

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

## Part-II (General Ability) 40 Marks

### VI. Quantitative Ability/Reasoning

- Basic Mathematical Skills.
- Concepts and ability to reason quantitatively and solve problems in a quantitative setting.

✓ Basic Arithmetic, Algebra and Geometry ✓

→ (Average, Ratios, Rates, Percentage, Angles,  
Triangles, Sets, Remainders, Equations, Symbols, ✓

→ Rounding of Numbers ✓

- Random Sampling

→ Probability  
① General  
② Coins / Dice / Cards:

→ Minor/pattern → Number Series  
→ Alphabetical/Logical/Decoding

## VII. Logical Reasoning and Analytical Reasoning/Ability

- **Logical Reasoning** includes the process of using a rational, systematic series of steps based on sound mathematical procedures and given statements to arrive at a conclusion
- **Analytical Reasoning/Ability** includes visualizing, articulating and solving both complex and uncomplicated problems and concepts and making decisions that are sensible based on available information, including demonstration of the ability to apply logical thinking to gathering and analyzing information.

## VIII. Mental Abilities → Definitions,

- Mental Abilities Scales that measures specific constructs such as verbal, mechanical, numerical and social ability.

IQ, EQ, SQ, AQ,

- ① Seating Arrangement
- ② Data Comparison
- ③ Blood Relations

① Consumption → C

② Digestion → ✓

→ Analogy → Image / Personality:  
↑ Evidence / Fact, example  
→ Evidence / Fact, example  
case / Study:

P A C E R

Procedure  
↓  
Math ✓  
Practice!

↓  
Critique  
SW,  
Police Method:  
Concept:  
2 → Reversal  
→ Job /

→ Math ?

- ① calculation ✓
- ② equations
- ③ Shapes
- ④ MaxKetul
- ⑤ Pattern/Logics
- ⑥ Numbers ✓
- ⑦ Rules & Formula

⑧ Language of God.

→ solar system:

↳ equilibrium

↳ Human structure

Born  $\xrightarrow{\text{life}}$  Death

① Whole Numbers = [0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, ... ]

② Natural No = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, ... ]

③ Even No = [2, 4, 6, 8, ... ]

④ Odd No = [1, 3, 5, 7, 9, ... ]

⑤ Prime No = [2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, ... ]



2 factors ✓  
① Divided by itself ✓  
② Divided by one ✓

$$\begin{array}{c|c} \begin{array}{c} ① \frac{N}{N} \\ ② \frac{N}{1} \end{array} & \begin{array}{c} \frac{2}{1} = 2 \\ \frac{2}{2} = 1 \end{array} \end{array}$$

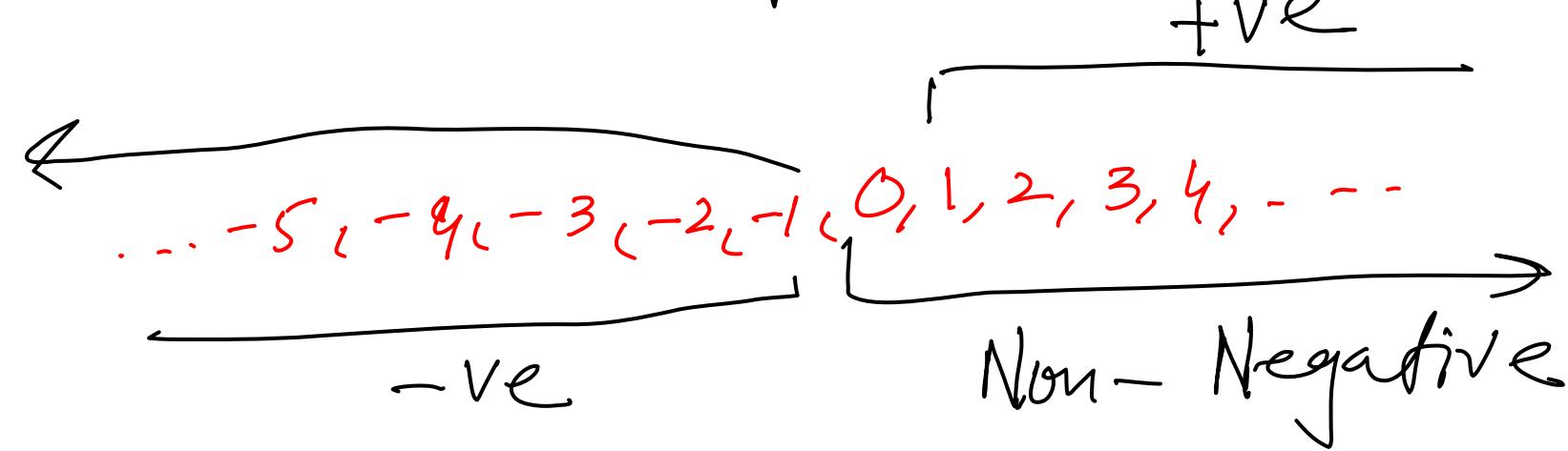
⑥ Integers =  $[0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \pm 3, \pm 4, \dots]$

