1. Questions

Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions

Seven loans - Home, Vehicle, Jewellery, Education, Home appliance, Agriculture and Business were paid on different days from Sunday to Saturday. Only one loan was paid on each day.

Odd number of loans were paid before the Vehicle loan. Only three loans were paid between the vehicle and Agriculture loans. The number of loans paid after the Agriculture loan is **one less** than the number of loans paid before the Home loan. The education loan was paid two days before the Home loan. The home appliance loan was paid before the Jewellery loan, which was paid two days after the Business loan.

Which of the following loan was paid on Saturday?

a. Home loan
b. Jewellery loan
c. Vehicle loan
d. Agriculture loan
e. Business loan

2. Questions

If the amount paid for the loan before Wednesday is Rs.1300 and after Wednesday is Rs.1700, then what is the total amount paid for the Education, Business and Jewellery loans?

a. Rs.5100
b. Rs.3900
c. Rs.4700
d. Rs.4300
e. Rs.4500

3. Questions

Which of the following loan was paid three days before the home appliance loan?

a. Business loan
b. The loan which was paid on Wednesday
c. Agriculture loan
d. Home loan
e. The loan which was paid two days before home loan

4. Questions

As many loans paid between home loan and __ as after __ respectively.

a. Business, Jewellery

b. Vehicle, Agriculture

c. Agriculture, Education

d. Jewellery, Home appliance

e. Home appliance, Vehicle

5. Questions

What is the position of vehicle loan with respect to business loan?

a. Three days before

b. Two days after

c. Immediately before

d. Four days after

e. Five days before

6. Questions

Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions

Eight persons viz., A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H are sitting around a square table in such a way that two persons sit on each side of the table and all are facing towards the centre.

G sits third to the right of A. Only two persons sit between G and C (either from left or right). E sits immediate left of C, who doesn't sit opposite to H. The number of persons sitting between D and F (when counted from the left of D) is **one more** than the number of persons sitting between F and E (when counted from the right of E). Only one person sits between D and B (either from left or right).

Who among the following person sits on the same side of the table?

I). GB

II). DH

III). CF

a. Only II

b. Only I and III

c. Only III

d. All I, II and III

e. Only I

7. Questions

Who among the following person sits second to the left of H?

a. G

b. The one who sits opposite to B

c. A

d. The one who sits immediate right of C

e. E

8. Questions

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

a. E and D are facing each other

b. Only three persons sit between C and H

c. B sits immediate right of the one who faces F

d. All the given statements are true

e. All the given statements are false

9. Questions

If B and A interchange their position, similarly C and G interchange their position, then how many persons sit between C and A, when counted from the left of A?

a. Six

b. None

c. Two

d. Five

e. Three

10. Questions

If all the persons are made to sit in alphabetical order starting from A in a clockwise direction, then how many persons remain in the same position (excluding A)?

a. Two

b. None

c. One

d. Three

e. More than three

11. Questions

Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions

Six persons viz., A, B, C, D, E and F are standing in a queue one after another in a temple and get different type of prasadham- Pongal, Curd rice, Vada, Adhirasam, Panchamritam and Laddu.

B stands three persons before the one who gets Laddu. Only one person stands between B and F. The one who gets Vada stands two persons after F. A stands immediately after the one who gets Vada. The number of persons standing after A is **one less** than the number of persons standing before the one who gets Pongal. C stands three persons after the one who gets Curd rice. D stands before the one who gets Adhirasam but stands after E.

Who among the following person gets Panchamritam?

a. C
b. F
c. A
d. B
e. E

12. Questions

Who among the following person stands before the one who gets Vada?

I). C

II). The one who gets Pongal

III). F

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

13. Questions

What is the position of D with respect to the one who gets Pongal?

a. Two persons before
b. Five persons after
c. Three persons after
d. Immediately before
e. Four persons before

14. Questions

How many persons stand between B and the one who gets Vada?

a. No one

b. As many persons stand before the one who gets Pongal

c. Four

d. As many persons stand after F

e. Two

15. Questions

If B is related to Pongal, similarly D is related to Adhirasam, then who among the following person is related to Laddu?

a. F

b. D

c. A

d. C

e. E

16. Questions

Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions

Six pen drives viz., L, M, N, O, P and Q are placed in a linear row and facing north. Each of them has different storage- 32GB, 128GB, 4GB, 16GB, 64GB and 8GB.

L is placed second to the right of the pen drive with 64GB storage, where neither of them is placed at the extreme ends. As many pen drives placed to the left of L as to the right of O. Only two pen drives are placed between O and the pen drive with 16GB storage, which is placed immediate right of N. The pen drive with 4GB storage is placed to the left of P. The sum of the storage of P and M is 96GB. The storage of Q is more than N but does not have the highest storage.

What is the difference between the storage of pen drives O and L?

a. 124 GB

b. 60 GB

c. 112 GB

d. 16 GB

e. 8 GB

17. Questions

Which of the following pen drive is placed to the right of M?

I). The pen drive with 16GB storage

II). O

III). N

a. Only I and II

b. Only III

c. Only II

d. Only I and III

e. Only I

18. Questions

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

a. The pen drive with least storage is placed at the extreme left end

b. The storage of pen drive L is more than P but less than Q

c. P is placed immediate right of O

d. Both b and c

e. All the given statements are false

19. Questions

Which of the following pen drive is placed third to the right of the pen drive which has the highest storage?

a. L

b. P

c. Q

d. M

e. N

20. Questions

If only the storage of the pen drive is arranged in decreasing order from left to right, then what is the sum of the storage of Q and N? (Pen drive remains in the same position)

a. 80 GB

b. 144 GB

c. 72 GB

d. 132 GB

e. 48 GB

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 breads are Halva. All sugars are Halva. No sugar is sweet.

Conclusions:

I). Some Halva are not Sweet

II). All sugars being bread is a possibility.

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

22. Questions

Statements:

All coals are mine. Some mines are ore. Only ore is oil.

Conclusions:

I). Some coals are ore

II). No mine being oil is a possibility

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

23. Questions

Statements:

Only a few Java is Python. All Python is Ruby. Some Ruby is Java script.

Conclusions:

I). Some Java is definitely not Ruby

II). All python can be Java script

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

24. Questions

Statements:

All rivers are ocean. Only a few rivers are lakes. Some lakes are sea.

Conclusions:

I). All oceans cannot be lakes

II). Some rivers are not sea is a possibility

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

25. Questions

Statements:

All Pluto is Jupiter. Only a few Jupiter is Uranus. No Pluto is Neptune.

Conclusions:

I). All Jupiter cannot be Neptune

II). All Uranus can never be Neptune

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

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:

O > W ≥ E < P; F < E = Y ≥ Z

Conclusions:

I). O > F

II). Z ≤ P

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:

Z ≤ S = C > F; G > C ≤ J = K < M

Conclusions:

I). Z < K

II). K = Z

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:

A ≤ U = B > I; Z ≥ J = U < Q

Conclusions:

I). Z ≥ A

II). I < Q

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:

A < Z = Y; V ≥ Z < R; T ≥ R < K

Conclusions:

I). K ≥ A

II). Y < T

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:

S ≥ B ≤ Z; N ≤ B < D; J > Q = Z

Conclusions:

I). D > J

II). J ≤ 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,

Healthy foods happy life is coded as **ah sj ec dg**

Happy went for restaurant is coded as **kl dg mz yn**

Restaurant foods are unhealthy is coded as **ec yn rv tb**

Never lead unhealthy life is coded as **rv pa lr sj**

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

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

a. sj
b. dg
c. ah
d. ec
e. Can't be determined

32. Questions

What is the phrase for the code "tb sj" in the given code language?

a. Foods life
b. Unhealthy happy
c. Restaurant lead
d. Life are
e. Never foods

33. Questions

If the code for the phrase "lead for" is "mz pa", then what is the code for the phrase "Never went" in the given code language?

a. dg sj
b. lr yn
c. kl lr
d. sj kl
e. None of these

34. Questions

What is the code for the phrase "happy foods" in the given code language?

a. yn dg
b. ec tb
c. kl rv
d. ec ah
e. dg ec

35. Questions

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

a. Unhealthy
b. Restaurant
c. Happy
d. Foods
e. Healthy

36. Questions

How many such pairs of letters are in the word "INFERIOR" each 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. Three
c. None
d. Two
e. More than three

37. Questions

If in the number "618593542", 2 is subtracted from the digits in the odd positions(from the left end) and 2 is added to all the digits in the even positions(from the left end), then what is the difference between the sum of the even digits and sum of the odd digits?

a. 12
b. 15
c. 9
d. 25
e. 13

38. Questions

If a four-letter meaningful word can be formed by using the third, fifth, ninth and eleventh letters from the left end of the word "QUADRICYCLE", then what is the second letter from the left end of the newly formed word? Mark X as your answer, if more than one word is formed. Mark Z, if no meaningful word can be formed.

a. Z
b. R

c. A

d. E

e. X

39. Questions

How many such pairs of digits are there in the number "53824169" 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. Four

b. Two

c. Three

d. One

e. More than four

40. Questions

If the first half of the letters in the word "FABULATORS" are changed to the second next letter in the alphabetical series and the second half of the letters are changed to its complementary pair in the alphabetical series, then how many letters are there in the newly formed words which come after M as per the alphabetical series?

a. Five

b. Two

c. None

d. Three

e. Six

Explanations:

1. Questions

Final arrangement:

Days	Loans
Sunday	Education
Monday	Vehicle
Tuesday	Home
Wednesday	Home appliance
Thursday	Business
Friday	Agriculture
Saturday	Jewellery

We have,

- Odd number of loans were paid before the Vehicle loan.
- Only three loans were paid between the Vehicle and Agriculture loans.

From the above conditions, there are two possibilities:

	Case 1	Case 2
Days	Loans	Loans
Sunday		
Monday	Vehicle	Agriculture
Tuesday		
Wednesday		
Thursday		
Friday	Agriculture	Vehicle
Saturday		

Again we have,

- The number of loans paid after the Agriculture loan is **one less** than the number of loans paid before the Home loan.
- The education loan was paid two days before the Home loan.

	Case 1	Case 2
Days	Loans	Loans
Sunday	Education	
Monday	Vehicle	Agriculture
Tuesday	Home	
Wednesday		
Thursday		Education
Friday	Agriculture	Vehicle
Saturday		Home

Again we have,

- The home appliance loan was paid before the Jewellery loan, which was paid two days after the Business loan.

After applying the above conditions, case 2 gets eliminated, because there is no possibility of placing the home appliance before the jewellery loan. Thus, case 1 gives the final arrangement.

	Case 1	~~Case 2~~
Days	**Loans**	**Loans**
Sunday	Education	Business
Monday	Vehicle	Agriculture
Tuesday	Home	Jewellery
Wednesday	Home appliance	
Thursday	Business	Education
Friday	Agriculture	Vehicle
Saturday	Jewellery	Home

Answer: B

2. Questions

Final arrangement:

Days	Loans
Sunday	Education
Monday	Vehicle
Tuesday	Home
Wednesday	Home appliance
Thursday	Business
Friday	Agriculture
Saturday	Jewellery

We have,

- Odd number of loans were paid before the Vehicle loan.
- Only three loans were paid between the Vehicle and Agriculture loans.

From the above conditions, there are two possibilities:

	Case 1	Case 2
Days	Loans	Loans
Sunday		
Monday	Vehicle	Agriculture
Tuesday		
Wednesday		
Thursday		
Friday	Agriculture	Vehicle
Saturday		

Again we have,

- The number of loans paid after the Agriculture loan is **one less** than the number of loans paid before the Home loan.
- The education loan was paid two days before the Home loan.

	Case 1	Case 2
Days	Loans	Loans
Sunday	Education	
Monday	Vehicle	Agriculture
Tuesday	Home	
Wednesday		
Thursday		Education
Friday	Agriculture	Vehicle
Saturday		Home

Again we have,

- The home appliance loan was paid before the Jewellery loan, which was paid two days after the Business loan.

After applying the above conditions, case 2 gets eliminated, because there is no possibility of placing the home appliance before the jewellery loan. Thus, case 1 gives the final arrangement.

	Case 1	~~Case 2~~
Days	**Loans**	**Loans**
Sunday	Education	Business
Monday	Vehicle	Agriculture
Tuesday	Home	Jewellery
Wednesday	Home appliance	
Thursday	Business	Education
Friday	Agriculture	Vehicle
Saturday	Jewellery	Home

Answer: C

3. Questions

Final arrangement:

Days	Loans
Sunday	Education
Monday	Vehicle
Tuesday	Home
Wednesday	Home appliance
Thursday	Business
Friday	Agriculture
Saturday	Jewellery

We have,

- Odd number of loans were paid before the Vehicle loan.
- Only three loans were paid between the Vehicle and Agriculture loans.

From the above conditions, there are two possibilities:

	Case 1	Case 2
Days	**Loans**	**Loans**
Sunday		
Monday	Vehicle	Agriculture
Tuesday		
Wednesday		
Thursday		
Friday	Agriculture	Vehicle
Saturday		

Again we have,

- The number of loans paid after the Agriculture loan is **one less** than the number of loans paid before the Home loan.
- The education loan was paid two days before the Home loan.

	Case 1	Case 2
Days	**Loans**	**Loans**
Sunday	Education	
Monday	Vehicle	Agriculture
Tuesday	Home	
Wednesday		
Thursday		Education
Friday	Agriculture	Vehicle
Saturday		Home

Again we have,

- The home appliance loan was paid before the Jewellery loan, which was paid two days after the Business loan.

After applying the above conditions, case 2 gets eliminated, because there is no possibility of placing the home appliance before the jewellery loan. Thus, case 1 gives the final arrangement.

	Case 1	~~Case 2~~
Days	**Loans**	**Loans**
Sunday	Education	Business
Monday	Vehicle	Agriculture
Tuesday	Home	Jewellery
Wednesday	Home appliance	
Thursday	Business	Education
Friday	Agriculture	Vehicle
Saturday	Jewellery	Home

Answer: E

4. Questions

Final arrangement:

Days	Loans
Sunday	Education
Monday	Vehicle
Tuesday	Home
Wednesday	Home appliance
Thursday	Business
Friday	Agriculture
Saturday	Jewellery

We have,

- Odd number of loans were paid before the Vehicle loan.
- Only three loans were paid between the Vehicle and Agriculture loans.

From the above conditions, there are two possibilities:

	Case 1	Case 2
Days	Loans	Loans
Sunday		
Monday	Vehicle	Agriculture
Tuesday		
Wednesday		
Thursday		
Friday	Agriculture	Vehicle
Saturday		

Again we have,

- The number of loans paid after the Agriculture loan is **one less** than the number of loans paid before the Home loan.
- The education loan was paid two days before the Home loan.

	Case 1	Case 2
Days	Loans	Loans
Sunday	Education	
Monday	Vehicle	Agriculture
Tuesday	Home	
Wednesday		
Thursday		Education
Friday	Agriculture	Vehicle
Saturday		Home

Again we have,

- The home appliance loan was paid before the Jewellery loan, which was paid two days after the Business loan.

After applying the above conditions, case 2 gets eliminated, because there is no possibility of placing the home appliance before the jewellery loan. Thus, case 1 gives the final arrangement.

	Case 1	~~Case 2~~
Days	**Loans**	**Loans**
Sunday	Education	Business
Monday	Vehicle	Agriculture
Tuesday	Home	Jewellery
Wednesday	Home appliance	
Thursday	Business	Education
Friday	Agriculture	Vehicle
Saturday	Jewellery	Home

Answer: D

5. Questions

Final arrangement:

Days	Loans
Sunday	Education
Monday	Vehicle
Tuesday	Home
Wednesday	Home appliance
Thursday	Business
Friday	Agriculture
Saturday	Jewellery

We have,

- Odd number of loans were paid before the Vehicle loan.
- Only three loans were paid between the Vehicle and Agriculture loans.

From the above conditions, there are two possibilities:

	Case 1	Case 2
Days	Loans	Loans
Sunday		
Monday	Vehicle	Agriculture
Tuesday		
Wednesday		
Thursday		
Friday	Agriculture	Vehicle
Saturday		

Again we have,

- The number of loans paid after the Agriculture loan is **one less** than the number of loans paid before the Home loan.
- The education loan was paid two days before the Home loan.

	Case 1	Case 2
Days	Loans	Loans
Sunday	Education	
Monday	Vehicle	Agriculture
Tuesday	Home	
Wednesday		
Thursday		Education
Friday	Agriculture	Vehicle
Saturday		Home

Again we have,

- The home appliance loan was paid before the Jewellery loan, which was paid two days after the Business loan.

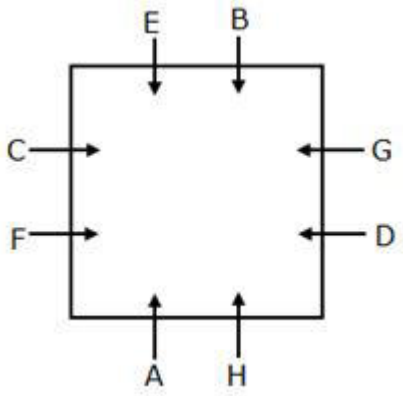
After applying the above conditions, case 2 gets eliminated, because there is no possibility of placing the home appliance before the jewellery loan. Thus, case 1 gives the final arrangement.

	Case 1	Case 2
Days	**Loans**	**Loans**
Sunday	Education	Business
Monday	Vehicle	Agriculture
Tuesday	Home	Jewellery
Wednesday	Home appliance	
Thursday	Business	Education
Friday	Agriculture	Vehicle
Saturday	Jewellery	Home

Answer: A

6. Questions

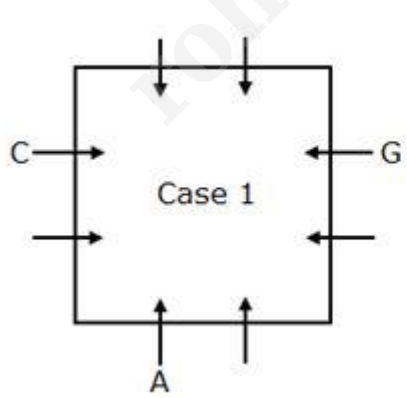
Final arrangement:

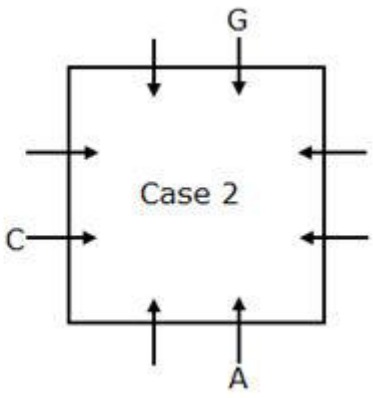


We have,

- G sits third to the right of A.
- Only two persons sit between G and C(either from left or right).

From the above conditions, there are two possibilities:

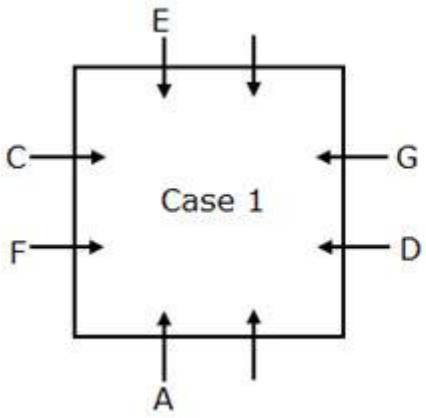


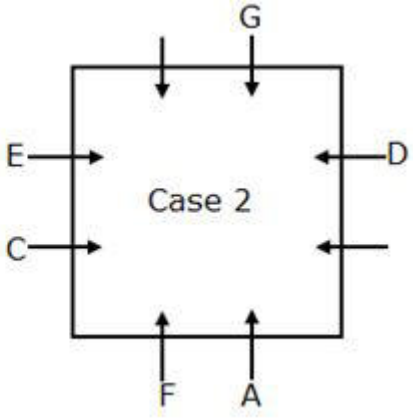


Again we have,

- E sits immediate left of C, who doesn't sit opposite to H.
- The number of persons sitting between D and F (when counted from the left of D) is **one more**

than the number of persons sitting between F and E (when counted from the right of E).

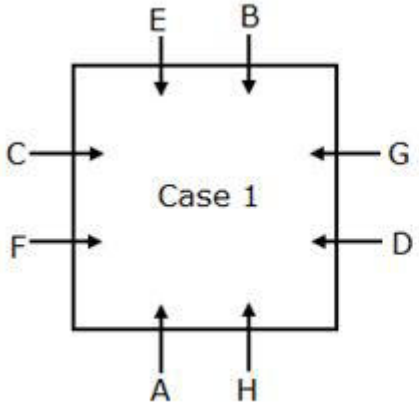


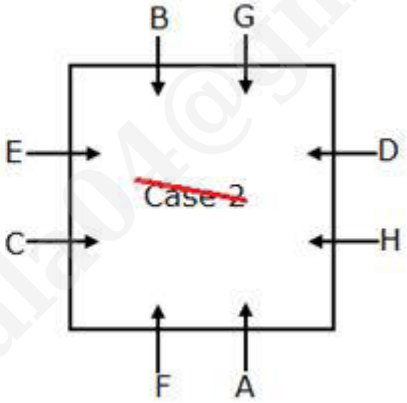


Again we have,

- Only one person sits between D and B (either from left or right).

After applying the above conditions, case 2 gets eliminated, because C and H should not sit opposite to each other. Thus, case 1 gives the final arrangement.

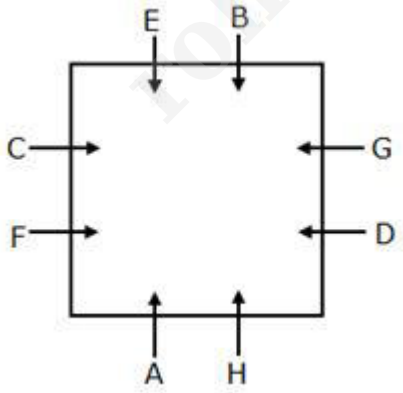




Answer: C

7. Questions

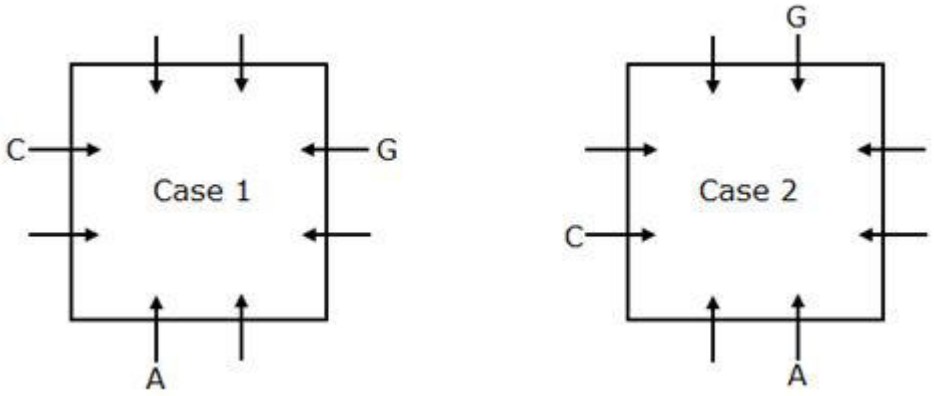
Final arrangement:



We have,

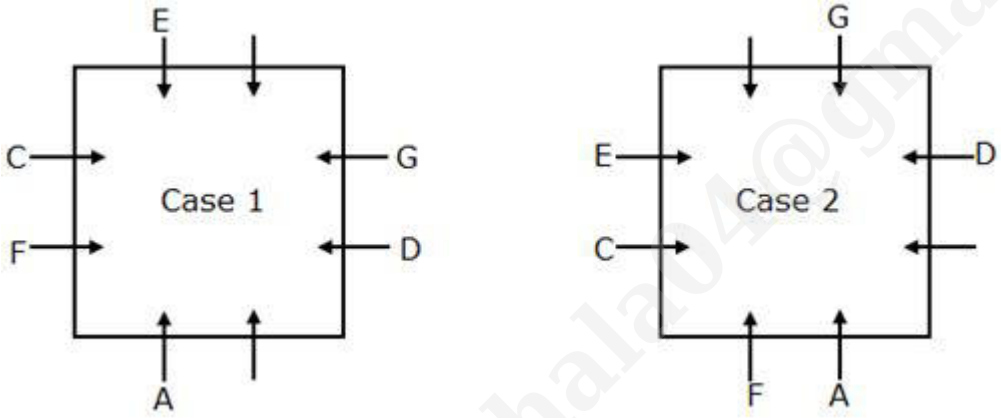
- G sits third to the right of A.
- Only two persons sit between G and C(either from left or right).

From the above conditions, there are two possibilities:



Again we have,

- E sits immediate left of C, who doesn't sit opposite to H.
- The number of persons sitting between D and F (when counted from the left of D) is **one more** than the number of persons sitting between F and E (when counted from the right of E).



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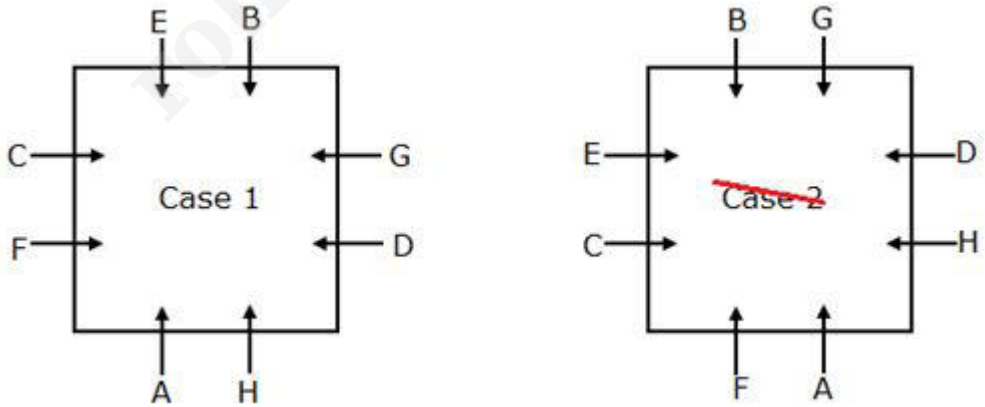
- Only one person sits between D and B (either from left or right).

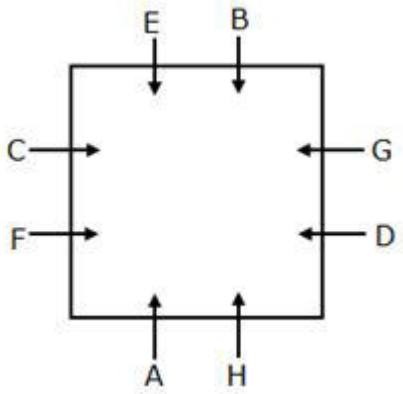
After applying the above conditions, case 2 gets eliminated, because C and H should not sit opposite to each other. Thus, case 1 gives the final arrangement.



Answer: D

8. Questions

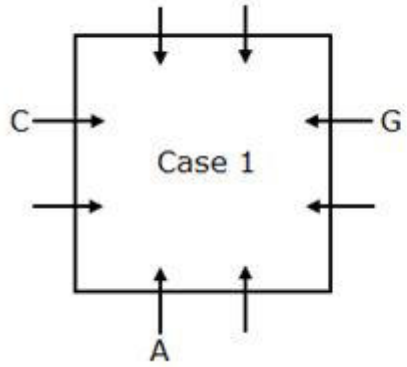
Final arrangement:

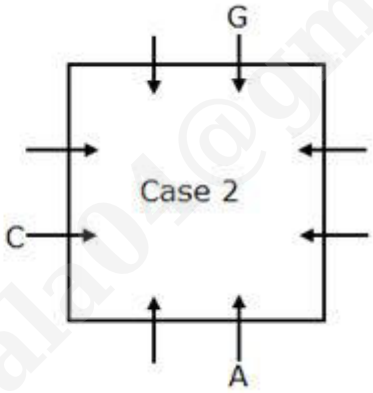


We have,

- G sits third to the right of A.
- Only two persons sit between G and C(either from left or right).

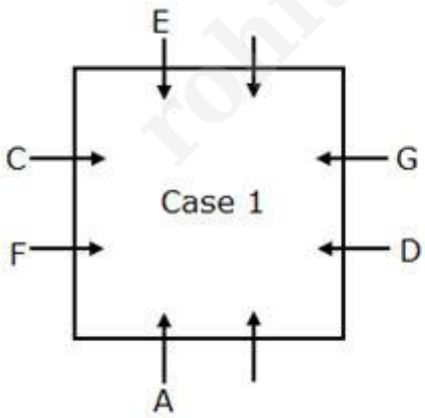
From the above conditions, there are two possibilities:

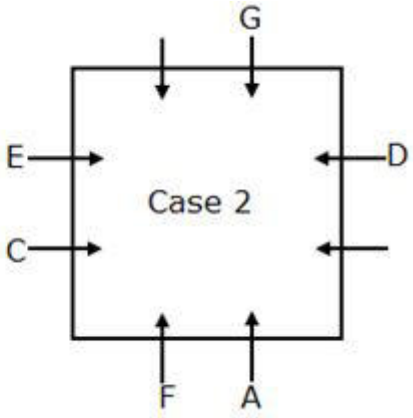




Again we have,

- E sits immediate left of C, who doesn't sit opposite to H.
- The number of persons sitting between D and F (when counted from the left of D) is **one more** than the number of persons sitting between F and E (when counted from the right of E).



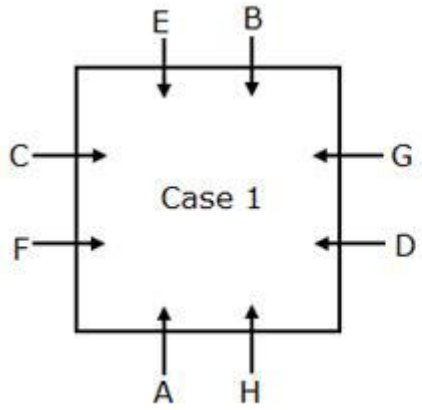


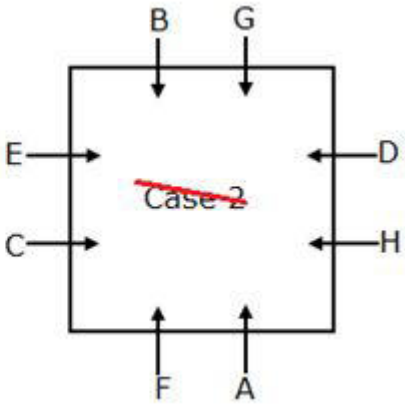
Again we have,

- Only one person sits between D and B (either from left or right).

After applying the above conditions, case 2 gets eliminated, because C and H should not sit opposite to

each other. Thus, case 1 gives the final arrangement.

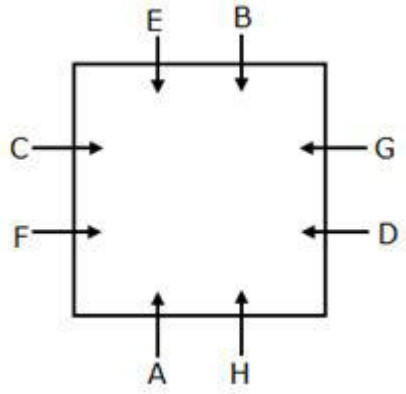




Answer: E

9. Questions

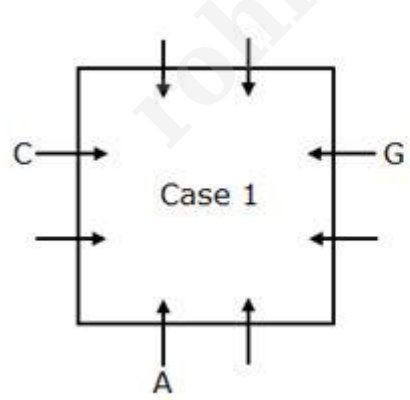
Final arrangement:

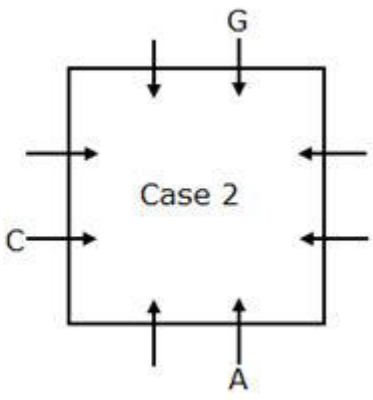


We have,

- G sits third to the right of A.
- Only two persons sit between G and C(either from left or right).

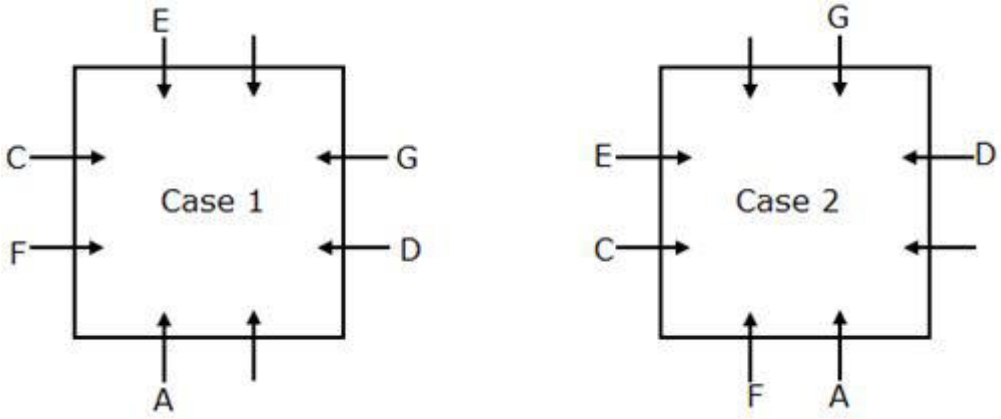
From the above conditions, there are two possibilities:





Again we have,

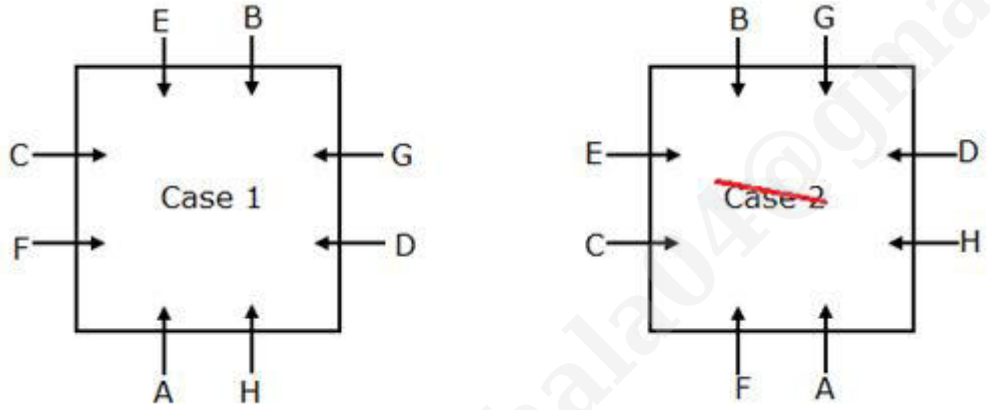
- E sits immediate left of C, who doesn't sit opposite to H.
- The number of persons sitting between D and F (when counted from the left of D) is **one more** than the number of persons sitting between F and E (when counted from the right of E).



