

1. Questions

Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions.

Six persons are working in the Air Force at different designations such as Air Chief Marshal, Air Commodore, Group Captain, Wing Commander, Flying Officer and Air Craftsman. The hierarchy of the designations is given in decreasing order such as the Air Chief Marshal is the seniormost designation and the Air Craftsman is the juniormost designation. Each person likes different countries viz., Chad, Cuba, Fiji, Iran, Laos, and Mali.

M is designated junior to Group captain. Only two persons are designated between the one who likes Cuba and M. R does not like Fiji and two persons junior to the one who likes Cuba. As many persons senior to R as junior to the one who likes Mali. Only one person is designated between the one who likes Mali and N. P is immediately senior to N. Q is neither senior to S nor junior to the one who likes Laos. S likes either Chad or Laos. The one who likes Fiji is immediately senior to the one who likes Laos.

Who among the following person likes Laos?

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

2. Questions

Which of the following combination is true?

- a. Q - Iran
- b. M – Mali
- c. R - Cuba
- d. N - Fiji
- e. S – Laos

3. Questions

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

- a. The one who likes Iran
- b. R
- c. N
- d. The one who likes Cuba
- e. S

4. Questions

How many persons are designated between the one who likes Mali and the one who likes Iran?

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

5. Questions

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

- a. SM
- b. RQ
- c. NS
- d. QM
- e. PQ

6. Questions

Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions.

Five persons viz., A, B, C, D, and E started the business in different years viz. 1996, 2001, 2008, 2011 and 2016. Each person hates different sweets viz., Kheer, Peda, Jalebi, Ladoo, and Halwa. Only one person started the business in each year.

E started the business in an odd numbered year. Only two persons started between the one who hates Peda and E. Only four years gap between the one who hates Peda and B. As many persons started the business before B as after the one who hates Kheer. C hates neither Ladoo nor Halwa. C started immediately before the one who hates Kheer. A started the business after D, who does not hate Ladoo. More than one person started between the one who hates Ladoo and A.

D started the business in which of the following year?

- a. 2011
- b. 2008
- c. 1996
- d. 2016
- e. 2001

7. Questions

How many persons started the business between B and the one who hates halwa?

- a. As many persons started before A
- b. One
- c. No one
- d. As many persons started after the one who hates Jalebi
- e. Three

8. Questions

Which among the following combination is not true?

- a. E – Kheer - 2011
- b. B – Ladoo - 2008
- c. D – Peda- 1996
- d. A – Halwa - 2016
- e. C – Jalebi- 2008

9. Questions

If all the persons started the business in the reverse alphabetical order from 1996 to 2016, then who among the following person remains unchanged in his position?

- a. C
- b. D
- c. A
- d. B
- e. Both a and c

10. Questions

Who among the following person started the business immediately after the one who hates Ladoo?

- a. The one who started the business in 2008
- b. D
- c. The one who started immediately before A
- d. A
- e. B

11. Questions

Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions.

A certain number of persons are sitting in a linear row facing north.

C sits third to the left of E, who sits fifth from one of the extreme ends. Only four persons sit between J and C. M sits third to the right of J. Only five persons sit between M and N, who sits immediate left of K. Only three persons sit between K and A, who does not sit to the left of N. B sits seventh to the left of A. The number of persons sitting between B and J is **one more** than the number of persons sitting between A and D. D sits second from one of the extreme ends of the row.

What is the position of M with respect to E?

- a. Fifth to the left
- b. Fourth to the right
- c. Sixth to the left
- d. Fifth to the right
- e. Fourth to the left

12. Questions

How many persons are sitting in the row?

- a. 29
- b. 31
- c. 28
- d. 27
- e. 32

13. Questions

Who among the following person sits seventh to the left of J?

- a. Not known
- b. M
- c. C
- d. B
- e. No one

14. Questions

If Q sits third to the right of N, then how many persons sit to the right of Q?

- a. Nine
- b. As many persons sit between B and J
- c. Eight

- d. As many persons sit to the left of A
- e. Seven

15. Questions

Which of the following statement(s) is/are not true as per the given arrangement?

- a. J sits seventh from the left end
- b. Only five persons sit between M and C
- c. K sits tenth to the left of D
- d. As many persons sit to the right of D as left of C
- e. B sits fourth to the right of M

16. Questions

Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions.

Twelve persons are sitting in two parallel rows containing six persons each in such a way that there is an equal distance between adjacent persons. In row 1: I, J, K, L, M, and N are seated and all of them are facing south. In row 2: P, Q, R, S, T, and U are seated and all of them are facing north. Each person in row 1 faces another person in row 2.

Only two persons sit between J and the one who faces S but none of them sits at the extreme ends. L is an immediate neighbour of J and sits second to the left of the one who faces T. As many persons sit to the right of T as to the right of M. Only one person sits between M and the one who faces R, who sits second to the right of Q. K sits immediate left of I. U sits to the left of P but does not face I.

What is the position of I with respect to the one who faces T?

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

17. 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. J - Q
- b. M - P
- c. I - R
- d. N - T

e. L – P

18. Questions

How many persons sit between S and the one who faces J?

- a. None
- b. One
- c. As many persons sit to the left of U
- d. Three
- e. As many persons sit to the right of K

19. Questions

Who among the following person sits third to the right of the one who faces S?

- a. J
- b. N
- c. L
- d. K
- e. M

20. Questions

If all the persons are arranged in alphabetical order within their rows from left to right in both rows, then how many persons remain unchanged in their position?

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

21. Questions

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

- a. None
- b. Two
- c. Three

- d. One
- e. More than three

22. Questions

If 1 is subtracted from all the even digits and 2 is added to all the odd digits of the number “85634572873”, then which of the following digit(s) is/are repeated more than twice?

- a. 7
- b. 9
- c. 5
- d. 3
- e. Both a and c

23. Questions

If the first, third, fourth and seventh letters of the word “STUPENDOUS” 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. S
- b. U
- c. P
- d. X
- e. Y

24. Questions

If in the word “PREPONDER” all the consonants are changed to the next letter and all the vowels are changed to the previous letter as per the alphabetical series now all the letters are arranged in alphabetical order from the left end, then which among the following letter is third from the right end of the newly formed series?

- a. Q
- b. S
- c. O
- d. N
- e. E

25. Questions

How many such pairs of digits are there in the number “87861597159” each of which has as many

digits between them as there are in the numerical series (both forward and backward directions)?

- a. Five
- b. Six
- c. Four
- d. Seven
- e. More than Seven

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

$R < G \leq A < N; S \geq A > V > I \leq C$

Conclusions

I). $S \geq G$

II). $I < N$

- 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

$V \geq E > G < A \leq M; F > W \geq A < S \leq T$

Conclusions

I). $E > T$

II). $W > G$

- 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** $P \geq L > K \geq M = E ; B > F > K \leq Y = Q$ **Conclusions****I). $Y > E$** **II). $Q = M$**

- 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** $J > A \geq G > E < N \leq C ; M > A > R \geq K < T$ **Conclusions****I). $J > K$** **II). $N < M$**

- 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** $A > P = T \leq I < C \geq L ; G \geq D > I \leq Y < U$ **Conclusions****I). $Y > A$** **II). $L < U$**

- 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.

Point P is 7km south of point S, which is 6km west of point Q. Point W is 10km west of point R. Point X is 9km west of point U, which is 3km north of point T. Point V is 6km south of point R but 13km west of point T. Point Q is 7km south of point X.

What is the shortest distance between point W and point Q (approximately)?

- a. 19km
- b. 21km
- c. 17km
- d. 18km
- e. 20km

32. Questions

What is the direction of Point P with respect to point U?

- a. South-east
- b. North-west
- c. North-east
- d. South-west
- e. South

33. Questions

Which of the following statement(s) is/are not true as per the given arrangement?

- a. Point P is southwest of Q
- b. Total distance between R and T is 19km
- c. Point U is northeast of point V
- d. Point Q is southwest of point T
- e. Point W is north of point S

34. Questions

Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions.

Ram walks for 11km towards the east from his home to reach market. From there he takes a left turn and walks for 9km to reach bus-stop. Then, he takes a right turn and walks for 13km to reach Temple. From there he takes a left turn and walks for 5km to reach Bank. Then, he takes a left turn and walks for 7km to reach Petrol bunk.

What is the shortest distance between Ram's home and the petrol bunk (approximately)?