Positive integers =  $[+1, +2, +3, +4, \dots]$  ✓

Negative integers =  $[-1, -2, -3, -4, \dots]$

Non-negative integers =  $[0, 1, 2, 3, \dots]$

Zero  $\Rightarrow$  Boundary line b/w +ve & -ve.



eg(1) what is the sum of first  
four positive integers

Sol:  $1+2+3+4 \Rightarrow 10$  ✓

eg(2), what is the sum of first  
four non-negative integers.

Sol:  $0+1+2+3 \Rightarrow 6$  ✓

## ⇒ Real Numbers

# ① Rational Numbers

A) In the form of  $P/q$ ,  $q \neq 0$

B) In Decimal form:

(i) Terminating (ii) Repeating ✓

a) 203456

b) 3.66666...

$$\text{eq(2)} \quad \frac{1}{6} \Rightarrow$$

$$\frac{1}{6} = 0.333333\ldots$$

$$6 \overline{)0.333\ldots}$$

20

18

20

## ② Irrational Numbers

Ⓐ in under root form

eg:  $\sqrt{13}$ ,  $\sqrt{23}$ ,  $\dots \sqrt{5}$

Ⓑ Decimal  $\rightarrow$  Neither terminating nor repeating.

eg =  $\pi = 3.14159 \dots$

## → Under Root Values:

① Square Root Values:  $\Rightarrow \sqrt{ } = \frac{1}{2}$

- Ⓐ Perfect square root ✓
- Ⓑ Imperfect square Root

Ⓐ Perfect square root,

Number  $\rightarrow$  Two (identical) Pairs

eg ①  $\sqrt{25} = \sqrt{5^2} = (5^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} = 5^{\frac{2 \times \frac{1}{2}}{2}} = 5$

$[25 = 5 \times 5 = 5^2]$

→ How to check a number for perfect square: Ans = Factorization

eg ②  $\sqrt{484} = \sqrt{22^2} = 22$

Ans: 2

$$\begin{aligned} 484 &= 2 \times 2 \times 11 \times 11 \\ &= (2 \times 11) (2 \times 11) \\ &= (22) (22) \\ &= 22^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \\ 2 \\ 11 \\ 11 \\ \hline 484 \\ \hline 242 \\ \hline 121 \\ \hline 11 \\ \hline 1 \end{array}$$

## ⑥ Imperfect Square Root Values:

↳ Not having two identical pairs

eg①  $\sqrt{13}$ ,

$\sqrt{7}$

$$\Rightarrow \text{logic} = \frac{x+y}{2\sqrt{y}}$$

eg②  $\sqrt{7}$        $\text{④, } \sqrt{5}, 6, \sqrt{7}, 8, \text{⑨}$

$$x = 7, [y = 9] \Rightarrow \frac{7+9}{2\sqrt{9}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{16}{4 \times 3} = \frac{8}{3} = 2.66\ldots$$

$x$  → Whose square root is required

$y$  → Nearest perfect square to  $x$ .

$$\text{eg(2)} \quad \sqrt{13} = \underline{\underline{3.62}}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 x &= 13 & \Rightarrow \frac{x+y}{2\sqrt{y}} &= \frac{13+16}{2\sqrt{16}} = \frac{29}{2 \times 4} \quad \therefore \sqrt{16} = 4 \\
 y &= 16 & & \\
 & &= \frac{29}{8} = \underline{\underline{3.625}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 & & 3.62 \\
 8 & \overline{)29} \\
 & \underline{24} \\
 & \hline
 & 50 \\
 & \underline{48} \\
 & \hline
 & 20
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 3^2 = 3 \times 3 \\
 \textcircled{9}, \textcircled{10}, \textcircled{11}, \textcircled{12}, \textcircled{13}, \textcircled{14}, \textcircled{15}, \textcircled{16}
 \end{array}$$

$$4 \times 4 = 4^2$$

## ⇒ Cube Root Values : —

- ① Perfect cube root values
- ② Imperfect cube root values.

