

1. Questions

Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions.

Seven persons – G, H, I, U, W, M and X got the refund from IRCTC on seven different days starting from Monday to Sunday of the same week. No two persons got the refund on the same day.

H got the refund after Thursday. Only three persons got the refund between M and H. U got the refund two days after M. I got the refund immediately before U. As many persons got the refund before G as after I. Not more than three persons got the refund between W and X, who did not get the refund after W.

Which among the following pairs of persons the first person did not get the refund after the second and the third persons?

- a. GXI
- b. XMU
- c. IUX
- d. HUI
- e. UMI

2. Questions

Four of the following five are alike in a certain way based on the given arrangement and thus form a group. Which one of the following does not belong to the group?

- a. Wednesday - H
- b. G - X
- c. W - Friday
- d. Thursday - U
- e. Tuesday – X

3. Questions

On which of the following day did I get refund?

- a. Tuesday
- b. Thursday
- c. Wednesday
- d. Sunday
- e. Friday

4. Questions

The number of days between U and W is ___ than the number of days between H and ___.

- a. One more; I
- b. One less; M
- c. Two more; W
- d. Both a and b
- e. Both a and c

5. Questions

Who among the following person got the refund two days before the one who got the refund immediately before H?

- a. M
- b. The one who got the refund on Tuesday
- c. X
- d. U
- e. The one who got the refund on Saturday

6. Questions

Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions.

Six persons – P, Q, R, S, T and U live on three different floors of a three storey building where the lowermost floor is numbered one, the one above that is numbered two and so on till the topmost floor is numbered three. They are from different countries viz., USA, UAE, Russia, Japan, China and Iraq.

Note-I: Each floor has two flats viz., Flat A and Flat-B, where **Flat A is to the west of Flat B.**

Note-II: Flat B of floor 2 is immediately above Flat B of floor 1. Similarly, Flat A of floor 3 is immediately above Flat A of floor 2.

Note-III: The area of each flat on each floor is same.

Note-IV: Only two persons live on each floor and only one person lives in each flat.

P lives two floors below and the one who is from UAE, where both of them live in different types of flats. Q lives immediately above P. The one who is from USA lives to the east of Q. R lives above the one who is from USA, where both of them live in different types of flats. S lives on the same floor as R but is from neither Japan nor China. The one who is from Japan lives south of the one who is from China. T lives neither on the same floor nor in the same flat of the one who is from Japan. The one who is from Iraq lives south of T. U does not live in the same type of flat as T.

Four of the following five are alike in a certain way based on the given arrangement and thus form a group. Who among the following does not belong to the group?

- a. R – T
- b. U - USA

- c. S - Q
- d. P - Russia
- e. T – China

7. Questions

Who among the following person lives two floors below S?

- a. The one who is from Japan
- b. T
- c. P
- d. Both a and b
- e. Both a and c

8. Questions

The one who is from China lives on which of the following floor and flat?

- a. Floor 2, Flat A
- b. Floor 3, Flat B
- c. Floor 1, Flat, B
- d. Floor 2, Flat B
- e. Floor 3, Flat A

9. Questions

Who among the following persons does not live in the same type of flat?

- a. P and the one who is from USA
- b. The one who is from Japan and R
- c. Q and the one who is from Iraq
- d. S and T
- e. The one who is from Russia and P

10. Questions

Which among the following persons live on the even numbered floor?

- a. The one who is from Russia
- b. T
- c. R

d. The one who is from Japan

e. P

11. Questions

Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions.

Eight persons are sitting around a circular table in such a way that four of them are facing the centre while four are facing outside (**opposite to the centre**).

B sits second to the left of A, where both of them face different directions. Two persons sit between B and M, who does not sit third to the right of A. N sits third to the left of M. One person sits between N and P, where both of them face the opposite direction that of M. Q is not an immediate neighbour of P but sits second to the left of R. S sits opposite to Q. S neither faces the same direction as R nor faces outside.

What is the position of M with respect to the one who sits immediate right of N?

- a. Immediate right
- b. Third to the left
- c. Second to the right
- d. Third to the right
- e. Fourth to the left

12. Questions

Which among the following pairs of persons do not face the same direction?

- a. NP
- b. BS
- c. QR
- d. MB
- e. PA

13. Questions

Who among the following person sits second to the right of B?

- a. A
- b. The one who sits immediate right of P
- c. R
- d. The one who sits opposite to A
- e. M

14. Questions

If A is related to S and N is related to M in a certain way, then who among the following person is related to Q?

- a. P
- b. S
- c. R
- d. M
- e. B

15. Questions

How many persons sit between N and B, when counted from the left of N?

- a. No one
- b. Three
- c. Five
- d. Two
- e. Four

16. Questions

Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions.

Eight persons - P, Q, R, S, D, C, B, and A are sitting around a square table in such a way that four of them are sitting in the middle of the sides and facing the centre while four of them are sitting at the corners and facing outside(**opposite to the centre**).

D sits second to the right of P. Only three persons sit between D and Q. C is an immediate neighbour of Q. B sits third to the right of C. The number of persons sitting between B and D (when counted from the right of B) is **two more** than the number of persons sitting between R and S (when counted from the right of R). A sits second to the left of S but does not face the centre.

Which among the following pairs of persons facing opposite direction to each other?

- a. RS
- b. QB
- c. AS
- d. PA
- e. DQ

17. Questions

How many persons sit between Q and A, when counted from the left of Q?

- a. Three

- b. Two
- c. None
- d. One
- e. More than three

18. Questions

Which among the following statements is/are not true as per the given arrangement?

- a. D sits third to the right of R
- b. A sits opposite to C
- c. S sits immediate left of D
- d. P and C are immediate neighbours
- e. All the statements are true

19. Questions

Who among the following person sits second to the right of B?

- a. The one who sits second to the left of P
- b. R
- c. S
- d. D
- e. The one who sits opposite to C

20. Questions

If all the persons are made to sit in the alphabetical order starting from A in a clockwise direction, then who among the following pairs of persons remain unchanged in their positions?

- a. PB
- b. RD
- c. QR
- d. AB
- e. CR

21. Questions

Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions.

How many such pairs of digits are there in the number “9853672485” each of which has as many digits between them as there are in the numerical series (both forward and backward directions)?

- a. Two
- b. Zero
- c. Four
- d. One
- e. More than four

22. Questions

If the first, third, sixth and eighth letters of the word “EQUILIBRIUM” are taken to form a four letter meaningful English word, then which of the following is the second letter from the left in the word thus formed (using each letter only once). Mark ‘X’ as the answer, if no such words are formed. Mark ‘Y’ as the answer, if more than one word is formed.

- a. U
- b. X
- c. R
- d. Y
- e. E

23. Questions

How many such pairs of letters are there in the word “BICKERING” each of which has as many letters between them in the word as in the English alphabetical series (both forward and backward directions)?

- a. Two
- b. One
- c. None
- d. Three
- e. Four

24. Questions

If 1 is added to all the even digits and 2 is subtracted from all the odd digits of the number “5872439735”, then what is the sum of all digits which are not repeated?

- a. 16
- b. 15
- c. 17
- d. 09
- e. 13

25. Questions

If in the word “EGREGIOUS” all the vowels are changed to the next letter and all the consonants are changed to the previous letter as per the alphabetical series, then which among the following letters are repeated more than twice?

- a. Q
- b. J
- c. R
- d. V and F
- e. F

26. Questions

In the given questions, the relationship between different elements is shown in the statements followed by some conclusions. Find the conclusion which is definitely true.

Statements:

$G > P \geq M < J \geq R; V < Q \geq E > M; I > K < Q \leq N$

Conclusions:

I). $J > Q$

II). $M < N$

- a. Only conclusion I is true
- b. Either conclusion I or II is true
- c. Both conclusions I and II are true
- d. Only conclusion II is true
- e. Neither conclusion I nor II is true

27. Questions

Statements:

$A < V > E \geq T = R; B \geq R < I \leq C > K; L > O \leq C \leq P$

Conclusions:

I). $C > T$

II). $I \leq P$

- a. Only conclusion II is true
- b. Either conclusion I or II is true
- c. Both conclusions I and II are true

- d. Only conclusion I is true
- e. Neither conclusion I nor II is true

28. Questions**Statements:**

$L > A \geq P = T > O; S \leq P > E \geq K < R; M > C \leq B > I \geq L$

Conclusions:

I). $K \leq T$

II). $C > P$

- a. Only conclusion II is true
- b. Either conclusion I or II is true
- c. Both conclusions I and II are true
- d. Only conclusion I is true
- e. Neither conclusion I nor II is true

29. Questions**Statements:**

$S > H < O \geq C > K; E \leq A < K; L > O \geq P > R$

Conclusions:

I). $P \leq C$

II). $P > C$

- a. Only conclusion II is true
- b. Either conclusion I or II is true
- c. Both conclusions I and II are true
- d. Only conclusion I is true
- e. Neither conclusion I nor II is true

30. Questions**Statements:**

$E > I \geq T < H > R; C \geq O > N \leq L < I; P > R \leq U < K$

Conclusions:

I). $L < E$

II). $U > T$

- a. Only conclusion I is true
- b. Either conclusion I or II is true
- c. Both conclusions I and II are true
- d. Only conclusion II is true
- e. Neither conclusion I nor II is true

31. Questions

Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions.

Six persons viz. - A, B, C, D, E and F bought different quantities of drinking water. E bought more quantity of water than D. C bought less quantity of water than B and F. A bought more quantity of water than C but less quantity of water than B. D bought more quantity of water than F but not bought less quantity of water than B. The one who bought the third lowest quantity of water bought 26 liters, which is bought by neither A nor B. The one who bought the second highest quantity of water bought 42 liters.

