

Logical Reasoning & Intelligence Test

Table of Content

1. Analogy

- Word Analogy
- Number Analogy
- Alphabet Analogy
- Figure Analogy

2. Classification (Odd One Out)

- Number Classification
- Alphabet Classification
- Word Classification
- Figure Classification

3. Series Completion

- Number Series
- Alphabet Series
- Mixed Series
- Figure Series

4. Coding-Decoding

- Letter Coding
- Number Coding
- Symbol Coding
- Mixed Coding
- Decoding Based on Logic

5. Blood Relations

- Puzzle-based Questions
- Coded Relationships
- Family Tree Problems

6. Direction Sense Test

- Basic Directions

- Angular Direction Problems

7. Seating Arrangement

- Linear Arrangement
- Circular Arrangement
- Complex Puzzles with Conditions

8. Non-verbal Reasoning

- Figure Series
- Mirror Image
- Water Image
- Embedded Figures
- Paper Folding & Cutting
- Pattern Completion

09. Statement and Conclusion / Assumption

- Statement–Conclusion
- Statement–Assumption
- Statement–Argument
- Cause and Effect

10. Decision Making and Judgment

- Situation-Based Reasoning
- Ethical & Practical Decision

Reasoning – Analogy (IPO Exam 2025)

◇ What is Analogy?

Analogy means **similarity or comparison** between two things based on a common relationship or pattern. In analogy-based questions, you're given a pair or set of items and asked to find another pair that shares the **same relationship**.

1. Word Analogy

☒ Definition:

It compares **two words** that are related in some logical way (such as profession-tool, cause-effect, synonym-antonym, etc.).

Common Patterns:

Relationship Type	Example	Explanation
Synonym	Big : Large :: Small : Tiny	Both are similar in meaning
Antonym	Hot : Cold :: Day : Night	Opposite in meaning
Worker–Tool	Carpenter : Saw :: Writer : Pen	Tool used by profession
Cause–Effect	Fire : Smoke :: Virus : Disease	One causes the other
Part–Whole	Chapter : Book :: Wheel : Car	Part of a larger whole
Object–Function	Knife : Cut :: Pen : Write	Function of the object

2. Number Analogy

☒ Definition:

It compares **two numbers** with a mathematical pattern like addition, multiplication, squares, etc.

Common Patterns:

Pattern Type	Example	Explanation
Addition/Subtraction	5 : 8 :: 10 : 13	+3 pattern in both pairs
Multiplication	4 : 16 :: 5 : 25	Square of numbers
Division	36 : 6 :: 49 : 7	Square root
Prime Numbers	2 : 3 :: 5 : 7	Consecutive prime numbers
Cube/Square Relation	3 : 27 :: 2 : 8	Cube of numbers

3. Alphabet Analogy

☒ Definition:

It compares **letters of the alphabet** based on their position (A=1, B=2... Z=26) or reverse positions.

Common Patterns:

Pattern Type	Example	Explanation
Same Position Gap	A : C :: D : F	+2 shift in letters
Reverse Alphabet Position	Z : X :: Y : W	–2 from Z and Y
Opposite Letters	A : Z :: B : Y	Opposite letters in the alphabet
Position-Based	C : 3 :: F : 6	A=1, B=2...

Alphabet Positions:

Letter	Number	Letter	Number
A	1	B	2
C	3	D	4
E	5	F	6

G	7	H	8
I	9	J	10
K	11	L	12
M	13	N	14
O	15	P	16
Q	17	R	18
S	19	T	20
U	21	V	22
W	23	X	24
Y	25	Z	26

4. Figure (Non-verbal) Analogy

Definition:

You are shown figures/images with a relationship and asked to find the **matching figure** in the second pair.

Common Patterns:

Type	Example (Concept)	Explanation
Rotation	Figure rotated in steps	Clockwise/anticlockwise shifts
Reflection	Mirror or water image	Horizontal or vertical flip
Shape Change	Triangle becomes square, etc.	Based on side count or shape type
Number of Elements	One line added/removed	Progressive changes
Dot or Symbol Movement	Symbol shifts location	Consistent direction or position logic

