Classification

52. (b) All except Change are synonyms.
53. (a) All except X-ray are electronic media.
54. (d) All except Cashewnut can be used for extracting oil.
55. (d) All except Vikramaditya were Mughal rulers.
56. (e) All except Arrogance are adjectives, while arrogance is a noun.
57. (c) All except Thalamus are hormone secreting glands.
58. (d) All except Sauce are used to contain liquids.
59. (c) All except Ounce are names of currencies, while ounce is a unit of weight.
60. (d) All except Drone are females.
61. (c) All except Orion are zodiac signs, while Orion is a constellation.
62. (c) All except Guru Gobind founded one or the other religion.
63. (b) All except Colonel are ranks of the army.
64. (a) All except Apollo are names of nuclear reactors in India.
65. (d) All except Sarnath are famous battlefields.
66. (e) Dynamics, Mechanics, Electronics and Optics are branches of Physics.
67. (a) All except Hydrazine are pesticides, while Hydrazine is a rocket fuel.
68. (d) All except Paradooj are atomic power stations, while Paradooj is a port.
69. (b) All except Knight are religious persons, while knight is a warrior.
70. (d) All except Leh are capitals of some or the other state, while Leh is a hill station.
71. (b) All except Diagonal are terms associated with circle.
72. (e) All except Ebony are coniferous trees, while ebony is an evergreen tree.
73. (d) All except Sutlej are dams, while Sutlej is a river.
74. (b) All except Bhadravati are places related with Gandhi.
75. (d) All except Crater are terms associated with earthquakes.

EXERCISE 2B

Directions: In each of the following questions, five words have been given, out of which four are alike in some manner and the fifth one is different. Choose out the odd one.

1. (a) Lima  
   (d) Tokyo  
2. (a) Potassium  
   (d) Gallium  
3. (a) Tortoise  
   (d) Whale  
4. (a) Feathers  
   (d) Pseudopodia  
5. (a) Sleet  
   (d) Vapour  
6. (a) Biscuits  
   (d) Bread  
7. (a) Raid  
   (d) Defence  
8. (a) Ant  
   (d) Midge

(b) Algiers  
(e) Beijing  
(b) Silicon  
(e) Germanium  
(b) Duck  
(e) Crow  
(b) Tentacles  
(e) Flagella  
(b) Fog  
(e) Mist  
(b) Chocolate  
(e) Pastry  
(b) Attack  
(e) Ambush  
(b) Bee  
(e) Spider

(c) New York  
(c) Zirconium  
(c) Snake  
(Bank P.O. 1997)  
(c) Scales  
(c) Hailstone  
(c) Cake  
(c) Assault  
(c) Moth
9. (a) Axe  
   (d) Shovel  
(b) Sword  
(c) Knife  
(M.B.A. 1996)
(e) Saw  
(c) Cuddle  
(b) Clasp  
(c) Simmer  
(e) Careas  
(c) March  
(b) Glint  
(c) Cashew  
(e) Glimmer  
(c) Scurvy  
(d) Shimmer  
(d) July  
(e) May  
(b) Bromine  
(c) Brother  
(e) Glimmer  
(S.B.I.P.O. 1996)  
(e) Niece  
(c) Scurvy  
(b) Beriberi  
(c) Aluminium  
(e) Goitre  
(c) Brush  
(b) Pineapple  
(c) Chandigarh  
(e) Orange  
(c) Peas  
(e) Canvas  
(c) Iodine  
(e) Paper weight  
(c) Chair  
(c) Palette  
(B.S.R.B. 1997)  
(b) Pondicherry  
(c) Columbus  
(e) Lakshadweep  
(c) Baikal  
(e) Cucumber  
(c) Ellora  
(c) Potato  
(c) Tolstoy  
(e) Oxygen  
(c) Walk  
(e) Chlorine  
(Bank P.O. 1997)  
(b) Titanium  
(c) Jaipur  
(b) Canvas  
(c) Artery  
(e) Palette  
(c) Ayurveda  
(b) Pondicherry  
(c) Atharvaveda  
(e) Palette  
(c) Ayurveda
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Classification</th>
<th>(a)</th>
<th>(b)</th>
<th>(c)</th>
<th>(d)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>30. (a) Producer (d) Financier</td>
<td>(b) Director (e) Entrepreneur</td>
<td>(c) Investor</td>
<td>(c) Sword</td>
<td>(c) Sitar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31. (a) Arrow (d) Bullet</td>
<td>(b) Missile (e) Spear</td>
<td>(c) Needle (Bank P.O. 1996)</td>
<td>(c) Peat</td>
<td>(c) Sitar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32. (a) Flute (d) Violin</td>
<td>(b) Guitar (e) Veena</td>
<td>(c) Needle (Bank P.O. 1996)</td>
<td>(c) Peat</td>
<td>(c) Sitar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33. (a) Screw (d) Pin</td>
<td>(b) Hammer (e) Nail</td>
<td>(c) Needle (Bank P.O. 1996)</td>
<td>(c) Peat</td>
<td>(c) Sitar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34. (a) Granite (d) Anthracite</td>
<td>(b) Lignite (e) Bituminous</td>
<td>(c) Needle (Bank P.O. 1996)</td>
<td>(c) Peat</td>
<td>(c) Sitar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35. (a) Gasoline (d) Paraffin wax</td>
<td>(b) Methane (e) Diesel</td>
<td>(c) Asphalt</td>
<td>(c) Exosphere</td>
<td>(c) Oats</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36. (a) Thermosphere (d) Ionosphere</td>
<td>(b) Stratosphere (e) Troposphere</td>
<td>(c) Exosphere</td>
<td>(c) Oats</td>
<td>(c) Oats</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37. (a) Grass (d) Chenopodium</td>
<td>(b) Amaranthus (e) Convulvulus</td>
<td>(c) Chimpanzee (C.A.T. 1997)</td>
<td>(c) Partner</td>
<td>(c) Gobi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38. (a) Baboon (d) Gorilla</td>
<td>(b) Gibbon (e) Jaguar</td>
<td>(c) Chimpanzee (C.A.T. 1997)</td>
<td>(c) Partner</td>
<td>(c) Gobi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39. (a) Rival (d) Colleague</td>
<td>(b) Spouse (e) Companion</td>
<td>(c) Partner</td>
<td>(c) Gobi</td>
<td>(c) Gobi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40. (a) Sahara (d) Sunderban</td>
<td>(b) Thar (e) Kalahari</td>
<td>(c) Gobi</td>
<td>(c) Amazon</td>
<td>(c) Gobi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41. (a) Euphrates (d) Brahmaputra</td>
<td>(b) Hwang Ho (e) Indus</td>
<td>(c) Gobi</td>
<td>(c) Amazon</td>
<td>(c) Gobi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42. (a) Polar bear (d) Silver fox</td>
<td>(b) Reindeer (e) Leopard</td>
<td>(c) Gobi</td>
<td>(c) Amazon</td>
<td>(c) Gobi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43. (a) Peak (d) Mound</td>
<td>(b) Mountain (e) Valley</td>
<td>(c) Hillock (Bank P.O. 1996)</td>
<td>(c) Bhotias</td>
<td>(c) Bhotias</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44. (a) Santhals (d) Dogri</td>
<td>(b) Khonds (e) Ahrs</td>
<td>(c) Hillock (Bank P.O. 1996)</td>
<td>(c) Bhotias</td>
<td>(c) Bhotias</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45. (a) Ode (d) Limerick</td>
<td>(b) Lyric (e) Epic</td>
<td>(c) Hillock (Bank P.O. 1996)</td>
<td>(c) Bhotias</td>
<td>(c) Bhotias</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46. (a) Hangar (d) Park</td>
<td>(b) Platform (e) Bus stand</td>
<td>(c) Hillock (Bank P.O. 1996)</td>
<td>(c) Bhotias</td>
<td>(c) Bhotias</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47. (a) Treachery (d) Swindle</td>
<td>(b) Fraud (e) Morbid</td>
<td>(c) Hillock (Bank P.O. 1996)</td>
<td>(c) Bhotias</td>
<td>(c) Bhotias</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48. (a) Parrot (d) Sparrow</td>
<td>(b) Swan (e) Koel</td>
<td>(c) Hillock (Bank P.O. 1996)</td>
<td>(c) Bhotias</td>
<td>(c) Bhotias</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49. (a) Ruffian (d) Paragon</td>
<td>(b) Criminal (e) Pirate</td>
<td>(c) Gangster (M.B.A. 1996)</td>
<td>(c) Gangster (M.B.A. 1996)</td>
<td>(c) Gangster (M.B.A. 1996)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50. (a) Cow (d) Rhinoceros</td>
<td>(b) Deer (e) Goat</td>
<td>(c) Gangster (M.B.A. 1996)</td>
<td>(c) Gangster (M.B.A. 1996)</td>
<td>(c) Gangster (M.B.A. 1996)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Question</td>
<td>Option A</td>
<td>Option B</td>
<td>Option C</td>
<td>Option D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51.</td>
<td>(a) Sepals</td>
<td>(b) Bud</td>
<td>(c) Filament</td>
<td>(d) Stamens</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52.</td>
<td>(a) Mandible</td>
<td>(b) Rib</td>
<td>(c) Sternum</td>
<td>(d) Ulna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53.</td>
<td>(a) Sucrose</td>
<td>(b) Pyla</td>
<td>(c) Amylase</td>
<td>(d) Pepsin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54.</td>
<td>(a) Carrot</td>
<td>(b) Guava</td>
<td>(c) Tomato</td>
<td>(d) Pears</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55.</td>
<td>(a) Thermometer</td>
<td>(b) Hygrome</td>
<td>(c) Anemometer</td>
<td>(d) Seismograph</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56.</td>
<td>(a) Cranium</td>
<td>(b) Tendon</td>
<td>(c) Diaphragm</td>
<td>(d) Rib cage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57.</td>
<td>(a) Sheep</td>
<td>(b) Gazel</td>
<td>(c) Ibex</td>
<td>(d) Shrew</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58.</td>
<td>(a) Cigar</td>
<td>(b) Cigarette</td>
<td>(c) Tobacco</td>
<td>(d) Pipe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>59.</td>
<td>(a) Island</td>
<td>(b) Coast</td>
<td>(c) Harbour</td>
<td>(d) Oasis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60.</td>
<td>(a) Nail</td>
<td>(b) Feather</td>
<td>(c) Trunk</td>
<td>(d) Fir</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61.</td>
<td>(a) Hepatitis</td>
<td>(b) Tetanus</td>
<td>(c) Cancer</td>
<td>(d) Conjunctivitis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>62.</td>
<td>(a) Thiamine</td>
<td>(b) Niacin</td>
<td>(c) Trypsin</td>
<td>(d) Riboflavin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63.</td>
<td>(a) Almond</td>
<td>(b) Turmeric</td>
<td>(c) Pepper</td>
<td>(d) Cumino seed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64.</td>
<td>(a) Magazine</td>
<td>(b) Novel</td>
<td>(c) Periodical</td>
<td>(d) Journal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65.</td>
<td>(a) Stereo</td>
<td>(b) Transistor</td>
<td>(c) Television</td>
<td>(d) Radio</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66.</td>
<td>(a) Bake</td>
<td>(b) Peel</td>
<td>(c) Fry</td>
<td>(d) Boil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>67.</td>
<td>(a) Nanak</td>
<td>(b) Christ</td>
<td>(c) Buddha</td>
<td>(d) Gandhi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>68.</td>
<td>(a) Cliff</td>
<td>(b) Canyon</td>
<td>(c) Gulch</td>
<td>(d) Gorge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>69.</td>
<td>(a) Fox</td>
<td>(b) Yak</td>
<td>(c) Bear</td>
<td>(d) Kangaroo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70.</td>
<td>(a) Oyster</td>
<td>(b) Whelk</td>
<td>(c) Scallop</td>
<td>(d) Mussel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>71.</td>
<td>(a) Reader</td>
<td>(b) Writer</td>
<td>(c) Printer</td>
<td>(d) Publisher</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Classification

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>72. (a) Mew</th>
<th>(b) Howl</th>
<th>(c) Bark</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(d) Grunt</td>
<td>(e) Shout</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73. (a) Trigger</td>
<td>(b) Muzzle</td>
<td>(c) Pallet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(d) Barrel</td>
<td>(e) Bullet</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>74. (a) Spade</td>
<td>(b) Spanner</td>
<td>(c) Shovel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(d) Rake</td>
<td>(e) Pick-axe</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75. (a) Tiger</td>
<td>(b) Lion</td>
<td>(c) Fox</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(d) Leopard</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### ANSWERS

