $13 + 15 + 15 + 14 = 57$ and is coded as 228 i.e. $57 \times 4 = 228$. Now the question comes that why the EJOTY of these words are multiplied by 3 and 4 respectively. You how to find the logic for that. The logic is number of letters in the word SUN are 3 so its EJOTY is multiplied by 3 and similarly number of alphabets in MOON are 4 so its EJOTY is code multiplied by 4. Hence code for EARTH is its EJOTY multiplied by 5 i.e. $(5 + 1 + 18 + 20 + 8) \times 5 = 52 \times 5 = 260$.

Example 2: If CRICKET can be written as DTLSPKA then using the same code how FOOTBALL will be coded in that language.

Solution: The logic of coding of CRICKET is shown below

C	R	I	C	K	E	T
3	18	9	3	11	5	20
+1	+2	+3	+4	+5	+6	+7
4	20	12	7	16	11	27 (26+1)
D	T	L	G	P	K	A

So addition of +1, +2, +3 and so on is done in the respective alphabets. It may be noted that $20 + 7 = 27$ means completing one cycle of alphabet i.e. 26 plus 1st letter i.e. A of next cycle.

To know the types of method doing in coding use will do the following examples.

Direction: Study carefully and explain the method used in coding.

- Q.1. CAT** is coded as **3120**
Q.2. ORAL is coded as **6913**
Q.3. PHONE is coded as **ENOPH**
Q.4. CALENDER is coded as **ACELDNRE**
Q.5. ROHIT is coded as **ILSRG**
Q.6. CLOVES is coded as **VHJMJA**
Q.7. HARISH is coded as **ITJSBI**
Q.8. SERVICES is coded as **TFSWHBDR**
Q.9. ABHISHEK is coded as **BAIHTRFJ**

Solution 1. CAT = 3120 In this we notice that each number correspond to position of letter in English alphabet and it should be seen as **CAT = 3 1 20**. Hence the first and simplest method of coding is **denoting the position of alphabets in the whole alphabetic order**.

Solution 2. ORAL = 6913. We see that code of O is 15 and this is coded as $1 + 5 = 6$ similarly **R, A** and **L** are coded as $(1 + 8) = 9$, 1 and $(1 + 2) = 3$, respectively.

So the method is **addition of position of all the alphabet to make code for the word**.

Solution 3. Reverse order of PHONE is E N O H P so **letters are arranged by arranging the letter given the main word in reverse order**

Solution 4. CA LE ND ER → AC EL DN RE

CA is coded as AC, LE is coded as EL and so on so the coding is done by this way. So the method is **interchanging the pair of letters in the whole word**.

Solution 5. The coding of ROHIT → I L S R G is shown below

18	15	8	9	20
R	O	H	I	T
9	12	19	18	7
I	L	S	R	G

18 + 9 = 27 15 + 12 = 27 8 + 19 = 27 9 + 18 = 27 20 + 7 = 27

The sum of position of number and its code is 27.

Solution 6. The coding of CLOVES as VHYMJA is shown below:

C	L	O	V	E	S
3	12	15	22	5	10
-2	-2	-2	+3	+3	+3
1	10	13	25	8	22

A J M Y H V

On reversing V H Y M J A is the **Code**.

Hence the **constant addition and subtraction and then reversing the letters to make the final code is the method.**

Solution 7. Code for HARISH as ITJSBI is explained below

H	A	R	I	S	H
8	+1	18	9	19	8
+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1
9	2	19	10	20	9
I	B	S	J	T	I

On reversing we get **ITJSBI**. Hence the method is **constant addition and then reversing the code.**

Solution 8. The coding for SERVICE as TFSWHB is show in below:

S	E	R	V	I	C	E	S
19	5	18	22	9	3	5	19
+1	+1	+1	+1	-1	-1	-1	-1
20	6	19	23	8	2	4	18
T	F	S	W	H	B	D	R

So +1 for first half and -1 for 2nd half is the method.

Solution 9.

A	B	H	I	S	H	E	K
+1	-1	+1	-1	+1	-1	+1	-1
B	A	I	H	T	G	F	J

So +1 and -1 is the pattern

If you have solved the above types then these will definitely help you to solve the question on coding-decoding. So this was the coding related to English alphabets and words. In addition to this two more types of coding question comes in exams. We will understand these types with following examples.

