SAINIK SCHOOL (AISSEE) • RMS • RIMC • MILITARY SCHOOL

AISSEE 2027
IX
NEW SYLLABUS

VIKRAMADITYA ACADEMY

REASONING

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE & MENTAL ABILITY

FOR CLASS IX ENTRANCE

- ★ As per Official AISSEE Syllabus (NTA)
- ★ 20 Chapters — Theory + Short Tricks
- ★ 2143+ Questions with Solutions
- ★ Verbal + Non-Verbal Reasoning



Analogy • Classification • Series • Coding-Decoding • Blood Relation • Direction • Ranking • Seating • Clock & Calendar
Syllogism • Puzzles • Venn Diagram • Pattern • Figure Series • Mirror Image • Counting of Figures • Cube & Dice

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Exam Pattern and Official Syllabus

Read before you start

1. AISSEE (Sainik School) Class IX — conducted by NTA

Section	Subject	Questions	Marks each	Total
A	Mathematics	50	4	200
B	**Intelligence (Reasoning)**	**25**	**2**	**50**
C	English	25	2	50
D	General Science	25	2	50
E	Social Science	25	2	50
	Total	150		**400**

Time: 180 minutes (2:00 pm – 5:00 pm) • Pen-paper OMR • Multiple choice • **No negative marking** • Medium for Class IX: **English only**. In a tie, Intelligence marks are the 2nd deciding factor.

Official Intelligence syllabus (Appendix III — Topics covered in Class IX)

No.	Topic	No.	Topic
1	Analogies (Mathematical & Verbal)	5	Series and Sequences
2	Pattern (Spatial and Mathematical)	6	Critical Thinking and Problem Solving
3	Classification	7	Familial Relations
4	Visual & Logical Reasoning		

2. RMS CET Class IX (Rashtriya Military Schools)

RMS Class IX has **no separate Reasoning / Intelligence paper**. Paper-1: English (50), Hindi (20), Social Science (30); Paper-2: Mathematics (50), Science (50); Interview 50 marks; question paper in English. Reasoning practice still helps RMS students in the Mathematics paper and in the interview.

3. Contents — chapter-wise syllabus mapping

Ch.	Chapter	Official syllabus topic	Questions
01	Analogy	Analogies (Mathematical & Verbal)	232
02	Classification (Odd One Out)	Classification	257
03	Series and Sequences	Series and Sequences	184
04	Coding – Decoding	Critical Thinking & Problem Solving	131
05	Blood Relation	Familial Relations	118
06	Direction Sense	Visual & Logical Reasoning	76
07	Ranking and Order	Critical Thinking & Problem Solving	88
08	Sitting Arrangement	Visual & Logical Reasoning	56
09	Arrange the Words	Classification, Sequences	73
10	Alpha-Numeric Series & Conditional Numbers	Series and Sequences	80

11	Clock and Calendar	Critical Thinking & Problem Solving	112
12	Mathematical Operations	Mathematical Reasoning	71
13	Syllogism and Statement – Conclusion	Critical Thinking & Problem Solving	64
14	Puzzles, Decision Making and Critical Thinking	Critical Thinking & Problem Solving	67
15	Venn Diagram	Visual & Logical Reasoning	102
16	Pattern and Missing Numbers	Pattern (Spatial & Mathematical)	68
17	Figure Series and Odd Figure	Spatial Pattern, Series	59
18	Mirror and Water Images	Visual Reasoning	120
19	Counting of Figures	Visual Reasoning	118
20	Cube and Dice	Spatial Reasoning	67

CHAPTER 01

Analogy

AISSEE Topic 1 — Analogies (Mathematical & Verbal)

A. Theory and Short Tricks

Analogy means "similarity of relationship". Two items are given with a relation; you must find the item that has the *same* relation with the third item. Symbol: **A : B :: C : ?** (read "A is to B as C is to ?").

Common types of verbal analogy

Relation	Example
Worker : Tool / Workplace	Chef : Restaurant, Carpenter : Saw
Instrument : Measurement	Thermometer : Temperature, Clock : Time
Quantity : Unit	Force : Poundal, Distance : Kilometre
Animal : Sound / Young one / Home	Goat : Bleat, Cow : Calf, Horse : Stable
Country : Capital / Currency	Austria : Vienna, Japan : Yen
Study : Subject	Histology : Tissues, Ecology : Environment
Synonym / Antonym / Degree	Safe : Secure, Idle : Industrious, Tiff : Battle
Part : Whole	Scene : Drama, Chapter : Book
Cause : Effect	Race : Fatigue, Fast : Hunger

Mathematical (number) analogy

Check, in this order: (1) square / cube relation (n : n^2, n : n^3, n : $n^2 \pm 1$); (2) multiplication or division (×3 + 1); (3) sum or product of digits; (4) consecutive-number products like 6×7 : 7×8.

