CODING – DECODING

1) In a certain code, DEEP is written as 60 and HAIR is written as 72. How is RABIT written in that code?
   a) 90                      b) 100                     c) 110                            d) 98                         e) None of these
   Answer : b) 100.
   Explanation :
   A  B  C  D  E  F  G  H  I  J    K  L   M  N   O  P   Q   R   S   T   U   V  W  X   Y   Z
    1   2   3   4   5   6   7  8  9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26
   DEEP → 4 + 5 + 5 + 16 → 30 × 2 = 60.
   HAIR → 8 + 1 + 9 + 18 → 36 × 2 = 72
   RABIT → 18 + 1 + 2 + 9 + 20 = 50 × 2 = 100.

2) In a certain code, GUEST is written as 53@$2 and MEAN is written as 6@4#. How is SAME written in that code?
   a) $36@                    b) $46@                   c) 5$6@                         d) 4$6@                   e) $46#
   Answer : b) $46@.
   Explanation :
   G  U  E  S  T
   5 3 @ $ 2
   M  E  A  N
   6 @ 4 #
   S  A  M  E
   $ 4 6 @
   So,
   GUEST → $5362
   MEAN → 6412
   SAME → $4612

3) In a certain code SHOULDER is written as VPITQDCK. How is MORNINGS written in that code?
   a) OSPNHMFR            b) NPSORFMH               c) OSPNSFEM               d) OSPNRFMH            e) None of these
   Answer : d) OSPNRFMH.
   Explanation : ‘SHOULDER’ is divided into 2 parts ‘SHOU’ and ‘LDER’ and they are written in reverse order and then the letters next to the letters in the first part are written the letters preceding to the letters in the second part are written.
4) In a certain code language ‘over and above’ is written as ‘da pa ta’ and ‘old and beautiful’ is written as ‘sa na pa’. How is ‘over’ written in that code language?
   a) ta   b) da   c) na   d) da or ta   e) None of these
   
   Answer: d) da or ta.
   
   Explanation: over and above → da pa ta (the codes are given randomly)
   old and beautiful → sa na pa
   In the given two statements the word ‘and’ is repeated, so the one code word must be repeated in the given code words.
   Hence, ‘pa’ means ‘and’. The code for ‘over’ may be either ‘da’ or ‘ta’.

5) In a certain code ‘DONE’ is written as ‘5139’ and ‘SEAL’ is written as ‘8942’. How is ‘LOAD’ written in that code?
   a) 2145   b) 2415   c) 2182   d) 2945   e) None of these
   
   Answer: a) 2145.
   
   Explanation:

6) In a certain code, LAWN is written as JCUP. How will SLIT be coded in that code?
   a) QJGV   b) QNVG   c) QNGV   d) NJVG   e) NJGV
   
   Answer: c) QNGV.
   
   Explanation:
7) In a certain code language COMBINE is written as XLNYRMV. How will TOWARDS be written in that code language?
   a) FLDZIWJ   b) GLDZIWH   c) GLEZJWH   d) FLEZIWH   e) None of these

**Answer:** b) GLDZIWH.

**Explanation:** Complementary pairs are given. ‘C’ is third element in ‘A – Z’ and ‘X’ is also third element in ‘Z – A’, ‘O’ is 12\(^{th}\) in ‘Z – A’ and ‘L’ is 12\(^{th}\) in ‘A – Z’ and so on.

8) In a certain code language letters immediate next to vowels are replaced with D, all other consonants with preceding letters and the vowels are replaced with Z. How will the word STANDING be written in that code language?
   a) RSZMCZMF   b) TSZMCZFM   c) RSZMCZDF   d) TUZOCZFM   e) None of these

**Answer:** a) RSZMCZMF.

**Explanation:**
- Vowels \(\rightarrow\) A E I O U
- Letters immediate to vowels \(\rightarrow\) B F J P V. And these letters should be replaced with D in the given word ‘STANDING’. But there is no such letter in the given word.
- Consonants in ‘STANDING’ \(\rightarrow\) STNDG
- Preceding letters to STNDG \(\rightarrow\) RSMCF
- Vowels in ‘STANDING’ \(\rightarrow\) A I (We have to write Z in the place of these vowels)

So, the new code word for ‘STANDING’ is \(\rightarrow\) ‘RSZMCZMF’.

