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        M E A N          S A M E
| | | | |        | | | |          | | | |
5 3 @ $ 2        6 @ 4 #    So,   $ 4 6 @
```

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.

```
        SHOULDER                        MORNINGS
       SHOU  LDER                      MORN  INGS
       UOHS  REDL                     NROM  SGNI
      +1 +1 +1 +1  -1 -1 -1 +1       +1 +1 +1 +1  -1 -1 -1 -1
       V  P  I  T  Q D C K            O  S  P  N  R  F M H
```

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 :

```
      D O N E        S E A L          L O A D
      | | | |        | | | |          | | | |
      5 1 3 9   ,    8 9 4 2    So,    2 1 4 5
```

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 :

```
L  A  W  N              S  L  I  T
|  |  |  |              |  |  |  |
-2 +2 -2 +2             -2 +2 -2 +2
|  |  |  |              |  |  |  |
J  C  U  P     So,      Q  N  G  V
```

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 12th in 'Z – A' and 'L' is 12th in 'A – Z' and so on.

```
A B C D E F G H I J K L M
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
Z Y X W V U T S R Q P O N
```
So,
```
T O W A R D S
| | | | | | |
G L D Z I W H
```

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 —> A E I O U

           letters immediate to vowels —> 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' —> STNDG

          Preceding letters to STNDG —> RSMCF

          Vowels in 'STANDING' —> A I (We have to write Z in the place of these vowels)

 So, the new code word for 'STANDING' is —> '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

Answer : e) None of these (se) .

Explanation :   la ke ta —> go and swim   (1)
               ne la se —> you swim here   (2)
               pe ke ne ta —> he and you go (3)
   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 new code, the colour of the sky is '**pink**'.

irections (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.

Letter	P	M	E	K	R	A	T	W	I	J	U	B	F	H	N
Digit/Symbol	5	6	#	2	$	8	%	1	©	7	@	9	3	4	*

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**

a) 84*$6@8   b) 34*$6@3   c) 84*$6@3   d) 34*$6@8
e) None of these

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

14) **EPMNJKA**
   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.