> **Example:** 68 : 130 :: ? : 350 → $4^3 + 4 = 68$, $5^3 + 5 = 130$, so $6^3 + 6 =$ **222** and $7^3 + 7 = 350$.

Letter analogy

Write the positions of letters (A = 1 … Z = 26) and compare each letter separately. Remember the pairs **EJOTY** (5, 10, 15, 20, 25) and the opposite pairs A–Z, B–Y, C–X (sum = 27).

> **Example:** KMF : LLH :: RMS : ? → +1, −1, +2 → **SLU**.

> **Exam tip:** First form a sentence that links the first pair ("A chef works in a restaurant"). Then put the third word into the same sentence and test each option.

B. Solved Practice Questions

1. Mango : Fruit :: Potato : ____

(a) Root **(b)** Fruit **(c)** Stem **(d)** Flower

2. Dog : Bark :: Goat : ____

(a) Bleat **(b)** Howl **(c)** Grunt **(d)** Bray

3. Shoes : Cobbler :: Eyeglasses : ____

(a) Oculist **(b)** Ophthalmologist **(c)** Optometrist **(d)** Optician

4. Bank : River :: Coast : ____

(a) Floor **(b)** Waves **(c)** Sea **(d)** Beach

5. Food : Stomach :: Fuel : ____

(a) Plane **(b)** Truck **(c)** Engine **(d)** Automobile

6. Kilometer : Distance :: Poundal : ____

(a) Density **(b)** Acceleration **(c)** Momentum **(d)** Force

7. Tiff : Battle :: Frugal : ____

(a) Sprint **(b)** Vague **(c)** Miserly **(d)** Vital

8. A hill always has ____.

(a) Trees **(b)** Animals **(c)** Water **(d)** Height

9. A window always has ____.

(a) Curtain **(b)** Panes **(c)** Grill **(d)** Bolt

10. Major : Lieutenant :: Squadron leader : ____

(a) Group captain **(b)** Flying Attendant **(c)** Flying officer **(d)** Pilot officer

