

1. Questions

Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions.

Six persons are working in a bank at different designations such as General Manager (GM), Assistant General Manager (AGM), Senior Manager (SM), Manager, Probationary Officer (PO), and Clerk. The hierarchy of the designations is given in decreasing order such as General Manager (GM) is the seniormost designation and Clerk is the juniormost designation. Each person likes different foods viz. Idly, Dosa, Egg, Rice, Chat, and Briyani.

M is designated junior to Senior Manager. Only two persons are designated between the one who likes Dosa and M. The one who likes Egg is two persons junior to the one who likes Dosa. As many persons senior to the one who likes Egg as junior to N. Only one person is designated between N and P, who likes neither Chat nor Briyani. O is immediately junior to P. R likes either Egg or Briyani. Q is designated junior to R but likes neither Chat nor Rice. The one who likes Idly is two persons senior to the one who likes Chat. Neither N nor P likes Rice.

Which of the following combination is true?

- a. N - Idly
- b. M - Chat
- c. Q – Briyani
- d. O - Egg
- e. R – Rice

2. Questions

The number of persons senior to R is one more than the number of persons junior to ____.

- a. P
- b. The one who likes Egg
- c. M
- d. The one who likes Chat
- e. O

3. Questions

Who among the following person likes Dosa?

- a. Q
- b. N
- c. M
- d. P
- e. O

4. Questions

Who among the following persons are junior-most and senior-most designated persons respectively?

- a. QP
- b. RM
- c. NM
- d. RQ
- e. ON

5. Questions

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

- a. QR
- b. MN
- c. RO
- d. QN
- e. PN

6. Questions

Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions.

Nine persons – M, N, P, Q, S, T, V, W, and L are taking leave from work in nine different months viz. January, March, April, June, July, September, October, November and December of the same year. Only one person takes leave in each month.

V takes the leave in the month having only 30 days but after May. Only three persons take leave between P and V. L takes leave immediately before P. As many persons take leave before L as after S. Q takes leave two persons before S. Only five months gap between Q and T. M takes leave three months before N. The number of persons who take leave between M and W is **two less** than the number of persons who take leave between W and P.

L takes the leave in which of the following month?

- a. September
- b. October
- c. April
- d. January
- e. November

7. Questions

How many persons take leave after V?

- a. As many persons take leave before Q
- b. Two
- c. As many persons take leave between W and P
- d. Four
- e. Six

8. Questions

If T is related to March and L is related to V in a certain way, then in the same way who among the following person is related to December?

- a. W
- b. Q
- c. V
- d. M
- e. L

9. Questions

If all the persons are taking leave in the reverse alphabetical order from January to December, then who among the following person remains unchanged in their position?

- a. No one
- b. W
- c. S
- d. P
- e. N

10. Questions

Who among the following person takes leave in the month having 31 days?

- a. M
- b. S
- c. V
- d. P
- e. W

11. Questions

Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions.

Nine persons – D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K and L used different brands of soaps viz., Fama, Pears, and Liril. At least two persons but not more than three persons used the same brands of soap.

F and I used the different brands but not Pears. E used the same brand as G but neither used the same brand as I nor used Liril. D neither used the same brand as G nor used Fama. H does not use the same brand as both D and I. Both L and J used the same brand but not used the same brand as E. K used the same brand as neither I nor G.

Which among the following statement(s) is/are true as per the given arrangement?

- a. K used the same brand as F
- b. J does not use the same brand as G
- c. L and H used the same brand
- d. Both a and b
- e. Both a and c

12. Questions

Who among the following person used the Pears brand?

- a. L
- b. D
- c. E
- d. I
- e. K

13. Questions

Who among the following pairs of persons used the Fama brand?

- a. FJ
- b. IJ
- c. ED
- d. KL
- e. JD

14. Questions

Who among the following persons used the same brand as D?

- D). F

II). H

III). K

- a. Only I and II
- b. Only II
- c. Only II and III
- d. Only I
- e. Only I and III

15. Questions

If B used the same brand as I, then who among the following person used the same brand as B?

- a. J
- b. E
- c. D
- d. K
- e. H

16. Questions

Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions.

Six persons – A, B, C, D, E and F went to different cities one after another and no two persons went to the same city. It is assumed that no other persons went to the cities other than the given persons.

Only three persons went between B and the one who went to Pune. D went immediately before the one who went to Pune. Only one person went between D and E, who did not go to Surat. The number of persons went before E is **one more** than the number of persons went after C. The one who went to Thane went immediately after C, who went to neither Kota nor Ranchi. A went to neither Surat nor Pune. The one who went to Ranchi went two persons after the one who went to Agra. At-least two persons went between A and the one who went to Ranchi.

How many persons went between C and F?

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

17. Questions

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

I). A went to Kota

II). D went two persons after C

III). F went to Pune

- a. Only I and II
- b. Only I
- c. Only II and III
- d. Only II
- e. All I, II, and III

18. Questions

Who among the following person went at last?

- a. The one who went to Surat
- b. B
- c. A
- d. The one who went to Ranchi
- e. F

19. Questions

As many persons went before A as after ____.

- a. D
- b. B
- c. F
- d. E
- e. C

20. Questions

Who among the following person went two persons after the one who went to Kota?

- a. The one who went to Surat
- b. D
- c. F
- d. E
- e. The one who went to Thane

21. Questions

Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions.

M 2 # F Y 5 \$ 7 P @ 3 K % D 6 ^ 1 * B X β S 9 4 ® G V

How many such elements are there in the given series each of which is immediately preceded by a symbol and second to the left of a consonant?

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

22. Questions

If the first twelve elements are reversed, then which of the following element is eleventh to the left of the sixth element from the right end?

- a. #
- b. 2
- c. M
- d. F
- e. %

23. Questions

What is the sum of the numbers which are between the 17th element from the left end and the 22nd element from the right end in the given series?

- a. 10
- b. 19
- c. 16
- d. 20
- e. 15

24. Questions

The number of letters between F and 6 is same as the number of elements to the right of ____.

- a. S
- b. 4

- c. ®
- d. β
- e. 9

25. Questions

How many letters are there in the given series between the fifth element from both ends?

- a. Six
- b. Five
- c. Seven
- d. Nine
- e. Eight

26. Questions

Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions.

R is the mother-in-law of B. D is the child of B, who is the brother-in-law of M. B has no siblings. P is the father of M. N is the sister of D. V is the maternal uncle of M, who has only one Nephew. Sister of V has only two daughters. K is the mother of N's brother but has only one sibling.