- a. 20km
- b. 22km
- c. 18km
- d. 21km
- e. 23km

35. Questions

What is the direction of Bank with respect to the Market?

- a. South-east
- b. North-west
- c. South-west
- d. North-east
- e. North

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 Computers are Desktop. Some Keyboards are Desktop. Only a few Mouse are Keyboard.

Conclusions

I). No Computer is a Keyboard

II). All Mouse can never be Desktop

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

37. Questions

Statements:

Only a few Months are Years. All Years are Days. Only a few Years are Weeks.

Conclusions

I). All Weeks can be Days

II). Some Months are not Weeks

- 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:**

Only Box is Square. Only a few Lengths are Box. Only a few Circles are Length.

Conclusions

I). Some Boxes can never be Circle

II). No Length is Square

- 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 East is North. Some West is not North. All West is South.

Conclusions

I). All East is West

II). Some East is not West.

- 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 Redmi is Samsung. All Samsung is Vivo. No Vivo is Nokia.

Conclusions

- I). Some Nokia being Samsung is a possibility
 - II). Some Redmi is definitely not Nokia
- a. Either conclusion I or II follows
 - b. Only conclusion I follows
 - c. Only conclusion II follows
 - d. Both conclusions I and II follow
 - e. Neither conclusion I nor II follows

Explanations:

1. Questions

Final arrangement

Designations	Persons	Country
Air chief marshal	S	(Chad)
Air commodore	Q	(Mali)
Group captain	P	(Cuba)
Wing commander	N	(Fiji)
Flying officer	R	(Laos)
Air craftsman	M	(Iran)

We have,

- M is designated junior to Group captain.
- Only two persons are designated between the one who likes Cuba and M.

From the above conditions, there are three possibilities

	Case-1	Case-2	Case-3
Designations	Persons	Persons	Persons
Air chief marshal	(Cuba)		
Air commodore		(Cuba)	
Group captain			(Cuba)
Wing commander	M		
Flying officer		M	
Air craftsman			M

Again we have,

- R does not like Fiji and two persons junior to the one who likes Cuba.
- As many persons senior to R as junior to the one who likes Mali.
- Only one person is designated between the one who likes Mali and N.
- P is immediately senior to N.

From the above condition case-2 gets eliminated because P is immediately senior to N is not satisfied.

	Case-1	Case-2	Case-3
Designations	Persons	Persons	Persons
Air chief marshal	P/ (Cuba)	N	
Air commodore	N/	(Cuba)	(Mali)
Group captain	R (Fiji)	(Mali)	P (Cuba)
Wing commander	M (Mali)	R (Fiji)	N
Flying officer	P/	M	R (Fiji)
Air craftsman	N/		M

Again we have,

- Q is neither senior to S nor junior to the one who likes Laos.
- S likes either Chad or Laos.
- The one who likes Fiji is immediately senior the one who likes Laos.

From the above condition case-1 gets eliminated because S likes either Chad or Laos and Q is not junior to the one who likes Laos is not satisfied.

Hence Case-3 shows the final arrangement.

	Case-1	Case-3
Designations	Persons	Persons
Air chief marshal	P (Cuba)	S (Chad)
Air commodore	N (Fiji)	Q (Mali)
Group captain	R (Laos)	P (Cuba)
Wing commander	M (Mali)	N (Fiji)
Flying officer	S (Chad)	R (Laos)
Air craftsman	Q (Iran)	M (Iran)

Answer: C

2. Questions

Final arrangement

Designations	Persons	Country
Air chief marshal	S	(Chad)
Air commodore	Q	(Mali)
Group captain	P	(Cuba)
Wing commander	N	(Fiji)
Flying officer	R	(Laos)
Air craftsman	M	(Iran)

We have,

- M is designated junior to Group captain.
- Only two persons are designated between the one who likes Cuba and M.

From the above conditions, there are three possibilities

	Case-1	Case-2	Case-3
Designations	Persons	Persons	Persons
Air chief marshal	(Cuba)		
Air commodore		(Cuba)	
Group captain			(Cuba)
Wing commander	M		
Flying officer		M	
Air craftsman			M

Again we have,

- R does not like Fiji and two persons junior to the one who likes Cuba.
- As many persons senior to R as junior to the one who likes Mali.

- Only one person is designated between the one who likes Mali and N.
- P is immediately senior to N.

From the above condition case-2 gets eliminated because P is immediately senior to N is not satisfied.

	Case-1	Case-2	Case-3
Designations	Persons	Persons	Persons
Air chief marshal	P/ (Cuba)	N	
Air commodore	N/	(Cuba)	(Mali)
Group captain	R (Fiji)	(Mali)	P (Cuba)
Wing commander	M (Mali)	R (Fiji)	N
Flying officer	P/	M	R (Fiji)
Air craftsman	N/		M

Again we have,

- Q is neither senior to S nor junior to the one who likes Laos.
- S likes either Chad or Laos.
- The one who likes Fiji is immediately senior the one who likes Laos.

From the above condition case-1 gets eliminated because S likes either Chad or Laos and Q is not junior to the one who likes Laos is not satisfied.

Hence Case-3 shows the final arrangement.

	Case-1	Case-3
Designations	Persons	Persons
Air chief marshal	P (Cuba)	S (Chad)
Air commodore	N (Fiji)	Q (Mali)
Group captain	R (Laos)	P (Cuba)
Wing commander	M (Mali)	N (Fiji)
Flying officer	S (Chad)	R (Laos)
Air craftsman	Q (Iran)	M (Iran)

Answer: D

3. Questions

Final arrangement

Designations	Persons	Country
Air chief marshal	S	(Chad)
Air commodore	Q	(Mali)
Group captain	P	(Cuba)
Wing commander	N	(Fiji)
Flying officer	R	(Laos)
Air craftsman	M	(Iran)

We have,

- M is designated junior to Group captain.
- Only two persons are designated between the one who likes Cuba and M.

From the above conditions, there are three possibilities

	Case-1	Case-2	Case-3
Designations	Persons	Persons	Persons
Air chief marshal	(Cuba)		
Air commodore		(Cuba)	
Group captain			(Cuba)
Wing commander	M		
Flying officer		M	
Air craftsman			M

Again we have,

- R does not like Fiji and two persons junior to the one who likes Cuba.
- As many persons senior to R as junior to the one who likes Mali.
- Only one person is designated between the one who likes Mali and N.
- P is immediately senior to N.

From the above condition case-2 gets eliminated because P is immediately senior to N is not satisfied.

	Case-1	Case-2	Case-3
Designations	Persons	Persons	Persons
Air chief marshal	P/ (Cuba)	N	
Air commodore	N/	(Cuba)	(Mali)
Group captain	R (Fiji)	(Mali)	P (Cuba)
Wing commander	M (Mali)	R (Fiji)	N
Flying officer	P/	M	R (Fiji)
Air craftsman	N/		M

Again we have,

- Q is neither senior to S nor junior to the one who likes Laos.
- S likes either Chad or Laos.
- The one who likes Fiji is immediately senior the one who likes Laos.

From the above condition case-1 gets eliminated because S likes either Chad or Laos and Q is not junior to the one who likes Laos is not satisfied.

Hence Case-3 shows the final arrangement.

	Case-1	Case-3
Designations	Persons	Persons
Air chief marshal	P (Cuba)	S (Chad)
Air commodore	N (Fiji)	Q (Mali)
Group captain	R (Laos)	P (Cuba)
Wing commander	M (Mali)	N (Fiji)
Flying officer	S (Chad)	R (Laos)
Air craftsman	Q (Iran)	M (Iran)

Answer: A

4. Questions

Final arrangement

Designations	Persons	Country
Air chief marshal	S	(Chad)
Air commodore	Q	(Mali)
Group captain	P	(Cuba)
Wing commander	N	(Fiji)
Flying officer	R	(Laos)
Air craftsman	M	(Iran)

We have,

- M is designated junior to Group captain.
- Only two persons are designated between the one who likes Cuba and M.

From the above conditions, there are three possibilities

	Case-1	Case-2	Case-3
Designations	Persons	Persons	Persons
Air chief marshal	(Cuba)		
Air commodore		(Cuba)	
Group captain			(Cuba)
Wing commander	M		
Flying officer		M	
Air craftsman			M

Again we have,

- R does not like Fiji and two persons junior to the one who likes Cuba.
- As many persons senior to R as junior to the one who likes Mali.
- Only one person is designated between the one who likes Mali and N.
- P is immediately senior to N.

