

Reasoning & D.I. Class Notes

By

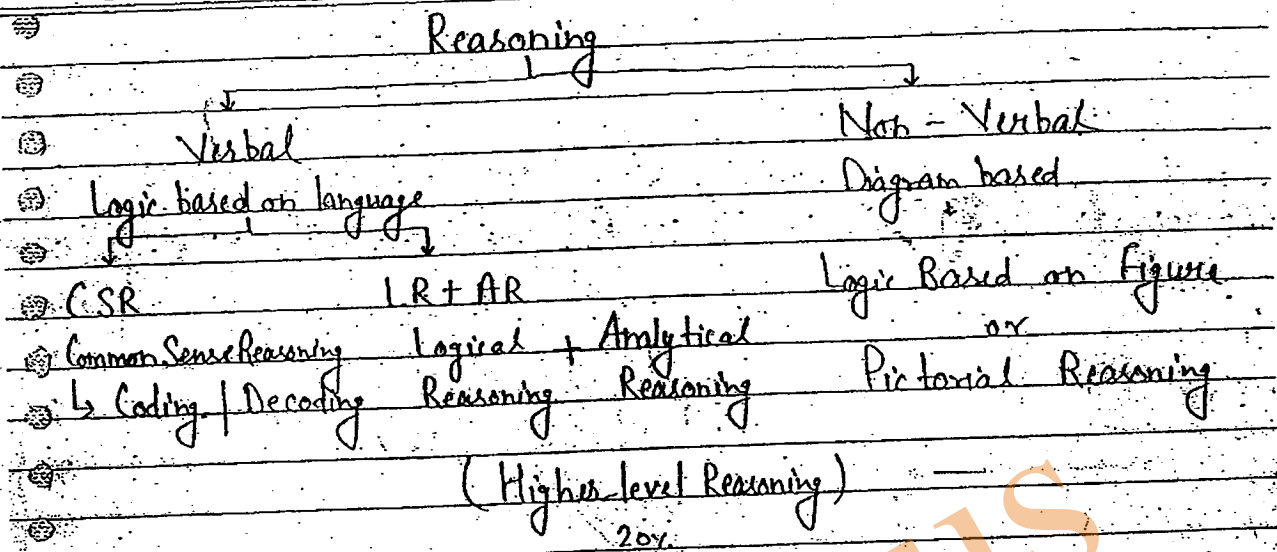
SHASHI KARAN SIR

Covering Full Syllabus

❖ Contents :-

- Analogies
- Similarities & Differences
- Space Visualization
- Spatial Orientation
- Problem-Solving
- Analysis
- Judgment
- Blood Relations
- Decision Making
- Visual Memory
- Discrimination
- Observation
- Relationship Concepts
- Arithmetical Reasoning
- Figural Classification
- Arithmetic Number Series
- Non-Verbal Series
- Coding & Decoding
- Statement Conclusion
- Syllogistic Reasoning

1 Dec 2015.



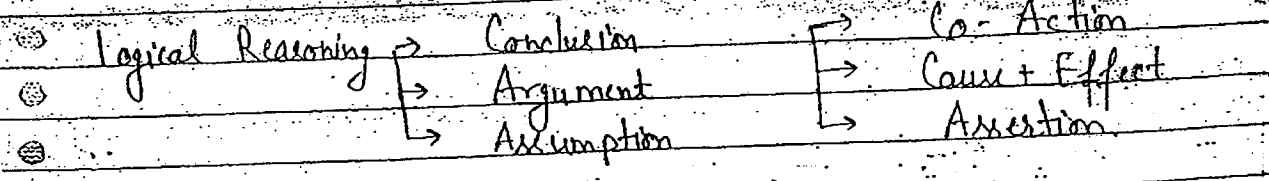
GMA → 70%
LR → 30%

GMA → General Mental Ability → CSR + Non-Verbal

Bank → LR + AR (80%)

Logical Reasoning → Logical explain the Realistic Problem (Puzzle)

