1. Questions

Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions

Eight persons viz., A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H paint the house on two different dates either 12th or 17th of four different months March, April, June and August of the same year. Only one person paints the house on each date and only two persons paint the house in each month.

B paints the house four persons before D and on an even numbered date. G paints immediately after D. The number of persons painting after G is **one less** than the number of persons painting before F. C paints three persons after F. A paints neither on the same date nor in the same month as C. H paints after E, who paints before A.

Who among the following person paints the house three months before H?

a. F

b. B

c. The one who paints immediately after D

d. The one who paints at last

e. Both a and d

2. Questions

Which of the following statement is/are false with respect to the final arrangement?

a. B paints in the month which has 30 days

b. Only two persons paint after H

c. A and C paint in the adjacent months

d. Both a and b

e. Both b and c

3. Questions

How many persons paint the house between A and D?

a. One

b. Two

c. Three

d. No one

e. More than three

4. Questions

Who among the following person paints the house on 12th June?

a. C

b. E

c. G

d. A

e. F

5. Questions

If the person who paints the house in the month with 30 days takes 5 hours to paint the house and the rest of the persons paint the house in 7 hours, then what is the total time taken by G, C and E?

a. 21 hours

b. 15 hours

c. 17 hours

d. 19 hours

e. Can't be determined

6. Questions

Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions

Six persons I, J, K, L, M and N travel on six different days from Sunday to Friday of the same week. They travel to different cities- London, Beijing, Paris, Kolkata, Tokyo and Mexico.

M travels three persons before the one who travels to Beijing. J, who travels to neither London nor Kolkata, travels immediately before M. As many persons travel before J as after the one who travels to Tokyo. Only two persons travel between the one who travels to London and N, who travels immediately before L. As many persons travel between L and the one who travels to Mexico as after I. The one who travels to Paris travels immediately after K.

Who among the following person travels on Wednesday?

a. L

b. N

c. I

d. J

e. M

7. Questions

How many persons travel between K and the one who travels to Tokyo?

a. One

b. As many persons travel before M

c. Four

d. As many persons travel between the one who travels to Paris and I

e. No one

8. Questions

What is the position of M with respect to the one who travels to Paris?

a. Immediately after

b. Two persons before

c. Three persons after

d. Two persons after

e. Five persons before

9. Questions

If J is related to Kolkata, L is related to Beijing in a certain way, then who among the following person is related to Mexico?

a. I

b. K

c. M

d. N

e. L

10. Questions

Who among the following person travels two persons before M?

a. N

b. The one who travels on Monday

c. L

d. I

e. The one who travels to London

11. Questions

Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions

Eight persons viz., O, P, Q, R, S, T, U and V are sitting around a square table in such a way that four of them are sitting at the corners and four of them are sitting in the middle of the sides and all are facing towards the center. Each of them likes different drinks– Vodka, Rum, Beer, Whisky, Wine, Bacardi, Brandy and Baileys.

O, who sits in the middle of the table, sits third to the right of Q. One person sits between Q and the one who likes Beer. S faces the one who sits immediate left of the one who likes beer. The one who likes Vodka sits second to the right of S. O neither likes wine nor sits adjacent to the one who likes wine. Three persons sit between the one who likes wine and U, who sits immediate right of T. U doesn't like bailey. P, who does not like Brandy, sits third to the left of the one who likes Bailey. As many persons sit between P and R as between R and the one who likes Whisky, who does not sit adjacent to V. The one who likes Rum sits second to the left of V.

Who among the following persons like Bacardi?

a. R
b. U
c. P
d. O
e. S

12. Questions

Which of the following combination is true with respect to the final arrangement?

a. Q-Whisky
b. O-Bailey
c. V-Wine
d. T-Brandy
e. S-Rum

13. Questions

Who among the following person sits third to the right of the one who likes Brandy?

a. S
b. P
c. Q
d. R
e. U

14. Questions

What is the position of R with respect to the one who likes Vodka?

a. Third to the left
b. Fourth to the right
c. Fifth to the left

d. Immediate right

e. Second to the left

15. Questions

Which among the following pair of persons sit adjacent to each other?

I). P, The one who likes wine

II). V, The one who likes Vodka

III). R, The one who likes Brandy

a. Only I

b. Both I and III

c. Both II and III

d. Only III

e. Only II

16. Questions

Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions.

Ten persons are sitting in two parallel rows containing five persons each in such a way that there is an equal distance between adjacent persons. In row 1: P, Q, R, S and T are seated and all of them are facing south. In row 2: A, B, C, D and E are seated and all of them are facing north. Each person in row 1 faces exactly one person in row 2.

D sits third to the left of the one who faces Q. Only one person sits between Q and P. The number of persons sitting to the left of P is **one more** than the number of persons sitting to the right of E. A sits immediate right of E. R sits third to the right of the one who faces A. As many persons sit between R and S as between B and C. T and C are not facing each other.

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

a. E

b. C

c. D

d. A

e. Can't be determined

17. Questions

Which of the following statement is/are not true with respect to the final arrangement?

a. Q sits immediate right of the one who faces E

b. Only one person sits between D and C

c. R sits at one of the extreme end

d. All the given statements are true

e. All the given statements are false

18. Questions

If T is related to D, P is related to E in a certain way, then who among the following person is related to A?

a. The one who faces E

b. Q

c. P

d. The one who sits immediate right of P

e. T

19. Questions

As many person sit between S and __ as between B and __ respectively.

a. Q, C

b. R, A

c. P, D

d. T, C

e. R, E

20. Questions

Who among the following pair of person faces each other?

I). DR

II). AP

III). SC

a. Only II

b. Both I and III

c. Only III

d. Only I

e. Both I and II

21. Questions

Study the following statements and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows

from the given statements disregarding the commonly known facts.

a). Only conclusion I follows

b). Only conclusion II follows

c). Either conclusion I or II follows

d). Neither conclusion I nor II follows

e). Both conclusions I and II follow

Statement:

Only a few perfect is good

All perfect is bad

No beauty is bad

Some beauty is sad

Conclusions:

I). All sad cannot be perfect

II). Some beauty is not good

a. a

b. b

c. c

d. d

e. e

22. Questions

Statements:

All songs are Energy

Some Energy is worse

No song is bore

Only a few lovely is song

Conclusions:

I). Some bore cannot be energy

II). All lovely being worse is a possibility

a. a

b. b

c. c

d. d

e. e

23. Questions

Statements:

Some carrots are onion

All onions are brinjal

No beetroot is tomato

Only a few brinjals are beetroot

Conclusions:

I). Some onion is not beetroot

II). All tomato can never brinjal

a. a

b. b

c. c

d. d

e. e

24. Questions

Statements:

All wine is vodka

Only a few wines are brandy

Only vodka is rum

Some brandy is whisky

Conclusions:

I). Some wine cannot be rum

II). All vodka is definitely not brandy

a. a

b. b

c. c

d. d

e. e

25. Questions

Statements:

Some dance is class

All music is class

No karate is music

All karate is yoga

Conclusions:

I). All karate is class

II). Some Karate is not class

a. a

b. b

c. c

d. d

e. e

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.

a). Only conclusion I is true

b). Only conclusion II is true

c). Both conclusions I and II are true

d). Either conclusion I or II is true

e). Neither conclusion I nor II is true

Statements:

$O > Y < L \leq P; T < E = Y \geq U$

Conclusions:

I). $O > T$

II). $U \leq P$

a. a

b. b

c. c

d. d

e. e

27. Questions

Statements:

K ≥ N = B ≤ F; Z < B > V ≥ L

Conclusions:

I). Z < F

II). K > L

a. a

b. b

c. c

d. d

e. e

28. Questions

Statements:

B ≤ L = M ≥ Y; K ≥ L < C ≤ A

Conclusions:

I). A ≥ B

II). K > Y

a. a

b. b

c. c

d. d

e. e

29. Questions

Statements:

Q ≤ M = K ≥ U; P > D ≤ A = Z; C = K ≤ D

Conclusions:

I). Z > M

II). U < P

a. a

b. b

c. c

d. d

e. e

30. Questions

Statements:

A ≤ F < Y ≥ T; L = J ≤ U; Y = Q > L ≥ O

Conclusions:

I). A < J

II). L ≤ A

a. a

b. b

c. c

d. d

e. e

31. Questions

Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions

A is the brother-in-law of C, who is the son-in-law of B. B is the sister-in-law of G, who is the paternal aunt of A. H is the only niece of G, who is unmarried. E is the maternal grandfather of D, who is the nephew of A. C has no siblings. F, who is the child of H, is not the cousin of D.

How is F related to the one who is the mother-in-law of C?

a. Daughter

b. Grandson

c. Son

d. Granddaughter

e. Can't be determined

32. Questions

If A is married to Z, then how is Z related to H?

a. Sister-in-law

b. Sister

c. Daughter-in-law

d. Daughter

e. None of these

33. Questions

If D is the only grand-son of B, then how is F related to C?

a. Son

b. Daughter

c. Sister-in-law

d. Niece

e. Mother

34. Questions

Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions

P is the daughter-in-law of O, who is the grandmother of J. J is the nephew of L, who is the sister-in-law of P. L is not married. O is not married to M, who is the maternal grandfather of J. K is the father-in-law of P and has only two children. N is the son-in-law of M.

How is N related to J?

a. Father

b. Son

c. Nephew

d. Grandson

e. Grandfather

35. Questions

If A is the brother of O, then how is A related to L?

a. Paternal uncle

b. Niece

c. Maternal uncle

d. Nephew

e. Can't be determined

36. Questions

Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions

OFQ DMT LCY XDN SGJ

If the first and the third letters in each word are interchanged, then the second and third letters in each word are interchanged within the words, then how many meaningful words can be formed?

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

37. Questions

If all the letters are changed to the immediate previous letter as per the English alphabetical series, then how many words thus formed will have at least one vowel?

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

38. Questions

If all the letters in each word are arranged in reverse alphabetical order within the word from the left end, then which of the following word remains unchanged?

a. OFQ
b. DMT
c. LCY
d. XDN
e. None of these

39. Questions

If all the letters in the given words are arranged in alphabetical order from left to right in such a way to form a single series, then which of the following letter is second to the left of the tenth letter from the right end?

a. J
b. M
c. F

d. D

e. L

40. Questions

How many letters are there as per the English alphabetical order between the second letter of the third word from the right end and the third letter of the fourth word from the left end?

a. 12

b. 10

c. 13

d. 11

e. 9

Explanations:

1. Questions

Final arrangement:

Month & Date	Persons
March 12	E
March 17	F
April 12	B
April 17	A
June 12	C
June 17	H
August 12	D
August 17	G

We have,

- B paints the house four persons before D and on an even numbered date.
- G paints immediately after D.

From above conditions, there are two possibilities:

	Case 1	Case 2
Month & date	Persons	Persons
March 12	B	
March 17		
April 12		B
April 17		
June 12	D	
June 17	G	
August 12		D
August 17		G

Again we have,

- The number of persons painting after G is **one less** than the number of persons painting before F.
- C paints three persons after F.

	Case 1	Case 2
Month & date	Persons	Persons
March 12	B	
March 17		F
April 12		B
April 17	F	
June 12	D	C
June 17	G	
August 12	C	D
August 17		G

Again we have,

- A paints neither on the same date nor in the same month as C.
- H paints after E, who paints before A.

After applying the above conditions, case 1 gets eliminated, because can't place E before A. Thus, case 2 gives the final arrangement.

	Case 1	Case 2
Month & date	Persons	Persons
March 12	B	E
March 17	A	F
April 12		B
April 17	F	A
June 12	D	C
June 17	G	H
August 12	C	D
August 17		G

Answer: A

2. Questions

Final arrangement:

Month & Date	Persons
March 12	E
March 17	F
April 12	B
April 17	A
June 12	C
June 17	H
August 12	D
August 17	G

We have,

- B paints the house four persons before D and on an even numbered date.
- G paints immediately after D.

From above conditions, there are two possibilities:

	Case 1	Case 2
Month & date	Persons	Persons
March 12	B	
March 17		
April 12		B
April 17		
June 12	D	
June 17	G	
August 12		D
August 17		G

Again we have,

- The number of persons painting after G is **one less** than the number of persons painting before F.
- C paints three persons after F.

	Case 1	Case 2
Month & date	Persons	Persons
March 12	B	
March 17		F
April 12		B
April 17	F	
June 12	D	C
June 17	G	
August 12	C	D
August 17		G

Again we have,

- A paints neither on the same date nor in the same month as C.
- H paints after E, who paints before A.

After applying the above conditions, case 1 gets eliminated, because can't place E before A. Thus, case 2 gives the final arrangement.

	Case 1	Case 2
Month & date	Persons	Persons
March 12	B	E
March 17	A	F
April 12		B
April 17	F	A
June 12	D	C
June 17	G	H
August 12	C	D
August 17		G

Answer: C

3. Questions

Final arrangement:

Month & Date	Persons
March 12	E
March 17	F
April 12	B
April 17	A
June 12	C
June 17	H
August 12	D
August 17	G

We have,

- B paints the house four persons before D and on an even numbered date.
- G paints immediately after D.

From above conditions, there are two possibilities:

	Case 1	Case 2
Month & date	Persons	Persons
March 12	B	
March 17		
April 12		B
April 17		
June 12	D	
June 17	G	
August 12		D
August 17		G

Again we have,

- The number of persons painting after G is **one less** than the number of persons painting before F.
- C paints three persons after F.

	Case 1	Case 2
Month & date	Persons	Persons
March 12	B	
March 17		F
April 12		B
April 17	F	
June 12	D	C
June 17	G	
August 12	C	D
August 17		G

Again we have,

- A paints neither on the same date nor in the same month as C.
- H paints after E, who paints before A.

After applying the above conditions, case 1 gets eliminated, because can't place E before A. Thus, case 2 gives the final arrangement.

	Case 1	Case 2
Month & date	Persons	Persons
March 12	B	E
March 17	A	F
April 12		B
April 17	F	A
June 12	D	C
June 17	G	H
August 12	C	D
August 17		G

Answer: B

4. Questions

Final arrangement:

Month & Date	Persons
March 12	E
March 17	F
April 12	B
April 17	A
June 12	C
June 17	H
August 12	D
August 17	G

We have,

- B paints the house four persons before D and on an even numbered date.
- G paints immediately after D.

From above conditions, there are two possibilities:

	Case 1	Case 2
Month & date	Persons	Persons
March 12	B	
March 17		
April 12		B
April 17		
June 12	D	
June 17	G	
August 12		D
August 17		G

Again we have,

- The number of persons painting after G is **one less** than the number of persons painting before F.
- C paints three persons after F.

	Case 1	Case 2
Month & date	Persons	Persons
March 12	B	
March 17		F
April 12		B
April 17	F	
June 12	D	C
June 17	G	
August 12	C	D
August 17		G

Again we have,

- A paints neither on the same date nor in the same month as C.
- H paints after E, who paints before A.

After applying the above conditions, case 1 gets eliminated, because can't place E before A. Thus, case 2 gives the final arrangement.

	Case 1	Case 2
Month & date	Persons	Persons
March 12	B	E
March 17	A	F
April 12		B
April 17	F	A
June 12	D	C
June 17	G	H
August 12	C	D
August 17		G

Answer: A

5. Questions

Final arrangement:

Month & Date	Persons
March 12	E
March 17	F
April 12	B
April 17	A
June 12	C
June 17	H
August 12	D
August 17	G

We have,

- B paints the house four persons before D and on an even numbered date.
- G paints immediately after D.

From above conditions, there are two possibilities:

	Case 1	Case 2
Month & date	Persons	Persons
March 12	B	
March 17		
April 12		B
April 17		
June 12	D	
June 17	G	
August 12		D
August 17		G

Again we have,

- The number of persons painting after G is **one less** than the number of persons painting before F.
- C paints three persons after F.

	Case 1	Case 2
Month & date	Persons	Persons
March 12	B	
March 17		F
April 12		B
April 17	F	
June 12	D	C
June 17	G	
August 12	C	D
August 17		G

Again we have,

- A paints neither on the same date nor in the same month as C.
- H paints after E, who paints before A.

After applying the above conditions, case 1 gets eliminated, because can't place E before A. Thus, case 2 gives the final arrangement.