If C bought 9 liters less than that of F, then what may be the quantity of water bought by A?

- a. 18 liters
- b. 16 liters
- c. 23 liters
- d. Either a or b
- e. Either a or c

32. Questions

If the sum of the quantity of water bought by both B and F is 57 liters and the difference between the quantity of water bought by both D and A is 20 liters, then what is the total quantity of water bought by B and A?

- a. 52 liters
- b. 28 liters
- c. 53 liters
- d. 23 liters
- e. 54 liters

33. Questions

How many persons bought more quantity of water than B?

- a. One
- b. Three
- c. Four

- d. Two
- e. No one

34. Questions

Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions.

Six persons - P, Q, R, S, T, and U are spending different amount for their entertainment. P spends more than Q but less than S. Only two persons are spending more than T. R spends less than S but not spends more than T. U spends more than T but less than S. P does not spend more than R. The persons who spend the highest and lowest amount of money spend Rs.19000 and Rs.7000 respectively.

Who among the following person spends the third lowest amount?

- a. P
- b. R
- c. T
- d. U
- e. Q

35. Questions

If the sum of the amount spent by Q and R is Rs. 22,500, then what may be the amount spent by P?

- a. Rs. 11,300
- b. Rs. 6950
- c. Rs. 18,150
- d. Rs. 16,100
- e. Rs. 20000

36. Questions

Study the following statements and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the given statements disregarding the commonly known facts.

Statements:

Only a few routers are hubs. Very few hubs are Wi-fi. All Wi-fis are secure. Only a few buses are secure.

Conclusions:

- I). All buses can be Wi-fi.
- II). Some routers can be secure.
- a. Only conclusion I follows
- b. Either conclusion I or II follows

- c. Both conclusions I and II follow
- d. Neither conclusion I nor II follows
- e. Only conclusion II follows

37. Questions

Statements:

Some old is new. Only a few next is new. Only a few next is brand. No brand is sale.

Conclusions

I). All next being sale is a possibility

II). Some new is definitely not brand

- a. Neither conclusion I nor II follows
- b. Only conclusion II follows
- c. Either conclusion I or II follows
- d. Only conclusion I follows
- e. Both conclusions I and II follow

38. Questions

Statements:

All bison are Lion. Only a few Lions are Bear. Some Bears are Tiger. Only a few Tigers are cheetah.

Conclusions

I). All tigers are bison

II). Some tigers are not bison

- a. Only conclusion II follows
- b. Neither conclusion I nor II follows
- c. Either conclusion I or II follows
- d. Only conclusion I follows
- e. Both conclusions I and II follow

39. Questions

Statements:

Only a few Jasmines are Lilly. Only a few Lilly are Rose. No Rose is Pose. Some Lean is Pose.

Conclusions:

I). All Lean can never be Rose

II). All Jasmine is Lean

- a. Either conclusion I or II follows
- b. Only conclusion I follows
- c. Both conclusions I and II follow
- d. Neither conclusion I nor II follows
- e. Only conclusion II follows

40. Questions

Statements:

Only a few Rupees are Note. Only Note is Bank. Only a few Currencies are Note. Only a few ATMs are Currency.

Conclusions

I). No Bank is an ATM

II). All Notes can never be Rupee

- a. Either conclusion I or II follows
- b. Only conclusion II follows
- c. Only conclusion I follows
- d. Both conclusions I and II follow
- e. Neither conclusion I nor II follows

Explanations:

1. Questions

Final arrangement:

Days	Persons
Monday	M
Tuesday	I
Wednesday	U
Thursday	X
Friday	H
Saturday	G
Sunday	W

We have,

- H got the refund after Thursday.
- Only three persons got the refund between M and H.
- U got the refund two days after M.

From the above conditions, there are three possibilities

	Case-1	Case-2	Case-3
Days	Persons	Persons	Persons
Monday	M		
Tuesday		M	
Wednesday	U		M
Thursday		U	
Friday	H		U
Saturday		H	
Sunday			H

Again we have,

- I got the refund immediately before U.
- As many persons got the refund before G as after I.

From the above statement, Case-3 gets eliminated because As many persons got the refund before G as after I is not satisfied.

	Case-1	Case-2	Case-3
Days	Persons	Persons	Persons
Monday	M		
Tuesday	I	M	
Wednesday	U	I	M
Thursday		U	I
Friday	H	G	U
Saturday	G	H	
Sunday			H

Again we have,

- Not more than three persons got the refund between W and X, who did not get the refund after W.

From the above condition Case-2 gets eliminated because not more than three persons got the refund between W and X is not satisfied.

Hence Case-1 shows the final arrangement.

	Case-1	Case-2
Days	Persons	Persons
Monday	M	X
Tuesday	I	M
Wednesday	U	I
Thursday	X	U
Friday	H	G
Saturday	G	H
Sunday	W	W

Answer: C

2. Questions

Final arrangement:

Days	Persons
Monday	M
Tuesday	I
Wednesday	U
Thursday	X
Friday	H
Saturday	G
Sunday	W

We have,

- H got the refund after Thursday.
- Only three persons got the refund between M and H.
- U got the refund two days after M.

From the above conditions, there are three possibilities

	Case-1	Case-2	Case-3
Days	Persons	Persons	Persons
Monday	M		
Tuesday		M	
Wednesday	U		M
Thursday		U	
Friday	H		U
Saturday		H	
Sunday			H

Again we have,

- I got the refund immediately before U.
- As many persons got the refund before G as after I.

From the above statement, Case-3 gets eliminated because As many persons got the refund before G as after I is not satisfied.

	Case-1	Case-2	Case-3
Days	Persons	Persons	Persons
Monday	M		
Tuesday	I	M	
Wednesday	U	I	M
Thursday		U	I
Friday	H	G	U
Saturday	G	H	
Sunday			H

Again we have,

- Not more than three persons got the refund between W and X, who did not get the refund after W.

From the above condition Case-2 gets eliminated because not more than three persons got the refund between W and X is not satisfied.

Hence Case-1 shows the final arrangement.

	Case-1	Case-2
Days	Persons	Persons
Monday	M	X
Tuesday	I	M
Wednesday	U	I
Thursday	X	U
Friday	H	G
Saturday	G	H
Sunday	W	W

Answer: D (all the above given pairs of persons having one person between them except option D)

3. Questions

Final arrangement:

Days	Persons
Monday	M
Tuesday	I
Wednesday	U
Thursday	X
Friday	H
Saturday	G
Sunday	W

We have,

- H got the refund after Thursday.
- Only three persons got the refund between M and H.
- U got the refund two days after M.

From the above conditions, there are three possibilities

	Case-1	Case-2	Case-3
Days	Persons	Persons	Persons
Monday	M		
Tuesday		M	
Wednesday	U		M
Thursday		U	
Friday	H		U
Saturday		H	
Sunday			H

Again we have,

- I got the refund immediately before U.
- As many persons got the refund before G as after I.

From the above statement, Case-3 gets eliminated because As many persons got the refund before G as after I is not satisfied.

	Case-1	Case-2	Case-3
Days	Persons	Persons	Persons
Monday	M		
Tuesday	I	M	
Wednesday	U	I	M
Thursday		U	I
Friday	H	G	U
Saturday	G	H	
Sunday			H

Again we have,

- Not more than three persons got the refund between W and X, who did not get the refund after W.

From the above condition Case-2 gets eliminated because not more than three persons got the refund between W and X is not satisfied.

Hence Case-1 shows the final arrangement.

	Case-1	Case-2
Days	Persons	Persons
Monday	M	X
Tuesday	I	M
Wednesday	U	I
Thursday	X	U
Friday	H	G
Saturday	G	H
Sunday	W	W

Answer: A

4. Questions

Final arrangement:

Days	Persons
Monday	M
Tuesday	I
Wednesday	U
Thursday	X
Friday	H
Saturday	G
Sunday	W

We have,

- H got the refund after Thursday.
- Only three persons got the refund between M and H.
- U got the refund two days after M.

From the above conditions, there are three possibilities

	Case-1	Case-2	Case-3
Days	Persons	Persons	Persons
Monday	M		
Tuesday		M	
Wednesday	U		M
Thursday		U	
Friday	H		U
Saturday		H	
Sunday			H

Again we have,

- I got the refund immediately before U.
- As many persons got the refund before G as after I.

From the above statement, Case-3 gets eliminated because As many persons got the refund before G as after I is not satisfied.

	Case-1	Case-2	Case-3
Days	Persons	Persons	Persons
Monday	M		
Tuesday	I	M	
Wednesday	U	I	M
Thursday		U	I
Friday	H	G	U
Saturday	G	H	
Sunday			H

Again we have,

- Not more than three persons got the refund between W and X, who did not get the refund after W.

From the above condition Case-2 gets eliminated because not more than three persons got the refund between W and X is not satisfied.

Hence Case-1 shows the final arrangement.

	Case-1	Case-2
Days	Persons	Persons
Monday	M	X
Tuesday	I	M
Wednesday	U	I
Thursday	X	U
Friday	H	G
Saturday	G	H
Sunday	W	W

Answer: E

5. Questions

Final arrangement:

Days	Persons
Monday	M
Tuesday	I
Wednesday	U
Thursday	X
Friday	H
Saturday	G
Sunday	W

We have,

- H got the refund after Thursday.
- Only three persons got the refund between M and H.
- U got the refund two days after M.

From the above conditions, there are three possibilities

	Case-1	Case-2	Case-3
Days	Persons	Persons	Persons
Monday	M		
Tuesday		M	
Wednesday	U		M
Thursday		U	
Friday	H		U
Saturday		H	
Sunday			H

Again we have,

- I got the refund immediately before U.
- As many persons got the refund before G as after I.