Again we have,

- Only one person sits between D and B (either from left or right).

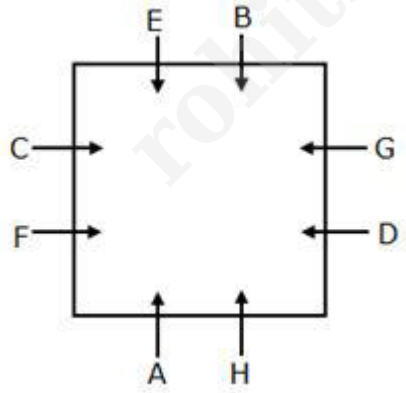
After applying the above conditions, case 2 gets eliminated, because C and H should not sit opposite to each other. Thus, case 1 gives the final arrangement.



Answer: B

10. Questions

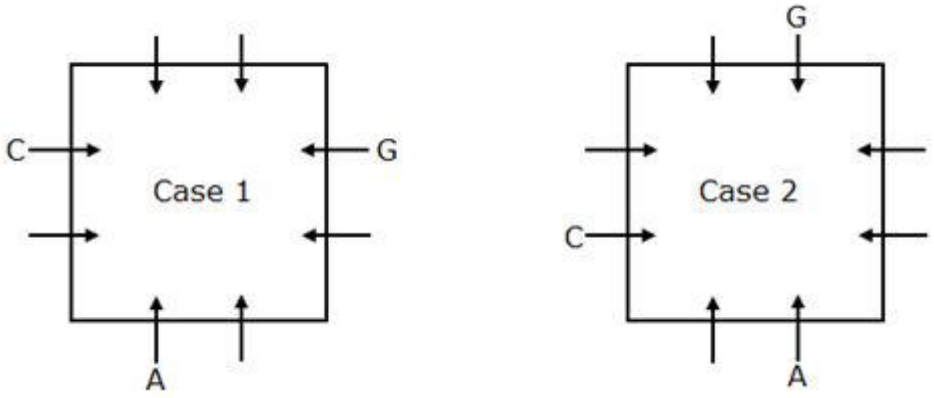
Final arrangement:



We have,

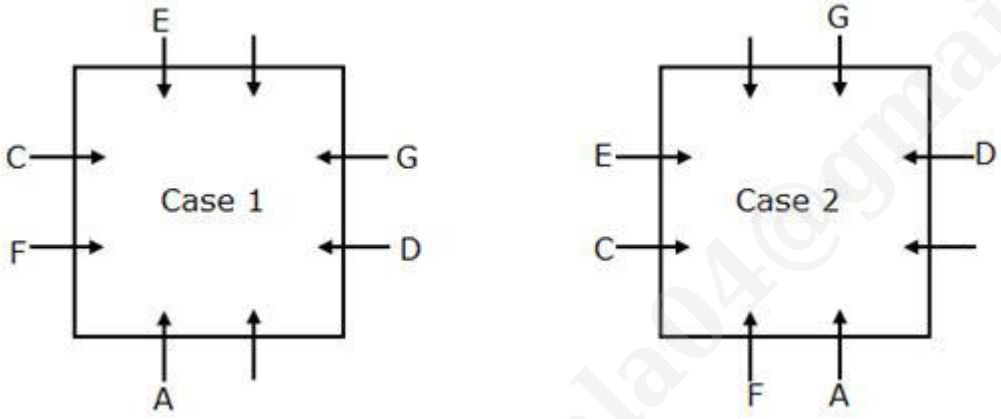
- G sits third to the right of A.
- Only two persons sit between G and C(either from left or right).

From the above conditions, there are two possibilities:



Again we have,

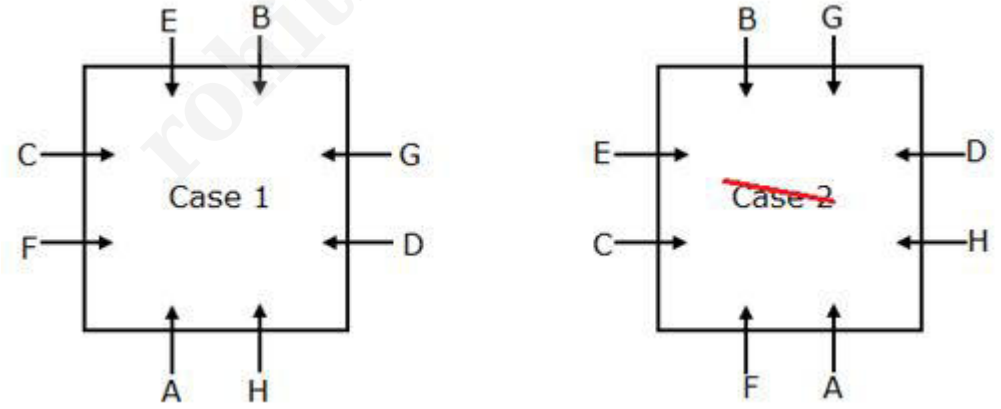
- E sits immediate left of C, who doesn't sit opposite to H.
- The number of persons sitting between D and F (when counted from the left of D) is **one more** than the number of persons sitting between F and E (when counted from the right of E).



Again we have,

- Only one person sits between D and B (either from left or right).

After applying the above conditions, case 2 gets eliminated, because C and H should not sit opposite to each other. Thus, case 1 gives the final arrangement.



Answer: A

11. Questions

Final arrangement:

Persons	Prasadham
B	Curd rice
E	Pongal
F	Panchamritam
C	Laddu
D	Vada
A	Adhirasam

- B stands three persons before the one who gets Laddu.
- Only one person stands between B and F.
- The one who gets Vada stands two persons after F.

From the above conditions, there are two possibilities:

Case 1		Case 2	
Persons	Prasadham	Persons	Prasadham
F		B	
B	Vada	F	
			Laddu
			Vada
	Laddu		

Again we have.

- A stands immediately after the one who gets Vada.
- The number of persons standing after A is **one less** than the number of persons standing before the one who gets Pongal.

Case 1		Case 2	
Persons	Prasadham	Persons	Prasadham
F		B	
			Pongal
B	Vada	F	
A	Pongal		Laddu
			Vada
	Laddu	A	

Again we have,

- C stands three persons after the one who gets Curd rice.
- D stands before the one who gets Adhirasam but after E.

After applying the above conditions, case 1 gets eliminated, because can't place the one who gets Adhirasam after D. Thus, case 2 gives the final arrangement.

~~Case 1~~		Case 2	
Persons	Prasadham	Persons	Prasadham
F		B	Curd rice
E	Curd rice	E	Pongal
B	Vada	F	Panchamritam
A	Pongal	C	Laddu
C		D	Vada
D	Laddu	A	Adirasam

Answer: B

12. Questions

Final arrangement:

Persons	Prasadham
B	Curd rice
E	Pongal
F	Panchamritam
C	Laddu
D	Vada
A	Adhirasam

- B stands three persons before the one who gets Laddu.
- Only one person stands between B and F.
- The one who gets Vada stands two persons after F.

From the above conditions, there are two possibilities:

Case 1		Case 2	
Persons	Prasadham	Persons	Prasadham
F		B	
B	Vada	F	
			Laddu
			Vada
	Laddu		

Again we have.

- A stands immediately after the one who gets Vada.
- The number of persons standing after A is **one less** than the number of persons standing before the one who gets Pongal.

Case 1		Case 2	
Persons	Prasadham	Persons	Prasadham
F		B	
			Pongal
B	Vada	F	
A	Pongal		Laddu
			Vada
	Laddu	A	

Again we have,

- C stands three persons after the one who gets Curd rice.
- D stands before the one who gets Adhirasam but after E.

After applying the above conditions, case 1 gets eliminated, because can't place the one who gets Adhirasam after D. Thus, case 2 gives the final arrangement.

~~Case 1~~		Case 2	
Persons	Prasadham	Persons	Prasadham
F		B	Curd rice
E	Curd rice	E	Pongal
B	Vada	F	Panchamritam
A	Pongal	C	Laddu
C		D	Vada
D	Laddu	A	Adirasam

Answer: E

13. Questions

Final arrangement:

Persons	Prasadham
B	Curd rice
E	Pongal
F	Panchamritam
C	Laddu
D	Vada
A	Adhirasam

- B stands three persons before the one who gets Laddu.
- Only one person stands between B and F.
- The one who gets Vada stands two persons after F.

From the above conditions, there are two possibilities:

Case 1		Case 2	
Persons	Prasadham	Persons	Prasadham
F		B	
B	Vada	F	
			Laddu
			Vada
	Laddu		

Again we have.

- A stands immediately after the one who gets Vada.
- The number of persons standing after A is **one less** than the number of persons standing before the one who gets Pongal.

Case 1		Case 2	
Persons	Prasadham	Persons	Prasadham
F		B	
			Pongal
B	Vada	F	
A	Pongal		Laddu
			Vada
	Laddu	A	

Again we have,

- C stands three persons after the one who gets Curd rice.
- D stands before the one who gets Adhirasam but after E.

After applying the above conditions, case 1 gets eliminated, because can't place the one who gets Adhirasam after D. Thus, case 2 gives the final arrangement.

Case 1		Case 2	
Persons	Prasadham	Persons	Prasadham
F		B	Curd rice
E	Curd rice	E	Pongal
B	Vada	F	Panchamritam
A	Pongal	C	Laddu
C		D	Vada
D	Laddu	A	Adirasam

Answer: C

14. Questions

Final arrangement:

Persons	Prasadham
B	Curd rice
E	Pongal
F	Panchamritam
C	Laddu
D	Vada
A	Adhirasam

- B stands three persons before the one who gets Laddu.
- Only one person stands between B and F.
- The one who gets Vada stands two persons after F.

From the above conditions, there are two possibilities:

Case 1		Case 2	
Persons	Prasadham	Persons	Prasadham
F		B	
B	Vada	F	
			Laddu
			Vada
	Laddu		

Again we have.

- A stands immediately after the one who gets Vada.
- The number of persons standing after A is **one less** than the number of persons standing before the one who gets Pongal.

Case 1		Case 2	
Persons	Prasadham	Persons	Prasadham
F		B	
			Pongal
B	Vada	F	
A	Pongal		Laddu
			Vada
	Laddu	A	

Again we have,

- C stands three persons after the one who gets Curd rice.
- D stands before the one who gets Adhirasam but after E.

After applying the above conditions, case 1 gets eliminated, because can't place the one who gets Adhirasam after D. Thus, case 2 gives the final arrangement.

~~Case 1~~		Case 2	
Persons	Prasadham	Persons	Prasadham
F		B	Curd rice
E	Curd rice	E	Pongal
B	Vada	F	Panchamritam
A	Pongal	C	Laddu
C		D	Vada
D	Laddu	A	Adirasam

Answer: D

15. Questions

Final arrangement:

Persons	Prasadham
B	Curd rice
E	Pongal
F	Panchamritam
C	Laddu
D	Vada
A	Adhirasam

- B stands three persons before the one who gets Laddu.
- Only one person stands between B and F.
- The one who gets Vada stands two persons after F.

From the above conditions, there are two possibilities:

Case 1		Case 2	
Persons	Prasadham	Persons	Prasadham
F		B	
B	Vada	F	
			Laddu
			Vada
	Laddu		

Again we have.

- A stands immediately after the one who gets Vada.
- The number of persons standing after A is **one less** than the number of persons standing before the one who gets Pongal.

Case 1		Case 2	
Persons	Prasadham	Persons	Prasadham
F		B	
			Pongal
B	Vada	F	
A	Pongal		Laddu
			Vada
	Laddu	A	

Again we have,

- C stands three persons after the one who gets Curd rice.
- D stands before the one who gets Adhirasam but after E.

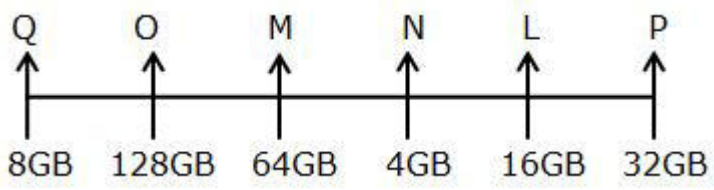
After applying the above conditions, case 1 gets eliminated, because can't place the one who gets Adhirasam after D. Thus, case 2 gives the final arrangement.

~~Case 1~~		Case 2	
Persons	Prasadham	Persons	Prasadham
F		B	Curd rice
E	Curd rice	E	Pongal
B	Vada	F	Panchamritam
A	Pongal	C	Laddu
C		D	Vada
D	Laddu	A	Adirasam

Answer: A

16. Questions

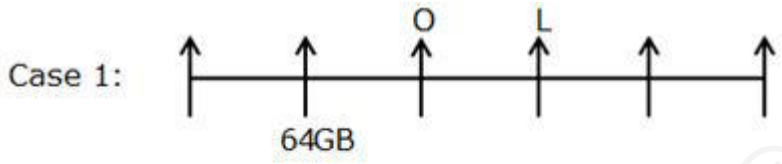
Final arrangement:

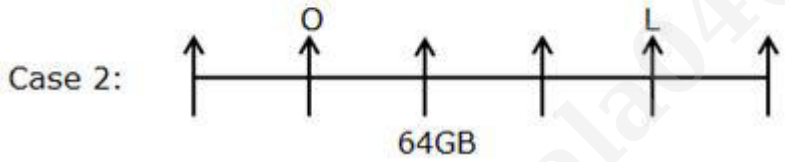


We have,

- L is placed second to the right of the one with 64GB storage, where neither of them is placed at the extreme ends.
- As many pen drives placed to the left of L as to the right of O.

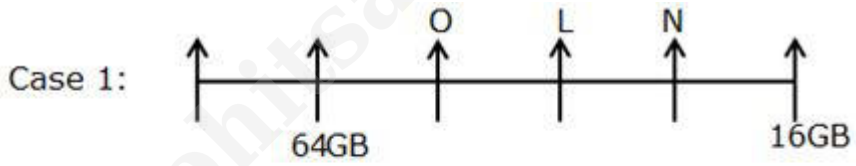
From the above conditions, there are two possibilities:

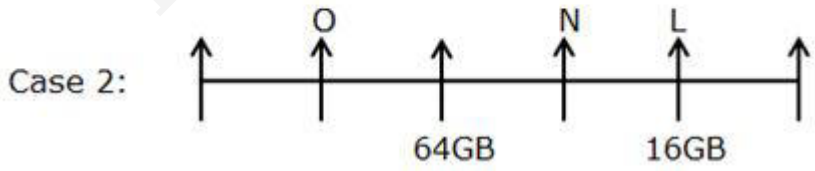




Again we have,

- Only two pen drives are placed between O and the one with 16GB storage, which is placed immediate right of N.



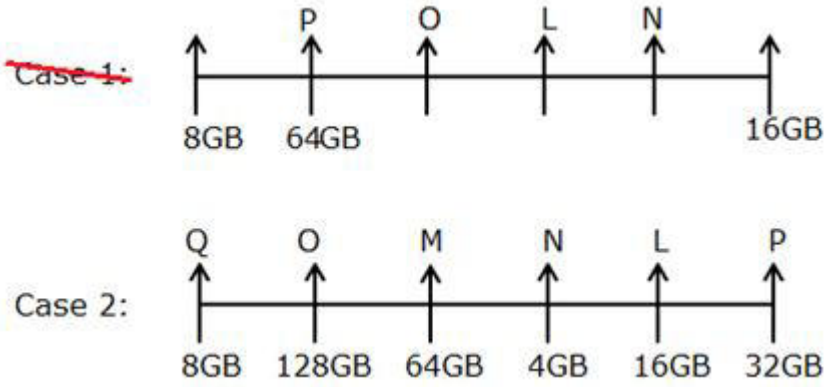


Again we have,

- The pen drive with 4GB storage is placed to the left of P.
- The sum of the storage of P and M is 96GB.
- The storage of Q is more than N but does not have the highest storage.

The sum of the storage of P and M is 96GB (the only possibility is 32GB and 64GB)

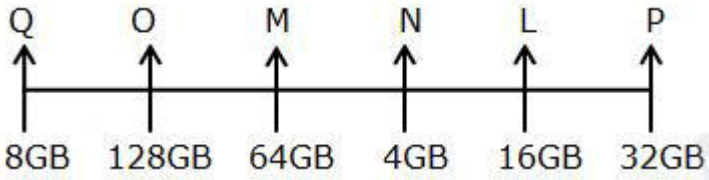
After applying the above conditions, case 1 gets eliminated, because there is no possibility of placing M. Thus, case 2 gives the final arrangement.



Answer: C

17. Questions

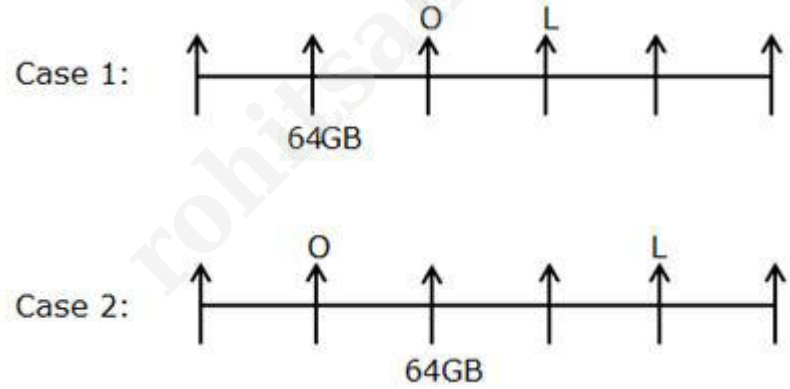
Final arrangement:



We have,

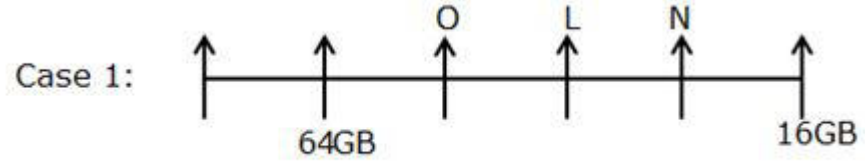
- L is placed second to the right of the one with 64GB storage, where neither of them is placed at the extreme ends.
- As many pen drives placed to the left of L as to the right of O.

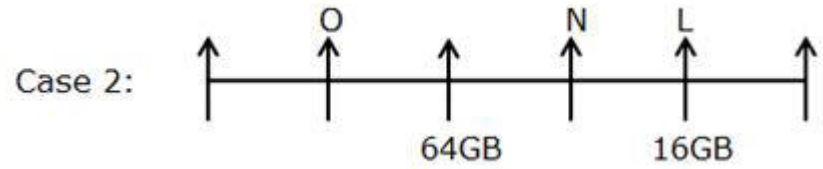
From the above conditions, there are two possibilities:



Again we have,

- Only two pen drives are placed between O and the one with 16GB storage, which is placed immediate right of N.



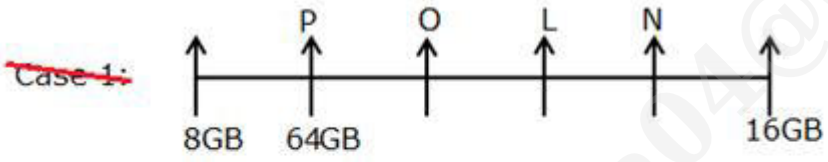


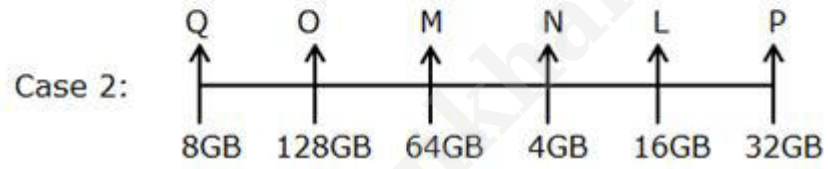
Again we have,

- The pen drive with 4GB storage is placed to the left of P.
- The sum of the storage of P and M is 96GB.
- The storage of Q is more than N but does not have the highest storage.

The sum of the storage of P and M is 96GB (the only possibility is 32GB and 64GB)

After applying the above conditions, case 1 gets eliminated, because there is no possibility of placing M. Thus, case 2 gives the final arrangement.

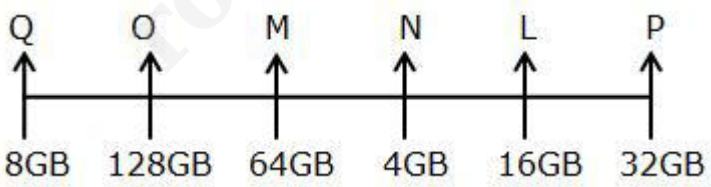




Answer: D

18. Questions

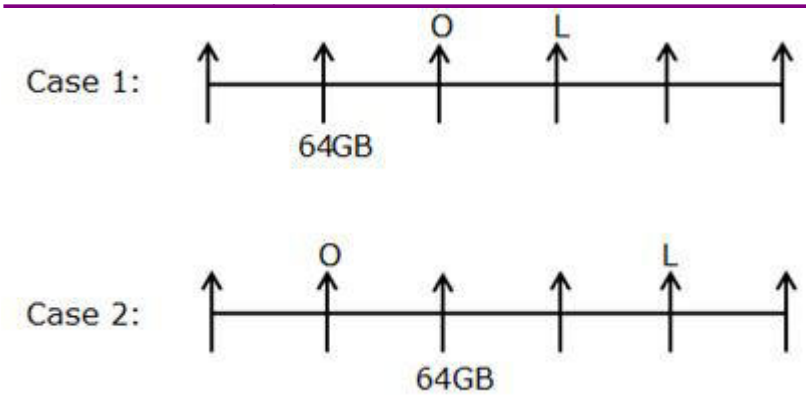
Final arrangement:



We have,

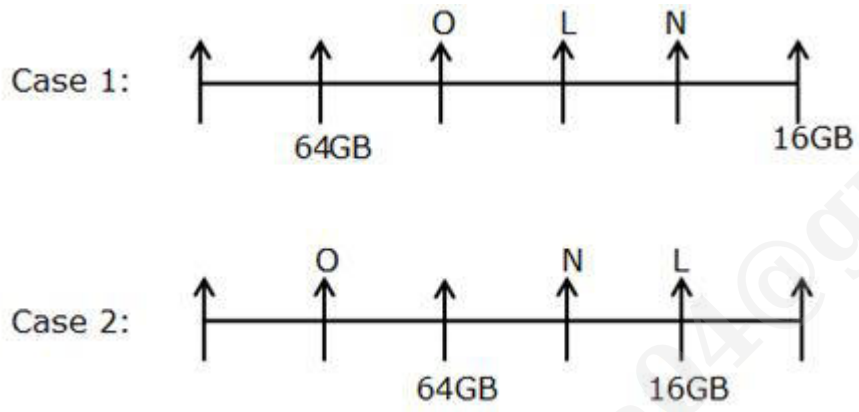
- L is placed second to the right of the one with 64GB storage, where neither of them is placed at the extreme ends.
- As many pen drives placed to the left of L as to the right of O.

From the above conditions, there are two possibilities:



Again we have,

- Only two pen drives are placed between O and the one with 16GB storage, which is placed immediate right of N.

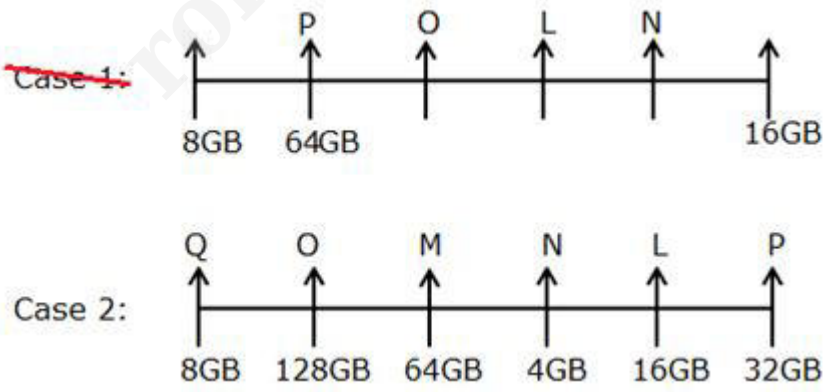


Again we have,

- The pen drive with 4GB storage is placed to the left of P.
- The sum of the storage of P and M is 96GB.
- The storage of Q is more than N but does not have the highest storage.

The sum of the storage of P and M is 96GB (the only possibility is 32GB and 64GB)

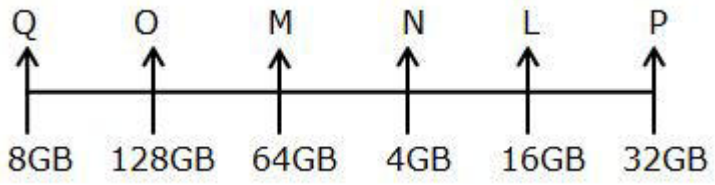
After applying the above conditions, case 1 gets eliminated, because there is no possibility of placing M. Thus, case 2 gives the final arrangement.



Answer: E

19. Questions

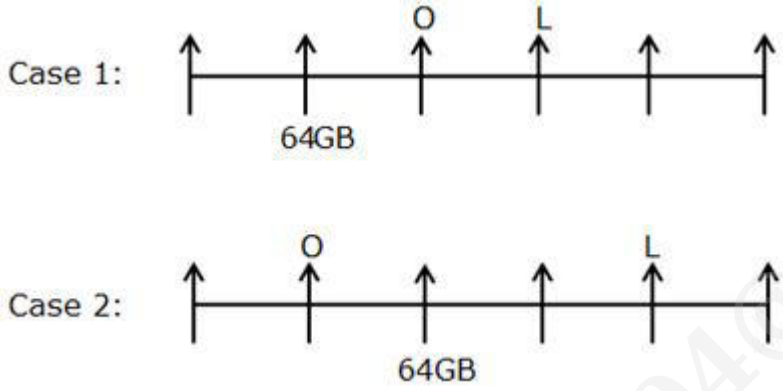
Final arrangement:



We have,

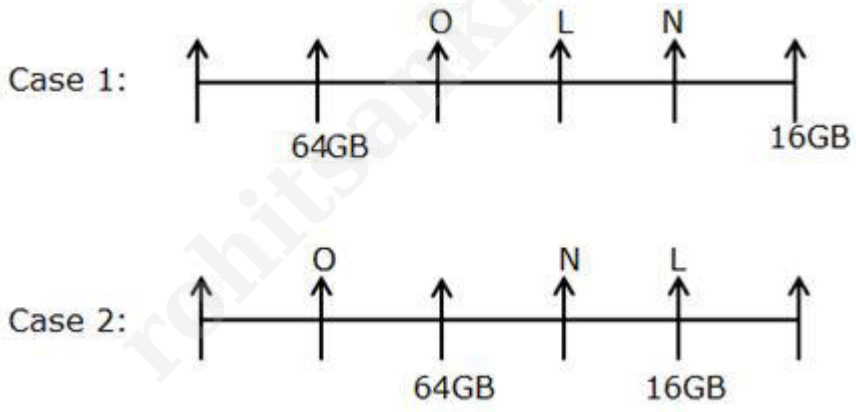
- L is placed second to the right of the one with 64GB storage, where neither of them is placed at the extreme ends.
- As many pen drives placed to the left of L as to the right of O.

From the above conditions, there are two possibilities:



Again we have,

- Only two pen drives are placed between O and the one with 16GB storage, which is placed immediate right of N.

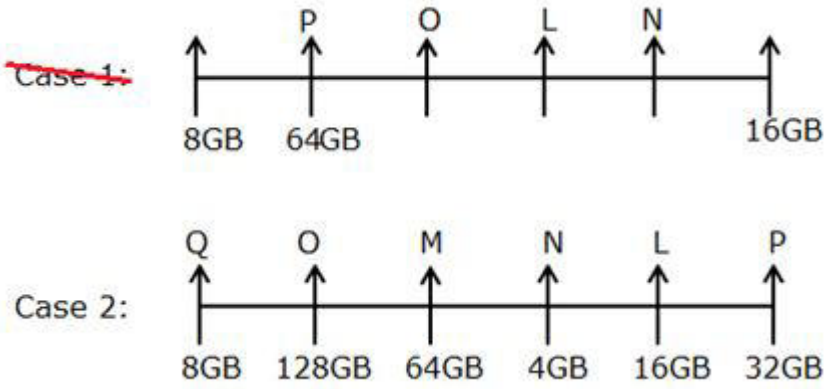


Again we have,

- The pen drive with 4GB storage is placed to the left of P.
- The sum of the storage of P and M is 96GB.
- The storage of Q is more than N but does not have the highest storage.

The sum of the storage of P and M is 96GB (the only possibility is 32GB and 64GB)

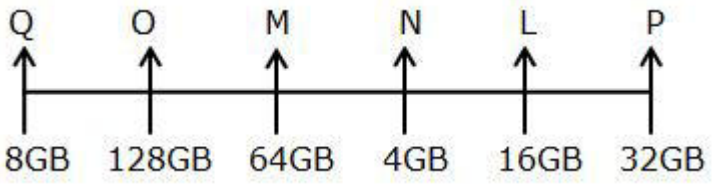
After applying the above conditions, case 1 gets eliminated, because there is no possibility of placing M. Thus, case 2 gives the final arrangement.



Answer: A

20. Questions

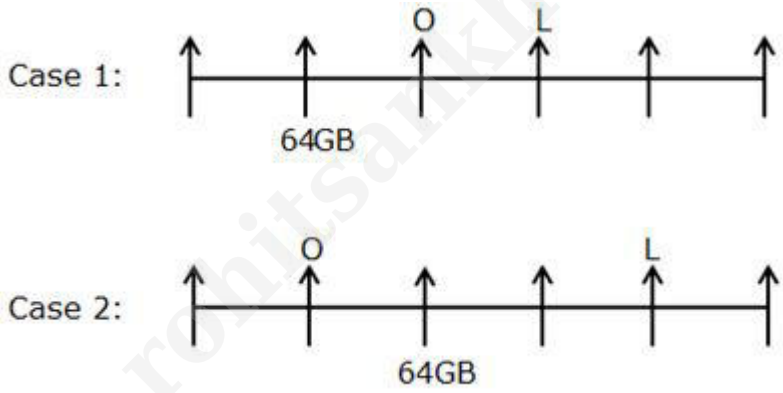
Final arrangement:



We have,

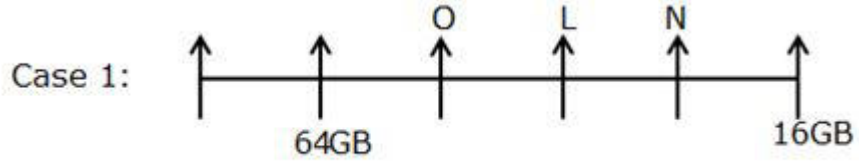
- L is placed second to the right of the one with 64GB storage, where neither of them is placed at the extreme ends.
- As many pen drives placed to the left of L as to the right of O.

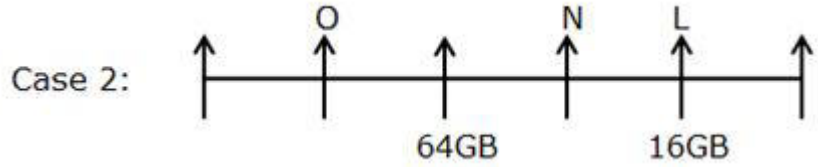
From the above conditions, there are two possibilities:



Again we have,

- Only two pen drives are placed between O and the one with 16GB storage, which is placed immediate right of N.



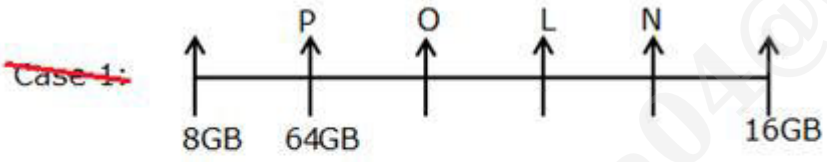


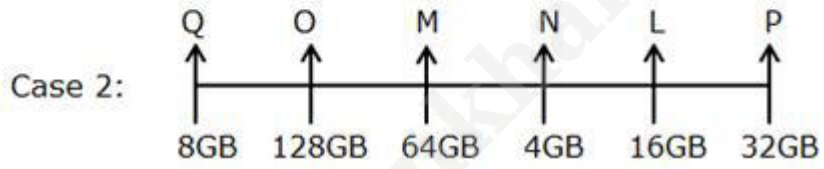
Again we have,

- The pen drive with 4GB storage is placed to the left of P.
- The sum of the storage of P and M is 96GB.
- The storage of Q is more than N but does not have the highest storage.

The sum of the storage of P and M is 96GB (the only possibility is 32GB and 64GB)

After applying the above conditions, case 1 gets eliminated, because there is no possibility of placing M. Thus, case 2 gives the final arrangement.