	Case 1	Case 2
Month & date	Persons	Persons
March 12	B	E
March 17	A	F
April 12		B
April 17	F	A
June 12	D	C
June 17	G	H
August 12	C	D
August 17		G

Answer: D

6. Questions

Final arrangement:

Days	Persons	Cities
Sunday	K	London
Monday	J	Paris
Tuesday	M	Kolkata
Wednesday	N	Mexico
Thursday	L	Tokyo
Friday	I	Beijing

We have,

- M travels three persons before the one who travels to Beijing.
- J, who travels to neither London nor Kolkata, travels immediately before M.

From the above conditions there are two possibilities:

	Case 1		Case 2	
Days	Persons	Cities	Persons	Cities
Sunday	J			
Monday	M		J	
Tuesday			M	
Wednesday				
Thursday		Beijing		
Friday				Beijing

Again we have,

- As many persons travel before J as after the one who travels to Tokyo.
- Only two persons travel between the one who travels to London and N, who travels immediately before L.

	Case 1		Case 2	
Days	Persons	Cities	Persons	Cities
Sunday	J			London
Monday	M	London	J	
Tuesday			M	
Wednesday			N	
Thursday	N	Beijing	L	Tokyo
Friday	L	Tokyo		Beijing

Again we have,

- As many persons travel between L and the one who travels to Mexico as after I.
- The one who travels to Paris travels immediately after K.

After applying above conditions, case 1 gets eliminated, because can't J does not travel to Kolkata. Thus, case 2 gives the final arrangement.

	~~Case 1~~		Case 2	
Days	Persons	Cities	Persons	Cities
Sunday	J		K	London
Monday	M	London	J	Paris
Tuesday	K	Mexico	M	Kolkata
Wednesday	I	Paris	N	Mexico
Thursday	N	Beijing	L	Tokyo
Friday	L	Tokyo	I	Beijing

Answer: B

7. Questions

Final arrangement:

Days	Persons	Cities
Sunday	K	London
Monday	J	Paris
Tuesday	M	Kolkata
Wednesday	N	Mexico
Thursday	L	Tokyo
Friday	I	Beijing

We have,

- M travels three persons before the one who travels to Beijing.
- J, who travels to neither London nor Kolkata, travels immediately before M.

From the above conditions there are two possibilities:

	Case 1		Case 2	
Days	Persons	Cities	Persons	Cities
Sunday	J			
Monday	M		J	
Tuesday			M	
Wednesday				
Thursday		Beijing		
Friday				Beijing

Again we have,

- As many persons travel before J as after the one who travels to Tokyo.
- Only two persons travel between the one who travels to London and N, who travels immediately before L.

	Case 1		Case 2	
Days	Persons	Cities	Persons	Cities
Sunday	J			London
Monday	M	London	J	
Tuesday			M	
Wednesday			N	
Thursday	N	Beijing	L	Tokyo
Friday	L	Tokyo		Beijing

Again we have,

- As many persons travel between L and the one who travels to Mexico as after I.

- The one who travels to Paris travels immediately after K.

After applying above conditions, case 1 gets eliminated, because can't J does not travel to Kolkata. Thus, case 2 gives the final arrangement.

	~~Case 1~~		Case 2	
Days	**Persons**	**Cities**	**Persons**	**Cities**
Sunday	J		K	London
Monday	M	London	J	Paris
Tuesday	K	Mexico	M	Kolkata
Wednesday	I	Paris	N	Mexico
Thursday	N	Beijing	L	Tokyo
Friday	L	Tokyo	I	Beijing

Answer: D

8. Questions

Final arrangement:

Days	Persons	Cities
Sunday	K	London
Monday	J	Paris
Tuesday	M	Kolkata
Wednesday	N	Mexico
Thursday	L	Tokyo
Friday	I	Beijing

We have,

- M travels three persons before the one who travels to Beijing.
- J, who travels to neither London nor Kolkata, travels immediately before M.

From the above conditions there are two possibilities:

	Case 1		Case 2	
Days	Persons	Cities	Persons	Cities
Sunday	J			
Monday	M		J	
Tuesday			M	
Wednesday				
Thursday		Beijing		
Friday				Beijing

Again we have,

- As many persons travel before J as after the one who travels to Tokyo.
- Only two persons travel between the one who travels to London and N, who travels immediately before L.

	Case 1		Case 2	
Days	Persons	Cities	Persons	Cities
Sunday	J			London
Monday	M	London	J	
Tuesday			M	
Wednesday			N	
Thursday	N	Beijing	L	Tokyo
Friday	L	Tokyo		Beijing

Again we have,

- As many persons travel between L and the one who travels to Mexico as after I.
- The one who travels to Paris travels immediately after K.

After applying above conditions, case 1 gets eliminated, because can't J does not travel to Kolkata. Thus, case 2 gives the final arrangement.

	~~Case 1~~		Case 2	
Days	Persons	Cities	Persons	Cities
Sunday	J		K	London
Monday	M	London	J	Paris
Tuesday	K	Mexico	M	Kolkata
Wednesday	I	Paris	N	Mexico
Thursday	N	Beijing	L	Tokyo
Friday	L	Tokyo	I	Beijing

Answer: A

9. Questions

Final arrangement:

Days	Persons	Cities
Sunday	K	London
Monday	J	Paris
Tuesday	M	Kolkata
Wednesday	N	Mexico
Thursday	L	Tokyo
Friday	I	Beijing

We have,

- M travels three persons before the one who travels to Beijing.
- J, who travels to neither London nor Kolkata, travels immediately before M.

From the above conditions there are two possibilities:

	Case 1		Case 2	
Days	Persons	Cities	Persons	Cities
Sunday	J			
Monday	M		J	
Tuesday			M	
Wednesday				
Thursday		Beijing		
Friday				Beijing

Again we have,

- As many persons travel before J as after the one who travels to Tokyo.
- Only two persons travel between the one who travels to London and N, who travels immediately before L.

	Case 1		Case 2	
Days	Persons	Cities	Persons	Cities
Sunday	J			London
Monday	M	London	J	
Tuesday			M	
Wednesday			N	
Thursday	N	Beijing	L	Tokyo
Friday	L	Tokyo		Beijing

Again we have,

- As many persons travel between L and the one who travels to Mexico as after I.
- The one who travels to Paris travels immediately after K.

After applying above conditions, case 1 gets eliminated, because can't J does not travel to Kolkata. Thus, case 2 gives the final arrangement.

	~~Case 1~~		Case 2	
Days	Persons	Cities	Persons	Cities
Sunday	J		K	London
Monday	M	London	J	Paris
Tuesday	K	Mexico	M	Kolkata
Wednesday	I	Paris	N	Mexico
Thursday	N	Beijing	L	Tokyo
Friday	L	Tokyo	I	Beijing

Answer: C

10. Questions

Final arrangement:

Days	Persons	Cities
Sunday	K	London
Monday	J	Paris
Tuesday	M	Kolkata
Wednesday	N	Mexico
Thursday	L	Tokyo
Friday	I	Beijing

We have,

- M travels three persons before the one who travels to Beijing.

- J, who travels to neither London nor Kolkata, travels immediately before M.

From the above conditions there are two possibilities:

	Case 1		Case 2	
Days	Persons	Cities	Persons	Cities
Sunday	J			
Monday	M		J	
Tuesday			M	
Wednesday				
Thursday		Beijing		
Friday				Beijing

Again we have,

- As many persons travel before J as after the one who travels to Tokyo.
- Only two persons travel between the one who travels to London and N, who travels immediately before L.

	Case 1		Case 2	
Days	Persons	Cities	Persons	Cities
Sunday	J			London
Monday	M	London	J	
Tuesday			M	
Wednesday			N	
Thursday	N	Beijing	L	Tokyo
Friday	L	Tokyo		Beijing

Again we have,

- As many persons travel between L and the one who travels to Mexico as after I.
- The one who travels to Paris travels immediately after K.

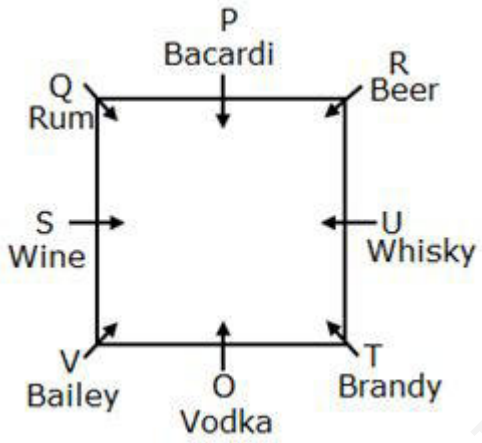
After applying above conditions, case 1 gets eliminated, because can't J does not travel to Kolkata. Thus, case 2 gives the final arrangement.

	~~Case 1~~		Case 2	
Days	**Persons**	**Cities**	**Persons**	**Cities**
Sunday	J		K	London
Monday	M	London	J	Paris
Tuesday	K	Mexico	M	Kolkata
Wednesday	I	Paris	N	Mexico
Thursday	N	Beijing	L	Tokyo
Friday	L	Tokyo	I	Beijing

Answer: E

11. Questions

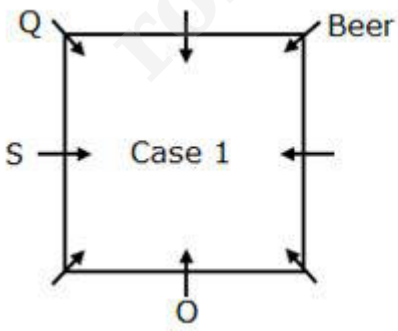
Final arrangement:

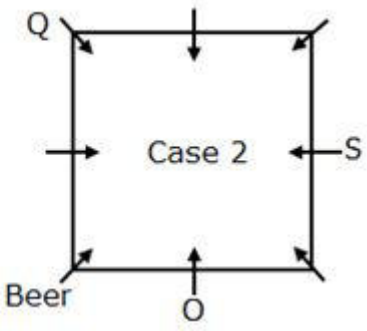


We have,

- O, who sits in the middle of the table, sits third to the right of Q.
- One person sits between Q and the one who likes Beer.
- S faces the one who sits immediate left of the one who likes beer.

From above conditions there are two possibilities:

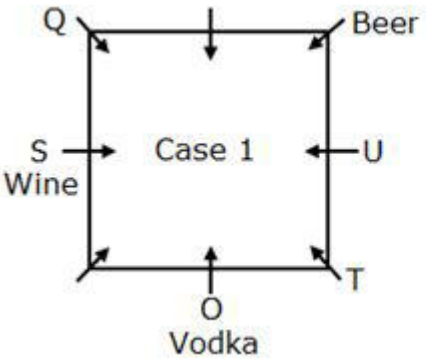


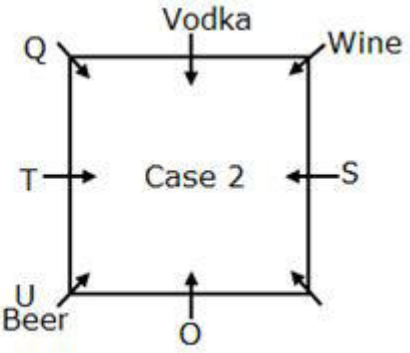


Again we have,

- The one who likes Vodka sits second to the right of S.
- O neither likes wine nor sits adjacent to the one who likes wine.
- Three persons sit between the one who likes wine and U, who sits immediate right of T.

- U doesn't like bailey.

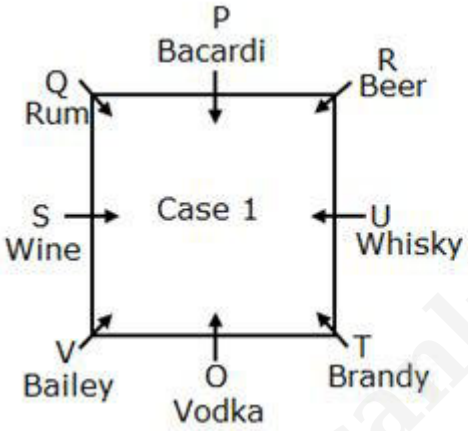


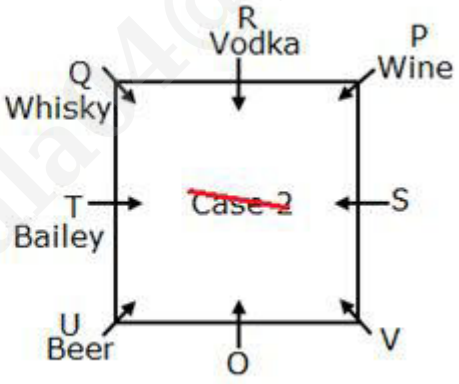


Again we have,

- P, who does not like Brandy, sits third to the left of the one who likes Bailey.
- As many persons sit between P and R as between R and the one who likes Whisky, who does not sit adjacent to V.
- The one who likes Rum sits second to the left of V.

After applying above conditions, case 2 gets eliminated, because can't place Rum. Thus, case 1 gives the final arrangement.

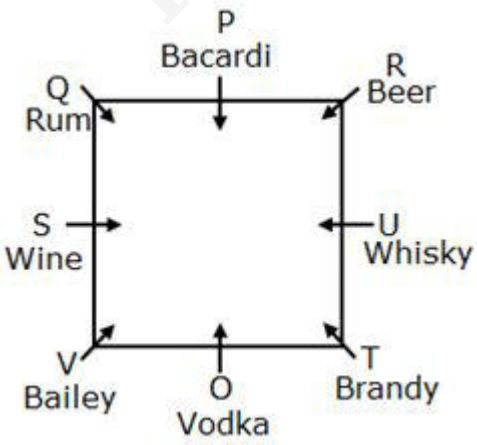




Answer: C

12. Questions

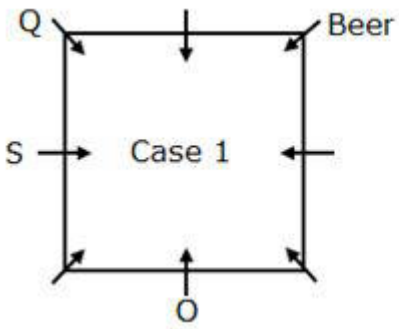
Final arrangement:

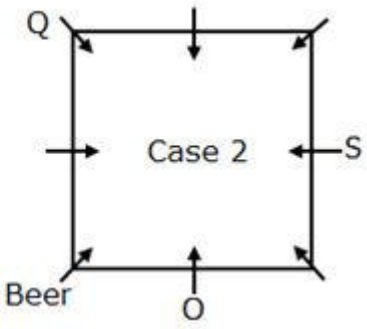


We have,

- O, who sits in the middle of the table, sits third to the right of Q.
- One person sits between Q and the one who likes Beer.
- S faces the one who sits immediate left of the one who likes beer.

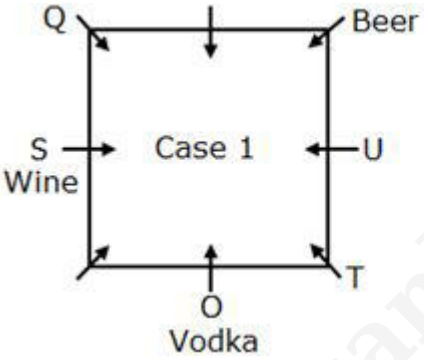
From above conditions there are two possibilities:

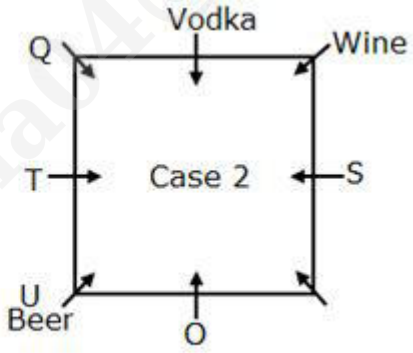




Again we have,

- The one who likes Vodka sits second to the right of S.
- O neither likes wine nor sits adjacent to the one who likes wine.
- Three persons sit between the one who likes wine and U, who sits immediate right of T.
- U doesn't like bailey.