30 MCQs on Analogy

Word/Alphabet Analogy

- Mango : Fruit :: Carrot : ?
 - Vegetable
 - Root
 - Tree
 - Leaf

- Doctor : Hospital :: Teacher : ?
 - Book
 - Student
 - School
 - Staff
- A : Z :: B : ?
 - Y
 - W
 - C
 - X
- Clean : Dirty :: High : ?
 - Tall
 - Wide
 - Short
 - Bright
- Knife : Cut :: Pen : ?
 - Write
 - Draw
 - Ink
 - Book
- Son : Father :: Daughter : ?
 - Mother
 - Sister
 - Aunt
 - Mother
- Apple : Red :: Banana : ?
 - Long
 - Yellow
 - Sweet
 - Peel
- Dog : Bark :: Cat : ?
 - Sleep
 - Run
 - Meow
 - Fur
- Pilot : Aeroplane :: Driver : ?
 - Road
 - Car
 - Garage
 - Helmet
- Eye : See :: Ear : ?
 - Listen
 - Hear
 - Speak
 - Sound

1234 Number Analogy

11. $2 : 4 :: 3 : ?$
a) 6
b) 5
c) 9
d) 8
12. $9 : 81 :: 4 : ?$
a) 64
b) 16
c) 8
d) 32
13. $16 : 4 :: 49 : ?$
a) 7
b) 14
c) 9
d) 6
14. $3 : 27 :: 2 : ?$
a) 6
b) 8
c) 4
d) 9
15. $5 : 25 :: 7 : ?$
a) 42
b) 14
c) 49
d) 35
16. $8 : 4 :: 10 : ?$
a) 2
b) 6
c) 5
d) 8
17. $100 : 10 :: 64 : ?$
a) 6
b) 8
c) 9
d) 4
18. $11 : 121 :: 13 : ?$
a) 143
b) 169
c) 156
d) 144
19. $36 : 6 :: 25 : ?$
a) 4
b) 10
c) 5
d) 9
20. $81 : 9 :: 49 : ?$
a) 6

- b) 8
c) 7
d) 9

abc Alphabet Analogy

21. $D : G :: H : ?$
a) J
b) K
c) L
d) M
22. $M : N :: O : ?$
a) Q
b) P
c) R
d) S
23. $A : C :: D : ?$
a) F
b) G
c) E
d) H
24. $E : V :: D : ?$
a) W
b) U
c) Z
d) T
25. $Z : X :: Y : ?$
a) V
b) W
c) U
d) Z

Figure Analogy (Concept-based verbal)

26. A square is rotated 90° clockwise to become upward-facing. What will a square become?
a) Same square
b) Rotated 90°
c) Diamond shape
d) Circle
27. A dot in the center of a triangle moves to the top in next figure. Where will it move next?
a) Right corner
b) Bottom
c) Left corner
d) Disappear

28. A shape adds 1 side in the next figure.
What comes after a square?
- Pentagon
 - Triangle
 - Hexagon
 - Circle
29. If a mirror is placed on the left, ">" becomes?
- >
 - <
 - ^
 - =
30. A symbol "↑" rotated 180°, becomes?
- ↑
 - ↓
 -
 - ←

☒ Answer Key

Q. No.	Ans	Q. No.	Ans
1	a	2	c
3	a	4	c
5	a	6	d
7	b	8	c
9	b	10	b
11	c	12	b
13	a	14	b
15	c	16	c
17	b	18	b
19	c	20	c
21	b	22	b
23	a	24	a
25	b	26	a
27	b	28	a
29	b	30	b

Reasoning – Classification (Odd One Out)

◇ What is Classification?

Classification (also known as **Odd One Out**) is a reasoning topic where you are given a group of items, and you must find the one that **does not belong** to the group based on a **common pattern or relationship**.

☒ Types of Classification

1. Word Classification

☒ Definition:

In **word classification**, four words are given, and you must identify the one that **differs in meaning, category, function, or usage** from the others.

Common Patterns:

Type	Example	Odd One (Why?)
Animal group	Dog, Cat, Cow, Table	Table (Not an animal)
Profession group	Teacher, Doctor, Lawyer, Mango	Mango (Not a profession)
Tools group	Hammer, Screwdriver, Axe, Orange	Orange (Not a tool)
Parts of body	Hand, Leg, Eye, Chair	Chair (Not a body part)

Common MCQ Pattern:

Identify the word that does not belong to the group.

2. Number Classification

☒ Definition:

Here, four numbers are given. You must find the one that **does not follow the same mathematical pattern** (like all are even, squares, primes, etc.).

