

The **West Bengal Police Constable examination** is a significant stepping stone for those aspiring to serve and protect their communities. As one of the most esteemed law enforcement bodies in India, the West Bengal Police is known for its rigorous selection process, and the Constable exam is a pivotal component of this journey. Among the many topics that aspiring constables must master, "Classification" stands out as an indispensable area of reasoning.

Our blog is designed to be your comprehensive guide to understanding Classification, and how it can be a game-changer in your preparation for the WBP Constable exam. We will unravel the meaning of Classification, explore its different types with examples, and offer a step-by-step approach to help you master this concept. But we understand that mere theory isn't enough, which is why we've included a wide range of practice questions to hone your Classification-solving skills. By the end of this blog, you'll be well-equipped to tackle Classification-based questions with confidence and precision, thus increasing your chances of excelling in the West Bengal Police Constable examination. Let's embark on this journey together and pave the way for your success!



[Source: The Dhronas]

What is Classification in Reasoning?

Classification refers to arrangement of groups of people or things, by class or category and find out the odd one among them, which differs from the others having some common logic. Classification is categorized into three types:

A) Letter Based Classification

B) Number Based Classification

C) General Knowledge and Meaning Based Classification

Letter Based Classification

In this type of Classification, group of letters and words is given in options. Certain relationship or property is being followed by these letters.



[Source: The Dhronas]

Example: Three of the four are alike in a certain way, which of the following does not belong to the group.

1.EV 2.KP 3.GT 4.RV

Solution: (4) RV

The pattern which follows here is: Opposite of letters is given except in Option D.

Opposite of R is I not V.

Number Based Classification

In this type of Classification, group of numbers and digits is given in the options. Certain relationship or property is being followed among these numbers.



[Source: The Dhronas]

Example: Three of the four are alike in a certain way, which of the following does not belong to the group.

1.289 2.324 3.226 4.441

Solution: (3) 226

The logic which follows here is:

Square of number is given except in Option C.

226 is not square of any number.

General Knowledge and Meaning Classification

In this type of Classification, General Knowledge based logic is following in the group of words in the options. In Meaning Based Classification, meaning of words, Synonym, Antonym based group of words is given in the options.



[Source: The Dhronas]

General Knowledge Based

Example: Three of the four are alike in a certain way, which of the following does not belong to the group.

1. Acute 2. Right 3. Obtuse 4. Line Segment

Solution: (4) Line Segment Acute, Right and Obtuse are types of triangle angle, whereas Line Segment is not.

Meaning Based

Example: Three of the four are alike in a certain way, which of the following does not belong to the group Options:

1. Joy 2. Happiness 3. Jolly 4. Dull

Solution: (4) Dull, Joy, Happiness, Jolly is the feeling of joy and happiness, whereas Dull is sad state of mind.

Now that you have learned the basic concepts of Reasoning Classification, let us test the learning so far by practicing some questions. Given below are Classification Practice Questions followed by detailed solutions to each question. You should first try to solve all the questions yourself, and go through the solutions at the very end, to build a better understanding. This way, you will be able to assess your progress in a much better way.

So, let's start practicing.

Classification Practice Questions

Direction (1 - 12): Find the odd one out.

Q:1 1.HGF 2.RQP 3.UVW 4.LKJ

Q:2 1.TVR 2.DFB 3.QSO 4.KGI

Q:3 1.PMN 2.GTQ 3.SPK 4.JGT

Q:4 1.361 : 332 2.533 : 504 3.440 : 411 4.520 : 481

Q:5 1.16 : 1024 2.14 : 784 3.18 : 1620 4.12 : 576

Q:6 1.169 : 14 2.225 : 18 3.196 : 17 4.256 : 19

Q:7 1.21 : 437 2.33 : 1085 3.11 : 118 4.35 : 1221

Q:8 1.Sri Lanka 2.Bangladesh 3.Singapore 4.Indonesia

Q:9 1.Ambivalent 2.Equivocal 3.Certain 4.Hesitant

Q:10 1.Nymph 2.Fawn 3.Grunt 4.Cygnnet

Q:11: 1.AEI 2.LKM 3.RST 4.PMJ

Q:12 1.DSB 2.MAB 3.FCD 4.GEC

Solutions of Classification Practice Questions

Q:1 (3) 1st letter - 1 = 2nd letter, 2nd letter - 1 = 3rd letter

1: **HGF** → H - 1 = G, G - 1 = F; This follows the logic.