Argument Reasoning → Problem Solving



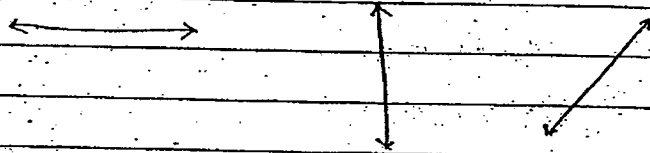
JAGDAMBA PHOTOSTAT
Shop No. B-9, Commercial Complex,
Dr. Mukherjee Nagar, Delhi-110009
Mob. No. 9718026863, 9555331742

Non-Verbal (Pictorial Reasoning)

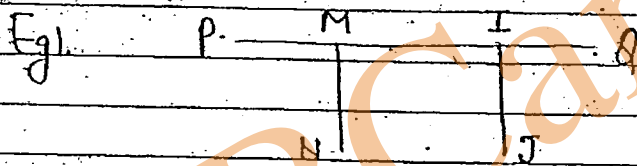
Counting of Figures

1. Counting of Straight line
2. Counting of Δ 's
3. Counting of Squares
4. Counting of Rectangles
5. Figure Analysis

1. Counting of Straight line



Horizontal line Vertical Line Slant line



Imp.

* PM, MI & IQ are fragments of line but not a Horizontal Line

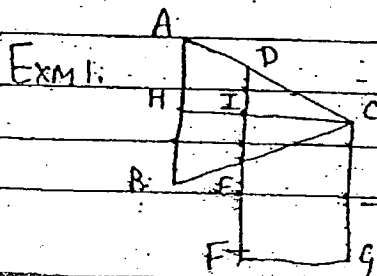
HL =	PQ	1
VL =	MN	2
	IJ	1
SL =		0

Ex.



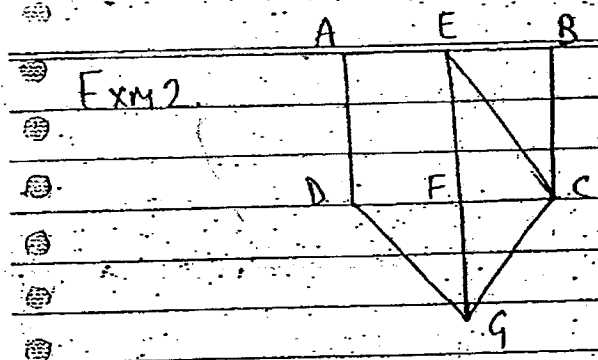
HL	SL	VL
1	1	2
= 4		

\therefore Total St. line = 3



HL =	HC + FG	=	2
VL =	AB + DF + CG	=	3
SL =	AC + BC	=	2

7
EXCELLENT



Exm 2.

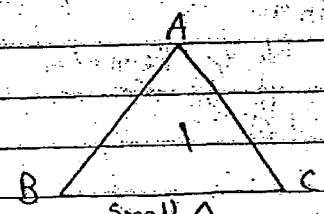
$$HL = AB + DC = 2$$

$$VI = AD + EG + BC = 3$$

$$SL = EC + DG + GC = 3$$

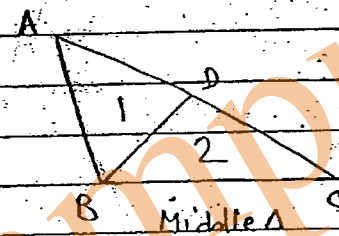
8

2. Counting of Δ 's

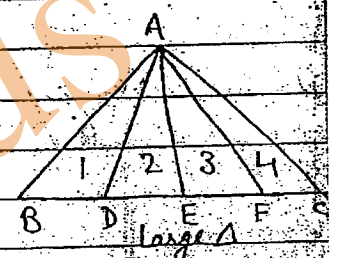


Small Δ
* जिसकी संख्या हमेशा 1 ही है

- * Which cannot divide further
- * i.e. Number will be always 1.