Common Patterns:

Pattern Type	Example	Odd One (Why?)
Even Numbers	2, 4, 8, 9	9 (Odd number)
Prime Numbers	3, 5, 7, 9	9 (Not a prime number)
Squares/Cubes	16, 25, 36, 30	30 (Not a perfect square)
Divisible by a number	10, 20, 30, 25	25 (Not divisible by 10)

Common MCQ Pattern:

Choose the number that is **different from the rest** based on logic.

3. Alphabet Classification

☒ Definition:

You're given a set of letters or group of letters. One will be different based on **alphabetical position, gap, order, or pattern**.

Common Patterns:

Pattern Type	Example	Odd One (Why?)
Position Gaps	A, C, E, H	H (Others are +2 sequence)
Reverse Alphabet	Z, X, V, P	P (Others follow -2 pattern)
Vowels/Consonants	A, E, I, G	G (Consonant, rest are vowels)
Opposite Letters	A-Z, B-Y,	D-V (Not

	C-X, D-V	exact opposite)
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Common MCQ Pattern:

Choose the letter/group of letters that is **different**.

4. Figure (Non-verbal) Classification

☒ Definition:

You are given **images or diagrams**, and one will be **visually different** due to shape, size, pattern, rotation, etc.

Common Patterns:

Pattern Type	Example (Concept)	Odd One (Why?)
Shape Differences	All are triangles except one circle	Circle is the odd one
Rotational Pattern	90°, 180°, 270°, static	Static one is odd
Number of Elements	3 dots, 3 dots, 3 dots, 4 dots	4-dot figure is odd
Symmetry	3 symmetric, 1 asymmetric shape	Asymmetric is odd

Common MCQ Pattern:

Find the figure that does not match the others.

☒ 30 MCQs on Classification)

◇ Q1–10: Number Classification

- 3, 5, 7, 9
a) 3 b) 5 c) 7 d) 9
- 16, 36, 49, 66
a) 16 b) 36 c) 49 d) 66

- 121, 144, 169, 185
a) 121 b) 144 c) 169 d) 185
- 2, 4, 8, 12
a) 2 b) 4 c) 8 d) 12
- 24, 36, 49, 64
a) 24 b) 36 c) 49 d) 64
- 33, 44, 55, 65
a) 33 b) 44 c) 55 d) 65
- 19, 23, 29, 35
a) 19 b) 23 c) 29 d) 35
- 2, 3, 5, 10
a) 2 b) 3 c) 5 d) 10
- 12, 18, 24, 35
a) 12 b) 18 c) 24 d) 35
- 9, 27, 81, 64
a) 9 b) 27 c) 81 d) 64

◇ Q11–17: Alphabet Classification

- A, E, I, P
a) A b) E c) I d) P
- A, D, F, H
a) A b) D c) F d) H
- L, N, P, Q
a) L b) N c) P d) Q
- R, S, U, W
a) R b) S c) U d) W
- M, N, O, Z
a) M b) N c) O d) Z
- G, H, J, K
a) G b) H c) J d) K
- A, Z, B, W
a) A b) Z c) B d) W

◇ Q18–24: Word Classification

- Rose, Lily, Lotus, Mango
a) Rose b) Lily c) Lotus d) Mango
- Lion, Tiger, Leopard, Cow
a) Lion b) Tiger c) Leopard d) Cow
- Doctor, Nurse, Engineer, Mango
a) Doctor b) Nurse c) Engineer d) Mango
- Apple, Banana, Grapes, Car
a) Apple b) Banana c) Grapes d) Car
- Bus, Car, Truck, Sofa
a) Bus b) Car c) Truck d) Sofa

23. Iron, Copper, Gold, Plastic
a) Iron b) Copper c) Gold d) Plastic
24. Cricket, Hockey, Tennis, Orange
a) Cricket b) Hockey c) Tennis d) Orange

10	d	20	d	30	c
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♦ **Q25–30: Figure Classification (Visual Questions)**

*Since visual figures can't be shown here, we'll frame these as **description-based odd ones**:*

25. Three triangles, one square
a) Option A – Triangle b) B – Triangle
c) C – Square d) D – Triangle
26. All figures are circles, one has lines
a) A – Circle b) B – Circle with lines
c) C – Circle d) D – Circle
27. Figures with even sides (4, 6, 8, 5)
a) A – 4 sides b) B – 6 sides c) C – 8 sides
d) D – 5 sides
28. All shaded figures except one
a) A – Shaded b) B – Shaded c) C – Not Shaded
d) D – Shaded
29. All symmetrical except one
a) A – Symmetrical b) B – Not Symmetrical
c) C – Symmetrical d) D – Symmetrical
30. Figures facing right, one left
a) A – Right b) B – Right c) C – Left
d) D – Right

☒ **Answer Key**

Q	A	Q	A	Q	A
1	d	11	d	21	d
2	d	12	a	22	d
3	d	13	d	23	d
4	d	14	b	24	d
5	a	15	d	25	c
6	d	16	c	26	b
7	d	17	d	27	d
8	d	18	d	28	c
9	d	19	d	29	b

Reasoning – Series Completion

What is Series Completion?