From the above condition case-2 gets eliminated because P is immediately senior to N is not satisfied.

	Case-1	Case-2	Case-3
Designations	Persons	Persons	Persons
Air chief marshal	P/ (Cuba)	N	
Air commodore	N/	(Cuba)	(Mali)
Group captain	R (Fiji)	(Mali)	P (Cuba)
Wing commander	M (Mali)	R (Fiji)	N
Flying officer	P/	M	R (Fiji)
Air craftsman	N/		M

Again we have,

- Q is neither senior to S nor junior to the one who likes Laos.
- S likes either Chad or Laos.
- The one who likes Fiji is immediately senior the one who likes Laos.

From the above condition case-1 gets eliminated because S likes either Chad or Laos and Q is not junior to the one who likes Laos is not satisfied.

Hence Case-3 shows the final arrangement.

	Case-1	Case-3
Designations	Persons	Persons
Air chief marshal	P (Cuba)	S (Chad)
Air commodore	N (Fiji)	Q (Mali)
Group captain	R (Laos)	P (Cuba)
Wing commander	M (Mali)	N (Fiji)
Flying officer	S (Chad)	R (Laos)
Air craftsman	Q (Iran)	M (Iran)

Answer: E

5. Questions

Final arrangement

Designations	Persons	Country
Air chief marshal	S	(Chad)
Air commodore	Q	(Mali)
Group captain	P	(Cuba)
Wing commander	N	(Fiji)
Flying officer	R	(Laos)
Air craftsman	M	(Iran)

We have,

- M is designated junior to Group captain.
- Only two persons are designated between the one who likes Cuba and M.

From the above conditions, there are three possibilities

	Case-1	Case-2	Case-3
Designations	Persons	Persons	Persons
Air chief marshal	(Cuba)		
Air commodore		(Cuba)	
Group captain			(Cuba)
Wing commander	M		
Flying officer		M	
Air craftsman			M

Again we have,

- R does not like Fiji and two persons junior to the one who likes Cuba.
- As many persons senior to R as junior to the one who likes Mali.
- Only one person is designated between the one who likes Mali and N.
- P is immediately senior to N.

From the above condition case-2 gets eliminated because P is immediately senior to N is not satisfied.

	Case-1	Case-2	Case-3
Designations	Persons	Persons	Persons
Air chief marshal	P/ (Cuba)	N	
Air commodore	N/	(Cuba)	(Mali)
Group captain	R (Fiji)	(Mali)	P (Cuba)
Wing commander	M (Mali)	R (Fiji)	N
Flying officer	P/	M	R (Fiji)
Air craftsman	N/		M

Again we have,

- Q is neither senior to S nor junior to the one who likes Laos.
- S likes either Chad or Laos.
- The one who likes Fiji is immediately senior the one who likes Laos.

From the above condition case-1 gets eliminated because S likes either Chad or Laos and Q is not junior to the one who likes Laos is not satisfied.

Hence Case-3 shows the final arrangement.

	Case-1	Case-3
Designations	Persons	Persons
Air chief marshal	P (Cuba)	S (Chad)
Air commodore	N (Fiji)	Q (Mali)
Group captain	R (Laos)	P (Cuba)
Wing commander	M (Mali)	N (Fiji)
Flying officer	S (Chad)	R (Laos)
Air craftsman	Q (Iran)	M (Iran)

Answer: B

6. Questions

Final arrangement

Year	Persons	Sweets
1996	D	(Peda)
2001	B	(Ladoo)
2008	C	(Jalebi)
2011	E	(Kheer)
2016	A	(Halwa)

We have,

- E started the business in an odd numbered year.
- Only two persons started between the one who hates Peda and E.

From the above conditions, there are two possibilities

	Case-1	Case-2
Year	Persons	Persons
1996		(Peda)
2001	E	
2008		
2011		E
2016	(Peda)	

Again we have,

- Only four years gap between the one who hates Peda and B.
- As many persons started the business before B as after the one who hates Kheer.
- C hates neither Ladoo nor Halwa.
- C started immediately before the one who hates Kheer.

	Case-1	Case-2
Year	Persons	Persons
1996	C (Jalebi)	(Peda)
2001	E (Kheer)	B
2008		C (Jalebi)
2011	B	E (Kheer)
2016	(Peda)	

Again we have,

- A started the business after D, who does not hate Ladoo.
- More than one person started between the one who hates Ladoo and A.

From the above condition Case-1 gets eliminated because more than one person started between the one who hates Ladoo and A is not satisfied.

Hence Case-2 shows the final arrangement.

	Case-1	Case-2
Year	Persons	Persons
1996	C (Jalebi)	D (Peda)
2001	E (Kheer)	B (Ladoo)
2008	D (Halwa)	C (Jalebi)
2011	B (Ladoo)	E (Kheer)
2016	A (Peda)	A (Halwa)

Answer: C

7. Questions

Final arrangement

Year	Persons	Sweets
1996	D	(Peda)
2001	B	(Ladoo)
2008	C	(Jalebi)
2011	E	(Kheer)
2016	A	(Halwa)

We have,

- E started the business in an odd numbered year.
- Only two persons started between the one who hates Peda and E.

From the above conditions, there are two possibilities

	Case-1	Case-2
Year	Persons	Persons
1996		(Peda)
2001	E	
2008		
2011		E
2016	(Peda)	

Again we have,

- Only four years gap between the one who hates Peda and B.
- As many persons started the business before B as after the one who hates Kheer.
- C hates neither Ladoo nor Halwa.
- C started immediately before the one who hates Kheer.

	Case-1	Case-2
Year	Persons	Persons
1996	C (Jalebi)	(Peda)
2001	E (Kheer)	B
2008		C (Jalebi)
2011	B	E (Kheer)
2016	(Peda)	

Again we have,

- A started the business after D, who does not hate Ladoo.
- More than one person started between the one who hates Ladoo and A.

From the above condition Case-1 gets eliminated because more than one person started between the one who hates Ladoo and A is not satisfied.

Hence Case-2 shows the final arrangement.

	Case-1	Case-2
Year	Persons	Persons
1996	C (Jalebi)	D (Peda)
2001	E (Kheer)	B (Ladoo)
2008	D (Halwa)	C (Jalebi)
2011	B (Ladoo)	E (Kheer)
2016	A (Peda)	A (Halwa)

Answer: D

8. Questions

Final arrangement

Year	Persons	Sweets
1996	D	(Peda)
2001	B	(Ladoo)
2008	C	(Jalebi)
2011	E	(Kheer)
2016	A	(Halwa)

We have,

- E started the business in an odd numbered year.
- Only two persons started between the one who hates Peda and E.

From the above conditions, there are two possibilities

	Case-1	Case-2
Year	Persons	Persons
1996		(Peda)
2001	E	
2008		
2011		E
2016	(Peda)	

Again we have,

- Only four years gap between the one who hates Peda and B.
- As many persons started the business before B as after the one who hates Kheer.
- C hates neither Ladoo nor Halwa.
- C started immediately before the one who hates Kheer.

	Case-1	Case-2
Year	Persons	Persons
1996	C (Jalebi)	(Peda)
2001	E (Kheer)	B
2008		C (Jalebi)
2011	B	E (Kheer)
2016	(Peda)	

Again we have,

- A started the business after D, who does not hate Ladoo.
- More than one person started between the one who hates Ladoo and A.

From the above condition Case-1 gets eliminated because more than one person started between the one who hates Ladoo and A is not satisfied.

Hence Case-2 shows the final arrangement.

	Case-1	Case-2
Year	Persons	Persons
1996	C (Jalebi)	D (Peda)
2001	E (Kheer)	B (Ladoo)
2008	D (Halwa)	C (Jalebi)
2011	B (Ladoo)	E (Kheer)
2016	A (Peda)	A (Halwa)

Answer: B

9. Questions

Final arrangement

Year	Persons	Sweets
1996	D	(Peda)
2001	B	(Ladoo)
2008	C	(Jalebi)
2011	E	(Kheer)
2016	A	(Halwa)

We have,

- E started the business in an odd numbered year.
- Only two persons started between the one who hates Peda and E.

From the above conditions, there are two possibilities

	Case-1	Case-2
Year	Persons	Persons
1996		(Peda)
2001	E	
2008		
2011		E
2016	(Peda)	

Again we have,

- Only four years gap between the one who hates Peda and B.
- As many persons started the business before B as after the one who hates Kheer.
- C hates neither Ladoo nor Halwa.
- C started immediately before the one who hates Kheer.