1. (c): All except New York are capital cities.
2. (a): All except Potassium are metals used in semiconductor devices.
3. (d): All except Whale lay eggs.
4. (a): All except Feathers are organs for movement in different organisms.
5. (d): All except Vapour are different forms of precipitation.
6. (b): All except Chocolate are baked items.
7. (d): All except Defence are forms of attack.
8. (e): All except Spider are insects having four legs.
9. (d): All except Shovel are tools used for cutting or chopping.
10. (a): All except Love are gestures of endearment.
11. (c): All except Simmer are connected with light, while simmer is a way of cooking.
12. (b): All except February are months with 31 days, while February has 28 or 29 days.
13. (c): All except Cashew are fruits.
14. (c): All except Brother are relations based on parents, brothers and sisters.
15. (e): All except Goitre are diseases caused due to deficiency of vitamins, while goitre is caused due to deficiency of iodine.
16. (b): All except Bromine are metals, while bromine is a non-metal.
17. (a): All other are things used by a painter.
18. (d): All except Lucknow are Union Territories.
19. (e): All except Potato can be eaten raw.
20. (c): All except Iodine are gases, while iodine is a liquid.
21. (e): All except Paper weight are items of furniture.
22. (c): All except Columbus were astronomers, while Columbus was an explorer.
23. (d): All except Sichem are lakes, while Sichem is a glacier.
24. (c): All except Ellora are famous for temples, while Ellora is famous for caves.
25. (c): All except Tolstoy are poets, while Tolstoy is a story writer.
26. (a): All except Listen are physical activities.
27. (c): All except Jnajpur are hill stations.
28. (a): All except Nerves are parts of the heart.
29. (d): All except Ayurveda are names of holy scriptures, the four vedas. Ayurveda is a branch of medicine.
30. (b): All except Director spend money.
31. (c): All except Sword strike the target at a distance.
32. (a): All except Flute are string instruments.
33. (b): All except Hammer have a pointed end.
34. (a) All except Granite are different types of coal, while granite is a rock.
35. (b) All except Methane are products obtained from petroleum.
36. (a) All except Thermosphere are layers of atmosphere.
37. (c) All except Oats are weeds.
38. (e) All except Jaguar are different species of monkeys or apes, while jaguar belongs to cat family.
39. (a) All except Royal are related with some sort of companionship.
40. (d) All except Sunderban are deserts, while Sunderban is a forest land.
41. (c) All except Amazon are Asian rivers.
42. (e) All except Leopard are found in polar regions.
43. (e) All except Valley are elevated features.
44. (d) All except Dogri are tribal groups, while Dogri is a language.
45. (e) All except Epic are different forms of poems.
46. (d) All except Park are halting places of various transport means.
47. (e) All except Morbid are synonyms of 'deceit'.
48. (b) Swan is the only water bird in the group.
49. (d) All except Paragon are evil-doers.
50. (c) All except Donkey have horns.
51. (b) All except Bud are parts of a flower.
52. (e) All except Pinna are bones, while pinna is the external part of an ear.
53. (a) All except Sucrose are enzymes, while sucrose is a type of sugar.
54. (e) All except Brinjal can be eaten raw.
55. (e) All except Sphygmomanometer are geographical instruments, while sphygmomanometer is a clinical instrument to measure blood pressure.
56. (b) All except Tendon are bony, protective sheaths over some body organs.
57. (b) All except Gazelle are animals found in the mountains.
58. (c) All except Tobacco are means of smoking.
59. (d) All except Oasis are features related to sea, while Oasis is related to desert.
60. (d) All except Fir are parts of birds of animals, while fir is a tree.
61. (b) All except Tetanus are diseases caused by virus, while tetanus is caused by bacteria.
62. (c) All except Trypsin are chemical names of vitamins, while trypsin is an enzyme.
63. (a) All except Almond are spices, while almond is a dry fruit.
64. (e) This is the only source of daily news to the people.
65. (c) Television is the only audio-visual appliance; the rest produce only sound.
66. (b) All except Peel are different forms of cooking.
67. (d) All except Gandhi are founders of religions.
68. (a) All except Cliff are geographical features associated with river, while cliff is associated with sea.
69. (d) All except Kangaroo have thick hair or fur on their skin.
70. (c) All except Scallop live in shells.
71. (a) All except Reader are persons involved in the preparation of a journal, newspaper or magazine.
72. (e) All except Shout are sounds produced by animals.
73. (c) All except Pallet are parts of a gun.
74. (b) All except Spanner are tools used by a gardener, while a spanner is used by a carpenter.
75. (c) All except Fox belong to the cat family.
### EXERCISE 2C

**Directions**: In each of the following questions, five words have been given, out of which four are alike in some manner and the fifth one is different. Choose out the odd one.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. (a) Birbal</th>
<th>(b) Abul Fazal</th>
<th>(c) Tansen</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(d) Faiz Ahmed</td>
<td>(e) Todar Mal</td>
<td>(c) Sprinting (B.S.R.B. 1996)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. (a) Jumping</td>
<td>(b) Running</td>
<td>(c) Cuba</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(d) Jogging</td>
<td>(e) Exercising</td>
<td>(c) Cluster</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. (a) Madagascar</td>
<td>(b) Thailand</td>
<td>(c) Cherry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(d) Greenland</td>
<td>(e) Tasmania</td>
<td>(c) Foul (Bank P.O. 1991)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. (a) Collection</td>
<td>(b) Compilation</td>
<td>(c) Democracy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(d) Assemblage</td>
<td>(e) Assortment</td>
<td>(c) Moong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. (a) Capsicum</td>
<td>(b) Pineapple</td>
<td>(c) Deer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(d) Strawberry</td>
<td>(e) Plum</td>
<td>(c) Thorn (S.B.I.P.O. 1996)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. (a) Odour</td>
<td>(b) Smell</td>
<td>(c) Cart</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(d) Fragrance</td>
<td>(e) Incense</td>
<td>(c) Sister (M.B.A. 1994)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. (a) Autocracy</td>
<td>(b) Bureaucracy</td>
<td>(c) Amazon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(d) Diplomacy</td>
<td>(e) Theocracy</td>
<td>(c) Delhi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. (a) Arhar</td>
<td>(b) Urad</td>
<td>(c) Civil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(d) Gram</td>
<td>(e) Jowar</td>
<td>(c) Blouse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. (a) Rhinoceros</td>
<td>(b) Lion</td>
<td>(c) Date (B.S.R.B. 1998)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(d) Ass</td>
<td>(e) Cow</td>
<td>(c) Varanasi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. (a) Stick</td>
<td>(b) Needle</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(d) Pin</td>
<td>(e) Nail</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. (a) Month</td>
<td>(b) Year</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(d) Season</td>
<td>(e) Week</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. (a) Taxi</td>
<td>(b) Phaeton</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(d) Rickshaw</td>
<td>(e) Tonga</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. (a) Mother</td>
<td>(b) Friend</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(d) Father</td>
<td>(e) Brother</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. (a) Volga</td>
<td>(b) Nile</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(d) Congo</td>
<td>(e) Niagara</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. (a) Baghdad</td>
<td>(b) Beijing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(d) Pakistan</td>
<td>(e) Rangoon</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. (a) Courteous</td>
<td>(b) Humble</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(d) Polite</td>
<td>(e) Honest</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. (a) Coat</td>
<td>(b) Shirt</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(d) Trousers</td>
<td>(e) Sweater</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. (a) Calendar</td>
<td>(b) Year</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(d) Month</td>
<td>(e) Day</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19. (a) Kanpur</td>
<td>(b) Allahabad</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(d) Mathura</td>
<td>(e) Haridwar</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
20. (a) Mahavir  
   (d) Jesus  
(b) Buddha  
(c) Marx  
21. (a) Tulsidas  
   (d) Shakespeare  
(b) Sheridan  
(c) Kalidas  
22. (a) Record  
   (d) Codes  
(b) Shorthand  
(c) Morse  
23. (a) Fish  
   (d) Octopus  
(b) Scorpion  
(c) Crab  
24. (a) Gujarat  
   (d) West Bengal  
(b) Maharashtra  
(c) Uttar Pradesh  
25. (a) Actor  
   (d) Dancer  
(b) Artist  
(c) Musician  
26. (a) Engineer  
   (d) Mason  
(b) Architect  
(c) Mechanic  
27. (a) Asia  
   (d) Australia  
(b) Argentina  
(c) Africa  
28. (a) Coriander  
   (d) Lily  
(b) Jasmine  
(c) Lotus  
29. (a) Swimming  
   (d) Sailing  
(b) Diving  
(c) Driving  
30. (a) Cotton  
   (d) Nylon  
(b) Wool  
(c) Silk  
31. (a) Mountain  
   (d) Coast  
(b) Valley  
(c) Glacier  
32. (a) Carrot  
   (d) Beetroot  
(b) Cabbage  
(c) Ginger  
33. (a) Kathakali  
   (d) Bhangra  
(b) Disco  
(c) Garba  
34. (a) Moth  
   (d) Aphid  
(b) Bee  
(c) Lizard  
35. (a) Sparrow  
   (d) Vulture  
(b) Eagle  
(c) Hawk  
36. (a) Anger  
   (d) Kindness  
(b) Grief  
(c) Humorous  
37. (a) Vikramaditya  
   (d) Chanakya  
(b) Chandragupta  
(c) Harshavardhana  
38. (a) Buffalo  
   (d) Goat  
(b) Llama  
(c) Cow  
39. (a) Crow  
   (d) Butterfly  
(b) Pigeon  
(c) Parrot  
40. (a) Under  
   (d) Above  
(b) Near  
(c) Beside  
(e) Where
41. (a) Spectacles  
   (d) Microphone  
(b) Goggles  
(e) Telescope  
42. (a) Sweep  
   (d) Wash  
(b) Wipe  
(e) Stain  
43. (a) Snore  
   (d) Doze  
(b) Slumber  
(e) Dream  
44. (a) Taste  
   (d) Gulp  
(b) Chew  
(e) Lick  
45. (a) Jordan  
   (d) Norway  
(b) Bhutan  
(e) Spain  
46. (a) Cot  
   (d) Pillow  
(b) Sheet  
(e) Blanket  
47. (a) Antelope  
   (d) Unicorn  
(b) Kangaroo  
(e) Rhinoceros  
48. (a) Crane  
   (d) Curlew  
(b) Flamingo  
(e) Duck  
49. (a) Morarji Desai  
   (d) Lal Bahadur  
(b) Jawaharlal Nehru  
(e) S. Radhakrishnan  
50. (a) Mariana  
   (d) Gersoppa  
(b) Nigar  
(e) Victoria  
51. (a) Flood  
   (d) Earthquake  
(b) Hurricane  
(e) Explosion  
52. (a) King  
   (d) Minister  
(b) Queen  
(e) Knight  
53. (a) Tall  
   (d) Sharp  
(b) Huge  
(e) Small  
54. (a) Coarse  
   (d) Oafish  
(b) Unrefined  
(e) Blunt  
55. (a) Ram  
   (d) Cat  
(b) Scorpion  
(e) Lion  
56. (a) Gloomy  
   (d) Tense  
(b) Calm  
(e) Distress  
57. (a) Sensitive  
   (d) Reasonable  
(b) Sentimental  
(e) Sensational  
58. (a) Verse  
   (d) Rhetoric  
(b) Rhyme  
(e) Stanza  
59. (a) Aravalis  
   (d) Satpuras  
(b) Shivaliks  
(e) Nilgiris  
60. (a) Giraffe  
   (d) Rhinoceros  
(b) Hyena  
(e) Zebra  
61. (a) Elephant  
   (d) Hawk  
(b) Man  
(e) Whale  
   (c) Binoculars  
   (c) Scrub  
   (c) Yawn  
   (c) Swallow  
   (c) Turkey  
   (c) Quilt  
   (C.A.T. 1998)  
   (c) Hippopotamus  
   (c) Cuckoo  
   (c) Charan Singh  
   (c) Angel  
   (c) Avalanche  
   (c) Bishop  
   (S.B.I.P.O. 1997)  
   (c) Thin  
   (c) Vulgar  
   (c) Fish  
   (c) Dull  
   (Bank P.O. 1998)  
   (c) Passionate  
   (c) Couplet  
   (c) Mole hills  
   (M.B.A. 1994)  
   (c) Deer  
   (c) Seal
62. (a) Mumbai  
(d) Mysore  
(b) Cochin  
(e) Vishakhapatnam  
(c) Kandla

63. (a) Tricycle  
(d) Tricolour  
(b) Trident  
(e) Trilogy  
(c) Trifle

64. (a) Japan  
(d) New Zealand  
(b) India  
(e) Malagasy  
(c) Sri Lanka

65. (a) Lymphocytes  
(d) Haemoglobin  
(b) Plasma  
(e) Pepsinogen  
(c) Fibrinogen

66. (a) Manipur  
(d) Haryana  
(b) Sikkim  
(e) Lakshadweep  
(c) Maharashtra

67. (a) Ranthambhor  
(d) Ghana  
(b) Sunderban  
(e) Corundum  
(c) Kaziranga

68. (a) Hindi  
(d) Oriya  
(b) Sindhi  
(e) Gujarati  
(c) Urdu

69. (a) Bully  
(d) Dribble  
(b) Bunker  
(e) Scoop  
(c) Corner

70. (a) Mongolia  
(d) Afghanistan  
(b) China  
(e) Bangladesh  
(c) Burma

**ANSWERS**

1. (d): All except Fazl Ahmed were among the nine gems in Akbar’s court.
2. (e): All others are different forms of exercising.
3. (b): All except Thailand are islands.
4. (c): All except Cluster denote collection of selected items.
5. (a): All except Capsicum are fruits.
6. (c): All except Foul are synonyms.
7. (d): All except Diplomacy are forms of administration.
8. (e): All except Jowar are pulses, while jowar is a millet.
9. (d): All except Ass is a beast of burden.
10. (a): All except Stick prick.
11. (d): All except Season are precise measurements for days.
12. (a): All except Taxi are pulled by living beings.
13. (b): All except Friend denote blood relations.
14. (e): All except Niagara are rivers, while Niagara is a waterfall.
15. (d): All except Pakistan are cities, while Pakistan is a country.
16. (e): All except Civil are related to human nature.
17. (d): All except Trousers are garments which cover the upper part of the body.
18. (a): All others are parts of a calendar.
19. (d): All except Mathura are cities situated on the banks of Ganga river.
20. (c): All except Marx believed in non-violence.
21. (a): All except Tubsidas are dramatists.
22. (a): All except Record are the brief notations in a language, while record is a detailed account.
23. (b): All except Scorpion need water to live in.
24. (c): All except Uttar Pradesh have sea-coast.
25. (e): All except Poet perform on stage.
26. (c) : All except Mechanic help in building a house.
27. (b) : All except Australia are continents, while Australia is a country.
28. (a) : All except Coriander are flowers.
29. (c) : All except Driving are activities performed in water.
30. (d) : All except Nylon are natural fibres, while nylon is a synthetic fibre.
31. (c) : This is the only geographical feature that has a movement.
32. (e) : All except Cabbage grow under ground.
33. (b) : All except Disco are folk dances.
34. (c) : All except Lizard are insects, while lizard is a reptile.
35. (a) : All except Sparrow are flesh-eating birds.
36. (c) : All except Humorous are nouns, while humorous is an adjective.
37. (d) : All except Chhatrapati were ancient kings.
38. (b) : All except Llama are milk-yielding animals.
39. (d) : All except Butterfly are birds, while butterfly is an insect.
40. (c) : All others are used to answer ‘where’.
41. (d) : All except Microphone are related to eyes.
42. (e) : All except Stain are terms related to cleaning.
43. (c) : All except Yawn are actions in sleep, while yawn is a form of boredom.
44. (a) : All except Taste are ways of eating.
45. (c) : All except Turkey are ruled by kings.
46. (a) : All except Coat are parts of bed-spread.
47. (d) : All except Unicorn are animals, while unicorn is an imaginary creature.
48. (c) : All except Cuckoo are water birds.
49. (e) : All except S. Radhakrishnan were the Prime Ministers of India.
50. (a) : All except Mariana are waterfalls, while Marianta is a trench.
51. (e) : All except Explosion are natural calamities.
52. (d) : All except Minister are chessmen.
53. (d) : All except Sharp are related to dimension.
54. (e) : All except Blunt are synonyms.
55. (a) : All except Ram are creatures related to signs of zodiac.
56. (e) : All except Distress are adjectives, while distress is a noun.
57. (e) : All except Sensational are words used to describe a person’s nature.
58. (d) : All except Rhetoric are terms associated with poetry.
59. (e) : All others are hills located in India.
60. (b) : Hyena is the only flesh-eating animal in the group.
61. (d) : All except Hawke are mammals.
62. (d) : All except Mysore are harbours.
63. (c) : In all except Trifle, ‘tri’ indicates ‘three’.
64. (b) : All except India are islands, while India is a peninsula.
65. (e) : All except Pepsinogen are constituents of blood, while pepsinogen is an enzyme.
66. (c) : All except Lakshadweep are states of India, while Lakshadweep is a Union Territory.
67. (e) : All except Corundum are animal sanctuaries, while corundum is a form of aluminium.
68. (c) : All except Urdu are Indo-Aryan languages.
69. (b) : All except Bunker are terms associated with hockey, while bunker is associated with polo.
70. (a) : All except Mongolia are neighbouring countries of India.
EXERCISE 2D

Directions: In each of the following questions, four words have been given, out of which three are alike in some manner and the fourth one is different. Choose out the odd one.