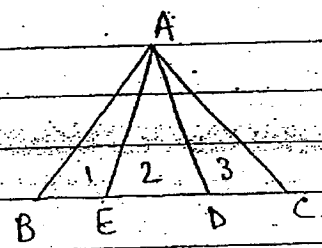


Middle Δ
* The Association of two Small Δ .



Large Δ
* The Association of more than two small Δ represents the large Δ .

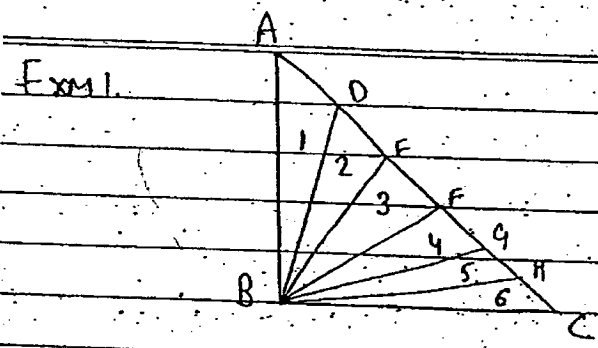
Concept.



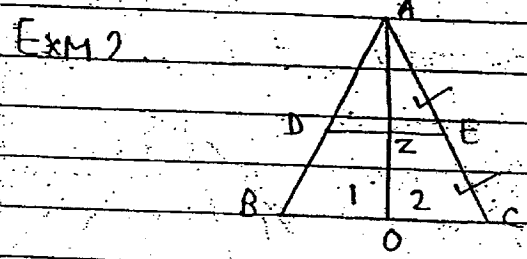
$$\Delta^s = \text{Small} + \text{Middle} + \text{Large}$$

- | | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|----------------|
| Small Δ 's | Middle Δ 's | Large Δ |
| 1. ABE | 1. ABD | 1. ABC |
| 2. AED | 2. AEC | |
| 3. ADC | | |

$$3 + 2 + 1 = 6 \text{ Ans.}$$



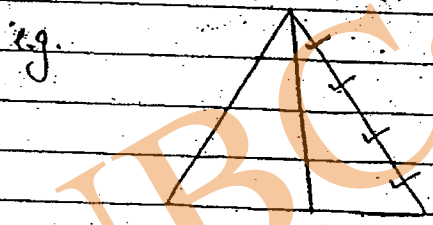
$$1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5 + 6 = 21$$



जितने Fundamental Δ है
उसमें जितने No. of division
हैं उसे multiply कर दें।

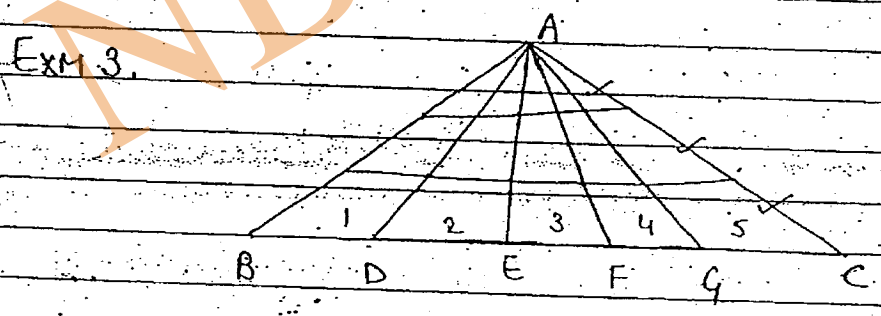
$$1 + 2 = 3$$

$$3 \times 2 = 6 \text{ Ans.}$$



$$1 + 2 = 3$$

$$3 \times 4 = 12 \text{ Ans.}$$

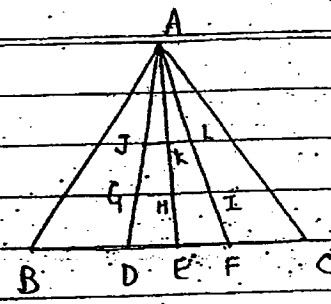


$$1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5 = 15$$

$$15 \times 3 = 45 \text{ Ans.}$$

15 x No. of divisions.