From the above statement, Case-3 gets eliminated because As many persons got the refund before G as after I is not satisfied.

	Case-1	Case-2	Case-3
Days	Persons	Persons	Persons
Monday	M		
Tuesday	I	M	
Wednesday	U	I	M
Thursday		U	I
Friday	H	G	U
Saturday	G	H	
Sunday			H

Again we have,

- Not more than three persons got the refund between W and X, who did not get the refund after W.

From the above condition Case-2 gets eliminated because not more than three persons got the refund between W and X is not satisfied.

Hence Case-1 shows the final arrangement.

	Case-1	Case-2
Days	Persons	Persons
Monday	M	X
Tuesday	I	M
Wednesday	U	I
Thursday	X	U
Friday	H	G
Saturday	G	H
Sunday	W	W

Answer: B

6. Questions

Final arrangement:

Floor	Flat A	Flat B
3	R (UAE)	S (Russia)
2	Q (China)	T (USA)
1	U (Japan)	P (Iraq)

We have,

- P lives two floors below and the one who is from UAE, where both of them live in different types of flats.
- Q lives immediately above P.
- The one who is from USA lives east of Q.

From the above conditions, there are two possibilities

	Case-1		Case-2	
Floor	Flat A	Flat B	Flat A	Flat B
3	(UAE)			(UAE)
2	Q	(USA)	Q	(USA)
1		P	P	

Again we have,

- R lives above the one who is from USA, where both of them live in different types of flats.
- S lives on the same floor as R but is from neither Japan nor China.

	Case-1		Case-2	
Floor	Flat A	Flat B	Flat A	Flat B
3	R (UAE)	S	R	S(UAE)
2	Q	(USA)	Q	(USA)
1		P	P	

Again we have,

- The one who is from Japan lives south of the one who is from China.
- T lives neither on the same floor nor in the same flat of the one who is from Japan.
- The one who is from Iraq lives south of T.
- U does not live in the same type of flat as T.

From the above conditions, case 2 gets eliminated because U does not live in the same type of flat as T is not satisfied.

Hence case 1 shows the final arrangement.

	Case-1		Case-2	
Floor	Flat A	Flat B	Flat A	Flat B
3	R (UAE)	S(Russia)	R(Russia)	S(UAE)
2	Q(China)	T(USA)	Q(China)	T(USA)
1	U(Japan)	P(Iraq)	P(Japan)	U(Iraq)

Answer: D (All the persons are living in different type of flats except option D)

7. Questions

Final arrangement:

Floor	Flat A	Flat B
3	R (UAE)	S (Russia)
2	Q (China)	T (USA)
1	U (Japan)	P(Iraq)

We have,

- P lives two floors below and the one who is from UAE, where both of them live in different types of flats.
- Q lives immediately above P.
- The one who is from USA lives east of Q.

From the above conditions, there are two possibilities

	Case-1		Case-2	
Floor	Flat A	Flat B	Flat A	Flat B
3	(UAE)			(UAE)
2	Q	(USA)	Q	(USA)
1		P	P	

Again we have,

- R lives above the one who is from USA, where both of them live in different types of flats.
- S lives on the same floor as R but is from neither Japan nor China.

	Case-1		Case-2	
Floor	Flat A	Flat B	Flat A	Flat B
3	R (UAE)	S	R	S(UAE)
2	Q	(USA)	Q	(USA)
1		P	P	

Again we have,

- The one who is from Japan lives south of the one who is from China.
- T lives neither on the same floor nor in the same flat of the one who is from Japan.
- The one who is from Iraq lives south of T.
- U does not live in the same type of flat as T.

From the above conditions, case 2 gets eliminated because U does not live in the same type of flat as T is not satisfied.

Hence case 1 shows the final arrangement.

	Case-1		Case-2	
Floor	Flat A	Flat B	Flat A	Flat B
3	R (UAE)	S(Russia)	R(Russia)	S(UAE)
2	Q(China)	T(USA)	Q(China)	T(USA)
1	U(Japan)	P(Iraq)	P(Japan)	U(Iraq)

Answer: E

8. Questions

Final arrangement:

Floor	Flat A	Flat B
3	R (UAE)	S (Russia)
2	Q (China)	T (USA)
1	U (Japan)	P(Iraq)

We have,

- P lives two floors below and the one who is from UAE, where both of them live in different types of flats.
- Q lives immediately above P.
- The one who is from USA lives east of Q.

From the above conditions, there are two possibilities

	Case-1		Case-2	
Floor	Flat A	Flat B	Flat A	Flat B
3	(UAE)			(UAE)
2	Q	(USA)	Q	(USA)
1		P	P	

Again we have,

- R lives above the one who is from USA, where both of them live in different types of flats.
- S lives on the same floor as R but is from neither Japan nor China.

	Case-1		Case-2	
Floor	Flat A	Flat B	Flat A	Flat B
3	R (UAE)	S	R	S(UAE)
2	Q	(USA)	Q	(USA)
1		P	P	

Again we have,

- The one who is from Japan lives south of the one who is from China.
- T lives neither on the same floor nor in the same flat of the one who is from Japan.
- The one who is from Iraq lives south of T.
- U does not live in the same type of flat as T.

From the above conditions, case 2 gets eliminated because U does not live in the same type of flat as T is not satisfied.

Hence case 1 shows the final arrangement.

	Case-1		Case-2	
Floor	Flat A	Flat B	Flat A	Flat B
3	R (UAE)	S(Russia)	R(Russia)	S(UAE)
2	Q(China)	T(USA)	Q(China)	T(USA)
1	U(Japan)	P(Iraq)	P(Japan)	U(Iraq)

Answer: A

9. Questions

Final arrangement:

Floor	Flat A	Flat B
3	R (UAE)	S (Russia)
2	Q (China)	T (USA)
1	U (Japan)	P (Iraq)

We have,

- P lives two floors below and the one who is from UAE, where both of them live in different types of flats.
- Q lives immediately above P.
- The one who is from USA lives east of Q.

From the above conditions, there are two possibilities

	Case-1		Case-2	
Floor	Flat A	Flat B	Flat A	Flat B
3	(UAE)			(UAE)
2	Q	(USA)	Q	(USA)
1		P	P	

Again we have,

- R lives above the one who is from USA, where both of them live in different types of flats.
- S lives on the same floor as R but is from neither Japan nor China.

	Case-1		Case-2	
Floor	Flat A	Flat B	Flat A	Flat B
3	R (UAE)	S	R	S(UAE)
2	Q	(USA)	Q	(USA)
1		P	P	

Again we have,

- The one who is from Japan lives south of the one who is from China.
- T lives neither on the same floor nor in the same flat of the one who is from Japan.
- The one who is from Iraq lives south of T.
- U does not live in the same type of flat as T.

From the above conditions, case 2 gets eliminated because U does not live in the same type of flat as T is not satisfied.

Hence case 1 shows the final arrangement.

	Case-1		Case-2	
Floor	Flat A	Flat B	Flat A	Flat B
3	R (UAE)	S(Russia)	R(Russia)	S(UAE)
2	Q(China)	T(USA)	Q(China)	T(USA)
1	U(Japan)	P(Iraq)	P(Japan)	U(Iraq)

Answer: C

10. Questions

Final arrangement:

Floor	Flat A	Flat B
3	R (UAE)	S (Russia)
2	Q (China)	T (USA)
1	U (Japan)	P(Iraq)

We have,

- P lives two floors below and the one who is from UAE, where both of them live in different types of flats.
- Q lives immediately above P.
- The one who is from USA lives east of Q.

From the above conditions, there are two possibilities

	Case-1		Case-2	
Floor	Flat A	Flat B	Flat A	Flat B
3	(UAE)			(UAE)
2	Q	(USA)	Q	(USA)
1		P	P	

Again we have,

- R lives above the one who is from USA, where both of them live in different types of flats.
- S lives on the same floor as R but is from neither Japan nor China.

	Case-1		Case-2	
Floor	Flat A	Flat B	Flat A	Flat B
3	R (UAE)	S	R	S(UAE)
2	Q	(USA)	Q	(USA)
1		P	P	

Again we have,

- The one who is from Japan lives south of the one who is from China.

- T lives neither on the same floor nor in the same flat of the one who is from Japan.
- The one who is from Iraq lives south of T.
- U does not live in the same type of flat as T.

From the above conditions, case 2 gets eliminated because U does not live in the same type of flat as T is not satisfied.

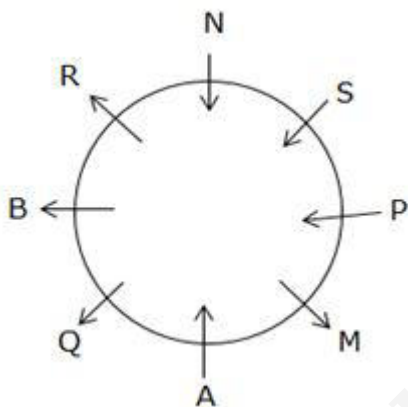
Hence case 1 shows the final arrangement.