1. (a) Wheat  (b) Paddy  (c) Jowar  (d) Mustard  
(P.C.S. 1996)
2. (a) Apple  (b) Mango  (c) Potato  (d) Orange  
(Stenographers' Exam. 1994)
3. (a) Chair  (b) Bench  (c) Table  (d) Stool  
(I. Tax & Central Excise, 1995)
4. (a) Titan  (b) Mercury  (c) Earth  (d) Jupiter  
(S.C.R.A. 1996)
5. (a) Walk  (b) Run  (c) Ride  (d) Crawl  
(Assistant Grade, 1996)
6. (a) Bake  (b) Boil  (c) Freeze  (d) Simmer  
(Kilogram (d) Needle  
(Transmission Executives' 1994)
7. (a) Snake  (b) Whale  (c) Crocodile  (d) Lizard  
(M.B.A. 1997)
8. (a) Gallon  (b) Ton  (c) Quintal  (d) Kilogram  
(Transmission Executives' 1994)
9. (a) Blade  (b) Axe  (c) Scissors  (d) Needle  
(Lecturer  (S.S.C. 1994)
10. (a) Kiwi  (b) Ostrich  (c) Eagle  (d) Penguin  
(Transmission Executives' 1994)
11. (a) Square  (b) Rectangle  (c) Triangle  (d) Cube  
(Transmission Executives' 1994)
12. (a) Bombila  (b) Lhasa  (c) Nathula  (d) Shipkila  
(Transmission Executives' 1994)
13. (a) Breathing  (b) Swimming  (c) Dancing  (d) Playing  
(Lecturer  (S.S.C. 1994)
14. (a) Teacher  (b) Principal  (c) Student  (d) Lecturer  
(Lecturer  (S.S.C. 1994)
15. (a) Intimacy  (b) Enmity  (c) Attachment  (d) Friendship  
(Transmission Executives' 1994)
16. (a) Thyroxine  (b) Adrenalin  (c) Iodine  (d) Insulin  
(Transmission Executives' 1994)
17. (a) Brook  (b) Bridge  (c) Stream  (d) Canal  
(Transmission Executives' 1994)
18. (a) Fear  (b) Anger  (c) Sober  (d) Love  
(Transmission Executives' 1994)
19. (a) Wages  (b) Honorarium  (c) Pocket money  (d) Salary  
(Transmission Executives' 1994)
20. (a) Olympus  (b) Apollo  (c) Nataraj  (d) Diana  
(S.S.C. 1995)
21. (a) Mansion  (b) Apartment  (c) Garage  (d) Villa  
(S.S.C. 1995)
22. (a) Tiger  (b) Cow  (c) Cheetah  (d) Leopard  
(M.B.A. 1998)
23. (a) Hypothesis  (b) Assumption  (c) Observation  (d) Experiment  
(Hotel Management, 1993)
24. (a) Raft  (b) Chariot  (c) Sledge  (d) Cart  
(Hotel Management, 1993)
25. (a) Mermaid  (b) Sphinx  (c) Unicorn  (d) Dinosaur  
(Hotel Management, 1993)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Classification</th>
<th>(a)</th>
<th>(b)</th>
<th>(c)</th>
<th>(d)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>26. Green</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Red</td>
<td>Yellow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27. Lake</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Winds</td>
<td>Current</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28. Pharynx</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Auricle</td>
<td>Alveoli</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29. Looks</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Character</td>
<td>Cuteness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30. Astonished</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Flabbergasted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31. Panaji</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Pune</td>
<td>Shillong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32. Ladder</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Bridge</td>
<td>Escalator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33. Cockroach</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Amoeba</td>
<td>Frog</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34. Bromine</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Copper</td>
<td>Silver</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35. Barauni</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Neyveli</td>
<td>Mettur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36. Discus</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Javelin</td>
<td>Hockey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37. Lord Tennyson</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Parrot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38. Lord Dalhousie</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Palaeontology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39. Archaeology</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Epigraphy</td>
<td>Stump</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40. Deuce</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Crease</td>
<td>Loongis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41. Petticoats</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Skirts</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42. Pen</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Pencil</td>
<td>Ink</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43. Beaches</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Bars</td>
<td>Moraines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44. Ballot</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Election</td>
<td>Vote</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45. Ruby</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Granite</td>
<td>Topaz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46. Herb</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Tree</td>
<td>Shrub</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47. Niger</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Mississippi</td>
<td>Colorado</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48. Crimson</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Vermillion</td>
<td>Red</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49. Circle</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Sphere</td>
<td>Cube</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50. Cheras</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Pallavas</td>
<td>Cholas</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**ANSWERS**

1. (d): All except Mustard are food grains, while mustard is an oilseed.
2. (c): All except Potato are fruits, while potato is a vegetable.
3. (c): All except Table are used for sitting.
4. (a): All except Titan are planets of the solar system.
5. (c): All except Ride denote movement by limbs.
6. (c): All except Freeze need heating.
7. (b): All except Whale are reptiles, while whale is a mammal.
8. (a): All except Gallon is a unit of measuring the weight of liquids.
9. (d): All except Needle are used for cutting.
10. (c): All except Eagle are flightless birds.
11. (d): Cube is the only three-dimensional figure in the group.
12. (b): All except Lhasa are mountain passes.
13. (a): All except Breathing are voluntary activities.
14. (c): All except Student constitute the staff of an educational institution.
15. (b): All except Enmity are synonyms.
16. (c): All except Iodine are hormones.
17. (b): All except Bridge contain water.
18. (c): All except Sober are emotions.
19. (c): All others are paid in return for doing some work.
20. (d): All except Diana are names of statues.
21. (c): All except Garage are dwelling places.
22. (b): All except Cow belong to the cat family.
23. (d): All others are parts of experiment.
24. (a): All except Raft are drawn by animals.
25. (d): All except Dinosaur are imaginary creatures.
26. (b): All except Violet are traffic signal colours.
27. (a): All except Lake show movement.
28. (c): All except Auricle are parts of lungs, while auricle is a part of the heart.
29. (c): All except Character are external qualities.
30. (b): All others are synonyms.
31. (c): All except Pune are capitals of states of India.
32. (c): All except Bridge are used for up and down movement.
33. (c): All except Amoeba are multicellular organisms, while amoeba is unicellular.
34. (a): All except Bromine are metals, while bromine is a non-metal.
35. (d): All except Mettur are famous for thermal power stations.
36. (b): All except Spear are items of sport, while spear is a weapon.
37. (a): All except Lord Tennyson were either the Viceroy or Governor-General of India.
38. (d): All except Parrot are birds of prey.
39. (b): All except Ecology provide evidences of history.
40. (a): All except Deuce are terms associated with cricket.
41. (a): Petticoats is the only under-garment in the group.
42. (b): All except Calculator come under the category of writing material.
43. (d): All except Moraines are structures formed by the sea, while moraines are formed by glaciers.
44. (c): All others are terms associated with Elections.
45. (c): All except Granite are precious stones.
46. (b): All except Flower are types of plants.
47. (b): All except Suez are rivers, while Suez is a canal.
48. (d): All the rest are shades of red.
49. (d): All except Cube are circular figures.
50. (b): All except Chandelas were associated with ancient kingdoms in southern India, while Chandelas formed a kingdom in north India.
**EXERCISE 2E**

**Directions:** In each of the following questions, four words have been given, out of which three are alike in some manner and the fourth one is different. Choose out the odd one.

1. (a) Apple  (b) Mango  (c) Watermelon  (d) Guava  (C.B.I. 1994)
2. (a) Microscope  (b) Telescope  (c) Periscope  (d) Stethoscope  (S.C.R.A. 1994)
3. (a) Advise  (b) Counsel  (c) Suggest  (d) Direct  (Assistant Grade, 1993)
4. (a) Almirah  (b) Rack  (c) Safe  (d) Cupboard  (Assistant Grade, 1993)
5. (a) Infant  (b) Cub  (c) Doe  (d) Kitten  (L. Tax & Central Excise, 1999)
6. (a) Lake  (b) Brook  (c) Stream  (d) River  (M.B.A. 1997)
7. (a) Rial  (b) Knessaet  (c) Guilder  (d) Drachma  (Railways, 1998)
8. (a) Ramayana  (b) Mahabharata  (c) Upnishad  (d) Panchatantra  (Railways, 1998)
9. (a) Resume  (b) Admit  (c) Confess  (d) Depend  (Railways, 1998)
10. (a) Commander  (b) Commodore  (c) Brigadier  (d) Admiral  (S.S.C. 1996)
11. (a) Tempest  (b) Hurricane  (c) Cyclone  (d) Monsoon  (S.S.C. 1996)
12. (a) Donkey  (b) Camel  (c) Cow  (d) Mule  (S.S.C. 1996)
13. (a) Broker  (b) Salesman  (c) Customer  (d) Hawker  (S.S.C. 1996)
14. (a) Graphite  (b) Pearl  (c) Diamond  (d) Coal  (S.S.C. 1996)
15. (a) Albatross  (b) Ostrich  (c) Pelican  (d) Penguin  (S.S.C. 1996)
16. (a) Faun  (b) Mermaid  (c) Minerva  (d) Sphinx  (S.S.C. 1996)
17. (a) Piano  (b) Typewriter  (c) Computer  (d) Calculator  (S.S.C. 1996)
18. (a) Othello  (b) King Lear  (c) Oliver Twist  (d) Macbeth  (Hotel Management, 1991)
19. (a) Mackenzie  (b) Yenisei  (c) Michigan  (d) Danube  (Hotel Management, 1992)
20. (a) Viscometer  (b) Anemometer  (c) Spectroscope  (d) Pyknometer  (Hotel Management, 1992)
21. (a) Pageant  (b) View  (c) Display  (d) Spectacle  (S.S.C. 1994)
22. (a) Mahanadi  (b) Cauvery  (c) Narmada  (d) Krishna  (S.S.C. 1994)
23. (a) Tellurium  (b) Francium  (c) Strontium  (d) Scandium  (S.S.C. 1994)
24. (a) Beaver  (b) Alpaca  (c) Walrus  (d) Koala  (S.C.R.A. 1993)
25. (a) Mendicant  (b) Ascetic  (c) Pious  (d) Hermit  (S.C.R.A. 1993)
26. (a) Mercury  (b) Acetone  (c) Petrol  (d) Kerosene  (S.C.R.A. 1994)
<p>| | | | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>27.</td>
<td>(a) Lamprey</td>
<td>(b) Salmon</td>
<td>(c) Rhea</td>
<td>(d) Trout</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28.</td>
<td>(a) Tsangpo</td>
<td>(b) Hazaribagh</td>
<td>(c) Kanha</td>
<td>(d) Bandipur</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29.</td>
<td>(a) Disperse</td>
<td>(b) Aggregate</td>
<td>(c) Congregate</td>
<td>(d) Accumulate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30.</td>
<td>(a) Illusion</td>
<td>(b) Delusion</td>
<td>(c) Identification</td>
<td>(d) Hallucination</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31.</td>
<td>(a) Rain</td>
<td>(b) Mist</td>
<td>(c) Smoke</td>
<td>(d) Fog</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32.</td>
<td>(a) Sugarcane</td>
<td>(b) Coffee</td>
<td>(c) Tobacco</td>
<td>(d) Rice</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33.</td>
<td>(a) Leprosy</td>
<td>(b) Influenza</td>
<td>(c) Typhoid</td>
<td>(d) Dysentry</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34.</td>
<td>(a) Trivandrum</td>
<td>(b) Bangalore</td>
<td>(c) Bhubaneshwar</td>
<td>(d) Vijayawada</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35.</td>
<td>(a) Censure</td>
<td>(b) Admonish</td>
<td>(c) Rebuke</td>
<td>(d) Retrieve</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36.</td>
<td>(a) Ear</td>
<td>(b) Nose</td>
<td>(c) Tongue</td>
<td>(d) Throat</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37.</td>
<td>(a) Buffalo</td>
<td>(b) Stag</td>
<td>(c) Camel</td>
<td>(d) Rhinoceros</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38.</td>
<td>(a) Fingers</td>
<td>(b) Palm</td>
<td>(c) Knee</td>
<td>(d) Wrist</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39.</td>
<td>(a) Correction</td>
<td>(b) Improvement</td>
<td>(c) Betterment</td>
<td>(d) Elevation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40.</td>
<td>(a) Molar</td>
<td>(b) Canine</td>
<td>(c) Enamel</td>
<td>(d) Incisors</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41.</td>
<td>(a) Yuri Gagarin</td>
<td>(b) Rakesh Sharma</td>
<td>(d) Edmund Hillary</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42.</td>
<td>(a) Nimitz</td>
<td>(b) Yamamoto</td>
<td>(c) Nelson</td>
<td>(d) Montgomery</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43.</td>
<td>(a) V.V. Giri</td>
<td>(b) General Zia</td>
<td>(d) Lal Bahadur Shastri</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44.</td>
<td>(a) Himmadi</td>
<td>(b) Shivalik</td>
<td>(c) Kandla</td>
<td>(d) Himachal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45.</td>
<td>(a) Mosses</td>
<td>(b) Lichens</td>
<td>(c) Ferns</td>
<td>(d) Cacti</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46.</td>
<td>(a) Foggy</td>
<td>(b) Transparent</td>
<td>(c) Turbid</td>
<td>(d) Cloudy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47.</td>
<td>(a) Equity</td>
<td>(b) Fairness</td>
<td>(c) Partiality</td>
<td>(d) Justice</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48.</td>
<td>(a) Wood</td>
<td>(b) Cork</td>
<td>(c) Stone</td>
<td>(d) Paper</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49.</td>
<td>(a) Henri Becquerel</td>
<td>(b) Roentgen</td>
<td>(c) Madam Curie</td>
<td>(d) Einstein</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50.</td>
<td>(a) Tonne</td>
<td>(b) Pint</td>
<td>(c) Gallon</td>
<td>(d) Litre</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**ANSWERS**