If Z is married to D and Q is the son of Z, then which of the following statement is true?

- a. K is the father-in-law of Z
- b. Q is the grandson of R
- c. N is the paternal aunt of Q
- d. Z is the brother-in-law of N
- e. All are false

27. Questions

How N is related to P?

- a. Niece
- b. Grandfather
- c. Nephew
- d. Granddaughter
- e. Grandson's wife

28. Questions

How many married couples are there in this family?

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

29. Questions

Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions.

A is the daughter of Z, who is the grandmother of P. P is the only nephew of Q, who is the brother-in-law of W, who has no siblings. N, who has only two children and is the father-in-law of W. D is the daughter-in-law of A and sister-in-law of H. D has no siblings.

How D is related to Q?

- a. Niece
- b. Nephew's wife
- c. Brother's daughter-in-law
- d. Daughter
- e. Grandchild

30. Questions

How many female members are there in this family?

- a. Four
- b. Two
- c. Three
- d. Five
- e. Cannot be determined

31. 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 letters are Directions. Some Directions are Spoil. No Cup is a Spoil.

Conclusions

- I). Some Letters cannot be Cup
- II). No Letter is a Spoil

- 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

32. Questions

Statements:

Only a few Numbers are Green. Only a few Leaves are Green. All Leaves are Blue.

Conclusions

I). Some Green can never be Leaves.

II). All blue is definitely not green.

- 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

33. Questions

Statements:

Only a few Torch is God. No Home is Dark. Some God is not Dark.

Conclusions

I). All Home may be God.

II). All Torch is not Dark

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

34. Questions

Statements:

Only a few Plane is White. Few Roses are White. Only Rose is Graph.

Conclusions

I). All Roses are Plane.

II). Some Roses are not Plane.

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

35. Questions

Statements:

Only a few Lines are Dot. Only a few Dots are Keys. Only a few Keys are Wires.

Conclusions

I). Some Keys may be Lines.

II). All Lines are Wires is a possibility.

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

36. 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

$X = Y > Z \geq M > L = T \geq S$; $R = S > I \geq N < P = Q$;

Conclusions

I). $Y > P$

II). $N < L$

- 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

37. Questions**Statements**

$Q \leq Y = K \geq S \geq X > R; E \geq K \leq B > W \leq Z$

Conclusions

I). $Z \geq X$

II). $S < W$

- 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

38. Questions**Statements**

$Q \geq W < E \leq Y < P \geq D; W = T > U > L \leq V = A \geq M$

Conclusions

I). $L < P$

II). $Y > V$

- 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

39. Questions**Statements**

$A \geq T = J \leq W < K > P; E < N > O > J \leq V > X$

Conclusions

I). $O < K$

II). $K \leq O$

- Only conclusion II is true
- Either conclusion I or II is true
- Both conclusions I and II are true
- Only conclusion I is true
- Neither conclusion I nor II is true

40. Questions

Statements

$Q \geq W < E \leq R = T < Y; A \leq S \geq D > E > F = G \leq H$

Conclusions

I). $R > G$

II). $W < S$

- Only conclusion I is true
- Either conclusion I or II is true
- Both conclusions I and II are true
- Only conclusion II is true
- Neither conclusion I nor II is true

Explanations:

1. Questions

Final arrangement:

Designations	Persons	Foods
General Manager	P	(Idly)
Assistant General Manager	O	(Dosa)
Senior Manager	N	(Chat)
Manager	R	(Egg)
PO	M	(Rice)
Clerk	Q	(Briyani)

We have,

- M is designated junior to Senior Manager.
- Only two persons are designated between the one who likes Dosa and M.

From the above conditions, there are three possibilities

	Case-1	Case-2	Case-3
Designations	Persons	Persons	Persons
General Manager	(Dosa)		
Assistant General Manager		(Dosa)	
Senior Manager			(Dosa)
Manager	M		
PO		M	
Clerk			M

Again we have,

- The one who likes Egg is two persons junior to the one who likes Dosa.
- As many persons senior to the one who likes Egg as junior to N.
- Only one person is designated between N and P, who likes neither Chat nor Briyani.
- O is immediately junior to P.

From the above condition case-1 gets eliminated because as many persons senior to the one who likes Egg as junior to N is not satisfied.

	Case-1	Case-2	Case-3
Designations	Persons	Persons	Persons
General Manager	(Dosa)	P	
Assistant General Manager		O(Dosa)	N
Senior Manager	(Egg)	N	(Dosa)
Manager	M	(Egg)	P
PO		M	O(Egg)
Clerk			M

Again we have,

- R likes either Egg or Briyani.
- Q is designated junior to R but likes neither Chat nor Rice.
- The one who likes Idly is two persons senior to the one who likes Chat.
- Neither N nor P likes Rice.

From the above condition case-3 gets eliminated because Neither N nor P likes Rice is not satisfied.

Hence case-2 shows the final arrangement.

	Case-2	Case-3
Designations	Persons	Persons
General Manager	P(Idly)	R(Briyani)
Assistant General Manager	O(Dosa)	N(Rice)
Senior Manager	N(Chat)	Q(Dosa)
Manager	R(Egg)	P(Idly)
PO	M(Rice)	O(Egg)
Clerk	Q(Briyani)	M(Chat)

Answer: C

2. Questions

Final arrangement:

Designations	Persons	Foods
General Manager	P	(Idly)
Assistant General Manager	O	(Dosa)
Senior Manager	N	(Chat)
Manager	R	(Egg)
PO	M	(Rice)
Clerk	Q	(Briyani)

We have,

- M is designated junior to Senior Manager.
- Only two persons are designated between the one who likes Dosa and M.

From the above conditions, there are three possibilities

	Case-1	Case-2	Case-3
Designations	Persons	Persons	Persons
General Manager	(Dosa)		
Assistant General Manager		(Dosa)	
Senior Manager			(Dosa)
Manager	M		
PO		M	
Clerk			M

Again we have,

- The one who likes Egg is two persons junior to the one who likes Dosa.
- As many persons senior to the one who likes Egg as junior to N.

- Only one person is designated between N and P, who likes neither Chat nor Briyani.
- O is immediately junior to P.

From the above condition case-1 gets eliminated because as many persons senior to the one who likes Egg as junior to N is not satisfied.