	Case-1	Case-2
Year	Persons	Persons
1996	C (Jalebi)	(Peda)
2001	E (Kheer)	B
2008		C (Jalebi)
2011	B	E (Kheer)
2016	(Peda)	

Again we have,

- A started the business after D, who does not hate Ladoo.
- More than one person started between the one who hates Ladoo and A.

From the above condition Case-1 gets eliminated because more than one person started between the one who hates Ladoo and A is not satisfied.

Hence Case-2 shows the final arrangement.

	Case-1	Case-2
Year	Persons	Persons
1996	C (Jalebi)	D (Peda)
2001	E (Kheer)	B (Ladoo)
2008	D (Halwa)	C (Jalebi)
2011	B (Ladoo)	E (Kheer)
2016	A (Peda)	A (Halwa)

Answer: E

10. Questions

Final arrangement

Year	Persons	Sweets
1996	D	(Peda)
2001	B	(Ladoo)
2008	C	(Jalebi)
2011	E	(Kheer)
2016	A	(Halwa)

We have,

- E started the business in an odd numbered year.
- Only two persons started between the one who hates Peda and E.

From the above conditions, there are two possibilities

	Case-1	Case-2
Year	Persons	Persons
1996		(Peda)
2001	E	
2008		
2011		E
2016	(Peda)	

Again we have,

- Only four years gap between the one who hates Peda and B.
- As many persons started the business before B as after the one who hates Kheer.
- C hates neither Ladoo nor Halwa.
- C started immediately before the one who hates Kheer.

	Case-1	Case-2
Year	Persons	Persons
1996	C (Jalebi)	(Peda)
2001	E (Kheer)	B
2008		C (Jalebi)
2011	B	E (Kheer)
2016	(Peda)	

Again we have,

- A started the business after D, who does not hate Ladoo.
- More than one person started between the one who hates Ladoo and A.

From the above condition Case-1 gets eliminated because more than one person started between the one who hates Ladoo and A is not satisfied.

Hence Case-2 shows the final arrangement.

	Case-1	Case-2
Year	Persons	Persons
1996	C (Jalebi)	D (Peda)
2001	E (Kheer)	B (Ladoo)
2008	D (Halwa)	C (Jalebi)
2011	B (Ladoo)	E (Kheer)
2016	A (Peda)	A (Halwa)

Answer: A

11. Questions

Final arrangement

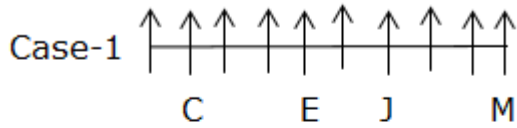


We have,

- C sits third to the left of E, who sits fifth from one of the extreme ends.

- Only four persons sit between J and C.
- M sits third to the right of J.

From the above conditions, there are two possibilities



Again we have,

- Only five persons sit between M and N, who sits immediate left of K.
- Only three persons sit between K and A, who does not sit to the left of N.

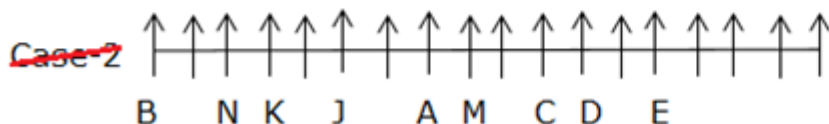


Again we have,

- B sits seventh to the left of A.
- The number of persons sitting between B and J is **one more** than the number of persons sitting between A and D.
- D sits second from one of the extreme ends of the row.

From the above condition case 2 gets eliminated because D sits second from one of the extreme ends of the row is not satisfied.

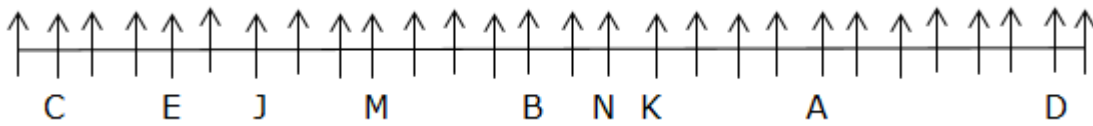
Hence case 1 shows the final arrangement.



Answer: D

12. Questions

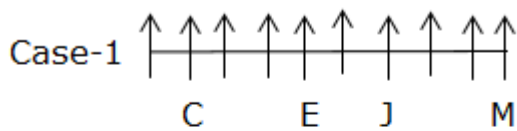
Final arrangement



We have,

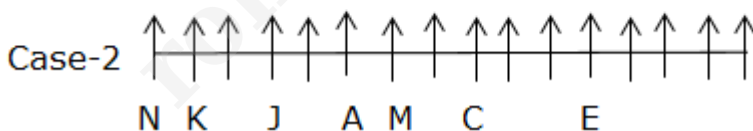
- C sits third to the left of E, who sits fifth from one of the extreme ends.
- Only four persons sit between J and C.
- M sits third to the right of J.

From the above conditions, there are two possibilities



Again we have,

- Only five persons sit between M and N, who sits immediate left of K.
- Only three persons sit between K and A, who does not sit to the left of N.

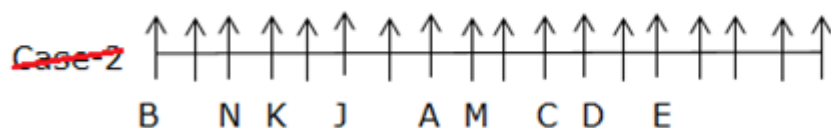


Again we have,

- B sits seventh to the left of A.
- The number of persons sitting between B and J is **one more** than the number of persons sitting between A and D.
- D sits second from one of the extreme ends of the row.

From the above condition case 2 gets eliminated because D sits second from one of the extreme ends of the row is not satisfied.

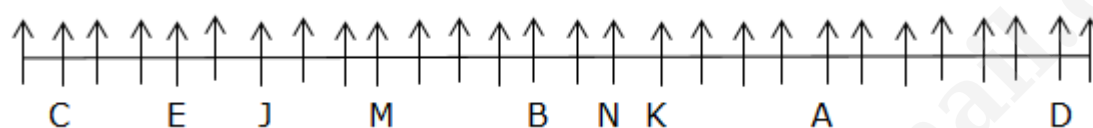
Hence case 1 shows the final arrangement.



Answer: C

13. Questions

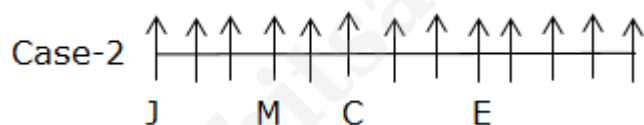
Final arrangement



We have,

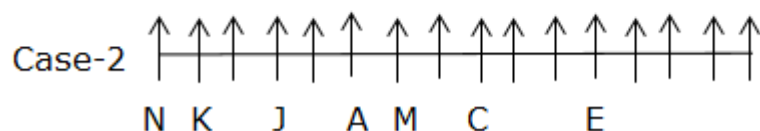
- C sits third to the left of E, who sits fifth from one of the extreme ends.
- Only four persons sit between J and C.
- M sits third to the right of J.

From the above conditions, there are two possibilities



Again we have,

- Only five persons sit between M and N, who sits immediate left of K.
- Only three persons sit between K and A, who does not sit to the left of N.

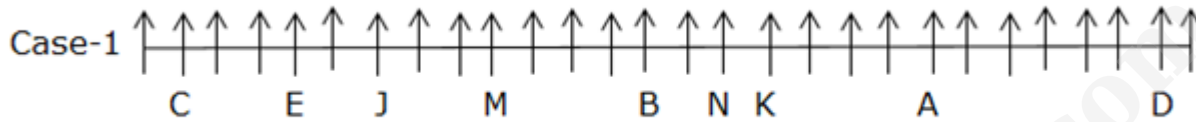


Again we have,

- B sits seventh to the left of A.
- The number of persons sitting between B and J is **one more** than the number of persons sitting between A and D.
- D sits second from one of the extreme ends of the row.

From the above condition case 2 gets eliminated because D sits second from one of the extreme ends of the row is not satisfied.

Hence case 1 shows the final arrangement.