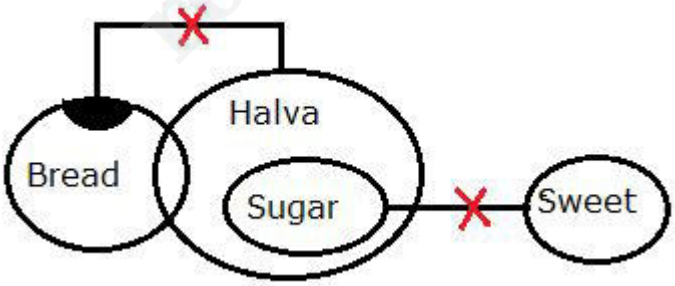




Answer: B

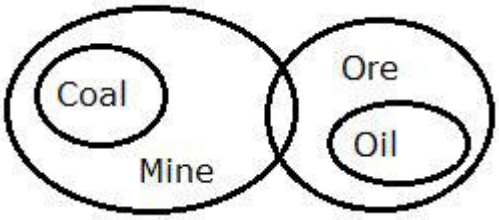
21. Questions

Answer: E



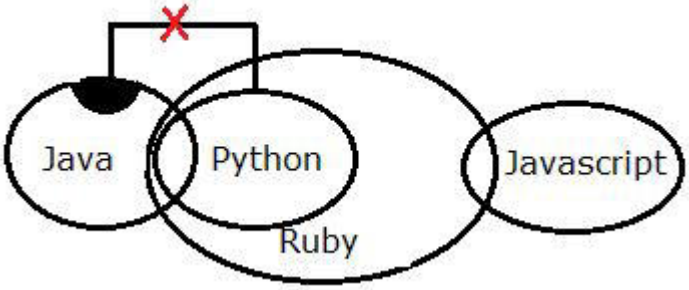
22. Questions

Answer: D



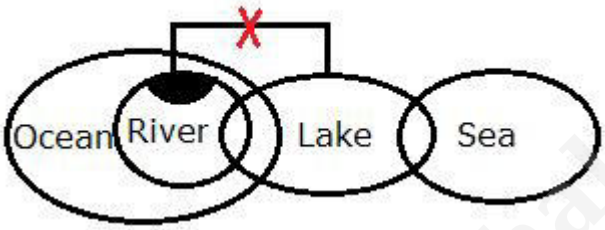
23. Questions

Answer: B



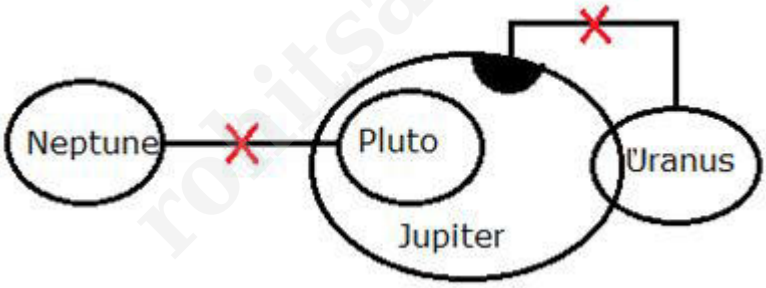
24. Questions

Answer: E



25. Questions

Answer: A



26. Questions

Answer: A

I). O > F -> O > W ≥ E > F -> True

II). Z ≤ P -> Z ≤ Y = E < P -> False

27. Questions

Answer: D

I). Z < K -> Z ≤ S = C ≤ J = K -> False

II). K = Z -> Z ≤ S = C ≤ J = K -> False

Combining both, either I or II is true.

28. Questions

Answer: C

I). Z ≥ A -> A ≤ U = J ≤ Z -> True

II). I < Q -> Q > U = B > I -> True

29. Questions

Answer: B

I). K ≥ A -> A < Z < R < K -> False

II). Y < T -> T ≥ R > Z = Y -> True

30. Questions

Answer: E

I). D > J -> J > Q = Z ≥ B < D -> False

II). J ≤ D -> J > Q = Z ≥ B < D -> False

31. Questions

Phrase	Code
Happy	Dg
Went/for	kl/mz
Restaurant	Yn
Food	Ec
Are	Tb
Unhealthy	Rv
Healthy	Ah
Life	sj
Never/lead	pa/lr

Answer: C

32. Questions

Phrase	Code
Happy	Dg
Went/for	kl/mz
Restaurant	Yn
Food	Ec
Are	Tb
Unhealthy	Rv
Healthy	Ah
Life	sj
Never/lead	pa/lr

Answer: D

33. Questions

Phrase	Code
Happy	Dg
Went/for	kl/mz
Restaurant	Yn
Food	Ec
Are	Tb
Unhealthy	Rv
Healthy	Ah
Life	sj
Never/lead	pa/lr

Answer: C

34. Questions

Phrase	Code
Happy	Dg
Went/for	kl/mz
Restaurant	Yn
Food	Ec
Are	Tb
Unhealthy	Rv
Healthy	Ah
Life	sj
Never/lead	pa/lr

Answer: E

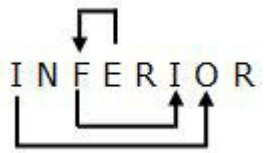
35. Questions

Phrase	Code
Happy	Dg
Went/for	kl/mz
Restaurant	Yn
Food	Ec
Are	Tb
Unhealthy	Rv
Healthy	Ah
Life	sj
Never/lead	pa/lr

Answer: B

36. Questions

Answer: B



37. Questions

Answer: C

618593542 -> 436775360 -> (7+7+3+3+5)-(4+6+6) = 25-16=9

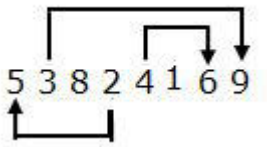
38. Questions

Answer: E

QUADRICYCLE -> A, R, C, E -> Acre, Race

39. Questions

Answer: C



40. Questions

Answer: D

FABULATORS -> HCD**WNZ**GLIH

1. Questions

Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions.

Eight persons – A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H visited the hospital to consult the doctor at different timing from 10.00 am to 1.30 pm on the same day. Each person consults the doctor for only 30 minutes. Only one person visited at each time.

Only two hours gap between B and H, who visited after B. H visited one hour before E. As many persons visited after E as before F. C visited two persons after D. The difference between the visiting time of C and F is same as the difference between the visiting time of D and A. G did not visit immediately after F.

Who among the following visited one hour before A?

a. C

b. The one who visited immediately before B

c. B

d. The one who visited two persons after H

e. No one

2. Questions

How many persons visited the hospital before D?

a. No one

b. One

c. Two

d. Three

e. More than Three

3. Questions

G visited the hospital at which of the following time?

a. 11.00 am

b. 11.30 am

c. 12.00 pm

d. 12.30 pm

e. 10.30 am

4. Questions

Which of the following combination is true?

a. G – 11.00 am

b. B – 10.00 am

c. C – 12.30 pm

d. C – 01.30 pm

e. B – 10.30 pm

5. Questions

How many hours gap between the visiting time of E and C?

a. 3 hours

b. 2 hours

c. 30 minutes

d. 1 hour 30 minutes

e. 2 hour 30 minutes

6. Questions

Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions.

Seven people – A, B, C, D, E, F and G went to the garden on seven different days of the same week starting from Sunday to Saturday. Each person eats seven different fruits viz., Apple, Guava, Fig, Grapes, Mango, Papaya, Peach. Only one person went to the garden on each day.

B went four days before the one who eats Apple, who went before Saturday. Only two people went between B and the one who eats Mango. As many people went after the one who eats Mango as before G. The one who eats Fig went immediately before G and three days before A. Only three people went between the one who eats Guava and A. C went five days after the one who eats Guava. Only one person went between the one who eats Papaya and D. The number of people went between the one who eats Mango and Guava is **one more** than the number of people went between C and the one who eats Grapes. E eats neither Guava nor Fig.

Which of the following fruit was eaten by the one who went on Monday?

a. Fig

b. Guava

c. Papaya

d. Peach

e. Apple

7. Questions

The number of people went after the one who eats ___ is one less than the number of people went before the one who eats Fig.

a. Grapes

b. Peach

c. Apple

d. Guava

e. Fig

8. Questions

How many people went between the one who eats Guava and Mango?

a. Two

b. None

c. One

d. Three

e. More than three

9. Questions

Which of the following combination is true?

a. B – Fig

b. G – Papaya

c. C – Papaya

d. F - Fig

e. F - Guava

10. Questions

Who among the following person eats Papaya?

a. The one who went immediately before D

b. G

c. C

d. The one who went on Sunday

e. A

11. Questions

Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions.

Twelve persons - O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y and Z are sitting around a hexagonal table such that six persons are sitting at the corners whereas six persons are sitting in the middle of the sides. All of them are facing the centre of the table.

Three persons sit between O and P, where neither of them sits at the corners. P sits second to the left of Q. The one who faces Q sits immediate left of R. Two persons sit between R and S, who sits third to the right of T. One person sits between T and U, who faces V. As many persons sit between P and U(when counted from the right of P) as between V and W(when counted from the left of W). Y sits adjacent to neither R nor O. Z sits opposite to Y. Two persons sit between Z and X.

How many persons sit between O and W, while counting from the left of O?

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

12. Questions

Who among the following person exactly sits between Q and S?

a. X
b. W
c. Both a and b
d. Y
e. P

13. Questions

The number of persons sitting between S and U(when counted from the right of U) is one less than the number of persons sitting between V and __(when counted from the right of V).

a. Y
b. X
c. Z
d. W
e. P

14. Questions

If all the persons are made to sit in alphabetical order starting from O in an anti-clockwise direction, then who among the following person does not change their previous position with respect to the new arrangement?

a. T
b. Z

c. W

d. No one

e. Both b and c

15. Questions

Who among the following person sits immediate right of T?

a. The one who sits opposite to Q

b. R

c. The one who sits third to the right of P

d. W

e. X

16. Questions

Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions.

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

A sits at one of the extreme ends of the row. Only five persons sit between A and B, who sits second to the right of C. Only two persons sit between C and D, who sits fourth from one of the extreme ends. As many persons sit between D and B as between B and E. H sits fifth to the right of G. The number of persons sitting between D and E is **one more** than the number of persons sitting between A and F, who is an immediate neighbour of G.

How many persons are sitting in a row?

a. 11

b. 12

c. 13

d. 14

e. 15

17. Questions

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

a. A sits at the extreme left end.

b. Only two persons sit between F and B

c. E sits second from the right end.

d. Both b and c

e. Both a and b

18. Questions

Who among the following person sits exactly in the middle of the row?

a. The one who sits second to the left of H

b. B

c. The one who sits third to the right of D

d. C

e. H

19. Questions

What is the position of D with respect to G?

a. Immediate right

b. Immediate left

c. Fifth to the right

d. Fifth to the left

e. Second to the right

20. Questions

If I sits at the extreme left end then who among the following person sits fourth to the right of I?

a. C

b. F

c. The one who sits immediate left of F

d. D

e. The one who sits immediate right of B

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 studs are chain. Some chains are rings. Only a few rings are clips. No clip is a bangle.

Conclusions:

I). No ring is a bangle

II). Some rings are bangles is a possibility

III). All chains are definitely not clips

a. Only conclusion I follows
b. Only conclusion II follows
c. Both conclusions I and II follow
d. Only conclusion III follows
e. None follows

22. Questions

Statements:

All milk is cheese. Only a few cheeses are paneer. No paneer is curd. Only a few curd is butter.

Conclusions:

I). All paneer being milk is a possibility

II). Some butter is definitely not paneer

III). Some milk may be curd

a. Only conclusion I follows
b. Only conclusion II follows
c. Either conclusion II or III follows
d. Only conclusion III follows
e. All conclusions I, II and III follow

23. Questions

Statements:

No flipkart is amazon. All amazon is myntra. Only a few myntra is Ajio. Some Ajio is not nykaa.

Conclusions:

I). Some flipkart is not myntra

II). No amazon is ajio

III). Some myntra being nykaa is a possibility

a. Only conclusion I follows
b. Only conclusion II follows
c. Both conclusions I and II follow
d. Only conclusion III follows
e. None follows

24. Questions

Statements:

Some ola is uber. All uber is rapido. Only a few rapido is red taxi. No red taxi is fasttrack.

Conclusions:

I). Some uber is not redtaxi is a possibility

II). No rapido is a fasttrack

III). Some ola is definitely not redtaxi

a. Only conclusion I follows
b. Only conclusion II follows
c. Both conclusions I and II follow
d. Only conclusion III follows
e. None follows

25. Questions

Statements:

Only a few dove are pears. All pears are vivel. Some vivel is not fiama. No fiama is liril.

Conclusions:

I). Some vivel can't be liril

II). No pears is fiama

III). All dove can never be vivel

a. Only conclusion I follows
b. Only conclusion II follows
c. Both conclusions I and II follow
d. Only conclusion III follows
e. None 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:

$A > B \geq C = D < K, E \leq F > D > G, F < H < I \leq J$

Conclusions:

I). $C < I$

II). $J > B$

III). B > F

a. Only conclusion I is true
b. Only conclusions II and III are true
c. Only conclusions I and II are true
d. Only conclusion III is true
e. All conclusions I, II and III are true

27. Questions

Statements:

K ≤ L < M ≤ N = U , O > P ≥ M ≥ Q, R ≤ Q > S > T

Conclusions:

I). K ≤ P

II). P > R

III). P = R

a. Only conclusion I is true
b. Only conclusion II is true
c. Either conclusion II or III is true
d. Only conclusion III is true
e. All conclusions I, II and III are true

28. Questions

Statements:

Q = W < R > T ≥ Y, T ≤ U < I < O, I > P ≥ Z < X

Conclusions:

I). Y ≤ O

II). Y < O

III). R > P

a. Only conclusion I is true
b. Only conclusion II is true
c. Only conclusions I and II are true
d. Only conclusion III is true
e. All conclusions I, II and III are true

29. Questions

Statements:

Z ≤ X < C > V = B, C < N ≤ M < L , N > K > J < H

Conclusions:

I). B < N

II). J < L

III). Z < L

a. Only conclusion II is true
b. Only conclusions II and III are true
c. Only conclusions I and II are true
d. Only conclusion III is true
e. All conclusions I, II and III are true

30. Questions

Statements:

A = S > D ≥ F > G, D < H < J = K , J ≤ L > O < P

Conclusions:

I). K > P

II). L > F

III). H > G

a. Only conclusion II is true
b. Only conclusion III is true
c. Only conclusions I and II are true
d. Only conclusions II and III are true
e. All conclusions I, II and III are true

31. Questions

Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions.

An ant is going for the anthill. It starts walking from point A and walks towards the south for 6m to reach point B and turns left and walks for 4m to reach point C, where it turns again left. Then, it walks for 2m to reach point D where it turns right and walks for 3m to reach point E. Then, it turns right again and walks for 4m to reach point F, where it turns left and walks for 3m to reach point G. From point G, it walks for 3m after turning right to reach point H. Finally at point H, it turns again right and walks for 8m to reach the anthill.

What is the shortest distance between points A and C (approximately)?

a. 9m

b. 8m

c. 7m

d. 6m

e. 5m

32. Questions

If an ant walks from point A to anthill at a speed of 2m/s, then how long it will take to complete the journey?

a. 16s

b. 15.5s

c. 15s

d. 17s

e. 16.5s

33. Questions

Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions

Surya starts moving towards the west for 7m to reach point A. Then, he turns right and walks for 9m to reach point B. Then, he turns towards the east and walks for 5m to reach point C. Then he takes consecutive right and left turn and walks for 4m and 12m to reach point D and E respectively.

Sham starts moving for 10m towards the east to reach point G from point F. Then, he takes a left turn and walks for 3m to reach point H. Then, he turns towards the right and walks for 5m to reach point I. Then, he takes a right turn and walks for 13m to reach point J. Then, he turns right and walks for 3m to reach point E.

What is the distance and direction of point F with respect to point C?

a. 6m, South-west

b. 6m, North

c. 5m, North

d. 6m, South

e. 5m, South-west

34. Questions

What is the direction of Surya's starting point with respect to Sham's starting point?

a. North

b. North-west

c. South-east

d. South

e. North-east

35. Questions

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

a. IE

b. GA

c. HB

d. CJ

e. FB

36. Questions

If a three-letter meaningful word can be formed by using the third, fourth and sixth letters from the left end of the word "CONSTITUTION", then what is the third letter of the newly formed word from the right end? Mark X as your answer, if more than one word is formed. Mark Z, if no meaningful word can be formed.

a. N

b. I

c. S

d. X

e. Z

37. Questions

If all the letters in the word "UNSCRAMBLER" are arranged in alphabetical order from right to left, then how many letters remain unchanged in their position?

a. One

b. Two

c. Three

d. More than three

e. None

38. Questions

How many such pairs of letters are there in the word "THERMOSTEEL" 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

39. Questions

If all the digits of the number "15789654192" are arranged in ascending order from the left end, then what is the average of the digits which are fourth from the left end and fifth from the right end?

a. 6
b. 7
c. 4
d. 5
e. 3

40. Questions

Which of the following will be the next term in the given series?

AN15, BO17, CP19, ___

a. EQ21
b. ER22
c. DR21
d. DQ23
e. DQ21

Explanations:

1. Questions

Final Arrangement:

Timing	Person
10.00 am	F
10.30 am	B
11.00 am	D
11.30 am	G
12.00 pm	C
12.30 pm	H
01.00 pm	A
01.30 pm	E

We have,

- Only two hours gap between B and H, who visited after B.
- H visited one hour before E.
- As many persons visited after E as before F.

From the above conditions, there are two possibilities

Timing	Case 1	Case 2
	Person	Person
10.00 am	B	F
10.30 am	F	B
11.00 am		
11.30 am		
12.00 pm	H	
12.30 pm		H
01.00 pm	E	
01.30 pm		E

Again we, have

- C visited two persons after D.
- The difference between the visiting time of C and F is same as the difference between the visiting time of D and A.
- G did not visit immediately after F.

From the above conditions, case 1 gets eliminated because G visited immediately after F and case 2 shows the final arrangement.

Timing	Case 1	Case 2
	Person	Person
10.00 am	B	F
10.30 am	F	B
11.00 am	G	D
11.30 am	D	G
12.00 pm	H	C
12.30 pm	C	H
01.00 pm	E	A
01.30 pm	A	E

Answer: A

2. Questions

Final Arrangement:

Timing	Person
10.00 am	F
10.30 am	B
11.00 am	D
11.30 am	G
12.00 pm	C
12.30 pm	H
01.00 pm	A
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We have,

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11.30 am		
12.00 pm	H	
12.30 pm		H
01.00 pm	E	
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Timing	~~Case 1~~	Case 2
	Person	Person
10.00 am	B	F
10.30 am	F	B
11.00 am	G	D
11.30 am	D	G
12.00 pm	H	C
12.30 pm	C	H
01.00 pm	E	A
01.30 pm	A	E

Answer: C

3. Questions

Final Arrangement:

Timing	Person
10.00 am	F
10.30 am	B
11.00 am	D
11.30 am	G
12.00 pm	C
12.30 pm	H
01.00 pm	A
01.30 pm	E

We have,

- Only two hours gap between B and H, who visited after B.
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Timing	Case 1	Case 2
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10.00 am	B	F
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11.00 am		
11.30 am		
12.00 pm	H	
12.30 pm		H
01.00 pm	E	
01.30 pm		E

Again we, have

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- The difference between the visiting time of C and F is same as the difference between the visiting time of D and A.
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Timing	Case 1	Case 2
	Person	Person
10.00 am	B	F
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11.00 am	G	D
11.30 am	D	G
12.00 pm	H	C
12.30 pm	C	H
01.00 pm	E	A
01.30 pm	A	E

Answer: B

4. Questions

Final Arrangement:

Timing	Person
10.00 am	F
10.30 am	B
11.00 am	D
11.30 am	G
12.00 pm	C
12.30 pm	H
01.00 pm	A
01.30 pm	E

We have,

- Only two hours gap between B and H, who visited after B.
- H visited one hour before E.
- As many persons visited after E as before F.

From the above conditions, there are two possibilities

Timing	Case 1	Case 2
	Person	Person
10.00 am	B	F
10.30 am	F	B
11.00 am		
11.30 am		
12.00 pm	H	
12.30 pm		H
01.00 pm	E	
01.30 pm		E

Again we, have

- C visited two persons after D.
- The difference between the visiting time of C and F is same as the difference between the visiting time of D and A.
- G did not visit immediately after F.

From the above conditions, case 1 gets eliminated because G visited immediately after F and case 2 shows the final arrangement.

Timing	~~Case 1~~	Case 2
	Person	Person
10.00 am	B	F
10.30 am	F	B
11.00 am	G	D
11.30 am	D	G
12.00 pm	H	C
12.30 pm	C	H
01.00 pm	E	A
01.30 pm	A	E

Answer: E

5. Questions

Final Arrangement:

Timing	Person
10.00 am	F
10.30 am	B
11.00 am	D
11.30 am	G
12.00 pm	C
12.30 pm	H
01.00 pm	A
01.30 pm	E

We have,

- Only two hours gap between B and H, who visited after B.
- H visited one hour before E.
- As many persons visited after E as before F.

From the above conditions, there are two possibilities

Timing	Case 1	Case 2
	Person	Person
10.00 am	B	F
10.30 am	F	B
11.00 am		
11.30 am		
12.00 pm	H	
12.30 pm		H
01.00 pm	E	
01.30 pm		E

Again we, have

- C visited two persons after D.
- The difference between the visiting time of C and F is same as the difference between the visiting time of D and A.
- G did not visit immediately after F.

From the above conditions, case 1 gets eliminated because G visited immediately after F and case 2 shows the final arrangement.

Timing	Case 1	Case 2
	Person	Person
10.00 am	B	F
10.30 am	F	B
11.00 am	G	D
11.30 am	D	G
12.00 pm	H	C
12.30 pm	C	H
01.00 pm	E	A
01.30 pm	A	E

Answer: D

6. Questions

Final Arrangement:

Days	People
Sunday	B (Papaya)
Monday	F (Guava)
Tuesday	D (Fig)
Wednesday	G (Mango)
Thursday	E (Apple)
Friday	A (Grapes)
Saturday	C (Peach)

We have,

- B went four days before the one who eats Apple, who went before Saturday.
- Only two people went between B and the one who eats Mango.
- As many people went after the one who eats Mango as before G.
- The one who eats Fig went immediately before G.

From the above conditions, there are two possibilities

Days	Case 1	Case 2
	People	People
Sunday	B	
Monday		B(Fig)
Tuesday	(Fig)	G
Wednesday	G(Mango)	
Thursday	(Apple)	(Mango)
Friday		(Apple)
Saturday		

Again, we have

- The one who eats Fig went three days before A.
- Only three people went between the one who eats Guava and A.
- C wents five days after the one who eats Guava.
- Only one person went between the one who eats Papaya and D.

From the above conditions, there are three possibilities

Days	Case 1	Case 1a	Case 2
	People	People	People
Sunday	B (Papaya)	B	D (Guava)
Monday	(Guava)	(Guava)	B (Fig)
Tuesday	D(Fig)	(Fig)	G (Papaya)
Wednesday	G (Mango)	G (Mango)	
Thursday	(Apple)	D(Apple)	A (Mango)
Friday	A	A	C (Apple)
Saturday	C	C (Papaya)	

Again, we have

- The number of people went between the one who eats Mango and Guava is **one more** than the number of people went between C and the one who eats Grapes.
- E eats neither Guava nor Fig.

From the above conditions, case 1a and case 2 get eliminated because we cannot place the one who eats grapes and E and case 1 shows the final arrangement.

Days	Case 1	~~Case 1a~~	~~Case 2~~
	People	People	People
Sunday	B(Papaya)	B(Peach)	D(Guava)
Monday	F(Guava)	(Guava)	B(Fig)
Tuesday	D(Fig)	(Fig)	G(Papaya)
Wednesday	G(Mango)	G(Mango)	
Thursday	E(Apple)	D(Apple)	A(Mango)
Friday	A(Grapes)	A(Grapes)	C(Apple)
Saturday	C(Peach)	C(Papaya)	

Answer: B

7. Questions

Final Arrangement:

Days	People
Sunday	B (Papaya)
Monday	F (Guava)
Tuesday	D (Fig)
Wednesday	G (Mango)
Thursday	E (Apple)
Friday	A (Grapes)
Saturday	C (Peach)

We have,

- B went four days before the one who eats Apple, who went before Saturday.
- Only two people went between B and the one who eats Mango.
- As many people went after the one who eats Mango as before G.
- The one who eats Fig went immediately before G.

From the above conditions, there are two possibilities

Days	Case 1	Case 2
	People	People
Sunday	B	
Monday		B(Fig)
Tuesday	(Fig)	G
Wednesday	G(Mango)	
Thursday	(Apple)	(Mango)
Friday		(Apple)
Saturday		

Again, we have

- The one who eats Fig went three days before A.
- Only three people went between the one who eats Guava and A.
- C wents five days after the one who eats Guava.
- Only one person went between the one who eats Papaya and D.

From the above conditions, there are three possibilities

Days	Case 1	Case 1a	Case 2
	People	People	People
Sunday	B (Papaya)	B	D (Guava)
Monday	(Guava)	(Guava)	B (Fig)
Tuesday	D(Fig)	(Fig)	G (Papaya)
Wednesday	G (Mango)	G (Mango)	
Thursday	(Apple)	D(Apple)	A (Mango)
Friday	A	A	C (Apple)
Saturday	C	C (Papaya)	

Again, we have

- The number of people went between the one who eats Mango and Guava is **one more** than the number of people went between C and the one who eats Grapes.
- E eats neither Guava nor Fig.

From the above conditions, case 1a and case 2 get eliminated because we cannot place the one who eats grapes and E and case 1 shows the final arrangement.

Days	Case 1	~~Case 1a~~	~~Case 2~~
	People	People	People
Sunday	B(Papaya)	B(Peach)	D(Guava)
Monday	F(Guava)	(Guava)	B(Fig)
Tuesday	D(Fig)	(Fig)	G(Papaya)
Wednesday	G(Mango)	G(Mango)	
Thursday	E(Apple)	D(Apple)	A(Mango)
Friday	A(Grapes)	A(Grapes)	C(Apple)
Saturday	C(Peach)	C(Papaya)	

Answer: A

8. Questions

Final Arrangement:

Days	People
Sunday	B (Papaya)
Monday	F (Guava)
Tuesday	D (Fig)
Wednesday	G (Mango)
Thursday	E (Apple)
Friday	A (Grapes)
Saturday	C (Peach)

We have,

- B went four days before the one who eats Apple, who went before Saturday.
- Only two people went between B and the one who eats Mango.
- As many people went after the one who eats Mango as before G.
- The one who eats Fig went immediately before G.

From the above conditions, there are two possibilities

Days	Case 1	Case 2
	People	People
Sunday	B	
Monday		B(Fig)
Tuesday	(Fig)	G
Wednesday	G(Mango)	
Thursday	(Apple)	(Mango)
Friday		(Apple)
Saturday		

Again, we have

- The one who eats Fig went three days before A.
- Only three people went between the one who eats Guava and A.
- C wents five days after the one who eats Guava.
- Only one person went between the one who eats Papaya and D.

From the above conditions, there are three possibilities

Days	Case 1	Case 1a	Case 2
	People	People	People
Sunday	B (Papaya)	B	D (Guava)
Monday	(Guava)	(Guava)	B (Fig)
Tuesday	D(Fig)	(Fig)	G (Papaya)
Wednesday	G (Mango)	G (Mango)	
Thursday	(Apple)	D(Apple)	A (Mango)
Friday	A	A	C (Apple)
Saturday	C	C (Papaya)	

Again, we have

- The number of people went between the one who eats Mango and Guava is **one more** than the number of people went between C and the one who eats Grapes.
- E eats neither Guava nor Fig.

From the above conditions, case 1a and case 2 get eliminated because we cannot place the one who eats grapes and E and case 1 shows the final arrangement.

Days	Case 1	~~Case 1a~~	~~Case 2~~
	People	People	People
Sunday	B(Papaya)	B(Peach)	D(Guava)
Monday	F(Guava)	(Guava)	B(Fig)
Tuesday	D(Fig)	(Fig)	G(Papaya)
Wednesday	G(Mango)	G(Mango)	
Thursday	E(Apple)	D(Apple)	A(Mango)
Friday	A(Grapes)	A(Grapes)	C(Apple)
Saturday	C(Peach)	C(Papaya)	

Answer: C

9. Questions

Final Arrangement:

Days	People
Sunday	B (Papaya)
Monday	F (Guava)
Tuesday	D (Fig)
Wednesday	G (Mango)
Thursday	E (Apple)
Friday	A (Grapes)
Saturday	C (Peach)

We have,

- B went four days before the one who eats Apple, who went before Saturday.
- Only two people went between B and the one who eats Mango.
- As many people went after the one who eats Mango as before G.
- The one who eats Fig went immediately before G.

From the above conditions, there are two possibilities

Days	Case 1	Case 2
	People	People
Sunday	B	
Monday		B(Fig)
Tuesday	(Fig)	G
Wednesday	G(Mango)	
Thursday	(Apple)	(Mango)
Friday		(Apple)
Saturday		

Again, we have

- The one who eats Fig went three days before A.
- Only three people went between the one who eats Guava and A.
- C wents five days after the one who eats Guava.
- Only one person went between the one who eats Papaya and D.

From the above conditions, there are three possibilities

Days	Case 1	Case 1a	Case 2
	People	People	People
Sunday	B (Papaya)	B	D (Guava)
Monday	(Guava)	(Guava)	B (Fig)
Tuesday	D(Fig)	(Fig)	G (Papaya)
Wednesday	G (Mango)	G (Mango)	
Thursday	(Apple)	D(Apple)	A (Mango)
Friday	A	A	C (Apple)
Saturday	C	C (Papaya)	

Again, we have

- The number of people went between the one who eats Mango and Guava is **one more** than the number of people went between C and the one who eats Grapes.
- E eats neither Guava nor Fig.

From the above conditions, case 1a and case 2 get eliminated because we cannot place the one who eats grapes and E and case 1 shows the final arrangement.

Days	Case 1	~~Case 1a~~	~~Case 2~~
	People	People	People
Sunday	B(Papaya)	B(Peach)	D(Guava)
Monday	F(Guava)	(Guava)	B(Fig)
Tuesday	D(Fig)	(Fig)	G(Papaya)
Wednesday	G(Mango)	G(Mango)	
Thursday	E(Apple)	D(Apple)	A(Mango)
Friday	A(Grapes)	A(Grapes)	C(Apple)
Saturday	C(Peach)	C(Papaya)	

Answer: E

10. Questions

Final Arrangement:

Days	People
Sunday	B (Papaya)
Monday	F (Guava)
Tuesday	D (Fig)
Wednesday	G (Mango)
Thursday	E (Apple)
Friday	A (Grapes)
Saturday	C (Peach)

We have,

- B went four days before the one who eats Apple, who went before Saturday.
- Only two people went between B and the one who eats Mango.
- As many people went after the one who eats Mango as before G.
- The one who eats Fig went immediately before G.

From the above conditions, there are two possibilities

Days	Case 1	Case 2
	People	People
Sunday	B	
Monday		B(Fig)
Tuesday	(Fig)	G
Wednesday	G(Mango)	
Thursday	(Apple)	(Mango)
Friday		(Apple)
Saturday		

Again, we have

- The one who eats Fig went three days before A.
- Only three people went between the one who eats Guava and A.
- C wents five days after the one who eats Guava.
- Only one person went between the one who eats Papaya and D.

From the above conditions, there are three possibilities

Days	Case 1	Case 1a	Case 2
	People	People	People
Sunday	B (Papaya)	B	D (Guava)
Monday	(Guava)	(Guava)	B (Fig)
Tuesday	D(Fig)	(Fig)	G (Papaya)
Wednesday	G (Mango)	G (Mango)	
Thursday	(Apple)	D(Apple)	A (Mango)
Friday	A	A	C (Apple)
Saturday	C	C (Papaya)	

Again, we have

- The number of people went between the one who eats Mango and Guava is **one more** than the number of people went between C and the one who eats Grapes.
- E eats neither Guava nor Fig.

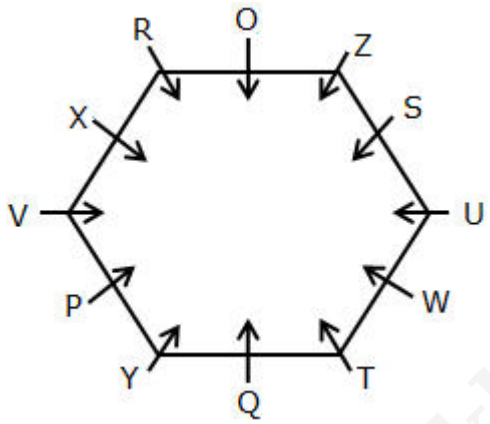
From the above conditions, case 1a and case 2 get eliminated because we cannot place the one who eats grapes and E and case 1 shows the final arrangement.

Days	Case 1	~~Case 1a~~	~~Case 2~~
	People	People	People
Sunday	B(Papaya)	B(Peach)	D(Guava)
Monday	F(Guava)	(Guava)	B(Fig)
Tuesday	D(Fig)	(Fig)	G(Papaya)
Wednesday	G(Mango)	G(Mango)	
Thursday	E(Apple)	D(Apple)	A(Mango)
Friday	A(Grapes)	A(Grapes)	C(Apple)
Saturday	C(Peach)	C(Papaya)	

Answer: D

11. Questions

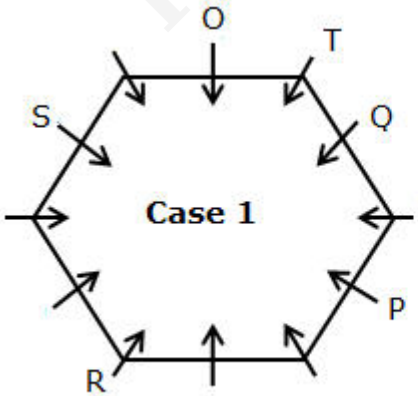
Final Arrangement:

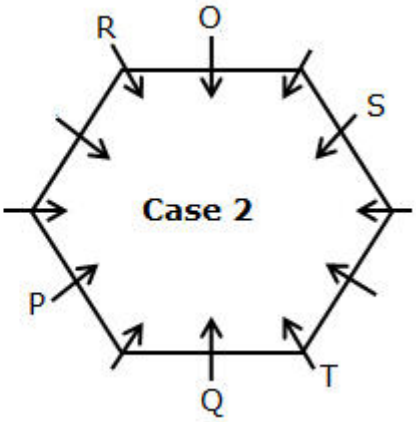


We have,

- Three persons sit between O and P, where neither of them sits at the corners.
- P sits second to the left of Q.
- The one who faces Q sits immediate left of R.
- Two persons sit between R and S, who sits third to the right of T.

From the above conditions, there are two possibilities

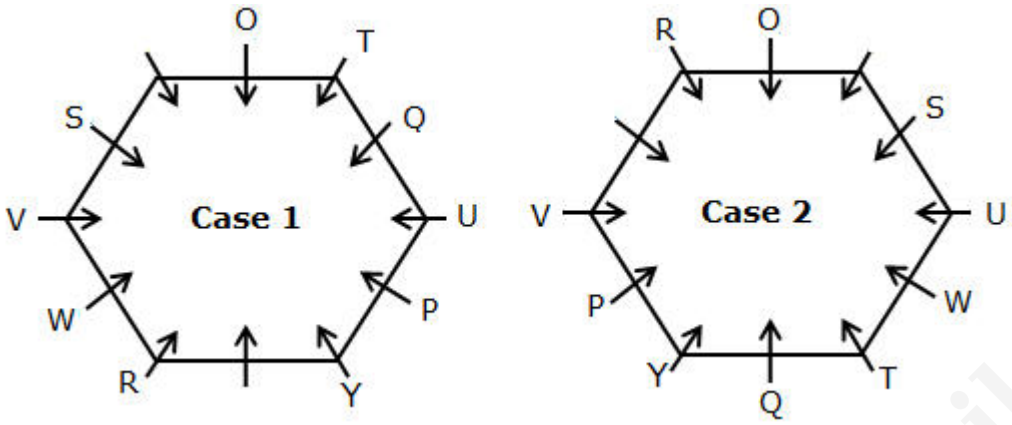




Again, we have

- One person sits between T and U, who faces V
- As many persons sit between P and U(when counted from the right of P) as between V and W(when counted from the left of W).
- Y sits adjacent to neither R nor O.