11. Tennis : Court :: Boxing : ____

(a) Pool **(b)** Ring **(c)** Arena **(d)** Course

12. 17 : 52 :: 1 : ____

(a) 3 **(b)** 4 **(c)** 5 **(d)** 51

13. Ocean : Water :: Glacier : ____

(a) Refrigerator **(b)** Ice **(c)** Mountain **(d)** Cake

14. Moon : Satellite :: Earth : ____

(a) Sun **(b)** Planet **(c)** Solar system **(d)** Asteroid

15. Kandla : Gujarat :: Cochin : ____

(a) Karnataka **(b)** Kerala **(c)** Goa **(d)** Chennai

16. Doctor : Patient :: Lawyer : ____

(a) Customer **(b)** Accused **(c)** Magistrate **(d)** Client

17. 121 : 12 :: 25 : ____

(a) 1 **(b)** 2 **(c)** 6 **(d)** 7

18. 14 : 9 :: 26 : ____

(a) 12 **(b)** 13 **(c)** 15 **(d)** 31

19. PNS : OOT :: DBH : ____

(a) PPI **(b)** BBI **(c)** CCI **(d)** DDB

20. Clock : Time :: Thermometer : ____

(a) Heat **(b)** Radiation **(c)** Energy **(d)** Temperature

21. Kilogram : Quintal :: Paisa : ____

(a) Rupee **(b)** Coin **(c)** Wealth **(d)** Money

22. Dancer : Stage :: Minister : ____

(a) Pulpit **(b)** Assembly **(c)** Parliament **(d)** State

23. 68 : 130 :: ____ : 350

(a) 210 **(b)** 216 **(c)** 222 **(d)** 240

24. Ecology : Environment :: Histology : ____

(a) Fossils **(b)** History **(c)** Tissues **(d)** Hormones

25. Melt : Liquid :: Freeze : ____

(a) Ice **(b)** Condense **(c)** Solid **(d)** Crystal

26. Wax : Grease :: Milk : ____

(a) Drink **(b)** Ghee **(c)** Curd **(d)** Protein

27. Horse : Hay :: Cow : ____

(a) Leaves **(b)** Fodder **(c)** Milk **(d)** Straw

28. Scrap : Food :: Lees : ____

(a) Bread **(b)** Tea **(c)** Wine **(d)** Rice

29. Safe : Secure :: Protect : ____

(a) Conserve **(b)** Sure **(c)** Guard **(d)** Lock

30. 42 : 56 :: 72 : ____

(a) 81 **(b)** 90 **(c)** 92 **(d)** 100

31. WINTER : IWTNRE :: LACSAP : ____

(a) PASCAL **(b)** SPLACA **(c)** ALSCPA **(d)** LACSPA

32. Weight : Kilogram :: Distance : ____

(a) Gram **(b)** Pound **(c)** Length **(d)** Kilometre

33. Chef : Restaurant :: Druggist : ____

(a) Medicine **(b)** Pharmacy **(c)** Store **(d)** Chemist

34. Girl : Beautiful :: Boy : ____

(a) Smart **(b)** Heroic **(c)** Courageous **(d)** Handsome

35. Flower : Essence :: Oven : ____

(a) Vapour **(b)** Fire **(c)** Heat **(d)** Steam

36. Impossible : Feasible :: Theoretical : ____

(a) Radical **(b)** Usable **(c)** Practical **(d)** Workable

37. 26 : 5 :: 65 : ____

(a) 6 **(b)** 7 **(c)** 8 **(d)** 9

38. 3265 : 4376 :: 4673 : ____

(a) 2154 **(b)** 3562 **(c)** 5487 **(d)** 5784

39. Chair : Furniture :: Shoe : ____

(a) Socks **(b)** Footwear **(c)** Leather **(d)** Cobbler

40. Soap : Wash :: Broom : ____

(a) Clean **(b)** Dust **(c)** Sweep **(d)** Floor

41. Wood : Charcoal :: Coal : ____

(a) Fire **(b)** Smoke **(c)** Coke **(d)** Ash

42. 25 : 37 :: 49 : ____

(a) 41 **(b)** 56 **(c)** 60 **(d)** 65

43. Bull : Draught :: Cow : ____

(a) Livestock **(b)** Milch **(c)** Farm **(d)** Fodder

44. Food : Hungry :: ____ : ____

(a) Thought : Politics **(b)** Water : River

(c) Rest : Weary **(d)** Wine : Intoxication

45. Fury : Ire :: ____ : ____

(a) Amusement : Happiness **(b)** Joke : Laugh

(c) Cry : Hurt **(d)** Convulsion : Spasm

46. Rupee : India :: Yen : ____

(a) Turkey **(b)** Bangladesh **(c)** Japan **(d)** Pakistan

47. Dog : Rabies :: Mosquito : ____

(a) Plague **(b)** Death **(c)** Malaria **(d)** Sting

48. Drama : Scene :: Book : ____

(a) Story **(b)** Page **(c)** Chapter **(d)** Author

49. Betel : Chew :: Football : ____

(a) Play **(b)** Run **(c)** Roll **(d)** Kick

50. Race : Fatigue :: Fast : ____

(a) Food **(b)** Appetite **(c)** Hunger **(d)** Weakness

51. Vegetable : Chop :: Body : ____

(a) Cut **(b)** Amputate **(c)** Peel **(d)** Prune

52. Apparel : Cloth :: Footwear : ____