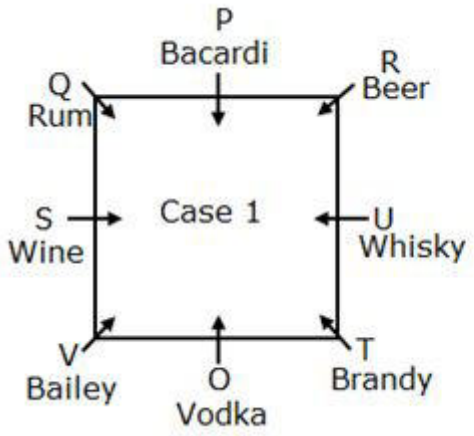


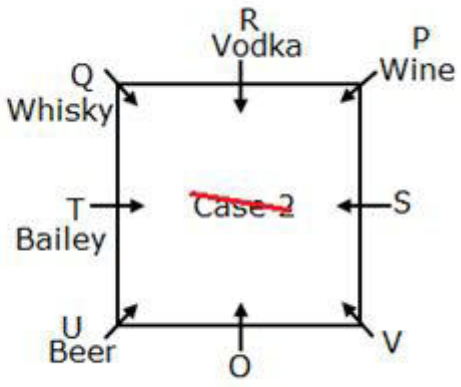


Again we have,

- P, who does not like Brandy, sits third to the left of the one who likes Bailey.
- As many persons sit between P and R as between R and the one who likes Whisky, who does not sit adjacent to V.
- The one who likes Rum sits second to the left of V.

After applying above conditions, case 2 gets eliminated, because can't place Rum. Thus, case 1 gives the final arrangement.

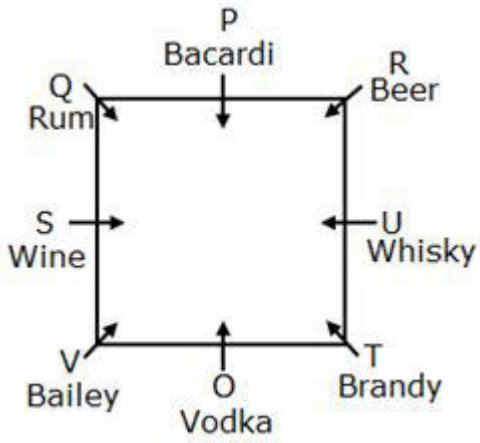




Answer: D

13. Questions

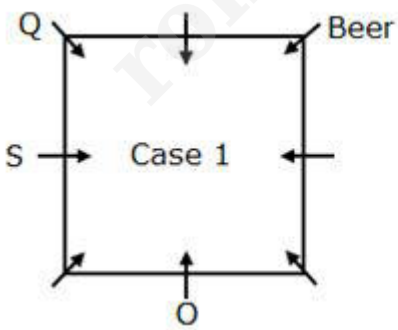
Final arrangement:

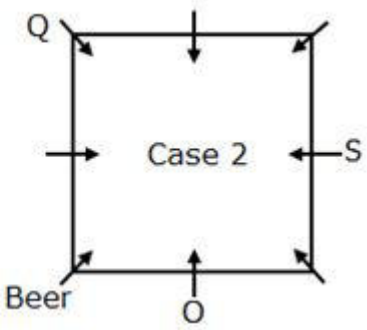


We have,

- O, who sits in the middle of the table, sits third to the right of Q.
- One person sits between Q and the one who likes Beer.
- S faces the one who sits immediate left of the one who likes beer.

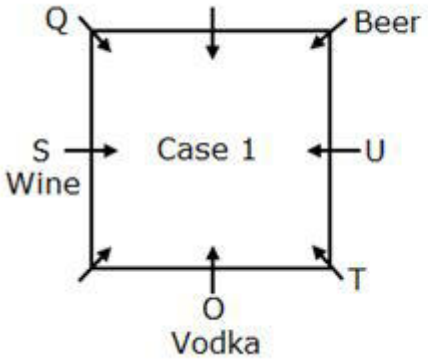
From above conditions there are two possibilities:

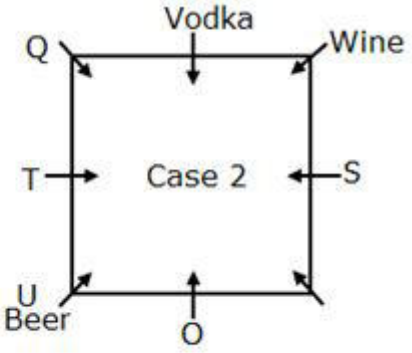




Again we have,

- The one who likes Vodka sits second to the right of S.
- O neither likes wine nor sits adjacent to the one who likes wine.
- Three persons sit between the one who likes wine and U, who sits immediate right of T.
- U doesn't like bailey.

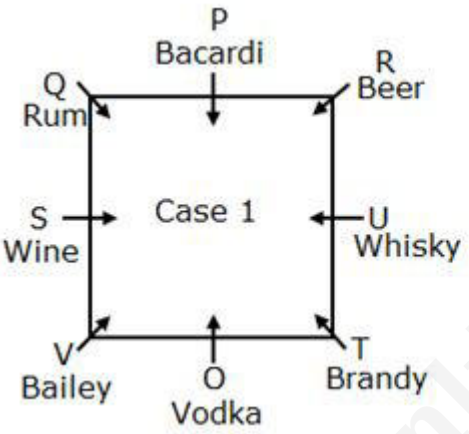


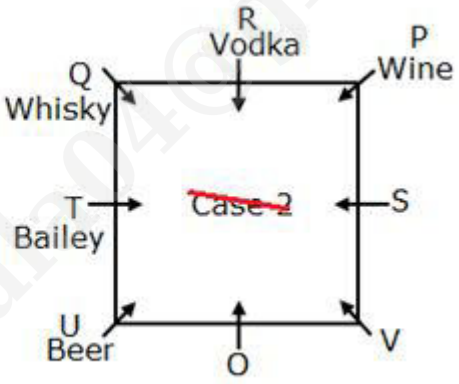


Again we have,

- P, who does not like Brandy, sits third to the left of the one who likes Bailey.
- As many persons sit between P and R as between R and the one who likes Whisky, who does not sit adjacent to V.
- The one who likes Rum sits second to the left of V.

After applying above conditions, case 2 gets eliminated, because can't place Rum. Thus, case 1 gives the final arrangement.

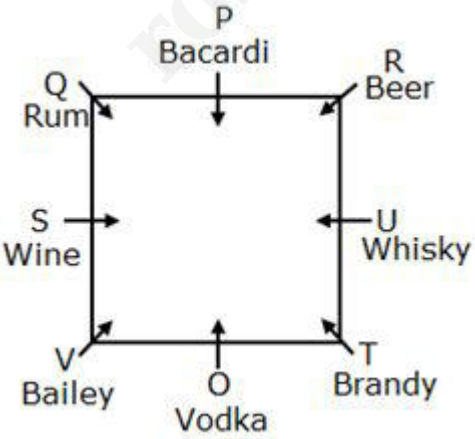




Answer: B

14. Questions

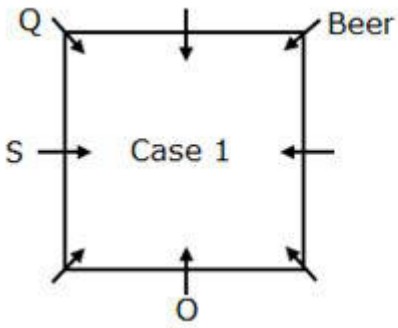
Final arrangement:

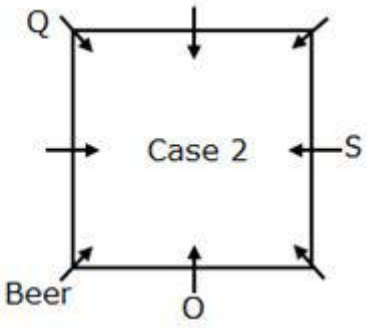


We have,

- O, who sits in the middle of the table, sits third to the right of Q.
- One person sits between Q and the one who likes Beer.
- S faces the one who sits immediate left of the one who likes beer.

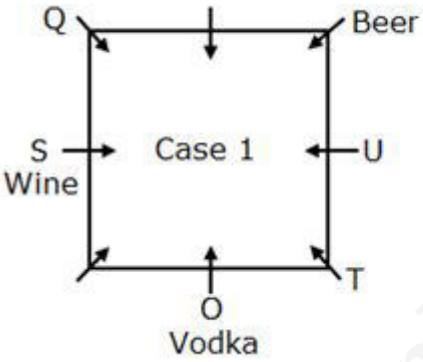
From above conditions there are two possibilities:

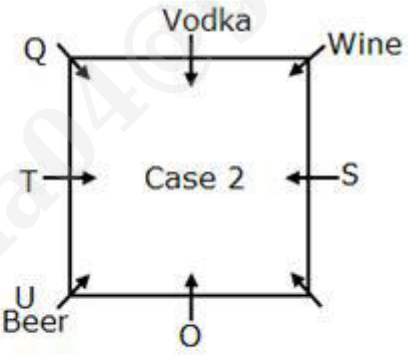




Again we have,

- The one who likes Vodka sits second to the right of S.
- O neither likes wine nor sits adjacent to the one who likes wine.
- Three persons sit between the one who likes wine and U, who sits immediate right of T.
- U doesn't like bailey.

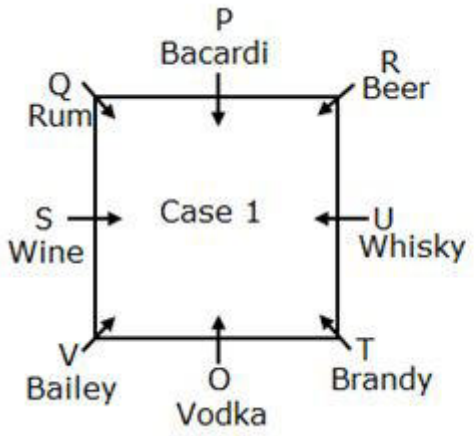


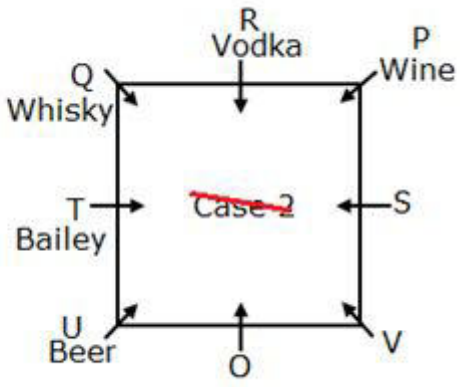


Again we have,

- P, who does not like Brandy, sits third to the left of the one who likes Bailey.
- As many persons sit between P and R as between R and the one who likes Whisky, who does not sit adjacent to V.
- The one who likes Rum sits second to the left of V.

After applying above conditions, case 2 gets eliminated, because can't place Rum. Thus, case 1 gives the final arrangement.

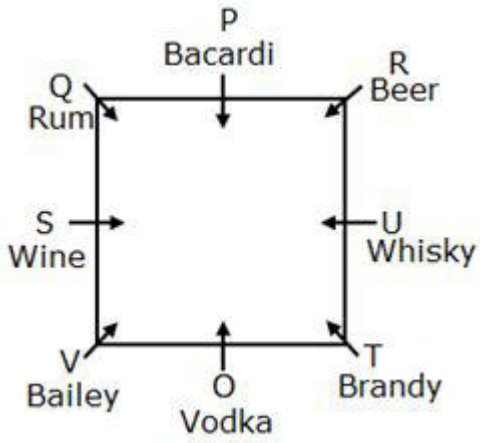




Answer: C

15. Questions

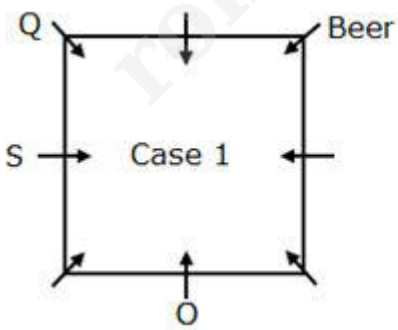
Final arrangement:

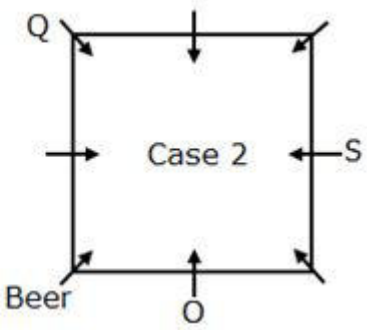


We have,

- O, who sits in the middle of the table, sits third to the right of Q.
- One person sits between Q and the one who likes Beer.
- S faces the one who sits immediate left of the one who likes beer.

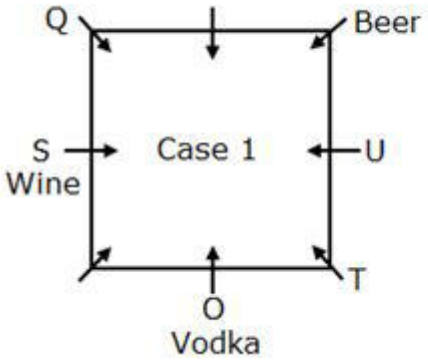
From above conditions there are two possibilities:

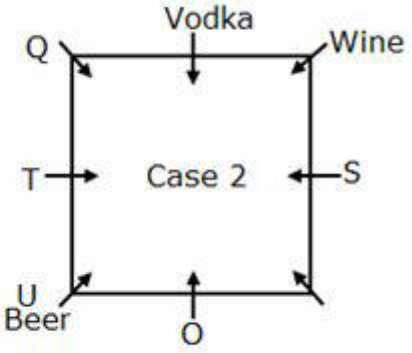




Again we have,

- The one who likes Vodka sits second to the right of S.
- O neither likes wine nor sits adjacent to the one who likes wine.
- Three persons sit between the one who likes wine and U, who sits immediate right of T.
- U doesn't like bailey.

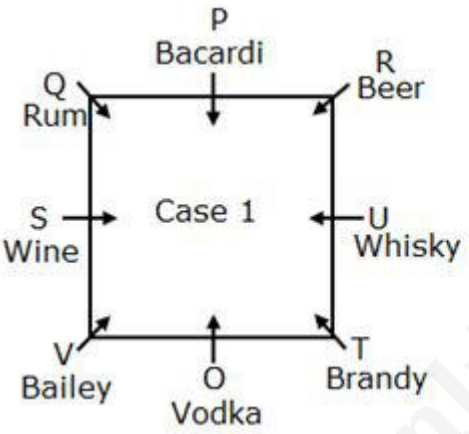


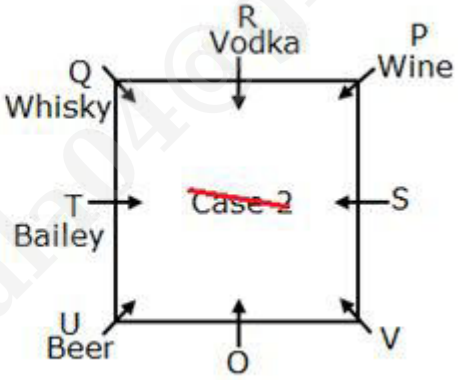


Again we have,

- P, who does not like Brandy, sits third to the left of the one who likes Bailey.
- As many persons sit between P and R as between R and the one who likes Whisky, who does not sit adjacent to V.
- The one who likes Rum sits second to the left of V.

After applying above conditions, case 2 gets eliminated, because can't place Rum. Thus, case 1 gives the final arrangement.