	Case-1	Case-2	Case-3
Designations	Persons	Persons	Persons
General Manager	(Dosa)	P	
Assistant General Manager		O(Dosa)	N
Senior Manager	(Egg)	N	(Dosa)
Manager	M	(Egg)	P
PO		M	O(Egg)
Clerk			M

Again we have,

- R likes either Egg or Briyani.
- Q is designated junior to R but likes neither Chat nor Rice.
- The one who likes Idly is two persons senior to the one who likes Chat.
- Neither N nor P likes Rice.

From the above condition case-3 gets eliminated because Neither N nor P likes Rice is not satisfied.

Hence case-2 shows the final arrangement.

	Case-2	Case-3
Designations	Persons	Persons
General Manager	P(Idly)	R(Briyani)
Assistant General Manager	O(Dosa)	N(Rice)
Senior Manager	N(Chat)	Q(Dosa)
Manager	R(Egg)	P(Idly)
PO	M(Rice)	O(Egg)
Clerk	Q(Briyani)	M(Chat)

Answer: B

3. Questions

Final arrangement:

Designations	Persons	Foods
General Manager	P	(Idly)
Assistant General Manager	O	(Dosa)
Senior Manager	N	(Chat)
Manager	R	(Egg)
PO	M	(Rice)
Clerk	Q	(Briyani)

We have,

- M is designated junior to Senior Manager.
- Only two persons are designated between the one who likes Dosa and M.

From the above conditions, there are three possibilities

	Case-1	Case-2	Case-3
Designations	Persons	Persons	Persons
General Manager	(Dosa)		
Assistant General Manager		(Dosa)	
Senior Manager			(Dosa)
Manager	M		
PO		M	
Clerk			M

Again we have,

- The one who likes Egg is two persons junior to the one who likes Dosa.
- As many persons senior to the one who likes Egg as junior to N.
- Only one person is designated between N and P, who likes neither Chat nor Briyani.
- O is immediately junior to P.

From the above condition case-1 gets eliminated because as many persons senior to the one who likes Egg as junior to N is not satisfied.

	Case-1	Case-2	Case-3
Designations	Persons	Persons	Persons
General Manager	(Dosa)	P	
Assistant General Manager		O(Dosa)	N
Senior Manager	(Egg)	N	(Dosa)
Manager	M	(Egg)	P
PO		M	O(Egg)
Clerk			M

Again we have,

- R likes either Egg or Briyani.
- Q is designated junior to R but likes neither Chat nor Rice.
- The one who likes Idly is two persons senior to the one who likes Chat.
- Neither N nor P likes Rice.

From the above condition case-3 gets eliminated because Neither N nor P likes Rice is not satisfied.

Hence case-2 shows the final arrangement.

	Case-2	Case-3
Designations	Persons	Persons
General Manager	P(Idly)	R(Briyani)
Assistant General Manager	O(Dosa)	N(Rice)
Senior Manager	N(Chat)	Q(Dosa)
Manager	R(Egg)	P(Idly)
PO	M(Rice)	O(Egg)
Clerk	Q(Briyani)	M(Chat)

Answer: E

4. Questions

Final arrangement:

Designations	Persons	Foods
General Manager	P	(Idly)
Assistant General Manager	O	(Dosa)
Senior Manager	N	(Chat)
Manager	R	(Egg)
PO	M	(Rice)
Clerk	Q	(Briyani)

We have,

- M is designated junior to Senior Manager.
- Only two persons are designated between the one who likes Dosa and M.

From the above conditions, there are three possibilities

	Case-1	Case-2	Case-3
Designations	Persons	Persons	Persons
General Manager	(Dosa)		
Assistant General Manager		(Dosa)	
Senior Manager			(Dosa)
Manager	M		
PO		M	
Clerk			M

Again we have,

- The one who likes Egg is two persons junior to the one who likes Dosa.
- As many persons senior to the one who likes Egg as junior to N.
- Only one person is designated between N and P, who likes neither Chat nor Briyani.
- O is immediately junior to P.

From the above condition case-1 gets eliminated because as many persons senior to the one who likes Egg as junior to N is not satisfied.

	Case-1	Case-2	Case-3
Designations	Persons	Persons	Persons
General Manager	(Dosa)	P	
Assistant General Manager		O(Dosa)	N
Senior Manager	(Egg)	N	(Dosa)
Manager	M	(Egg)	P
PO		M	O(Egg)
Clerk			M

Again we have,

- R likes either Egg or Briyani.
- Q is designated junior to R but likes neither Chat nor Rice.
- The one who likes Idly is two persons senior to the one who likes Chat.
- Neither N nor P likes Rice.

From the above condition case-3 gets eliminated because Neither N nor P likes Rice is not satisfied.

Hence case-2 shows the final arrangement.

	Case-2	Case-3
Designations	Persons	Persons
General Manager	P(Idly)	R(Briyani)
Assistant General Manager	O(Dosa)	N(Rice)
Senior Manager	N(Chat)	Q(Dosa)
Manager	R(Egg)	P(Idly)
PO	M(Rice)	O(Egg)
Clerk	Q(Briyani)	M(Chat)

Answer: A

5. Questions

Final arrangement:

Designations	Persons	Foods
General Manager	P	(Idly)
Assistant General Manager	O	(Dosa)
Senior Manager	N	(Chat)
Manager	R	(Egg)
PO	M	(Rice)
Clerk	Q	(Briyani)

We have,

- M is designated junior to Senior Manager.
- Only two persons are designated between the one who likes Dosa and M.

From the above conditions, there are three possibilities

	Case-1	Case-2	Case-3
Designations	Persons	Persons	Persons
General Manager	(Dosa)		
Assistant General Manager		(Dosa)	
Senior Manager			(Dosa)
Manager	M		
PO		M	
Clerk			M

Again we have,

- The one who likes Egg is two persons junior to the one who likes Dosa.
- As many persons senior to the one who likes Egg as junior to N.

- Only one person is designated between N and P, who likes neither Chat nor Briyani.
- O is immediately junior to P.

From the above condition case-1 gets eliminated because as many persons senior to the one who likes Egg as junior to N is not satisfied.

	Case-1	Case-2	Case-3
Designations	Persons	Persons	Persons
General Manager	(Dosa)	P	
Assistant General Manager		O(Dosa)	N
Senior Manager	(Egg)	N	(Dosa)
Manager	M	(Egg)	P
PO		M	O(Egg)
Clerk			M

Again we have,

- R likes either Egg or Briyani.
- Q is designated junior to R but likes neither Chat nor Rice.
- The one who likes Idly is two persons senior to the one who likes Chat.
- Neither N nor P likes Rice.