	Case-1		Case-2	
Floor	Flat A	Flat B	Flat A	Flat B
3	R (UAE)	S(Russia)	R(Russia)	S(UAE)
2	Q(China)	T(USA)	Q(China)	T(USA)
1	U(Japan)	P(Iraq)	P(Japan)	U(Iraq)

Answer: B

11. Questions

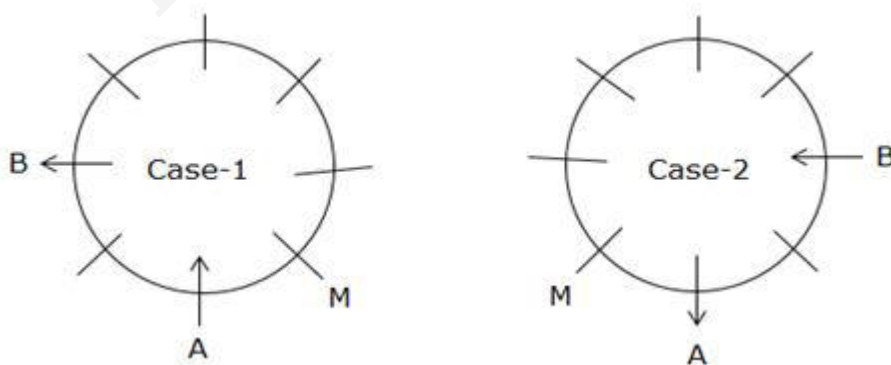
Final arrangement:



We have,

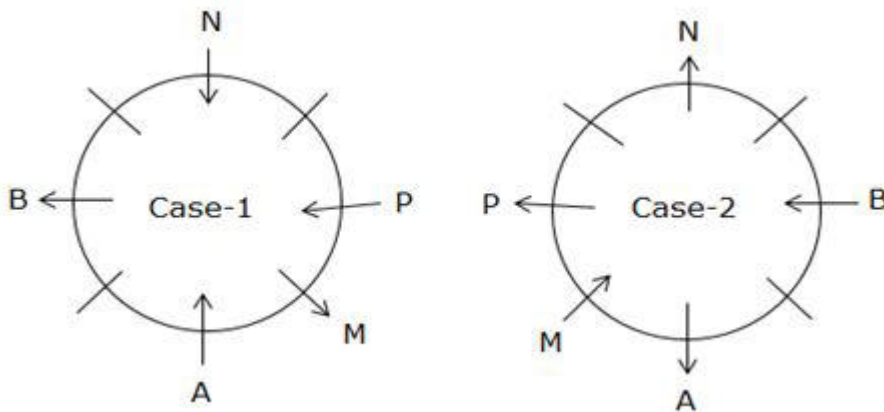
- B sits second to the left of A, where both of them face different directions.
- Two persons sit between B and M, who does not sit third to the right of A.

From the above conditions, there are two possibilities



Again we have,

- N sits third to the left of M.
- One person sits between N and P, where both of them face the opposite direction that of M.

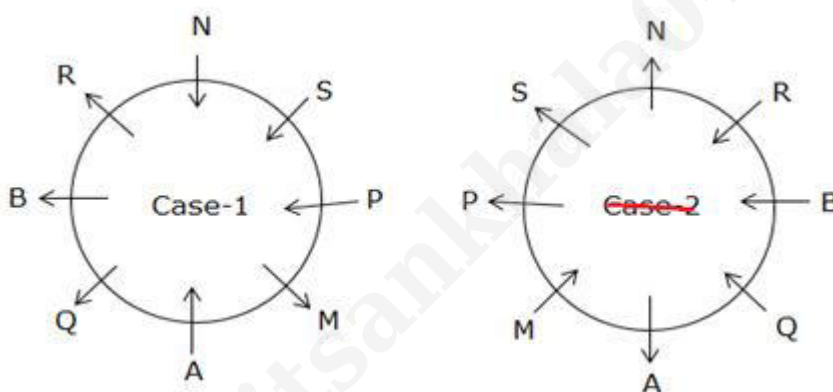


Again we have,

- Q is not an immediate neighbour of P but sits second to the left of R.
- S sits opposite to Q.
- S neither faces the same direction as R nor faces outside.

From the above conditions, case 2 gets eliminated because S neither faces the same direction as R nor faces outside is not satisfied.

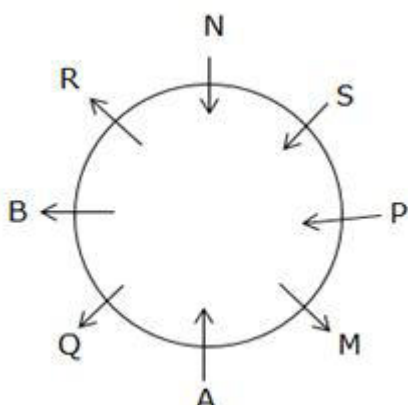
Hence case 1 shows the final arrangement.



Answer: E

12. Questions

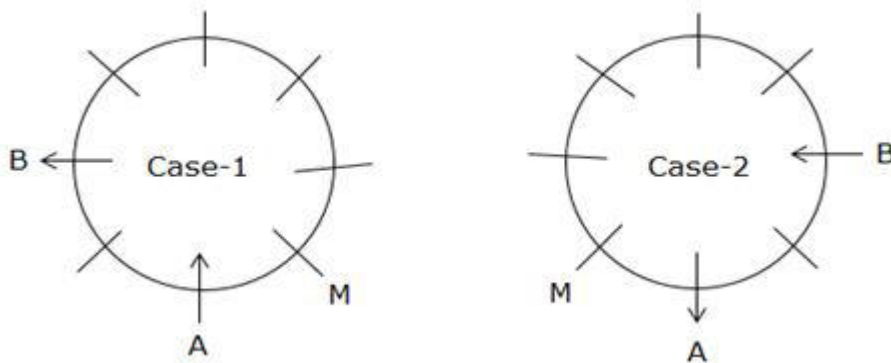
Final arrangement:



We have,

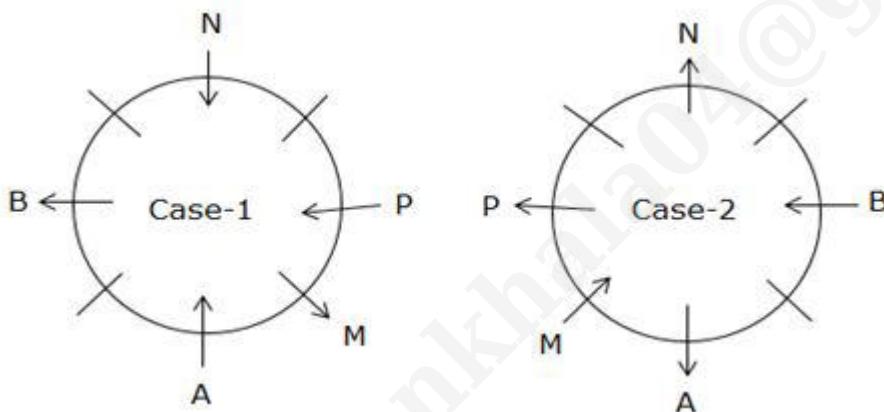
- B sits second to the left of A, where both of them face different directions.
- Two persons sit between B and M, who does not sit third to the right of A.

From the above conditions, there are two possibilities



Again we have,

- N sits third to the left of M.
- One person sits between N and P, where both of them face the opposite direction that of M.

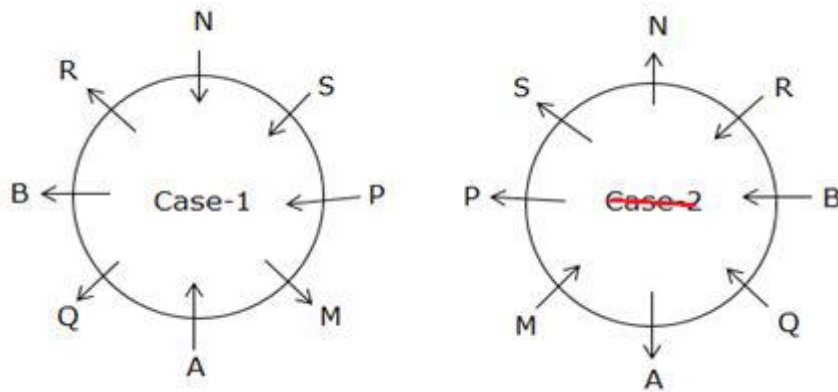


Again we have,

- Q is not an immediate neighbour of P but sits second to the left of R.
- S sits opposite to Q.
- S neither faces the same direction as R nor faces outside.

From the above conditions, case 2 gets eliminated because S neither faces the same direction as R nor faces outside is not satisfied.

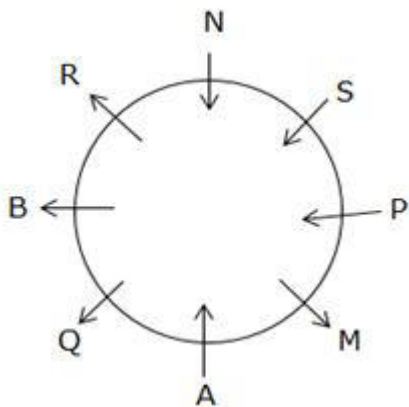
Hence case 1 shows the final arrangement.