Imp.
 Exm 4.



$$1 + 2 + 3 + 4 = 10$$

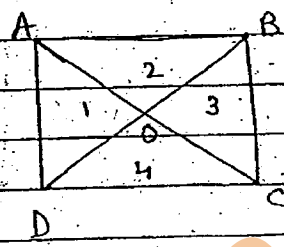
$$\triangle AJI = 1 + 2 = 3$$

$$\triangle AGI = 1 + 2 = 3$$

इसमें Bottom वाले को ना लें।

16 Ans.

Concept 2.



Small A's

Middle A's

Large A's

1. AOD

1. ABD

2. AOB

2. ABC

3. BOC

3. ACD

4. COD

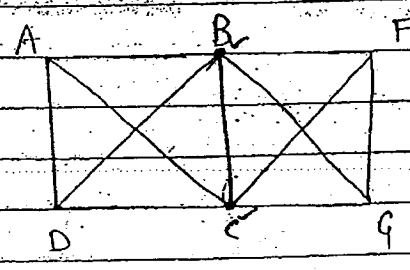
4. BCD

4

4

= 8 Ans.

∴ If a plot is divided by two diagonal lines then no. of A's = 8



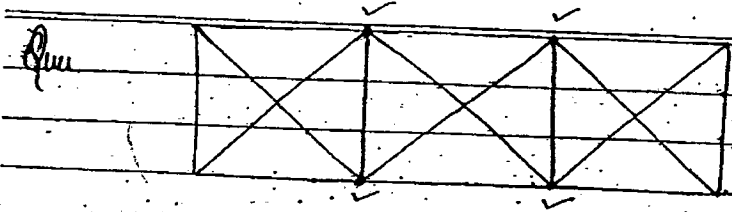
$$ABCD = 8$$

$$BFGC = 8$$

merge Pt.
 Large Δ = BDG } 2
 (CAF)

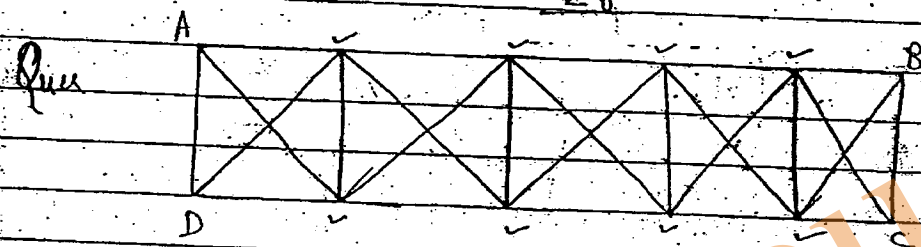
18.

* 8 x No. of plots + The total No. of Middle pt. at Top line
 + The total No. of Middle pt. at Bottom line



Total no. of Δ 's?

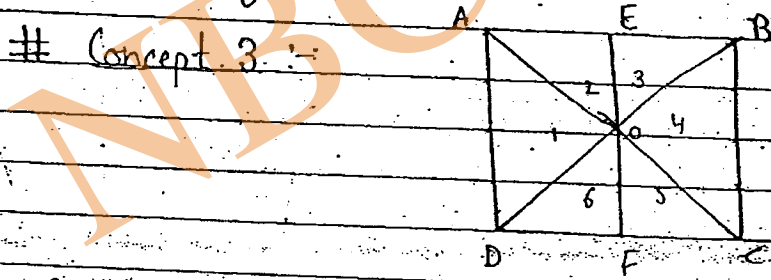
$8 \times 3 = 24$
L.T. = 4
28



Total no. of Δ 's?

Total No. of Δ 's = $8 \times 5 = 40$
L.T. = 8
48

Total No. of St. Line = 18



Total no. of Δ 's?

Concept 3 :-

Small Δ 's	Middle Δ 's	Large Δ 's
1. AOD	1. AOB	1. ABO
2. AOE	2. COD	2. ACO
3. EOB		3. ABC
4. BOC		4. BCO
5. COF		
6. FOD		
6	2	4
		12