### ① Perfect Cube Root =

$N =$  Three Same Pairs

eg ①  $8 = 2 \times 2 \times 2 = 2^3$

$$27 = 3 \times 3 \times 3 = 3^3$$

$$64 = 4 \times 4 \times 4 = 4^3$$

$$1 = 1^3 = 1$$

$$2^3 = 8$$

$$3^3 = 27$$

$$4^3 = 64$$

$$5^3 = 125$$

$$6^3 = 216$$

$$7^3 = 343$$

$$8^3 = 512$$

$$9^3 = 729$$

$$10^3 = 1000$$

Number  $\rightarrow$  check ??



Factorization

## ② Imperfect cube root values:

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt[3]{x} = \sqrt[3]{y} + \frac{x-y}{3\sqrt[3]{y^2}}$$

$\Rightarrow x \Rightarrow$  whose cube root is required

$\sqrt[3]{y} = \frac{1}{3}$

$y =$  Nearest Perfect cube to  $x$ .

$$\text{eg} \textcircled{1} \sqrt[3]{13},$$

$$\sqrt[3]{29},$$

$$\sqrt[3]{25}$$

$$\sqrt[3]{50}$$

①

②



## Missing Terms/Number Series



Rule of equality

$$\text{LHS} = \text{RHS}$$

$$5 \times (3 + 2) = (2 + 3) \times 5$$

# PEDMAS / BODMAS :

P/B  $\rightarrow$  Bracket =  $\{ \} ( )$  ✓

E/O = Power/Order/Exponent =  $2^2 = 4$

D  $\Rightarrow$   $\div$

$$2 + 3 \times 4^2 - (5 - 2)$$

M  $\Rightarrow$   $\times$

$$2 + 3 \times 4^2 - (3) \Rightarrow 2 + 3 \times 16 - 3$$

A  $\Rightarrow$   $+$

$$2 + 48 - 3 \Rightarrow 50 - 3 = 47$$

S  $\Rightarrow$   $-$

Find the missing number to complete each sum

a.  $9+8-5=2x(\underline{\hspace{1cm}})$   $\rightarrow$

b.  $3x9-14=24-(\underline{\hspace{1cm}})$

c.  $15\div3x12=41+(\underline{\hspace{1cm}})$

d.  $24\div4+5=66\div(\underline{\hspace{1cm}})$

e.  $8x6-13+3=7x6-(\underline{\hspace{1cm}})$

$$9+8-5=2x(x)$$

$$17-5=2x$$

$$12=2x \Rightarrow x=\frac{12}{2}$$

$$\boxed{x=6}$$

$$8x6-(3+3)=7x6-(A)$$

$$48-13+3=42-A$$

$$48+3-13=42-A$$

$$51-13=42-A$$

$$38=42-A \Rightarrow A=42-38$$

$$\boxed{A=4}$$

Number Series: ① Increasing/Ascending ② Decreasing/Descending

① Patterns ① Increasing order  
L + , X ,  $\times^n$  , Mixed form

eg ②  $2, 4, 6, 8, \underline{10}$

② Decreasing order  
- ,  $\div$  ,  $\times^{-n}$  , Mixed form

eg ①  $18, 12, 6, \underline{0}, -6, -12, \dots$   
 $\uparrow \uparrow \uparrow$   
 $-6 \quad -6 \quad -6$