Series Completion involves identifying the **logical pattern** behind a sequence of **numbers, letters, or figures** and predicting the **next item** or identifying the **missing element**.

Types of Series

1. Number Series

Definition:

A series of numbers is given in a particular order. You must **identify the pattern** and **predict the missing or next number**.

Common Patterns:

Pattern Type	Example	Explanation
Arithmetic (+/-)	2, 4, 6, 8, ?	+2 pattern → Next: 10
Geometric (×/÷)	3, 6, 12, 24, ?	×2 pattern → Next: 48
Square/Cube	1, 4, 9, 16, ?	Squares → Next: 25
Alternating pattern	2, 4, 3, 6, 4, 8, ?	Alternating +1 and ×2 → Next: 5
Prime Numbers	2, 3, 5, 7, ?	Next Prime → 11

Common MCQ Format:

Find the missing number or choose the next number in the series.

2. Alphabet Series

Definition:

A sequence of letters follows a logical order based on their **position in the alphabet**, gaps, or reversal.

Common Patterns:

Pattern Type	Example	Explanation
+1 or -1 Shift	A, B, C, D, ?	Next is E (+1 each)
Alternate Letters	A, C, E, G, ?	+2 pattern → Next: I
Reversed Pattern	Z, X, V, ?	-2 → T
Group Repetition	AAB, BCC, CDD, ?	Next: DEE

 **Alphabet Positions** |
| A=1, B=2 ... Z=26 |

3. Mixed Series

Definition:

This series includes a **combination of numbers and letters**, often in a pattern (e.g., A1, B2, C3...).

Common Patterns:

Pattern Type	Example	Explanation
A1, B2, C3, ?	Letter + number	Next: D4
A2, C4, E6, ?	Skip-letter + even	G8
1A, 2B, 3C, ?	Number + letter	4D

Tip:

Check both parts (**letter and number**) separately for patterns.

4. Figure Series

☑ Definition:

A set of **figures/images** follows a visual pattern. You must identify what comes next or which figure is missing.

🔗 Common Patterns:

Pattern Type	Example Concept	Explanation
Rotation	90°, 180° turn in each figure	Follow rotation angle
Element Addition/Removal	One line added in each step	Count shapes or lines
Mirror Image	Image flips left-right	Visual symmetry
Shape Transformation	Triangle becomes square, etc.	Fixed order of shape change

5. 2, 3, 5, 7, ?
a) 10
b) 9
c) 11
d) 12
6. 11, 13, 17, 19, ?
a) 21
b) 23
c) 25
d) 20
7. 2, 6, 12, 20, ?
a) 28
b) 30
c) 32
d) 36
8. 1, 2, 6, 24, ?
a) 100
b) 72
c) 120
d) 36

🔗 Alphabet Series

📝 30 MCQs on Series Completion

🔢 Number Series

1. 2, 4, 8, 16, ?
a) 24
b) 30
c) 32
d) 36
2. 5, 10, 15, ?, 25
a) 18
b) 20
c) 19
d) 22
3. 1, 4, 9, 16, ?
a) 20
b) 23
c) 25
d) 27
4. 100, 90, 80, ?, 60
a) 75
b) 65
c) 70
d) 85

9. A, C, E, G, ?
a) H
b) I
c) J
d) K
10. Z, X, V, T, ?
a) Q
b) S
c) R
d) P
11. M, N, O, P, ?
a) Q
b) R
c) S
d) T
12. D, G, J, M, ?
a) N
b) P
c) Q
d) R
13. B, D, G, K, ?
a) N
b) M
c) O
d) P