From the above condition case-3 gets eliminated because Neither N nor P likes Rice is not satisfied.

Hence case-2 shows the final arrangement.

	Case-2	Case-3
Designations	Persons	Persons
General Manager	P(Idly)	R(Briyani)
Assistant General Manager	O(Dosa)	N(Rice)
Senior Manager	N(Chat)	Q(Dosa)
Manager	R(Egg)	P(Idly)
PO	M(Rice)	O(Egg)
Clerk	Q(Briyani)	M(Chat)

Answer: D (All the given pairs of persons having one designation between them except option d)

6. Questions

Final arrangement:

Months	Persons
January	Q
March	W
April	S
June	V
July	T
September	M
October	L
November	P
December	N

We have,

- V takes the leave in the month having only 30 days but after May.
- Only three persons take leave between P and V.
- L takes leave immediately before P.

From the above conditions, there are three possibilities

	Case-1	Case-2	Case-3
Months	Persons	Persons	Persons
January		L	
March		P	
April			L
June	V		P
July			
September		V	
October	L		
November	P		V
December			

Again we have,

- As many persons take leave before L as after S.
- Q takes leave two persons before S.
- Only five months gap between Q and T.

	Case-1	Case-2	Case-3
Months	Persons	Persons	Persons
January	Q	L	T
March		P	
April	S	T	L
June	V		P
July	T		Q
September		V	
October	L	Q	S
November	P		V
December		S	

Again we have,

- M takes leave three months before N.
- The number of persons who take leave between M and W is **two less** than the number of persons who take leave between W and P.

From the above condition case 2 gets eliminated because M takes leave three months before N is not satisfied and Case 3 also gets eliminated because the number of persons who take leave between M and W is two less than the number of persons who take leave between W and P is not satisfied.

Hence case 1 shows the final arrangement.

	Case-1	Case-2	Case-3
Months	Persons	Persons	Persons
January	Q	L	T
March	W	P	W
April	S	T	L
June	V		P
July	T		Q
September	M	V	M
October	L	Q	S
November	P		V
December	N	S	N

Answer: B

7. Questions

Final arrangement:

Months	Persons
January	Q
March	W
April	S
June	V
July	T
September	M
October	L
November	P
December	N

We have,

- V takes the leave in the month having only 30 days but after May.
- Only three persons take leave between P and V.
- L takes leave immediately before P.

From the above conditions, there are three possibilities

	Case-1	Case-2	Case-3
Months	Persons	Persons	Persons
January		L	
March		P	
April			L
June	V		P
July			
September		V	
October	L		
November	P		V
December			

Again we have,

- As many persons take leave before L as after S.
- Q takes leave two persons before S.
- Only five months gap between Q and T.

	Case-1	Case-2	Case-3
Months	Persons	Persons	Persons
January	Q	L	T
March		P	
April	S	T	L
June	V		P
July	T		Q
September		V	
October	L	Q	S
November	P		V
December		S	

Again we have,

- M takes leave three months before N.
- The number of persons who take leave between M and W is **two less** than the number of persons who take leave between W and P.

From the above condition case 2 gets eliminated because M takes leave three months before N is not satisfied and Case 3 also gets eliminated because the number of persons who take leave between M and W is two less than the number of persons who take leave between W and P is not satisfied.

Hence case 1 shows the final arrangement.

	Case-1	Case-2	Case-3
Months	Persons	Persons	Persons
January	Q	L	T
March	W	P	W
April	S	T	L
June	V		P
July	T		Q
September	M	V	M
October	L	Q	S
November	P		V
December	N	S	N

Answer: C

8. Questions

Final arrangement:

Months	Persons
January	Q
March	W
April	S
June	V
July	T
September	M
October	L
November	P
December	N

We have,

- V takes the leave in the month having only 30 days but after May.
- Only three persons take leave between P and V.
- L takes leave immediately before P.

From the above conditions, there are three possibilities

	Case-1	Case-2	Case-3
Months	Persons	Persons	Persons
January		L	
March		P	
April			L
June	V		P
July			
September		V	
October	L		
November	P		V
December			

Again we have,

- As many persons take leave before L as after S.
- Q takes leave two persons before S.
- Only five months gap between Q and T.

	Case-1	Case-2	Case-3
Months	Persons	Persons	Persons
January	Q	L	T
March		P	
April	S	T	L
June	V		P
July	T		Q
September		V	
October	L	Q	S
November	P		V
December		S	

Again we have,

- M takes leave three months before N.
- The number of persons who take leave between M and W is **two less** than the number of persons who take leave between W and P.

From the above condition case 2 gets eliminated because M takes leave three months before N is not satisfied and Case 3 also gets eliminated because the number of persons who take leave between M and W is two less than the number of persons who take leave between W and P is not satisfied.

Hence case 1 shows the final arrangement.

	Case-1	Case-2	Case-3
Months	Persons	Persons	Persons
January	Q	L	T
March	W	P	W
April	S	T	L
June	V		P
July	T		Q
September	M	V	M
October	L	Q	S
November	P		V
December	N	S	N

Answer: D

9. Questions

Final arrangement:

Months	Persons
January	Q
March	W
April	S
June	V
July	T
September	M
October	L
November	P
December	N

We have,

- V takes the leave in the month having only 30 days but after May.
- Only three persons take leave between P and V.
- L takes leave immediately before P.

From the above conditions, there are three possibilities

	Case-1	Case-2	Case-3
Months	Persons	Persons	Persons
January		L	
March		P	
April			L
June	V		P
July			
September		V	
October	L		
November	P		V
December			

Again we have,

- As many persons take leave before L as after S.
- Q takes leave two persons before S.
- Only five months gap between Q and T.

	Case-1	Case-2	Case-3
Months	Persons	Persons	Persons
January	Q	L	T
March		P	
April	S	T	L
June	V		P
July	T		Q
September		V	
October	L	Q	S
November	P		V
December		S	

Again we have,

- M takes leave three months before N.
- The number of persons who take leave between M and W is **two less** than the number of persons who take leave between W and P.

From the above condition case 2 gets eliminated because M takes leave three months before N is not satisfied and Case 3 also gets eliminated because the number of persons who take leave between M and W is two less than the number of persons who take leave between W and P is not satisfied.