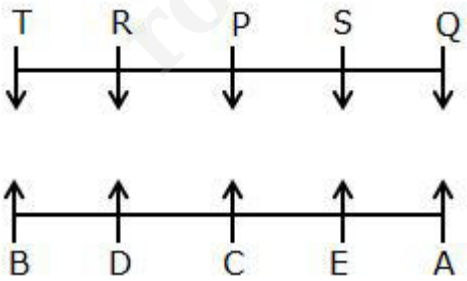




Answer: E

16. Questions

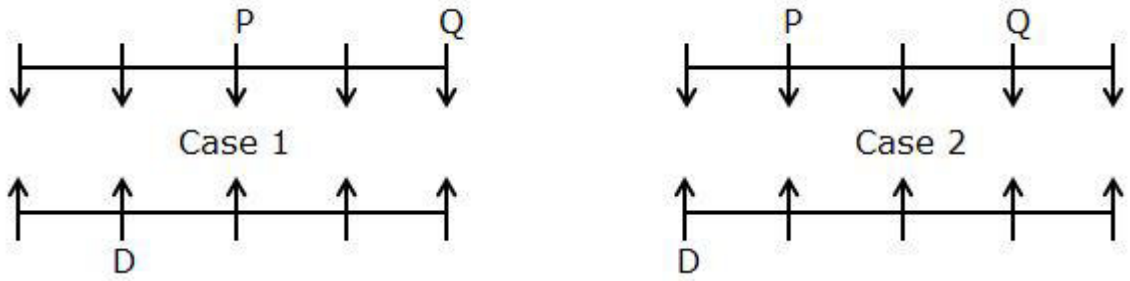
Final arrangement:



We have,

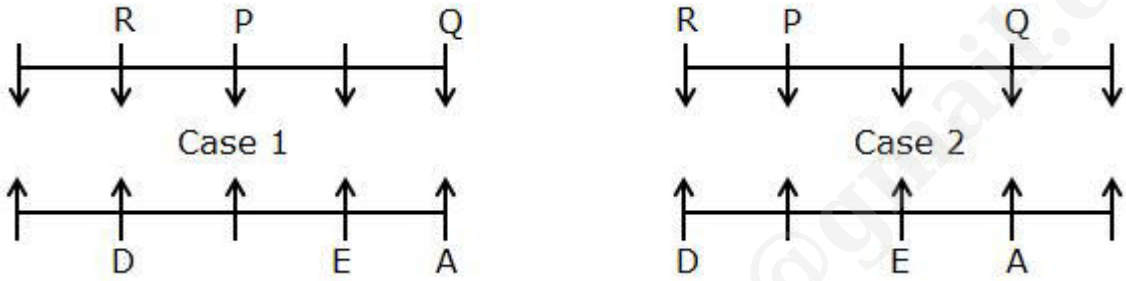
- D sits third to the left of the one who faces Q.
- Only one person sits between Q and P.

From above conditions, there are two possibilities:



Again we have,

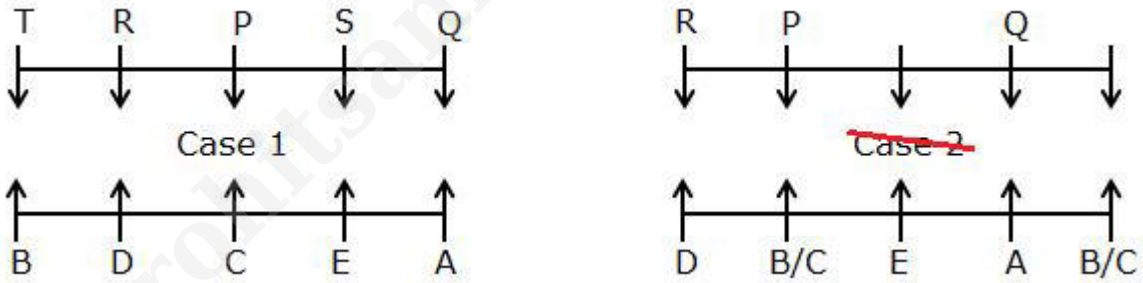
- The number of persons sitting to the left of P is **one more** than the number of persons sitting to the right of E.
- A sits immediate right of E.
- R sits third to the right of the one who faces A.



Again we have,

- As many persons sit between R and S as between B and C.
- T and C are not facing each other.

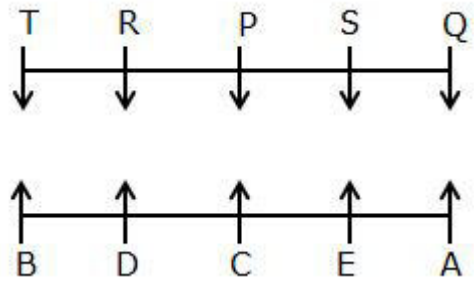
After applying above conditions, case 2 gets eliminated, because can't place S. Thus, case 1 gives the final arrangement.



Answer: B

17. Questions

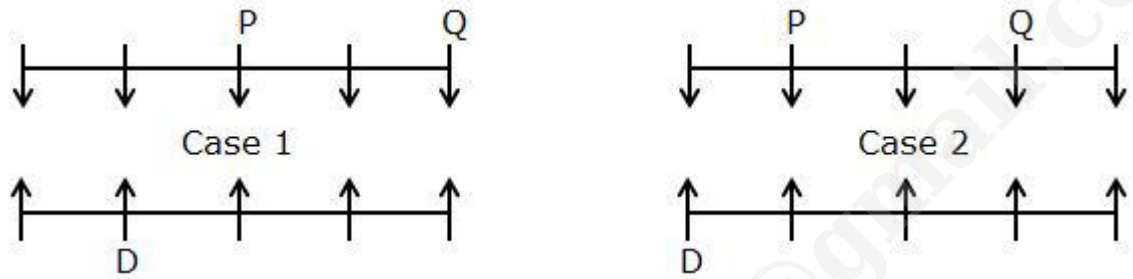
Final arrangement:



We have,

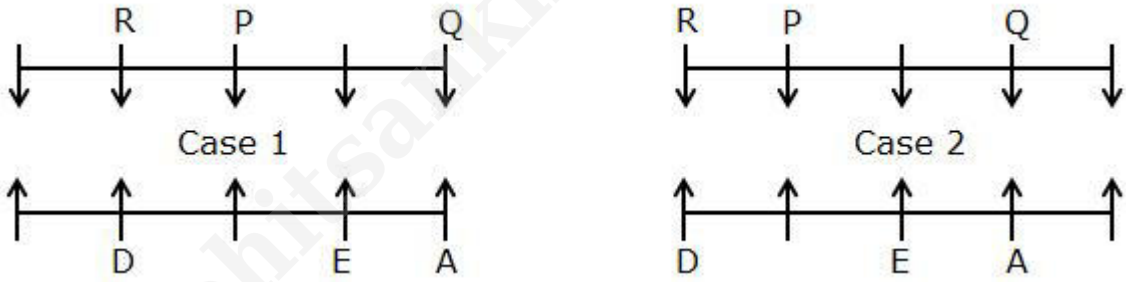
- D sits third to the left of the one who faces Q.
- Only one person sits between Q and P.

From above conditions, there are two possibilities:



Again we have,

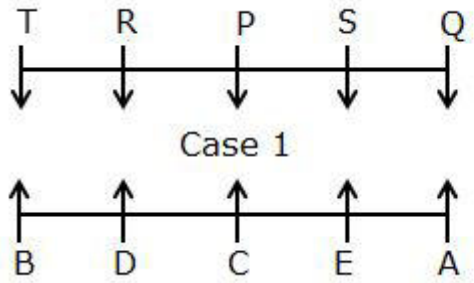
- The number of persons sitting to the left of P is **one more** than the number of persons sitting to the right of E.
- A sits immediate right of E.
- R sits third to the right of the one who faces A.

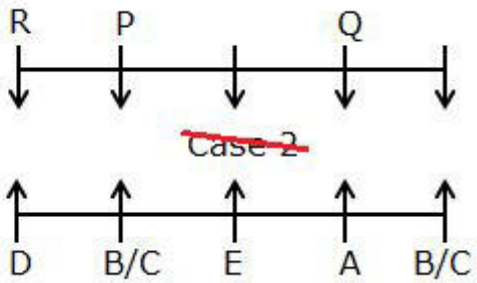


Again we have,

- As many persons sit between R and S as between B and C.
- T and C are not facing each other.

After applying above conditions, case 2 gets eliminated, because can't place S. Thus, case 1 gives the final arrangement.

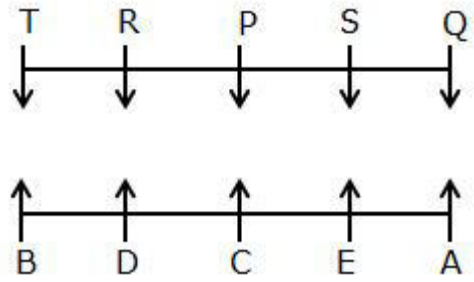




Answer: E

18. Questions

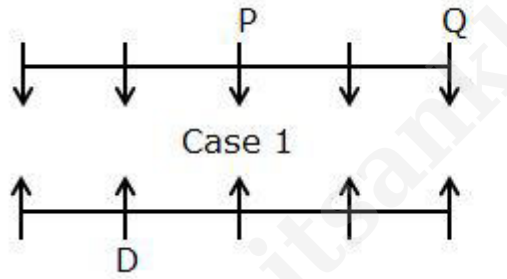
Final arrangement:

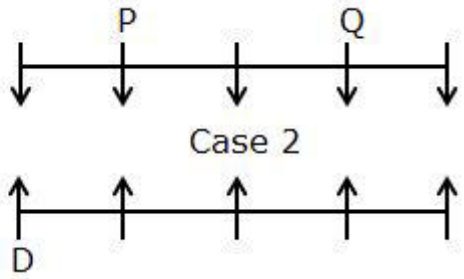


We have,

- D sits third to the left of the one who faces Q.
- Only one person sits between Q and P.

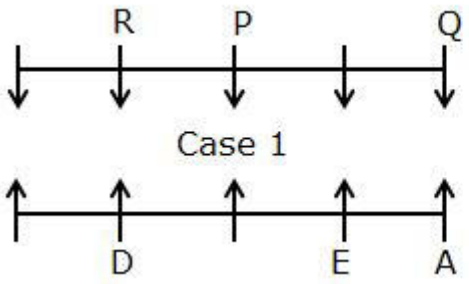
From above conditions, there are two possibilities:

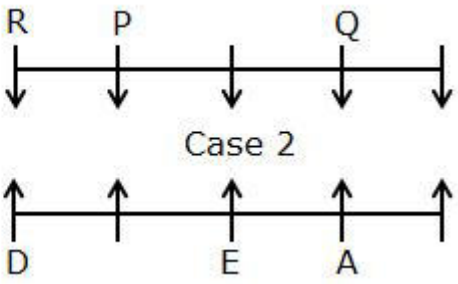




Again we have,

- The number of persons sitting to the left of P is **one more** than the number of persons sitting to the right of E.
- A sits immediate right of E.
- R sits third to the right of the one who faces A.

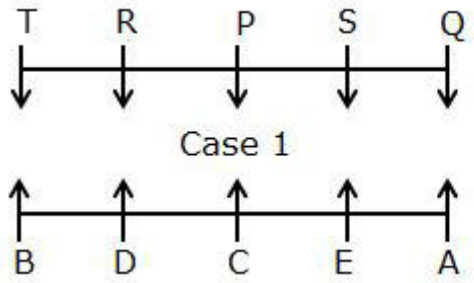


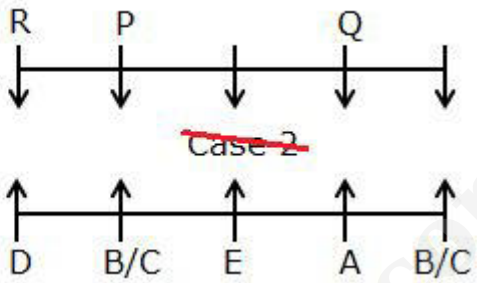


Again we have,

- As many persons sit between R and S as between B and C.
- T and C are not facing each other.

After applying above conditions, case 2 gets eliminated, because can't place S. Thus, case 1 gives the final arrangement.

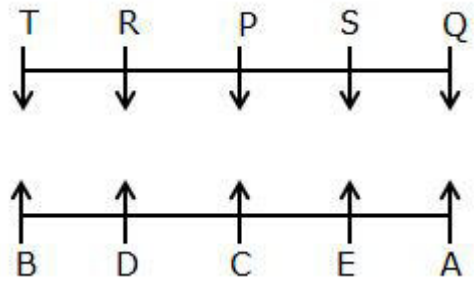




Answer: A

19. Questions

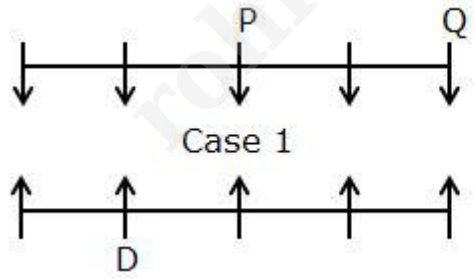
Final arrangement:

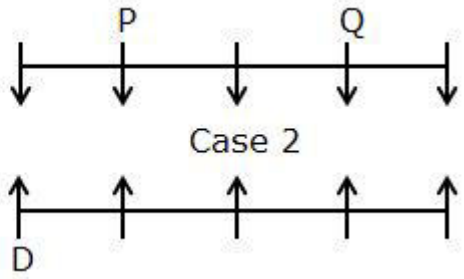


We have,

- D sits third to the left of the one who faces Q.
- Only one person sits between Q and P.

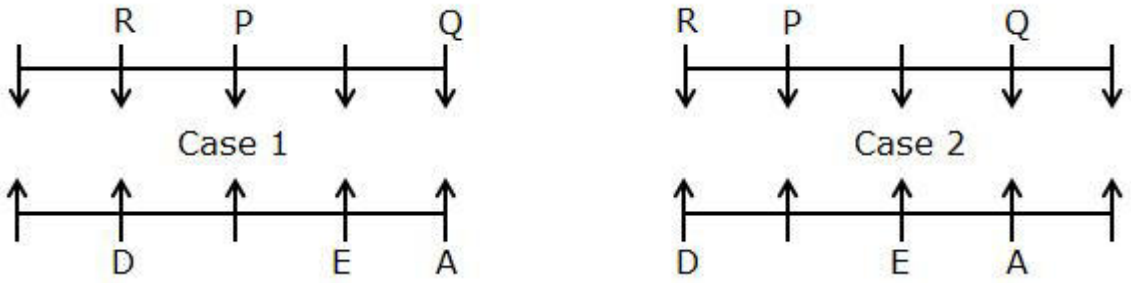
From above conditions, there are two possibilities:





Again we have,

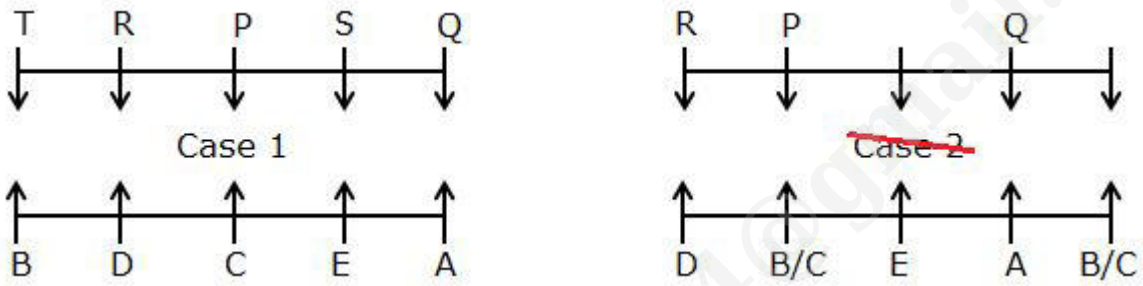
- The number of persons sitting to the left of P is **one more** than the number of persons sitting to the right of E.
- A sits immediate right of E.
- R sits third to the right of the one who faces A.



Again we have,

- As many persons sit between R and S as between B and C.
- T and C are not facing each other.

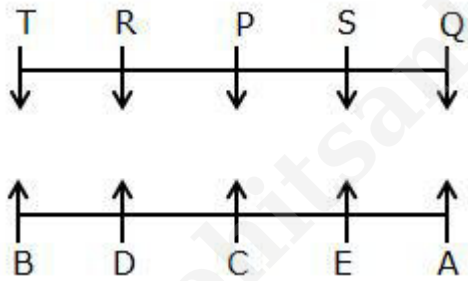
After applying above conditions, case 2 gets eliminated, because can't place S. Thus, case 1 gives the final arrangement.



Answer: C

20. Questions

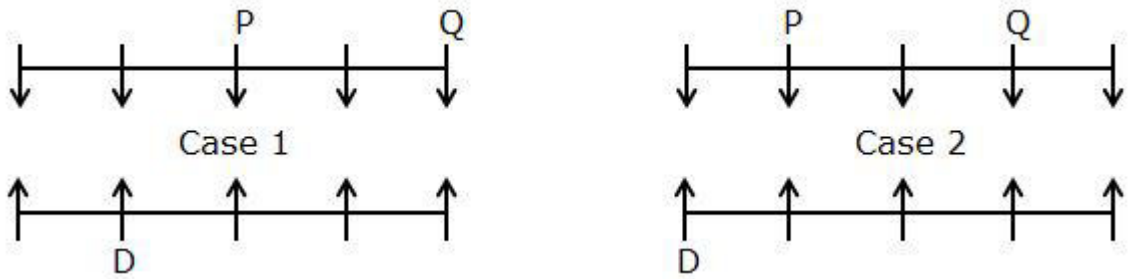
Final arrangement:



We have,

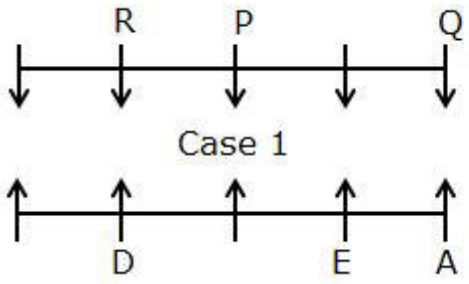
- D sits third to the left of the one who faces Q.
- Only one person sits between Q and P.