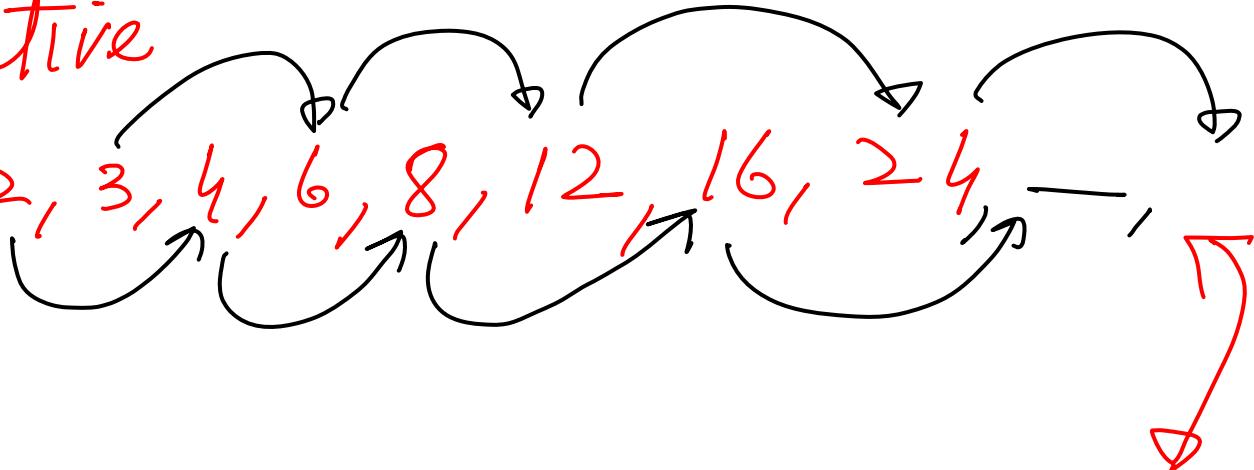
## ② Nature

### a) consecutive

eg①  $2, 4, 8, 16, 32, \dots$

### b) Alternative

eg②  $2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 12, 16, 24, \dots$



### c) Pairs

eg①  $(2, 4) (3, 6) (4, 8) (5, 10) \dots$



# Find the missing terms in given series

$$4, 12, 20, \underline{\quad}, 28$$

Pattern: Same  
Variable: +8

Pattern ① same  
② Variable

$$4, 9, 16, 25, 36, \underline{\quad}, 49$$

Pattern: Same  
Variable: +5, +7, +9, +11, +13

$$\begin{array}{r} 36 \\ 13 \\ \hline 49 \end{array}$$

4, 8, 16, 32, 64

$\times 2$   $\times 2$   $\times 2$   $\times 2$

2, 5, 11, 23, 44, 77

$\times 3$   $\times 6$   $\times 12$   $\times 21$   $\times 33$

$+3$   $+6$   $+9$   $+12$   $+21$

12

$\frac{21}{12}$

$\underline{\underline{33}}$

$$3 \times 1 = 3$$

$$3 \times 2 = 6$$

$$3 \times 3 = 9 \times (1) =$$

$$3 \times 4 = 12$$

$$3 \times 5 = 15 \times [2]$$

$$3 \times 6 = 18 \times$$

$$3 \times 7 = 21$$

$$3 \times 8 = 24$$

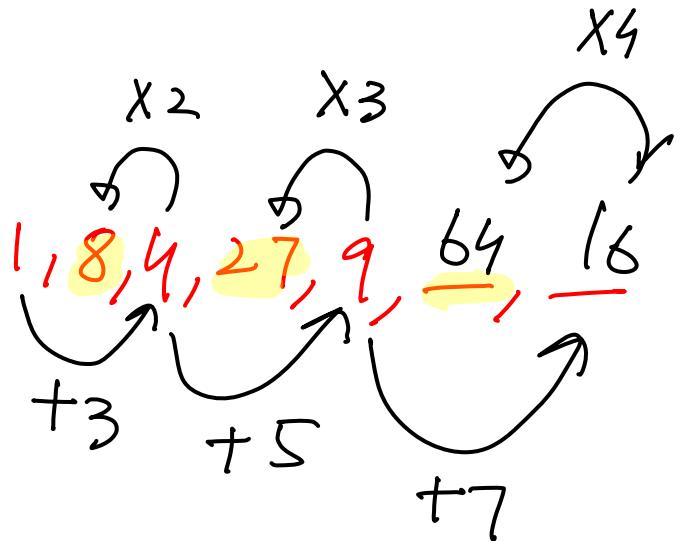
$$3 \times 9 = 27$$

$$3 \times 10 = 30$$

$$3 \times 11 = \underline{\underline{33}}$$

$$1, 8, 4, 27, 9, \underline{64}, \underline{16}$$

$$= \frac{2^3}{2^2}, \quad = \frac{3^3}{3^2}, \quad = \frac{4^3}{4^2}, \quad = \frac{5^3}{5^2}, \quad = \frac{6^3}{6^2}, \quad = \frac{7^3}{7^2}$$