Answer: E

14. Questions

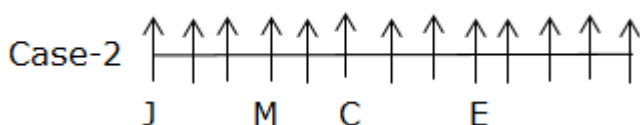
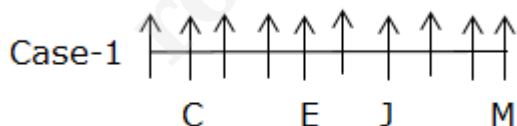
Final arrangement



We have,

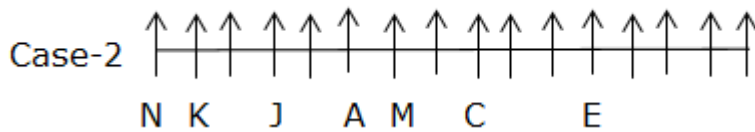
- C sits third to the left of E, who sits fifth from one of the extreme ends.
- Only four persons sit between J and C.
- M sits third to the right of J.

From the above conditions, there are two possibilities



Again we have,

- Only five persons sit between M and N, who sits immediate left of K.
- Only three persons sit between K and A, who does not sit to the left of N.

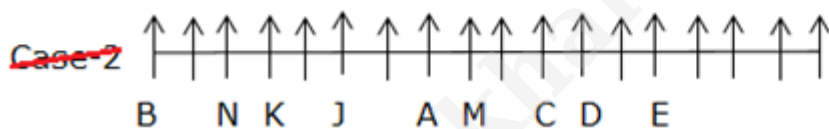


Again we have,

- B sits seventh to the left of A.
- The number of persons sitting between B and J is **one more** than the number of persons sitting between A and D.
- D sits second from one of the extreme ends of the row.

From the above condition case 2 gets eliminated because D sits second from one of the extreme ends of the row is not satisfied.

Hence case 1 shows the final arrangement.



Answer: A

15. Questions

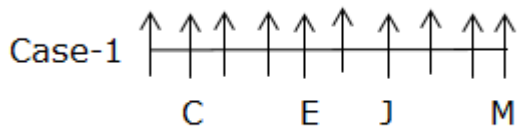
Final arrangement



We have,

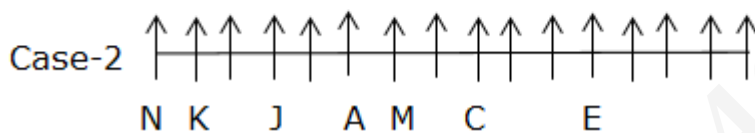
- C sits third to the left of E, who sits fifth from one of the extreme ends.
- Only four persons sit between J and C.
- M sits third to the right of J.

From the above conditions, there are two possibilities



Again we have,

- Only five persons sit between M and N, who sits immediate left of K.
- Only three persons sit between K and A, who does not sit to the left of N.

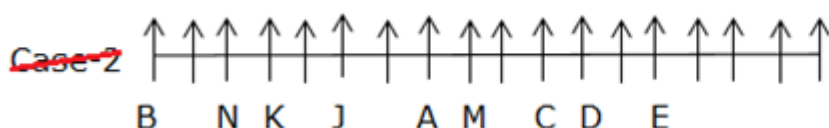


Again we have,

- B sits seventh to the left of A.
- The number of persons sitting between B and J is **one more** than the number of persons sitting between A and D.
- D sits second from one of the extreme ends of the row.

From the above condition case 2 gets eliminated because D sits second from one of the extreme ends of the row is not satisfied.

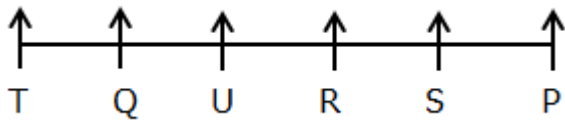
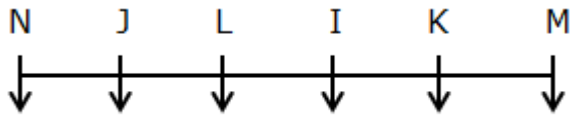
Hence case 1 shows the final arrangement.



Answer: B

16. Questions

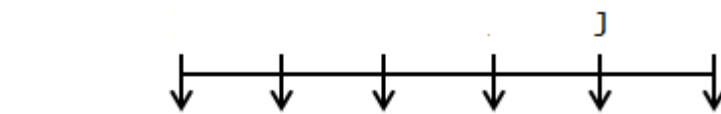
Final arrangement



We have,

- Only two persons sit between J and the one who faces S but none of them sits at the extreme ends.

From the above conditions, there are two possibilities



Case-1



Case-2

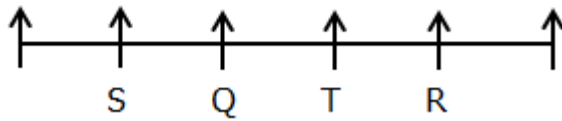


Again we have,

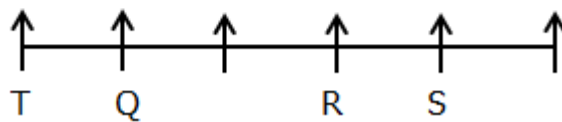
- L is an immediate neighbour of J and sits second to the left of the one who faces T.
- As many persons sit to the right of T as to the right of M.
- Only one person sits between M and the one who faces R, who sits second to the right of Q.



Case-1



Case-2



Again we have,

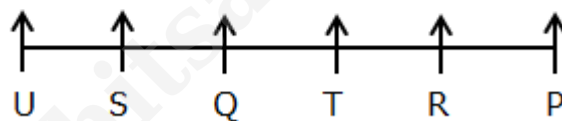
- K sits immediate left of I.
- U sits to the left of P but does not face I.

From the above condition case 1 gets eliminated because U does not face I is not satisfied.

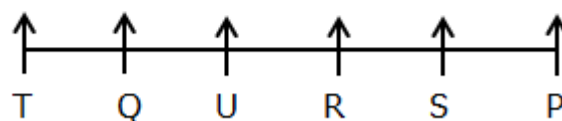
Hence case 2 shows the final arrangement.



~~Case-1~~



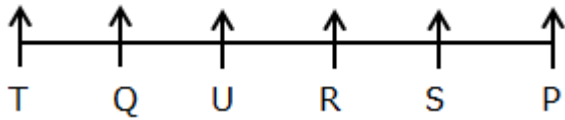
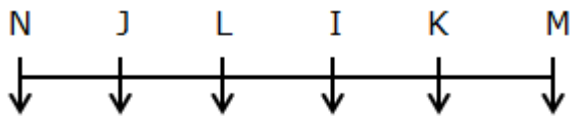
Case-2



Answer: D

17. Questions

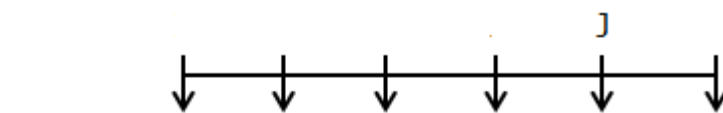
Final arrangement



We have,

- Only two persons sit between J and the one who faces S but none of them sits at the extreme ends.

From the above conditions, there are two possibilities



Case-1

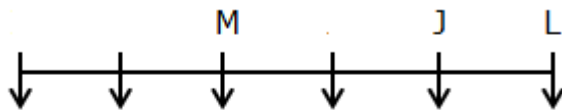


Case-2

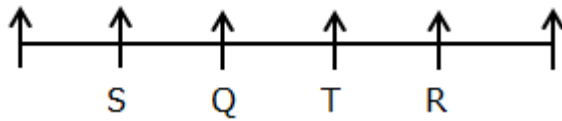


Again we have,

- L is an immediate neighbour of J and sits second to the left of the one who faces T.
- As many persons sit to the right of T as to the right of M.
- Only one person sits between M and the one who faces R, who sits second to the right of Q.



Case-1



Case-2



Again we have,

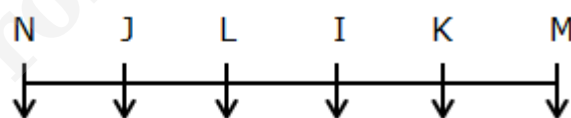
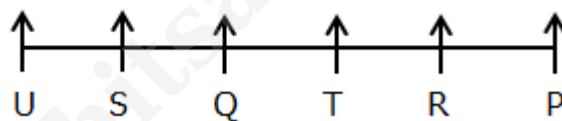
- K sits immediate left of I.
- U sits to the left of P but does not face I.