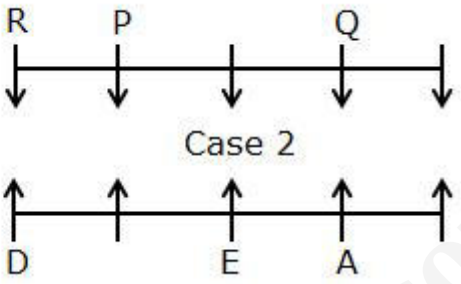
From above conditions, there are two possibilities:



Again we have,

- The number of persons sitting to the left of P is **one more** than the number of persons sitting to the right of E.
- A sits immediate right of E.
- R sits third to the right of the one who faces A.

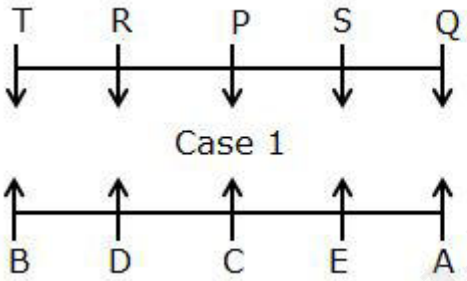


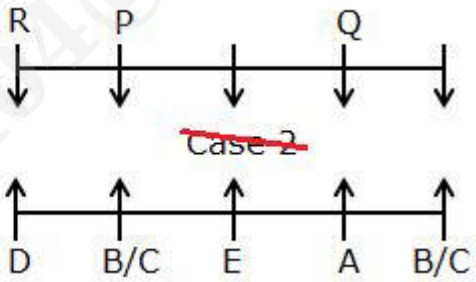


Again we have,

- As many persons sit between R and S as between B and C.
- T and C are not facing each other.

After applying above conditions, case 2 gets eliminated, because can't place S. Thus, case 1 gives the final arrangement.

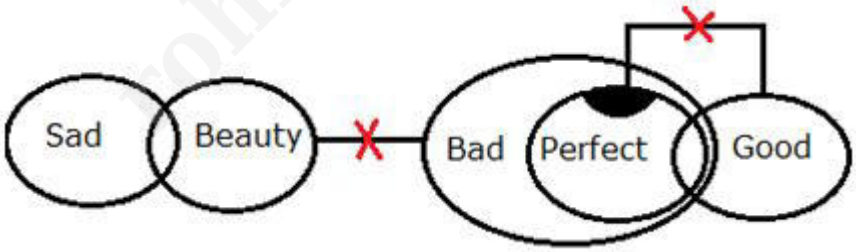




Answer: D

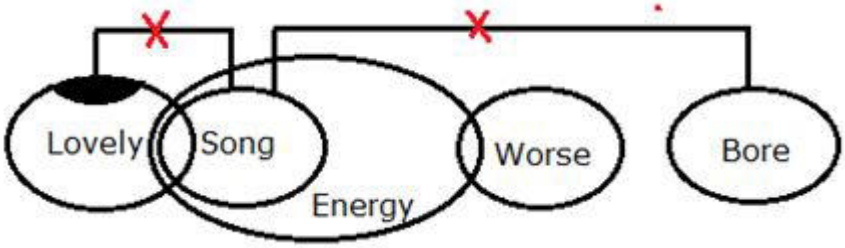
21. Questions

Answer: A



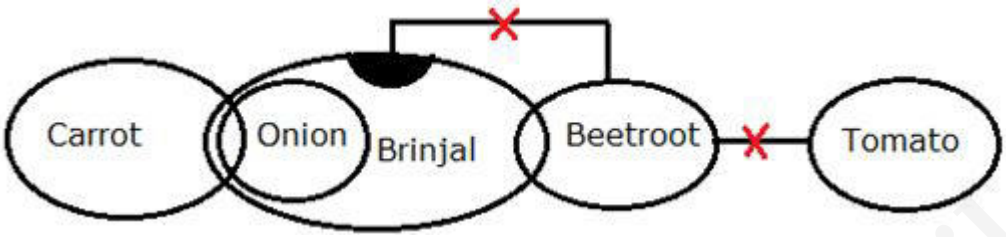
22. Questions

Answer: B



23. Questions

Answer: D

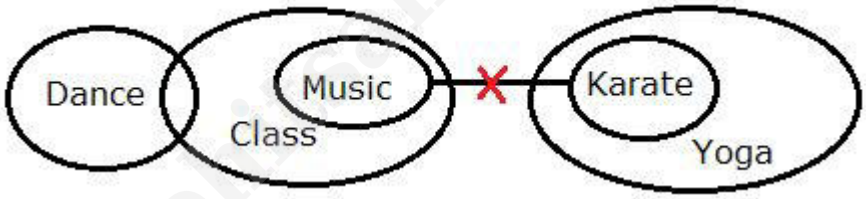


24. Questions

Answer: E

25. Questions

Answer: C



26. Questions

Answer: A

O > Y < L ≤ P; T < E = Y ≥ U

I). O > T (O > Y = E > T) -> True

II). U ≤ P (U ≤ Y < L ≤ P) -> False

27. Questions

Answer: C

K ≥ N = B ≤ F; Z < B > V ≥ L

I). Z < F (Z < B ≤ F) -> True

II). K > L (K ≥ N = B > V ≥ L) -> True

28. Questions

Answer: E

B ≤ L = M ≥ Y; K ≥ L < C ≤ A

I). A ≥ B (B ≤ L < C ≤ A) -> False

II). K > Y (K ≥ L = M ≥ Y) -> False

29. Questions

Answer: B

Q ≤ M = K ≥ U; P > D ≤ A = Z; C = K ≤ D

I). Z > M (M = K ≤ D ≤ A = Z) -> False

II). U < P (U ≤ K ≤ D < P) -> True

30. Questions

Answer: D

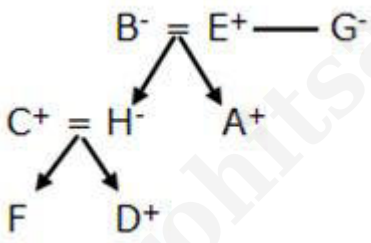
A ≤ F < Y ≥ T; L = J ≤ U; Y = Q > L ≥ O

I). A < J (A ≤ F < Y = Q > L = J) -> False

II). L ≤ A (A ≤ F < Y = Q > L) -> False

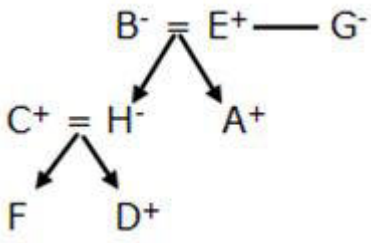
By combining both conclusions, either statement I or II is true

31. Questions



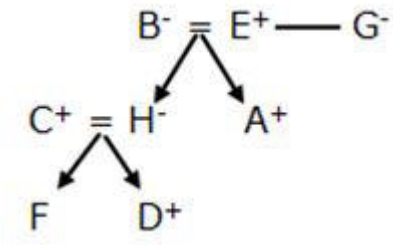
Answer: E

32. Questions



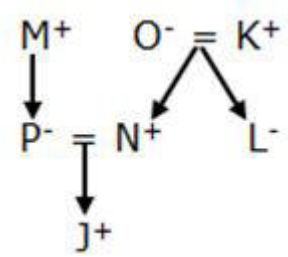
Answer: A

33. Questions



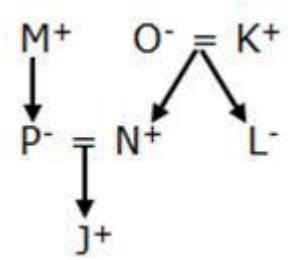
Answer: B

34. Questions



Answer: A

35. Questions



Answer: C

36. Questions

Answer: A

Given series:	OFQ	DMT	LCY	XDN	SGJ
Required series:	QOF	TDM	YLC	NXD	JSG

37. Questions

Answer: C

Given series:	OFQ	DMT	LCY	XDN	SGJ
Required series:	**NEP**	CLS	KBX	WCM	**RFI**

38. Questions

Answer: E

Given series:	OFQ	DMT	LCY	XDN	SGJ
Required series:	QOF	TMD	YLC	XND	SJG

39. Questions

Answer: C

Given series: OFQ DMT LCY XDN SGJ

Required series: C D D **F** G J L M N O Q S T X Y

The tenth letter from the right end is J and the second letter to the left of J is F

40. Questions

Answer: B

Given series: OFQ DMT LCY XDN SGJ

Required series: The second letter of the third word from the right end is **L**C**Y** and the third letter of the fourth word from the left end is XD**N.**

Ten letters are between C and N (C**DEFGHIJKLM**N)

1. Questions

Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions

Nine persons viz., A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H and I live on nine different floors of a nine storey building where the lowermost floor is numbered one, the one above that is numbered two and so on till the topmost floor is numbered nine. Only one person lives on each floor.

Only four persons live between G and B, who lives on an even numbered floor. I lives two floors below G. The number of floors below I is **two less** than the number of floors above D. H lives four floors above A but does not live on the adjacent floor of D. The number of persons living between H and C is **one more** than the number of persons living between C and E. F lives one of the floors above E.

Who among the following person lives on the fifth floor?

a. C

b. E

c. F

d. H

e. G

2. Questions

Who among the following person lives three floors above C?

a. I

b. G

c. B

d. H

e. D

3. Questions

As many floors between F and __ as below __ respectively.

a. I, C

b. E, B

c. H, A

d. G, H

e. B, G

4. Questions

If all the persons are living in alphabetical order from top to bottom, then how many persons live

on the same floor?

a. One
b. Two
c. Three
d. More than three
e. No one

5. Questions

What is the position of H with respect to B?

a. Three floors below
b. Immediately above
c. Five floors below
d. Four floors above
e. Two floors above

6. Questions

Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions

Eight boxes viz., J, K, L, M, N, O, P and Q are kept one above another in a stack. It is assumed that no other boxes are kept in the stack other than the given boxes.

P is kept three boxes above L. Only one box is kept between J and P. M is kept four boxes below J. The number of boxes kept between M and L is **one less** than the number of boxes kept between L and K. O is kept two boxes above K. As many boxes kept above O as below N.

How many boxes are kept between N and P?

a. One
b. As many boxes kept between J and K
c. None
d. Four
e. As many boxes kept below M

7. Questions

Which of the following box is kept two boxes above box Q?

a. Box M
b. Box L
c. Box J

d. Box K

e. Box P

8. Questions

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

a. No box is kept below box Q

b. Box N is kept immediately below box L

c. Only four boxes are kept between O and M

d. All the given statements are true

e. All the given statements are false

9. Questions

If box K is related to box L and box J is related to box P in a certain way, then in the same way which of the following box is related to box N?

a. Box M

b. Box O

c. Box Q

d. Box J

e. Box L

10. Questions

Which of the following boxes are kept adjacent to each other?

I). KN

II). OP

III). QL

a. Only I

b. Only I and III

c. Only II and III

d. Only II

e. Only III

11. Questions

Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions.

Certain number of persons sitting in a linear row facing north with equal distance between adjacent

persons.

Only five persons sit between W and L. I sits third to the left of L. Q, who sits third from one of the extreme ends, sits second to the right of I. The number of persons sitting between Q and W is **two less** than the number of persons sitting between W and D. Y sits second to the left of D. R sits fourth to the right of Y. As many persons sit to the left of I as to the right of R. Only seven persons sit between R and K.

How many persons are sitting in a linear row?

a. 17

b. 22

c. 21

d. 20

e. 18

12. Questions

Who among the following person sits third to the left of K?

a. Y

b. D

c. L

d. I

e. W

13. Questions

How many persons are sitting between W and R?

a. Ten

b. Thirteen

c. Eight

d. Four

e. Eleven

14. Questions

Which of the following statements is/are TRUE as per the given arrangement?

a. Only five persons sit to the right of Y

b. L sits to the right of K

c. Less than ten persons sit between Y and L

d. All the given statements are false

e. All the given statements are true

15. Questions

The number of persons sitting to the left of K is ___ the number of persons sitting to the right of ___ respectively

a. Three more than, D

b. Five less than, Q

c. Four more than, K

d. Same as, Y

e. Five more than, Q

16. Questions

Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions

Eight persons viz., R, S, T, U, V, W, X and Y are working in the company at different designations such as MD, Manager, Assistant Manager, Supervisor, HR, TL, Attender and Peon. The hierarchy of the designations is given in decreasing order such that MD is the seniormost designation and Peon is the juniormost designation.

R, who is junior to Manager, is four persons senior to T. Only two persons are designated between T and U. Y is three persons junior to S. V is immediate senior to X. The number of persons senior to X is **one less** than the number of persons junior to W.

Who among the following person is designated as TL?

a. T

b. R

c. W

d. X

e. Y

17. Questions

What is the position of R with respect to Y?

a. Three persons junior

b. Five persons senior

c. Immediately senior

d. Two persons junior

e. Six persons senior

18. Questions

Who among the following person is/are junior to S?

I). W

II). V

III). T

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

19. Questions

As many persons designated between X and __ as between S and ___ respectively.

a. R, Y
b. U, V
c. Y, T
d. W, V
e. T, Y

20. Questions

If the position of V and U is interchanged, similarly T and S is interchanged, then how many persons are designated between V and S?

a. One
b. Five
c. Three
d. No one
e. Two

21. 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 Rose is Red. Some Red is Black. Only Black is Pink. All Rose is Grey.

Conclusions:

I). All black can be grey

II). No rose is Pink

III). Some Grey is not Red

a. Only conclusion III follows
b. Only conclusions II and III follow
c. Only conclusions I and II follow
d. All conclusions I, II and III follow
e. None of the conclusions follows

22. Questions

Statements:

All hearts are happy. Some happy is hurt. No hurt is sad. Only a few sad is pain.

Conclusions:

I). Some pain is definitely not hurt

II). All hearts can be sad

III). No happy being sad is a possibility

a. Only conclusion II follows
b. Only conclusions II and III follow
c. Only conclusions I and II follow
d. All conclusions I, II and III follow
e. None of the conclusions follows

23. Questions

Statements:

Only a few chocolates are vanilla. All vanilla is mango. No chocolate is a Strawberry. All strawberry is tasty

Conclusions:

I). All tasty is chocolate is a possibility

II). Some mango is not tasty

III). All chocolates cannot be Mango

a. Only conclusion II follows

b. Only conclusions II and III follow

c. Only conclusion III follows

d. All conclusions I, II and III follow

e. None of the conclusions follows

24. Questions

Statements:

Some Romance is love. Only a few love is horror. All funny is horror. No funny is hate.

Conclusions:

I). All love can never be hate

II). Some romance is not funny

III). All romance is funny

a. Only conclusion II follows

b. Either conclusions II or III follows

c. Only conclusion I follows

d. All conclusions I, II and III follow

e. Both b and c

25. Questions

Statements:

All hot is cold. Some cold is cool. Only cool is heat. Only a few hot is ice.