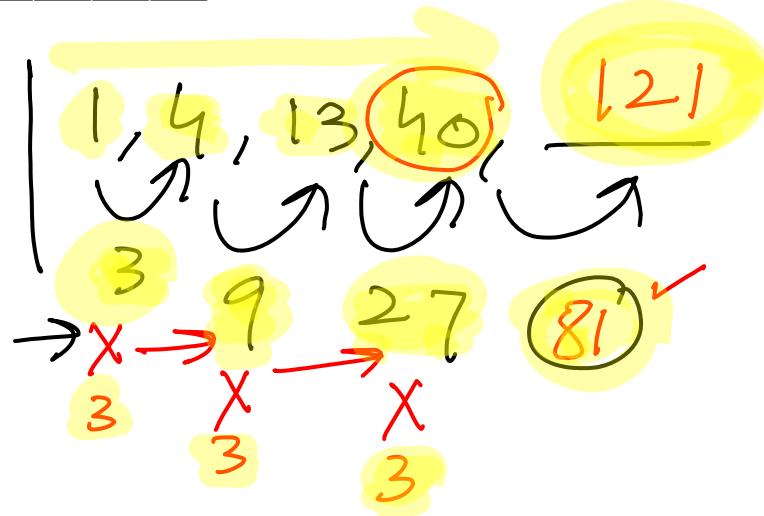
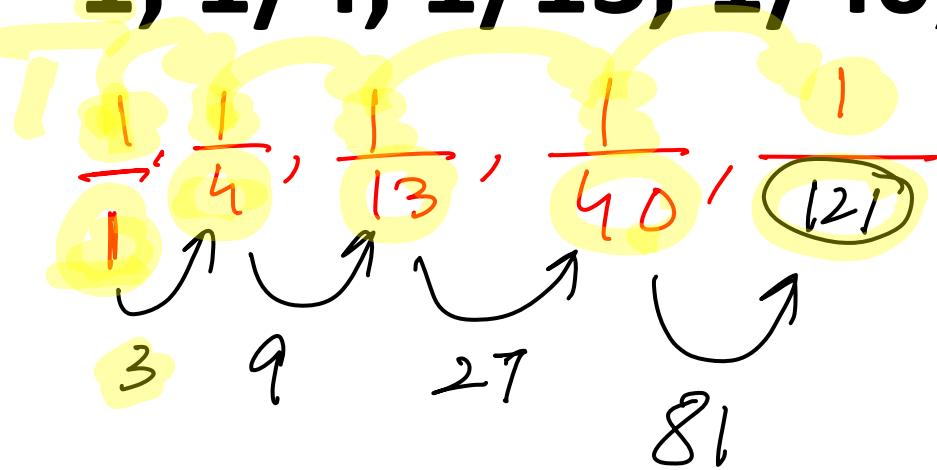
$$\rightarrow (3, 6), (8, 16), (18, \underline{36})$$