2: **RQP** → R - 1 = Q, Q - 1 = P; This follows the logic.

3: **UVW** → U - 1 = T, T - 1 = S; This does not follow the logic.

Q:2 (4) 1st letter + 2 = 2nd letter, 2nd letter - 4 = 3rd letter

1: **TVR** → T + 2 = V, V - 4 = R; This follows the logic.

2: **DFB** → D + 2 = F, F - 4 = B; This follows the logic.

3: **QSO** → Q + 2 = S, S - 4 = O; This follows the logic.

4: **KGI** → K + 2 = M, M - 4 = I; This does not follow the logic.



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Q:3 (2) 1st letter - 3 = 2nd letter, Opposite of 2nd letter = 3rd letter

1: **PMN** → P - 3 = M, Opposite of M = N; This follows the logic.

2: **GTQ** → G - 3 = D, Opposite of D = W; This does not follow the logic.

Q:4 (4) 1st number - 2nd number = 29

1: **361 : 332** → 361 - 332 = 29; This follows the logic.

2: **533 : 504** → 533 - 504 = 29; This follows the logic.

3: **440 : 411** → 440 - 411 = 29; This follows the logic.

4: **520 : 481** → 520 - 481 = 39; This does not follow the logic.

Q:5 (3) (1st number)² × 4 = 2nd number

1: **16:1024** → 16² × 4 = 256 × 4 = 1024; This follows the logic.

2: **14:784** → 14² × 4 = 196 × 4 = 784; This follows the logic.

3: **18:1620** → 18² × 4 = 324 × 4 = 1296; This does not follow the logic.

Q:6 (1) 1: **169 : 14** → (14 - 1)² = 169

2: **225 : 18** → (18 - 3)² = 225

3: **196 : 17** → (17 - 3)² = 196

4: **256 : 19** → (19 - 3)² = 256

Of all the given options, option 1 is the odd one out.

Q:7 (3) 1. 21 : 437 → 21 : (21)² - 4

2. 33 : 1085 → 33 : (33)² - 4

3. 11 : 118 → 11 : (11)² - 3

4. 35 : 1221 → 35 : (35)² - 4

Q:8 (2) Srilanka, Singapore, and Indonesia are island countries whereas Bangladesh is not an island country.

Q:9 (3) Ambivalent means having mixed feelings or contradictory ideas about something or someone. Equivocal means open to more than one interpretation; ambiguous. Hesitant means tentative, unsure, or slow in acting or speaking. Certain means able to be firmly relied on to happen or be the case. Ambivalent, Equivocal, and hesitant have similar meanings, whereas certain is the opposite of the meaning of other words.

Q:10 (3) Nymph, fawn, and cygnet are the young forms of insect, deer, and swan respectively whereas, grunt is the sound made by the pig.

Q:11 (1) Except option 1, all have only consonants



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Q:12 (4) Logic - middle letter = (1st Letter \times 3rd Letter)

and the letter is the opposite of resultant

1. DSB \rightarrow 4S2 = (4 \times 2) = 8 (H) - opposite of H is S
2. MAB \rightarrow 13A2 = (13 \times 2) = 26 (Z) - the opposite of Z is A
3. FCD \rightarrow 6C4 = (6 \times 4) = 24 (X) - opposite of X is C
4. GEC \rightarrow 7E3 = (7 \times 3) = 21 (U) - opposite of U is F

As we wrap up our exploration of the essential topic of Classification for the West Bengal Police Constable examination, it's crucial to reflect on the knowledge we've gained. Classification is not just another subject on your syllabus; it's a key component of your reasoning skills that can significantly impact your performance in this important exam. I hope this blog has provided you with the tools and knowledge needed to tackle Classification questions effectively, and I encourage you to continue your practice and revision.

I'd like to hear from you, our dedicated readers. Was this blog beneficial to your WBP Constable exam preparation? How did you fare on the practice questions provided? Share your thoughts, experiences, and any specific areas where you'd like further guidance in the comment section below. Remember, [The Dhronas](#) is your go-to resource for detailed study material and practice questions on every topic of reasoning, all tailored to help you excel in the WBP Constable exams. So, stay engaged, keep visiting, and continue your journey toward success in serving the community as a West Bengal Police Constable. Your dedication and hard work will undoubtedly take you far in this noble endeavor.