Conclusions:

I). All cold can be heat

II). Some cool is definitely not ice

III). No hot is heat is a possibility

a. Only conclusion II follows

b. Only conclusions II and III follow

c. Only conclusion I follows

d. All conclusions I, II and III follow

e. Only conclusion III follows

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:

A = T ≥ P; O ≤ D = U ≥ J; Y > D ≤ P

Conclusions:

I). A > O

II). J < Y

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

27. Questions

Statements:

P ≤ Q > W; L > H ≤ F; I > Q ≤ O = H

Conclusions:

I). F ≥ P

II). W < L

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

28. Questions

Statements:

P > A ≤ G; T ≥ B = D; C = A ≥ M < T

Conclusions:

I). A > B

II). C ≤ D

a. Only conclusion I is true
b. Only conclusion II is true

c. Both conclusions I and II are true

d. Either conclusion I or II is true

e. Neither conclusion I nor II is true

29. Questions

Statements:

E ≥ K = Z; G ≥ Z > Q ≥ B; H ≤ B = F

Conclusions:

I). F < E

II). G ≥ H

a. Only conclusion I is true

b. Only conclusion II is true

c. Both conclusions I and II are true

d. Either conclusion I or II is true

e. Neither conclusion I nor II is true

30. Questions

Statements:

V ≤ L = Z ≥ R; Q > N ≤ J; D = E > Z < N

Conclusions:

I). J ≥ V

II). Q < D

a. Only conclusion I is true

b. Only conclusion II is true

c. Both conclusions I and II are true

d. Either conclusion I or II is true

e. Neither conclusion I nor II is true

31. Questions

Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions

In a certain code language,

"Bought new branded sofa" is coded as "**15 38 42 90**"

"New variety costly things" is coded as "**69 72 15 51**"

"Costly sofa looks amazing" is coded as "**42 83 55 69**"

"Amazing things are good" is coded as "**55 31 60 72**"

(**Note:** All the given codes are two digit codes only)

What may be the sum of the code for the phrase "bought variety" in the given code language?

a. 110
b. 141
c. 75
d. 99
e. 131

32. Questions

What is the phrase for the code "83 72" in the given code language?

a. Looks good
b. Things sofa
c. Looks things
d. New sofa
e. Either a or c

33. Questions

What is the code for the phrase "Branded" in the given code language?

a. 38
b. 90
c. 15
d. 42
e. Can't be determined

34. Questions

If the sum of the code for the phrase "new good" is 46, then what is the word for the code "60" in the given code language?

a. New
b. Amazing
c. Are
d. Sofa

e. Costly

35. Questions

What is the code for the phrase "Bought costly" in the given code language?

a. 69 90

b. 31 38

c. 38 69

d. 83 72

e. Either a or c

36. Questions

If in the word "INFERIOR", all the letters are replaced with its second previous letter and then the letters are arranged in alphabetical order from left to right, then what is the sum of the place value (as per the alphabetical series) of the letter which is third from both the ends?

a. 18

b. 19

c. 22

d. 21

e. 20

37. Questions

How many such pairs of digits are there in the number "253716948" each of which has as many digits between them in the number (both forward and backward directions)as there are in the number series?

a. Three

b. Six

c. Five

d. Four

e. More than six

38. Questions

Find the odd one out.

a. MQ

b. LP

c. WG

d. IU

e. TJ

39. Questions

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

a. One

b. Two

c. Three

d. More than three

e. None

40. Questions

If in the given number "52749632", 2 is subtracted from the odd digits and 2 is added to the even digits, then what is the product of all the odd digits thus formed?

a. 63

b. 135

c. 112

d. 105

e. 98

Explanations:

1. Questions

Final arrangement:

Floors	Persons
9	G
8	F
7	I
6	H
5	E
4	B
3	C
2	A
1	D

We have,

- Only four persons live between G and B, who lives on an even numbered floor.
- I lives two floors below G.

From the above conditions, there are three possibilities:

	Case 1	Case 2	Case 3
Floors	Persons	Persons	Persons
9		G	
8	B		
7		I	G
6			
5			I
4		B	
3	G		
2			B
1	I		

Again we have,

- The number of floors below I is **two less** than the number of floors above D.
- H lives four floors above A but does not live on the adjacent floor of D.

	Case 1	Case 2	Case 3
Floors	Persons	Persons	Persons
9	H	G	
8	B		H
7	D	I	G
6		H	
5	A		I
4		B	A
3	G		D
2		A	B
1	I	D	

Again we have,

- The number of persons living between H and C is **one more** than the number of persons living between C and E.
- F lives one of the floors above E.

After applying the above conditions, case 1 gets eliminated, because we can't place F above E and case 3 gets eliminated, because we can't place C. Thus, case 2 gives the final arrangement.

	~~Case 1~~	Case 2	~~Case 3~~
Floors	Persons	Persons	Persons
9	H	G	
8	B	F	H
7	D	I	G
6	C	H	
5	A	E	I
4	E	B	A
3	G	C	D
2		A	B
1	I	D	

Answer: B

2. Questions

Final arrangement:

Floors	Persons
9	G
8	F
7	I
6	H
5	E
4	B
3	C
2	A
1	D

We have,

- Only four persons live between G and B, who lives on an even numbered floor.
- I lives two floors below G.

From the above conditions, there are three possibilities:

	Case 1	Case 2	Case 3
Floors	Persons	Persons	Persons
9		G	
8	B		
7		I	G
6			
5			I
4		B	
3	G		
2			B
1	I		

Again we have,

- The number of floors below I is **two less** than the number of floors above D.
- H lives four floors above A but does not live on the adjacent floor of D.

	Case 1	Case 2	Case 3
Floors	Persons	Persons	Persons
9	H	G	
8	B		H
7	D	I	G
6		H	
5	A		I
4		B	A
3	G		D
2		A	B
1	I	D	

Again we have,

- The number of persons living between H and C is **one more** than the number of persons living between C and E.
- F lives one of the floors above E.

After applying the above conditions, case 1 gets eliminated, because we can't place F above E and case 3 gets eliminated, because we can't place C. Thus, case 2 gives the final arrangement.

	~~Case 1~~	Case 2	~~Case 3~~
Floors	Persons	Persons	Persons
9	H	G	
8	B	F	H
7	D	I	G
6	C	H	
5	A	E	I
4	E	B	A
3	G	C	D
2		A	B
1	I	D	

Answer: D

3. Questions

Final arrangement:

Floors	Persons
9	G
8	F
7	I
6	H
5	E
4	B
3	C
2	A
1	D

We have,

- Only four persons live between G and B, who lives on an even numbered floor.
- I lives two floors below G.

From the above conditions, there are three possibilities:

	Case 1	Case 2	Case 3
Floors	Persons	Persons	Persons
9		G	
8	B		
7		I	G
6			
5			I
4		B	
3	G		
2			B
1	I		

Again we have,

- The number of floors below I is **two less** than the number of floors above D.
- H lives four floors above A but does not live on the adjacent floor of D.

	Case 1	Case 2	Case 3
Floors	Persons	Persons	Persons
9	H	G	
8	B		H
7	D	I	G
6		H	
5	A		I
4		B	A
3	G		D
2		A	B
1	I	D	

Again we have,

- The number of persons living between H and C is **one more** than the number of persons living between C and E.
- F lives one of the floors above E.

After applying the above conditions, case 1 gets eliminated, because we can't place F above E and case 3 gets eliminated, because we can't place C. Thus, case 2 gives the final arrangement.

	~~Case 1~~	Case 2	~~Case 3~~
Floors	Persons	Persons	Persons
9	H	G	
8	B	F	H
7	D	I	G
6	C	H	
5	A	E	I
4	E	B	A
3	G	C	D
2		A	B
1	I	D	

Answer: C

4. Questions

Final arrangement:

Floors	Persons
9	G
8	F
7	I
6	H
5	E
4	B
3	C
2	A
1	D

We have,

- Only four persons live between G and B, who lives on an even numbered floor.
- I lives two floors below G.

From the above conditions, there are three possibilities:

	Case 1	Case 2	Case 3
Floors	Persons	Persons	Persons
9		G	
8	B		
7		I	G
6			
5			I
4		B	
3	G		
2			B
1	I		

Again we have,

- The number of floors below I is **two less** than the number of floors above D.
- H lives four floors above A but does not live on the adjacent floor of D.

	Case 1	Case 2	Case 3
Floors	Persons	Persons	Persons
9	H	G	
8	B		H
7	D	I	G
6		H	
5	A		I
4		B	A
3	G		D
2		A	B
1	I	D	

Again we have,

- The number of persons living between H and C is **one more** than the number of persons living between C and E.
- F lives one of the floors above E.

After applying the above conditions, case 1 gets eliminated, because we can't place F above E and case 3 gets eliminated, because we can't place C. Thus, case 2 gives the final arrangement.

	~~Case 1~~	Case 2	~~Case 3~~
Floors	Persons	Persons	Persons
9	H	G	
8	B	F	H
7	D	I	G
6	C	H	
5	A	E	I
4	E	B	A
3	G	C	D
2		A	B
1	I	D	

Answer: A

5. Questions

Final arrangement:

Floors	Persons
9	G
8	F
7	I
6	H
5	E
4	B
3	C
2	A
1	D

We have,

- Only four persons live between G and B, who lives on an even numbered floor.
- I lives two floors below G.

From the above conditions, there are three possibilities:

	Case 1	Case 2	Case 3
Floors	Persons	Persons	Persons
9		G	
8	B		
7		I	G
6			
5			I
4		B	
3	G		
2			B
1	I		

Again we have,

- The number of floors below I is **two less** than the number of floors above D.
- H lives four floors above A but does not live on the adjacent floor of D.

	Case 1	Case 2	Case 3
Floors	Persons	Persons	Persons
9	H	G	
8	B		H
7	D	I	G
6		H	
5	A		I
4		B	A
3	G		D
2		A	B
1	I	D	

Again we have,

- The number of persons living between H and C is **one more** than the number of persons living between C and E.
- F lives one of the floors above E.

After applying the above conditions, case 1 gets eliminated, because we can't place F above E and case 3 gets eliminated, because we can't place C. Thus, case 2 gives the final arrangement.

	~~Case 1~~	Case 2	~~Case 3~~
Floors	Persons	Persons	Persons
9	H	G	
8	B	F	H
7	D	I	G
6	C	H	
5	A	E	I
4	E	B	A
3	G	C	D
2		A	B
1	I	D	

Answer: E

6. Questions

Final arrangement:

Boxes
J
O
P
K
M
L
N
Q

We have,

- P is kept three boxes above L.
- Only one box is kept between J and P.

From the above conditions, there are two possibilities:

Case 1	Case 2
Boxes	Boxes
J	P
P	J
	L
L	

Again we have,

- M is kept four boxes below J.
- The number of boxes kept between M and L is **one less** than the number of boxes kept between L and K.
- O is kept two boxes above K.

Case 1	Case 2
Boxes	Boxes
J	P
O	
P	J
K	L
M	
L	O
	M
	K

Again we have,

- As many boxes kept above O as below N.

After applying the above conditions, case 2 gets eliminated, because we can't place N. Thus, case 1 gives the final arrangement.

Case 1	~~Case 2~~
Boxes	Boxes
J	P
O	
P	J
K	L
M	
L	O
N	M
Q	K

Answer: E

7. Questions

Final arrangement:

Boxes
J
O
P
K
M
L
N
Q

We have,

- P is kept three boxes above L.
- Only one box is kept between J and P.

From the above conditions, there are two possibilities:

Case 1	Case 2
Boxes	Boxes
J	P
P	J
	L
L	

Again we have,

- M is kept four boxes below J.
- The number of boxes kept between M and L is **one less** than the number of boxes kept between L and K.
- O is kept two boxes above K.

Case 1	Case 2
Boxes	Boxes
J	P
O	
P	J
K	L
M	
L	O
	M
	K

Again we have,

- As many boxes kept above O as below N.

After applying the above conditions, case 2 gets eliminated, because we can't place N. Thus, case 1 gives the final arrangement.

Case 1	~~Case 2~~
Boxes	Boxes
J	P
O	
P	J
K	L
M	
L	O
N	M
Q	K

Answer: B

8. Questions

Final arrangement:

Boxes
J
O
P
K
M
L
N
Q

We have,

- P is kept three boxes above L.
- Only one box is kept between J and P.

From the above conditions, there are two possibilities:

Case 1	Case 2
Boxes	Boxes
J	P
P	J
	L
L	

Again we have,

- M is kept four boxes below J.
- The number of boxes kept between M and L is **one less** than the number of boxes kept between L and K.
- O is kept two boxes above K.

Case 1	Case 2
Boxes	Boxes
J	P
O	
P	J
K	L
M	
L	O
	M
	K

Again we have,

- As many boxes kept above O as below N.

After applying the above conditions, case 2 gets eliminated, because we can't place N. Thus, case 1 gives the final arrangement.

Case 1	~~Case 2~~
Boxes	Boxes
J	P
O	
P	J
K	L
M	
L	O
N	M
Q	K

Answer: C

9. Questions

Final arrangement:

Boxes
J
O
P
K
M
L
N
Q

We have,

- P is kept three boxes above L.
- Only one box is kept between J and P.

From the above conditions, there are two possibilities:

Case 1	Case 2
Boxes	Boxes
J	P
P	J
	L
L	

Again we have,

- M is kept four boxes below J.
- The number of boxes kept between M and L is **one less** than the number of boxes kept between L and K.
- O is kept two boxes above K.

Case 1	Case 2
Boxes	Boxes
J	P
O	
P	J
K	L
M	
L	O
	M
	K

Again we have,

- As many boxes kept above O as below N.

After applying the above conditions, case 2 gets eliminated, because we can't place N. Thus, case 1 gives the final arrangement.

Case 1	~~Case 2~~
Boxes	Boxes
J	P
O	
P	J
K	L
M	
L	O
N	M
Q	K

Answer: A

10. Questions

Final arrangement:

Boxes
J
O
P
K
M
L
N
Q

We have,

- P is kept three boxes above L.
- Only one box is kept between J and P.

From the above conditions, there are two possibilities:

Case 1	Case 2
Boxes	Boxes
J	P
P	J
	L
L	

Again we have,

- M is kept four boxes below J.
- The number of boxes kept between M and L is **one less** than the number of boxes kept between L and K.
- O is kept two boxes above K.

Case 1	Case 2
Boxes	Boxes
J	P
O	
P	J
K	L
M	
L	O
	M
	K

Again we have,

- As many boxes kept above O as below N.

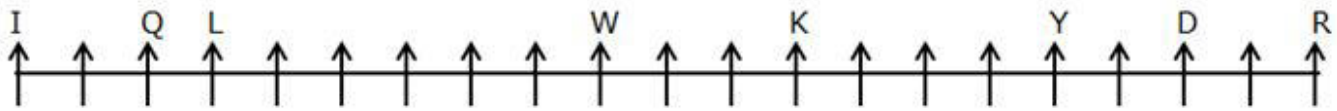
After applying the above conditions, case 2 gets eliminated, because we can't place N. Thus, case 1 gives the final arrangement.

Case 1	~~Case 2~~
Boxes	Boxes
J	P
O	
P	J
K	L
M	
L	O
N	M
Q	K

Answer: D

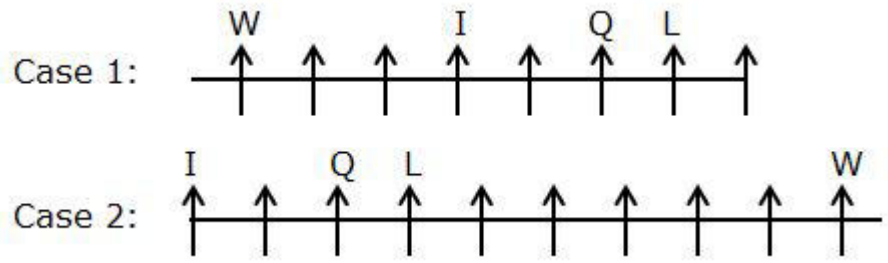
11. Questions

Final arrangement:



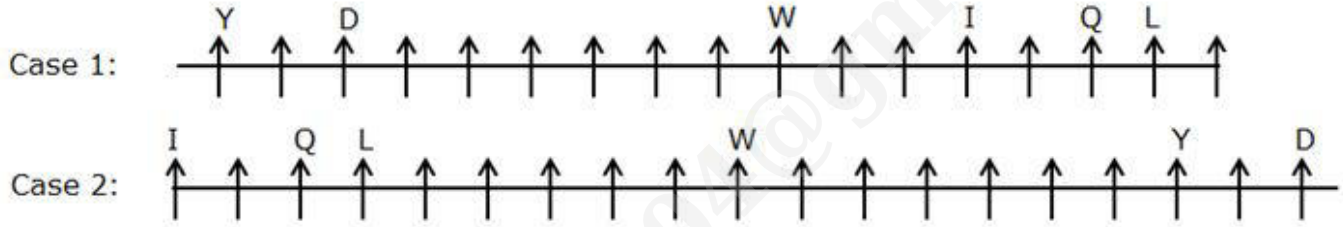
- Only five persons sit between W and L.
- I sits third to the left of L.
- Q, who sits third from one of the extreme ends, sits second to the right of I.