14. Z, Y, W, T, ?
 a) R
 b) P
 c) Q
 d) S
15. A, B, D, G, ?
 a) J
 b) K
 c) L
 d) I

Mixed Series

16. A1, B2, C3, ?
 a) D3
 b) D4
 c) E4
 d) E5
17. 1A, 2B, 3C, ?
 a) 4C
 b) 4D
 c) 5D
 d) 5E
18. A2, C4, E6, ?
 a) G8
 b) G6
 c) H7
 d) I9
19. D4, F6, H8, ?
 a) I10
 b) J12
 c) J10
 d) K10
20. 1X, 3Y, 5Z, ?
 a) 7A
 b) 6Z
 c) 7B
 d) 6A

■ Figure Series (Verbal Descriptions)

21. A triangle rotates 90° clockwise each time. After 4 steps, what shape will it become?
 a) Upward
 b) Rightward

- c) same
 d) Leftward
22. A square gains one dot in each step: 1, 2, 3, ?
 a) 5
 b) 4
 c) 6
 d) 7
23. A line inside a box shifts from top → right → bottom → ?
 a) Left
 b) Top
 c) Diagonal
 d) Corner
24. Circle, Square, Triangle, Circle, ?
 a) Square
 b) Triangle
 c) Circle
 d) Hexagon
25. Black, White, Black, White, ?
 a) White
 b) Gray
 c) Black
 d) Light gray

Mixed (Higher-Level)

26. A, E, I, ?, U
 a) M
 b) O
 c) Q
 d) L
27. 3, 6, 18, 72, ?
 a) 120
 b) 144
 c) 360
 d) 216
28. 30, 28, 25, 21, ?
 a) 18
 b) 19
 c) 17
 d) 16
29. A1, C3, E5, ?
 a) F6
 b) G6
 c) G7
 d) H7

30. 1, 8, 27, ?, 125

- a) 36
- b) 49
- c) 64
- d) 81

☒ **Answer Key**

Q.No	Ans	Q.No	Ans	Q.No	Ans
1	c	11	a	21	c
2	b	12	b	22	b
3	c	13	a	23	a
4	c	14	b	24	a
5	c	15	b	25	c
6	b	16	b	26	b
7	b	17	b	27	c
8	c	18	a	28	d
9	b	19	c	29	c
10	c	20	a	30	C

Reasoning – Coding-Decoding

What is Coding-Decoding?

Coding-Decoding is a logical reasoning topic where a **word, number, or symbol** is written in a **coded form**, and you have to **decode or identify the logic** used.

Types of Coding-Decoding

1. Letter Coding

Definition:

In **Letter Coding**, each **letter of a word** is substituted with another letter based on a **fixed rule or pattern** (like shifting positions).

Common Patterns:

- Forward/Backward Alphabet Shifting
- Opposite Letters ($A \leftrightarrow Z$, $B \leftrightarrow Y$, etc.)
- Constant letter changes (e.g., $A \rightarrow C$, $B \rightarrow D$...)

Example:

If CAT = DBU, then DOG = ?

- $C(+1)=D$, $A(+1)=B$, $T(+1)=U \rightarrow DOG = EPH$ 

2. Number Coding

Definition:

Words are coded into **numbers** based on letter positions or sum logic.

Common Patterns:

- $A=1$, $B=2$, ..., $Z=26$
- Sum of positions (e.g., CAT = $3+1+20 = 24$)
- Square/Cube logic or pair rules

Example:

If PEN = $16+5+14 = 35$, then INK = ?

$I(9) + N(14) + K(11) = 34$ 

3. Symbol Coding

Definition:

Each word in a sentence is represented by a **symbol or letter**. Often seen in sentence-to-code type questions.

Common Patterns:

- Words coded as symbols (e.g., @, #, \$)
- Focus on matching positions

Example:

If “Go Home Now” = “@ # %”, and “Come Now Fast” = “* % !”, then code for **Now** is $\rightarrow \%$ 

4. Mixed Coding

Definition:

In **Mixed Coding**, different sentences are coded with different symbols/words. You have to **compare multiple sentences** to decode the code for each word.

Common Patterns:

- Word matching logic across coded sentences
- Elimination method used to find unique word codes

Example:

1. "Ram eats mango" → "ta ke li"
 2. "Mango is sweet" → "li po si"
- Then code for **mango** = **li** ☒ (common in both)

5. Decoding Based on Logic

Definition:

Here, codes follow **hidden mathematical/alphabetical patterns** or logical arrangements.