From the above condition case 1 gets eliminated because U does not face I is not satisfied.

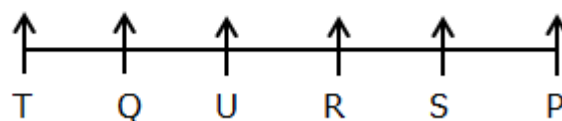
Hence case 2 shows the final arrangement.



~~Case-1~~



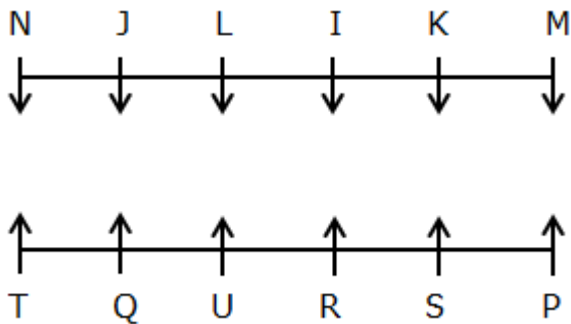
Case-2



Answer: E (All the above given pairs of persons facing each other except option e)

18. Questions

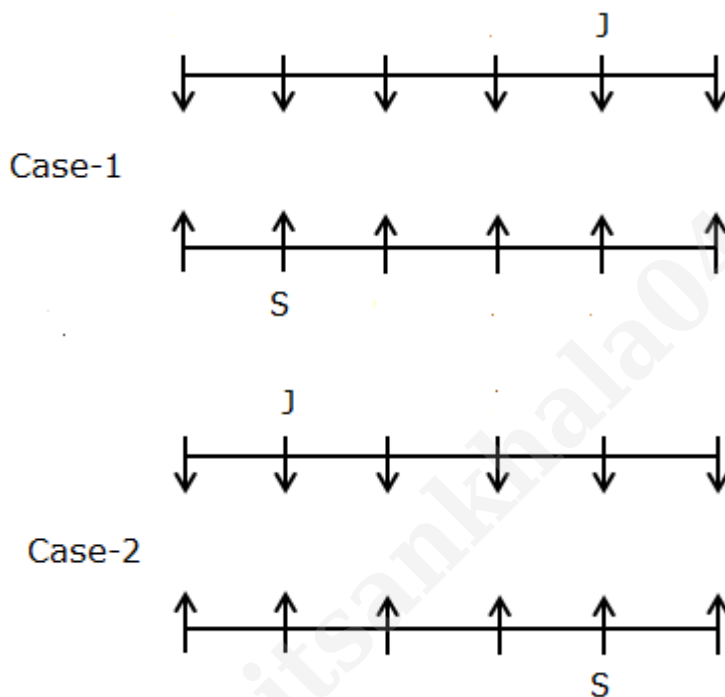
Final arrangement



We have,

- Only two persons sit between J and the one who faces S but none of them sits at the extreme ends.

From the above conditions, there are two possibilities

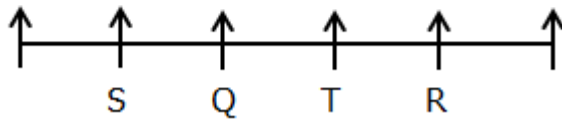


Again we have,

- L is an immediate neighbour of J and sits second to the left of the one who faces T.
- As many persons sit to the right of T as to the right of M.
- Only one person sits between M and the one who faces R, who sits second to the right of Q.



Case-1



Case-2



Again we have,

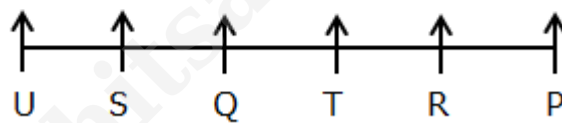
- K sits immediate left of I.
- U sits to the left of P but does not face I.

From the above condition case 1 gets eliminated because U does not face I is not satisfied.

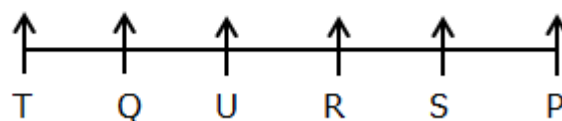
Hence case 2 shows the final arrangement.



~~Case-1~~



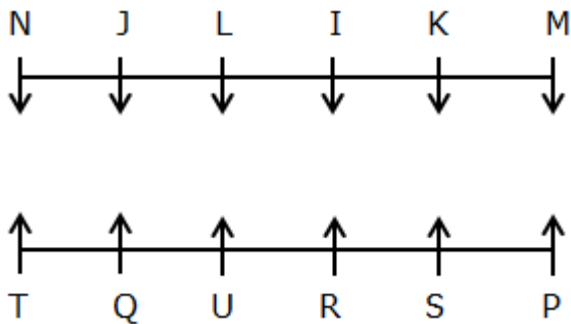
Case-2



Answer: C

19. Questions

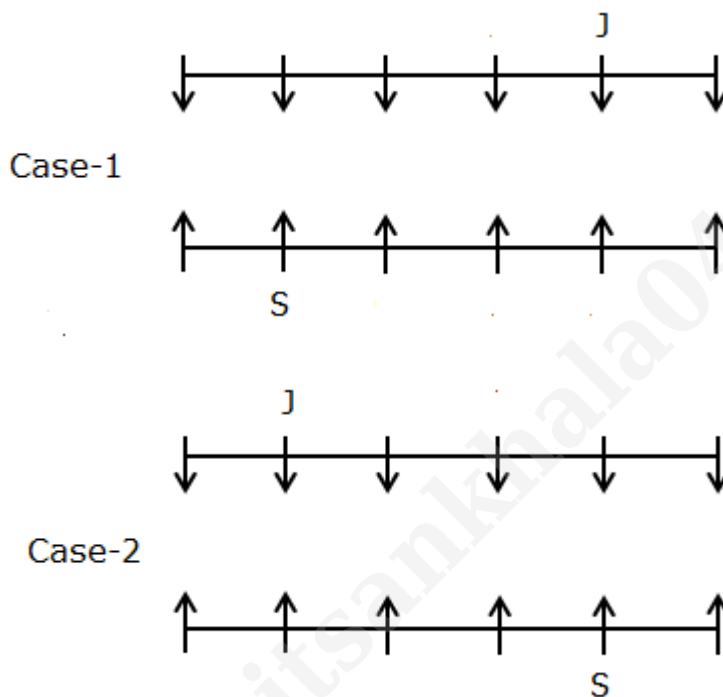
Final arrangement



We have,

- Only two persons sit between J and the one who faces S but none of them sits at the extreme ends.

From the above conditions, there are two possibilities

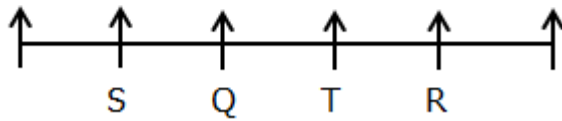


Again we have,

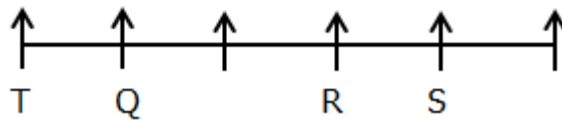
- L is an immediate neighbour of J and sits second to the left of the one who faces T.
- As many persons sit to the right of T as to the right of M.
- Only one person sits between M and the one who faces R, who sits second to the right of Q.



Case-1



Case-2



Again we have,

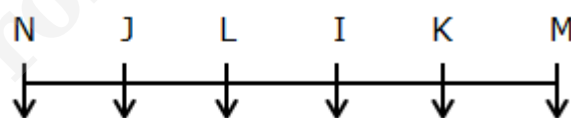
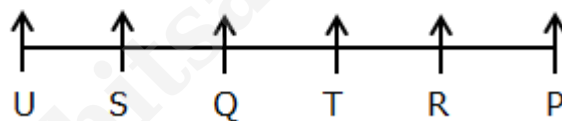
- K sits immediate left of I.
- U sits to the left of P but does not face I.

From the above condition case 1 gets eliminated because U does not face I is not satisfied.

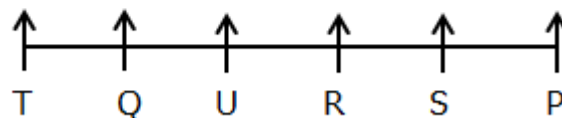
Hence case 2 shows the final arrangement.