Hence case 1 shows the final arrangement.

	Case-1	Case-2	Case-3
Months	Persons	Persons	Persons
January	Q	L	T
March	W	P	W
April	S	T	L
June	V		P
July	T		Q
September	M	V	M
October	L	Q	S
November	P		V
December	N	S	N

Answer: A

10. Questions

Final arrangement:

Months	Persons
January	Q
March	W
April	S
June	V
July	T
September	M
October	L
November	P
December	N

We have,

- V takes the leave in the month having only 30 days but after May.
- Only three persons take leave between P and V.
- L takes leave immediately before P.

From the above conditions, there are three possibilities

	Case-1	Case-2	Case-3
Months	Persons	Persons	Persons
January		L	
March		P	
April			L
June	V		P
July			
September		V	
October	L		
November	P		V
December			

Again we have,

- As many persons take leave before L as after S.
- Q takes leave two persons before S.
- Only five months gap between Q and T.

	Case-1	Case-2	Case-3
Months	Persons	Persons	Persons
January	Q	L	T
March		P	
April	S	T	L
June	V		P
July	T		Q
September		V	
October	L	Q	S
November	P		V
December		S	

Again we have,

- M takes leave three months before N.
- The number of persons who take leave between M and W is **two less** than the number of persons who take leave between W and P.

From the above condition case 2 gets eliminated because M takes leave three months before N is not satisfied and Case 3 also gets eliminated because the number of persons who take leave between M and W is two less than the number of persons who take leave between W and P is not satisfied.

Hence case 1 shows the final arrangement.

	Case-1	Case-2	Case-3
Months	Persons	Persons	Persons
January	Q	L	T
March	W	P	W
April	S	T	L
June	V		P
July	T		Q
September	M	V	M
October	L	Q	S
November	P		V
December	N	S	N

Answer: E

11. Questions

Final arrangement:

Fiama	Pears	Liril
I, L, J	E, G, H	F, D, K

We have,

- F and I used the different brands but not Pears.
- E used the same brand as G but neither used the same brand as I nor used Liril.

From the above conditions, there are three possibilities

	Fiama	Pears	Liril
Case-1	F	E, G	I
Case-2	I	E, G	F
Case-1(a)	F, E, G		I

Again we have,

- D neither used the same brand as G nor used Fiama.
- H does not use the same brand as both D and I.
- Both L and J used the same brand but not the same brand as E.

	Fiama	Pears	Liril
Case-1	F, L, J	E, G, H	I, D
Case-2	I, L, J	E, G, H	F, D
Case-1(a)	F, E, G	H, L, J	I, D

Again we have,

- K used the same brand as neither I nor G.

From the above condition Case 1 and Case 1(a) are eliminated because K used the same brand as neither I nor G is not satisfied.

Hence, Case 2 shows the final arrangement.

	Fiama	Pears	Liril
Case-1	F, L, J	E, G, H	I, D, K
Case-2	I, L, J	E, G, H	F, D, K
Case-1(a)	F, E, G	H, L, J	I, D, K

Answer: D

12. Questions

Final arrangement:

Fiama	Pears	Liril
I, L, J	E, G, H	F, D, K

We have,

- F and I used the different brands but not Pears.
- E used the same brand as G but neither used the same brand as I nor used Liril.

From the above conditions, there are three possibilities

	Fiama	Pears	Liril
Case-1	F	E,G	I
Case-2	I	E,G	F
Case-1(a)	F, E, G		I

Again we have,

- D neither used the same brand as G nor used Fiama.
- H does not use the same brand as both D and I.
- Both L and J used the same brand but not the same brand as E.

	Fiama	Pears	Liril
Case-1	F, L, J	E,G,H	I,D
Case-2	I, L, J	E,G,H	F, D
Case-1(a)	F, E, G	H, L, J	I, D

Again we have,

- K used the same brand as neither I nor G.

From the above condition Case 1 and Case 1(a) are eliminated because K used the same brand as neither I nor G is not satisfied.

Hence, Case 2 shows the final arrangement.

	Fiama	Pears	Liril
Case-1	F, L, J	E,G,H	I,D,K
Case-2	I, L, J	E,G,H	F, D, K
Case-1(a)	F, E, G	H, L, J	I, D, K

Answer: C

13. Questions

Final arrangement:

Fiama	Pears	Liril
I, L, J	E,G,H	F, D, K

We have,

- F and I used the different brands but not Pears.
- E used the same brand as G but neither used the same brand as I nor used Liril.

From the above conditions, there are three possibilities

	Fiama	Pears	Liril
Case-1	F	E,G	I
Case-2	I	E,G	F
Case-1(a)	F, E, G		I

Again we have,

- D neither used the same brand as G nor used Fiama.
- H does not use the same brand as both D and I.
- Both L and J used the same brand but not the same brand as E.

	Fiama	Pears	Liril
Case-1	F, L, J	E,G,H	I,D
Case-2	I, L, J	E,G,H	F, D
Case-1(a)	F, E, G	H, L, J	I, D

Again we have,

- K used the same brand as neither I nor G.

From the above condition Case 1 and Case 1(a) are eliminated because K used the same brand as neither I nor G is not satisfied.

Hence, Case 2 shows the final arrangement.

	Fiama	Pears	Liril
Case-1	F, L, J	E,G,H	I,D,K
Case-2	I, L, J	E,G,H	F, D, K
Case-1(a)	F, E, G	H, L, J	I, D, K

Answer: B

14. Questions

Final arrangement:

Fiama	Pears	Liril
I, L, J	E,G,H	F, D, K

We have,

- F and I used the different brands but not Pears.
- E used the same brand as G but neither used the same brand as I nor used Liril.

From the above conditions, there are three possibilities

	Fiama	Pears	Liril
Case-1	F	E,G	I
Case-2	I	E,G	F
Case-1(a)	F, E, G		I

Again we have,

- D neither used the same brand as G nor used Fiama.
- H does not use the same brand as both D and I.
- Both L and J used the same brand but not the same brand as E.

	Fiama	Pears	Liril
Case-1	F, L, J	E,G,H	I,D
Case-2	I, L, J	E,G,H	F, D
Case-1(a)	F, E, G	H, L, J	I, D

Again we have,

- K used the same brand as neither I nor G.

From the above condition Case 1 and Case 1(a) are eliminated because K used the same brand as neither I nor G is not satisfied.

Hence, Case 2 shows the final arrangement.