From the above conditions there are two possibilities:



Again we have,

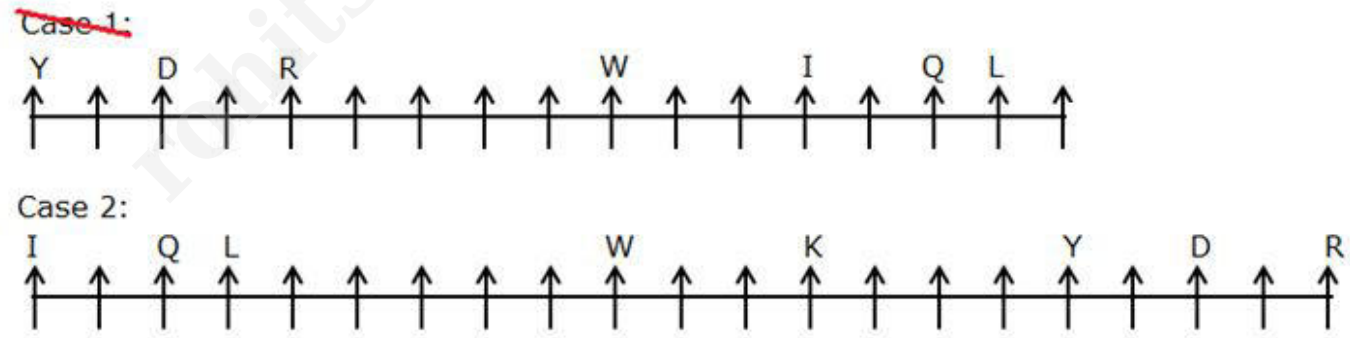
- The number of persons sitting between Q and W is **two less** than the number of persons sitting between W and D.
- Y sits second to the left of D.



Again we have,

- R sits fourth to the right of Y.
- As many persons sit to the left of I as to the right of R.
- Only seven persons sit between R and K.

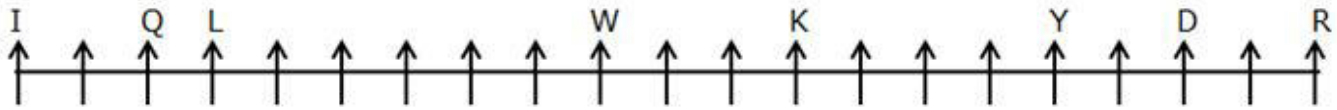
After applying the above conditions, case 1 gets eliminated, because we can't place K. Thus, case 2 gives the final arrangement.



Answer: C

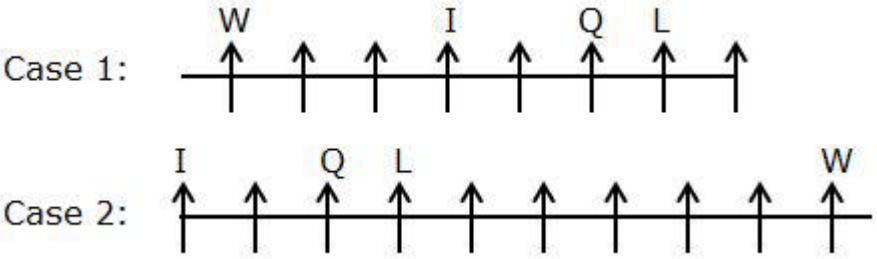
12. Questions

Final arrangement:



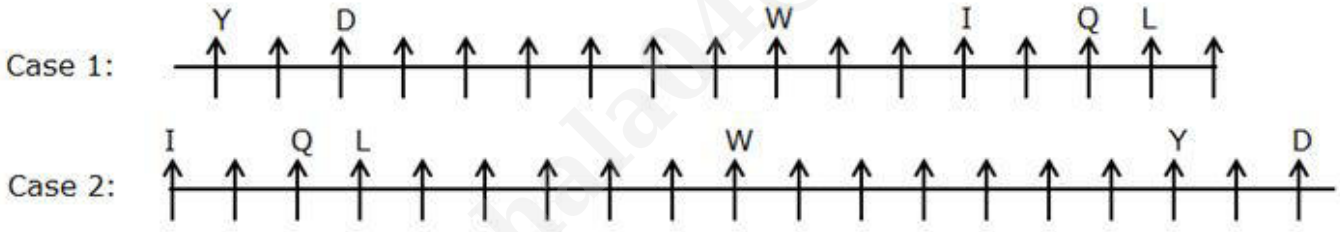
- Only five persons sit between W and L.
- I sits third to the left of L.
- Q, who sits third from one of the extreme ends, sits second to the right of I.

From the above conditions there are two possibilities:



Again we have,

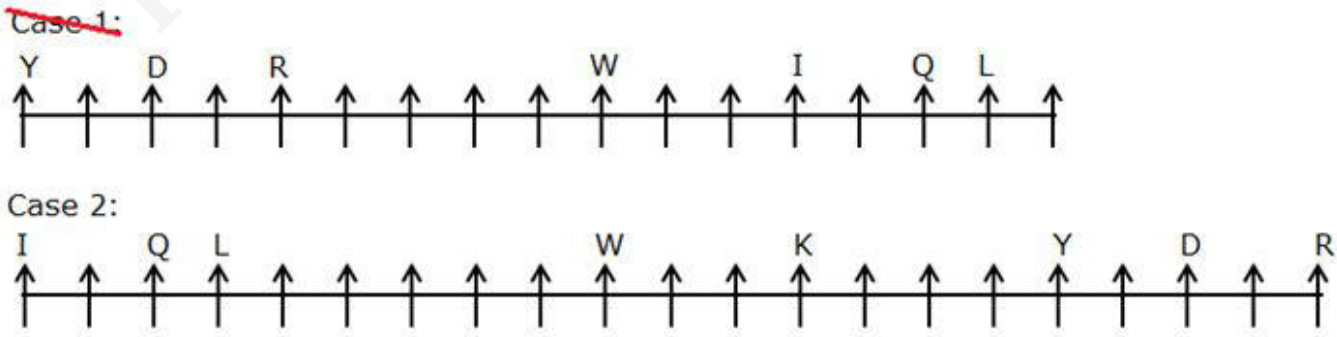
- The number of persons sitting between Q and W is **two less** than the number of persons sitting between W and D.
- Y sits second to the left of D.



Again we have,

- R sits fourth to the right of Y.
- As many persons sit to the left of I as to the right of R.
- Only seven persons sit between R and K.

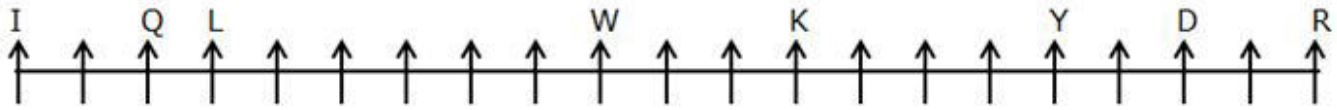
After applying the above conditions, case 1 gets eliminated, because we can't place K. Thus, case 2 gives the final arrangement.



Answer: E

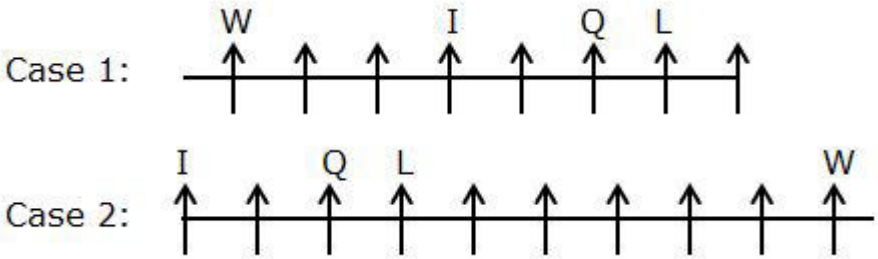
13. Questions

Final arrangement:



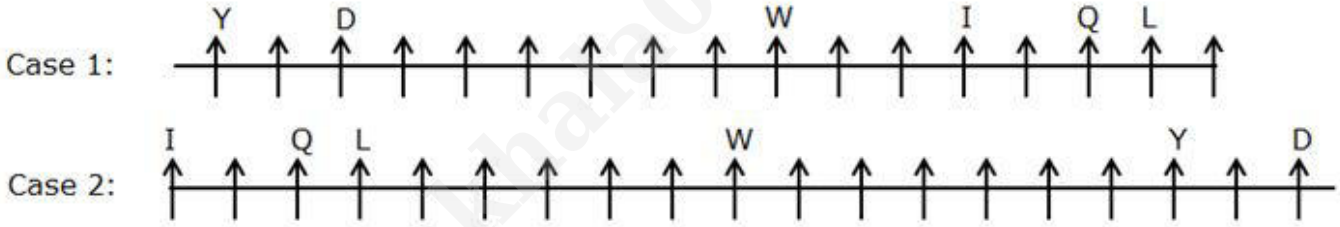
- Only five persons sit between W and L.
- I sits third to the left of L.
- Q, who sits third from one of the extreme ends, sits second to the right of I.

From the above conditions there are two possibilities:



Again we have,

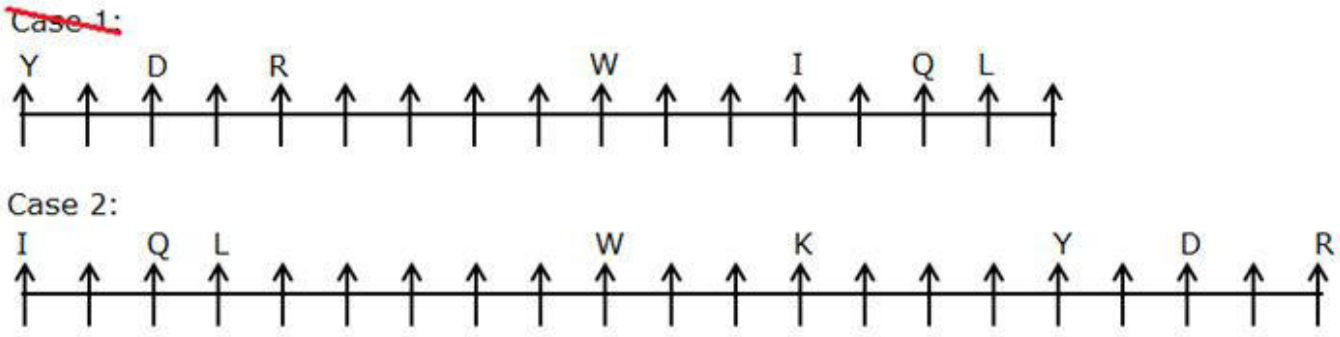
- The number of persons sitting between Q and W is **two less** than the number of persons sitting between W and D.
- Y sits second to the left of D.



Again we have,

- R sits fourth to the right of Y.
- As many persons sit to the left of I as to the right of R.
- Only seven persons sit between R and K.

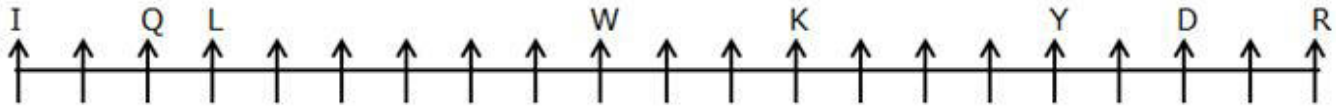
After applying the above conditions, case 1 gets eliminated, because we can't place K. Thus, case 2 gives the final arrangement.



Answer: A

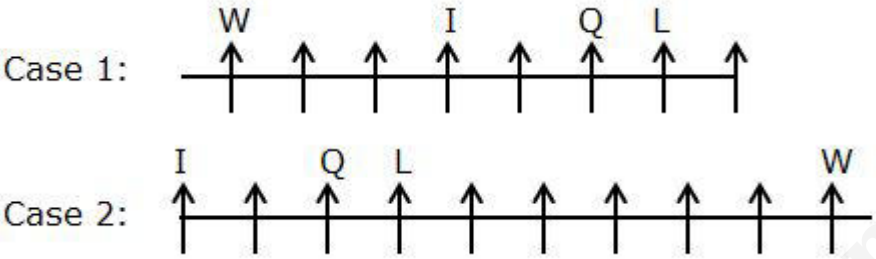
14. Questions

Final arrangement:



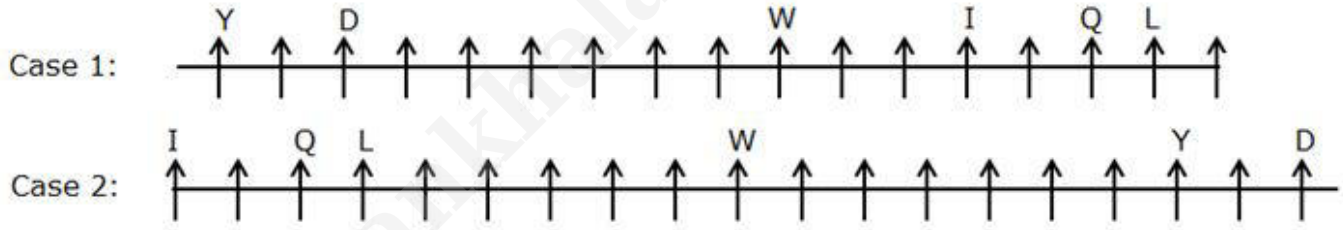
- Only five persons sit between W and L.
- I sits third to the left of L.
- Q, who sits third from one of the extreme ends, sits second to the right of I.

From the above conditions there are two possibilities:



Again we have,

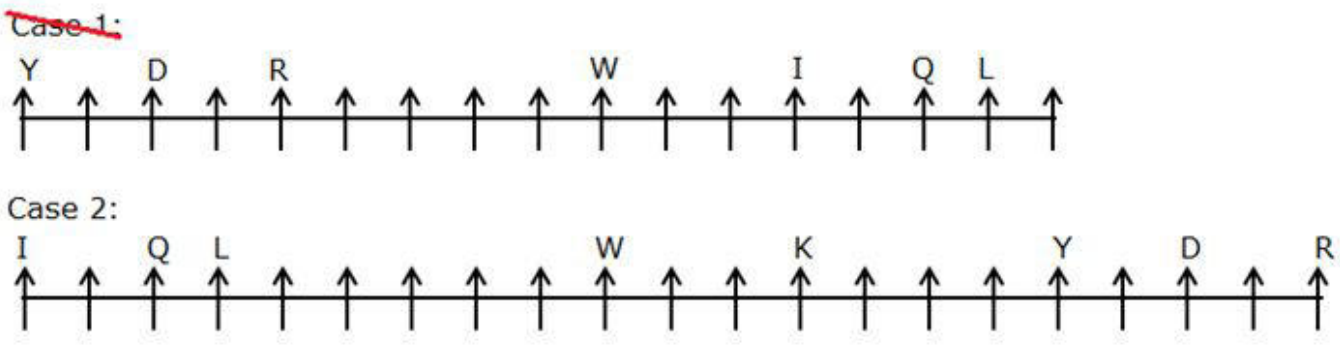
- The number of persons sitting between Q and W is **two less** than the number of persons sitting between W and D.
- Y sits second to the left of D.



Again we have,

- R sits fourth to the right of Y.
- As many persons sit to the left of I as to the right of R.
- Only seven persons sit between R and K.

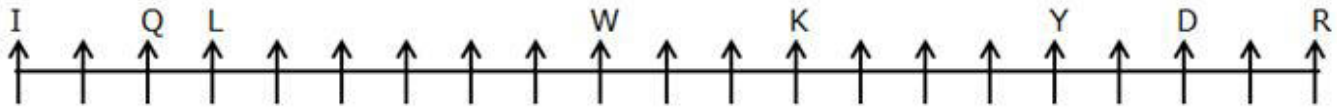
After applying the above conditions, case 1 gets eliminated, because we can't place K. Thus, case 2 gives the final arrangement.