(a) Material **(b)** Leather **(c)** Cobbler **(d)** Shoes

53. Honey : Wax :: Milk : ____

(a) Cow **(b)** Leather **(c)** Eggs **(d)** Water

54. AG : IO :: EK : ____

(a) LR **(b)** MS **(c)** PV **(d)** SY

55. ABCD : QRST :: BACD : ____

(a) RQST **(b)** STQR **(c)** QRST **(d)** RSTQ

56. Triangle : Hexagon :: ____ : ____

(a) Cone : Sphere **(b)** Rectangle : Octagon

(c) Pentagon : Heptagon **(d)** Angle : Quadrilateral

57. Lakshadweep : Kavaratti :: Andaman : ____

(a) Port Blair **(b)** Daman **(c)** Pondicherry **(d)** Silvassa

58. Line : Square :: Arc : ____

(a) Ring **(b)** Sphere **(c)** Circle **(d)** Ball

59. Inch : Centimetre :: Pint : ____

(a) Litre **(b)** Volume **(c)** Gallon **(d)** Viscosity

60. Orthopaedist : Bones :: Chiropodist : ____

(a) Nails **(b)** Sounds **(c)** Feet **(d)** Heart

61. MAD : JXA :: RUN : ____

(a) ORK **(b)** OSQ **(c)** PRJ **(d)** UXQ

62. Thick : Thin :: Idle : ____

(a) Virtuous **(b)** Business **(c)** Industrious **(d)** Active

63. Afghanistan : Kabul :: Austria : ____

(a) Ankara **(b)** Tirana **(c)** Vienna **(d)** None of these

64. Much is related to Many in the same way as Measure is related to ?

(a) Weigh **(b)** Measures **(c)** Calculate **(d)** Count

65. Basic : Pascal :: Fortran : ____

(a) Cyclotron **(b)** Computer **(c)** COBOL **(d)** BHEL

66. Grains : Granary :: Curios : ____

(a) Archives **(b)** Museum **(c)** Library **(d)** Zoo

67. Melody : Delicious :: Taste : ____

(a) Voice **(b)** Speak **(c)** Tongue **(d)** Highness

68. Wine : Grapes :: Vodka : ____

(a) Potatoes **(b)** Apples **(c)** Oranges **(d)** Flour

69. Jungle : Zoo :: Sea : ____

(a) Aquarium **(b)** Harbour **(c)** Water **(d)** Fishery

70. Concert : Theatre :: Banquet : ____

(a) Hotel **(b)** Party **(c)** Feast **(d)** Supper

71. Statue : Shape :: Song : ____

(a) Poetry **(b)** Sing **(c)** Tune **(d)** Compose

72. Atom : Molecule :: Cell : ____

(a) Matter **(b)** Nucleus **(c)** Organism **(d)** Battery

73. Water : Ocean :: Snow : ____

(a) Peaks **(b)** Hail **(c)** Glacier **(d)** Mountain

74. Constitution : Amendment :: Book : ____

(a) Errata **(b)** Contents **(c)** Preface **(d)** Acknowledgement

75. Origami : Paper :: Ikebana : ____

(a) Trees **(b)** Theatre **(c)** Flowers **(d)** Tapestry

76. Entrepreneur : Profit :: Scholar : ____

(a) Income **(b)** Knowledge **(c)** Service **(d)** Business

77. Teeth : Grit :: Fist : ____

(a) Blow **(b)** Hand **(c)** Open **(d)** Clench

78. Charminar : India :: Sphinx : ____

(a) England **(b)** Canada **(c)** Egypt **(d)** Vatican

79. KMF : LLH :: RMS : ____

(a) SLR **(b)** SLU **(c)** SSU **(d)** SUS

80. Dda : aDD :: Rrb : ____

(a) BBr **(b)** bRR **(c)** RRR **(d)** BrR

C. Answer Key

1. (c)	**2.** (a)	**3.** (d)	**4.** (c)	**5.** (c)	**6.** (d)	**7.** (c)	**8.** (d)	**9.** (b)	**10.** (c)
11. (b)	**12.** (b)	**13.** (b)	**14.** (b)	**15.** (b)	**16.** (d)	**17.** (c)	**18.** (c)	**19.** (c)	**20.** (d)
21. (a)	**22.** (a)	**23.** (c)	**24.** (c)	**25.** (c)	**26.** (b)	**27.** (b)	**28.** (c)	**29.** (c)	**30.** (b)
31. (c)	**32.** (d)	**33.** (b)	**34.** (d)	**35.** (c)	**36.** (c)	**37.** (c)	**38.** (d)	**39.** (b)	**40.** (c)
41. (c)	**42.** (d)	**43.** (b)	**44.** (c)	**45.** (d)	**46.** (c)	**47.** (c)	**48.** (c)	**49.** (d)	**50.** (c)
51. (b)	**52.** (b)	**53.** (b)	**54.** (b)	**55.** (a)	**56.** (b)	**57.** (a)	**58.** (c)	**59.** (a)	**60.** (c)
61. (a)	**62.** (c)	**63.** (c)	**64.** (d)	**65.** (c)	**66.** (b)	**67.** (a)	**68.** (a)	**69.** (a)	**70.** (a)
71. (c)	**72.** (c)	**73.** (c)	**74.** (a)	**75.** (c)	**76.** (b)	**77.** (d)	**78.** (c)	**79.** (b)	**80.** (b)

D. Solutions / Explanations

1. (c) Mango is a fruit; potato is a modified underground stem (tuber).