Answer: B

13. Questions

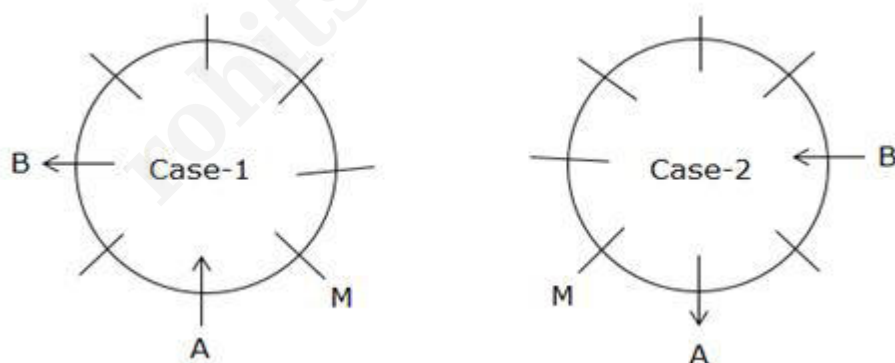
Final arrangement:



We have,

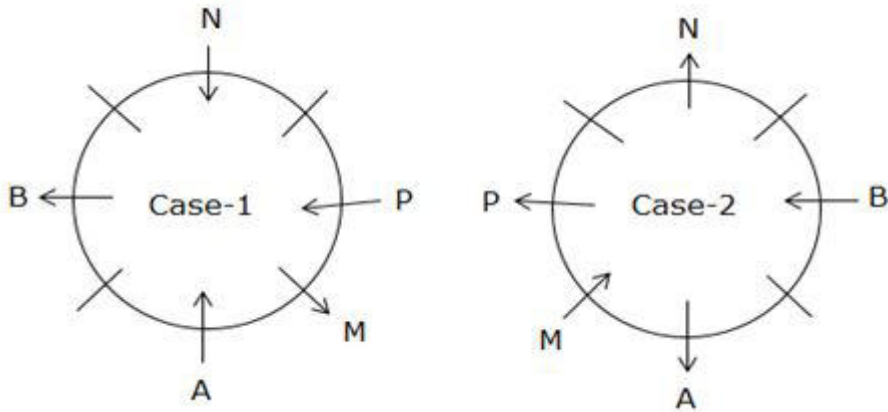
- B sits second to the left of A, where both of them face different directions.
- Two persons sit between B and M, who does not sit third to the right of A.

From the above conditions, there are two possibilities



Again we have,

- N sits third to the left of M.
- One person sits between N and P, where both of them face the opposite direction that of M.

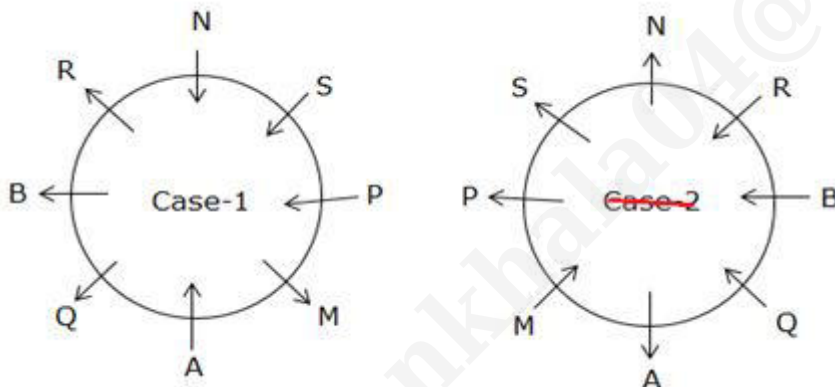


Again we have,

- Q is not an immediate neighbour of P but sits second to the left of R.
- S sits opposite to Q.
- S neither faces the same direction as R nor faces outside.

From the above conditions, case 2 gets eliminated because S neither faces the same direction as R nor faces outside is not satisfied.

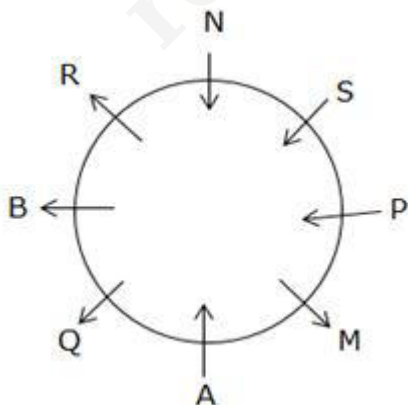
Hence case 1 shows the final arrangement.



Answer: D

14. Questions

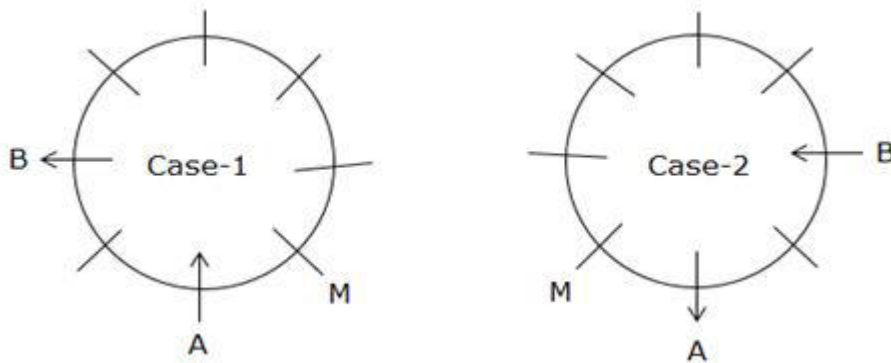
Final arrangement:



We have,

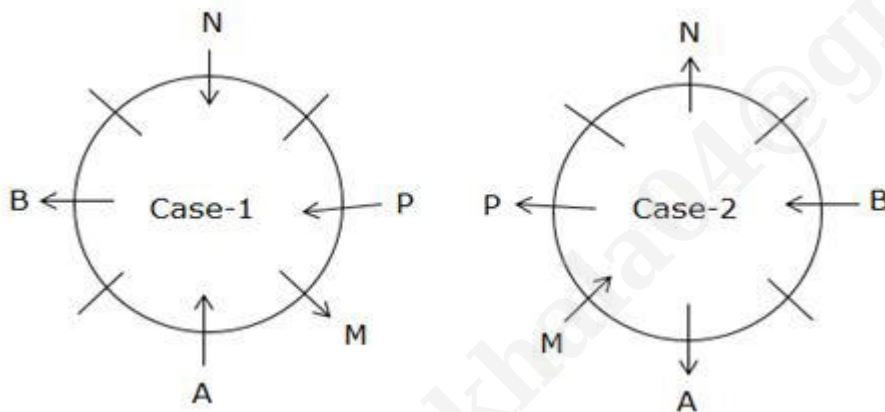
- B sits second to the left of A, where both of them face different directions.
- Two persons sit between B and M, who does not sit third to the right of A.

From the above conditions, there are two possibilities



Again we have,

- N sits third to the left of M.
- One person sits between N and P, where both of them face the opposite direction that of M.

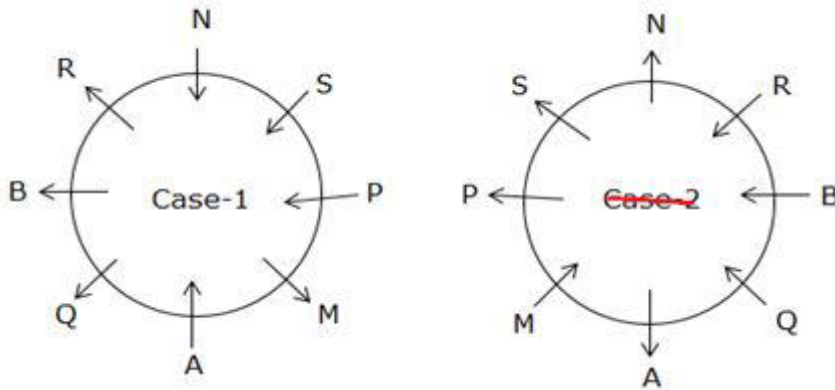


Again we have,

- Q is not an immediate neighbour of P but sits second to the left of R.
- S sits opposite to Q.
- S neither faces the same direction as R nor faces outside.

From the above conditions, case 2 gets eliminated because S neither faces the same direction as R nor faces outside is not satisfied.

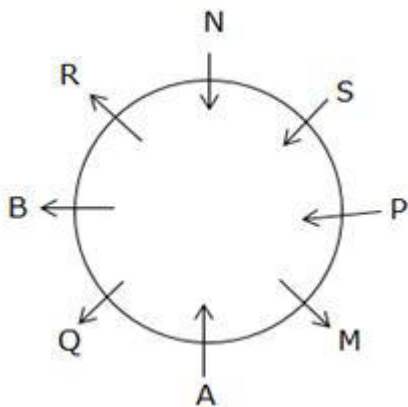
Hence case 1 shows the final arrangement.



Answer: A

15. Questions

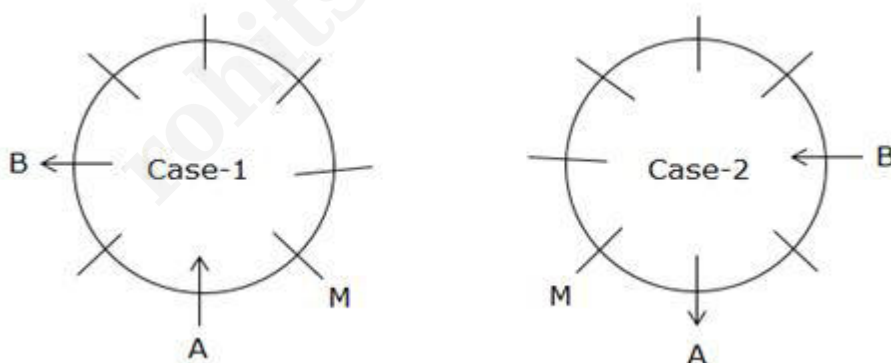
Final arrangement:



We have,

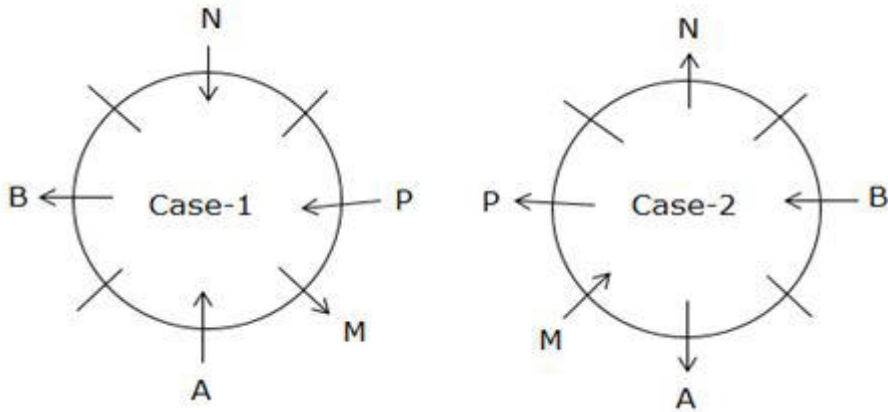
- B sits second to the left of A, where both of them face different directions.
- Two persons sit between B and M, who does not sit third to the right of A.