1. (c): All except Watermelon grow on trees.
2. (d): All except Stethoscope are optical instruments.
3. (d): All except Direct are synonyms.
4. (b): All except Rock can be closed.
5. (c): All except Doe are young ones of animals.
6. (a): All except Lake contain moving water.
7. (b): All except Knesset are names of currencies.
8. (d) : All except Panchatantra are religious books.
9. (d) : All except Depend are synonyms.
10. (c) : All except Brigadier are ranks in navy, while Brigadier is a rank in army.
11. (d) : All except Monsoon are violent winds.
12. (c) : All except Cow are beasts of burden.
13. (c) : All others earn from the customer.
14. (b) : All except Pearl are different forms of carbon.
15. (b) : All except Ostrich are water birds.
16. (c) : All except Minerva are half-human creatures, while Minerva is a goddess.
17. (a) : Piano is the only musical instrument in the group.
18. (c) : All except Oliver Twist are works of Shakespeare, while Oliver Twist is a work of Charles Dickens.
19. (c) : All except Michigan are rivers, while Michigan is a lake.
20. (b) : All except Anemometer are instruments used in Physics.
21. (b) : All except View are synonyms.
22. (c) : All except Narmada are rivers which flow into Bay of Bengal, while Narmada flows into the Arabian Sea.
23. (a) : All except Tellurium are metals, while tellurium is a non-metal.
24. (c) : All except Walrus are fur-bearing animals.
25. (c) : All others are synonyms.
26. (a) : Mercury is the only metal in the group.
27. (c) : All except Rhea are kinds of fishes.
28. (a) : All except Tsangpo are national parks.
29. (a) : All except Disperse are synonyms of ‘Collect’.
30. (c) : All except Identification are synonyms.
31. (c) : All except Smoke are forms of precipitation.
32. (d) : All except Rice are cash crops, while rice is a food crop.
33. (b) : All except Influenza are caused by bacteria, while influenza is caused by virus.
34. (d) : All except Vijayawada are capitals of states of India.
35. (d) : All others are synonyms.
36. (d) : All except Throat are sense organs.
37. (c) : All except Camel have horns.
38. (c) : All except Knee are parts of hand.
39. (d) : All others are synonyms.
40. (c) : All except Enamel are types of teeth.
41. (d) : All except Edmund Hillary are astronauts, while Edmund Hillary is a mountaineer.
42. (d) : All except Montgomery were Admirals. Nimitz was U.S. Admiral, Yamamoto was Japanese Admiral and Nelson was British Admiral, while Montgomery was British Field Marshal.
43. (d) : All except Lal Bahadur Shastri were Presidents of some country, while Lal Bahadur Shastri was the Prime Minister of India.
44. (c) : All except Kandla are ranges of Himalayas, while Kandla is a sea port.
45. (d) : All except Cacti grow in polar regions.
46. (b) : All other are synonyms.
47. (c) : All others are synonyms.
48. (c) : All except Stone are obtained directly or indirectly from trees.
49. (d) : All except Einstein are scientists related to radioactivity.
50. (a) : All except Ton are units to measure volume of liquids.
TYPE 2: CHOOSING THE ODD PAIR OF WORDS

In this type of questions, certain pairs of words are given out of which the words in all the pairs except one, bear a certain common relationship. The candidate is required to decipher this relationship and choose the pair in which the words are differently related, as the answer.

ILLUSTRATIVE EXAMPLES

Directions: Choose the odd pair of words.
Ex. 1. (a) Blacksmith: Anvil (b) Carpenter: Saw (c) Barber: Scissor
    (d) Goldsmith: Ornaments (e) Sculptor: Chisel
Sol. Clearly, the answer is (d). In all other pairs, second is the tool used by the first.
Ex. 2. (a) Painter: Gallery (b) Actor: Stage (c) Mason: Wall
    (d) Farmer: Field (e) Worker: Factory
Sol. Clearly, the answer is (c). In all other pairs, second is the place where the first works.
Ex. 3. (a) Cow: Calf (b) Dog: Bitch (c) Lion: Cub
    (d) Tortoise: Turtle (e) Insect: Larva
Sol. Clearly, the answer is (b). In all other pairs, second is the young one of the first while in (b), second is the female of the first.
Ex. 4. (a) Volume: Litre (b) Time: Seconds (c) Length: Metre
    (d) Resistance: Ohm (e) Pressure: Barometer
Sol. Clearly, the answer is (e). In all other pairs, second is the unit to measure the first. On the other hand, barometer is an instrument.
Ex. 5. (a) Sprinkle: Pour (b) Happiness: Merriment
    (c) Mist: Fog (d) Sad: Unhappy
Sol. Clearly, the answer is (d). In all other pairs, second is of higher intensity than the first while in (d), first is of higher intensity than the second.
Ex. 6. (a) China: Beijing (b) Russia: Moscow
    (c) Japan: Singapore (d) Spain: Madrid
Sol. Clearly, the answer is (c). In all other pairs, second is the capital of first.

EXERCISE 2F

Directions (Questions 1 to 10): In each of the following questions, five pairs of words are given out of which the words in four pairs bear a certain common relationship. Choose the pair in which the words are differently related.

1. (a) Mason: Wall (b) Cobbler: Shoe (c) Farmer: Crop
    (d) Chef: Cook (e) Choreographer: Ballet
2. (a) Bottle: Wine (b) Cup: Tea (c) Pitcher: Water
    (d) Ball: Bat (e) Inkpot: Ink
3. (a) Stallion: Colt (b) Horse: More (c) Dog: Bitch
    (d) Drake: Duck (e) Drone: Bee
4. (a) Ornithology: Birds (b) Mycology: Fungi (c) Biology: Botany
    (d) Phycology: Algae (e) Entomology: Insects
5. (a) Daring : Timid  (b) Beautiful : Pretty  (c) Clear : Vague
   (d) Youth : Adult  (e) Native : Alien
6. (a) Fish : Shoal  (b) Cow : Herd  (c) Sheep : Flock
   (d) Man : Mob  (e) Bee : Swarm
7. (a) Lion : Roar  (b) Snake : Hiss  (c) Frog : Bleat
   (d) Bees : Hum  (e) Birds : Chirp
8. (a) Atom : Electron  (b) Train : Engine  (c) House : Room
   (d) Scooter : Gears  (e) Curd : Milk
9. (a) Farmer : Plough  (b) Butcher : Chopper  (c) Author : Book
   (d) Jockey : Tack  (e) Lumberjack : Axe
10. (a) Pascal : Pressure  (b) Watt : Power  (c) Ampere : Current
    (d) Radian : Degree  (e) Joule : Energy

Directions (Questions 11 to 34) : In each of the following questions, four pairs of words are given out of which the words in three pairs bear a certain common relationship. Choose the pair in which the words are differently related.

11. (a) Stamp : Letter  (b) Ticket : Train  (c) Car : Engine
    (c) Ink : Pen  (d) Lion : Fox (Hotel Management, 1993)
12. (a) Husband : Wife  (b) King : Minister
    (c) Dog : Cat  (d) Doctor : Patient
13. (a) Shopkeeper : Customer  (b) Clerk : File
    (c) Lawyer : Client  (d) Moon : Earth
14. (a) Mercury : Sun  (b) Wheel : Axle
    (c) Star : Galaxy  (d) Milk : Butter (L.I.C.A.A.O. 1995)
15. (a) Death : Disease  (b) Water : Oxygen
    (c) Grape : Wine  (d) Soldier : Barrack
16. (a) Principal : School  (b) Singer : Chorus
    (c) Artist : Troupe  (d) Judgement : Advocacy
17. (a) Crime : Punishment  (b) Exercise : Health
    (c) Enterprise : Success  (d) Bronze : Statue
18. (a) Steel : Utensils  (b) Iron : Rails
    (c) Duralumin : Aircraft  (d) Long : High
19. (a) Hard : Soft  (b) Moist : Drench
    (c) Sweet : Sour  (d) Scrub : Polish
20. (a) Flurry : Blizzard  (b) Gun : Fire
    (c) Prick : Stab  (d) Paddy : Rice
21. (a) Student : Scholar  (b) Chisel : Carve
    (c) Soldier : Warrior  (d) Politician : Leader
22. (a) Needle : Prick  (b) Boss : Gang
    (c) Auger : Bore  (d) Artist : Troupe
23. (a) Captain : Team  (b) Art : Painting
    (c) Prime Minister : Cabinet  (d) Smile : Laugh
24. (a) Judge : Trial  (b) Lawyer : Client
    (c) Banker : Customer  (d) Author : Book
25. (a) Teacher : Student  (b) Doctor : Patient
    (c) Writer : Book  (d) Lawyer : Client
26. (a) Nurse : Doctor  (b) Lawyer : Client
    (c) Teacher : Student  (d) Doctor : Patient
27. (a) Nurse : Doctor  (b) Lawyer : Client
    (c) Teacher : Student  (d) Doctor : Patient
28. (a) Nurse : Doctor  (b) Lawyer : Client
    (c) Teacher : Student  (d) Doctor : Patient
29. (a) Nurse : Doctor  (b) Lawyer : Client
    (c) Teacher : Student  (d) Doctor : Patient
30. (a) Nurse : Doctor  (b) Lawyer : Client
    (c) Teacher : Student  (d) Doctor : Patient
31. (a) Nurse : Doctor  (b) Lawyer : Client
    (c) Teacher : Student  (d) Doctor : Patient
32. (a) Nurse : Doctor  (b) Lawyer : Client
    (c) Teacher : Student  (d) Doctor : Patient
33. (a) Nurse : Doctor  (b) Lawyer : Client
    (c) Teacher : Student  (d) Doctor : Patient
34. (a) Nurse : Doctor  (b) Lawyer : Client
    (c) Teacher : Student  (d) Doctor : Patient
24. (a) Broad : Wide
   (c) Tiny : Small
   (b) Light : Heavy
   (d) Big : Large

25. (a) Twigs : Nest
   (c) Pitcher : Pottery
   (b) Wood : Furniture
   (d) Gold : Ornaments

26. (a) Donald : Comedy
   (c) Premchand : Novel
   (b) Holmes : Suspense
   (d) Robinson : Adventure

27. (a) Tongue : Taste
   (c) Ear : Deaf
   (b) Eye : Blind
   (d) Leg : Lame

28. (a) Beans : Pulses
   (c) Tea : Beverages
   (b) Rice : Cereals
   (d) Legumes : Nodules

29. (a) Petrol : Car
   (c) Garbage : Dustbin
   (b) Ink : Pen
   (d) Lead : Pencil

30. (a) Sahara : Africa
   (c) Kalahari : America
   (b) Thar : India
   (d) Gobi : Mongolia

31. (a) Pelican : Reptile
   (c) Elk : Deer
   (b) Gnu : Antelope
   (d) Shark : Fish

32. (a) Avesta : Parsi
   (c) Tripitaka : Buddhist
   (b) Torah : Jew
   (d) Temple : Hindu

33. (a) Taiwan : Taipei
   (c) Iran : Tehran
   (b) China : Mongolia
   (d) Japan : Tokyo

34. (a) Pistol : Gun
   (c) Engine : Train
   (b) Knife : Dagger
   (d) Car : Bus

**ANSWERS**

1. (d) : In all other pairs, second is prepared by the first.
2. (d) : In all other pairs, first is used to hold the second.
3. (a) : In all other pairs, second is the female of the first.
4. (c) : In all other pairs, first is the study of second.
5. (b) : In all other pairs, the two words are antonyms of each other.
6. (d) : In all other pairs, second is a collective group of the first.
7. (c) : In all other pairs, second is the noise produced by the first.
8. (c) : In all other pairs, second is a part of the first.
9. (c) : In all other pairs, second is the tool used by the first.
10. (d) : In all other pairs, first is a unit to measure the second.
11. (d) : In all other pairs, first is essentially required to use the second.
12. (d) : In all other pairs, the first is masculine while the second is feminine.
13. (d) : In all other pairs, second is the person for whom the first works to earn money.
14. (c) : In all other pairs, first moves about the second.
15. (a) : In all other pairs, second is a product obtained from the first.
16. (a) : In all other pairs, second is a collective group of the first.
17. (b) : In all other pairs, second is the result of the first.
18. (d) : In all other pairs, first is the alloy used to make the second. (Iron is not an alloy, but a metal).
19. (b) : The words in all other pairs are antonyms of each other.
Classification

20. (a): In all other pairs, second is of higher intensity than the first.
21. (b): In all other pairs, the first, when becomes an expert, is given the name of second.
22. (a): In all other pairs, second is the action of the first.
23. (d): In all other pairs, first is the head of the second.
24. (b): The words in all other pairs are synonyms.
25. (c): In all other pairs, first is the material used make the second.
26. (c): In all other pairs, first is a character of the type of movie denoted by the second.
27. (a): In all other pairs, second indicates a state of non-functioning of the first.
28. (d): In all other pairs, second denotes the class to which the first belongs.
29. (c): In all other pairs, first is required by the second for its functioning.
30. (c): In all other pairs, first is the name of a desert which is situated in the country denoted by the second.
31. (a): In all other pairs, first is a type of the second.
32. (d): In all other pairs, first is a religious book of the second.
33. (b): In all other pairs, second is the capital of the first.
34. (c): In all other pairs, the two words belong to the same class.

EXERCISE 2G

Directions: In each of the following questions, certain pairs of words are given out of which the words in all pairs except one, bear a certain common relationship. Choose the pair in which the words are differently related.