2. (a) Sound made by the animal.

3. (d) A cobbler makes or repairs shoes; an optician makes spectacles.

4. (c) The bank is the edge of a river; the coast is the edge of the sea.

5. (c) Food is used up in the stomach; fuel is burnt in the engine.

6. (d) The poundal is a unit of force.

7. (c) A battle is a bigger form of a tiff; being miserly is an extreme form of being frugal.

8. (d) Height is the one thing every hill must have.

9. (b) Panes are the essential part of a window.

10. (c) Equivalent ranks: Major (Army) = Squadron Leader (IAF); Lieutenant = Flying Officer.

11. (b) Place where the game is played.

12. (b) $17 \times 3 + 1 = 52$; $1 \times 3 + 1 = 4$.

13. (b) An ocean is made of water; a glacier is made of ice.

14. (b) Classification.

15. (b) Port : State.

16. (d) Professional : person served.

17. (c) $\sqrt{121} + 1 = 12$; $\sqrt{25} + 1 = 6$.

18. (c) $14 \div 2 + 2 = 9$; $26 \div 2 + 2 = 15$.

19. (c) P−1 = O, N+1 = O, S+1 = T. So D−1 = C, B+1 = C, H+1 = I → CCI.

20. (d) Instrument : what it measures.

21. (a) Smaller unit : bigger unit (100 kg = 1 quintal; 100 paise = 1 rupee).

22. (a) A minister (priest) speaks from the pulpit, just as a dancer performs on the stage.

23. (c) $4^3 + 4 = 68$, $5^3 + 5 = 130$; $6^3 + 6 = 222$, $7^3 + 7 = 350$.
24. (c) Study of.
25. (c) Melting gives a liquid; freezing gives a solid.
26. (b) Wax and grease are both fatty substances; ghee is the fatty product of milk.
27. (b) Animal : its feed.
28. (c) Scraps are the leftovers of food; lees are the leftover sediment of wine.
29. (c) Synonyms.
30. (b) $6\times7 : 7\times8 :: 8\times9 : 9\times10 = 90$.
31. (c) Each pair of letters is swapped: LA→AL, CS→SC, AP→PA.
32. (d) Quantity : unit.
33. (b) Worker : workplace.
34. (d) Matching words.
35. (c) What each one gives out.
36. (c) Antonyms.
37. (c) $5^2 + 1 = 26$; $8^2 + 1 = 65$.
38. (d) Each digit + 1.
39. (b) Item : category.
40. (c) Object : its use.
41. (c) Heating wood gives charcoal; heating coal gives coke.
42. (d) $5^2 \rightarrow 6^2 + 1$; $7^2 \rightarrow 8^2 + 1 = 65$.
43. (b) A bull is a draught animal; a cow is a milch animal.
44. (c) Food removes hunger; rest removes weariness.
45. (d) Fury is a violent form of ire; a convulsion is a violent spasm.
46. (c) Currency : country.
47. (c) Carrier : disease.
48. (c) Whole : its major part.
49. (d) Object : action on it.
50. (c) Cause : effect.
51. (b) To cut off a part.
52. (b) Product : raw material.
53. (b) Honey and wax both come from the bee; milk and leather both come from the cow.
54. (b) A+8 = I, G+8 = O; E+8 = M, K+8 = S.
55. (a) The same position change: the first two letters are swapped.
56. (b) 3 sides : 6 sides :: 4 sides : 8 sides (sides doubled).
57. (a) UT : capital.
58. (c) A square is made of lines; a circle is made of arcs.
59. (a) FPS unit : metric unit.
60. (c) Specialist : body part.
61. (a) Each letter − 3.
62. (c) Antonyms (idle ↔ industrious).
63. (c) Country : capital.
64. (d) Much (uncountable) : many (countable) :: measure : count.
65. (c) All are computer languages.
66. (b) Thing : place where it is kept.
67. (a) A melody is pleasing to the voice (ear) as something delicious is to the taste.
68. (a) Drink : raw material.
69. (a) Natural home : man-made home.
70. (a) Event : place.