From the above conditions, there are two possibilities



Again we have,

- N sits third to the left of M.
- One person sits between N and P, where both of them face the opposite direction that of M.

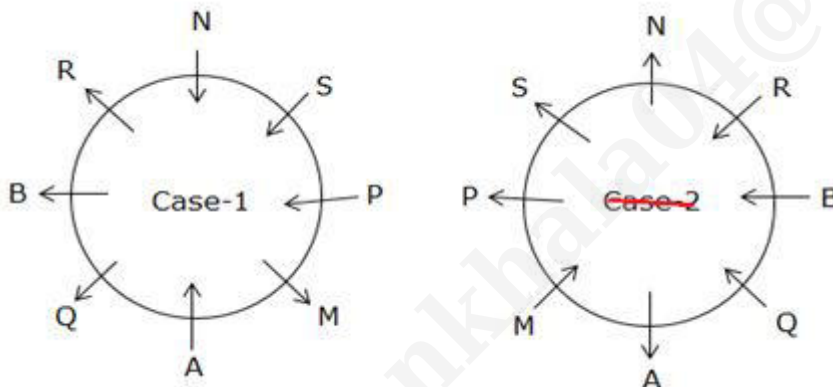


Again we have,

- Q is not an immediate neighbour of P but sits second to the left of R.
- S sits opposite to Q.
- S neither faces the same direction as R nor faces outside.

From the above conditions, case 2 gets eliminated because S neither faces the same direction as R nor faces outside is not satisfied.

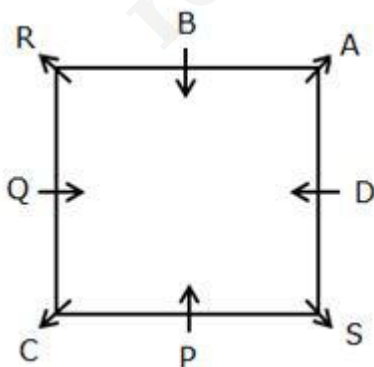
Hence case 1 shows the final arrangement.



Answer: C

16. Questions

Final arrangement:

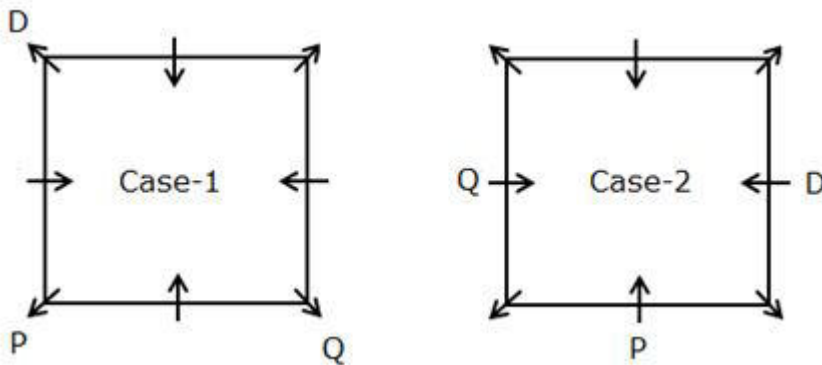


We have,

- D sits second to the right of P.

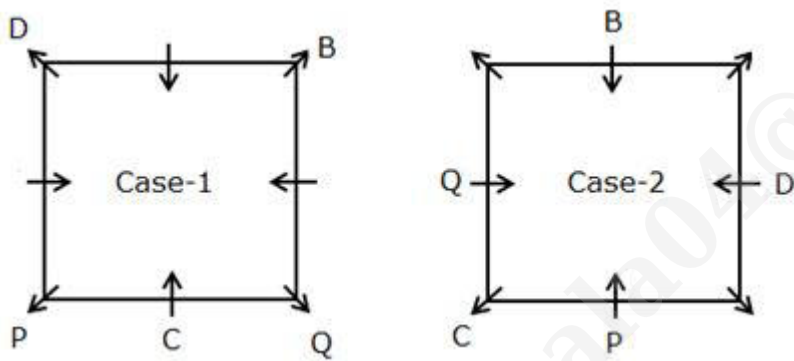
- Only three persons sit between D and Q.

From the above conditions, there are two possibilities



Again we have,

- C is an immediate neighbour of Q.
- B sits third to the right of C.

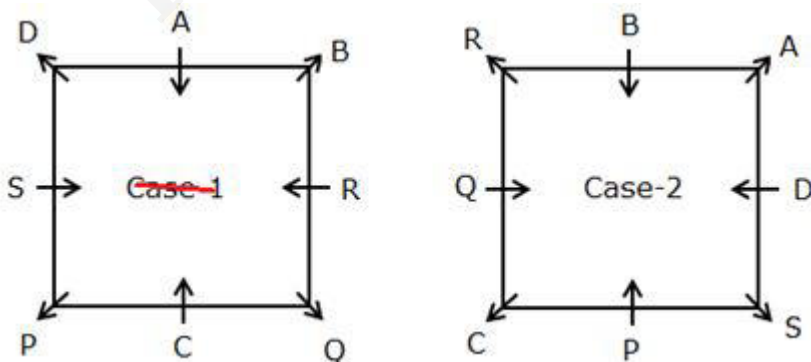


Again we have,

- The number of persons sitting between B and D (when counted from the right of B) is **two more** than the number of persons sitting between R and S (when counted from the right of R).
- A sits second to the left of S but does not face the centre.

From the above condition case 1 gets eliminated because A sits second to the left of S but does not facing the centre is not satisfied.

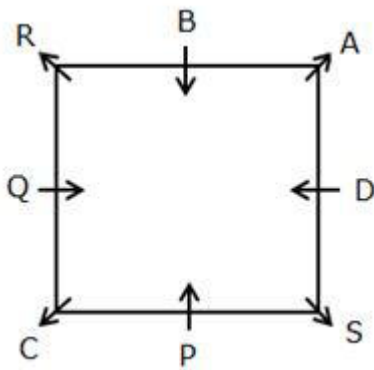
Hence case 2 shows the final arrangement.



Answer: D

17. Questions

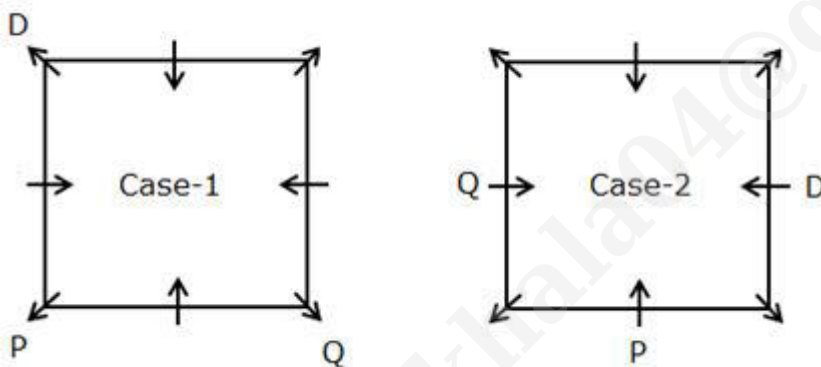
Final arrangement:



We have,

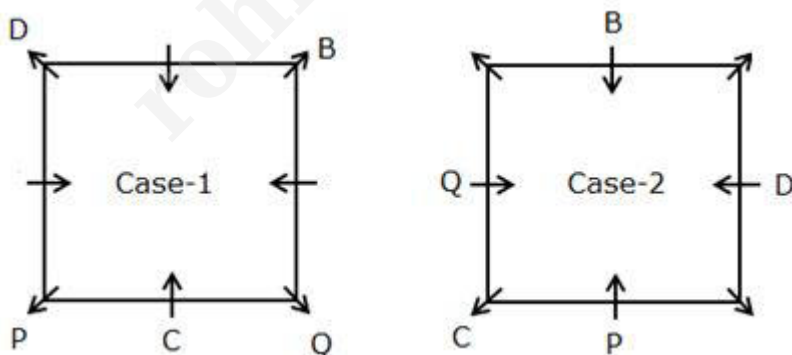
- D sits second to the right of P.
- Only three persons sit between D and Q.

From the above conditions, there are two possibilities



Again we have,

- C is an immediate neighbour of Q.
- B sits third to the right of C.

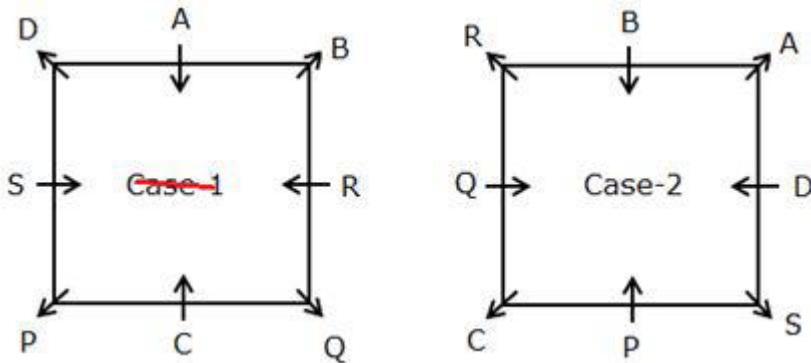


Again we have,

- The number of persons sitting between B and D (when counted from the right of B) is **two more** than the number of persons sitting between R and S (when counted from the right of R).
- A sits second to the left of S but does not face the centre.