1. (a) Flower : Petal
   (c) Circle : Arc
   (b) Chair : Leg
   (d) Cover : Page
   (Hotel Management, 1993)

2. (a) Wine : Grapes
   (c) Shoes : Leather
   (b) Paper : Pulp
   (d) Wheat : Crop
   (d) Musician : Artist
   (d) Maize : Cereal

3. (a) Jupiter : Planet
   (c) Merchant : Business
   (b) Canberra : Australia
   (d) Algeria : Africa
   (b) Ship : Sea
   (d) Aeroplane : Pilot
   (b) Chemist : Medicine
   (d) Engineer : Site
   (b) Pen : Paper
   (d) Chalk : Blackboard

4. (a) Iran : Asia
   (c) Norway : Europe
   (b) Saw : Wood
   (c) Author : Book
   (b) Chair : Leg
   (d) Cover : Page

5. (a) Car : Road
   (c) Rocket : Space
   (b) Paper : Pulp
   (d) Wheat : Crop
   (b) Musician : Artist
   (d) Maize : Cereal

6. (a) Beautician : Parlour
   (c) Lawyer : Court
   (b) Chemist : Medicine
   (d) Engineer : Site
   (b) Pen : Paper
   (d) Chalk : Blackboard

7. (a) Saw : Wood
   (c) Author : Book
   (b) Table : Drawer
   (d) Car : Wheel
   (b) Chair : Leg
   (d) Cover : Page

8. (a) Book : Page
   (c) Loom : Cloth
   (b) Table : Drawer
   (d) Car : Wheel
   (b) Chisel : Soldier
   (d) Knife : Chef

9. (a) Scalpel : Surgeon
   (c) Awl : Cobbler
   (b) Hand : Finger
   (d) Room : Floor
   (b) Chair : Leg
   (d) Cover : Page

10. (a) Tree : Branch
   (c) Table : Chair
   (b) Hand : Finger
   (d) Room : Floor
   (b) Curie : Radium
   (d) Einstein : Television

11. (a) Mulder : Proteins
    (c) Becquerel : Radioactivity
    (b) Curie : Radium
    (d) Einstein : Television

Copyrighted material
12. (a) Sheep : Bleat  
   (c) Ass : Grunt

13. (a) Door : Bang  
   (c) Rain : Patter

14. (a) Chandragupta : Mauryan  
   (c) Kanishka : Kushan

15. (a) Army : General  
   (c) Crache : Infant

16. (a) Rice : Corn  
   (c) Student : Class

17. (a) Ammeter : Current  
   (c) Odometer : Speed

18. (a) Solder : Tin  
   (c) Bauxite : Aluminium

19. (a) Whale : Mammal  
   (c) Snake : Reptile

20. (a) Onomatology : Names  
   (c) Phycology : Algae

21. (a) Profit : Loss  
   (c) Virtue : Vice-

22. (a) Deer : Flesh  
   (c) Crow : Carrion

23. (a) Shirt : Dress  
   (c) Mango : Fruit

24. (a) Class : Students  
   (c) Tree : Forest

25. (a) Newspaper : Editor  
   (c) Stamps : Philatelist

26. (a) Aphid : Paper  
   (c) Termite : Wood

27. (a) Cockroach : Antennae  
   (c) Hydra : Tentacles

28. (a) Malaria : Protozoa  
   (c) Typhoid : Bacteria

29. (a) Pyrometer : Radiation  
   (c) Planimeter : Area

30. (a) Chaff : Wheat  
   (c) Grain : Crop

31. (a) Waist : Belt  
   (c) Wrist : Band

32. (a) Broom : Sweep  
   (c) Nut : Crack

(b) Horse : Neigh  
(d) Owl : Hoot

(b) Piano : Play  
(d) Drum : Beat

(b) Babar : Mughal  
(d) Mahavira : Jainism

(b) Team : Captain  
(d) Meeting : Chairman  
(S.S.C. 1997)

(b) Tomato : Potato  
(d) Book : Library

(b) Hygrometer : Pressure  
(d) Seismograph : Earthquakes

(b) Haematite : Iron  
(d) Malachite : Copper

(b) Salamander : Insect  
(d) Frog : Amphibian

(b) Nidology : Nests  
(d) Concology : Shells

(b) Wise : Foolish  
(d) Seducce : Attract

(b) Crane : Fish  
(d) Mongoose : Snake

(b) Boy : Girl  
(d) Table : Furniture  
(Hotel Management, 1993)

(b) Sentence : Words  
(d) Hour : Minutes

(b) Film : Director  
(d) Book : Author

(b) Moth : Wool  
(d) Locust : Plant

(b) Lizard : Flagella  
(d) Plasmodium : Cilia

(b) Yeast : Fungi  
(d) Polio : Virus

(b) Calorimeter : Heat  
(d) Barometer : Humidity

(b) Grit : Pulses  
(d) Dregs : Wine

(b) Neck : Tie  
(d) Shoe : Laces

(b) Spoon : Feed  
(d) Soap : Bathe
Classification

33. (a) Proteins : Marasmus  
   (c) Iodine : Goitre  
(b) Sodium : Rickets  
   (d) Iron : Anaemia
34. (a) Apple : Jam  
   (c) Orange : Squash  
(b) Lemon : Citrus  
   (d) Tomato : Pury
35. (a) Cat : Paw  
   (c) Horse : Hoof  
(b) Lizard : Pad  
   (d) Man : Leg
36. (a) Cow : Fodder  
   (c) Poultry : Farm  
(b) Crow : Carrion  
   (d) Vulture : Prey
37. (a) Fish : Pisciculture  
   (c) Bees : Apiculture  
(b) Birds : Horticulture  
   (d) Silkworm : Sericulture
38. (a) Oil : Lamp  
   (c) Oxygen : Life  
(b) Water : Tap  
   (d) Power : Machine

(Hotel Management, 1993)

ANSWERS

1. (d) : In all other pairs, second is a part of the first.
2. (d) : In all other pairs, second is the substance which is used to prepare the first.
3. (c) : In all other pairs, second denotes the class to which the first belongs.
4. (b) : In all other pairs, second is the continent to which the country denoted by the first belongs.
5. (d) : In all other pairs, first is the means of transport on the medium denoted by the second.
6. (b) : In all other pairs, second is the place where the first works.
7. (c) : In all other pairs, first is the tool which works over the second.
8. (c) : In all other pairs, second is a part of the first.
9. (b) : In all other pairs, first is a tool used by the second.
10. (c) : In all other pairs, second is a part of the first.
11. (d) : In all other pairs, first is the name of a scientist who discovered the second.
12. (c) : In all other pairs, second is the sound made by the first.
13. (b) : In all other pairs, second is the noise made by the first.
14. (d) : In all other pairs, second is the name of the dynasty founded by the first.
15. (c) : In all other pairs, second is the head of the first.
16. (b) : In all other pairs, first is a part of the second.
17. (b) : In all other pairs, first is an instrument to measure the second.
18. (a) : In all other pairs, first is the name of a metal of which the second is an ore. On the other hand, Solder is an alloy.
19. (b) : In all other pairs, second is the class of animals to which the first belongs.
20. (d) : In all other pairs, first is the study of second.
21. (d) : The words in all other pairs are antonyms of each other.
22. (a) : In all other pairs, first feeds on the second.
23. (b) : In all other pairs, second denotes the class to which the first belongs.
24. (c) : In all other pairs, second is a unit of the first.
25. (c) : In all other pairs, first is prepared by the second.
26. (a) : In all other pairs, first is the insect which damages the second.
27. (b) : In all other pairs, second is the organ for movement of the first.
28. (b) : In all other pairs, first is the disease caused by the second.
29. (d) : In all other pairs, first is an instrument to measure the second.
30. (c): In all other pairs, first is the waste obtained from the second.
31. (d): In all other pairs, first is the body part over which the second is worn.
32. (c): In all other pairs, second is the purpose for which the first is used.
33. (b): In all other pairs, second is the disease caused by the deficiency of first.
34. (b): In all other pairs, second is the form in which the first is preserved.
35. (d): In all other pairs, second is the name given to the foot of the first.
36. (c): In all other pairs, second is the food over which the first feeds.
37. (b): In all other pairs, second is the name given to artificial rearing of the first.
38. (b): In all other pairs, second requires the first to function.

**TYPE 3: CHOOSING THE ODD NUMERAL**

In this type of questions, certain numbers are given, out of which all except one are alike in some manner while one is different and this number is to be chosen as the answer.

**ILLUSTRATIVE EXAMPLES**

**Ex. 1.** (a) 12 (b) 25 (c) 37 (d) 49 (e) 57 (Bank P.O. 1997)
Sol. 37 is the only prime number. Hence, the answer is (c).

**Ex. 2.** (a) 8 (b) 64 (c) 125 (d) 216 (e) 28
Sol. Each of the numbers except 28, is a perfect cube. Hence, the answer is (e).

**Ex. 3.** (a) 21 (b) 36 (c) 49 (d) 56 (e) 91 (Bank P.O. 1995)
Sol. Each of the numbers except 36, is divisible by 7. Hence, the answer is (b).

**Ex. 4.** (a) 751 (b) 734 (c) 981 (d) 853 (e) 532
Sol. In each number except 751, the difference of the third and the first digit is the middle one. Hence, the answer is (a).

**Ex. 5.** (a) 381 (b) 552 (c) 729 (d) 903 (e) 295
Sol. Each number except 552, is an odd number. Hence, the answer is (b).

**Ex. 6.** (a) 8314 (b) 2709 (c) 1315 (d) 2518 (e) 3249
Sol. In all numbers except 8314, the sum of first three digits is equal to the unit's digit. Hence, the answer is (a).

**Ex. 7.** (a) 48 (b) 12 (c) 36 (d) 24 (e) 59
Sol. In all numbers except 59, the unit's digit is twice the ten's digit. Hence, the answer is (e).

**EXERCISE 2H**

Directions (Questions 1 to 23): In each of the following questions, five numbers are given. Out of these, four are alike in a certain way but the rest one is different. Choose the one which is different from the rest four.

1. (a) 43 (b) 53 (c) 63 (d) 73 (e) 83 (Bank P.O. 1995)
2. (a) 10 (b) 26 (c) 24 (d) 21 (e) 18
3. (a) 51 (b) 144 (c) 64 (d) 121 (e) 256 (B.S.R.B. 1995)
4. (a) 15 (b) 21 (c) 24 (d) 28 (e) 30
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Classification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5. (a) 324   (b) 244  (c) 136  (d) 352  (e) 514</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. (a) 6     (b) 12    (c) 18    (d) 9     (e) 7     (S.C.R.A. 1993)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. (a) 45    (b) 99    (c) 109   (d) 126   (e) 207   (e) 1321</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. (a) 27    (b) 125   (c) 343   (d) 729   (e) 83     (S.B.I.P.O. 1997)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. (a) 21    (b) 39    (c) 51     (d) 63     (e) 36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. (a) 35   (b) 49    (c) 50     (d) 63     (e) 140   (e) 427</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. (a) 385  (b) 572   (c) 671    (d) 264    (e) 3623  (e) 5814</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. (a) 2384 (b) 1592  (c) 3756   (d) 4298   (e) 6958  (e) 9317</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. (a) 3759 (b) 2936  (c) 6927    (d) 4836    (e) 9259  (e) 6137</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. (a) 5698 (b) 7894  (c) 9865    (d) 8793    (e) 383</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. (a) 7359 (b) 1593  (c) 9175    (d) 3781    (e) 2378</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. (a) 325  (b) 236   (c) 178     (d) 639     (e) 538</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. (a) 3740 (b) 4635  (c) 5869    (d) 7946    (e) 2378</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. (a) 263  (b) 111   (c) 242     (d) 551     (e) 383</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19. (a) 5698 (b) 4321  (c) 7963    (d) 4232    (e) 8597</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20. (a) 7487 (b) 5963  (c) 8218    (d) 6596    (e) 9259</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21. (a) 1532 (b) 8749  (c) 4268    (d) 5846    (e) 6137</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22. (a) 7851 (b) 6432  (c) 5789    (d) 1325    (e) 8167</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23. (a) 372164 (b) 376821 (c) 318951 (d) 319446 (e) 387315 (S.C.R.A. 1993)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Directions (Questions 24 to 40): In each of the following questions, four numbers are given out of which three are alike in some manner while one is different. Choose the one which is different from the rest three.

24. (a) 11 (b) 13 (c) 15 (d) 17 (M.B.A. 1997) |
25. (a) 10 (b) 11 (c) 15 (d) 16 (C.B.I. 1994) |
26. (a) 37 (b) 49 (c) 132 (d) 154 (Central Excise, 1994) |
27. (a) 21 (b) 69 (c) 81 (d) 83 (Railways, 1994) |
28. (a) 144 (b) 168 (c) 196 (d) 256 (C.A.T. 1997) |
29. (a) 49 (b) 63 (c) 77 (d) 81 (I. Tax, 1994) |
30. (a) 140 (b) 240 (c) 360 (d) 480 (Assistant Grade, 1994) |
31. (a) 232 (b) 431 (c) 612 (d) 813 (Section Officers' 1993) |
32. (a) 150 (b) 175 (c) 200 (d) 250 |
33. (a) 28 (b) 65 (c) 126 (d) 215 (M.B.A. 1996) |
34. (a) 2345 (b) 3456 (c) 5467 (d) 5678 (C.B.I. 1995) |
35. (a) 392 (b) 326 (c) 414 (d) 248 |
36. (a) 2468 (b) 2648 (c) 4826 (d) 6482 (M.B.A. 1997) |
37. (a) 2 (b) 16 (c) 56 (d) 128 |
38. (a) 9611 (b) 7324 (c) 2690 (d) 1754 (Assistant Grade, 1993) |
39. (a) 119 (b) 136 (c) 147 (d) 153 (R.R.B. 1995) |
40. (a) 7 (b) 15 (c) 31 (d) 57
ANSWERS

1. (c) Each of the numbers except 63, is a prime number.
2. (d) Each of the numbers except 21, is an even number.
3. (a) Each of the number except 51, is a perfect square.
4. (d) Each of the numbers except 28, is divisible by 3.
5. (a) Sum of the digits in each other number is 10.
6. (c) 7 is the only prime number in the group.
7. (c) Each of the numbers except 109, is divisible by 9.
8. (c) All other numbers are cubes of odd numbers.
9. (a) 83 is the only prime number in the group.
10. (c) Each of the number except 50, is divisible by 7.
11. (e) In all other numbers, the middle digit is the sum of the other two.
12. (e) In all other numbers, the last digit is two times the first.
13. (b) In all other numbers, the sum of second and last digits is twice the sum of first and third digits.
14. (d) Sum of digits in each other number is 23.
15. (d) All other numbers consist of odd digits only.
16. (b) In all other numbers, the last digit is the sum of the first two.
17. (a) In all other numbers, the sum of the first and the last digits is equal to the product of other two digits.
18. (e) In all other numbers, the middle digit is equal to the product of other two digits.
19. (d) This is the only number in which a digit has been repeated.
20. (b) In all other numbers, the first and the last digits are the same.
21. (c) In all other numbers, the last digit is one more than the first digit.
22. (b) Each of the numbers except 6432, is an odd number.
23. (a) Sum of digits in each other number is 27.
24. (c) Each of the numbers except 15, is a prime number.
25. (b) 11 is the only prime number in the group.
26. (a) 37 is the only prime number in the group.
27. (c) 81 is the only square number in the group.
28. (b) Each of the numbers except 168, is a perfect square.
29. (d) Each of the numbers except 81, is divisible by 7.
30. (a) Each of the numbers except 140, is a multiple of 120.
31. (d) In all other numbers, the product of the digits is 12.
32. (b) Each of the numbers except 175, is an even multiple of 25.
33. (a) 28 is the only number with all digits even.
34. (c) All other numbers contain four consecutive digits in order.
35. (a) In all other numbers, the product of the digits is a perfect square.
36. (a) All other numbers contain first four consecutive even numbers but not in proper order.
37. (c) Each of the numbers except 56, can be expressed in terms of powers of 2.
38. (b) In all other numbers, the sum of the digits is 17.
39. (a) Only 119 has different factors, 7 and 17, and no factor is repeated.
40. (c) All other numbers can be expressed as a power of 2 minus one.