71. **(c)** Basic feature.
72. **(c)** Unit : what it builds.
73. **(c)** Form : large mass.
74. **(a)** Correction / change.
75. **(c)** Japanese art : material.
76. **(b)** Person : what he seeks.
77. **(d)** We grit our teeth and clench a fist.
78. **(c)** Monument : country.
79. **(b)** +1, −1, +2 → R+1 = S, M−1 = L, S+2 = U.
80. **(b)** Order reversed and the case of the letters changed → bRR.

E. AISSEE Pattern Practice Exercise — 152 Questions

1. Complete the analogy. D : 4 :: K : ?
(a) 10 **(b)** 12 **(c)** 13 **(d)** 11

2. Complete the analogy. CAT : DCW :: DOG : ?
(a) EQJ **(b)** EPJ **(c)** FQJ **(d)** EQK

3. Complete the analogy. Bird : Nest :: Bee : ?
(a) Stable **(b)** Den **(c)** Burrow **(d)** Hive

4. Complete the analogy. 3 : 27 :: 5 : ?
(a) 25 **(b)** 75 **(c)** 150 **(d)** 125

5. Complete the analogy. 12 : 144 :: 15 : ?
(a) 255 **(b)** 215 **(c)** 150 **(d)** 225

6. Complete the analogy. 7 : 343 :: 8 : ?
(a) 512 **(b)** 64 **(c)** 256 **(d)** 729

7. Complete the analogy. 6 : 42 :: 8 : ?
(a) 80 **(b)** 64 **(c)** 56 **(d)** 72

8. Complete the analogy. 2 : 8 :: 3 : ?
(a) 18 **(b)** 9 **(c)** 12 **(d)** 27

9. Complete the analogy. 15 : 225 :: 20 : ?
(a) 200 **(b)** 300 **(c)** 400 **(d)** 450

10. Complete the analogy. 5 : 124 :: 6 : ?
(a) 216 **(b)** 215 **(c)** 180 **(d)** 217

11. Complete the analogy. ACE : HJL :: MOQ : ?
(a) TUV **(b)** SUW **(c)** TVX **(d)** UWY

12. Complete the analogy. 27 : 9 :: 64 : ?
(a) 12 **(b)** 8 **(c)** 16 **(d)** 32

13. Complete the analogy. FLOWER : EKNVDQ :: GARDEN : ?
(a) FZQDCM **(b)** FZQCDM **(c)** HBSEFO **(d)** FYQCDM

14. Complete the analogy. 36 : 6 :: 169 : ?
(a) 12 **(b)** 13 **(c)** 17 **(d)** 26

15. Complete the analogy. 3 : 28 :: 5 : ?
(a) 130 **(b)** 125 **(c)** 124 **(d)** 126

16. Complete the analogy. BDFH : CEGI :: JLNP : ?
(a) IKMO **(b)** KLMN **(c)** KMOQ **(d)** LNPR

17. Complete the analogy. 63 : 80 :: 48 : ?
(a) 64 **(b)** 63 **(c)** 60 **(d)** 56

18. Complete the analogy. LOGIC : NQIKE :: ? : DCDTQ

(a) CABRO **(b)** BACRO **(c)** BABRO **(d)** BABSO

19. Complete the analogy. Pen : Poet :: Needle : ?

(a) Cloth **(b)** Thread **(c)** Tailor **(d)** Sew

20. Complete the analogy. Medicine : Sickness :: Book : ?

(a) Knowledge **(b)** Ignorance **(c)** Library **(d)** Author

21. Complete the analogy. 6 : 222 :: 7 : ?

(a) 336 **(b)** 343 **(c)** 350 **(d)** 357

22. Complete the analogy. ACEG : BDFH :: IKMO : ?

(a) HJLN **(b)** JKLM **(c)** JLNP **(d)** KMOQ

23. Choose the number that completes the analogy: 10 : 110 :: 7 : ?

(a) 63 **(b)** 56 **(c)** 54 **(d)** 57

24. KMOQ is related to MOQS in the same way as UWYA is related to

(a) SUWY **(b)** XZBD **(c)** WYAC **(d)** WXYZ

25. Choose the word that completes the analogy: Botany : Plants :: Zoology : ?

(a) Animals **(b)** Stars **(c)** Rocks **(d)** Minerals

26. Choose the number that completes the analogy: 5 : 30 :: 11 : ?

(a) 130 **(b)** 143 **(c)** 132 **(d)** 133

27. GIKM is related to JLNP in the same way as NPRT is related to

(a) QRST **(b)** RTVX **(c)** KMOQ **(d)** QSUW