~~Case-1~~



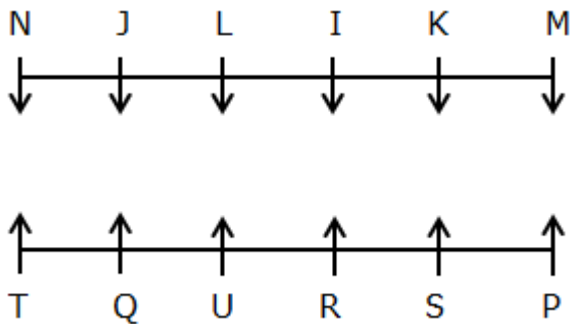
Case-2



Answer: A

20. Questions

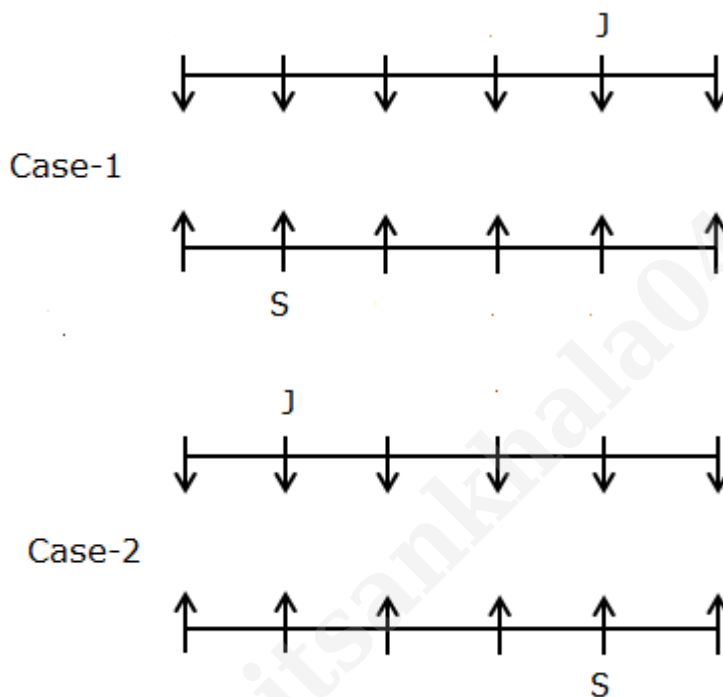
Final arrangement



We have,

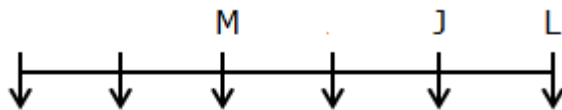
- Only two persons sit between J and the one who faces S but none of them sits at the extreme ends.

From the above conditions, there are two possibilities

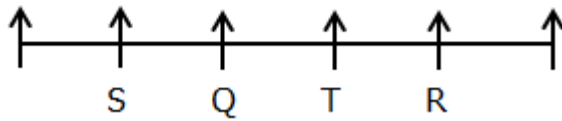


Again we have,

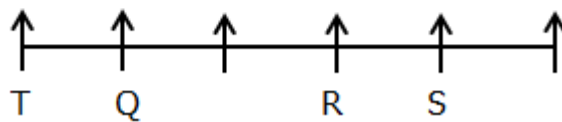
- L is an immediate neighbour of J and sits second to the left of the one who faces T.
- As many persons sit to the right of T as to the right of M.
- Only one person sits between M and the one who faces R, who sits second to the right of Q.



Case-1



Case-2



Again we have,

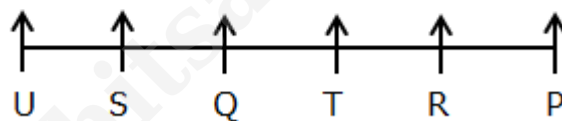
- K sits immediate left of I.
- U sits to the left of P but does not face I.

From the above condition case 1 gets eliminated because U does not face I is not satisfied.

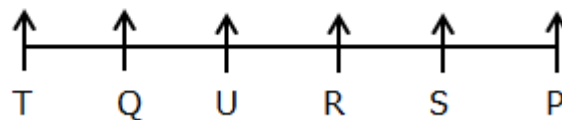
Hence case 2 shows the final arrangement.



~~Case-1~~



Case-2



Answer: B

21. Questions

Answer: B



22. Questions

Answer: E

8 5 6 3 4 5 7 2 8 7 3
7 7 5 5 3 7 9 1 7 9 5

23. Questions

Answer: C

Word: STUPENDOUS

1st, 3rd, 4th, and 7th letters are: SUPD

Meaningful word: Spud.

24. Questions

Answer: A

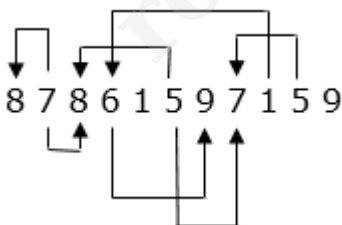
Word: PREPONDER

After, all the consonants are changed to the next letter and all the vowels are changed to the previous letter of the word is: QSDQNOEDS

Then, all the letters are arranged in alphabetical series from the left end, then which among the following letter is third from the right end of the newly formed series is: DDENOQQSS = Q