9) In a certain code language ‘la ke ta’ means ‘go and swim’ and ‘ne la se’ means ‘you swim here’ and ‘pe ke ne ta’ means ‘he and you go’. Which of the following is the code for ‘here’ in that code language?
   a) la   b) ne   c) la or se   d) can not be determined   e) None of these
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**Answer:** e) None of these (se).

**Explanation:**

(1) la ke ta → go and swim
(2) ne la se → you swim here
(3) pe ke ne ta → he and you go

The word that is repeated in (1) and (2) is 'swim' and its code word is 'la'.
The word that is repeated in (2) and (3) is 'you' and its code word is 'ne'.
So, the code word for 'here' is 'se'.

10) If 'green' is called 'white', 'white' is called 'yellow', 'yellow' is called 'blue', 'blue' is called 'pink' and 'pink' is called 'black', then what is the colour of sky?

a) pink b) blue c) green d) white e) yellow

**Answer:** a) pink.

**Explanation:** The colour of the sky is blue. In our code language, 'blue' is called 'pink'. So, in our new code, the colour of the sky is 'pink'.

**Directions (Q. 11 – 17):** In each question below is given a group of letters followed by four combinations of digits/symbols coded (a), (b), (c) and (d). You have to find out which of the combinations correctly represents the group of letters based on the following digit/symbol code of each letter and the conditions that follow and mark the number of that combination as your answer. If none of the combinations correctly represents the group of letters, give (e), ie 'None of these', as your answer.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Letter</th>
<th>M</th>
<th>E</th>
<th>K</th>
<th>R</th>
<th>A</th>
<th>T</th>
<th>W</th>
<th>I</th>
<th>J</th>
<th>U</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>H</th>
<th>N</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Digit/Symbol</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>#</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>$</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Conditions:**

(i) If both the first and the last letters in the group are vowels, both are not to be coded as the code for the last letter.

(ii) If both the first and the last letters in the group are consonants, both are to be coded as the code for the first letter.

(iii) If the first letter in the group is a consonant and the last letter is a vowel codes for the first and the last letters are to be interchanged.

11) TMWEIKB

a) %61#@©2% b) %61#@©29 c) 961#@©29 d) 961#@©2%
e) None of these

12) AHNRMUF

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a) 84*$6@8   b) 34*$6@3   c) 84*$6@3   d) 34*$6@8

13) **BNAWJPI**
a) 9*8175©
b) ©*18759
c) *8175©
d) ©*81759
e) None of these

14) **EPMNJKCA**
a) #56*728
b) 856*728
c) #56*72#
d) 85672*8
e) None of these

15) **JBRWIAH**
a) 79$1©84
b) 49$1©84
c) 49$1©87
d) 791$8©7
e) None of these

16) **ITUHKRP**
a) ©%@42$5
b) ©%@42$©
c) 5%@42$5
d) 5%@42$©
e) None of these

17) **NKBUFHI**
a) *29@34©
b) *29@34*
c) ©23@94*
d) ©29@34*
e) None of these

11) **Answer : a) %61#©2% .**

**Explanation :** Both the first and the last letters are consonants here. So, the second condition is applicable. Code for ‘T’ i.e. ‘%’ will be written in the places of ‘T’ and ‘B’. For remaining, we have to follow the table.

12) **Answer : c) 84*$6@3 .**

**Explanation :** First letter is a vowel and last letter is a consonant. So, no condition is applicable.

13) **Answer : d) ©*81759 .**

**Explanation :** First letter is the consonant and the last is a vowel. So, the third condition is applicable. The codes for the first and the last letters are ‘9’ and ‘©’. And these are to be interchanged.

14) **Answer : c) #56*72# .**

**Explanation :** Both first and last letters are vowels. So, the first condition is applicable. Both are not to be coded as ‘8’ (code for ‘A’).

15) **Answer : d) 791$8©7 .**

**Explanation :** Both are consonants. So, the second condition is applicable. Code for ‘J’ i.e. ‘7’ will be written in the places of ‘J’ and ‘H’.

16) **Answer : a) ©%@42$5 .**
**Answer**: First is a vowel and last is a consonant. So, no condition is applicable here. We have to follow the table.

17) **Answer**: d) ©29@34*.  
**Explanation**: First letter is a consonant and last letter is a vowel. So, the last condition is applicable. The codes for the first and the last letters are ‘*’ and ‘©’. And there are to be interchanged.