28. Choose the word that completes the analogy: Pen : Writer :: Brush : ?

(a) Tailor **(b)** Barber **(c)** Sweeper **(d)** Painter

29. Choose the number that completes the analogy: 4 : 15 :: 6 : ?

(a) 41 **(b)** 35 **(c)** 33 **(d)** 36

30. CEGI is related to FHJL in the same way as SUWY is related to

(a) WYAC **(b)** VXZB **(c)** PRTV **(d)** VWXY

31. Choose the word that completes the analogy: Chennai : Tamil Nadu :: Bhopal : ?

(a) Bihar **(b)** Odisha **(c)** Madhya Pradesh **(d)** Gujarat

32. Choose the number that completes the analogy: 5 : 126 :: 8 : ?

(a) 514 **(b)** 521 **(c)** 511 **(d)** 513

33. GIKM is related to HJLN in the same way as MOQS is related to

(a) LNPR **(b)** OQSU **(c)** NPRT **(d)** NOPQ

34. Choose the word that completes the analogy: Cricket : Pitch :: Boxing : ?

(a) Court **(b)** Ring **(c)** Track **(d)** Field

35. Choose the number that completes the analogy: 6 : 217 :: 7 : ?

(a) 351 **(b)** 344 **(c)** 342 **(d)** 345

36. DFHJ is related to EGIK in the same way as OQSU is related to

(a) PRTV **(b)** QSUW **(c)** NPRT **(d)** PQRS

37. Choose the word that completes the analogy: Snake : Hiss :: Horse : ?

(a) Bark **(b)** Bray **(c)** Neigh **(d)** Grunt

38. Choose the number that completes the analogy: 5 : 24 :: 10 : ?

(a) 109 **(b)** 99 **(c)** 97 **(d)** 100

39. HJLN is related to IKMO in the same way as RTVX is related to

(a) STUV **(b)** TVXZ **(c)** QSUW **(d)** SUWY

40. Choose the word that completes the analogy: Puppy : Dog :: Cub : ?

(a) Lion **(b)** Cow **(c)** Goat **(d)** Horse

41. Choose the number that completes the analogy: 11 : 1320 :: 4 : ?

(a) 60 **(b)** 64 **(c)** 58 **(d)** 61

42. BDFH is related to DFHJ in the same way as TVXZ is related to

(a) VWXY **(b)** WYAC **(c)** RTVX **(d)** VXZB

43. Choose the word that completes the analogy: Doctor : Hospital :: Teacher : ?

(a) Field **(b)** Office **(c)** Court **(d)** School

44. Choose the number that completes the analogy: 10 : 990 :: 7 : ?

(a) 343 **(b)** 336 **(c)** 334 **(d)** 337

45. KMOQ is related to NPRT in the same way as SUWY is related to

(a) WYAC **(b)** VXZB **(c)** PRTV **(d)** VWXY

46. Choose the word that completes the analogy: Calf : Cow :: Kid : ?

(a) Horse **(b)** Sheep **(c)** Goat **(d)** Deer

47. Choose the number that completes the analogy: 4 : 20 :: 8 : ?

(a) 80 **(b)** 72 **(c)** 70 **(d)** 73

48. JLNP is related to KMOQ in the same way as TVXZ is related to

(a) SUWY **(b)** VXZB **(c)** UWYA **(d)** UVWX

49. Choose the word that completes the analogy: Pilot : Aeroplane :: Captain : ?

(a) Ship **(b)** Train **(c)** Bus **(d)** Bicycle

50. Choose the number that completes the analogy: 10 : 99 :: 8 : ?

(a) 61 **(b)** 71 **(c)** 63 **(d)** 64

51. FHJL is related to GIKM in the same way as PRTV is related to

(a) RTVX **(b)** QSUW **(c)** OQSU **(d)** QRST

52. Choose the word that completes the analogy: Eye : Vision :: Ear : ?

(a) Touch **(b)** Smell **(c)** Taste **(d)** Hearing

53. Choose the number that completes the analogy: 8 : 72 :: 4 : ?

(a) 18 **(b)** 24 **(c)** 20 **(d)** 21