Thus, \(7 = 2^3 - 1, \ 15 = 2^4 - 1, \ 31 = 2^5 - 1\).
TYPE 4: CHOOSING THE ODD NUMERAL PAIR/GROUP

In this type of questions, certain pairs/groups of numbers are given out of which all except one are similar in some manner while one is different. The numbers in these similar pairs may have the same property or may be related to each other according to the same rule. The candidate is required to choose the odd pair/group.

ILLUSTRATIVE EXAMPLES

Directions: Choose the numeral pair/group which is different from others.

Ex. 1. (a) 83 – 75  (b) 58 – 50  (c) 49 – 42  (d) 25 – 17 (Asst. Grade, 1994)
Sol. Clearly, in each of the pairs except (c), the first number is eight more than the second. Hence, the answer is (c).

Ex. 2. (a) 70 – 50  (b) 54 – 62  (c) 28 – 32  (d) 21 – 24  (e) 14 – 16
Sol. In each of the pairs except (b), the ratio of the two numbers is 7 : 8.
Hence, the answer is (b).

Ex. 3. (a) 42 – 4  (b) 36 – 6  (c) 32 – 2  (d) 15 – 5 (S.S.C. 1994)
Sol. In all the pairs except (a), the first number is a multiple of the second.
Hence, the answer is (a).

Ex. 4. (a) 71, 7, 3, 17 (b) 67, 71, 3, 5  (c) 41, 5, 3, 47
   (d) 37, 14, 19, 7  (e) 11, 3, 3, 17 (S.C.R.A. 1993)
Sol. All other pairs except (d) consist of prime numbers only, while (d) consists of one composite number i.e., 14. Hence, the answer is (d).

EXERCISE 2

Directions: Choose the odd numeral pair/group in each of the following questions:

1. (a) 96 – 82  (b) 69 – 56  (c) 55 – 42  (d) 48 – 34
   (I. Tax & Central Excise, 1996)
2. (a) 2 – 8  (b) 3 – 27  (c) 4 – 32  (d) 6 – 125
   (C.B.I. 1997)
3. (a) 80 – 9  (b) 64 – 8  (c) 36 – 6  (d) 7 – 49
   (C.A.T. 1997)
4. (a) 3 – 5  (b) 5 – 3  (c) 6 – 2  (d) 7 – 3
   (U.D.C. 1994)
5. (a) 1 – 0  (b) 3 – 8  (c) 6 – 35  (d) 7 – 50
6. (a) 12 – 144  (b) 13 – 156  (c) 15 – 180  (d) 16 – 176
   (I. Tax & Central Excise, 1996)
7. (a) 23 – 29  (b) 19 – 25  (c) 13 – 17  (d) 3 – 5
   (Assistant Grade, 1997)
8. (a) 73 – 61  (b) 57 – 69  (c) 42 – 29  (d) 47 – 59
   (Transmission Executives’ 1994)
9. (a) 343 – 7  (b) 243 – 9  (c) 512 – 8  (d) 216 – 6
10. (a) 13 – 21  (b) 19 – 27  (c) 15 – 23  (d) 16 – 24
71. (a) 2 – 4  (b) 4 – 8  (c) 6 – 18  (d) 8 – 32
12. (a) 3 – 12  (b) 4 – 20  (c) 6 – 42  (d) 7 – 63
| 13. (a) 18 - 45 | (c) 14 - 28 | (d) 8 - 20 |
| 14. (a) 10 - 20 | (b) 16 - 40 | (c) 40 - 50 | (d) 50 - 60 |
| (Section Officers' 1993) |
| 15. (a) 5 - 50 | (c) 11 - 242 | (d) 15 - 375 |
| (b) 8 - 128 | (c) 100 - 30 | (d) 80 - 25 |
| (S.S.C. 1995) |
| 17. (a) 13 - 31 | (c) 16 - 61 | (d) 71 - 88 |
| (b) 45 - 54 | (l. Tax & Central Excise, 1992) |
| 18. (a) 21 - 6 | (c) 42 - 12 | (d) 84 - 24 |
| (b) 28 - 42 | (c) 20 - 10 | (S.S.C. 1996) |
| 19. (a) 45 - 27 | (c) 46 - 20 | (d) 15 - 12 |
| (b) 30 - 18 | (c. B.I. 1994) | |
| 20. (a) 72 - 45 | (d) 32 - 13 | (U.D.C. 1994) |
| (b) 51 - 24 | (c) 36 - 216 | (d) 49 - 343 |
| (2. Tax & Central Excise, 1996) |
| 21. (a) 16 - 64 | (c) 26 - 51 | (d) 29 - 59 |
| (b) 9 - 36 | (d) 343 - 512 | (d) 1009 - 1331 |
| (l. Tax & Central Excise, 1996) |
| 22. (a) 6 - 15 | (c) 9 - 28 | (d) 8 - 33 |
| (b) 21 - 43 | (c) 10 - 35 | (S.S.C. 1994) |
| 23. (a) 8 - 27 | (c) 147 - 21 | (d) 13 - 44 |
| (b) 125 - 216 | (c. B.I. 1994) | (d) 168 - 24 |
| (d) 24 - 6 | (c) 1/3 - 12|
| (C.B.I. 1994) |
| 24. (a) 15 - 46 | (c) 96 - 108 | (d) 86 - 99 |
| (b) 12 - 37 | (c) 20 - 38 | (d) 12 - 91 |
| (C.B.I. 1993) |
| 25. (a) 7 - 26 | (c) 25 - 54 | (d) 81 - 36 |
| (b) 8 - 30 | (c) 5 - 75 | (S.S.C. 1996) |
| (c) 1/3 - 12 | (c) 26 - 24 | (d) 3 - 99 |
| (S.S.C. 1993) |
| 26. (a) 56 - 8 | (c) 6 - 108 | (d) 27 - 22 |
| (b) 121 - 17 | (c) 26 - 40 | (c. B.I. 1994) |
| (d) 30 - 80 | (d) 37 - 15 | (d) 54 - 18 |
| (S.S.C. 1995) |
| 27. (a) 9 - 3 | (c) 18 - 48 | (d) 20 - 21 |
| (b) 1/2 - 1 | (c) 11 - 115 | (d) 8 - 56 |
| 28. (a) 16 - 18 | (b) 56 - 63 | (d) 10 - 23 |
| (b) 24 - 64 | (c) 50 - 7 | (M.B.A. 1998) |
| (c) 43 - 6 | (c) 11 - 36 | (d) 13 - 42 |
| 29. (a) 24 - 21 | (b) 28 - 4 | (c) 21 - 15 | (d) 13 - 39 |
| (d) 7 - 18 | (c) 24 - 48 | (d) 54 - 13 |
| (d) 3 - 4 | (b) 34, 4, 8 | (Assistant Grade, 1997) |
Classification

ANSWERS

1. (d) : In all other pairs, first number is 13 more than the second.
2. (c) : In all other pairs, second number is the cube of the first.
3. (a) : In all other pairs, one number is the square of the other.
4. (d) : In all other pairs, the sum of two numbers is 8.
5. (d) : In all other pairs, the second number is one less than the square of the first number.
6. (d) : In all other pairs, second number is obtained by multiplying the first number by 12.
7. (b) : All other pairs consist of prime numbers only.
8. (c) : In all other pairs, the difference between the two numbers is 12.
9. (b) : In all other pairs, first number is the cube of the second.
10. (d) : All other pairs consist of odd numbers only.

11. (a) : In all other pairs, \( \frac{(1st \ number)^2}{2} \) = 2nd number.
12. (d) : In all other pairs, \( (1st \ number) \times (1st \ number + 1) \) = 2nd number.
13. (c) : In all other pairs, 2nd number = 1st number \times 2.5.
14. (d) : This is the only pair in which the second number is twice the first one.
15. (d) : In all other pairs, \( (1st \ number)^2 \times 2 \) = 2nd number.
16. (c) : In all other pairs, \( \frac{1st \ number - 5}{3} \) = 2nd number.
17. (d) : In all other pairs, the second number is obtained by interchanging the digits of the first.
18. (b) : In all other pairs, 1st number = 2nd number \times \( \frac{7}{2} \).
19. (c) : In all other pairs, the two numbers have 3 as the common factor.
20. (d) : This is the only group in which the two numbers have no common factor.
21. (b) : All other pairs contain square and cube of the same number. e.g., \( 36 = 6^2 \) & \( 216 = 6^3 \).
22. (a) : In all other pairs, 2nd number = \( (1st \ number \times 2) + 1 \).
23. (d) : All other pairs contain cubes of two successive natural numbers. e.g., \( 8 = 2^3 \) and \( 27 = 3^3 \).
24. (d) : In all other pairs, 2nd number = \( (1st \ number \times 3) + 1 \).
25. (b) : In all other pairs, 2nd number = \( (1st \ number \times 3) + 5 \).
26. (b) : In all other pairs, the first number is seven times the second number.
27. (a) : In all other pairs, the first number is four times the second number.
28. (d) : In all other pairs, the ratio of the two numbers is 8 : 9.
29. (d) : In all other pairs, the difference between the two numbers is a multiple of 9.
30. (c) : This is the only pair in which the two numbers have no common factor.
31. (a) : In all other pairs, the second number is obtained by multiplying the square of the first number by a prime number.
   Thus, \( 108 = 6^2 \times 3, 75 = 5^2 \times 3, 99 = 3^2 \times 3 \).
32. (b) : In all other pairs, the first digits of the two numbers are identical as 0 in 03 – 04, 2 in 26 – 24, 2 in 27 – 22.
33. (c) : In all other pairs, 2nd number = \( (1st \ number \times 3) - 10 \).
34. (d) : In all other pairs, one of the two numbers is prime.
35. (a) : In all other pairs, the sum of the two numbers is a perfect square.
36. (c) : In all other pairs, the first number is obtained by multiplying the second number by 2 and then reversing the digits of the number so obtained.
37. (b) : In all other pairs, $\frac{1st \ number - 1}{7} = 2nd \ number$.

38. (c) : In all other pairs, $2nd \ number = (1st \ number \times 4) - 10$.

39. (a) : This is the only group in which the sum of the digits of both the numbers is the same.

40. (c) : In all other groups, the first number is obtained by adding 2 to the product of the second and the third numbers.

---

**TYPE 5 : CHOOSING THE ODD LETTER GROUP**

In this type of questions, usually five groups of letters are given. Four of them are similar to each other in some manner while one is different and this is to be chosen by the candidate as the answer.

---

**ILLUSTRATIVE EXAMPLES**

**Directions : Choose the group of letters which is different from others.**

Ex. 1. (a) BD (b) IK (c) PN (d) SU (e) WY

(Bank P.O. 1994)

Sol. Clearly, the answer is (c). All other groups consist of two alternate letters in order, while in this group they are in reverse order.

Ex. 2. (a) BCD (b) KMN (c) QRS (d) GHI (e) WXY

Sol. Clearly, the answer is (b). All other groups consist of three consecutive letters while this one doesn’t.

Ex. 3. (a) POOG (b) KLIZ (c) BUDX (d) FQMV (e) ARTG

Sol. Clearly, the answer is (d). All other groups consist of one vowel each but this group doesn’t contain any vowel.

Ex. 4. (a) CZHK (b) MLAG (c) XUBU (d) SENO (e) YDFP

Sol. Clearly, the answer is (c). This is the only group in which one letter has been repeated.

Ex. 5. (a) BDGK (b) JLOM (c) NPSW (d) MORU (e) HJMQ

Sol. Clearly, the answer is (d). In all other groups, there is a gap of 1 letter between first and second letters, 2 letters between second and third letters, and 3 letters between third and fourth letters.

Ex. 6. (a) CFIL (b) PSVX (c) JHPS (d) ORUX (e) QTWZ

Sol. Clearly, the answer is (b). In all other groups, each letter moves 3 steps forward to obtain the next letter.

Ex. 7. (a) DkUZ (b) LpUb (c) FoMY (d) UXsN (e) WaQS

Sol. Clearly, the answer is (a). In all other groups, the smaller letter is a vowel.

Ex. 8. (a) FCGD (b) TRQPS (c) KJHMF (d) KHGJI (e) XVZCW

Sol. Clearly, the answer is (c). All other groups consist of consecutive letters though not in order.

Ex. 9. (a) AUgPZ (b) MXiDV (c) KFeCO (d) YGLhT (e) UhMqY

Sol. Clearly, the answer is (d). In all other groups, the smaller letter is the middle one.

Ex. 10. (a) DXCLQZ (b) PFZUBM (c) XGKNTY (d) NWMBHJ (e) GJMqVX

Sol. Clearly, the answer is (b). This is the only group containing a vowel.
### EXERCISE 2J

Directions: In each of the following questions, five groups of letters are given. Four of them are alike in a certain way while one is different. Choose the odd one.