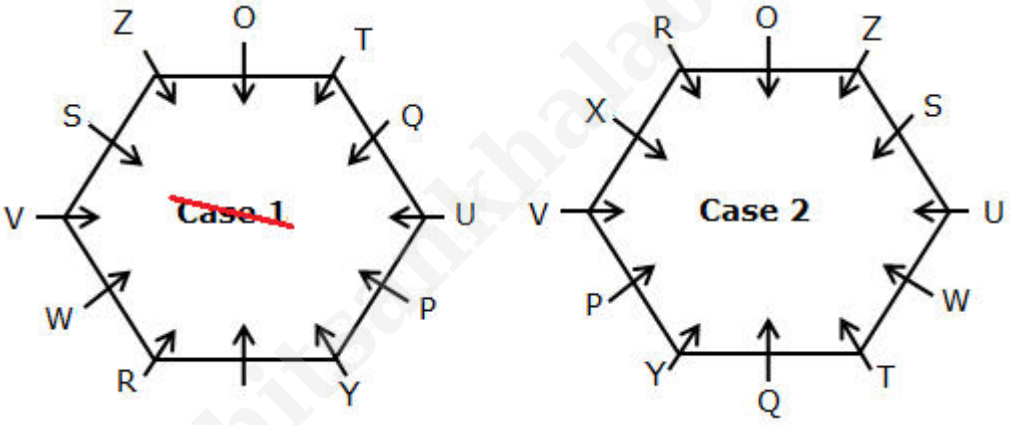
From the above conditions, we get



Again, we have

- Z sits opposite to Y.
- Two persons sit between Z and X.

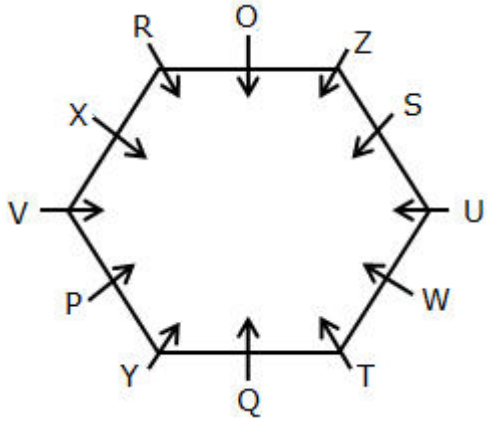
From the above conditions, case 1 gets eliminated because we cannot place X and case 2 shows the final arrangement.



Answer: B

12. Questions

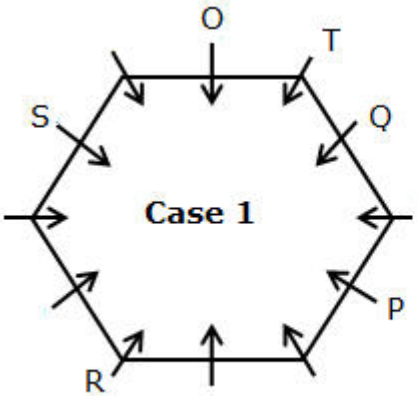
Final Arrangement:

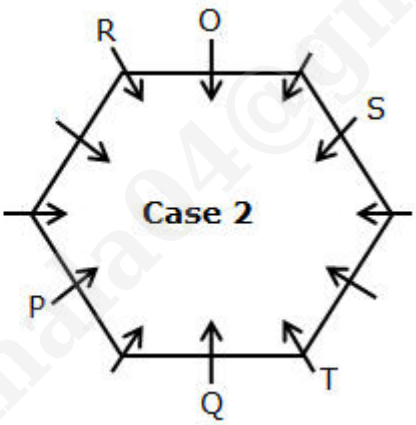


We have,

- Three persons sit between O and P, where neither of them sits at the corners.
- P sits second to the left of Q.
- The one who faces Q sits immediate left of R.
- Two persons sit between R and S, who sits third to the right of T.

From the above conditions, there are two possibilities

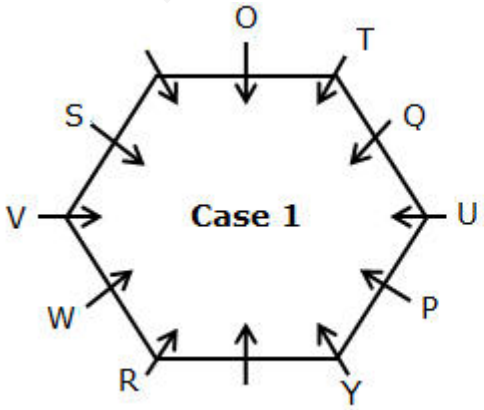


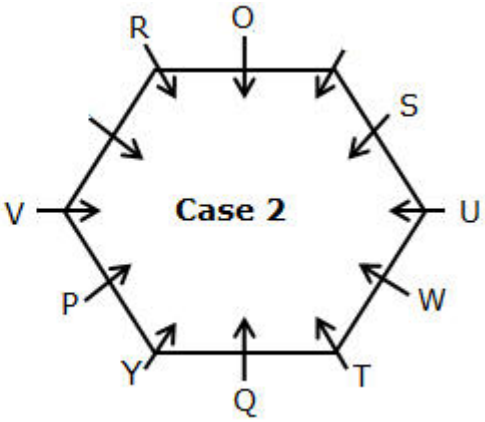


Again, we have

- One person sits between T and U, who faces V
- As many persons sit between P and U(when counted from the right of P) as between V and W(when counted from the left of W).
- Y sits adjacent to neither R nor O.

From the above conditions, we get

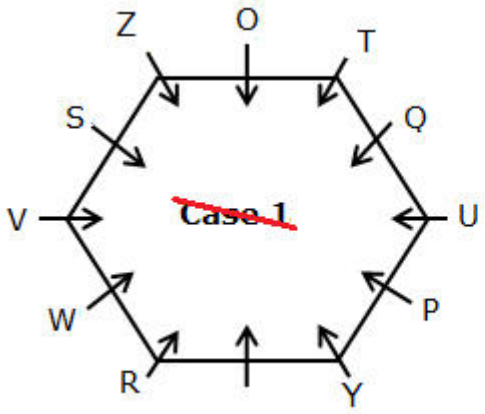


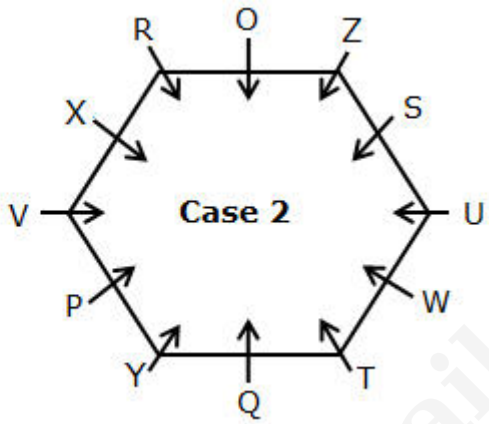


Again, we have

- Z sits opposite to Y.
- Two persons sit between Z and X.

From the above conditions, case 1 gets eliminated because we cannot place X and case 2 shows the final arrangement.

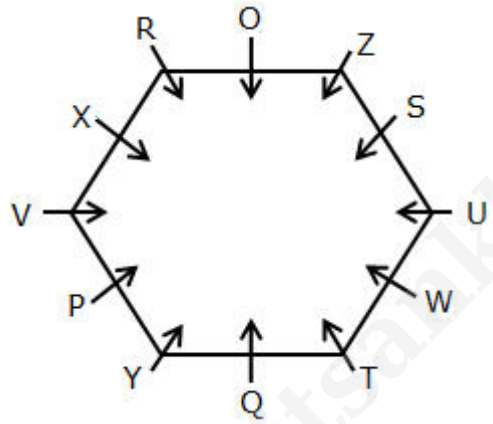




Answer: C

13. Questions

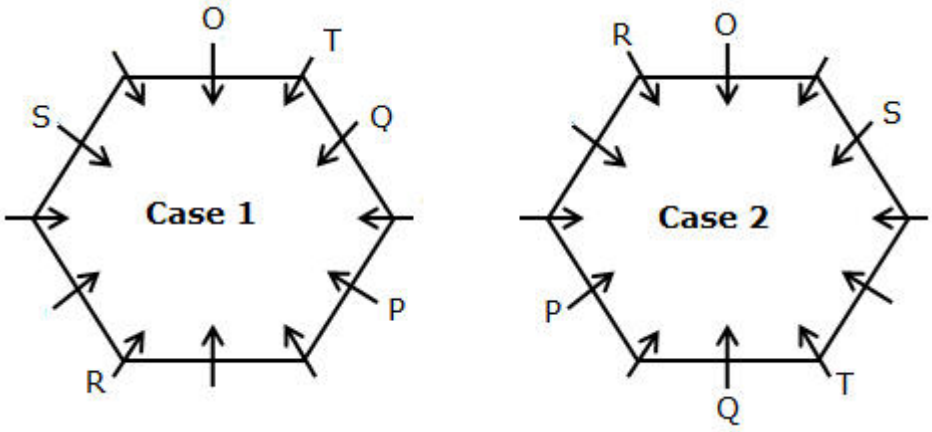
Final Arrangement:



We have,

- Three persons sit between O and P, where neither of them sits at the corners.
- P sits second to the left of Q.
- The one who faces Q sits immediate left of R.
- Two persons sit between R and S, who sits third to the right of T.

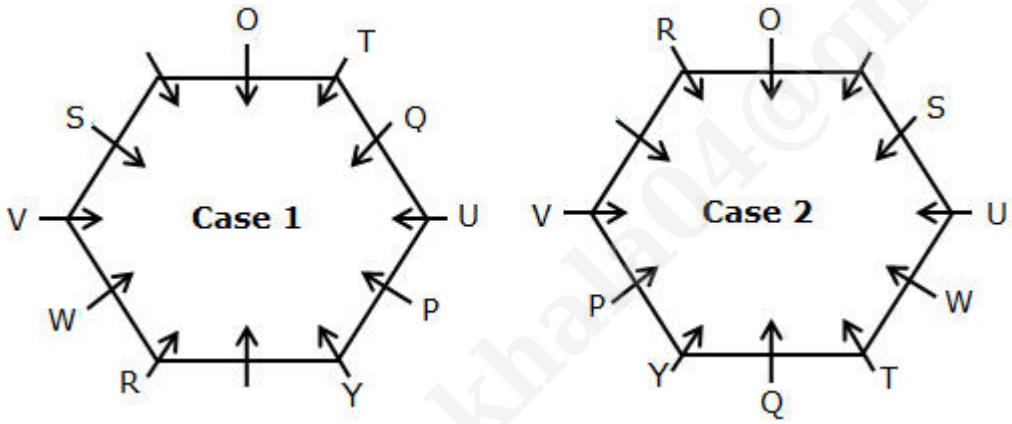
From the above conditions, there are two possibilities



Again, we have

- One person sits between T and U, who faces V
- As many persons sit between P and U(when counted from the right of P) as between V and W(when counted from the left of W).
- Y sits adjacent to neither R nor O.

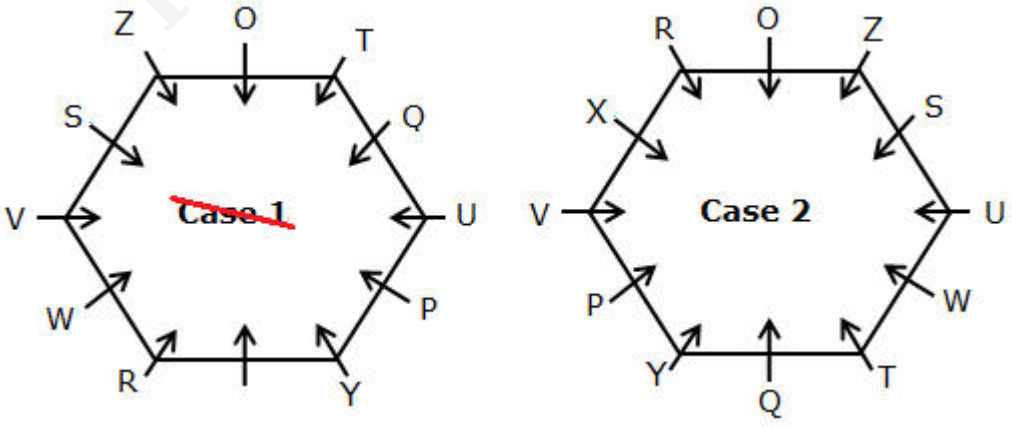
From the above conditions, we get



Again, we have

- Z sits opposite to Y.
- Two persons sit between Z and X.

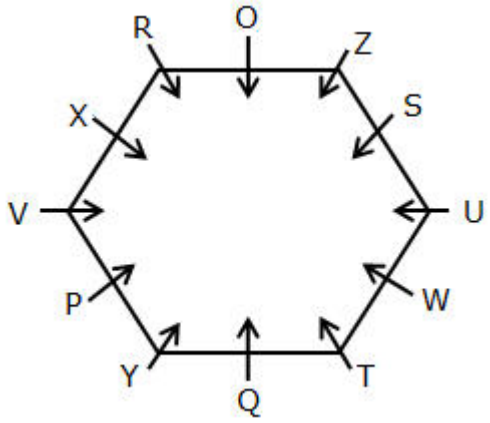
From the above conditions, case 1 gets eliminated because we cannot place X and case 2 shows the final arrangement.



Answer: A

14. Questions

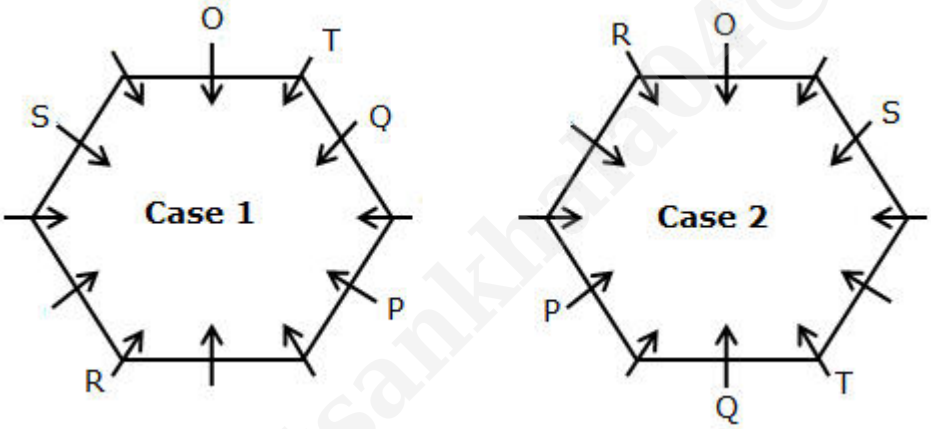
Final Arrangement:



We have,

- Three persons sit between O and P, where neither of them sits at the corners.
- P sits second to the left of Q.
- The one who faces Q sits immediate left of R.
- Two persons sit between R and S, who sits third to the right of T.

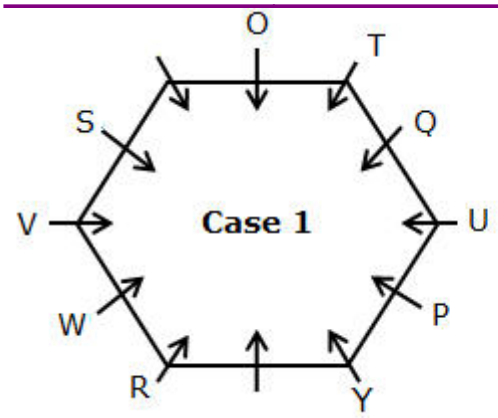
From the above conditions, there are two possibilities

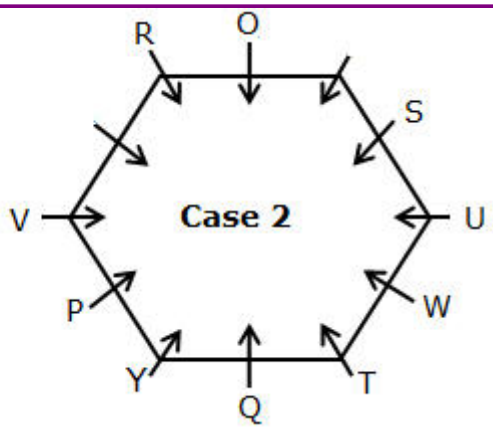


Again, we have

- One person sits between T and U, who faces V
- As many persons sit between P and U(when counted from the right of P) as between V and W(when counted from the left of W).
- Y sits adjacent to neither R nor O.

From the above conditions, we get

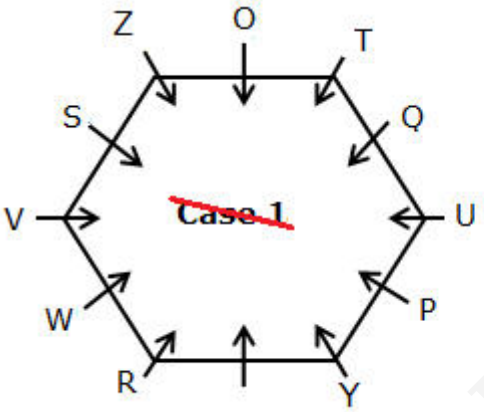


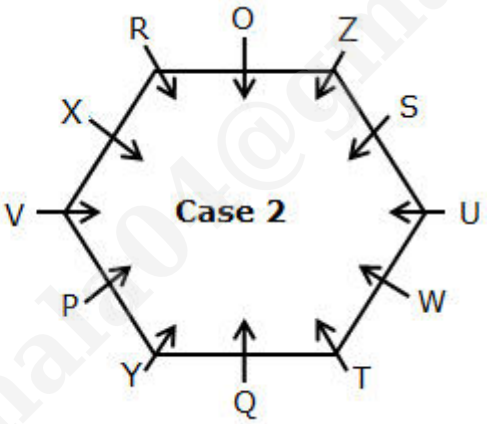


Again, we have

- Z sits opposite to Y.
- Two persons sit between Z and X.

From the above conditions, case 1 gets eliminated because we cannot place X and case 2 shows the final arrangement.

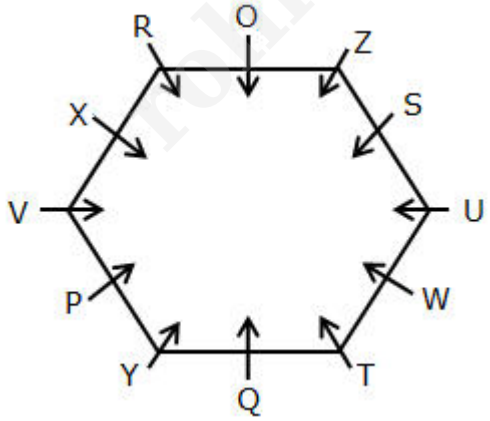




Answer: E

15. Questions

Final Arrangement:

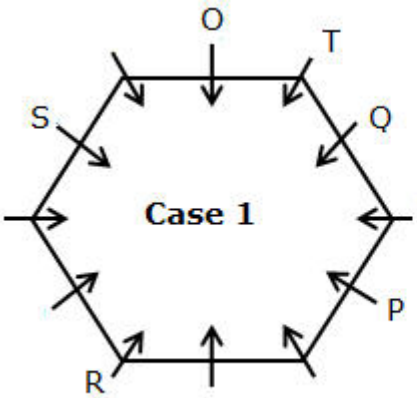


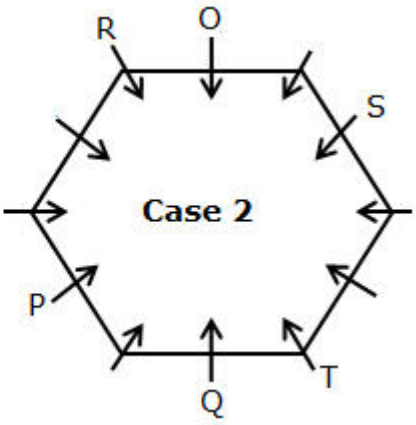
We have,

- Three persons sit between O and P, where neither of them sits at the corners.
- P sits second to the left of Q.

- The one who faces Q sits immediate left of R.
- Two persons sit between R and S, who sits third to the right of T.

From the above conditions, there are two possibilities

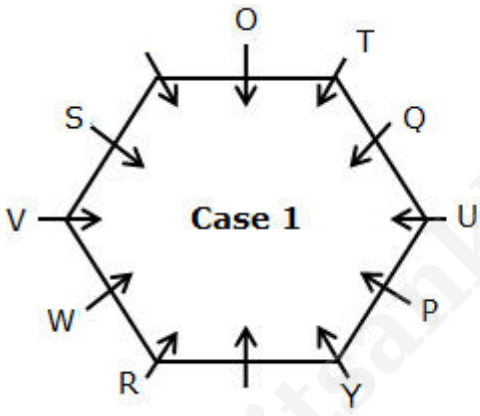


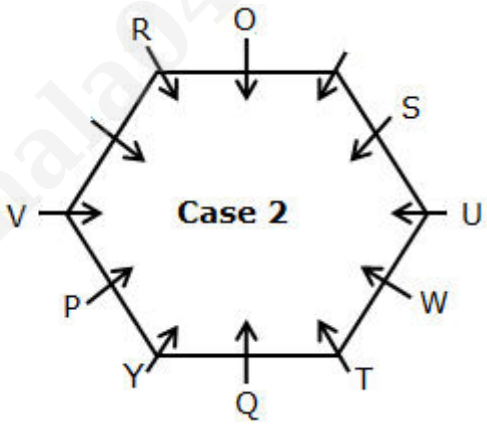


Again, we have

- One person sits between T and U, who faces V
- As many persons sit between P and U(when counted from the right of P) as between V and W(when counted from the left of W).
- Y sits adjacent to neither R nor O.

From the above conditions, we get

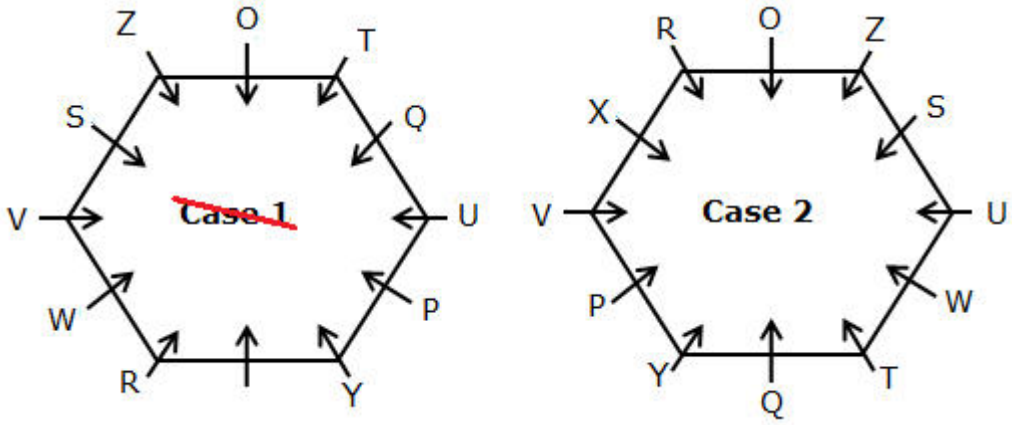




Again, we have

- Z sits opposite to Y.
- Two persons sit between Z and X.

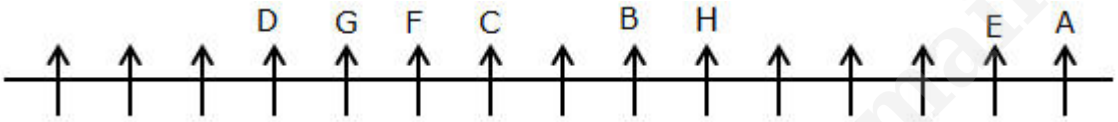
From the above conditions, case 1 gets eliminated because we cannot place X and case 2 shows the final arrangement.



Answer: D

16. Questions

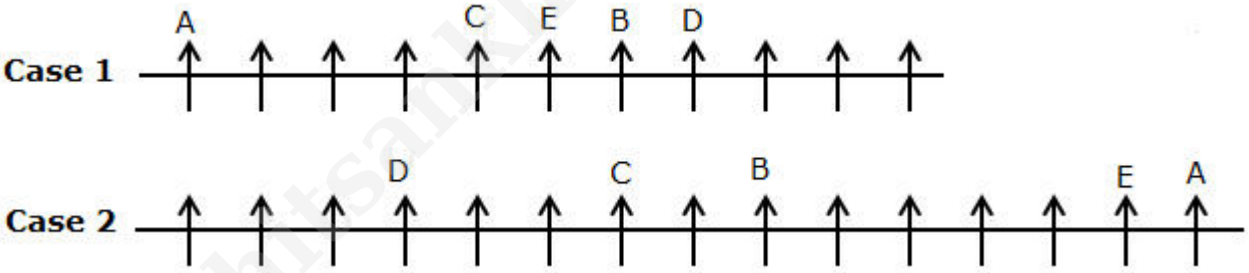
Final Arrangement:



We have,

- A sits at one of the extreme ends of the row.
- Only five persons sit between A and B, who sits second to the right of C.
- Only two persons sit between C and D, who sits fourth from one of the extreme ends.
- As many persons sit between D and B as between B and E.

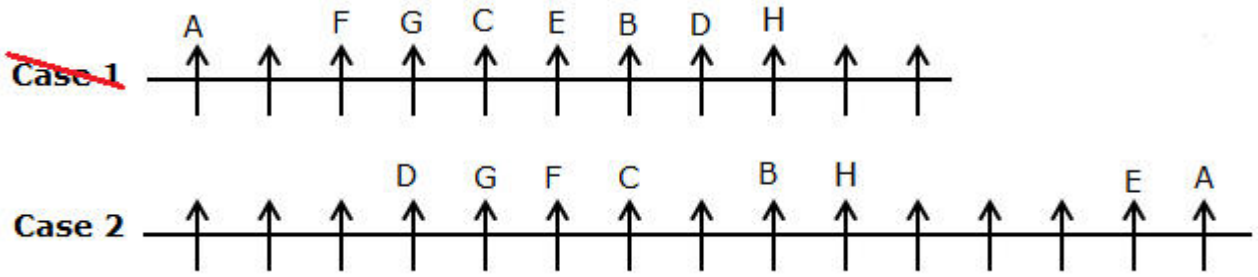
From the above condition, there are two possibilities



Again, we have

- H sits fifth to the right of G.
- The number of persons sitting between D and E is **one more** than the number of persons sitting between A and F, who is an immediate neighbour of G.

From the above conditions, case 1 gets eliminated because we cannot place H and case 2 shows the final arrangement.



Answer: E

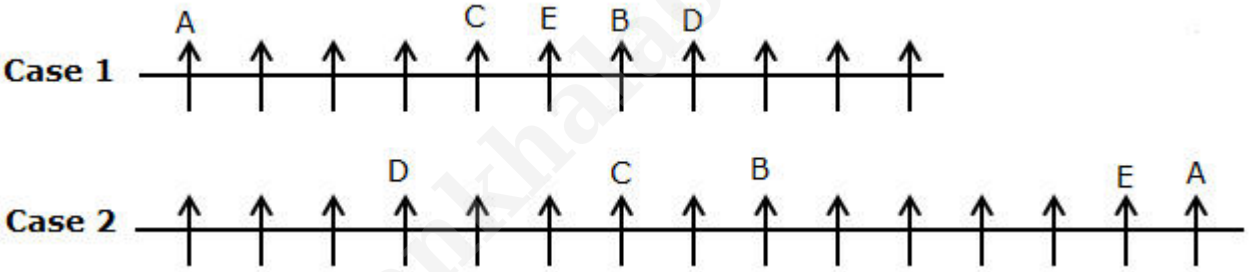
17. Questions

Final Arrangement:

We have,

- A sits at one of the extreme ends of the row.
- Only five persons sit between A and B, who sits second to the right of C.
- Only two persons sit between C and D, who sits fourth from one of the extreme ends.
- As many persons sit between D and B as between B and E.

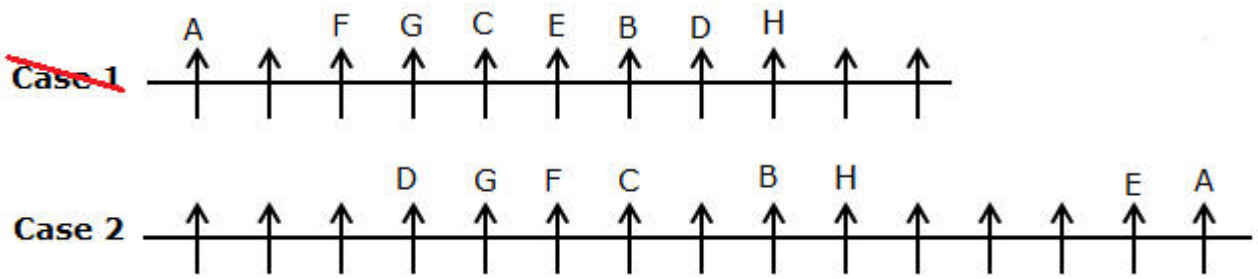
From the above condition, there are two possibilities



Again, we have

- H sits fifth to the right of G.
- The number of persons sitting between D and E is **one more** than the number of persons sitting between A and F, who is an immediate neighbour of G.

From the above conditions, case 1 gets eliminated because we cannot place H and case 2 shows the final arrangement.



Answer: D

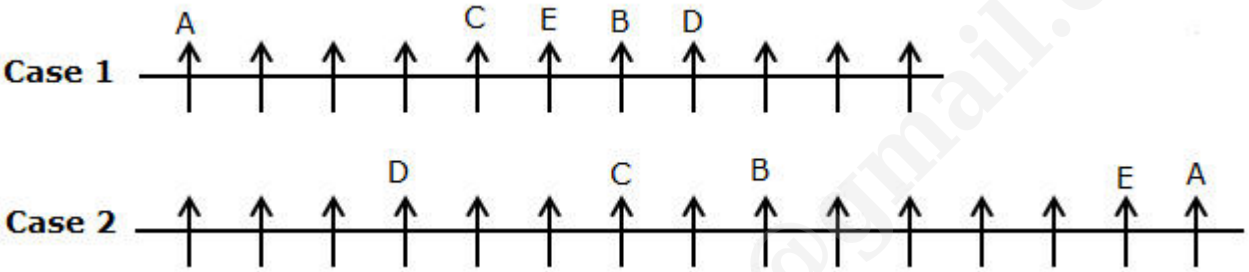
18. Questions

Final Arrangement:

We have,

- A sits at one of the extreme ends of the row.
- Only five persons sit between A and B, who sits second to the right of C.
- Only two persons sit between C and D, who sits fourth from one of the extreme ends.
- As many persons sit between D and B as between B and E.

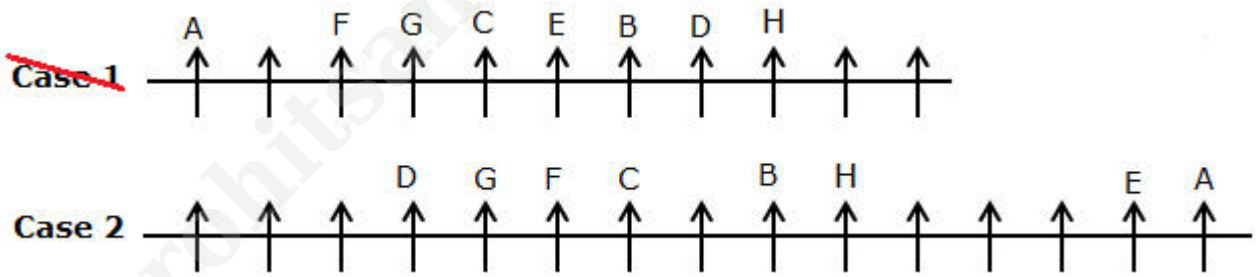
From the above condition, there are two possibilities



Again, we have

- H sits fifth to the right of G.
- The number of persons sitting between D and E is **one more** than the number of persons sitting between A and F, who is an immediate neighbour of G.

From the above conditions, case 1 gets eliminated because we cannot place H and case 2 shows the final arrangement.



Answer: A

19. Questions

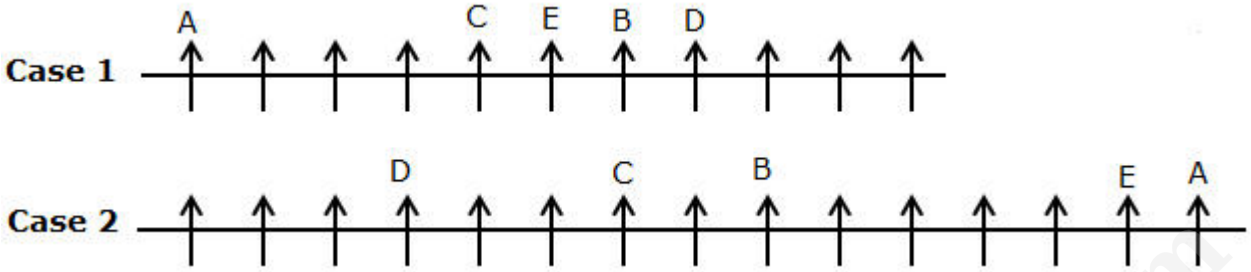
Final Arrangement:

We have,

- A sits at one of the extreme ends of the row.

- Only five persons sit between A and B, who sits second to the right of C.
- Only two persons sit between C and D, who sits fourth from one of the extreme ends.
- As many persons sit between D and B as between B and E.

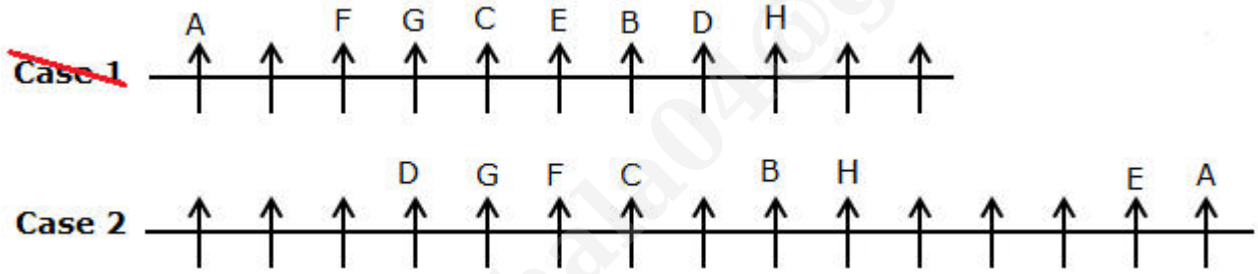
From the above condition, there are two possibilities



Again, we have

- H sits fifth to the right of G.
- The number of persons sitting between D and E is **one more** than the number of persons sitting between A and F, who is an immediate neighbour of G.

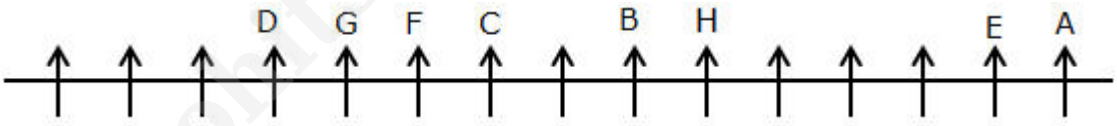
From the above conditions, case 1 gets eliminated because we cannot place H and case 2 shows the final arrangement.