Example 3: If 'Ne Pe Le' means 'what is this' 'Bo Le Se' means 'is that okay' 'Se Ni Di' means 'that was easy' what is the code for okay in the code language'.

Solution: It is very important to note that the coding is not done in order i.e. in 'Ne Pe Le' means 'what is this' does not necessarily mean that Ne stands for what, Pe stands

for *is* and *Le* stands for *this*. They **may** or **may not**. In this codes are Jumbled and we have to crack it find the code for 'okey'

The methods for finding the code is by finding the common word and code in different statements.

We once again write the three statements.

- (i) 'Ne Pe(Le)' means what (is) this
- (ii) 'Bo (Le) (Se)' means '(is) (that) okay'
- (iii) '(Se) Ni Di' means '(that) was easy'

Comparing (i) and (ii) we see that *Le* and *is* are common on *left* and *right side* respectively.

∴ Code for '*Le*' is '*is*'

Comparing (ii) and (iii) we see that *Se* and *that* are common on respectively left and right and side. So code for *Se* is *that*. Hence on (ii), *Bo is* left on *left hand side* and *okay* on right hand side. So code for *okay* is *Bo*.

Same trick is followed when words in a sentence are coded with digits.

Example 4: If blue is called green, green is called yellow, yellow is called red, red is called brown and brown is called Pink, than what is the colour of the blood?

Solution: We know that the colour of blood is red and red is called brown. So answer is brown.

Note: We have to found the answer and have to see what is its code. *We should not continue further otherwise answer of all the questions would have been the last code* i.e. in this case **pink**.

SERIES

In series elements follow a particular sequence and it can be **number** or a **letter series**. The consecutive members of number series may have the same difference, may have difference increase or decrease by some sequence and difference of some multiple plus some number etc. Similarly the alphabetical series may have some sequence of their position in English alphabet. Hence concept of EJOTY is again helpful.

We will understand it more clearly with the following examples:

Example 1: Find the next member in the series

7 8 12 21 37 62?

Solution: The difference between consecutive members are 8–7, 12–8, 21–12, 37–21, 62–37 i.e. 1, 4, 9, 16, 25 and so on i.e. $1^2, 2^2, 3^2, 4^2, 5^2$ and so on. Hence the next difference is 6^2 i.e. 36. If we add 36 in 62 we get 98 as the answer.

Example 2: Find the next number is the following series.

1 8 9 64 25 216 ?

Solution: The series is $1^2, 2^3, 3^2, 4^3, 5^2, 6^3$ Hence next number should be 7^2 i.e. 49.

Example 3: Find the next number is the series.

3 7 15 31 63 127 ?

The pattern of series is

$$3 \times 2 + 1 = 7$$

$$7 \times 2 + 1 = 15$$

$$15 \times 2 + 1 = 31$$

$$31 \times 2 + 1 = 63$$

$$63 \times 2 + 1 = 127$$

Hence next number should be

$$127 \times 2 + 1 = 255 \text{ is the answer.}$$

Question 4: Find the next number of the following series

$$2 \quad 8 \quad 30 \quad 152 \quad 910?$$

Solution: The series increases sharply. So if we start from the last we can have a fair idea of the pattern

$$\text{i.e. } 910 = 152 \times 6 - 2$$

$$152 = 30 \times 5 + 2$$

$$30 = 8 \times 4 - 2$$

$$\text{and } 8 = 2 \times 3 + 2$$

Hence the patterns is $\times 3 + 2$, $\times 4 - 2$, $\times 5 + 2$, $\times 6 - 2$. Hence next comes $\times 7 + 2$. So next number should be $910 \times 7 + 2 = 6372$.

Example 5: Find the next number of series.

$$27 \quad 64 \quad 125 \quad 216 \quad 343?$$

Solution: Series is $3^3, 4^3, 5^3, 6^3, 7^3$. Hence next number should be 8^3 i.e. 512 and is the answer.