1. (a) DE  (b) PQ  (c) TU  (d) MO  (e) FG  
   (Bank P.O. 1994)

2. (a) XW  (b) FG  (c) ML  (d) PO  (e) TS  
   (L.I.C. 1994)

3. (a) BD  (b) MP  (c) NQ  (d) HK  (e) TW  
   (B.S.R.B. 1997)

4. (a) AE  (b) AI  (c) IO  (d) EI  (e) OU  
   (Bank P.O. 1998)

5. (a) KP  (b) MN  (c) HR  (d) GT  (e) EV  
   (Bank P.O. 1995)

6. (a) VT  (b) MQ  (c) PR  (d) DF  (e) FG  
   (Bank P.O. 1995)

7. (a) BCD  (b) NPR  (c) KLM  (d) RQP  (e) HGF  
   (B.S.R.B. 1991)

8. (a) ABD  (b) FGI  (c) LMO  (d) STU  (e) WZX  
   (B.S.R.B. 1998)

9. (a) HGF  (b) XWV  (c) NML  (d) OPQ  (e) GIK  
   (Bank P.O. 1994)

10. (a) ACE  (b) PRT  (c) UWY  (d) MNO  (e) BDF  
    (Bank P.O. 1995)

11. (a) RTW  (b) QOM  (c) IKG  (d) IKM  (e) SUW  
    (Bank P.O. 1995)

12. (a) PRT  (b) MOQ  (c) GEC  (d) TVX  (e) FIL  
    (B.S.R.B. 1997)

13. (a) BEH  (b) CFI  (c) DGJ  (d) EHL  (e) QUD  
    (B.S.R.B. 1997)

14. (a) AOT  (b) CPA  (c) REB  (d) TIW  (e) SPW  
    (B.S.R.B. 1997)

15. (a) DAH  (b) IFM  (c) ROV  (d) QNT  (e) EXD  
    (Bank P.O. 1995)

16. (a) PQO  (b) AZY  (c) TWS  (d) VBU  (e) DEG  
    (Bank P.O. 1995)

17. (a) VYW  (b) QRT  (c) LMO  (d) JKL  (e) WYZ  
    (L.I.C. 1996)

18. (a) GDA  (b) OLI  (c) VSP  (d) KHE  (e) XGT  
    (B.S.R.B. 1997)

19. (a) NPM  (b) IJL  (c) QSZ  (d) BHK  (e) KPM  
    (B.S.R.B. 1997)

20. (a) AEC  (b) PTR  (c) FJH  (d) UYW  (e) PRV  
    (B.S.R.B. 1997)

21. (a) BDH  (b) IKP  (c) QSW  (d) TVZ  (e) YVU  
    (B.S.R.B. 1997)

22. (a) EBA  (b) XUT  (c) TQP  (d) JFE  (e) PUS  
    (B.S.R.B. 1997)

23. (a) ADG  (b) PSV  (c) SUW  (d) CFI  (e) TWZ  
    (B.S.R.B. 1997)

24. (a) QUS  (b) KOM  (c) HLJ  (d) NRP  (e) BGD  
    (B.S.R.B. 1997)

25. (a) BHE  (b) DJG  (c) SYV  (d) JPM  (e) IFH  
    (B.S.R.B. 1997)

26. (a) QNP  (b) URT  (c) YVX  (d) EDB  (e) IRQ  
    (B.S.R.B. 1997)

27. (a) BYX  (b) LPO  (c) EVU  (d) FUT  (e) IRQ  
    (B.S.R.B. 1997)
28. (a) CHM  (b) HMR  (c) RWB  (d) DIN  (e) LPU
29. (a) XUW  (b) DAC  (c) PMN  (d) HEG  (e) TQS
30. (a) RAT  (b) SAT  (c) CAT  (d) MAT  (e) GET
31. (a) OTP  (b) ABA  (c) SZX  (d) UVB  (e) YQR
32. (a) BDI  (b) HKA  (c) LMO  (d) XYU  (e) PQS
33. (a) RUX  (b) GJM  (c) YBE  (d) ZCF  (e) NPS
34. (a) CEI  (b) PRU  (c) JLP  (d) QSW  (e) HJN
35. (a) JOT  (b) OUT  (c) FED  (d) DIN  (e) DOG

(R.R.B. 1991)

36. (a) FAA  (b) OFF  (c) ATT  (d) IFF  (e) EPP
37. (a) PQs  (b) AtB  (c) SIM  (d) mnZ  (e) DfE
38. (a) BdE  (b) XpD  (c) HQu  (d) MkV  (e) PtZ

Directions (Questions 39 to 42): In each of the following questions, four groups of letters are given. Three of them are alike in a certain way while one is different. Choose the odd one.

39. (a) RNJ  (b) XTP  (c) MIE  (d) ZWR

(Hotel Management, 1991)

40. (a) GHC  (b) OPQ  (c) MNW  (d) ILT
41. (a) PUT  (b) END  (c) OWL  (d) ARM

(L. Tax & Central Excise, 1992)

42. (a) EBD  (b) IFH  (c) QNO  (d) YVX

(Assistant Grade, 1998)

ANSWERS

1. (d): All other groups contain two consecutive letters of the alphabet.
2. (b): All other groups contain two consecutive letters in reverse order.
3. (a): In all other groups, there is a gap of two letters between the given letters.
4. (b): All other groups contain two consecutive vowels of the alphabet.
5. (c): In all other groups, the first letter occupies the same position from A onward as the second letter occupies from Z backward. E.g., K is the eleventh letter from the beginning and P is the eleventh letter from the end of the alphabet.
6. (e): Putting A = 1, B = 2, .... and so on, we have:
   VT = V + T = 22 + 20 = 42 (even);
   MQ = M + Q = 13 + 17 = 30 (even);
   PR = P + R = 16 + 18 = 34 (even);
   DF = D + F = 4 + 6 = 10 (even);
   FG = F + G = 6 + 7 = 13 (odd).
7. (b): All other groups contain three consecutive letters of the alphabet.
8. (d): In all other groups, the first letters are consecutive and third letter is obtained by skipping one letter from the second.
9. (d): In all other groups, the three letters are consecutive but in reverse order.
10. (d): All other groups contain alternate letters from left to right.
11. (a): All other groups contain alternate letters of the alphabet.
12. (c): All other groups contain alternate letters of the alphabet in order.
13. (d): In all other groups, there is a gap of two letters between first and second as well as between second and third letters.
14. (b): In all other groups, the middle letter is a vowel.
15. (d): In all other groups, first letter is 3 letters ahead of the second and third letter is 4 letters ahead of the first.
16. (b): In all other groups, the third and first letters are alphabetical order.
17. (d): In all other groups, the first two letters are consecutive and third letter is 2 letters ahead of the second.
18. (c): In all other groups, the second and first letter are three steps ahead of third and second letter respectively.
19. (b): No other group contains a vowel.
20. (c): In all other groups, first, third and second letters are alternate.
21. (b): In all other groups, the first two letters are alternate and third letter is 4 steps ahead of the second.
22. (d): In all other groups, the third and second letters are consecutive and first letter is 3 steps ahead of the second.
23. (c): In all other groups, the first and second letters are moved 3 steps forward to obtain second and third letters respectively.
24. (e): In all other groups, the first and third letters are moved 2 steps forward to obtain third and second letters respectively.
25. (c): In all other groups, the third and second letters are 3 steps ahead of the first and third letters respectively.
26. (d): In all other groups, the third and first letters are consecutive and the third letter is 2 steps ahead of the second.
27. (b): In all other groups, the first and second letters occupy the same position in the alphabet from the beginning and the end respectively. The second letter is moved one step backward to obtain the third letter.
28. (e): In all other groups, four intervening letters are skipped.
29. (c): In all other groups, the second letter is moved 2 steps forward to obtain the third letter which then is moved 1 step forward to obtain the first.
30. (e): All other groups end with AT.
31. (b): There is no repetition of any letter in any other group.
32. (c): All other groups end with a vowel.
33. (c): In all other groups, first and second letters are moved three steps forward to obtain second and third letters respectively.
34. (b): In all other groups, first two letters are alternate and third letter is 4 steps ahead of the second.
35. (b): This is the only group containing two vowels.
36. (a): In all other groups, a vowel is followed by a consonant repeated twice.
37. (d): This is the only group containing two small letters.
38. (c): In all other groups, the middle term is small.
39. (d): In all other groups, the first and second letters are moved 4 steps backward to obtain second and third letters respectively.
40. (d): In all other groups, the first two letters are consecutive.
41. (a): All other groups begin with a vowel.
42. (c): In all other groups, the last and first letters are consecutive.

**EXERCISE 2L**

Directions (Questions 1 to 26): In each of the following questions, five groups of letters are given, out of which four are alike in a certain way while one is different. Choose the odd one.

1. (a) BCDE  (b) PQRS  (c) WXYZ  (d) STUW  (e) GHIJ
Directions (Questions 26 to 41): In each of the following questions, four groups of letters are given. Three of them are alike in a certain way while one is different. Select the one which is different.

26. (a) ALMZ (b) BTUY (c) CPQX (d) DEFY
   (Assistant Grade, 1996)

27. (a) STUA (b) RQPA (c) MLKA (d) HGFA
   (C.B.I. 1995)

28. (a) EDKL (b) LMST (c) NMUV (d) QPRS
   (S.S.C. 1996)

29. (a) XGEZ (b) PCAQ (c) LKIN (d) DWUF
   (I.Tax & Central Excise, 1996)

30. (a) VYXW (b) PSRQ (c) CGEF (d) JMLK
   (Assistant Grade, 1997)

31. (a) PRVX (b) MQTV (c) DHKM (d) BFIK
   (Assistant Grade, 1997)

32. (a) BDYW (b) CEXZ (c) DFWY (d) EGXV
   (P.C.S. 1996)

33. (a) XZCG (b) QTXS (c) IMNQ (d) EJGN
   (C.B.I. 1997)

34. (a) UAZF (b) SCXH (c) RDWJ (d) KBPG
   (S.S.C. 1995)

35. (a) YXVF (b) QPMR (c) KJHL (d) DCAE
   (I. Tax & Central Excise, 1995)

36. (a) DFCE (b) HIGJ (c) NPMO (d) ZXWY

37. (a) ABCD (b) EGIK (c) ACFD (d) CFIL
   (C.B.I. 1995)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>38. (a) GLJK</th>
<th>(b) DFGH</th>
<th>(c) CEFG</th>
<th>(d) ABCD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>39. (a) RSXY</td>
<td>(b) NOUV</td>
<td>(c) MNST</td>
<td>(d) DEJK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Assistant Grade, 1996)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40. (a) xXYA</td>
<td>(b) ilMP</td>
<td>(c) hHIK</td>
<td>(d) bBCE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(P.C.S. 1997)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41. (a) BdEg</td>
<td>(b) KmNp</td>
<td>(c) PrSu</td>
<td>(d) TwXz</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ANSWERS

1. (d): Each other group contains 4 consecutive letters.
2. (b): All other groups contain letters in reverse alphabetical order.
3. (d): All other groups contain three consecutive letters with second letter repeated twice.
4. (c): In all other groups, the letters are alternate.
5. (e): In all other groups, the first letter is a vowel followed by three consecutive letters.
6. (b): No letter is repeated in any other group.
7. (d): This is the only group containing no vowel.
8. (d): In all other groups, first and fourth letters are consecutive and second and third letters are in reverse alphabetical order.
9. (a): In all other groups, there is a gap of three letters between two consecutive letters.
10. (b): All other groups contain E, A and R.
11. (c): In all other groups, first and second letters are moved 2 steps backward to obtain third and fourth letters respectively.
12. (e): In all other groups, first letter is moved 2 steps forward to obtain the third letter, the fourth and second letters are in alphabetical order.
13. (a): All other groups form meaningful words.
14. (b): In all other groups, the second and fourth letters are consecutive and there is a gap of one letter between third and first.
15. (c): In all other groups, the first two letters are alternate, third and fourth letters are consecutive and there is a gap of 4 letters between the second and third letters.
16. (d): In all other groups, first two letters are consecutive; second and third letters are alternate and there is a gap of two letters between third and fourth letters.
17. (e): Letters at first place in other groups form a continuous sequence but this pattern has been broken in (e).
18. (c): In all other groups, first and third letters are alternate and second and fourth are alternate.
19. (e): In all other groups, first and second letters are alternate, fourth and third are alternate. But, third letter has same backward position from Z as is the forward position from A, occupied by first.
20. (c): In all other groups, first and second letters are consecutive; third and fourth are consecutive and the third letter occupies the same position from Z backward as the first occupies from A onward.
21. (d): In all other groups, each letter moves 3 steps forward to obtain the next letter.
22. (a): Each one of the other groups contains a capital letter.
23. (b): All other groups contain one small letter.
24. (d): In all other groups, the letters are alternate and the middle two are small letters.
25. (d): All other groups contain third letter which is small and a vowel.
26. (d): In all other groups, the first letter occupies the same position from the beginning of the alphabet as the last letter occupies from the end of the alphabet.
27. (a): In all other groups, the first three letters are in a reverse alphabetical order.
28. (b): In all other groups, the first two letters are in a reverse alphabetical order.
29. (b): In all other groups, first and third letters are moved 2 steps forward to obtain fourth and second letters respectively.

30. (c): In all other groups, the first letter is moved 3 steps forward to obtain second letter, and second and third letters are each moved one step backward to obtain third and fourth letters respectively.

31. (a): In all other groups, the first, second and third letters are respectively moved four, three and two steps forward to obtain second, third and fourth letters respectively.

32. (b): In all other groups, the first and second letters are alternate; the third and fourth letters are alternate and written in a reverse alphabetical order.

33. (c): In all other groups, there is a gap of 1 letter between first and second letters, 2 letters between second and third and 3 letters between third and fourth.

34. (c): In all other groups, first and second letters are each moved 5 steps forward to obtain third and fourth letters respectively.

35. (b): In all other groups, first and second letters are respectively moved one and two steps backward to obtain second and third letters respectively, while the third letter is moved four steps forward to obtain the fourth letter.

36. (b): In all other groups, the third, first, fourth and second letters are the consecutive letters of the alphabet.

37. (c): The letters in (a) follow the sequence +1; those in (b) follow the sequence +2 and these in (d) follow the sequence +3, while the letters in (c) do not follow any such particular sequence.

38. (d): In all other groups, there is a gap of 1 letter between the first two letters and the last three letters are consecutive.

39. (b): In all other groups, the first second and third letters are respectively moved one, five and one step forward to obtain second, third and fourth letters respectively.

40. (b): All other groups contain only small letters.

41. (d): In all other groups, the first, second and third letters are respectively moved two, one and two steps forward to obtain the second, third and fourth letters respectively.

EXERCISE 2M

Directions (Questions 1 to 16): In each of the following questions, five groups of letters are given. One of these groups is different from the other groups. Find the odd one.

1. (a) MEWGN (b) PBQTX (c) DRYSN (d) CGHKV (e) HLWZP
2. (a) EDCBA (b) PONML (c) UTSRQ (d) YYWZV (e) KJIHG
3. (a) SUWYA (b) LJNIHR (c) KMOQS (d) BDFHJ (e) ACEGI
4. (a) VYAKB (b) MYGHZ (c) LMVOK (d) FSYLD (e) QBSPN
5. (a) ECBFD (b) LQPOM (c) WSVTU (d) ROQNP (e) QSRTP
6. (a) EMGIK (b) BHOJF (c) WUSQY (d) NOSUX (e) VTRPX
7. (a) BCDIE (b) PQRSW (c) LMNOS (d) TUVWA (e) HILO
8. (a) ADGJM (b) FSYVB (c) HXKNT (d) SVXAD (e) NTWQZ
9. (a) TREAT (b) LATER (c) TABLE (d) RATES (e) GREAT
10. (a) JOEHNP (b) LZKMSU (c) GWUQRV (d) SFXPMG (e) TQUHOS
11. (a) CALORIC (b) DRUID (c) LEVEL (d) ELOPE (e) FRETFUL
12. (a) LAHMQW (b) HUMCWX (c) CLOVIK (d) IXMLBC (e) NILHQR
13. (a) MOTXYZ (b) GKRVW (c) PSBEFG (d) ORNDF (e) CHJLMN
Classification

14. (a) STUTTER (b) RESURRECT (c) SURRENDER
   (d) CUNNING (e) SUCCEED

15. (a) QePFoLa (b) OrDFkV (c) TuMBiNJ (d) XZaWoB (e) DNeRiF
   (Bank P.O. 1998)

Directions (Questions 17 to 29): In each of the following questions, four groups of letters are given. Three of them are alike in a certain way while one is different. Choose the odd one.