$x_2$

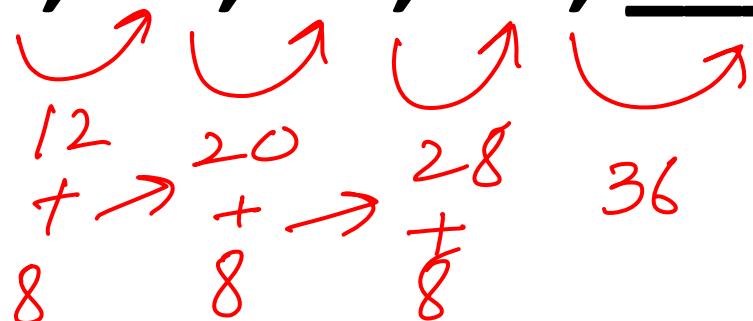
$x_2$

$x_2$

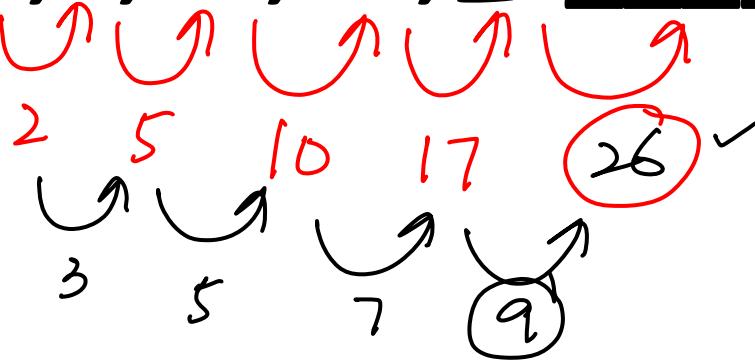
1, 1/4, 1/13, 1/40,       



$2^2, 4^2, 6^2, 8^2, 10^2$   
4, 16, 36, 64,       



3,5,10,20,37 63 ✓



$$\begin{array}{r} 17 \\ 9 \\ \hline 26 + 37 = 63 \end{array} \quad \checkmark$$

8,5,13,11,18,17,23,23,28 29

$(8,5), (13,11), (18,17), (23,23), (28, 29)$  ✓

Diagram illustrating the sequence 8, 5, 13, 11, 18, 17, 23, 23, 28. Red arrows show the differences between consecutive terms: +6, +6, +6, +6, +5, +5, +5, +5. The term 29 is circled in red.

$$\textcircled{1} \quad 14 \times 2 = 28 - 1 = 27$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad 27 \times 2 = 54 - 2 = 52$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad 52 \times 2 = 104 - 3 = 101$$

$$\textcircled{4} \quad 101 \times 2 = 202 - 4 = 198$$

$$198 \times 2 = 396 - 5 = \underline{\underline{391}}$$

14, 27, 52, 101, 198, 391 ✓

13 25 49

$$\begin{array}{r} 12 \\ \times 2 \\ \hline 24 \\ \times 2 \\ \hline 48 \end{array}$$

97

96

193

$$\begin{array}{r} 97 \\ 96 \\ \hline 193 \\ 198 \\ \hline 391 \end{array}$$

~~H~~  $\cdot \omega$

CSS-2021

- a. 1, 8, 27, 64, 125, \_\_\_\_\_
- b. 4, 18, \_\_\_\_\_, 100, 180, 294
- c. 132, 156, \_\_\_\_\_, 210, 240
- d. 8, 24, 12, 36, 18, 54, \_\_\_\_\_
- e. 15, 31, 63, 127, \_\_\_\_\_

~~H~~ · ω

CSS-2024

Find the missing terms

- a. 121, 11, 81, 9, \_\_, 7
- b. 100, 50, 25, \_\_, 6.25
- c. 4, 9, 64, 125, 1296, \_\_
- d. 2, 5, 12, 24, 48, \_\_
- e. 44, 22, 66, 33, 132, \_\_