	Fiama	Pears	Liril
Case-1	F, L, J	E,G,H	I,D,K
Case-2	I, L, J	E,G,H	F, D, K
Case-1(a)	F, E, G	H, L, J	I, D, K

Answer: E

15. Questions

Final arrangement:

Fiama	Pears	Liril
I, L, J	E,G,H	F, D, K

We have,

- F and I used the different brands but not Pears.
- E used the same brand as G but neither used the same brand as I nor used Liril.

From the above conditions, there are three possibilities

	Fiama	Pears	Liril
Case-1	F	E,G	I
Case-2	I	E,G	F
Case-1(a)	F, E, G		I

Again we have,

- D neither used the same brand as G nor used Fiama.
- H does not use the same brand as both D and I.
- Both L and J used the same brand but not the same brand as E.

	Fiama	Pears	Liril
Case-1	F, L, J	E,G,H	I,D
Case-2	I, L, J	E,G,H	F, D
Case-1(a)	F, E, G	H, L, J	I, D

Again we have,

- K used the same brand as neither I nor G.

From the above condition Case 1 and Case 1(a) are eliminated because K used the same brand as neither I nor G is not satisfied.

Hence, Case 2 shows the final arrangement.

	Fiama	Pears	Liril
Case-1	F, L, J	E,G,H	I,D,K
Case-2	I, L, J	E,G,H	F, D, K
Case-1(a)	F, E, G	H, L, J	I, D, K

Answer: A

16. Questions

Final arrangement:

Persons	Cities
B	(Kota)
C	(Surat)
A	(Thane)
D	(Agra)
F	(Pune)
E	(Ranchi)

We have,

- Only three persons went between B and the one who went to Pune.
- D went immediately before the one who went to Pune.

From the above conditions, there are two possibilities

Case1	Case2
Persons	Persons
D	B
(Pune)	
	D
	(Pune)
B	

Again we have,

- Only one person went between D and E, who did not go to Surat.
- The number of persons went before E is **one more** than the number of persons went after C.
- The one who went to Thane went immediately after C, who went to neither Kota nor Ranchi.

Case1	Case2
Persons	Persons
D	B
(Pune)	C
E	(Thane)
	D
C	(Pune)
B	E

Again we have,

- A went to neither Surat nor Pune.
- The one who went to Ranchi went two persons after the one who went to Agra.
- At-least two persons went between A and the one who went to Ranchi.

From the above condition case 1 gets eliminated because at-least two persons went between A and the one who went to Ranchi is not satisfied.

Hence case-2 shows the final arrangement.

Case1	Case2
Persons	Persons
D(Agra)	B(Kota)
F(Pune)	C(Surat)
E (Ranchi)	A(Thane)
A(Kota)	D(Agra)
C(Surat)	F(Pune)
B(Thane)	E (Ranchi)

Answer: C

17. Questions

Final arrangement:

Persons	Cities
B	(Kota)
C	(Surat)
A	(Thane)
D	(Agra)
F	(Pune)
E	(Ranchi)

We have,

- Only three persons went between B and the one who went to Pune.
- D went immediately before the one who went to Pune.

From the above conditions, there are two possibilities

Case1	Case2
Persons	Persons
D	B
(Pune)	
	D
	(Pune)
B	

Again we have,

- Only one person went between D and E, who did not go to Surat.
- The number of persons went before E is **one more** than the number of persons went after C.
- The one who went to Thane went immediately after C, who went to neither Kota nor Ranchi.

Case1	Case2
Persons	Persons
D	B
(Pune)	C
E	(Thane)
	D
C	(Pune)
B	E

Again we have,

- A went to neither Surat nor Pune.
- The one who went to Ranchi went two persons after the one who went to Agra.
- At-least two persons went between A and the one who went to Ranchi.

From the above condition case 1 gets eliminated because at-least two persons went between A and the one who went to Ranchi is not satisfied.

Hence case-2 shows the final arrangement.

Case1	Case2
Persons	Persons
D(Agra)	B(Kota)
F(Pune)	C(Surat)
E (Ranchi)	A(Thane)
A(Kota)	D(Agra)
C(Surat)	F(Pune)
B(Thane)	E (Ranchi)

Answer: B

18. Questions

Final arrangement:

Persons	Cities
B	(Kota)
C	(Surat)
A	(Thane)
D	(Agra)
F	(Pune)
E	(Ranchi)

We have,

- Only three persons went between B and the one who went to Pune.
- D went immediately before the one who went to Pune.

From the above conditions, there are two possibilities

Case1	Case2
Persons	Persons
D	B
(Pune)	
	D
	(Pune)
B	

Again we have,

- Only one person went between D and E, who did not go to Surat.
- The number of persons went before E is **one more** than the number of persons went after C.
- The one who went to Thane went immediately after C, who went to neither Kota nor Ranchi.

Case1	Case2
Persons	Persons
D	B
(Pune)	C
E	(Thane)
	D
C	(Pune)
B	E

Again we have,

- A went to neither Surat nor Pune.
- The one who went to Ranchi went two persons after the one who went to Agra.
- At-least two persons went between A and the one who went to Ranchi.

From the above condition case 1 gets eliminated because at-least two persons went between A and the one who went to Ranchi is not satisfied.

Hence case-2 shows the final arrangement.

Case1	Case2
Persons	Persons
D(Agra)	B(Kota)
F(Pune)	C(Surat)
E (Ranchi)	A(Thane)
A(Kota)	D(Agra)
C(Surat)	F(Pune)
B(Thane)	E (Ranchi)

Answer: D

19. Questions

Final arrangement:

Persons	Cities
B	(Kota)
C	(Surat)
A	(Thane)
D	(Agra)
F	(Pune)
E	(Ranchi)

We have,

- Only three persons went between B and the one who went to Pune.
- D went immediately before the one who went to Pune.

From the above conditions, there are two possibilities

Case1	Case2
Persons	Persons
D	B
(Pune)	
	D
	(Pune)
B	

Again we have,

- Only one person went between D and E, who did not go to Surat.
- The number of persons went before E is **one more** than the number of persons went after C.
- The one who went to Thane went immediately after C, who went to neither Kota nor Ranchi.

Case1	Case2
Persons	Persons
D	B
(Pune)	C
E	(Thane)
	D
C	(Pune)
B	E

Again we have,

- A went to neither Surat nor Pune.
- The one who went to Ranchi went two persons after the one who went to Agra.
- At-least two persons went between A and the one who went to Ranchi.