Answer: B

20. Questions

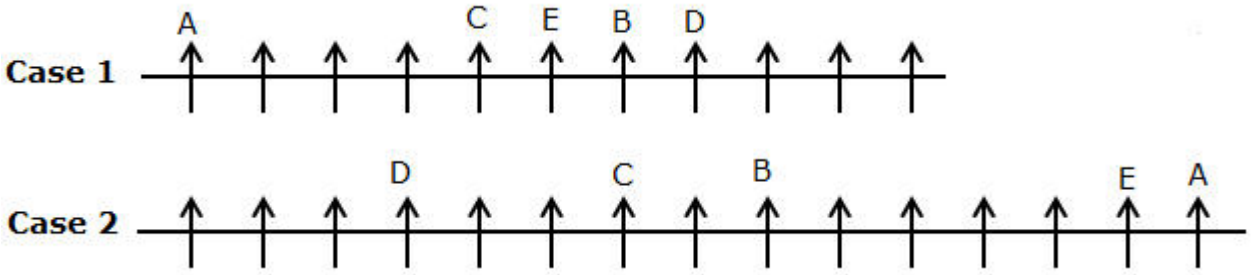
Final Arrangement:



We have,

- A sits at one of the extreme ends of the row.
- Only five persons sit between A and B, who sits second to the right of C.
- Only two persons sit between C and D, who sits fourth from one of the extreme ends.
- As many persons sit between D and B as between B and E.

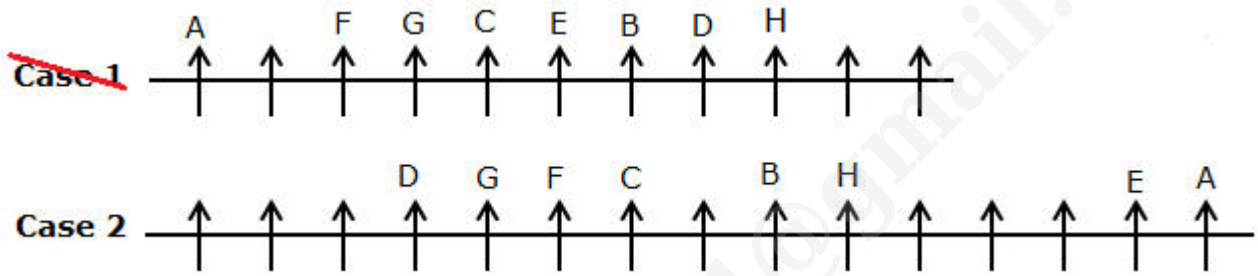
From the above condition, there are two possibilities



Again, we have

- H sits fifth to the right of G.
- The number of persons sitting between D and E is **one more** than the number of persons sitting between A and F, who is an immediate neighbour of G.

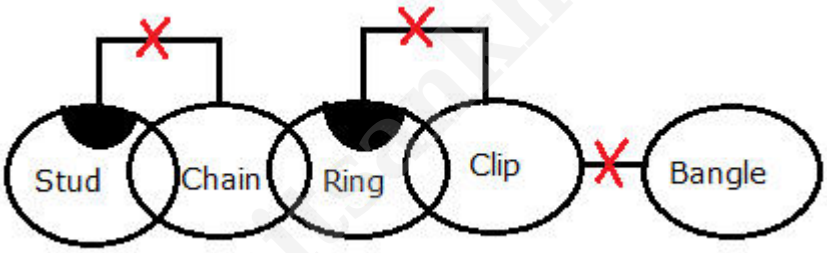
From the above conditions, case 1 gets eliminated because we cannot place H and case 2 shows the final arrangement.



Answer: C

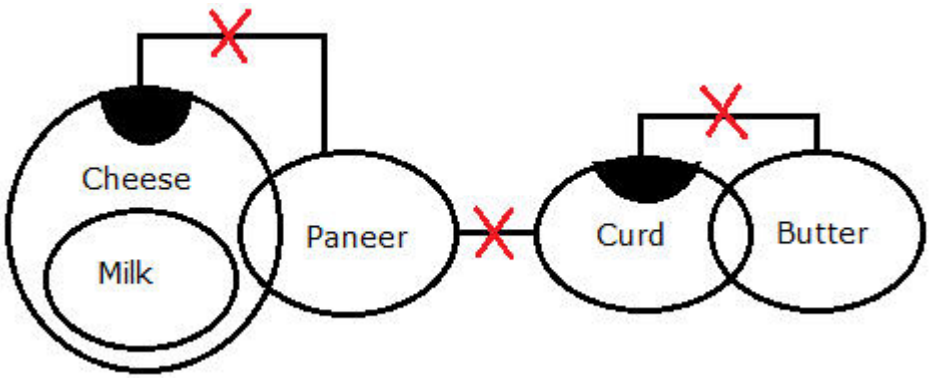
21. Questions

Answer: B



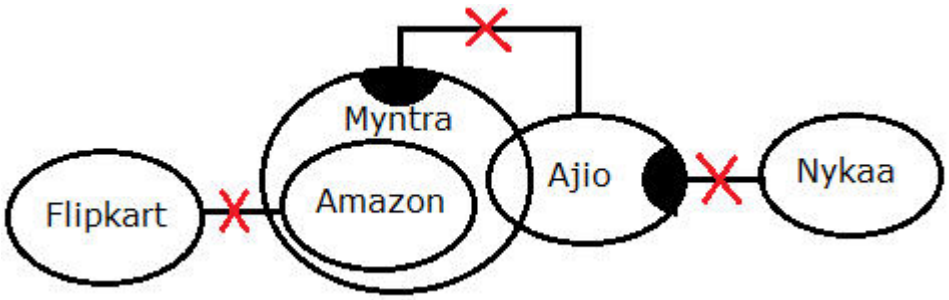
22. Questions

Answer: E



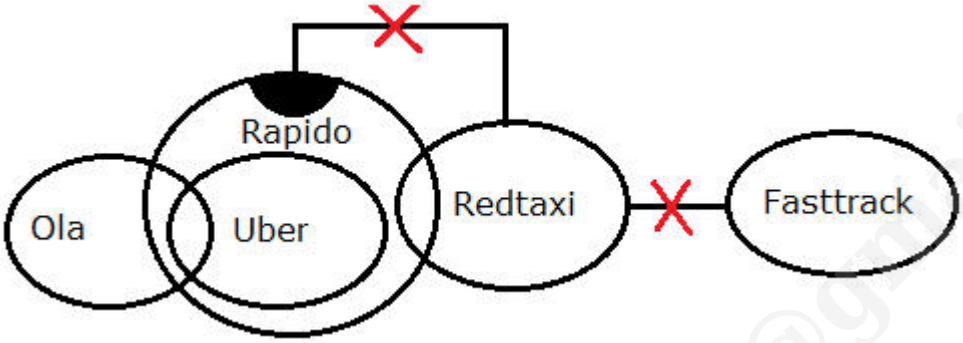
23. Questions

Answer: D



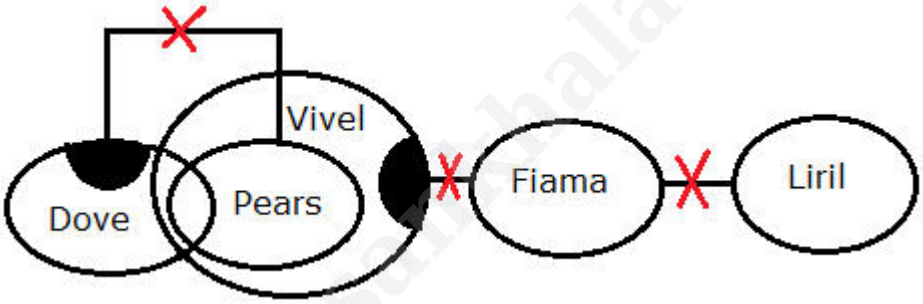
24. Questions

Answer: A



25. Questions

Answer: E



26. Questions

Answer: A

Statement::

$A > B \geq C = D < K, E \leq F > D > G, F < H < I \leq J$

Conclusion:

I). $C < I$ ($C = D < F < H < I$) -> True

II). $J > B$ ($J \geq I > H > F > D = C \leq B$) -> false

III). $B > F$ ($B \geq C = D < F$) -> false

27. Questions

Answer: C

Statements:

K ≤ L < M ≤ N = U, O > P ≥ M ≥ Q, R ≤ Q > S > T

Conclusions:

I). K ≤ P (K ≤ L < M ≤ P) -> False

II). P > R (P ≥ M ≥ Q ≥ R) -> False

III). P = R (P ≥ M ≥ Q ≥ R) -> False

28. Questions

Answer: B

Statements:

Q = W < R > T ≥ Y, T ≤ U < I < O, I > P ≥ Z < X

Conclusions:

I). Y ≤ O (Y ≤ T ≤ U < I < O) ->False

II). Y < O (Y ≤ T ≤ U < I < O) -> True

III). R > P (R > T ≤ U < I > P) -> False

29. Questions

Answer: E

Statements:

Z ≤ X < C > V = B, C < N ≤ M < L, N > K > J < H

Conclusions:

I). B < N (B = V < C < N) -> True

II). J < L (J < K < N ≤ M < L) -> True

III). Z < L (Z ≤ X < C < N ≤ M < L) -> True

30. Questions

Answer: D

Statements:

A = S > D ≥ F > G, D < H < J = K, J ≤ L > O < P

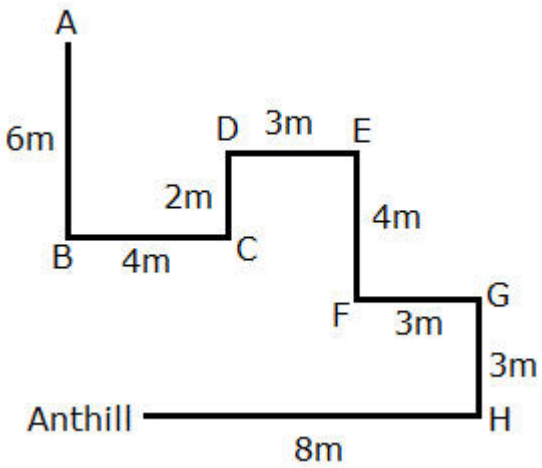
Conclusions:

I). K > P (K = J ≤ L > O < P) -> False

II). L > F (L ≥ J > H > D ≥ F) -> True

III). H > G (H > D ≥ F > G) -> True

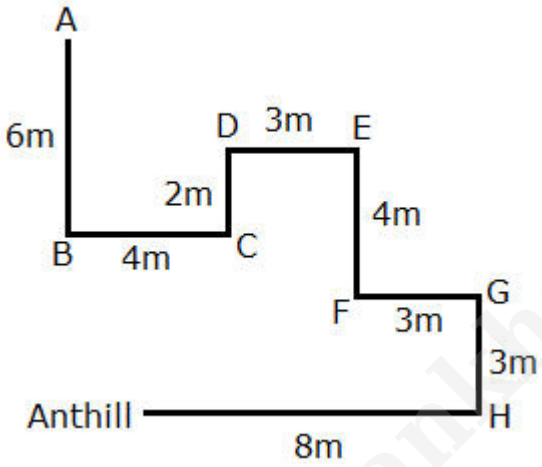
31. Questions



Answer: C

Shortest distance = $\sqrt{(6^2 + 4^2)} = \sqrt{52} \approx 7$

32. Questions

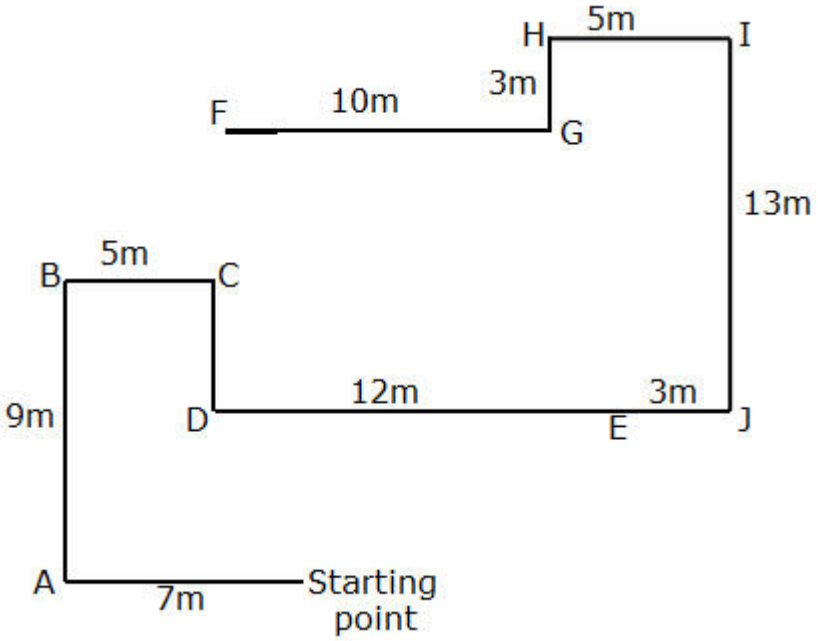


Answer: E

Total distance = 33

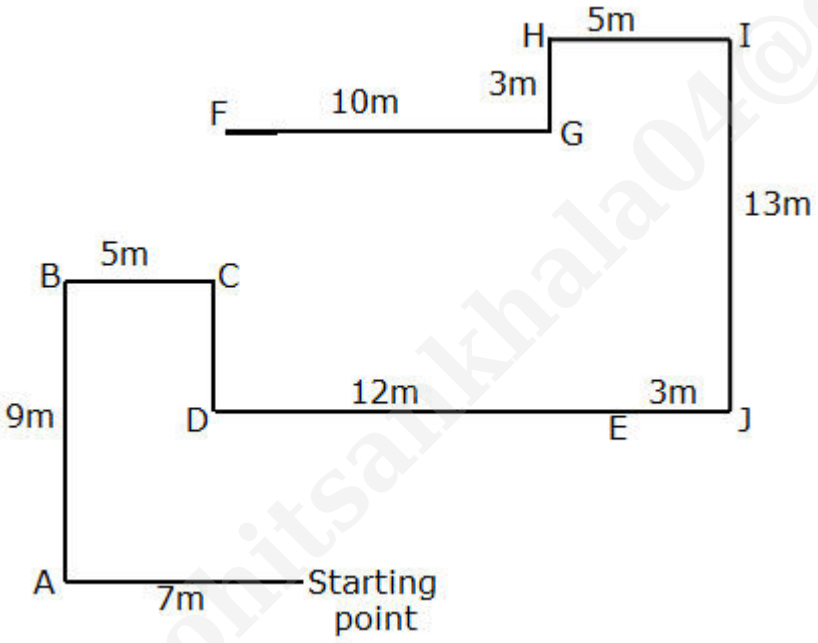
2m/s = 33/2 = 16.5s

33. Questions



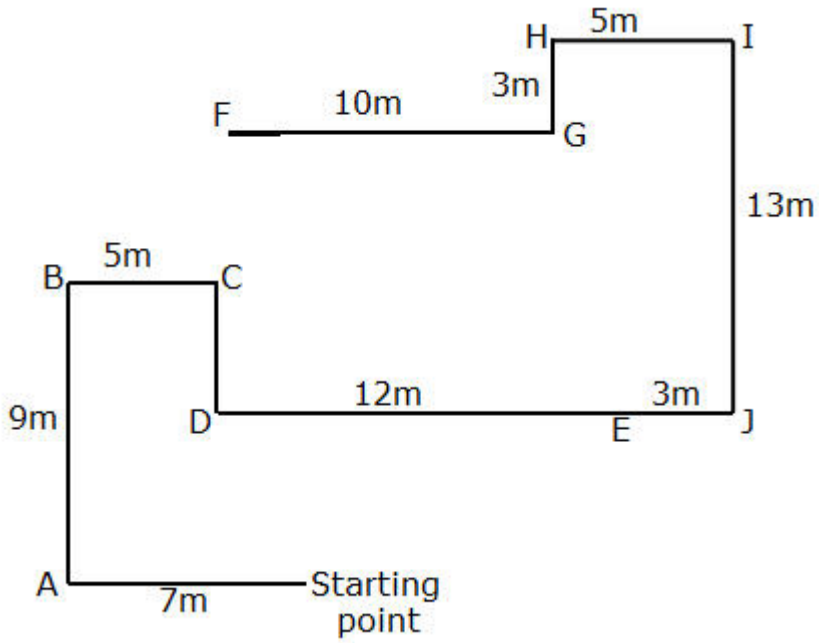
Answer: B

34. Questions



Answer: C

35. Questions



Answer: D (In the given option, the second point is south-west of first point, except option d)

36. Questions

Answer: C

CONSTITUTION ->N, S, I ->SIN (There is only one meaningful word can be formed)

37. Questions

Answer: A

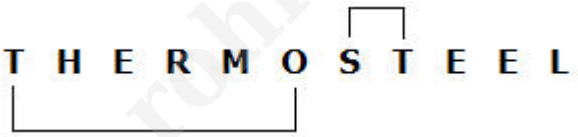
U N S C R A M B L E R

U S R R N M L E C B A

One letter is unchanged in their position.

38. Questions

Answer: B



39. Questions

Answer: D

1 5 7 8 9 6 5 4 1 9 2

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

Average = (4 + 6)/2 = 5

40. Questions

Answer: E

Twelve letters are between the given pair of letters. The number is the addition of the place value of the given letters.

Example:

A B C D E F G H I J K L M

N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

A(1) + N(14) = 15

1. Questions

Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions

Six persons viz., A, B, C, D, E and F live on different floors of a six storeyed building where the lowermost floor is numbered one, the one above that is numbered two and so on till the topmost floor is numbered six. Each of them has different number of chicks between 10 and 50.

D, who lives on an odd numbered floor, lives two floors above the one who has 12 chicks. The number of floors above D is **one less** than the number of floors below F. The one who has 5 chicks more than A lives immediately below F. A has a square number of chicks. B lives three floors above the one who has a prime number of chicks. The sum of the number of chicks with B and E is 45. C lives below E and the difference between the number of chicks with them is 7. D has 15 chicks more than C.

Who among the following person lives two floors above C?

a. D

b. The one who has 6 chicks less than A

c. A

d. E

e. The one who lives immediately below B

2. Questions

What is the sum of the number of chicks with B and D?

a. 62

b. 50

c. 53

d. 32

e. 48

3. Questions

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

a. Only two floors are between F and A

b. B has three chicks more than C

c. D has the maximum number of chicks

d. Both a and b

e. Both a and c

4. Questions

If 7 chicks died from the persons who live on an even numbered floor and 4 chicks died from the persons who live on an odd numbered floor, then how many chicks are alive with A, C and F?

a. 47
b. 45
c. 52
d. 41
e. 49

5. Questions

If the rate per chick is Rs.10, then what is the total price of all the chicks?

a. Rs.1330
b. Rs.1230
c. Rs.1530
d. Rs.1430
e. Rs.1130

6. Questions

Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions

Six persons viz., P, Q, R, S, T and U are sitting around a rectangular table in such a way that two persons sit on each longer side and one person sits on each shorter side of the table. All of them are facing towards the centre. Each of them wears different brand of shoes - Bata, Reebok, Puma, Nike, Adidas and Fila.

S, who neither wears Reebok nor Fila, sits second to the right of the one who wears puma. The one who sits immediate right of S and the one who wears Bata are facing each other. U sits second to the left of the one who wears Bata. One person sits between U and the one who wears Nike. The number of persons sitting between the one who wears Nike and P(when counted from the left of P) is **one more** than the number of persons sitting between P and the one who wears Fila(when counted from the right of P). Q sits second to the right of the one who wears Adidas. T neither faces nor sits on the same side of Q.

Who among the following person wears Puma?

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

7. Questions

What is the position of T with respect to the one who wears Reebok?

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

8. Questions

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

a. U
b. The one who faces P
c. The one who wears Fila
d. P
e. T

9. Questions

How many persons sit between the one who wears Adidas and P, when counted from the left of P?

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

10. Questions

If all the persons are made to sit in alphabetical order starting from P in an anti-clockwise direction, then how many persons remain in the same position? (Excluding P)

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

11. Questions

Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions

Seven persons viz., K, L, M, N, O, P and Q were born in seven different years- 1983, 1986, 1989, 1992, 1995, 1999 and 2004. No two persons were born in the same year.

i). The age was calculated from the base year 2024.

ii). Consider all the persons were born on the same date of the same month.

iii). The age of each person is calculated only in years.

M was born nine years before Q. Only one person was born between M and K. There is a gap of two years between the years in which K and O were born. The number of persons born before O is **one more** than the number of persons born after L. N was born after P, where the difference between their ages is an odd number.

Who among the following person was eldest among all?

a. M

b. N

c. P

d. K

e. L

12. Questions

What is the sum of the ages of L, O and M?

a. 108

b. 73

c. 89

d. 98

e. 111

13. Questions

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

a. The difference between the ages of M and L is less than 10

b. No one was born between K and Q

c. As many persons born before O as between K and N

d. Both a and b

e. Both a and c

14. Questions

Who among the following person was born in an even numbered year?

I). K

II). N

III). O

a. Only I

b. Only I and II

c. Only III

d. Only II and III

e. Only II

15. Questions

Who among the following person was born three persons before N?

a. M

b. The one who was born in 1989

c. Q

d. L

e. The one who was born immediately after O

16. Questions

Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions

Eight products - Rice, Dal, Salt, Sugar, Soap, Wheat, Maida and Rava were sold in ration shops in seven different months viz., January, March, April, May, July, September, November and December. Only one product was sold in each month.

Maida was sold three products before soap, which was sold in the month having 31 days. Dal was sold immediately after soap. The number of products sold after dal is **two less** than the number of products sold between Maida and Salt. Only three products were sold between salt and Rava. Wheat and Rava were sold in the adjacent months. Sugar was sold after rice, which was sold before wheat.

Rice was sold in which of the following month?

a. September

b. March

c. January

d. July

e. April

17. Questions

If Rava is related to Soap, similarly dal is related to sugar, then which of the following product is related to Wheat?

a. Dal
b. Maida
c. Rice
d. Soap
e. Sugar

18. Questions

What is the position of Wheat with respect to Dal?

a. Two products before
b. Five products after
c. Three products before
d. Immediately after
e. Four products after

19. Questions

As many products sold between Soap and ___ as before ___ respectively.

a. Dal, Maida
b. Sugar, Rice
c. Wheat, Dal
d. Rava, Maida
e. Salt, Sugar

20. Questions

Which of the following product was sold three products before sugar?

a. Dal
b. The product which was sold in March
c. Rice
d. Wheat
e. The product which was sold two products after Rava

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 diamonds are gold. No platinum is diamond. All silver is platinum. Some gold is metal.

Conclusions:

I). Some silver is definitely not gold

II). All diamond cannot be metal

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

22. Questions

Statements:

Only scale is a pen. Some scales are notes. No note is a Paper. Only a few papers are books.

Conclusions:

I). Some papers can be pens

II). All scales cannot be books

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

23. Questions

Statements:

All necklaces are chains. Only a few chains are stud. All bangles are stud. Only a few bangles are earing.

Conclusions:

I). All bangles are chains is a possibility

II). Some studs are necklace

a. Only conclusion I follow
b. Either conclusion I or II follows

c. Both conclusions I and II follow

d. Only conclusion II follows

e. Neither conclusion I nor II follows

24. Questions

Statements:

Some sugar is cumin. All cumin is pepper. Only a few peppers are salt. No salt is dal.

Conclusions:

I). All sugar cannot be salt

II). Some cumin is not dal

a. Only conclusion I follow

b. Either conclusion I or II follows

c. Both conclusions I and II follow

d. Only conclusion II follows

e. Neither conclusion I nor II follows

25. Questions

Statements:

Only a few jugs are mugs. Some mugs are tubs. All tubs are dubs. No dub is a cup.

Conclusions:

I). All jugs are cup

II). Some jugs are not cup

a. Only conclusion I follow

b. Either conclusion I or II follows

c. Both conclusions I and II follow

d. Only conclusion II follows

e. Neither conclusion I nor II 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:

$O \leq W < F > S$; $V \geq F = T < J$

Conclusions:

I). V ≥ O

II). S < J

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:

A ≥ N < B ≤ G; H < N = Z ≥ F

Conclusions:

I). G > H

II). F < A

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:

B < S ≤ E = I; M ≥ K = I ≤ Z

Conclusions:

I). B < Z

II). M ≥ E

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:

G ≤ H ≥ J > N; M > J ≤ A < T;

Conclusions:

I). G < M

II). T ≥ N

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:

J ≤ O = P > U; Y = T ≥ P < R

Conclusions:

I). J < Y

II). Y = J

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

Seven goats –D, V, I, U, R, P and E are of different weights.

The weight of goat R is more than V but less than E. The weight of goat U is more than D but less than both I and P. The weight of goat E is less than U. The weight of I is not the highest and V is 7kg more than D. The goat which has the third heaviest weight is 37kg.

If the weight of R is 12kg more than D, which weight is 20 kg less than U, then what is the difference between the weight of R and V?

a. 4 kg

b. 3 kg

c. 2 kg

d. 5 kg

e. 9 kg

32. Questions

How many goat's weight is less than R?

a. Two

b. Five

c. Three

d. None

e. Can't be determined

33. Questions

If the average weight of goat P and E is 40kg and the weight of E is 2kg less than U, then what may be the weight of I?

a. 45 kg

b. 49 kg

c. 40 kg

d. 35 kg

e. 50 kg

34. Questions

Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions

Six doctors - E, M, L, Q, W and S received different fees for consultation.

L received more fees than Q but less than S. M received less fees than E, who received more fees than S. As many doctors received more fees than Q as less than W. Neither S nor E received the highest fees. L received Rs.150 more than M.

How many doctors received less fees than W?

a. Three

b. Five

c. Four

d. Two

e. Can't be determined

35. Questions

If E received Rs.290 more than M, who received Rs.900, then what may be the fees received by S?

a. Rs.1200
b. Rs.1000
c. Rs.950
d. Rs.1150
e. Rs.1050

36. Questions

Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions

In a certain code language,

"Enjoying single life happily" is coded as **"83 20 16 74"**

"Trust happily ever after" is coded as **"25 83 42 59"**

"Best life after marriage" is coded as **"42 76 90 16"**

"Marriage love ever good" is coded as **"25 38 61 90"**

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

What is the code for the phrase "best ever" in the given code language?

a. 83 16
b. 76 42
c. 38 90
d. 25 76
e. None of these

37. Questions

What may be the phrase for the code "38 42" in the given code language?

a. Good happily
b. Marriage love
c. Good after
d. Ever marriage
e. Love life

38. Questions

What is the sum of the codes of the phrase "trust marriage" in the given code language?

a. 139

b. 149

c. 129

d. 119

e. 99

39. Questions

If the difference between the code for the phrase "enjoying after" is 32, then what is the code for the phrase "single" in the given code language?

a. 74

b. 16

c. 20

d. 83

e. Can't be determined

40. Questions

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

a. 25

b. 74

c. 42

d. 16

e. 83

Explanations:

1. Questions

Final arrangement:

Floors	Persons	Chicks
6	A	25
5	D	38
4	B	15
3	F	12
2	E	30
1	C	23

We have,

- D, who lives on an odd numbered floor, lives two floors above the one who has 12 chicks.
- The number of floors above D is **one less** than the number of floors below F.

From the above conditions, there are two possibilities:

	Case 1		Case 2	
Floors	Persons	Chicks	Persons	Chicks
6				
5	D		F	
4				
3	F	12	D	
2				
1				12

Again we have,

- The one who has 5 chicks more than A lives immediately below F.
- A has square number of chicks.
- B lives three floors above the one who has a prime number of chicks.

	Case 1		Case 2	
Floors	Persons	Chicks	Persons	Chicks
6	A	Square	B	
5	D		F	
4	B			(5+A)
3	F	12	D	Prime
2		(5+A)	A	Square
1		Prime		12

Again we have,

- The sum of the number of chicks with B and E is 45.
- C lives below E and the difference between the number of chicks with them is 7.

- D has 15 chicks more than C.

The possible number of chicks with A is 16/25/36/49

E has 5 chicks more than A. So the possible chicks with E are 21/30/41. (A=49 is not possible, because if A is 49 then E should be 54, which is not possible.)

Sum of chicks with B and E is 45, So B=24/15 (E=41 is not possible, because if E is 41, then B should be 4, which is not possible.)

The difference between the chicks with C and E is 7.

From case I: The chick with C is prime number. Then C should be 30, only then C can be prime (23/37)

From case II: The chick with C is 12, so E should be 19, which is not possible, so case 2 gets eliminated.

D has 15 chicks more than C, so 23+15=38 (37+15=52, which is not possible)

Thus, A=25, E=30, C=23, D=38, B=15

	Case 1		Case 2	
Floors	Persons	Chicks	Persons	Chicks
6	A	25	B	
5	D	38	F	
4	B	15	E	(5+A)
3	F	12	D	Prime
2	E	30	A	Square
1	C	23	C	12

Answer: E

2. Questions

Final arrangement:

Floors	Persons	Chicks
6	A	25
5	D	38
4	B	15
3	F	12
2	E	30
1	C	23

We have,

- D, who lives on an odd numbered floor, lives two floors above the one who has 12 chicks.
- The number of floors above D is **one less** than the number of floors below F.

From the above conditions, there are two possibilities:

	Case 1		Case 2	
Floors	Persons	Chicks	Persons	Chicks
6				
5	D		F	
4				
3	F	12	D	
2				
1				12

Again we have,

- The one who has 5 chicks more than A lives immediately below F.
- A has square number of chicks.
- B lives three floors above the one who has a prime number of chicks.

	Case 1		Case 2	
Floors	Persons	Chicks	Persons	Chicks
6	A	Square	B	
5	D		F	
4	B			(5+A)
3	F	12	D	Prime
2		(5+A)	A	Square
1		Prime		12

Again we have,

- The sum of the number of chicks with B and E is 45.
- C lives below E and the difference between the number of chicks with them is 7.
- D has 15 chicks more than C.

The possible number of chicks with A is 16/25/36/49

E has 5 chicks more than A. So the possible chicks with E are 21/30/41. (A=49 is not possible, because if A is 49 then E should be 54, which is not possible.)

Sum of chicks with B and E is 45, So B=24/15 (E=41 is not possible, because if E is 41, then B should be 4, which is not possible.)

The difference between the chicks with C and E is 7.

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From case II: The chick with C is 12, so E should be 19, which is not possible, so case 2 gets eliminated.

D has 15 chicks more than C, so 23+15=38 (37+15=52, which is not possible)

Thus, A=25, E=30, C=23, D=38, B=15

	Case 1		Case 2	
Floors	Persons	Chicks	Persons	Chicks
6	A	25	B	
5	D	38	F	
4	B	15	E	(5+A)
3	F	12	D	Prime
2	E	30	A	Square
1	C	23	C	12

Answer: C

3. Questions

Final arrangement:

Floors	Persons	Chicks
6	A	25
5	D	38
4	B	15
3	F	12
2	E	30
1	C	23

We have,

- D, who lives on an odd numbered floor, lives two floors above the one who has 12 chicks.
- The number of floors above D is **one less** than the number of floors below F.

From the above conditions, there are two possibilities:

	Case 1		Case 2	
Floors	Persons	Chicks	Persons	Chicks
6				
5	D		F	
4				
3	F	12	D	
2				
1				12

Again we have,

- The one who has 5 chicks more than A lives immediately below F.
- A has square number of chicks.

- B lives three floors above the one who has a prime number of chicks.

	Case 1		Case 2	
Floors	Persons	Chicks	Persons	Chicks
6	A	Square	B	
5	D		F	
4	B			(5+A)
3	F	12	D	Prime
2		(5+A)	A	Square
1		Prime		12

Again we have,

- The sum of the number of chicks with B and E is 45.
- C lives below E and the difference between the number of chicks with them is 7.
- D has 15 chicks more than C.

The possible number of chicks with A is 16/25/36/49

E has 5 chicks more than A. So the possible chicks with E are 21/30/41. (A=49 is not possible, because if A is 49 then E should be 54, which is not possible.)

Sum of chicks with B and E is 45, So B=24/15 (E=41 is not possible, because if E is 41, then B should be 4, which is not possible.)

The difference between the chicks with C and E is 7.

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D has 15 chicks more than C, so 23+15=38 (37+15=52, which is not possible)

Thus, A=25, E=30, C=23, D=38, B=15

	Case 1		~~Case 2~~	
Floors	Persons	Chicks	Persons	Chicks
6	A	25	B	
5	D	38	F	
4	B	15	E	(5+A)
3	F	12	D	Prime
2	E	30	A	Square
1	C	23	C	12

Answer: E

4. Questions

Final arrangement:

Floors	Persons	Chicks
6	A	25
5	D	38
4	B	15
3	F	12
2	E	30
1	C	23

We have,

- D, who lives on an odd numbered floor, lives two floors above the one who has 12 chicks.
- The number of floors above D is **one less** than the number of floors below F.

From the above conditions, there are two possibilities:

	Case 1		Case 2	
Floors	Persons	Chicks	Persons	Chicks
6				
5	D		F	
4				
3	F	12	D	
2				
1				12

Again we have,

- The one who has 5 chicks more than A lives immediately below F.
- A has square number of chicks.
- B lives three floors above the one who has a prime number of chicks.

	Case 1		Case 2	
Floors	Persons	Chicks	Persons	Chicks
6	A	Square	B	
5	D		F	
4	B			(5+A)
3	F	12	D	Prime
2		(5+A)	A	Square
1		Prime		12

Again we have,

- The sum of the number of chicks with B and E is 45.
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The possible number of chicks with A is 16/25/36/49

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D has 15 chicks more than C, so 23+15=38 (37+15=52, which is not possible)

Thus, A=25, E=30, C=23, D=38, B=15

	Case 1		Case 2	
Floors	Persons	Chicks	Persons	Chicks
6	A	25	B	
5	D	38	F	
4	B	15	E	(5+A)
3	F	12	D	Prime
2	E	30	A	Square
1	C	23	C	12

Answer: B

5. Questions

Final arrangement:

Floors	Persons	Chicks
6	A	25
5	D	38
4	B	15
3	F	12
2	E	30
1	C	23

We have,

- D, who lives on an odd numbered floor, lives two floors above the one who has 12 chicks.
- The number of floors above D is **one less** than the number of floors below F.

From the above conditions, there are two possibilities:

	Case 1		Case 2	
Floors	Persons	Chicks	Persons	Chicks
6				
5	D		F	
4				
3	F	12	D	
2				
1				12

Again we have,

- The one who has 5 chicks more than A lives immediately below F.
- A has square number of chicks.
- B lives three floors above the one who has a prime number of chicks.