Example 6: Find the next number of series

$$1 \quad 7 \quad 25 \quad 61 \quad 121 \quad 211$$

Solution: The pattern is as follow,

$$1 \quad 7 \quad 25 \quad 61 \quad 121 \quad 211$$

$$+6 \quad +18 \quad +36 \quad +60 \quad +90$$

$$12 \quad 18 \quad 24 \quad 30$$

The difference of difference increases by 6. Hence next number should

$$211 + 90 + 36 = 337.$$

Example 7: What should come in place of? In following series

$$7 \quad 11 \quad 13 \quad 17 \quad 19 \quad 23 \quad 29$$

Solution: The series is of prime numbers starting with 7. Hence next prime number 31 is the answer.

Example 8: What should come in place of? in the following series

$$4 \quad 4 \quad 8 \quad 24 \quad 96?$$

Solution: The pattern is

$$4 \times 1 = 4, \quad 4 \times 2 = 8, \quad 8 \times 3 = 24, \quad 24 \times 4 = 96$$

Hence the next number is $96 \times 5 = 480$

Example 9: 23, 35, 57, 711, 1113, ?

Solution: Two consecutive prime numbers have been combined to represent a single number i.e. 2 and 3 and 23, 3 and 5 as 35, then 5 and 7 as 57 and soon. So next prime number are taken as 13 and 17, the number would become 1317.

Example 10: 2 2 3 6 15 45?

Solution: In this example the multiplying factor increase by .5, Firstly multiplied by 1, then by 1.5, then by followed by 2.5 and so on.

In the given example last given number has been multiplied by 3 to get the last number. Now in order to obtain the next number we should multiply the last number by 3.5. Then the answer would be $45 \times 3.5 = 157.5$.

Example 11: Find the wrong number in series.

5 16 49 149 445 1336

Solution: Logic is of $\times 3 + 1$ Hence 149 is wrong as it should be $49 \times 3 + 1 = 148$.

Example 12: What should come in place of?

A, G, L, P, S, ?

Solution: Here once again the concept of EJOY is helpful. As we can see the position of alphabets in English alphabet is 1, 7, 12, 16, 19 i.e. respective difference are +6, +5, +4, +3. Hence next difference is +2. So $19 + 2 = 21^{\text{st}}$ letter U is the answer.

Example 13: AI, BJ, CK, ?

Solution: Clearly it is a combination of two series i.e. A, B, C and I, J, and K. Hence next member is DL.

Example 14: Complete the series

5 G 7, 7 H 10, 10 I 14, 14 J 19, ...

Solution: The difference of number increase by 1 and the letters are consecutive. Hence next number is 19 K 25.

So it is hoped that you have understood the concept of letter and number series. One more type of series some times comes in the exams in 'continues pattern series' is let us understood about continues pattern series.

Continues pattern series: This type of series consists of small letters that follow a certain pattern. Some spaces are left blank in the series. We have to fill the blanks from given options to follow a pattern. This can be clearly understood by following examples.

Example 15: __ aa __ ba __ bb __ ab __ aab

(a) aaabb (b) bbaab (c) babab (d) bbbaa

Solution: The best method so solve it is by putting the option and then see whitens a pattern is made by 2, 3, 4 or 5 n letters. So 1st option don't give any pattern put if we put the second option the pattern become.

baab/ baab/ baab/ baab Hence 2nd option is the answer.

Example 16: ac_cab_baca_aba_acac

(a) aacb (b) acbc (c) babb (d) Bcbb

Solution: If but the 1st option we get the pattern as

acac/abab/acac/abab/acac

Hence 1st option is the answer.

So on have done the concept of coding decoding and series. Now you have to do the practice to master the concept.