From the above condition case 1 gets eliminated because at-least two persons went between A and the one who went to Ranchi is not satisfied.

Hence case-2 shows the final arrangement.

Case1	Case2
Persons	Persons
D(Agra)	B(Kota)
F(Pune)	C(Surat)
E (Ranchi)	A(Thane)
A(Kota)	D(Agra)
C(Surat)	F(Pune)
B(Thane)	E (Ranchi)

Answer: A

20. Questions

Final arrangement:

Persons	Cities
B	(Kota)
C	(Surat)
A	(Thane)
D	(Agra)
F	(Pune)
E	(Ranchi)

We have,

- Only three persons went between B and the one who went to Pune.
- D went immediately before the one who went to Pune.

From the above conditions, there are two possibilities

Case1	Case2
Persons	Persons
D	B
(Pune)	
	D
	(Pune)
B	

Again we have,

- Only one person went between D and E, who did not go to Surat.
- The number of persons went before E is **one more** than the number of persons went after C.
- The one who went to Thane went immediately after C, who went to neither Kota nor Ranchi.

Case1	Case2
Persons	Persons
D	B
(Pune)	C
E	(Thane)
	D
C	(Pune)
B	E

Again we have,

- A went to neither Surat nor Pune.
- The one who went to Ranchi went two persons after the one who went to Agra.
- At-least two persons went between A and the one who went to Ranchi.

From the above condition case 1 gets eliminated because at-least two persons went between A and the one who went to Ranchi is not satisfied.

Hence case-2 shows the final arrangement.

Case1	Case2
Persons	Persons
D(Agra)	B(Kota)
F(Pune)	C(Surat)
E (Ranchi)	A(Thane)
A(Kota)	D(Agra)
C(Surat)	F(Pune)
B(Thane)	E (Ranchi)

Answer: E

21. Questions

Answer: D

Given series: M 2 # F Y 5 \$ 7 P @ 3 K % D 6 ^ 1 * B X β S 9 4 ® G V

The elements which are immediately preceded by a symbol and second to the left of a consonant is: M 2 # F Y 5 \$ 7 P @ 3 K % D 6 ^ 1 * B X β S 9 4 ® G V

22. Questions

Answer: B

Given series: M 2 # F Y 5 \$ 7 P @ 3 K % D 6 ^ 1 * B X β S 9 4 ® G V

After, the first twelve elements are reversed: K 3 @ P 7 \$ 5 Y F # 2 M % D 6 ^ 1 * B X β S 9 4 ® G V

Then, the element which is eleventh to the left of the sixth element from the right end is: K 3 @ P 7 \$ 5 Y F # 2 M % D 6 ^ 1 * B X β S 9 4 ® G V

23. Questions

Answer: C

Given series: M 2 # F Y 5 \$ 7 P @ 3 K % D 6 ^ 1 * B X β S 9 4 ® G V

The 17th element from the left end and the 22nd element from the right end in the given series is: M 2 # F Y 5 \$ 7 P @ 3 K % D 6 ^ 1 * B X β S 9 4 ® G V

The sum of the numbers which are between the 17th element from the left end and the 22nd element from the right end in the given series is: 5 \$ 7 P @ 3 K % D 6 ^ 1 = 7+3+6=16.

24. Questions

Answer: E

Given series: M 2 # F Y 5 \$ 7 P @ 3 K % D 6 ^ 1 * B X β S 9 4 ® G V

The number of letters between F and 6 is: F Y 5 \$ 7 P @ 3 K % D 6

The number of letters between F and 6 is same as the number of elements to the right of: M 2 # F Y 5 \$ 7 P @ 3 K % D 6 ^ 1 * B X β S 9 4 ® G V

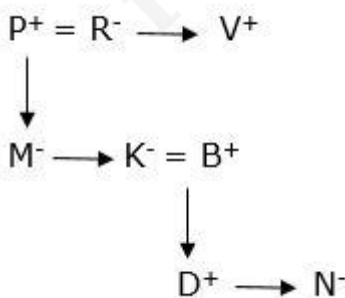
25. Questions

Answer: A

Given series: M 2 # F Y 5 \$ 7 P @ 3 K % D 6 ^ 1 * B X β S 9 4 ® G V

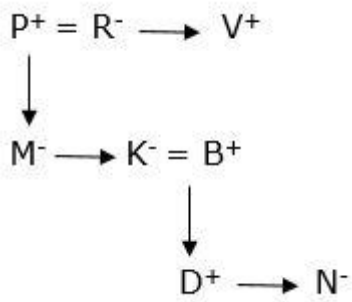
The letters are there in the given series between the fifth element from both ends of the given series is: M 2 # F Y 5 \$ 7 P @ 3 K % D 6 ^ 1 * B X β S 9 4 ® G V = Six.