	Case 1		Case 2	
Floors	Persons	Chicks	Persons	Chicks
6	A	Square	B	
5	D		F	
4	B			(5+A)
3	F	12	D	Prime
2		(5+A)	A	Square
1		Prime		12

Again we have,

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D has 15 chicks more than C, so 23+15=38 (37+15=52, which is not possible)

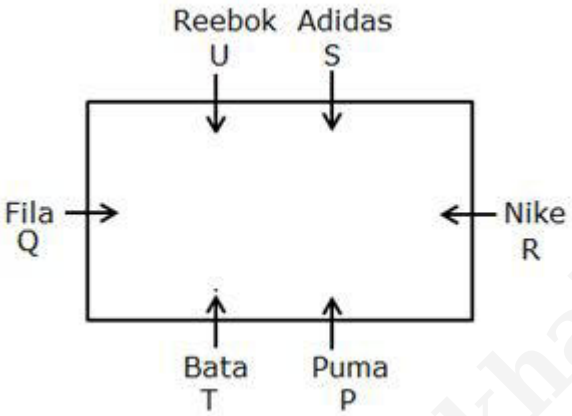
Thus, A=25, E=30, C=23, D=38, B=15

	Case 1		Case 2	
Floors	Persons	Chicks	Persons	Chicks
6	A	25	B	
5	D	38	F	
4	B	15	E	(5+A)
3	F	12	D	Prime
2	E	30	A	Square
1	C	23	C	12

Answer: D

6. Questions

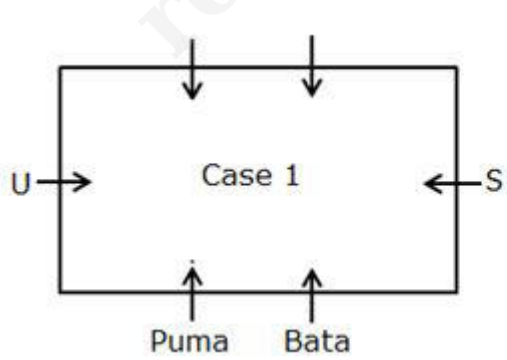
Final arrangement:

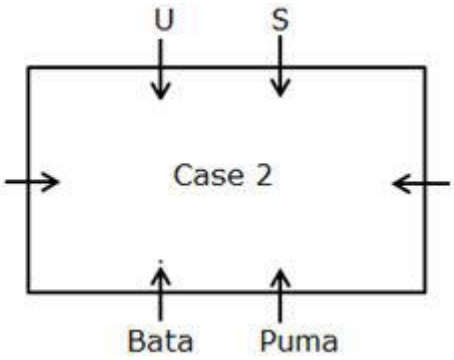


We have,

- S, who neither wears Reebok nor Fila, sits second to the right of the one who wears puma.
- The one who sits immediate right of S and the one who wears Bata are facing each other.
- U sits second to the left of the one who wears Bata.

From the above conditions, there are two possibilities:

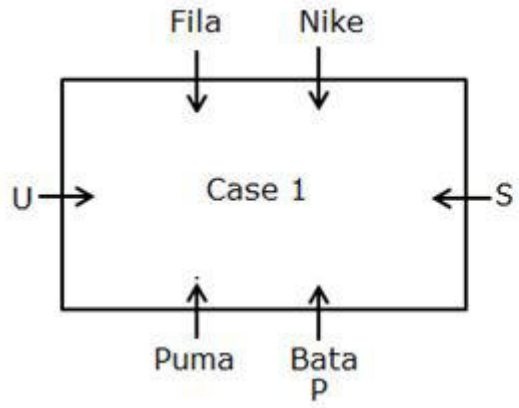


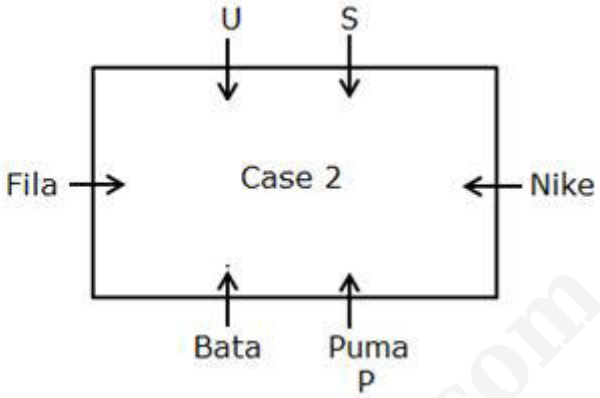


Again we have,

- One person sits between U and the one who wears Nike.

- The number of persons sitting between the one who wears Nike and P(when counted from the left of P) is **one more** than the number of persons sitting between P and the one who wears Fila(when counted from the right of P).

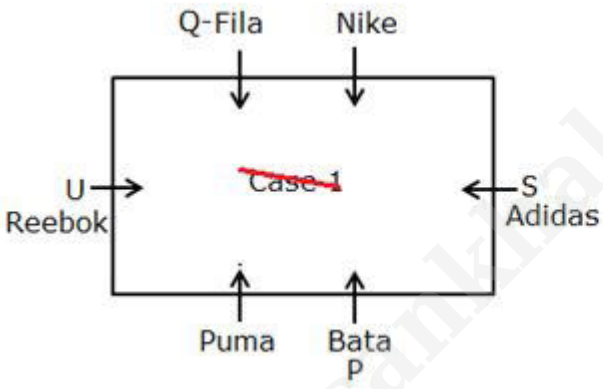


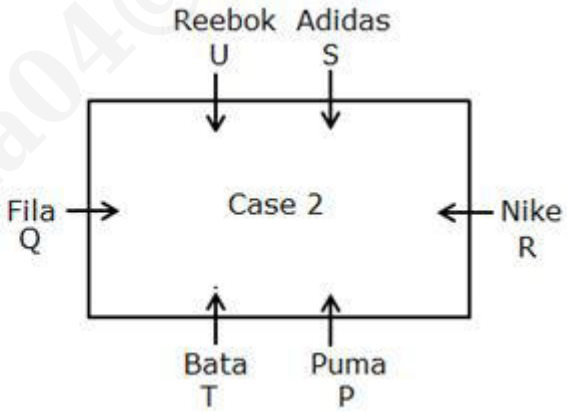


Again we have,

- Q sits second to the right of the one who wears Adidas.
- T neither faces nor sits on the same side of Q.

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

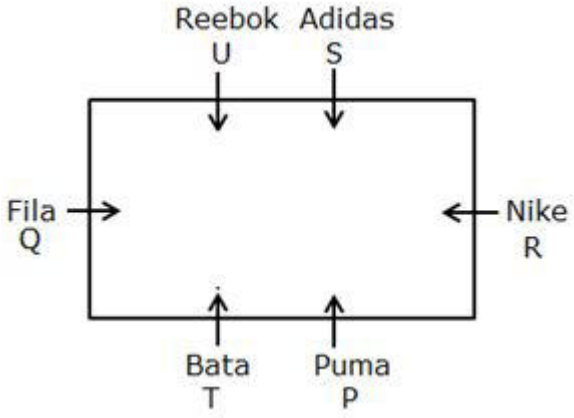




Answer: A

7. Questions

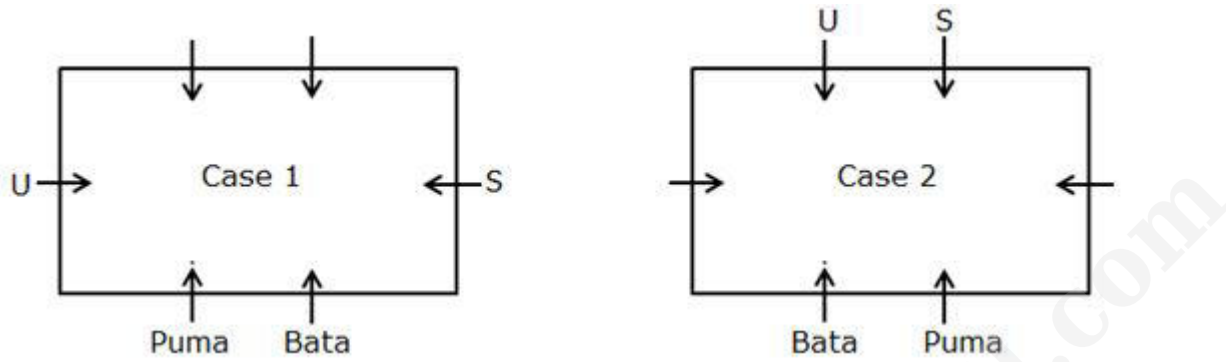
Final arrangement:



We have,

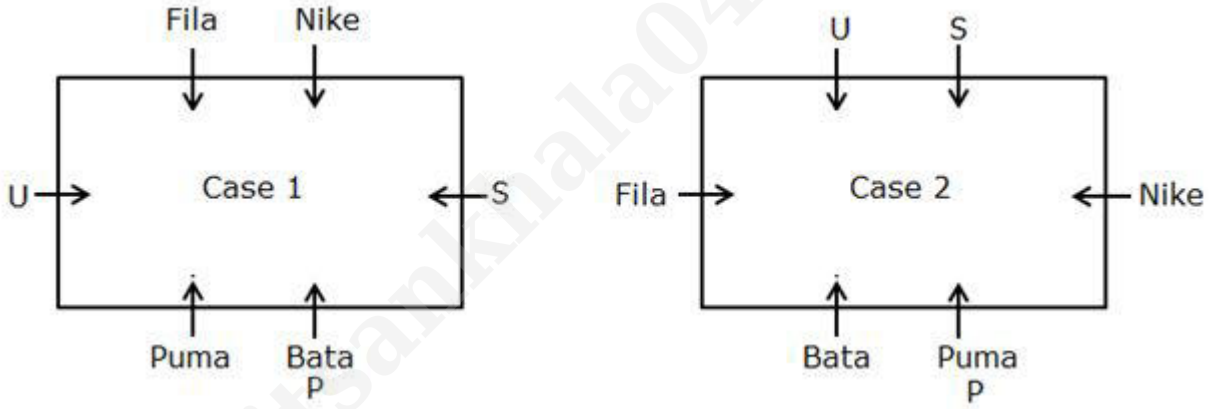
- S, who neither wears Reebok nor Fila, sits second to the right of the one who wears puma.
- The one who sits immediate right of S and the one who wears Bata are facing each other.
- U sits second to the left of the one who wears Bata.

From the above conditions, there are two possibilities:



Again we have,

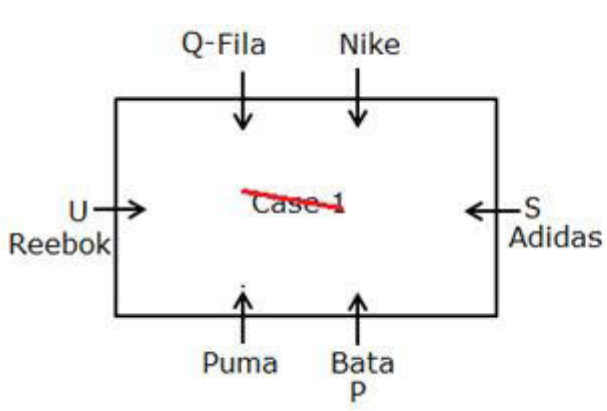
- One person sits between U and the one who wears Nike.
- The number of persons sitting between the one who wears Nike and P(when counted from the left of P) is **one more** than the number of persons sitting between P and the one who wears Fila(when counted from the right of P).

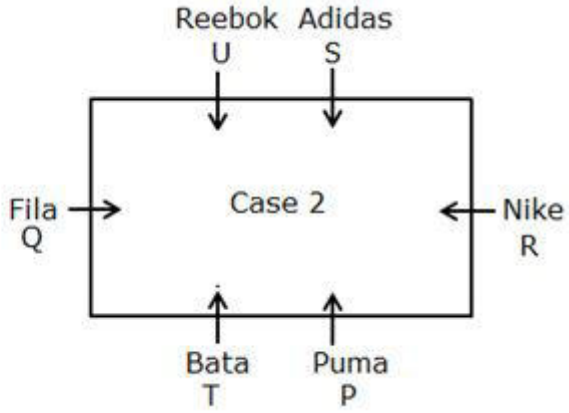


Again we have,

- Q sits second to the right of the one who wears Adidas.
- T neither faces nor sits on the same side of Q.

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

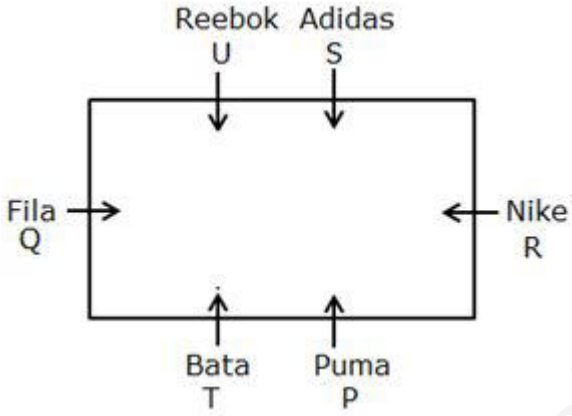




Answer: E

8. Questions

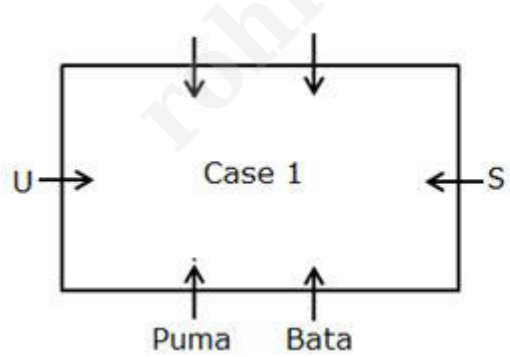
Final arrangement:

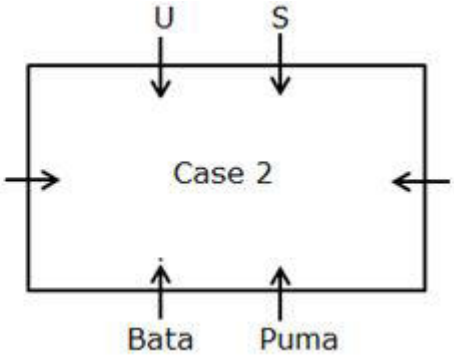


We have,

- S, who neither wears Reebok nor Fila, sits second to the right of the one who wears puma.
- The one who sits immediate right of S and the one who wears Bata are facing each other.
- U sits second to the left of the one who wears Bata.

From the above conditions, there are two possibilities:





Again we have,

- One person sits between U and the one who wears Nike.
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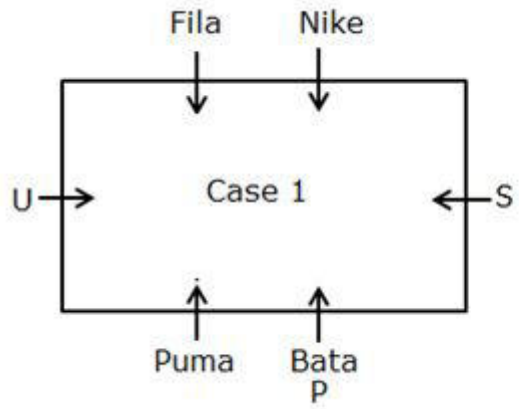
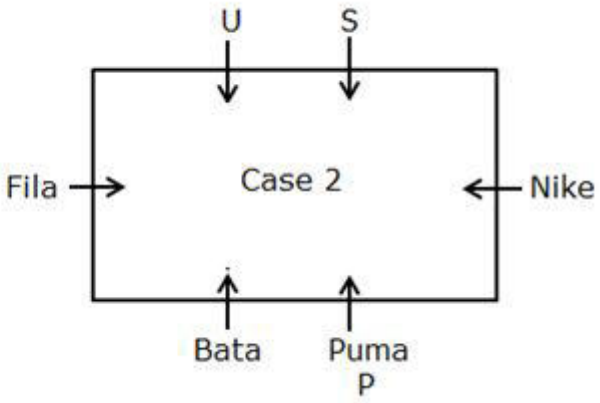
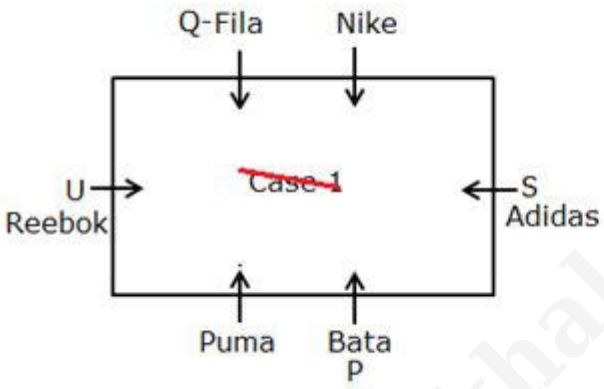


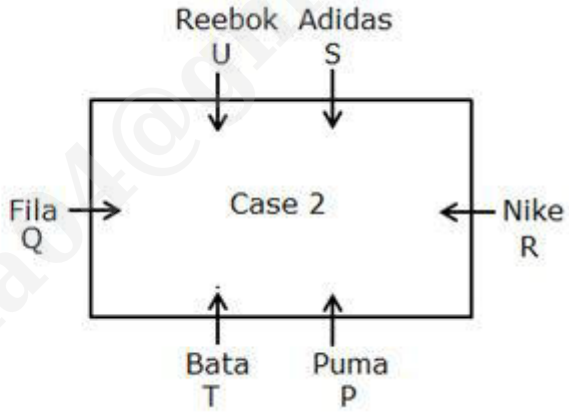


Again we have,

- Q sits second to the right of the one who wears Adidas.
- T neither faces nor sits on the same side of Q.

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

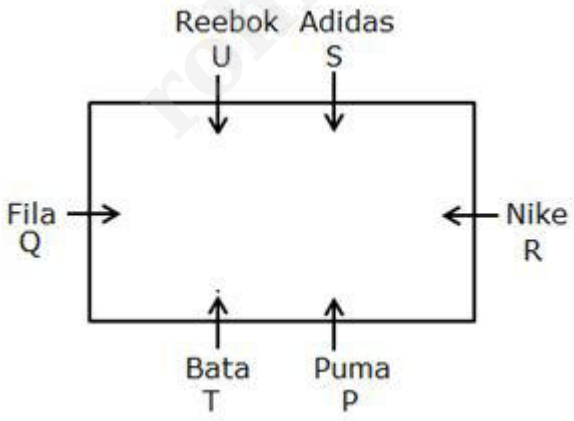




Answer: C

9. Questions

Final arrangement:

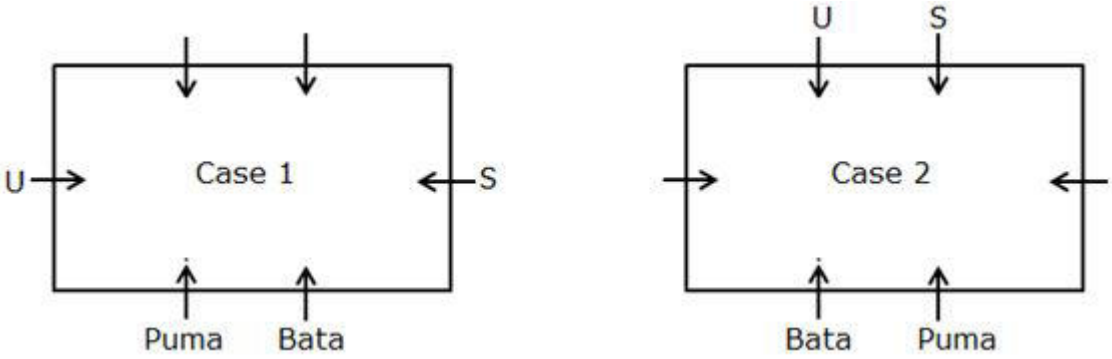


We have,

- S, who neither wears Reebok nor Fila, sits second to the right of the one who wears puma.
- The one who sits immediate right of S and the one who wears Bata are facing each other.

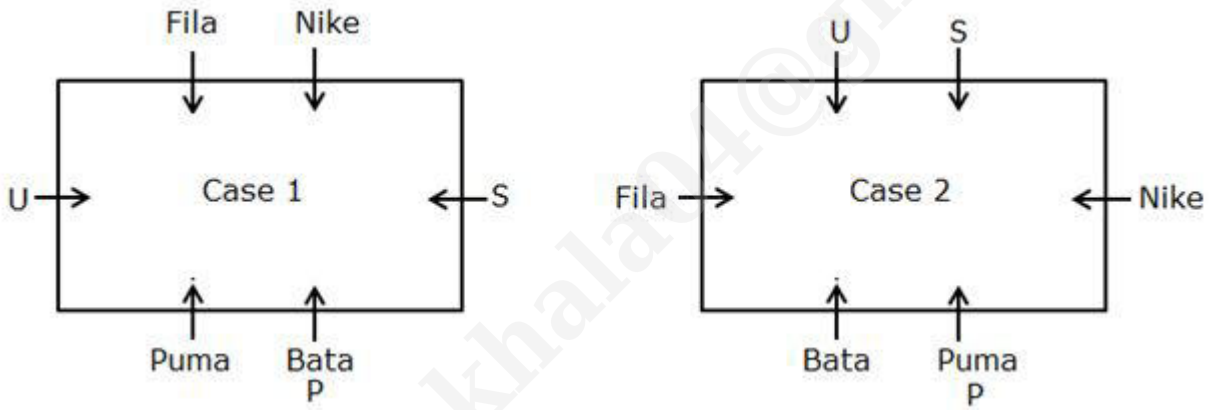
- U sits second to the left of the one who wears Bata.

From the above conditions, there are two possibilities:



Again we have,

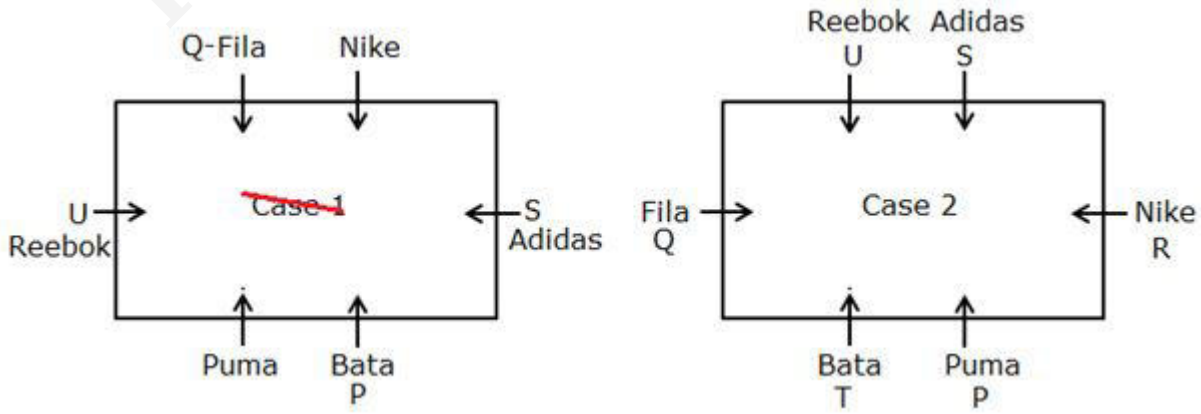
- One person sits between U and the one who wears Nike.
- The number of persons sitting between the one who wears Nike and P(when counted from the left of P) is **one more** than the number of persons sitting between P and the one who wears Fila(when counted from the right of P).



Again we have,

- Q sits second to the right of the one who wears Adidas.
- T neither faces nor sits on the same side of Q.

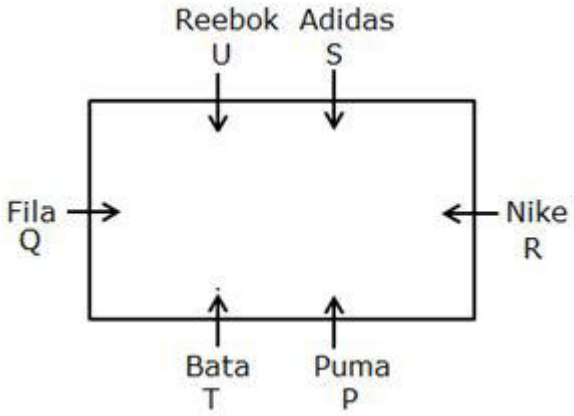
After applying the above conditions, case 1 gets eliminated, because can't place T. Thus, case 2 gives the final arrangement.



Answer: B

10. Questions

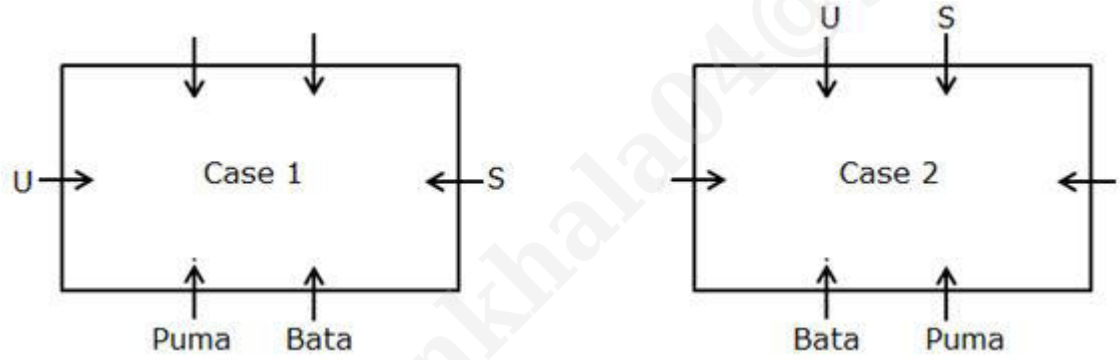
Final arrangement:



We have,

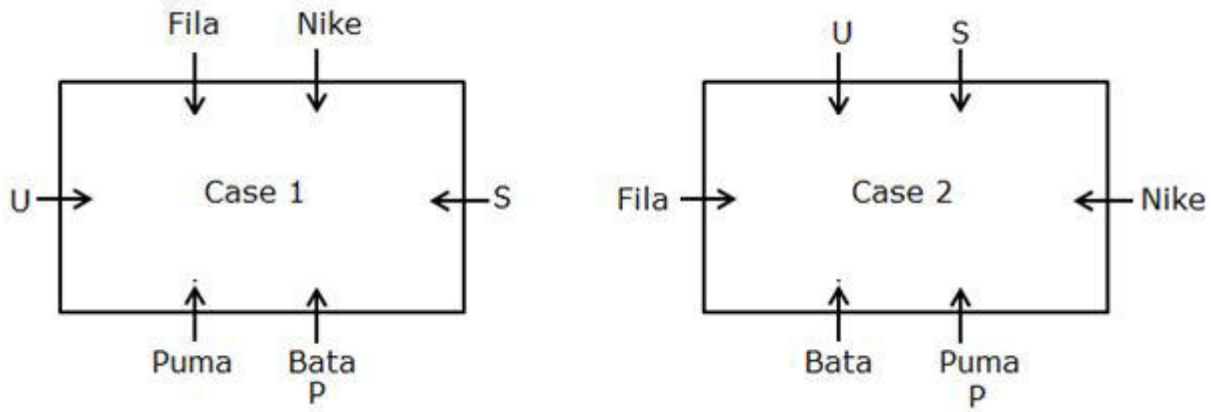
- S, who neither wears Reebok nor Fila, sits second to the right of the one who wears puma.
- The one who sits immediate right of S and the one who wears Bata are facing each other.
- U sits second to the left of the one who wears Bata.

From the above conditions, there are two possibilities:



Again we have,

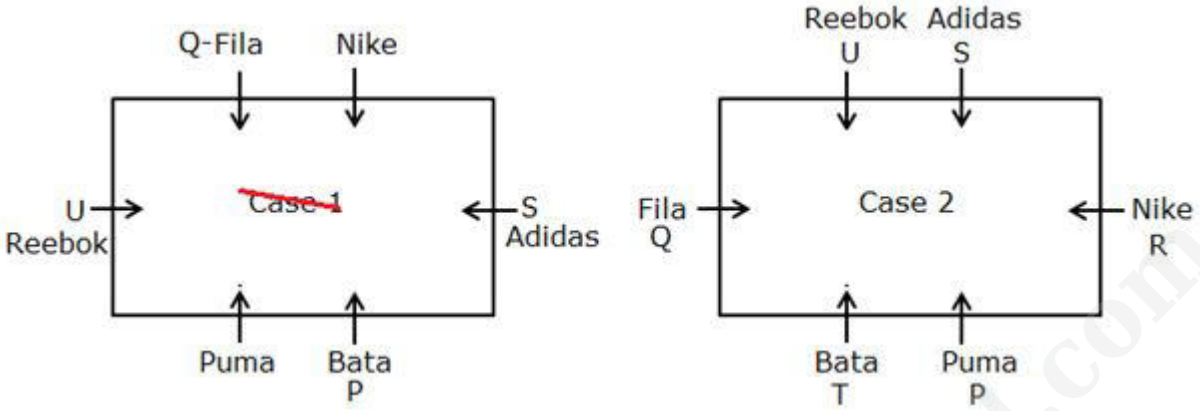
- One person sits between U and the one who wears Nike.
- The number of persons sitting between the one who wears Nike and P(when counted from the left of P) is **one more** than the number of persons sitting between P and the one who wears Fila(when counted from the right of P).



Again we have,

- Q sits second to the right of the one who wears Adidas.
- T neither faces nor sits on the same side of Q.

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



Answer: D

11. Questions

Final arrangement:

Age	Years	Persons
41	1983	P
38	1986	M
35	1989	O
32	1992	K
29	1995	Q
25	1999	L
20	2004	N

We have,

- M was born nine years before Q.
- Only one person was born between M and K.

From the above conditions, there are three possibilities:

		Case 1	Case 2	Case 3
Age	Years	Persons	Persons	Persons
41	1983	M		
38	1986		M	
35	1989	K		K
32	1992	Q	K	
29	1995		Q	M
25	1999			
20	2004			Q

Again we have,

- There is a gap of two years between the years in which K and O were born.
- The number of persons born before O is **one more** than the number of persons born after L.

After applying the above conditions, case 3 gets eliminated, because the number of persons born before O is **one more** than the number of persons born after L is not satisfied.

		Case 1	Case 2	~~Case 3~~
Age	Years	Persons	Persons	Persons
41	1983	M		
38	1986	O	M	
35	1989	K	O	K
32	1992	Q	K	
29	1995		Q	M
25	1999		L	
20	2004	L		Q

Again we have,

- N was born after P, where the difference between their ages is an odd number.

After applying the above conditions, case 1 gets eliminated, because the age difference between P and N is an even number. Thus, case 2 gives the final arrangement.

		~~Case 1~~	Case 2
Age	Years	Persons	Persons
41	1983	M	P
38	1986	O	M
35	1989	K	O
32	1992	Q	K
29	1995	P	Q
25	1999	N	L
20	2004	L	N

Answer: C

12. Questions

Final arrangement:

Age	Years	Persons
41	1983	P
38	1986	M
35	1989	O
32	1992	K
29	1995	Q
25	1999	L
20	2004	N

We have,

- M was born nine years before Q.
- Only one person was born between M and K.

From the above conditions, there are three possibilities:

		Case 1	Case 2	Case 3
Age	Years	Persons	Persons	Persons
41	1983	M		
38	1986		M	
35	1989	K		K
32	1992	Q	K	
29	1995		Q	M
25	1999			
20	2004			Q

Again we have,

- There is a gap of two years between the years in which K and O were born.
- The number of persons born before O is **one more** than the number of persons born after L.

After applying the above conditions, case 3 gets eliminated, because the number of persons born before O is **one more** than the number of persons born after L is not satisfied.

		Case 1	Case 2	~~Case 3~~
Age	Years	Persons	Persons	Persons
41	1983	M		
38	1986	O	M	
35	1989	K	O	K
32	1992	Q	K	
29	1995		Q	M
25	1999		L	
20	2004	L		Q

Again we have,

- N was born after P, where the difference between their ages is an odd number.

After applying the above conditions, case 1 gets eliminated, because the age difference between P and N is an even number. Thus, case 2 gives the final arrangement.

		~~Case 1~~	Case 2
Age	Years	Persons	Persons
41	1983	M	P
38	1986	O	M
35	1989	K	O
32	1992	Q	K
29	1995	P	Q
25	1999	N	L
20	2004	L	N

Answer: D

13. Questions

Final arrangement:

Age	Years	Persons
41	1983	P
38	1986	M
35	1989	O
32	1992	K
29	1995	Q
25	1999	L
20	2004	N

We have,

- M was born nine years before Q.
- Only one person was born between M and K.

From the above conditions, there are three possibilities:

		Case 1	Case 2	Case 3
Age	Years	Persons	Persons	Persons
41	1983	M		
38	1986		M	
35	1989	K		K
32	1992	Q	K	
29	1995		Q	M
25	1999			
20	2004			Q

Again we have,

- There is a gap of two years between the years in which K and O were born.
- The number of persons born before O is **one more** than the number of persons born after L.

After applying the above conditions, case 3 gets eliminated, because the number of persons born before O is **one more** than the number of persons born after L is not satisfied.

		Case 1	Case 2	~~Case 3~~
Age	Years	Persons	Persons	Persons
41	1983	M		
38	1986	O	M	
35	1989	K	O	K
32	1992	Q	K	
29	1995		Q	M
25	1999		L	
20	2004	L		Q

Again we have,

- N was born after P, where the difference between their ages is an odd number.

After applying the above conditions, case 1 gets eliminated, because the age difference between P and N is an even number. Thus, case 2 gives the final arrangement.

		~~Case 1~~	Case 2
Age	Years	Persons	Persons
41	1983	M	P
38	1986	O	M
35	1989	K	O
32	1992	Q	K
29	1995	P	Q
25	1999	N	L
20	2004	L	N

Answer: A

14. Questions

Final arrangement:

Age	Years	Persons
41	1983	P
38	1986	M
35	1989	O
32	1992	K
29	1995	Q
25	1999	L
20	2004	N

We have,

- M was born nine years before Q.
- Only one person was born between M and K.

From the above conditions, there are three possibilities:

		Case 1	Case 2	Case 3
Age	Years	Persons	Persons	Persons
41	1983	M		
38	1986		M	
35	1989	K		K
32	1992	Q	K	
29	1995		Q	M
25	1999			
20	2004			Q

Again we have,

- There is a gap of two years between the years in which K and O were born.
- The number of persons born before O is **one more** than the number of persons born after L.

After applying the above conditions, case 3 gets eliminated, because the number of persons born before O is **one more** than the number of persons born after L is not satisfied.

		Case 1	Case 2	~~Case 3~~
Age	Years	Persons	Persons	Persons
41	1983	M		
38	1986	O	M	
35	1989	K	O	K
32	1992	Q	K	
29	1995		Q	M
25	1999		L	
20	2004	L		Q

Again we have,

- N was born after P, where the difference between their ages is an odd number.