From the above condition case 1 gets eliminated because A sits second to the left of S but does not facing the centre is not satisfied.

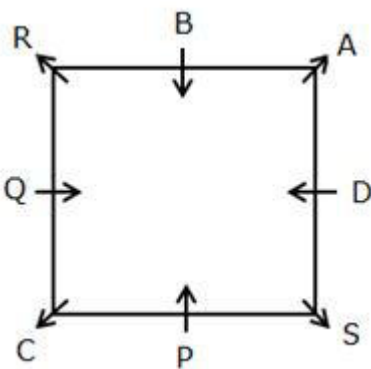
Hence case 2 shows the final arrangement.



Answer: B

18. Questions

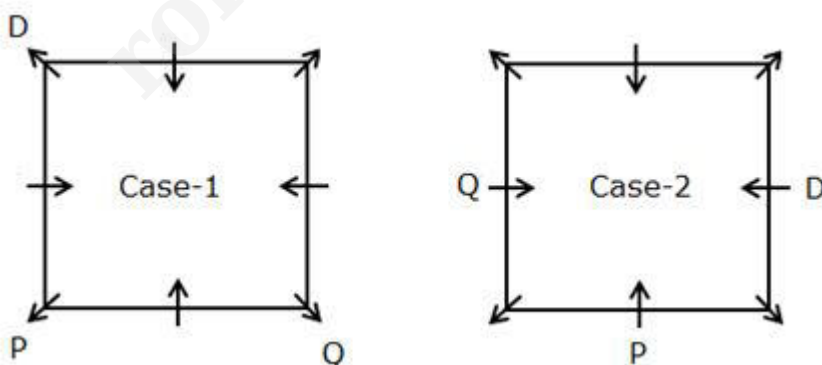
Final arrangement:



We have,

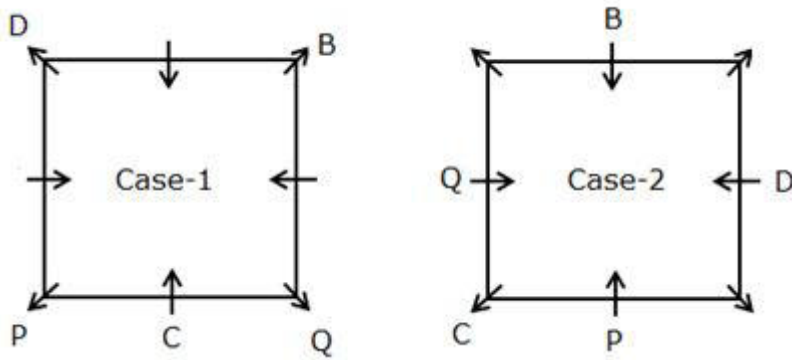
- D sits second to the right of P.
- Only three persons sit between D and Q.

From the above conditions, there are two possibilities



Again we have,

- C is an immediate neighbour of Q.
- B sits third to the right of C.

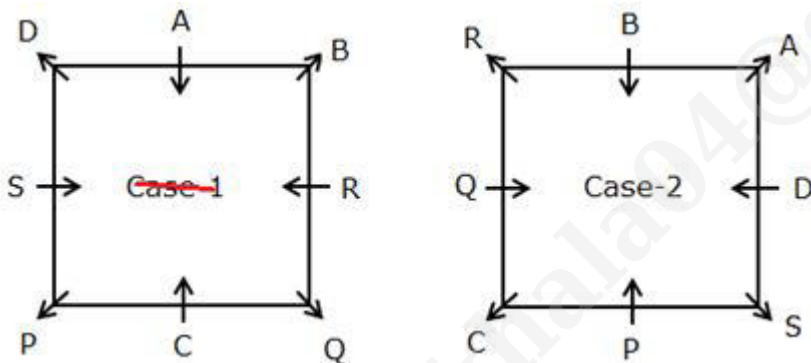


Again we have,

- The number of persons sitting between B and D (when counted from the right of B) is **two more** than the number of persons sitting between R and S (when counted from the right of R).
- A sits second to the left of S but does not face the centre.

From the above condition case 1 gets eliminated because A sits second to the left of S but does not facing the centre is not satisfied.

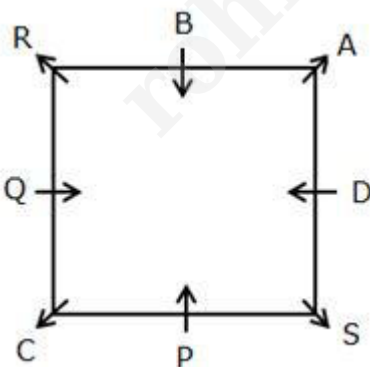
Hence case 2 shows the final arrangement.



Answer: E

19. Questions

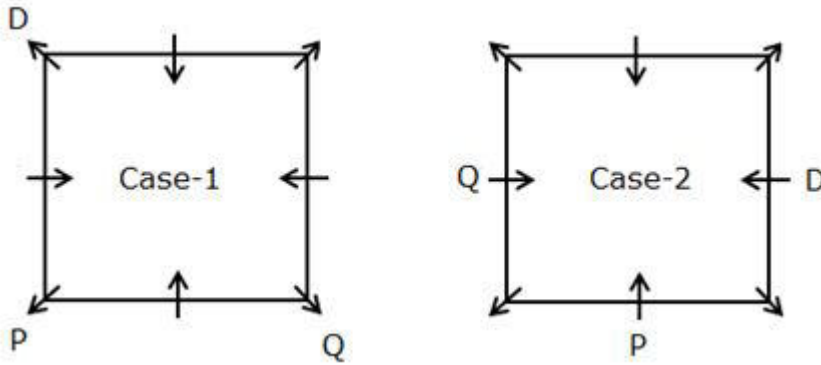
Final arrangement:



We have,

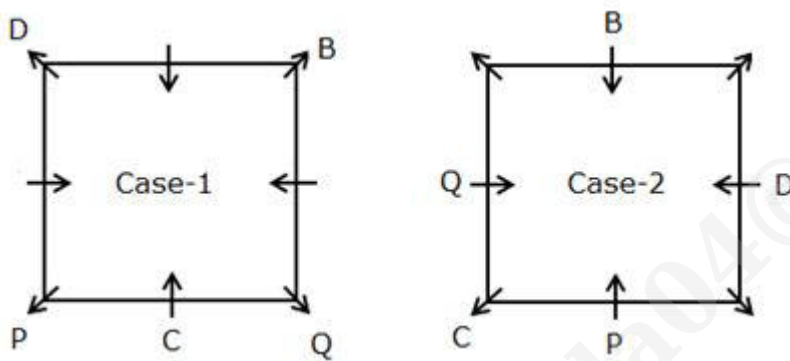
- D sits second to the right of P.
- Only three persons sit between D and Q.

From the above conditions, there are two possibilities



Again we have,

- C is an immediate neighbour of Q.
- B sits third to the right of C.

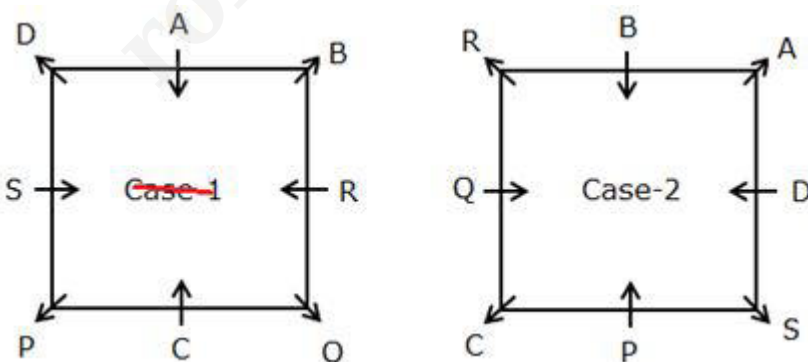


Again we have,

- The number of persons sitting between B and D (when counted from the right of B) is **two more** than the number of persons sitting between R and S (when counted from the right of R).
- A sits second to the left of S but does not face the centre.

From the above condition case 1 gets eliminated because A sits second to the left of S but does not facing the centre is not satisfied.

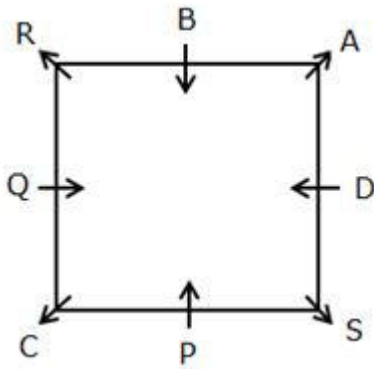
Hence case 2 shows the final arrangement.