17. (a) EFGIK (b) CDFIM (c) BCEHL (d) ABDGK
    (C.B.I. 1994)

18. (a) YNHIA (b) SGRFI (c) ISEPU (d) FHUUJ
    (Assistant Grade, 1997)

19. (a) UHRNI (b) KLTNV (c) HBOKL (d) ALJBY
    (d) QMIDB
    (S.S.C. 1993)

20. (a) VTOJE (b) USNID (c) UPKEA (d) AZBYC
    (C.A.T. 1998)

21. (a) HSIRJ (b) FTGSH (c) DWEVF (d) URINE
    (Assistant Grade, 1996)

22. (a) USAGE (b) USUAL (c) UKASE (d) RUUD
    (S.S.C. 1994)

23. (a) CPRSV (b) CXHIA (c) MTOWF (d) RCFGL
    (U.D.C. 1994)

24. (a) CROWD (b) FLUSH (c) JUDGE (d) SCANT
    (U.D.C. 1993)

25. (a) WRONG (b) PRUNE (c) WHITE (d) DRIVER
    (U.D.C. 1994)

26. (a) WHEAT (b) TRAIN (c) PROUD (d) VIDEO
    (U.D.C. 1993)

27. (a) AUDIO (b) ARISE (c) AWAKE (d) SATURDAY
    (S.S.C. 1994)

28. (a) MONDAY (b) TUESDAY (c) THURSDAY (d) SATURDAY

29. (a) PENAL (b) IDHNI (c) RUUD (d) KRTSINSA

ANSWERS

1. (a): This is the only group containing a vowel.
2. (d): In all other groups, the letters are in reverse alphabetical order.
3. (a): All other groups contain alternate letters of the alphabet in order.
4. (e): In all other groups, two consecutive letters appear in a random order.
5. (b): All other groups contain consecutive letters though not in order.
6. (d): All other groups contain alternate letters, though not in order.
7. (e): In all other groups, the first four letters are consecutive and there is a gap of 3 letters between last two letters.
8. (d): In all other groups, there is a gap of 2 letters between any two consecutive letters.
9. (c): All other groups contain the letters T, E, A, R.
10. (d): All other groups contain three consecutive letters, though not in order.
11. (c): All other groups begin and end with the same letter.
12. (c): All other groups contain only one vowel.
13. (d): In all other groups, the last three letters are consecutive.
14. (a): In all other groups, one letter is repeated three times.
15. (b): In all other groups, the small letters are vowels.
16. (c): All other groups end with small letters.
17. (d): In all other groups, first, second, third and fourth letters are respectively moved one, two, three and four steps forward to obtain second, third, fourth and fifth letters respectively.
18. (d): No letter is repeated in any other group.
19. (b): This is the only group which does not contain a vowel.
20. (b): This is the only group containing three vowels.
21. (b): In all other groups, first letter occupies the same position from the beginning of the alphabet as is occupied by the second letter from the end of the alphabet.
22. (b): In all other groups, vowels occur alternately.
23. (c): All other groups contain two consecutive letters of the alphabet such as RS, HI, FG.
24. (c): This is the only group containing two vowels.
25. (d): In all other groups, the middle letter is a vowel.
26. (d): This is the only group containing two vowels.
27. (c): No letter is repeated in any other group.
28. (a): Each of the other groups contains two consecutive letters, e.g., TU in TUESDAY and SATURDAY and RS in THURSDAY.
29. (a): All other groups of letters, on rearrangement, form name of a language, e.g., (b) forms HINDI, (c) forms URDU and (d) forms SANSKRIT.
3. SERIES COMPLETION

This chapter deals with questions in which series of numbers or alphabetical letters are given, which are generally called as terms of the series. These terms follow a certain pattern throughout. The candidate is required to recognize this pattern and either complete the given series with the most suitable alternative or find the wrong term in the series.

**TYPE 1 : NUMBER SERIES**

**Case I : Completing the Given Series**

**Ex. 1.** Which number would replace question mark in the series 7, 12, 19, ?, 39.
(a) 29  (b) 28  (c) 26  (d) 24  

(C.B.I. 1995)

**Sol.** Clearly, the given sequence follows the pattern:

\[ +5, +7, +9 \ldots \text{i.e., } 7+5=12, 12+7=19, \ldots \]

\[ \therefore \text{Missing number} = 19 + 9 = 28. \]

Hence, the answer is (b).

**Ex. 2.** Which is the number that comes next in the sequence:

\[ 0, 6, 24, 60, 120, 210 ? \]

(a) 240  (b) 290  (c) 336  (d) 504

(Hotel Management, 1995)

**Sol.** Clearly, the given series is \(1^3 - 1, 2^3 - 2, 3^3 - 3, 4^3 - 4, 5^3 - 5, 6^3 - 6.\)

\[ \therefore \text{Next number} = 7^3 - 7 = 343 - 7 = 336. \]

Hence, the answer is (c).

**Ex. 3.** Which is the number that comes next in the following sequence?

\[ 4, 6, 12, 14, 28, 30, (....) \]

(a) 32  (b) 60  (c) 62  (d) 64

**Sol.** The given sequence is a combination of two series:
I. \(4, 12, 28, (....)\) and II. \(6, 14, 30.\)

Now, the pattern followed in each of the above two series is:

\[ +8, +16, +32, \ldots \]

So, missing number = \((28 + 32) = 60.\)

Hence, the answer is (b).

**Ex. 4.** Find out the missing number in the following sequence:

\[ 1, 3, 3, 6, 7, 9, ?, 12, 21. \]

(a) 10  (b) 11  (c) 12  (d) 13

**Sol.** Clearly, the given sequence is a combination of two series:
I. \(1, 3, 7, ?, 21\) and II. \(3, 6, 9, 12\)

The pattern followed in I is \(+2, +4, \ldots\); and the pattern followed in II is \(+3.\)

Thus, missing number = \(7 + 6 = 13.\)

Hence, the answer is (d).
Ex. 5. Which fraction comes next in the sequence \( \frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{4}, \frac{5}{8}, \frac{7}{16}, \ldots \)?

(a) \(\frac{9}{32}\)  (b) \(\frac{10}{17}\)  (c) \(\frac{11}{34}\)  (d) \(\frac{12}{35}\)  (S.C.R.A. 1994)

Sol. Clearly, the numerators of the fractions in the given sequence form the series 1, 3, 5, 7, in which each term is obtained by adding 2 to the previous term. The denominators of the fractions form the series 2, 4, 8, 16, i.e., \(2^1, 2^2, 2^3, 2^4\). So, the numerator of the next fraction will be \((7+2)\) i.e., 9 and the denominator will be \(2^5\) i.e., 32.

\[
\therefore \text{The next term is } \frac{9}{32}. 
\]

Hence, the answer is (a).

Elementary idea of Progressions:

I. Arithmetic Progression (A.P.) — The progression of the form \(a, a + d, a + 2d, a + 3d, \ldots\) is known as an A.P. with first term = \(a\) and common difference = \(d\).

Ex. 3, 6, 9, 12, \ldots\) is an A.P. with \(a = 3\) and \(d = 6 - 3 = 3\).

In an A.P., we have nth term = \(a + (n - 1)d\).

II. Geometric Progression (G.P.) — The progression of the form \(a, ar, ar^2, ar^3, \ldots\) is known as a G.P. with first term = \(a\) and common ratio = \(r\).

Ex. 1, 5, 25, 125, \ldots\) is a G.P. with \(a = 1\) and \(r = \frac{5}{1} = \frac{25}{5} = \ldots = 5\).

In a G.P., we have nth term = \(ar^{n-1}\).

Ex. 6. In the series 357, 363, 369, \ldots, what will be the 10th term?

(a) 405  (b) 411  (c) 413  (d) 417

Sol. The given series is an A.P. in which \(a = 357\) and \(d = 6\).

\[
\therefore 10\text{th term} = a + (10 - 1)d = a + 9d = (357 + 9 \times 6) = (357 + 54) = 411.
\]

Hence, the answer is (b).

Ex. 7. How many terms are there in the series 201, 208, 215, \ldots, 369?

(a) 23  (b) 24  (c) 25  (d) 26

Sol. The given series in an A.P. in which \(a = 201\) and \(d = 7\).

Let the number of terms be \(n\).

Then, 369 = 201 + (\(n - 1\)) \times 7  or  \(n = 25\).

Hence, the answer is (c).

Ex. 8. In the series 7, 14, 28, \ldots, what will be the 10th term?

(a) 1792  (b) 2456  (c) 3584  (d) 4096

Sol. Clearly, \(7 \times 2 = 14\), 14 \(\times 2 = 28\), \ldots and so on.

So, the given series is a G.P. in which \(a = 7\) and \(r = 2\).

\[
\therefore 10\text{th term} = ar^{(10 - 1)} = ar^9 = 7 \times 2^9 = 7 \times 512 = 3584.
\]

Hence, the answer is (c).
EXERCISE 3A

Directions: In each of the following questions, a number series is given with one term missing. Choose the correct alternative that will continue the same pattern and fill in the blank spaces.

1. 1, 4, 9, 16, 25, (......)
   (a) 35  (b) 36  (c) 48  (d) 49
   (Assistant Grade, 1995)

2. 20, 19, 17, (......), 10, 5
   (a) 12  (b) 13  (c) 14  (d) 15
   (C.B.I. 1995)

3. 2, 3, 5, 7, 11, (......), 17
   (a) 12  (b) 13  (c) 14  (d) 15
   (Assistant Grade, 1997)

4. 6, 11, 21, 36, 56, (......)
   (a) 42  (b) 51  (c) 81  (d) 91
   (I. Tax & Central Excise, 1994)

5. 1, 6, 13, 22, 33, (......)
   (a) 44  (b) 45  (c) 46  (d) 47
   (S.C.R.A. 1994)

6. 3, 9, 27, 81, (......)
   (a) 324  (b) 243  (c) 210  (d) 162
   (Hotel Management, 1993)

7. 1, 9, 17, 33, 49, 73, (......)
   (a) 97  (b) 98  (c) 99  (d) 100
   (S.C.R.A. 1993)

8. 2, 5, 9, (......), 20, 27
   (a) 14  (b) 16  (c) 18  (d) 19
   (S.S.C. 1995)

9. 5, 9, 17, 29, 45, (......)
   (a) 60  (b) 65  (c) 68  (d) 70
   (M.B.A. 1994)

10. 3, 7, 15, 31, 63, (......)
    (a) 92  (b) 115  (c) 127  (d) 131
    (Railways, 1994)

11. 1, 6, 15, (......), 45, 66, 91
    (a) 25  (b) 26  (c) 27  (d) 28
    (P.C.S. 1996)

12. 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, (......)
    (a) 9  (b) 11  (c) 13  (d) 15
    (Bank P.O. 1996)

13. 0.5, 1.5, 4.5, 13.5, (......)
    (a) 45.5  (b) 39.5  (c) 30.5  (d) 40.5
    (S.S.C. 1995)

14. 121, 225, 361, (......)
    (a) 441  (b) 484  (c) 529  (d) 729
    (I. Tax & Central Excise, 1995)

15. 0, 2, 8, 14, (......), 34
    (a) 24  (b) 22  (c) 20  (d) 18
    (Assistant Grade, 1995)

16. 19, 2, 38, 3, 114, 4, (......)
    (a) 228  (b) 256  (c) 362  (d) 456
    (Assistant Grade, 1995)

17. 1, 2, 3, 6, 9, 18, (......), 54
    (a) 18  (b) 27  (c) 36  (d) 81
    (C.B.I. 1995)

18. 4, 5, 9, 15, 34, (......)
    (a) 43  (b) 49  (c) 50  (d) 59
    (S.C.R.A. 1994)

19. 3, 6, 18, 72, (......)
    (a) 144  (b) 216  (c) 288  (d) 360
    (Assistant Grade, 1997)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Options</th>
<th>Solution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>20. 66, 36, 18, (....)</td>
<td>(a) 3, (b) 6, (c) 8, (d) 9</td>
<td>(d) 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21. 21, 25, 33, 49, 81, (....)</td>
<td>(a) 145, (b) 129, (c) 113, (d) 97</td>
<td>(d) 97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22. 12, 32, 72, 152, (....)</td>
<td>(a) 312, (b) 325, (c) 515, (d) 613</td>
<td>(c) 515</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23. 3, 6, 5, 20, 7, 42, 9, (....)</td>
<td>(a) 54, (b) 60, (c) 66, (d) 72</td>
<td>(b) 60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24. 1, 3, 4, 8, 15, 27, (....)</td>
<td>(a) 37, (b) 44, (c) 50, (d) 55</td>
<td>(b) 44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25. 2, 15, 41, 80, (....)</td>
<td>(a) 111, (b) 120, (c) 121, (d) 132</td>
<td>(c) 121</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26. 8, 10, 14, 18, (....), 34, 50, 66</td>
<td>(a) 24, (b) 25, (c) 26, (d) 27</td>
<td>(b) 25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27. 1, 2, 6, 24, (....)</td>
<td>(a) 60, (b) 95, (c) 120, (d) 150</td>
<td>(b) 95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28. 2, 3, 8, 63, (....)</td>
<td>(a) 1038, (b) 1998, (c) 3008, (d) 3968</td>
<td>(b) 1998</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29. 95, 115.5, 138, (....), 189</td>
<td>(a) 154.5, (b) 162.5, (c) 164.5, (d) 166.5</td>
<td>(b) 162.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30. 4, 10, (....), 82, 244, 730</td>
<td>(a) 24, (b) 28, (c) 77, (d) 218</td>
<td>(b) 28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31. 4, 32, 128, (....)</td>
<td>(a) 128, (b) 144, (c) 192, (d) 256</td>
<td>(b) 144</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32. 2, 5, 9, 19, 37, (....)</td>
<td>(a) 76, (b) 75, (c) 74, (d) 72</td>
<td>(b) 75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33. 24, 60, 120, 210, (....)</td>
<td>(a) 300, (b) 336, (c) 420, (d) 525</td>
<td>(b) 336</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34. 165, 195, 255, 285, 345, (....)</td>
<td>(a) 375, (b) 420, (c) 435, (d) 390</td>
<td>(b) 420</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35. 5, 17, 37, 65, (....), 145</td>
<td>(a) 95, (b) 97, (c) 99, (d) 101</td>
<td>(b) 97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36. 9, 11, 20, 31, (....), 82</td>
<td>(a) 41, (b) 51, (c) 60, (d) 71</td>
<td>(c) 60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37. 5, 16, 49, 104, (....)</td>
<td>(a) 115, (b) 148, (c) 170, (d) 181</td>
<td>(b) 148</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38. 34, 18, 10, 6, 4, (....)</td>
<td>(a) 0, (b) 1, (c) 2, (d) 3</td>
<td>(a) 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39. 462, 420, 380, (....), 306</td>
<td>(a) 322, (b) 332, (c) 342, (d) 352</td>
<td>(b) 332</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40. 3, 8, 22, 63, 185, (....)</td>
<td>(a) 550, (b) 310, (c) 295, (d) 285</td>
<td>(b) 310</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>