After applying the above conditions, case 1 gets eliminated, because the age difference between P and N is an even number. Thus, case 2 gives the final arrangement.

		~~Case 1~~	Case 2
Age	Years	Persons	Persons
41	1983	M	P
38	1986	O	M
35	1989	K	O
32	1992	Q	K
29	1995	P	Q
25	1999	N	L
20	2004	L	N

Answer: B

15. Questions

Final arrangement:

Age	Years	Persons
41	1983	P
38	1986	M
35	1989	O
32	1992	K
29	1995	Q
25	1999	L
20	2004	N

We have,

- M was born nine years before Q.
- Only one person was born between M and K.

From the above conditions, there are three possibilities:

		Case 1	Case 2	Case 3
Age	Years	Persons	Persons	Persons
41	1983	M		
38	1986		M	
35	1989	K		K
32	1992	Q	K	
29	1995		Q	M
25	1999			
20	2004			Q

Again we have,

- There is a gap of two years between the years in which K and O were born.
- The number of persons born before O is **one more** than the number of persons born after L.

After applying the above conditions, case 3 gets eliminated, because the number of persons born before O is **one more** than the number of persons born after L is not satisfied.

		Case 1	Case 2	~~Case 3~~
Age	Years	Persons	Persons	Persons
41	1983	M		
38	1986	O	M	
35	1989	K	O	K
32	1992	Q	K	
29	1995		Q	M
25	1999		L	
20	2004	L		Q

Again we have,

- N was born after P, where the difference between their ages is an odd number.

After applying the above conditions, case 1 gets eliminated, because the age difference between P and N is an even number. Thus, case 2 gives the final arrangement.

		~~Case 1~~	Case 2
Age	Years	Persons	Persons
41	1983	M	P
38	1986	O	M
35	1989	K	O
32	1992	Q	K
29	1995	P	Q
25	1999	N	L
20	2004	L	N

Answer: E

16. Questions

Final arrangement:

Months	Products
January	Rice
March	Maida
April	Rava
May	Wheat
July	Soap
September	Dal
November	Salt
December	Sugar

We have,

- Maida was sold three products before soap, which was sold in the month having 31 days.
- Dal was sold immediately after soap.

From the above conditions, there are two possibilities:

	Case 1	Case 2
Months	Products	Products
January	Maida	
March		Maida
April		
May	Soap	
July	Dal	Soap
September		Dal
November		
December		

Again we have,

- The number of products sold after dal is **two less** than the number of products sold between Maida and Salt.
- Only three products were sold between salt and Rava.

	Case 1	Case 2
Months	Products	Products
January	Maida	
March		Maida
April	Rava	Rava
May	Soap	
July	Dal	Soap
September		Dal
November	Salt	Salt
December		

Again we have,

- Wheat and Rava were sold in the adjacent months.
- Sugar was sold after rice, which was sold before wheat.

After applying the above conditions, case 1 gets eliminated, because Rice was sold after wheat. Thus case 2 gives the final arrangement.

	~~Case 1~~	Case 2
Months	Products	Products
January	Maida	Rice
March	Wheat	Maida
April	Rava	Rava
May	Soap	Wheat
July	Dal	Soap
September	Rice	Dal
November	Salt	Salt
December	Sugar	Sugar

Answer: C

17. Questions

Final arrangement:

Months	Products
January	Rice
March	Maida
April	Rava
May	Wheat
July	Soap
September	Dal
November	Salt
December	Sugar

We have,

- Maida was sold three products before soap, which was sold in the month having 31 days.
- Dal was sold immediately after soap.

From the above conditions, there are two possibilities:

	Case 1	Case 2
Months	Products	Products
January	Maida	
March		Maida
April		
May	Soap	
July	Dal	Soap
September		Dal
November		
December		

Again we have,

- The number of products sold after dal is **two less** than the number of products sold between Maida and Salt.
- Only three products were sold between salt and Rava.

	Case 1	Case 2
Months	Products	Products
January	Maida	
March		Maida
April	Rava	Rava
May	Soap	
July	Dal	Soap
September		Dal
November	Salt	Salt
December		

Again we have,

- Wheat and Rava were sold in the adjacent months.
- Sugar was sold after rice, which was sold before wheat.

After applying the above conditions, case 1 gets eliminated, because Rice was sold after wheat. Thus case 2 gives the final arrangement.

	~~Case 1~~	Case 2
Months	Products	Products
January	Maida	Rice
March	Wheat	Maida
April	Rava	Rava
May	Soap	Wheat
July	Dal	Soap
September	Rice	Dal
November	Salt	Salt
December	Sugar	Sugar

Answer: B

18. Questions

Final arrangement:

Months	Products
January	Rice
March	Maida
April	Rava
May	Wheat
July	Soap
September	Dal
November	Salt
December	Sugar

We have,

- Maida was sold three products before soap, which was sold in the month having 31 days.
- Dal was sold immediately after soap.

From the above conditions, there are two possibilities:

	Case 1	Case 2
Months	Products	Products
January	Maida	
March		Maida
April		
May	Soap	
July	Dal	Soap
September		Dal
November		
December		

Again we have,

- The number of products sold after dal is **two less** than the number of products sold between Maida and Salt.
- Only three products were sold between salt and Rava.

	Case 1	Case 2
Months	Products	Products
January	Maida	
March		Maida
April	Rava	Rava
May	Soap	
July	Dal	Soap
September		Dal
November	Salt	Salt
December		

Again we have,

- Wheat and Rava were sold in the adjacent months.
- Sugar was sold after rice, which was sold before wheat.

After applying the above conditions, case 1 gets eliminated, because Rice was sold after wheat. Thus case 2 gives the final arrangement.

	~~Case 1~~	Case 2
Months	Products	Products
January	Maida	Rice
March	Wheat	Maida
April	Rava	Rava
May	Soap	Wheat
July	Dal	Soap
September	Rice	Dal
November	Salt	Salt
December	Sugar	Sugar

Answer: A

19. Questions

Final arrangement:

Months	Products
January	Rice
March	Maida
April	Rava
May	Wheat
July	Soap
September	Dal
November	Salt
December	Sugar

We have,

- Maida was sold three products before soap, which was sold in the month having 31 days.
- Dal was sold immediately after soap.

From the above conditions, there are two possibilities:

	Case 1	Case 2
Months	Products	Products
January	Maida	
March		Maida
April		
May	Soap	
July	Dal	Soap
September		Dal
November		
December		

Again we have,

- The number of products sold after dal is **two less** than the number of products sold between Maida and Salt.
- Only three products were sold between salt and Rava.

	Case 1	Case 2
Months	Products	Products
January	Maida	
March		Maida
April	Rava	Rava
May	Soap	
July	Dal	Soap
September		Dal
November	Salt	Salt
December		

Again we have,

- Wheat and Rava were sold in the adjacent months.
- Sugar was sold after rice, which was sold before wheat.

After applying the above conditions, case 1 gets eliminated, because Rice was sold after wheat. Thus case 2 gives the final arrangement.

	~~Case 1~~	Case 2
Months	Products	Products
January	Maida	Rice
March	Wheat	Maida
April	Rava	Rava
May	Soap	Wheat
July	Dal	Soap
September	Rice	Dal
November	Salt	Salt
December	Sugar	Sugar

Answer: D

20. Questions

Final arrangement:

Months	Products
January	Rice
March	Maida
April	Rava
May	Wheat
July	Soap
September	Dal
November	Salt
December	Sugar

We have,

- Maida was sold three products before soap, which was sold in the month having 31 days.
- Dal was sold immediately after soap.

From the above conditions, there are two possibilities:

	Case 1	Case 2
Months	Products	Products
January	Maida	
March		Maida
April		
May	Soap	
July	Dal	Soap
September		Dal
November		
December		

Again we have,

- The number of products sold after dal is **two less** than the number of products sold between Maida and Salt.
- Only three products were sold between salt and Rava.

	Case 1	Case 2
Months	Products	Products
January	Maida	
March		Maida
April	Rava	Rava
May	Soap	
July	Dal	Soap
September		Dal
November	Salt	Salt
December		

Again we have,

- Wheat and Rava were sold in the adjacent months.
- Sugar was sold after rice, which was sold before wheat.

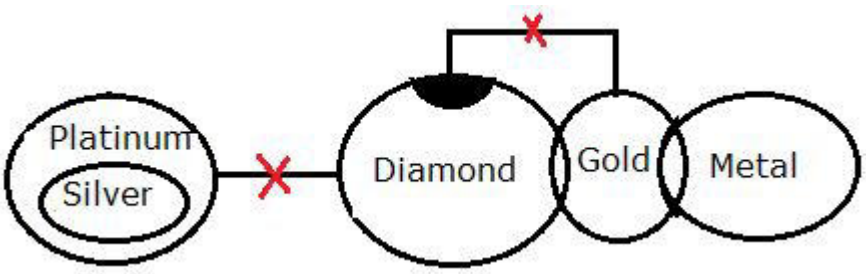
After applying the above conditions, case 1 gets eliminated, because Rice was sold after wheat. Thus case 2 gives the final arrangement.

	~~Case 1~~	Case 2
Months	Products	Products
January	Maida	Rice
March	Wheat	Maida
April	Rava	Rava
May	Soap	Wheat
July	Dal	Soap
September	Rice	Dal
November	Salt	Salt
December	Sugar	Sugar

Answer: E

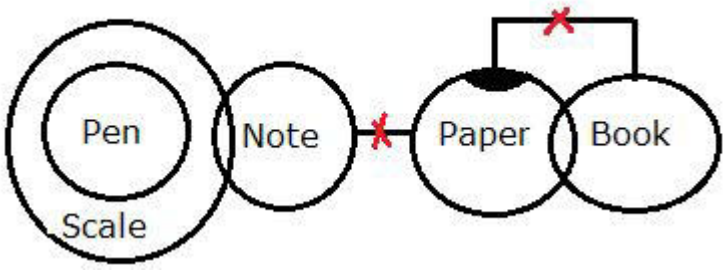
21. Questions

Answer: E



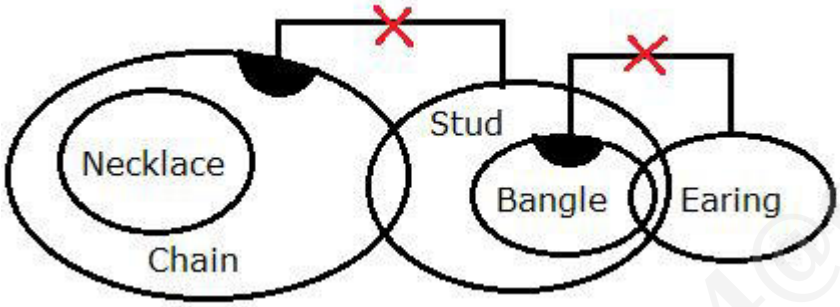
22. Questions

Answer: D



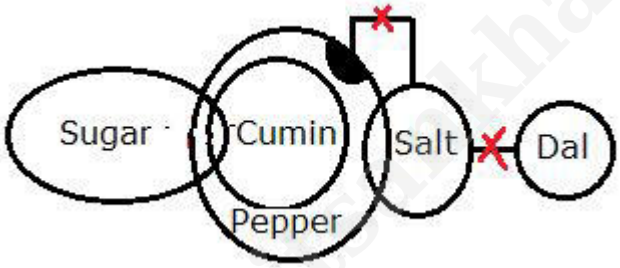
23. Questions

Answer: A



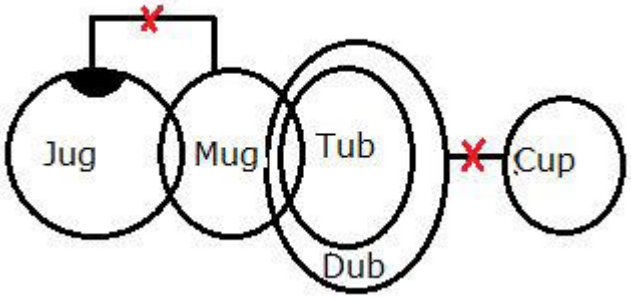
24. Questions

Answer: E



25. Questions

Answer: B



26. Questions

Answer: B

I). V ≥ O (O ≤ W < F ≤ V) -> False

II). S < J (J > T = F > S) -> True

27. Questions

Answer: A

I). G > H (H < N < B ≤ G) -> True

II). F < A (A ≥ N = Z ≥ F) -> False

28. Questions

Answer: C

I). B < Z (B < S ≤ E = I ≤ Z) -> True

II). M ≥ E (M ≥ K = I = E) -> True

29. Questions

Answer: E

I). G < M (G ≤ H ≥ J < M) -> False

II). T ≥ N (N < J ≤ A < T) -> False

30. Questions

Answer: D

I). J < Y (J ≤ O = P ≤ T = Y) -> False

II). Y = J (J ≤ O = P ≤ T = Y) -> False

By combining two conclusions, either I or II is true

31. Questions

P > I > U(37kg) > E > R > V(D+7) > D

Answer: D

Weight of U is 37kg, so D=17kg, then R=29kg. V=D+7=17+7=24 So R-V=29-24=5.

32. Questions

P > I > U(37kg) > E > R > V(D+7) > D

Answer: A

33. Questions

P > I > U(37kg) > E > R > V(D+7) > D

Answer: C

P+E=80kg, E=37-2=35kg, so P=45, then the weight of I should be between 37kg and 45kg

34. Questions

W > E > S > L(Rs.150+M) > M > Q

Answer: B

35. Questions

W > E > S > L(Rs.150+M) > M > Q

Answer: D

M=Rs.900, then L=Rs.1050 and E=Rs.1190. So S received fees ranging between Rs.1050 and 1190.

36. Questions

Phrase	Code
Enjoying/single	20/74
Life	16
Happily	83
Trust	59
Ever	25
After	42
Best	76
Marriage	90
Love/good	38/61

Answer: D

37. Questions

Phrase	Code
Enjoying/single	20/74
Life	16
Happily	83
Trust	59
Ever	25
After	42
Best	76
Marriage	90
Love/good	38/61

Answer: C

38. Questions

Phrase	Code
Enjoying/single	20/74
Life	16
Happily	83
Trust	59
Ever	25
After	42
Best	76
Marriage	90
Love/good	38/61

Answer: B

39. Questions

Phrase	Code
Enjoying/single	20/74
Life	16
Happily	83
Trust	59
Ever	25
After	42
Best	76
Marriage	90
Love/good	38/61

Answer: C

40. Questions

Phrase	Code
Enjoying/single	20/74
Life	16
Happily	83
Trust	59
Ever	25
After	42
Best	76
Marriage	90
Love/good	38/61

Answer: E

1. Questions

Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions.

Eight persons viz., I, J, K, L, M, N, O and P are sitting around a square table in such a way that four of them are sitting at the corners and facing the centre while four of them are sitting in the middle of the sides and facing outside **(opposite to the centre).**

O faces outside. Only two persons sit between M and O (either from left or right). N sits second to the right of O. The one who sits opposite to N is an immediate neighbour of J. I sits third to the right of J. The number of persons sitting between I and L (when counted from the right of I) is **two less** than the number of persons sitting between K and P(when counted from the left of P). K is not an immediate neighbour of L.

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

a. The one who sits opposite to L
b. O
c. The one who faces M
d. P
e. I

2. Questions

If all the persons are made to sit in alphabetical order in an anti-clockwise direction starting from I, then how many persons remain unchanged in their position (excluding I)?

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

3. Questions

How many persons sit between M and L, when counted from the left of M?

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

4. Questions

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

a. I is an immediate neighbour of L

b. N sits opposite to O

c. M sits second to the right of K

d. J sits immediate left of L

e. None is true

5. Questions

Which among the following pair of persons are immediate neighbours?

a. MP

b. PN

c. KL

d. PL

e. OI

6. Questions

Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions.

Eight persons - A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H are working in the Company at different designations such as Trainee, Analyst, Associate, SA, Manager, SM, AD, and Director. The hierarchy of the designations is given in increasing order such as Trainee is the juniormost designation and Director is the seniormost designation. Each of them wears different brands of watches viz., Omega, TAG, Zenith, Hublot, Rolex, Rado, Titan and Daniel.

Only three persons are junior to F, who wears Rado. Only two persons are designated between F and the one who wears Daniel. E is immediately senior to the one who wears Daniel. Only four persons are designated between E and the one who wears Omega. G, who wears Titan, is two persons junior to the one who wears Omega. As many persons junior to A as senior to B, who is senior to A. Neither A nor B wears Daniel. H is two persons senior to the one who wears Hublot, who is immediately junior to the one who wears TAG. C is neither Manager nor wears a Rolex watch.

If all the persons are designated in alphabetical order from seniormost to juniormost designations, then how many persons remain unchanged in their designation?

a. One

b. Two

c. Three

d. More than three

e. No one

7. Questions

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

a. B – Hublot
b. A – TAG
c. B – Omega
d. D – TAG
e. A - Omega

8. Questions

How many persons are junior to A?

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

9. Questions

Who among the following person wears Rolex?

a. E
b. A
c. B
d. D
e. H

10. Questions

Who among the following person is the Manager?

a. The one who wears Titan
b. A
c. B
d. The one who wears Hublot
e. F

11. Questions

Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions.

Eight boxes – L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, and S are kept on four different shelves where the lowermost shelf is numbered one, the one above that is numbered two and so on till the topmost shelf is numbered four.

Note I:- Each shelf has two type of stacks viz., Stack 1 and Stack 2, where **Stack 1 is to the west of Stack 2**

Note II:- Shelf 2 of Stack 1 is immediately above Shelf 1 of Stack 1 and immediately below of Shelf 3 of Stack 1 and so on. Similarly Shelf 2 of Stack 2 is immediately above Shelf 1 of Stack 2 and immediately below Shelf 3 of Stack 2 and so on.

Note III:- Area of each Stack on each Shelf is same

Note IV:- Only two boxes are kept on each Shelf and only one box is kept in each Stack.

Box R is kept two shelves below box M, where both are kept in the same type of stack. Box L is to the east of box R. Box S is kept above box L, where both are kept in different type of stacks. The number of shelves above box S is **one more** than the number of shelves below box N. Only one shelf is between boxes N and Q but both are not kept in the same type of stack. Box O is kept three shelves above box P.

Box R is kept on which of the following shelf and stack?

a. Stack 2, Shelf 2

b. Stack 1, Shelf 2

c. Stack 1, Shelf 3

d. Stack 1, Shelf 1

e. Stack 2, Shelf 3

12. 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 one does not belong to the group?

a. ML

b. SO

c. NQ

d. NP

e. SL

13. Questions

Which of the following box is not kept in stack 2?

a. O

b. Q

c. P

d. L

e. S

14. Questions

Which of the following box is kept on the same shelf as O?

a. M

b. Q

c. L

d. P

e. N

15. Questions

As many shelves above box M as below ____.

a. N

b. S

c. Q

d. O

e. L

16. Questions

Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions.

Ten persons - A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I and J built a new house in different years- 2000, 2002, 2005, 2007, 2008, 2011, 2015, 2017, 2022 and 2024. Only one person built a house in each year.

D built a house in a leap year. Only eight years gap between the years in which D and F built a house. As many persons built their houses after F as before G. C built a house five years before G. As many persons built their houses between C and A as between A and H. The difference between the years in which B and E built their house is eleven. B neither build a house in a leap year nor after E. The difference between the years in which A and H built their houses is **one year more** than the difference between the years in which F and I built their houses.

Who among the following person built the house first?

a. B

b. C

c. E

d. D

e. H

17. Questions

How many persons built the house before A?

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

18. Questions

Who among the following person built the house in the prime numbered year?

a. J
b. I
c. A
d. B
e. C

19. Questions

If all the persons built their houses in alphabetical order from 2000, then how many persons remain unchanged in their position?

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

20. Questions

H built the house in which of the following year?

a. 2015
b. 2002
c. 2022
d. 2000
e. 2005

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:

Some P is not Q. All Q is R. Only a few R is S. All S is T.

Conclusions:

I). Some P is definitely not R

II). All Q being T is a Possibility

III). No Q is a T

a. Only conclusion I follows
b. Only conclusion II follows
c. Both conclusions I and II follow
d. Both conclusions II and III follow
e. None follows

22. Questions

Statements:

Some Plates are Glasses. Some Glasses are not Bowls. Only a few Bowls are Spoons. All Spoons are forks.

Conclusions:

I). Some Bowls are not Forks is a possibility

II). No Plate is a Bowl.

III). Some Glasses are Spoon is a possibility.

a. Only conclusion I follows
b. Only conclusion II follows
c. Both conclusions I and III follow
d. Both conclusions II and III follow
e. None follows

23. Questions

Statements:

All One is two. No one is three. All three is four. Only a few four is five.

Conclusions:

I). All five can never be four

II). Some two can be four

III). Some two is three.

a. Only conclusion I follows
b. Only conclusion II follows
c. Both conclusions I and III follow
d. Both conclusions II and III follow
e. None follows

24. Questions

Statements:

All circles are ovals. Some cubes are circles. No oval is sphere. All cones are cubes.

Conclusions:

I). Some ovals are cubes.

II). All cubes can be spheres.

III). All cones being circles is a possibility

a. Both conclusions I and III follow
b. Only conclusion II follows
c. Only conclusions I follow
d. Both conclusions II and III follow
e. None follows

25. Questions

Statements:

Only a few SBI is RBI. Some RBI is not IOB. No IOB is PNB. All PNB is CBI.

Conclusions:

I). Some IOB can never be CBI.

II). All SBI can be CBI.

III). No IOB is SBI.

a. Both conclusions I and II follow
b. Only conclusion II follows
c. Only conclusions I follows
d. Both conclusions II and III follow
e. None 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:

P ≥ Q = R > S, R < T > U > V, T = W ≤ X > Y

Conclusions:

I). P < W

II). Q = T

III). R < X

a. Only conclusion I is true

b. Either conclusions II or III are true

c. Only conclusions I and II are true

d. Only conclusion III is true

e. All conclusions I, II and III are true

27. Questions

Statements:

A < B ≤ C > D, E > F < C ≤ G, H = F ≥ I > J

Conclusions:

I). A < G

II). G > J

III). D > F

a. Only conclusion I is true

b. Either conclusions II or III are true

c. Only conclusions I and II are true

d. Only conclusion III is true

e. All conclusions I, II and III are true

28. Questions

Statements:

G = H ≥ I < J, K ≥ L > I > M, N < O = L ≤ P

Conclusions:

I). I < N

II). I ≥ N

III). G ≤ P

a. Only conclusion I is true

b. Either conclusion I or II is true

c. Only conclusions I and II are true

d. Only conclusion III is true

e. All conclusions I, II and III are true

29. Questions

Statements:

M < N > O > P, Q = N ≤ R ≤ S, T < U < V = R

Conclusions:

I). P < V

II). S ≥ U

III). R = O

a. Only conclusion I is true

b. Either conclusion II or III is true

c. Only conclusions I and II are true

d. Only conclusion III is true

e. All conclusions I, II and III are true

30. Questions

Statements:

D = E < F ≤ G, H < F > I < J, J ≥ K > L = M

Conclusions:

I). D < J

II). F > K

III). D = H

a. Only conclusion I is true

b. Either conclusion II or III is true

c. Only conclusions I and II are true

d. Only conclusion III is true

e. None is true

31. Questions

Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions.

B is the only son of A, who is the grandfather of E. J is the paternal uncle of E and is not a married person. G is the son-in-law of A and doesn't have any daughters. F is the mother of C, who is the wife of H. I is the daughter-in-law of D, who is the only sister of B. F is the wife of B, who has only one nephew.

Who among the following is the wife of G?

a. F

b. I

c. C

d. D

e. None of the above

32. Questions

How is E related to B?

a. Son

b. Nephew

c. Son-in-law

d. Uncle

e. Aunt

33. Questions

If K is the spouse of J, then how K is related to G?

a. Sister-in-law

b. Son-in-law

c. Sister

d. Brother

e. Brother-in-law

34. 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. B

b. D

c. C

d. E

e. J

35. Questions

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

a. J is the son of A

b. F is the wife of D

c. D is the daughter of A

d. All are true

e. All are false

36. Questions

Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions.

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

How many such prime numbers are there each of which is immediately preceded by an even number but not immediately followed by an odd number?

a. One

b. Two

c. Four

d. More than four

e. No one

37. Questions

Which of the following element is exactly in the middle of the fourth element from the left end and the seventh element from the right end?

a. 5

b. 9

c. 3

d. 7

e. 2

38. Questions

If all even numbers are dropped from the given series, then which of the following will be the fourteenth element from the right end?

a. 3

b. 5

c. 9

d. 1

e. 7

39. Questions

What is the average of the numbers each of which is immediately preceded by as well as immediately followed by an even number?

a. 4

b. 6

c. 2

d. 5

e. 3

40. Questions

What is the difference between the three times of the ninth number from the left end and two times of the eleventh number from the right end?

a. 0

b. 1

c. 3

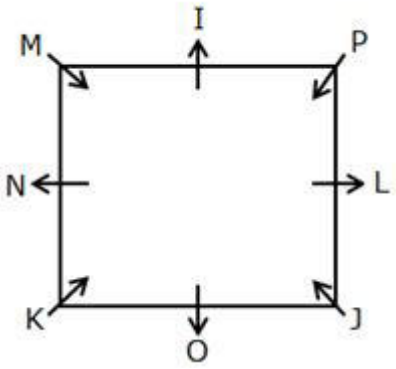
d. 4

e. 7

Explanations:

1. Questions

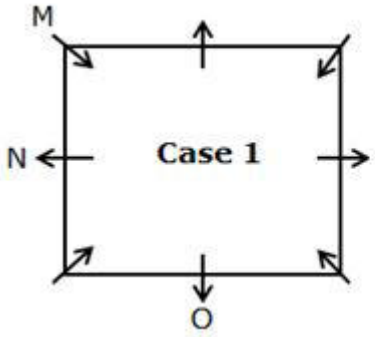
Final Arrangement:

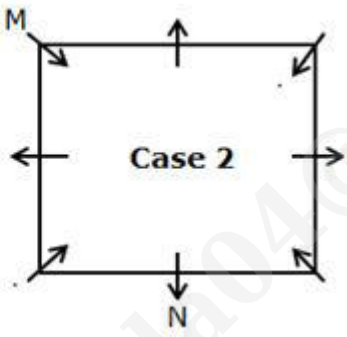


We have,

- O faces outside.
- Only two persons sit between M and O(either from left or right).
- N sits second to the right of O.

From the above conditions, there are two possibilities

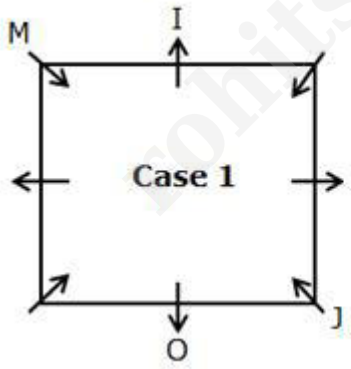


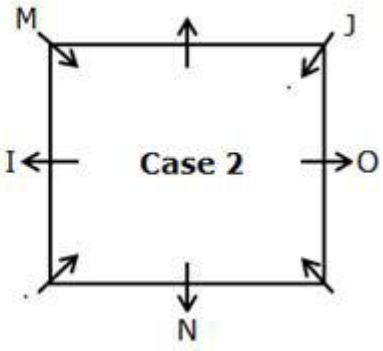


Again we have,

- The one who sits opposite to N is an immediate neighbour of J.
- I sits third to the right of J.

From the above conditions, we get



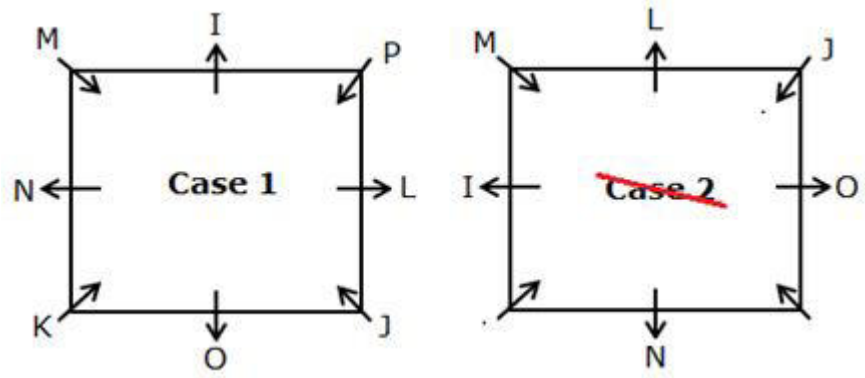


Again we have,

- The number of persons sitting between I and L(when couned from the right of I) is **two less** than the number of persons sitting between K and P(when counted from the left of P).
- K is not an immediate neighbour of L.

From the above conditions, case 2 gets eliminated because we cannot place K and P and case 1 shows the

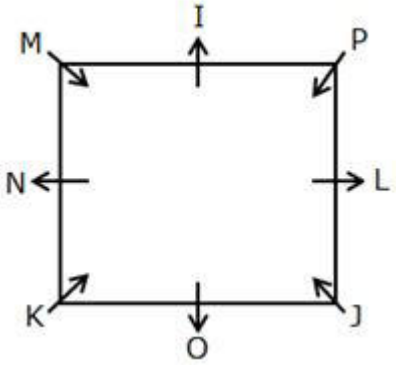
final arrangement.



Answer: C

2. Questions

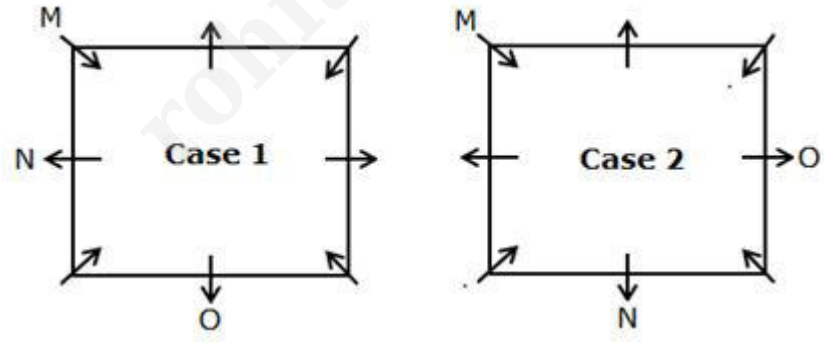
Final Arrangement:



We have,

- O faces outside.
- Only two persons sit between M and O(either from left or right).
- N sits second to the right of O.

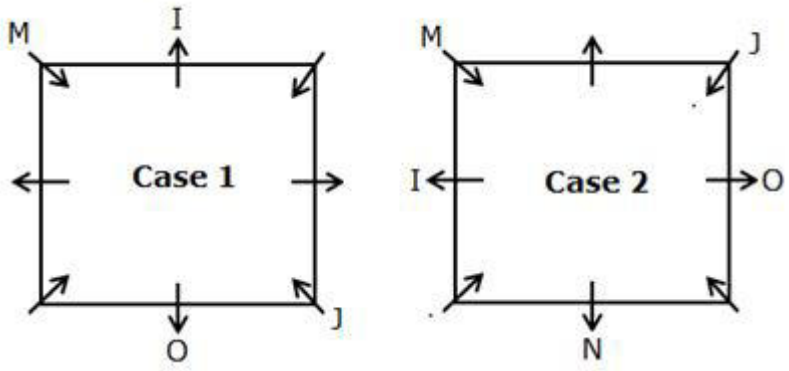
From the above conditions, there are two possibilities



Again we have,

- The one who sits opposite to N is an immediate neighbour of J.
- I sits third to the right of J.

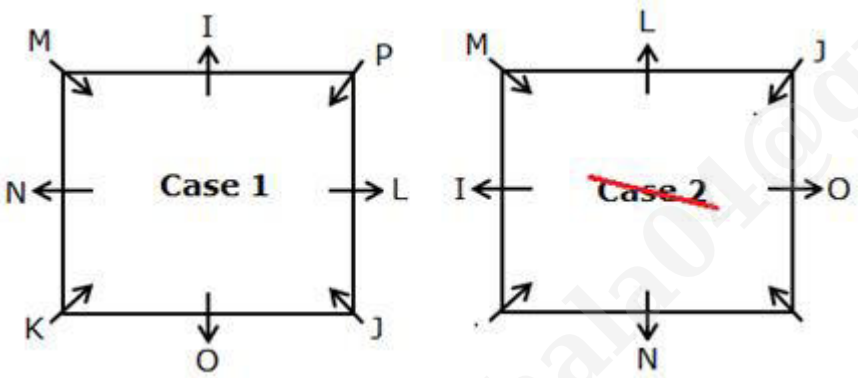
From the above conditions, we get



Again we have,

- The number of persons sitting between I and L(when couned from the right of I) is **two less** than the number of persons sitting between K and P(when counted from the left of P).
- K is not an immediate neighbour of L.

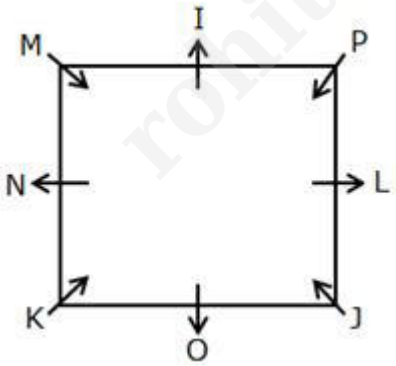
From the above conditions, case 2 gets eliminated because we cannot place K and P and case 1 shows the final arrangement.



Answer: A

3. Questions

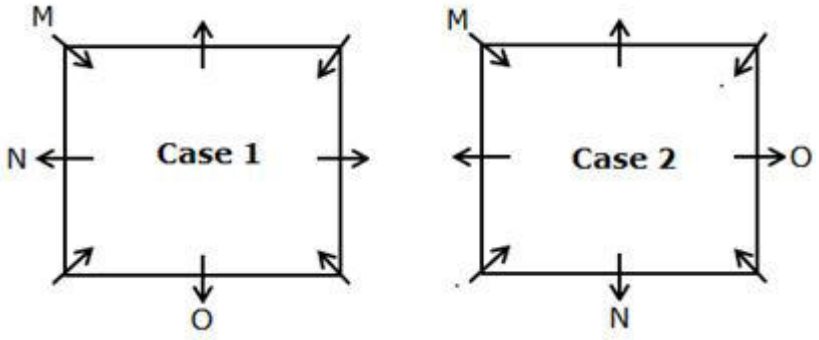
Final Arrangement:



We have,

- O faces outside.
- Only two persons sit between M and O(either from left or right).
- N sits second to the right of O.