EXERCISE

1. If 'water' is called 'food', 'food' is called 'tree', 'tree' is called 'sky', 'sky' is called 'wall', on which of the following does a 'fruit' grow?
 (a) Water (b) Food (c) Tree (d) Sky
2. If in a certain code, BEAUTIFUL is coded as 273041708, BUTTER as 204497. How is FUTURE coded in that code?
 (a) 201497 (b) 204097 (c) 704092 (d) 204079
3. In a certain code LONG is written as 5123 and GEAR is written as 3748. How is LANE written in that code ?
 (a) 5427 (b) 5247 (c) 5847 (d) 5237 (e) None of these
4. In a certain code BREAKDOWN is written as CSFBLEPXO. How is ORGANISED written in that code ?
 (a) PSHBOJTFE (b) PSHBJJTFT (c) PHSBJTFT
 (d) PSBHOJTFE (e) None of these
5. In a certain code language 'pik *da pa*' means 'where are *you*'; '*da na ja*' means '*you may come*' and '*na ka sa*' means '*he may go*', which of the following means 'come' in that code language ?
 (a) da (b) ja (c) na
 (d) Cannot be determined (e) None of these

DIRECTIONS for questions 6 to 9: Choose the missing term from given alternatives.

6. GBC, HDF, IFI,
 (a) JKL (b) JLH (c) JHI (d) JHL
7. a_ab_babab_b
 (a) bbb (b) baa (c) aaa (d) Aab
8. The next number in the series 2, -4, 8, -16, 32, is
 (a) - 84 (b) -64 (c) 128 (d) - 128
9. The next number in the series 3, 5, 8, 12, 17, 23, is
 (a) 25 (b) 30 (c) 32 (d) 39\
10. If in a certain language 'rom *pom to*' means '*girl is bad*', '*maim to tee*' means '*boy is ugly*' and '*dum pom po*' means '*they are bad*', which word in that language means 'girl' ?
 (a) to (b) tee (c) pom (d) rom
11. If in a certain code '*nee tim see*' means '*how are you*', "*Die nee see*' means '*where are you*' ? What is the code for 'where' ?
 (a) see (b) tim (c) nee (d) die
12. In a certain code BEND is written as '6392' and RAIN is written as '5149'. How is DARE written in that code?
 (a) 2153 (b) 2351 (c) 2315 (d) 2135 (e) None of these

13. If yellow is called blue, blue is called red, red is called pink, pink is called black and black is called orange then what is the colour of blood?
 (a) Yellow (b) Orange (c) Pink (d) Blue (e) None of these
14. In a certain code KINGDOM is written as JMCLJHP. How is QUANTUM written in that code?
 (a) VOLVPZS (b) SZPLOW (c) RVBOUVN
 (d) PZSLVOV (e) None of these
15. In a certain code GOAL is written as AGLO and BEAR is written as ABRE. How is SEND written in that code?
 (a) NSDE (b) 2.NDES (c) 3.DENS (d) SNED (e) None of these

16. What should come next in the following letter sequence?
 A A B A B C A B C D A B C D E A B C D E F A B
 (a) D (b) E (c) G (d) C (e) F

DIRECTIONS for question 17 to 21: What should come in place of question mark (?) in the following number series?

17. 289 303 324 352 387 429 ?
 (a) 478 (b) 508 (c) 487 (d) 558 (e) 473
18. 45 43 83 245 975 4869 ?
 (a) 29214 (b) 24501 (c) 19476 (d) 29207 (e) 30058
19. 31 34 71 216 867 4338 ?
 (a) 26028 (b) 26031 (c) 21690 (d) 23150 (e) 23432
20. 16 16 40 140 840 7980 ?
 (a) 163290 (b) 136290 (c) 132690 (d) 126390 (e) 123690
21. 16 24 36 54 81 121.5 ?
 (a) 200 (b) 195.75 (c) 182.25 (d) 150.5 (e) 170.25

DIRECTIONS for questions 22 to 26: In the following number series only one number is wrong. Find out the wrong number.

22. 3 6 16 47.5 154.5 558.5 2257
 (a) 2257 (b) 47.5 (c) 154.5 (d) 558.5 (e) None of these
23. 898 906 933 996 1122 1338 1681
 (a) 906 (b) 933 (c) 1122 (d) 1338 (e) None of these
24. 756 442 3089 18532 92647 370586
 (a) 442 (b) 92647 (c) 18532 (d) 3089 (e) None of these
25. 8000 3200 1280 512 204.8 84.92 32.768
 (a) 512 (b) 84.92 (c) 204.8 (d) 1280 (e) None of these
26. 4 55 576 4209 21280 64083 64204
 (a) 4209 (b) 576 (c) 21280 (d) 64204 (e) None of these
27. In a certain code JUST is written as #@%\$ and LATE is written as ©↑\$★. How is TASTE written in that code ?
 (a) ★↑%\$★ (b) 2.\$↑%\$★ (c) \$↑%\$★ (d) \$%↑%★ (e) None of these