# **Alphabetical Series & Coding/Decoding**

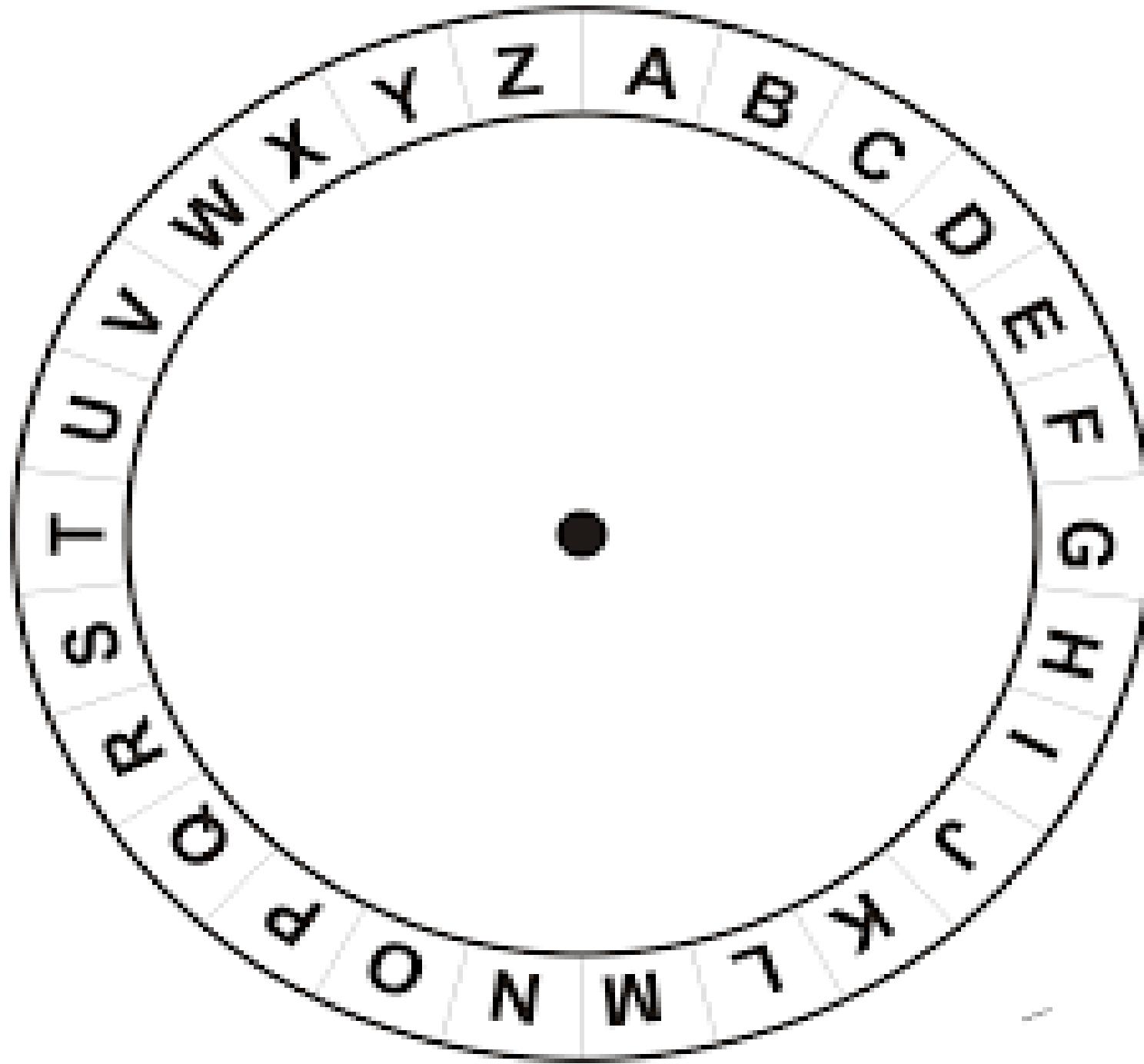
*Memorize  
This :*

# Number Substitution Cypher

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20

U	V	W	X	Y	Z
21	22	23	24	25	26









Find the missing term in given

1. E, H, L, O, S, \_\_\_\_\_

2. A, A, B, F, \_\_\_\_\_

3. AB,DE,GH,JK, \_\_\_\_\_

4. PDZ, \_\_\_\_\_, RBX, SAW

**A,D,I,P,Y,J\_\_\_\_\_**

**PMT, OOS, NQR, MSQ, \_\_\_\_**

**AZ, GT, MN, \_\_\_\_ , YB**

1. BCB, DED, FGF, HIH, \_

2. QPO, NML, KJI, \_\_\_, EDC

3. SCD, TEF, UGH, \_\_\_, WKL

4. QAR, RAS, SAT, TAU, \_\_

5. JAK, KBL, LCM, MDN, \_\_

6. ELFA, GLHA, ILJA, \_\_\_, MLNA









The word **SUPERMAN** is written as a code “**TTQDSLBM**” then the code of **SPIDERMAN** is?

**SUPERMAN : TTQDSLBM**

**SPIDERMAN :**

PAKISTAN: SCLIRRXJ

PESHAWAR:

C E R T A I N: B F Q U Z J M

M U N D A N E:

If in a certain language, *BROTHER* is written as *QDGSNQA*, then in the same language *SISTER* would be written as...? (CSS-2022)

**B R O T H E R : Q D G S N Q A**

**S I S T E R :**

COMPUTER: *RFUVQNP*

MEDICINE:

(CSS-2017/19)

Look at this series: *F2, \_\_\_, D8, C16, B32*. What number should fill the blank? (CSS-2018)

In a certain language *LANDMINE* is written as *PYRBQGRC*. How will *HOMEMADE* be written in that code language? (CSS-2018)

Thank You