Common Patterns:

- Reversing word
- First and last letters interchanged
- Numbers based on vowels/consonants

Example:

If GOOD = HPPE, then COME = ?
→ Each letter shifted +1 → DPNF ☒

30 Practice MCQs (Mixed)

◇ Q1–6: Letter Coding

1. If **TREE** = **USFF**, then **FLOW** = ?
a) GMPX b) GNPX c) ENPX d) FNQX

2. If **MICE** = **NJDF**, then **LION** = ?
a) MJPO b) MJPP c) MJON d) MJQN
3. If **BIG** = **CJI**, then **RAT** = ?
a) SBU b) SBC c) SBT d) TCU
4. If **WELL** = **XFMN**, then **BELL** = ?
a) CFMN b) CEMM c) CEMN d) DEMN
5. If **POT** = **QPU**, then **TOP** = ?
a) UQQ b) UQP c) UQO d) UPQ
6. If **HAND** = **IBOE**, then **FOOT** = ?
a) GPPU b) GPPT c) GPQW d) HPQU

◇ Q7–12: Number Coding

7. If **CAR** = 3+1+18 = 22, then **DOG** = ?
a) 27 b) 29 c) 26 d) 22
8. If **SUN** = 19+21+14 = ?, then answer is:
a) 54 b) 53 c) 55 d) 52
9. If **BOOK** = 2+15+15+11 = ?, then:
a) 43 b) 44 c) 45 d) 42
10. If **ARM** = 1+18+13 = ?, then:
a) 31 b) 30 c) 33 d) 32
11. If **DAY** = 4+1+25 = ?, then:
a) 30 b) 28 c) 32 d) 27
12. If **FISH** = 6+9+19+8 = ?, then:
a) 40 b) 42 c) 43 d) 41

◇ Q13–18: Symbol Coding

13. "Play Hard Now" = "@ # \$"; "Work Now Smart" = "* \$ %"; What is code for **Now**?
a) @ b) \$ c) * d) %
14. "Sun is Bright" = "% & *"; "Moon is Bright" = "# & *"; Code for **is**?
a) * b) & c) % d) #
15. "Sky is Blue" = "\$ # @"; "Ocean is Deep" = "% # !"; What is code for **is**?
a) \$ b) @ c) # d) %
16. "Read More Books" = "@ \$ %"; "Books Are Good" = "% & *"; Code for **Books**?
a) @ b) % c) & d) *
17. "Eat Healthy Food" = "# @ %"; "Drink Clean Food" = "! * %"; Code for **Food**?
a) % b) * c) @ d) !

18. "Keep Fit Body" = "\$ # "; "Body is Wealth" = "& %"; Code for **Body**?
a) \$ b) * c) # d) %

 Answer Key

♦ **Q19–24: Mixed Coding**

19. "Life is Beautiful" = "@ # \$"; "Beautiful Moments Last" = "\$ % ^"; Code for **Beautiful**?
a) @ b) # c) \$ d) %
20. "Truth Wins Always" = "! @ #"; "Honest Truth Prevails" = "* ! %"; Code for **Truth**?
a) ! b) @ c) # d) %
21. "Smart Kids Learn" = "@ # \$"; "Kids Are Creative" = "# % *"; Code for **Kids**?
a) @ b) # c) % d) \$
22. "Never Give Up" = "! @ #"; "Always Keep Up" = "\$ % #"; Code for **Up**?
a) ! b) # c) \$ d) @
23. "Team Work Success" = "@ # \$"; "Success Brings Glory" = "\$ % ^"; Code for **Success**?
a) @ b) # c) \$ d) %
24. "Birds Fly High" = "@ \$ #"; "Kites Fly Higher" = "% \$ ^"; Code for **Fly**?
a) \$ b) @ c) # d) %

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

♦ **Q25–30: Logical Pattern Decoding**

25. If **GOOD** = **HPPE**, then **WELL** = ?
a) XFMM b) XFMN c) WEMN d) XFML
26. If **COME** = **DPNF**, then **DINE** = ?
a) EJOE b) EJOE c) EIPF d) EIOF
27. If **BALL** = **CBMM**, then **CALL** = ?
a) DBMM b) CBMM c) DBNN d) DANN
28. If **COOL** = **DPPM**, then **FOOL** = ?
a) GPPM b) GQPM c) GQQL d) GRRN
29. If **MEET** = **NFFU**, then **TEAM** = ?
a) UFBN b) UEBN c) UFBM d) UECM
30. If **TALK** = **UBML**, then **WALK** = ?
a) XAML b) XBLM c) XBMN d) XBML