28. If Blue is called Green, Green is called Orange, Orange is called Yellow, Yellow is called Black, Black is called Red and Red is called White. What is the colour of turmeric ?
 (a) Orange (b) Green (c) White (d) Black (e) None of these

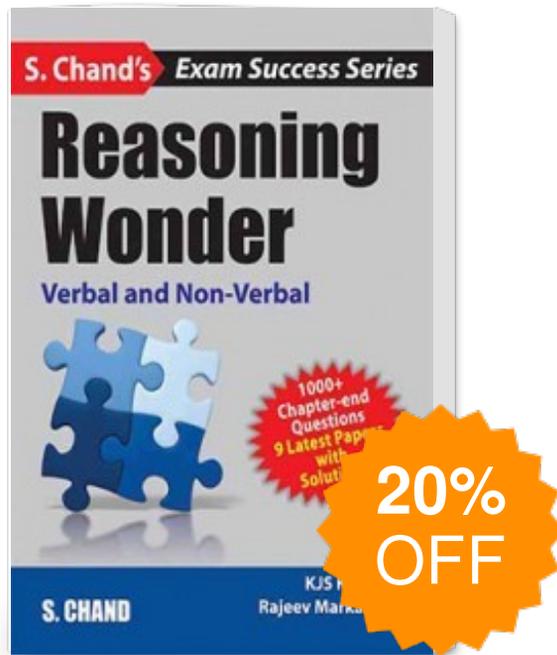
DIRECTION for questions 29 to 34: In each of the following questions a number series is given which has only one **wrong** number. You have to find out the **wrong** number.

29. 7.5 47.5 87.5 157.5 247.5 357.5 487.5
 (a) 357.5 (b) 87.5 (c) 157.5 (d) 7.5 (e) 47.5
30. 13 16 21 27 39 52 69
 (a) 21 (b) 39 (c) 27 (d) 52 (e) 16
31. 1500 1581 1664 1749 1833 1925 2016
 (a) 1581 (b) 1664 (c) 1833 (d) 1925 (e) 1749
32. 66 91 120 153 190 233 276
 (a) 120 (b) 233 (c) 153 (d) 276 (e) 190
33. 1331 2197 3375 4914 6859 9261 12167
 (a) 4914 (b) 6859 (c) 9261 (d) 2197 (e) 12167
34. In certain code language 'PROMOTION' is written as 'Q S P 8 9'. How will you write 'DEMOTION'? P23
 (a) D E 9 8 (b) E F 9 8 (c) E F 8 9 (d) E G 8 9

DIRECTIONS for questions 35 to 37: In each of the following, you are given one term followed by four alternatives 1 - 4. Select from the alternatives an appropriate term that is identical in formation to the term given in question.

35. PRUY
 A. DFHJ B. DFIO C. PRTV D. GILP
36. LPTX
 A. BFHK B. CGKO C. LORZ D. MOQS
37. CFJO
 A. NQUY B. ILPU C. BDGK D. KMOR
38. If a certain language MADRAS is coded as NBESBT. How is BOMBAY written in that code?
 (a) CPNCBX (b) CPNCBZ (c) CPOCBZ (d) CQOCBZ
39. If in a certain language, POPULAR is coded as QPQVMBS, which word would be used as GBNPUT?
 (a) EAMOSU (b) FAMOUS (c) FASOUM (d) FOSAUM
40. If DELHI is coded as 73541 & CALCUTTA as 82589662, How can CALICUT be coded
 (a) 5279431 (b) 5978213 (c) 8251896 (d) 8543691
41. In a certain code, 95789 is written as EGKPT & 2436 is written as ALUR. How is 23549 written in that code.
 (a) ALEUT (b) ALGTU (c) ALGUT (d) ALGRT

Reasoning Wonder



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