Answer: D

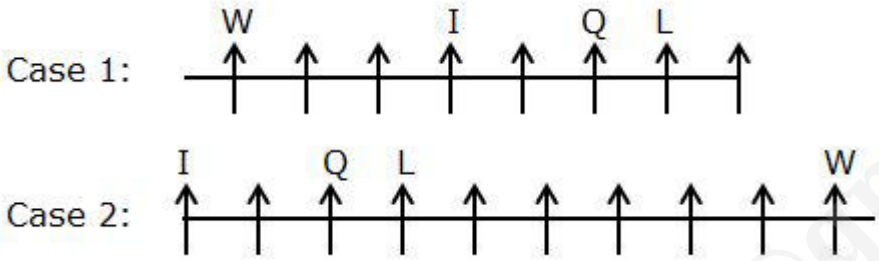
15. Questions

Final arrangement:



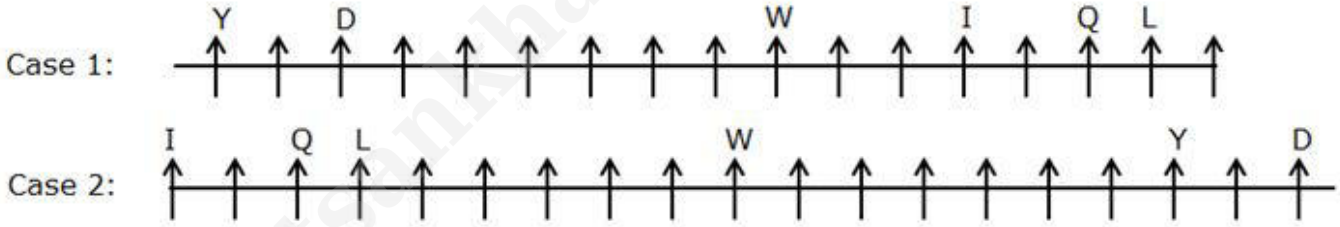
- Only five persons sit between W and L.
- I sits third to the left of L.
- Q, who sits third from one of the extreme ends, sits second to the right of I.

From the above conditions there are two possibilities:



Again we have,

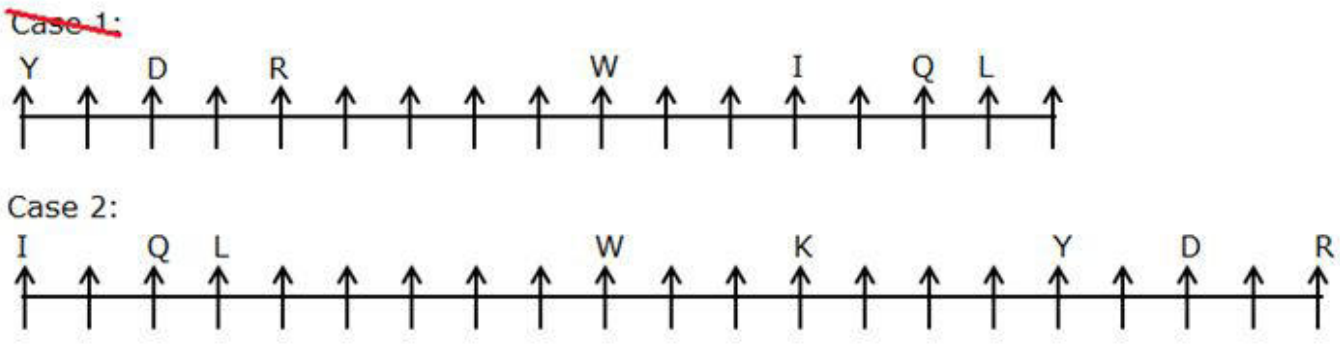
- The number of persons sitting between Q and W is **two less** than the number of persons sitting between W and D.
- Y sits second to the left of D.



Again we have,

- R sits fourth to the right of Y.
- As many persons sit to the left of I as to the right of R.
- Only seven persons sit between R and K.

After applying the above conditions, case 1 gets eliminated, because we can't place K. Thus, case 2 gives the final arrangement.



Answer: C

16. Questions

Final arrangement:

Designations	Persons
MD	V
Manager	X
Assistant Manager	R
Supervisor	U
HR	S
TL	W
Attender	T
Peon	Y

We have,

- R, who is junior to Manager, is four persons senior to T.
- Only two persons are designated between T and U.

From the above conditions, there are two possibilities:

	Case 1	Case 2
Designations	**Persons**	**Persons**
MD		
Manager		
Assistant Manager	R	
Supervisor	U	R
HR		U
TL		
Attender	T	
Peon		T

Again we have,

- Y is three persons junior to S.
- V is immediate senior to X.

	Case 1	Case 2
Designations	**Persons**	**Persons**
MD	V	V
Manager	X	X
Assistant Manager	R	S
Supervisor	U	R
HR	S	U
TL		Y
Attender	T	
Peon	Y	T

Again we have,

- The number of persons senior to X is **one less** than the number of persons junior to W.

After applying the above conditions, case 2 gets eliminated, because we can't place W. Thus, case 1 gives the final arrangement.

	Case 1	~~Case 2~~
Designations	**Persons**	**Persons**
MD	V	V
Manager	X	X
Assistant Manager	R	S
Supervisor	U	R
HR	S	U
TL	W	Y
Attender	T	
Peon	Y	T

Answer: C

17. Questions

Final arrangement:

Designations	Persons
MD	V
Manager	X
Assistant Manager	R
Supervisor	U
HR	S
TL	W
Attender	T
Peon	Y

We have,

- R, who is junior to Manager, is four persons senior to T.
- Only two persons are designated between T and U.

From the above conditions, there are two possibilities:

	Case 1	Case 2
Designations	Persons	Persons
MD		
Manager		
Assistant Manager	R	
Supervisor	U	R
HR		U
TL		
Attender	T	
Peon		T

Again we have,

- Y is three persons junior to S.
- V is immediate senior to X.

	Case 1	Case 2
Designations	Persons	Persons
MD	V	V
Manager	X	X
Assistant Manager	R	S
Supervisor	U	R
HR	S	U
TL		Y
Attender	T	
Peon	Y	T

Again we have,

- The number of persons senior to X is **one less** than the number of persons junior to W.

After applying the above conditions, case 2 gets eliminated, because we can't place W. Thus, case 1 gives the final arrangement.

	Case 1	~~Case 2~~
Designations	Persons	Persons
MD	V	V
Manager	X	X
Assistant Manager	R	S
Supervisor	U	R
HR	S	U
TL	W	Y
Attender	T	
Peon	Y	T

Answer: B

18. Questions

Final arrangement:

Designations	Persons
MD	V
Manager	X
Assistant Manager	R
Supervisor	U
HR	S
TL	W
Attender	T
Peon	Y

We have,

- R, who is junior to Manager, is four persons senior to T.
- Only two persons are designated between T and U.

From the above conditions, there are two possibilities:

	Case 1	Case 2
Designations	Persons	Persons
MD		
Manager		
Assistant Manager	R	
Supervisor	U	R
HR		U
TL		
Attender	T	
Peon		T

Again we have,

- Y is three persons junior to S.
- V is immediate senior to X.

	Case 1	Case 2
Designations	Persons	Persons
MD	V	V
Manager	X	X
Assistant Manager	R	S
Supervisor	U	R
HR	S	U
TL		Y
Attender	T	
Peon	Y	T

Again we have,

- The number of persons senior to X is **one less** than the number of persons junior to W.

After applying the above conditions, case 2 gets eliminated, because we can't place W. Thus, case 1 gives the final arrangement.

	Case 1	~~Case 2~~
Designations	Persons	Persons
MD	V	V
Manager	X	X
Assistant Manager	R	S
Supervisor	U	R
HR	S	U
TL	W	Y
Attender	T	
Peon	Y	T

Answer: C

19. Questions

Final arrangement:

Designations	Persons
MD	V
Manager	X
Assistant Manager	R
Supervisor	U
HR	S
TL	W
Attender	T
Peon	Y

We have,

- R, who is junior to Manager, is four persons senior to T.
- Only two persons are designated between T and U.

From the above conditions, there are two possibilities:

	Case 1	Case 2
Designations	Persons	Persons
MD		
Manager		
Assistant Manager	R	
Supervisor	U	R
HR		U
TL		
Attender	T	
Peon		T

Again we have,

- Y is three persons junior to S.
- V is immediate senior to X.

	Case 1	Case 2
Designations	Persons	Persons
MD	V	V
Manager	X	X
Assistant Manager	R	S
Supervisor	U	R
HR	S	U
TL		Y
Attender	T	
Peon	Y	T

Again we have,

- The number of persons senior to X is **one less** than the number of persons junior to W.

After applying the above conditions, case 2 gets eliminated, because we can't place W. Thus, case 1 gives the final arrangement.

	Case 1	~~Case 2~~
Designations	Persons	Persons
MD	V	V
Manager	X	X
Assistant Manager	R	S
Supervisor	U	R
HR	S	U
TL	W	Y
Attender	T	
Peon	Y	T

Answer: D

20. Questions

Final arrangement:

Designations	Persons
MD	V
Manager	X
Assistant Manager	R
Supervisor	U
HR	S
TL	W
Attender	T
Peon	Y

We have,

- R, who is junior to Manager, is four persons senior to T.
- Only two persons are designated between T and U.

From the above conditions, there are two possibilities:

	Case 1	Case 2
Designations	Persons	Persons
MD		
Manager		
Assistant Manager	R	
Supervisor	U	R
HR		U
TL		
Attender	T	
Peon		T

Again we have,

- Y is three persons junior to S.
- V is immediate senior to X.

	Case 1	Case 2
Designations	**Persons**	**Persons**
MD	V	V
Manager	X	X
Assistant Manager	R	S
Supervisor	U	R
HR	S	U
TL		Y
Attender	T	
Peon	Y	T

Again we have,

- The number of persons senior to X is **one less** than the number of persons junior to W.

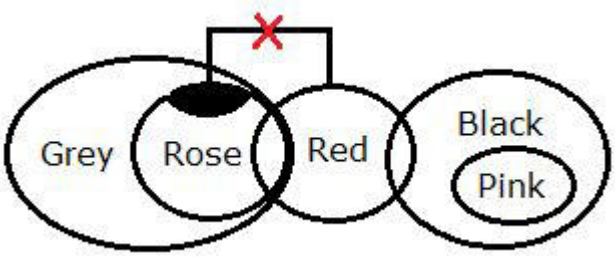
After applying the above conditions, case 2 gets eliminated, because we can't place W. Thus, case 1 gives the final arrangement.

	Case 1	~~Case 2~~
Designations	**Persons**	**Persons**
MD	V	V
Manager	X	X
Assistant Manager	R	S
Supervisor	U	R
HR	S	U
TL	W	Y
Attender	T	
Peon	Y	T

Answer: E

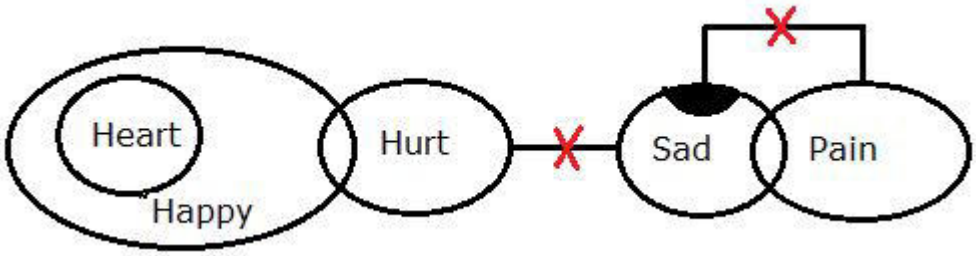
21. Questions

Answer: B



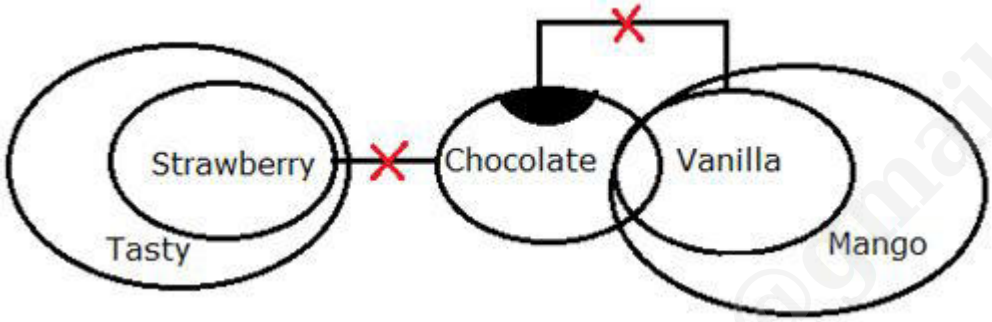
22. Questions

Answer: D



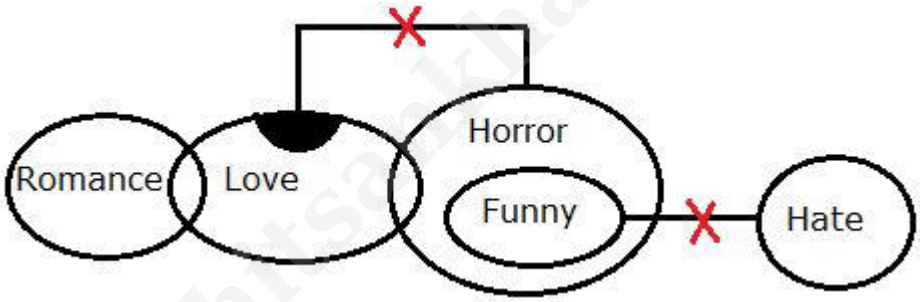
23. Questions

Answer: E



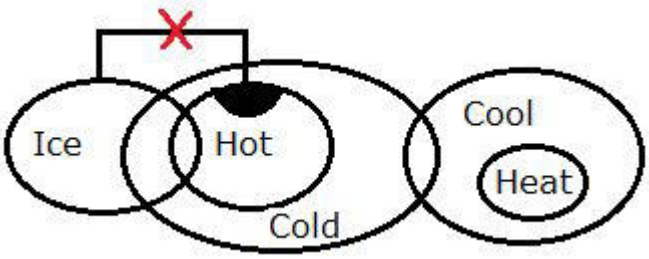
24. Questions

Answer: B



25. Questions

Answer: A



26. Questions

Answer: B

I). A > O (O ≤ D ≤ P ≤ T = A) -> False

II). J < Y (Y > D = U ≥ J) -> True

27. Questions

Answer: C

I). F ≥ P (P ≤ Q ≤ O = H ≤ F) -> True

II). W < L (L > H = O ≥ Q > W) -> True

28. Questions

Answer: D

I). A > B (A ≥ M < T ≥ B) -> False

II). C ≤ D (C = A ≥ M < T ≥ B = D) -> False

Combining both conclusions, either I or II is true

29. Questions

Answer: A

I). F < E (E ≥ K = Z > Q ≥ B = F) -> True

II). G ≥ H (G ≥ Z > Q ≥ B ≥ H) -> False

30. Questions

Answer: E

I). J ≥ V (V ≤ L = Z < N ≤ J) -> False

II). Q < D (Q > N > Z < E = D) -> False

31. Questions

Phrase	Code
Bought/ Branded	38/90
New	15
Are/good	31/60
Sofa	42
Variety	51
Costly	69
Things	72
Looks	83
Amazing	55

Answer: B

32. Questions

Phrase	Code
Bought/ Branded	38/90
New	15
Are/good	31/60
Sofa	42
Variety	51
Costly	69
Things	72
Looks	83
Amazing	55

Answer: C

33. Questions

Phrase	Code
Bought/ Branded	38/90
New	15
Are/good	31/60
Sofa	42
Variety	51
Costly	69
Things	72
Looks	83
Amazing	55

Answer: E

34. Questions

Phrase	Code
Bought/ Branded	38/90
New	15
Are/good	31/60
Sofa	42
Variety	51
Costly	69
Things	72
Looks	83
Amazing	55

Answer: C

35. Questions

Phrase	Code
Bought/ Branded	38/90
New	15
Are/good	31/60
Sofa	42
Variety	51
Costly	69
Things	72
Looks	83
Amazing	55

Answer: E

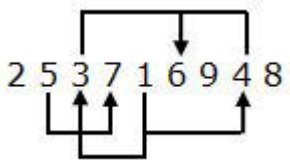
36. Questions

Answer: E

INFERIOR -> GLDCPGMP -> CD**G**GL**M**PP (Place value of G is 7 and M is 13 (7+13=20))

37. Questions

Answer: C



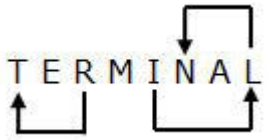
38. Questions

Answer: B

The second letter is the third forwarding letter of the complementary pair of the first letter. (As per the English alphabetical series)

39. Questions

Answer: C



40. Questions

Answer: D

52749632 -> **3**4**5**6**7**8**1**4 -> 3*5*7*1=105