26. Questions



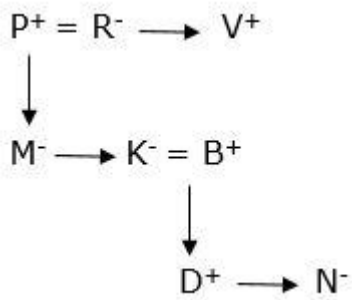
Answer: C

27. Questions



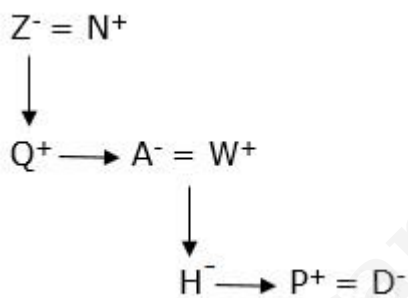
Answer: D

28. Questions



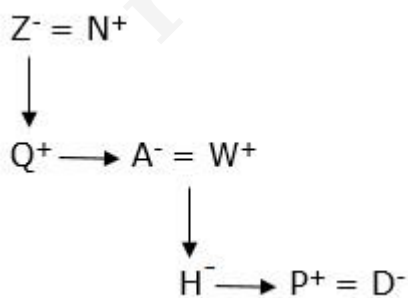
Answer: A

29. Questions



Answer: B

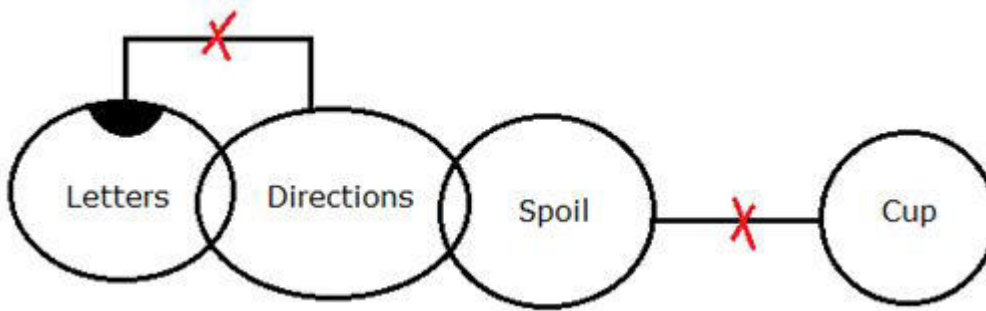
30. Questions



Answer: A

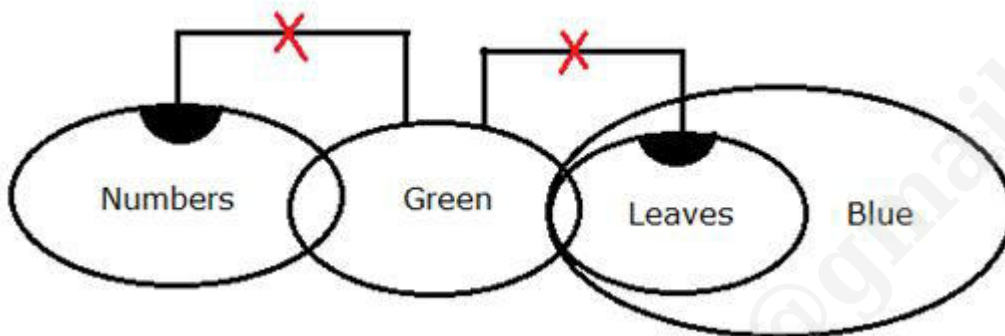
31. Questions

Answer: D



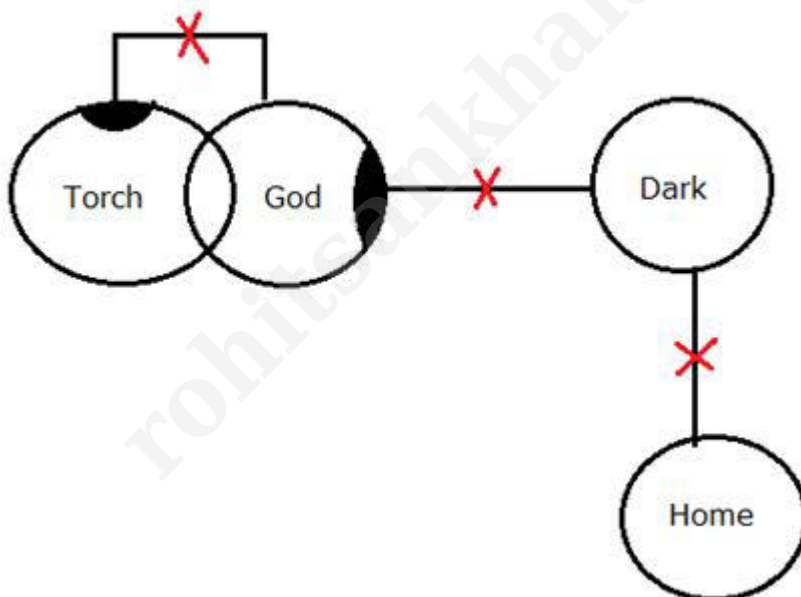
32. Questions

Answer: B



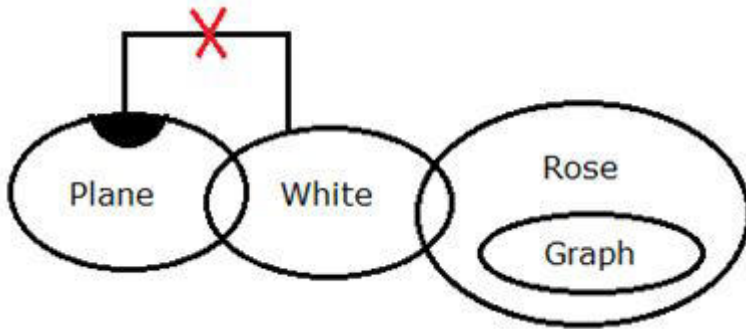
33. Questions

Answer: A



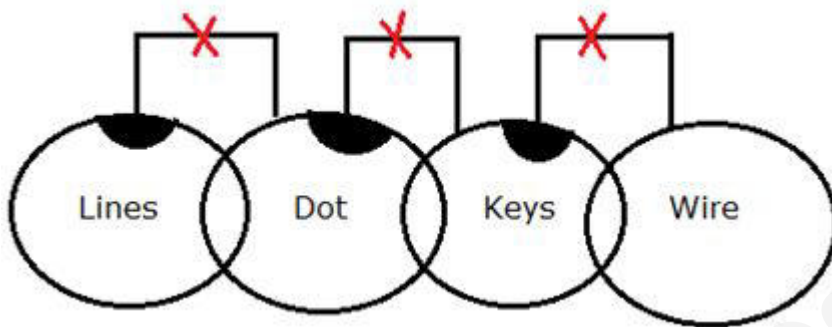
34. Questions

Answer: E



35. Questions

Answer: E



36. Questions

Answer: D

Conclusions

I). $Y > P$ ($Y > Z \geq M > L = T \geq S > I \geq N < P$) ---> False

II). $N < L$ ($N \leq I < S \leq T = L$) ---> True

37. Questions

Answer: E

Conclusions

I). $Z \geq X$ ($Z \geq W < B \geq K \geq S \geq X$) ---> False

II). $S < W$ ($S \leq K \leq B > W$) ---> False

38. Questions

Answer: A

Conclusions

I). $L < P$ ($L < U < T = W < E \leq Y < P$) ---> True

II). $Y > V$ ($Y \geq E > W = T > U > L \leq V$) ---> False

39. Questions

Answer: B

Conclusions

I). $O < K$ ($O > J \leq W < K$) \rightarrow False

II). $K \leq O$ ($O > J \leq W < K$) \rightarrow False

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

40. Questions

Answer: C

Conclusions

I). $R > G$ ($R \geq E > F = G$) \rightarrow True

II). $W < S$ ($W < E < D \leq S$) \rightarrow True.

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