Answer: A

20. Questions

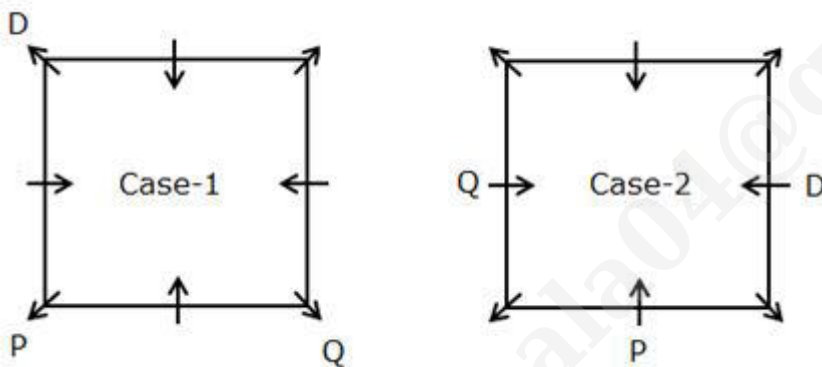
Final arrangement:



We have,

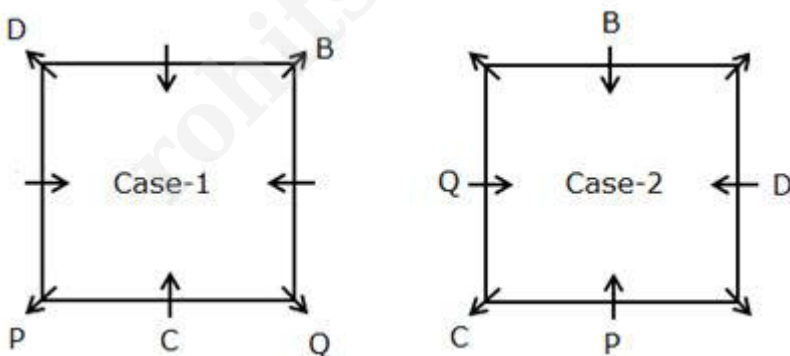
- D sits second to the right of P.
- Only three persons sit between D and Q.

From the above conditions, there are two possibilities



Again we have,

- C is an immediate neighbour of Q.
- B sits third to the right of C.



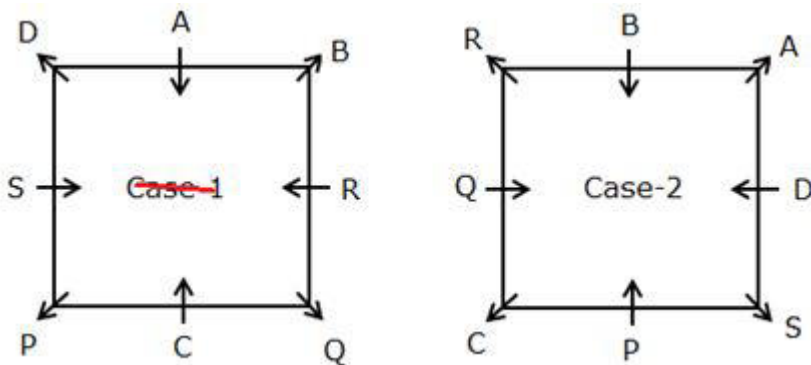
Again we have,

- The number of persons sitting between B and D (when counted from the right of B) is **two more** than the number of persons sitting between R and S (when counted from the right of R).
- A sits second to the left of S but does not face the centre.

From the above condition case 1 gets eliminated because A sits second to the left of S but does not facing

the centre is not satisfied.

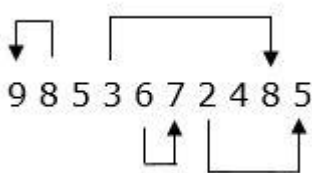
Hence case 2 shows the final arrangement.



Answer: C

21. Questions

Answer: C



22. Questions

Answer: B

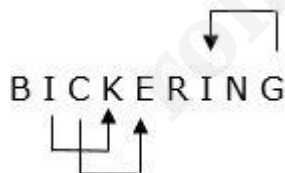
Word: EQUILIBRIUM

The first, third, sixth and eighth letters of the word is: EUIR

There is no meaningful word can be formed.

23. Questions

Answer: D



24. Questions

Answer: A

5872439735

3953517513

9+7=16.

25. Questions

Answer: E

E G R E G I O U S
F F Q F F J P V R

26. Questions

Answer: D

Conclusions

I). $J > Q$ ($J > M < E \leq Q$) \rightarrow False

II). $M < N$ ($M < E \leq Q \leq N$) \rightarrow True

27. Questions

Answer: C

Conclusions

I). $C > T$ ($C \geq I > R = T$) \rightarrow True

II). $I \leq P$ ($I \leq C \leq P$) \rightarrow True

28. Questions

Answer: E

Conclusions

I). $K \leq T$ ($K \leq E < P = T$) \rightarrow False

II). $C > P$ ($C \leq B > I \geq L > A \geq P$) \rightarrow False

29. Questions

Answer: B

Conclusions

I). $P \leq C$ ($P \leq O \geq C$) \rightarrow False

II). $P > C$ ($P \leq O \geq C$) \rightarrow False

But combining I and II, we can say either I or II is true.

30. Questions

Answer: A

Conclusions

I). $L < E$ ($L < I < E$) \rightarrow True

II). $U > T$ ($U \geq R < H > T$) \rightarrow False

31. Questions

Final Arrangement:

$E > D (42) > B > F (26) > A > C$

Answer: E

The third lowest quantity of water is 26 liters

If C bought 9 liters less than that of F: $26 - 9 = 17$

The quantity of water bought by A may be either 18 liters or 23 liters.

32. Questions

Final Arrangement:

$E > D (42) > B > F (26) > A > C$

Answer: C

$B + F = 57$ liters, $B = 57 - 26 = 31$

$A - D = 20$ liters, $A = 42 - 20 = 22$

$B + A = 31 + 22 = 53$.

33. Questions

Final Arrangement:

$E > D (42) > B > F (26) > A > C$

Answer: D

34. Questions

Final Arrangement:

$S (\text{Rs.}19000) > U > T > R > P > Q (\text{Rs.}7000)$

Answer: B

35. Questions

Final Arrangement:

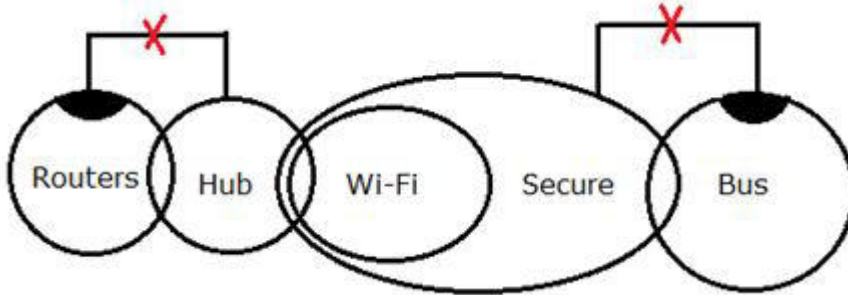
$S (\text{Rs.}19000) > U > T > R > P > Q (\text{Rs.}7000)$

Answer: A

$Q + R = \text{Rs. } 22,500$, then the amount spent by P may be Rs. 11, 300.

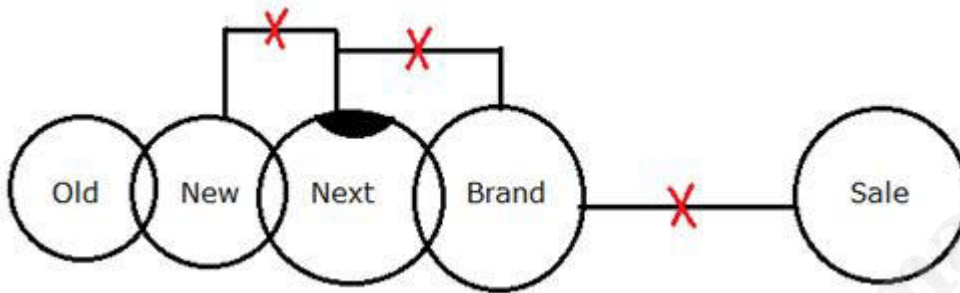
36. Questions

Answer: E



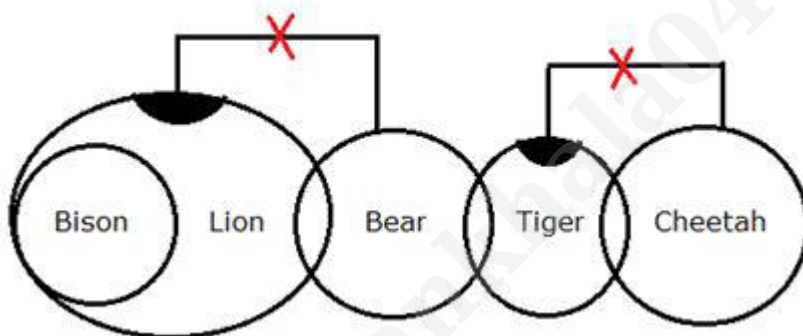
37. Questions

Answer: A



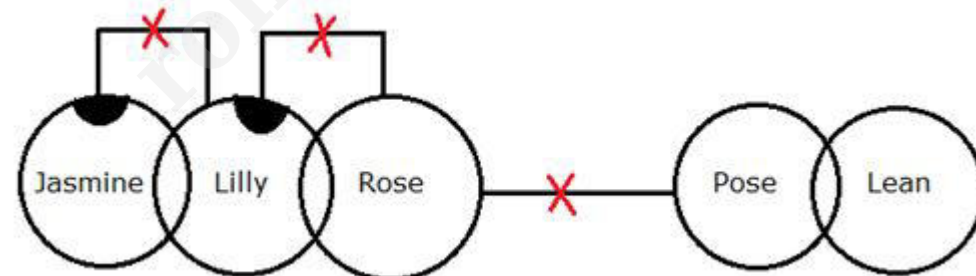
38. Questions

Answer: C



39. Questions

Answer: B



40. Questions

Answer: D