25. Questions

Answer: D



26. Questions

Answer: C

Conclusions

I). $S \geq G$ ($S \geq A \geq G$) ---> True

II). $I < N$ ($I < V < A < N$) \rightarrow True

27. Questions

Answer: A

Conclusions

I). $E > T$ ($E > G < A < S \leq T$) \rightarrow False

II). $W > G$ ($W \geq A > G$) \rightarrow True

28. Questions

Answer: B

Conclusions

I). $Y > E$ ($Y \geq K \geq M = E$) \rightarrow False

II). $Q = M$ ($Q = Y \geq K \geq M = E$) \rightarrow False

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

29. Questions

Answer: D

Conclusions

I). $J > K$ ($J > A > R \geq K$) \rightarrow True

II). $N < M$ ($N > E < G \leq A < M$) \rightarrow False

30. Questions

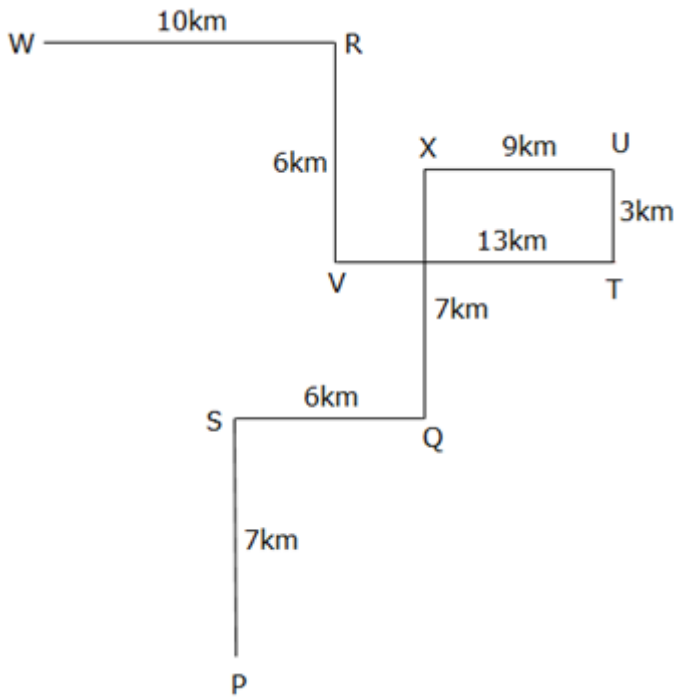
Answer: E

Conclusions

I). $Y > A$ ($Y \geq I \geq T = P < A$) \rightarrow False

II). $L < U$ ($L \leq C > I \leq Y < U$) \rightarrow False

31. Questions



Answer: C

$$X^2 = 14^2 + 10^2$$

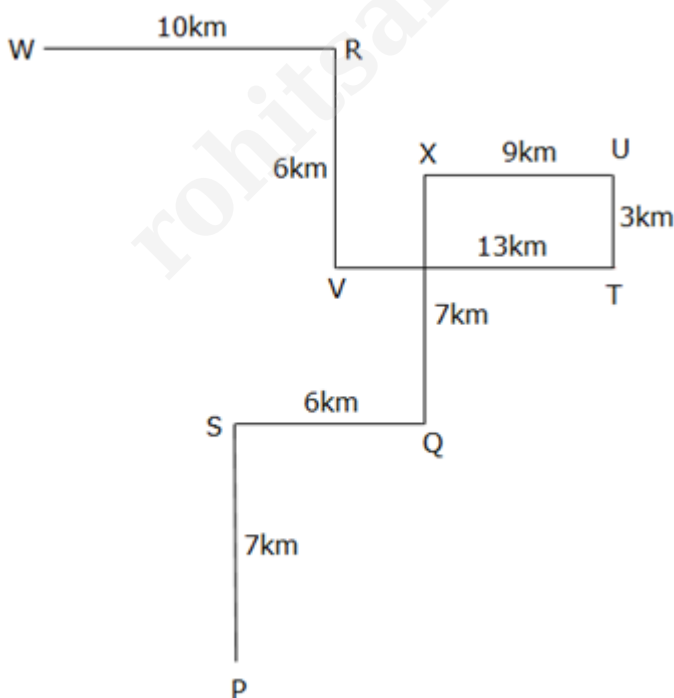
$$X^2 = 196 + 100$$

$$X = \sqrt{296}$$

$$X = 17.2\text{Km}$$

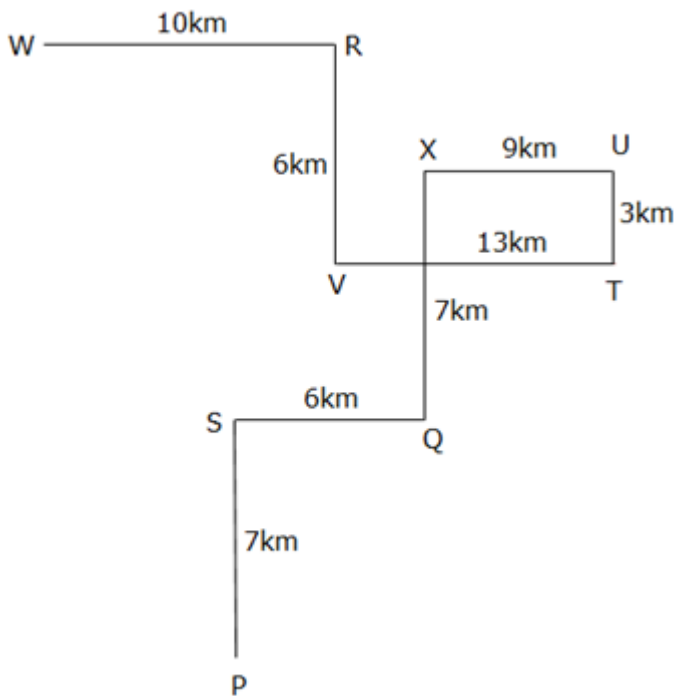
$$X = 17\text{km.}$$

32. Questions



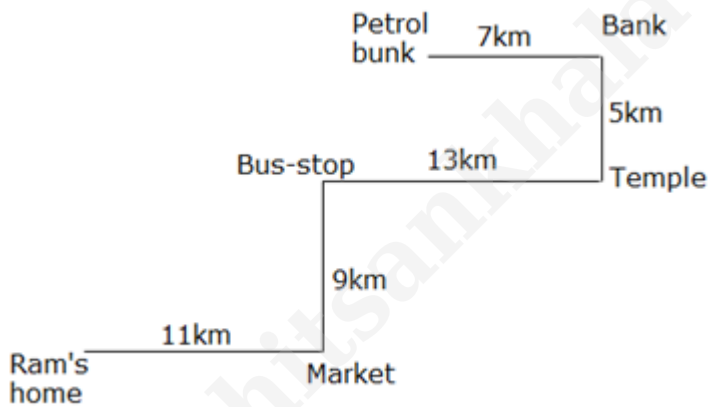
Answer: D

33. Questions



Answer: E

34. Questions



Answer: B

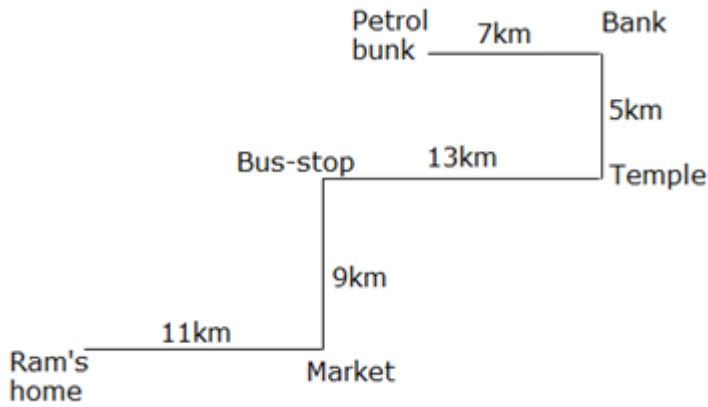
$$X^2 = 17^2 + 14^2$$

$$X^2 = 289 + 196$$

$$X = \sqrt{485}$$

$$X = 22 \text{ Km}$$

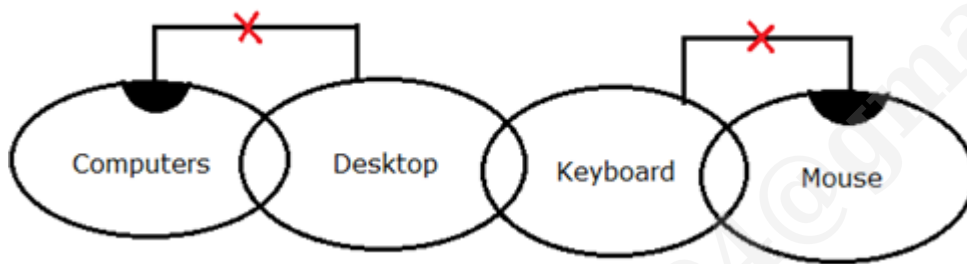
35. Questions



Answer: D

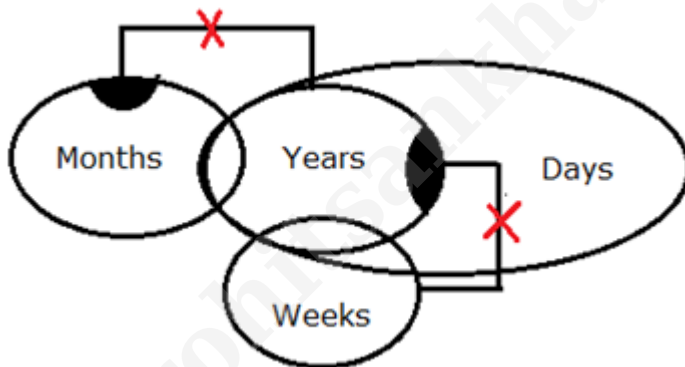
36. Questions

Answer: B



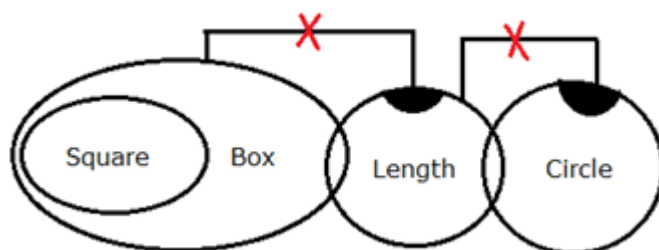
37. Questions

Answer: D



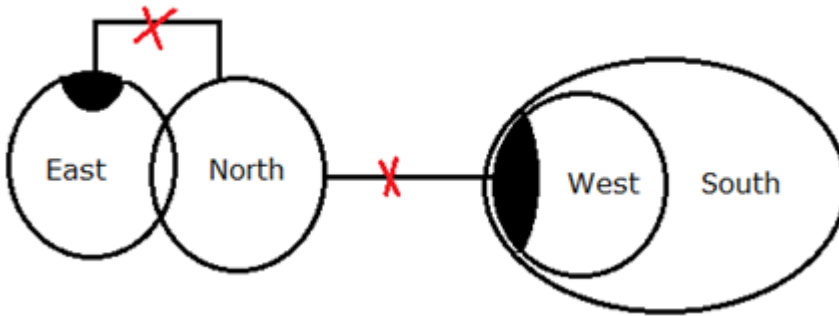
38. Questions

Answer: E



39. Questions

Answer: A



40. Questions

Answer: C