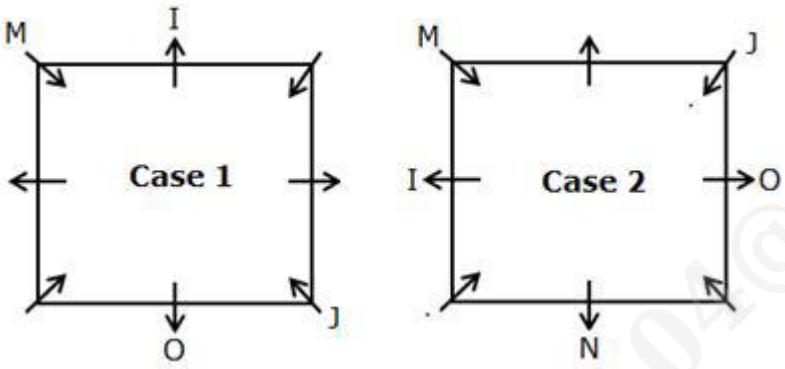
From the above conditions, there are two possibilities



Again we have,

- The one who sits opposite to N is an immediate neighbour of J.
- I sits third to the right of J.

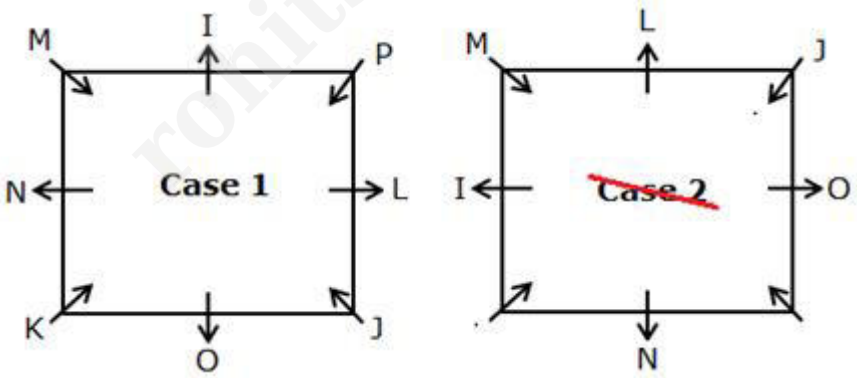
From the above conditions, we get



Again we have,

- The number of persons sitting between I and L(when couned from the right of I) is **two less** than the number of persons sitting between K and P(when counted from the left of P).
- K is not an immediate neighbour of L.

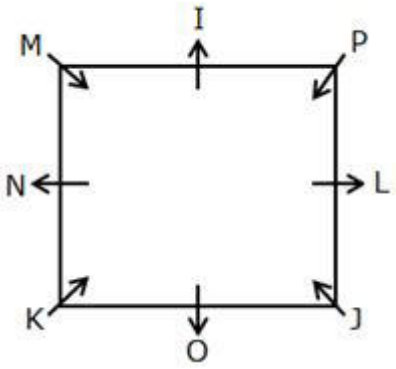
From the above conditions, case 2 gets eliminated because we cannot place K and P and case 1 shows the final arrangement.



Answer: B

4. Questions

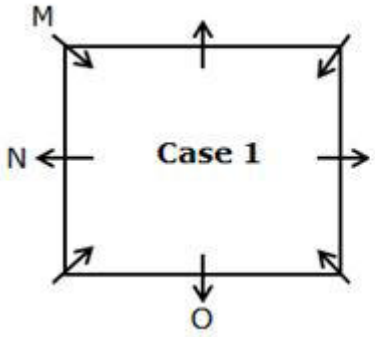
Final Arrangement:

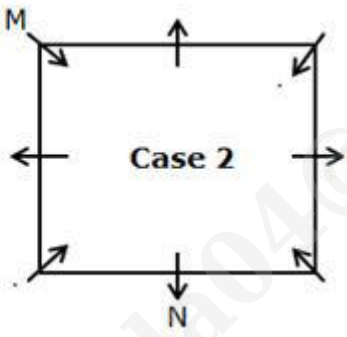


We have,

- O faces outside.
- Only two persons sit between M and O(either from left or right).
- N sits second to the right of O.

From the above conditions, there are two possibilities





Again we have,

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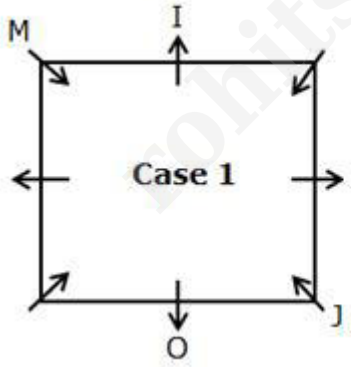

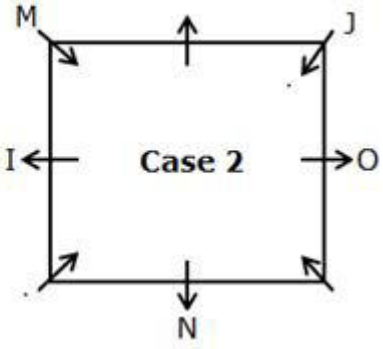

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- The number of persons sitting between I and L(when couned from the right of I) is **two less** than the number of persons sitting between K and P(when counted from the left of P).
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From the above conditions, case 2 gets eliminated because we cannot place K and P and case 1 shows the

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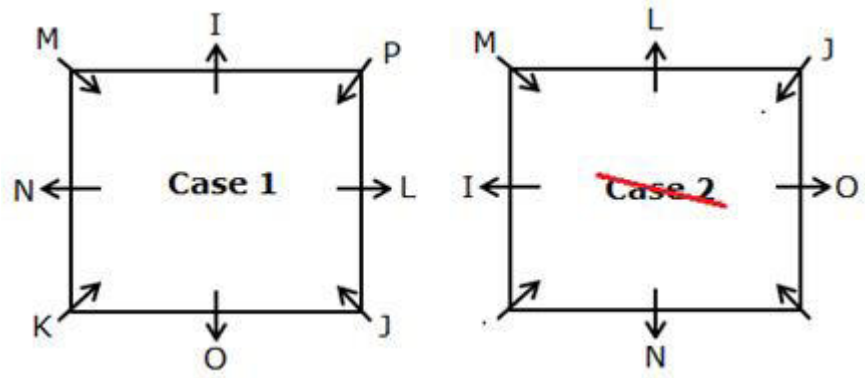
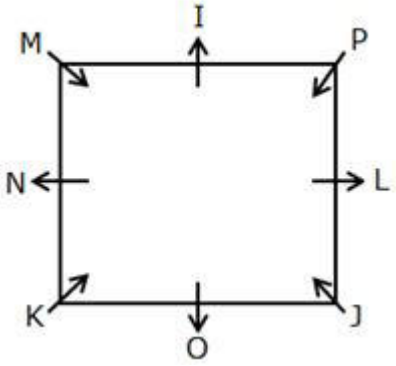


Answer: E

5. Questions

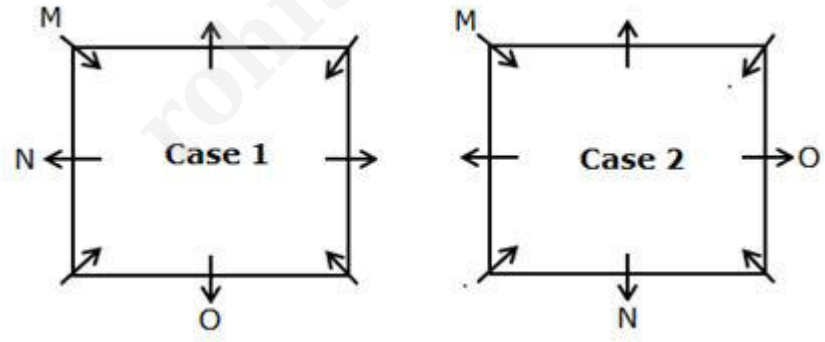
Final Arrangement:



We have,

- O faces outside.
- Only two persons sit between M and O(either from left or right).
- N sits second to the right of O.

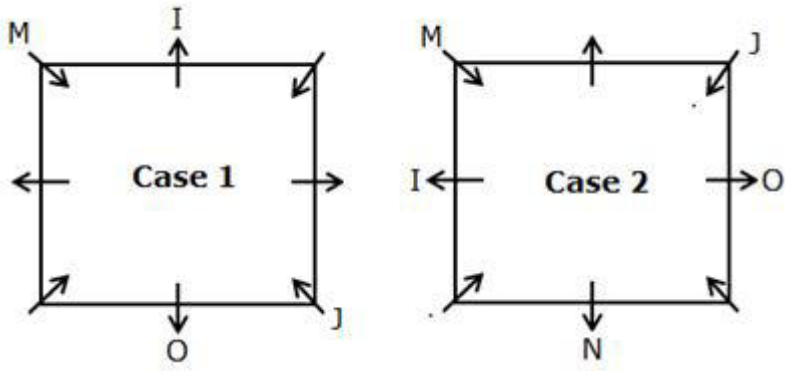
From the above conditions, there are two possibilities



Again we have,

- The one who sits opposite to N is an immediate neighbour of J.
- I sits third to the right of J.

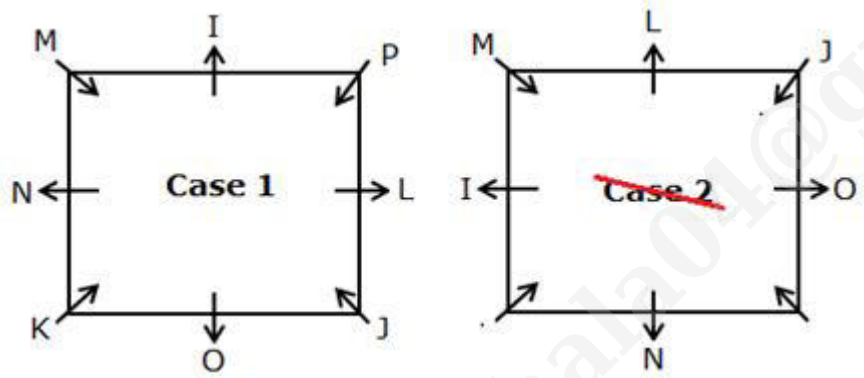
From the above conditions, we get



Again we have,

- The number of persons sitting between I and L(when couned from the right of I) is **two less** than the number of persons sitting between K and P(when counted from the left of P).
- K is not an immediate neighbour of L.

From the above conditions, case 2 gets eliminated because we cannot place K and P and case 1 shows the final arrangement.



Answer: D

6. Questions

Final Arrangement:

Designation	Person	Watch
Director	E	Rolex
AD	H	Daniel
SM	B	TAG
Manager	D	Hublot
SA	F	Rado
Associate	A	Omega
Analyst	C	Zenith
Trainee	G	Titan

We have,

- Only three persons are junior to F, who wears Rado.

- Only two persons are designated between F and the one who wears Daniel.
- E is immediately senior to the one who wears Daniel.

From the above conditions, there are two possibilities

	Case 1		Case 2	
Designation	Person	Watch	Person	Watch
Director	E			
AD		Daniel		
SM				
Manager				
SA	F	Rado	F	Rado
Associate				
Analyst			E	
Trainee				Daniel

Again we have,

- Only four persons are designated between E and the one who wears Omega.
- G, who wears Titan, is two persons junior to the one who wears Omega.
- As many persons junior to A as senior to B, who is senior to A
- Neither A nor B wears Daniel.

	Case 1		Case 2	
Designation	Person	Watch	Person	Watch
Director	E			
AD		Daniel		Omega
SM	B		B	
Manager			G	Titan
SA	F	Rado	F	Rado
Associate	A	Omega	A	
Analyst			E	
Trainee	G	Titan		Daniel

- H is two persons senior to the one who wears Hublot, who is immediately junior to the one who wears TAG.
- C is neither Manager nor wears a Rolex watch.

From the above conditions, case 2 gets eliminated because we cannot place the one who wears TAG and case 1 shows the final arrangement.

	Case 1		Case 2	
Designation	Person	Watch	Person	Watch
Director	E	Rolex	H	
AD	H	Daniel		Omega
SM	B	TAG	B	Hublot
Manager	D	Hublot	G	Titan
SA	F	Rado	F	Rado
Associate	A	Omega	A	
Analyst	C	Zenith	E	
Trainee	G	Titan		Daniel

Answer: A

7. Questions

Final Arrangement:

Designation	Person	Watch
Director	E	Rolex
AD	H	Daniel
SM	B	TAG
Manager	D	Hublot
SA	F	Rado
Associate	A	Omega
Analyst	C	Zenith
Trainee	G	Titan

We have,

- Only three persons are junior to F, who wears Rado.
- Only two persons are designated between F and the one who wears Daniel.
- E is immediately senior to the one who wears Daniel.

From the above conditions, there are two possibilities

	Case 1		Case 2	
Designation	Person	Watch	Person	Watch
Director	E			
AD		Daniel		
SM				
Manager				
SA	F	Rado	F	Rado
Associate				
Analyst			E	
Trainee				Daniel

Again we have,

- Only four persons are designated between E and the one who wears Omega.
- G, who wears Titan, is two persons junior to the one who wears Omega.
- As many persons junior to A as senior to B, who is senior to A
- Neither A nor B wears Daniel.

	Case 1		Case 2	
Designation	Person	Watch	Person	Watch
Director	E			
AD		Daniel		Omega
SM	B		B	
Manager			G	Titan
SA	F	Rado	F	Rado
Associate	A	Omega	A	
Analyst			E	
Trainee	G	Titan		Daniel

- H is two persons senior to the one who wears Hublot, who is immediately junior to the one who wears TAG.
- C is neither Manager nor wears a Rolex watch.

From the above conditions, case 2 gets eliminated because we cannot place the one who wears TAG and case 1 shows the final arrangement.

	Case 1		Case 2	
Designation	Person	Watch	Person	Watch
Director	E	Rolex	H	
AD	H	Daniel		Omega
SM	B	TAG	B	Hublot
Manager	D	Hublot	G	Titan
SA	F	Rado	F	Rado
Associate	A	Omega	A	
Analyst	C	Zenith	E	
Trainee	G	Titan		Daniel

Answer: E

8. Questions

Final Arrangement:

Designation	Person	Watch
Director	E	Rolex
AD	H	Daniel
SM	B	TAG
Manager	D	Hublot
SA	F	Rado
Associate	A	Omega
Analyst	C	Zenith
Trainee	G	Titan

We have,

- Only three persons are junior to F, who wears Rado.
- Only two persons are designated between F and the one who wears Daniel.
- E is immediately senior to the one who wears Daniel.

From the above conditions, there are two possibilities

	Case 1		Case 2	
Designation	Person	Watch	Person	Watch
Director	E			
AD		Daniel		
SM				
Manager				
SA	F	Rado	F	Rado
Associate				
Analyst			E	
Trainee				Daniel

Again we have,

- Only four persons are designated between E and the one who wears Omega.
- G, who wears Titan, is two persons junior to the one who wears Omega.
- As many persons junior to A as senior to B, who is senior to A
- Neither A nor B wears Daniel.

	Case 1		Case 2	
Designation	Person	Watch	Person	Watch
Director	E			
AD		Daniel		Omega
SM	B		B	
Manager			G	Titan
SA	F	Rado	F	Rado
Associate	A	Omega	A	
Analyst			E	
Trainee	G	Titan		Daniel

- H is two persons senior to the one who wears Hublot, who is immediately junior to the one who wears TAG.
- C is neither Manager nor wears a Rolex watch.

From the above conditions, case 2 gets eliminated because we cannot place the one who wears TAG and case 1 shows the final arrangement.

	Case 1		Case 2	
Designation	Person	Watch	Person	Watch
Director	E	Rolex	H	
AD	H	Daniel		Omega
SM	B	TAG	B	Hublot
Manager	D	Hublot	G	Titan
SA	F	Rado	F	Rado
Associate	A	Omega	A	
Analyst	C	Zenith	E	
Trainee	G	Titan		Daniel

Answer: B

9. Questions

Final Arrangement:

Designation	Person	Watch
Director	E	Rolex
AD	H	Daniel
SM	B	TAG
Manager	D	Hublot
SA	F	Rado
Associate	A	Omega
Analyst	C	Zenith
Trainee	G	Titan

We have,

- Only three persons are junior to F, who wears Rado.
- Only two persons are designated between F and the one who wears Daniel.
- E is immediately senior to the one who wears Daniel.

From the above conditions, there are two possibilities

	Case 1		Case 2	
Designation	Person	Watch	Person	Watch
Director	E			
AD		Daniel		
SM				
Manager				
SA	F	Rado	F	Rado
Associate				
Analyst			E	
Trainee				Daniel

Again we have,

- Only four persons are designated between E and the one who wears Omega.
- G, who wears Titan, is two persons junior to the one who wears Omega.
- As many persons junior to A as senior to B, who is senior to A
- Neither A nor B wears Daniel.

	Case 1		Case 2	
Designation	Person	Watch	Person	Watch
Director	E			
AD		Daniel		Omega
SM	B		B	
Manager			G	Titan
SA	F	Rado	F	Rado
Associate	A	Omega	A	
Analyst			E	
Trainee	G	Titan		Daniel

- H is two persons senior to the one who wears Hublot, who is immediately junior to the one who wears TAG.
- C is neither Manager nor wears a Rolex watch.

From the above conditions, case 2 gets eliminated because we cannot place the one who wears TAG and case 1 shows the final arrangement.

	Case 1		Case 2	
Designation	Person	Watch	Person	Watch
Director	E	Rolex	H	
AD	H	Daniel		Omega
SM	B	TAG	B	Hublot
Manager	D	Hublot	G	Titan
SA	F	Rado	F	Rado
Associate	A	Omega	A	
Analyst	C	Zenith	E	
Trainee	G	Titan		Daniel

Answer: A

10. Questions

Final Arrangement:

Designation	Person	Watch
Director	E	Rolex
AD	H	Daniel
SM	B	TAG
Manager	D	Hublot
SA	F	Rado
Associate	A	Omega
Analyst	C	Zenith
Trainee	G	Titan

We have,

- Only three persons are junior to F, who wears Rado.
- Only two persons are designated between F and the one who wears Daniel.
- E is immediately senior to the one who wears Daniel.

From the above conditions, there are two possibilities

	Case 1		Case 2	
Designation	Person	Watch	Person	Watch
Director	E			
AD		Daniel		
SM				
Manager				
SA	F	Rado	F	Rado
Associate				
Analyst			E	
Trainee				Daniel

Again we have,

- Only four persons are designated between E and the one who wears Omega.
- G, who wears Titan, is two persons junior to the one who wears Omega.
- As many persons junior to A as senior to B, who is senior to A
- Neither A nor B wears Daniel.

	Case 1		Case 2	
Designation	Person	Watch	Person	Watch
Director	E			
AD		Daniel		Omega
SM	B		B	
Manager			G	Titan
SA	F	Rado	F	Rado
Associate	A	Omega	A	
Analyst			E	
Trainee	G	Titan		Daniel

- H is two persons senior to the one who wears Hublot, who is immediately junior to the one who wears TAG.
- C is neither Manager nor wears a Rolex watch.

From the above conditions, case 2 gets eliminated because we cannot place the one who wears TAG and case 1 shows the final arrangement.

	Case 1		Case 2	
Designation	Person	Watch	Person	Watch
Director	E	Rolex	H	
AD	H	Daniel		Omega
SM	B	TAG	B	Hublot
Manager	D	Hublot	G	Titan
SA	F	Rado	F	Rado
Associate	A	Omega	A	
Analyst	C	Zenith	E	
Trainee	G	Titan		Daniel

Answer: D

11. Questions

Final arrangement:

Shelf	Stack 1	Stack 2
4	M	O
3	S	Q
2	R	L
1	N	P

We have,

- Box R is kept two shelves below box M, where both are kept in the same type of stack.
- Box L is to the east of box R.

From the above conditions, we have two possibilities,

	Case – 1		Case – 2	
Shelf	Stack 1	Stack 2	Stack 1	Stack 2
4	M			
3			M	
2	R	L		
1			R	L

Again we have,

- Box S is kept above box L, where both are kept in different type of stacks.
- The number of shelves above box S is **one more** than the number of shelves below box N.

	Case – 1		Case – 2	
Shelf	Stack 1	Stack 2	Stack 1	Stack 2
4	M			
3	S		M	
2	R	L	S	N
1	N/	N/	R	L

Again we have,

- Only one shelf is between boxes N and Q but both are not kept in the same type of stack.
- Box O is kept three shelves above box P.

We cannot place O in case 2. Hence it is eliminated. Thus, case 1 gives the final arrangement.

	Case – 1		~~Case – 2~~	
Shelf	Stack 1	Stack 2	Stack 1	Stack 2
4	M	O	Q	
3	S	Q	M	
2	R	L	S	N
1	P	N	R	L

Answer: B

12. Questions

Final arrangement:

Shelf	Stack 1	Stack 2
4	M	O
3	S	Q
2	R	L
1	N	P

We have,

- Box R is kept two shelves below box M, where both are kept in the same type of stack.
- Box L is to the east of box R.

From the above conditions, we have two possibilities,

	Case – 1		Case – 2	
Shelf	Stack 1	Stack 2	Stack 1	Stack 2
4	M			
3			M	
2	R	L		
1			R	L

Again we have,

- Box S is kept above box L, where both are kept in different type of stacks.
- The number of shelves above box S is **one more** than the number of shelves below box N.

	Case – 1		Case – 2	
Shelf	Stack 1	Stack 2	Stack 1	Stack 2
4	M			
3	S		M	
2	R	L	S	N
1	N/	N/	R	L

Again we have,

- Only one shelf is between boxes N and Q but both are not kept in the same type of stack.
- Box O is kept three shelves above box P.

We cannot place O in case 2. Hence it is eliminated. Thus, case 1 gives the final arrangement.

	Case – 1		~~Case – 2~~	
Shelf	Stack 1	Stack 2	Stack 1	Stack 2
4	M	O	Q	
3	S	Q	M	
2	R	L	S	N
1	P	N	R	L

Answer: D (N and P are kept on the same shelf)

13. Questions

Final arrangement:

Shelf	Stack 1	Stack 2
4	M	O
3	S	Q
2	R	L
1	N	P

We have,

- Box R is kept two shelves below box M, where both are kept in the same type of stack.
- Box L is to the east of box R.

From the above conditions, we have two possibilities,

	Case – 1		Case – 2	
Shelf	Stack 1	Stack 2	Stack 1	Stack 2
4	M			
3			M	
2	R	L		
1			R	L

Again we have,

- Box S is kept above box L, where both are kept in different type of stacks.
- The number of shelves above box S is **one more** than the number of shelves below box N.

	Case – 1		Case – 2	
Shelf	Stack 1	Stack 2	Stack 1	Stack 2
4	M			
3	S		M	
2	R	L	S	N
1	N/	N/	R	L

Again we have,

- Only one shelf is between boxes N and Q but both are not kept in the same type of stack.
- Box O is kept three shelves above box P.

We cannot place O in case 2. Hence it is eliminated. Thus, case 1 gives the final arrangement.

	Case – 1		~~Case – 2~~	
Shelf	Stack 1	Stack 2	Stack 1	Stack 2
4	M	O	Q	
3	S	Q	M	
2	R	L	S	N
1	P	N	R	L

Answer: E

14. Questions

Final arrangement:

Shelf	Stack 1	Stack 2
4	M	O
3	S	Q
2	R	L
1	N	P

We have,

- Box R is kept two shelves below box M, where both are kept in the same type of stack.
- Box L is to the east of box R.

From the above conditions, we have two possibilities,

	Case – 1		Case – 2	
Shelf	Stack 1	Stack 2	Stack 1	Stack 2
4	M			
3			M	
2	R	L		
1			R	L

Again we have,

- Box S is kept above box L, where both are kept in different type of stacks.
- The number of shelves above box S is **one more** than the number of shelves below box N.

	Case – 1		Case – 2	
Shelf	Stack 1	Stack 2	Stack 1	Stack 2
4	M			
3	S		M	
2	R	L	S	N
1	N/	N/	R	L

Again we have,

- Only one shelf is between boxes N and Q but both are not kept in the same type of stack.
- Box O is kept three shelves above box P.

We cannot place O in case 2. Hence it is eliminated. Thus, case 1 gives the final arrangement.

	Case – 1		Case – 2	
Shelf	Stack 1	Stack 2	Stack 1	Stack 2
4	M	O	Q	
3	S	Q	M	
2	R	L	S	N
1	P	N	R	L

Answer: A

15. Questions

Final arrangement:

Shelf	Stack 1	Stack 2
4	M	O
3	S	Q
2	R	L
1	N	P

We have,

- Box R is kept two shelves below box M, where both are kept in the same type of stack.
- Box L is to the east of box R.

From the above conditions, we have two possibilities,

	Case – 1		Case – 2	
Shelf	Stack 1	Stack 2	Stack 1	Stack 2
4	M			
3			M	
2	R	L		
1			R	L

Again we have,

- Box S is kept above box L, where both are kept in different type of stacks.
- The number of shelves above box S is **one more** than the number of shelves below box N.

	Case – 1		Case – 2	
Shelf	Stack 1	Stack 2	Stack 1	Stack 2
4	M			
3	S		M	
2	R	L	S	N
1	N/	N/	R	L

Again we have,

- Only one shelf is between boxes N and Q but both are not kept in the same type of stack.
- Box O is kept three shelves above box P.

We cannot place O in case 2. Hence it is eliminated. Thus, case 1 gives the final arrangement.

	Case – 1		~~Case – 2~~	
Shelf	Stack 1	Stack 2	Stack 1	Stack 2
4	M	O	Q	
3	S	Q	M	
2	R	L	S	N
1	P	N	R	L

Answer: A

16. Questions

Final Arrangement:

Year	Persons
2000	C
2002	J
2005	G
2007	A
2008	D
2011	B
2015	H
2017	F
2022	E
2024	I

We have,

- D built a house in a leap year.
- Only eight years gap between the years in which D and F built a house.
- As many persons built their houses after F as before G.

From the above conditions, there are two possibilities

Year	Case 1	Case 2
	Persons	Persons
2000		
2002		
2005	G	
2007		G
2008	D	
2011		
2015		F
2017	F	
2022		
2024		D

Again we have,

- C built a house five years before G.
- As many persons built their houses between C and A as between A and H.
- The difference between the years in which B and E built their house is eleven.
- B neither build a house in a leap year nor after E.

From the above conditions, we get,

Year	Case 1	Case 2
	Persons	Persons
2000	C	
2002		C
2005	G	
2007	A	G
2008	D	A
2011	B	B
2015	H	F
2017	F	H
2022	E	E
2024		D

Again we have,

- The difference between the years in which A and H built their houses is **one year more** than the difference between the years in which F and I built their houses.

From the above conditions, case 2 gets eliminated because we cannot place I and case 1 is the final arrangement.

Year	Case 1	Case 2
	Persons	Persons
2000	C	
2002	J	C
2005	G	
2007	A	G
2008	D	A
2011	B	B
2015	H	F
2017	F	H
2022	E	E
2024	I	D

Answer: B

17. Questions

Final Arrangement:

Year	Persons
2000	C
2002	J
2005	G
2007	A
2008	D
2011	B
2015	H
2017	F
2022	E
2024	I

We have,

- D built a house in a leap year.
- Only eight years gap between the years in which D and F built a house.
- As many persons built their houses after F as before G.

From the above conditions, there are two possibilities

Year	Case 1	Case 2
	Persons	Persons
2000		
2002		
2005	G	
2007		G
2008	D	
2011		
2015		F
2017	F	
2022		
2024		D

Again we have,

- C built a house five years before G.
- As many persons built their houses between C and A as between A and H.
- The difference between the years in which B and E built their house is eleven.
- B neither build a house in a leap year nor after E.

From the above conditions, we get,

Year	Case 1	Case 2
	Persons	Persons
2000	C	
2002		C
2005	G	
2007	A	G
2008	D	A
2011	B	B
2015	H	F
2017	F	H
2022	E	E
2024		D

Again we have,

- The difference between the years in which A and H built their houses is **one year more** than the difference between the years in which F and I built their houses.

From the above conditions, case 2 gets eliminated because we cannot place I and case 1 is the final arrangement.

Year	Case 1	Case 2
	Persons	Persons
2000	C	
2002	J	C
2005	G	
2007	A	G
2008	D	A
2011	B	B
2015	H	F
2017	F	H
2022	E	E
2024	I	D

Answer: C

18. Questions

Final Arrangement:

Year	Persons
2000	C
2002	J
2005	G
2007	A
2008	D
2011	B
2015	H
2017	F
2022	E
2024	I

We have,

- D built a house in a leap year.
- Only eight years gap between the years in which D and F built a house.
- As many persons built their houses after F as before G.

From the above conditions, there are two possibilities

Year	Case 1	Case 2
	Persons	Persons
2000		
2002		
2005	G	
2007		G
2008	D	
2011		
2015		F
2017	F	
2022		
2024		D

Again we have,

- C built a house five years before G.
- As many persons built their houses between C and A as between A and H.
- The difference between the years in which B and E built their house is eleven.
- B neither build a house in a leap year nor after E.

From the above conditions, we get,

Year	Case 1	Case 2
	Persons	Persons
2000	C	
2002		C
2005	G	
2007	A	G
2008	D	A
2011	B	B
2015	H	F
2017	F	H
2022	E	E
2024		D

Again we have,

- The difference between the years in which A and H built their houses is **one year more** than the difference between the years in which F and I built their houses.

From the above conditions, case 2 gets eliminated because we cannot place I and case 1 is the final arrangement.

Year	Case 1	Case 2
	Persons	Persons
2000	C	
2002	J	C
2005	G	
2007	A	G
2008	D	A
2011	B	B
2015	H	F
2017	F	H
2022	E	E
2024	I	D

Answer: D

19. Questions

Final Arrangement:

Year	Persons
2000	C
2002	J
2005	G
2007	A
2008	D
2011	B
2015	H
2017	F
2022	E
2024	I

We have,

- D built a house in a leap year.
- Only eight years gap between the years in which D and F built a house.
- As many persons built their houses after F as before G.

From the above conditions, there are two possibilities

Year	Case 1	Case 2
	Persons	Persons
2000		
2002		
2005	G	
2007		G
2008	D	
2011		
2015		F
2017	F	
2022		
2024		D

Again we have,

- C built a house five years before G.
- As many persons built their houses between C and A as between A and H.
- The difference between the years in which B and E built their house is eleven.
- B neither build a house in a leap year nor after E.

From the above conditions, we get,

Year	Case 1	Case 2
	Persons	Persons
2000	C	
2002		C
2005	G	
2007	A	G
2008	D	A
2011	B	B
2015	H	F
2017	F	H
2022	E	E
2024		D

Again we have,

- The difference between the years in which A and H built their houses is **one year more** than the difference between the years in which F and I built their houses.

From the above conditions, case 2 gets eliminated because we cannot place I and case 1 is the final arrangement.

Year	Case 1	Case 2
	Persons	Persons
2000	C	
2002	J	C
2005	G	
2007	A	G
2008	D	A
2011	B	B
2015	H	F
2017	F	H
2022	E	E
2024	I	D

Answer: E

20. Questions

Final Arrangement:

Year	Persons
2000	C
2002	J
2005	G
2007	A
2008	D
2011	B
2015	H
2017	F
2022	E
2024	I

We have,

- D built a house in a leap year.
- Only eight years gap between the years in which D and F built a house.
- As many persons built their houses after F as before G.

From the above conditions, there are two possibilities

Year	Case 1	Case 2
	Persons	Persons
2000		
2002		
2005	G	
2007		G
2008	D	
2011		
2015		F
2017	F	
2022		
2024		D

Again we have,

- C built a house five years before G.
- As many persons built their houses between C and A as between A and H.
- The difference between the years in which B and E built their house is eleven.
- B neither build a house in a leap year nor after E.

From the above conditions, we get,

Year	Case 1	Case 2
	Persons	Persons
2000	C	
2002		C
2005	G	
2007	A	G
2008	D	A
2011	B	B
2015	H	F
2017	F	H
2022	E	E
2024		D

Again we have,

- The difference between the years in which A and H built their houses is **one year more** than the difference between the years in which F and I built their houses.

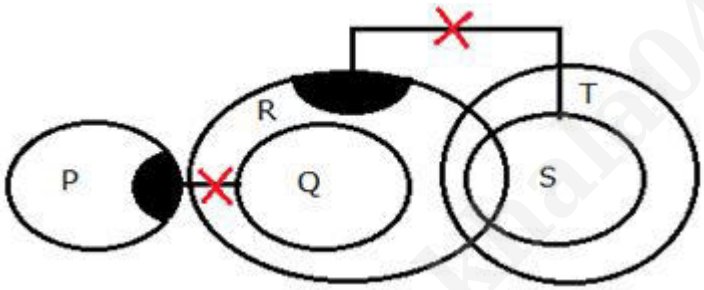
From the above conditions, case 2 gets eliminated because we cannot place I and case 1 is the final arrangement.

Year	Case 1	Case 2
	Persons	Persons
2000	C	
2002	J	C
2005	G	
2007	A	G
2008	D	A
2011	B	B
2015	H	F
2017	F	H
2022	E	E
2024	I	D

Answer: A

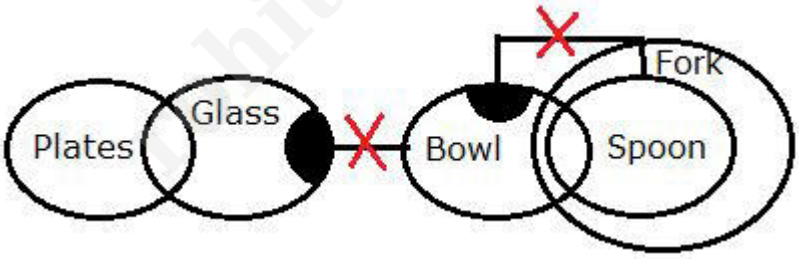
21. Questions

Answer: B



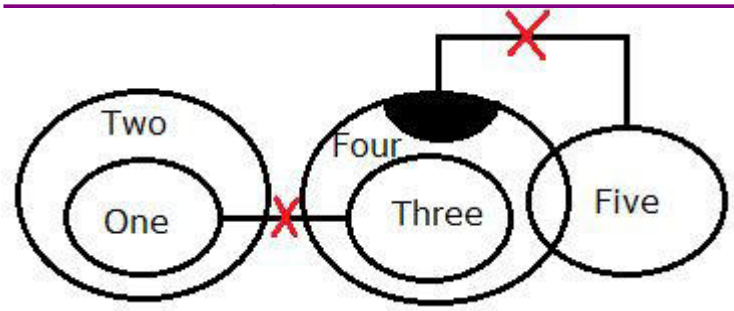
22. Questions

Answer: C



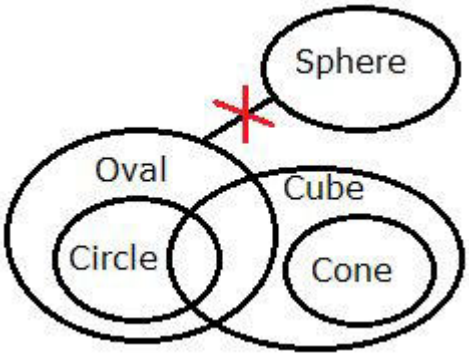
23. Questions

Answer: B



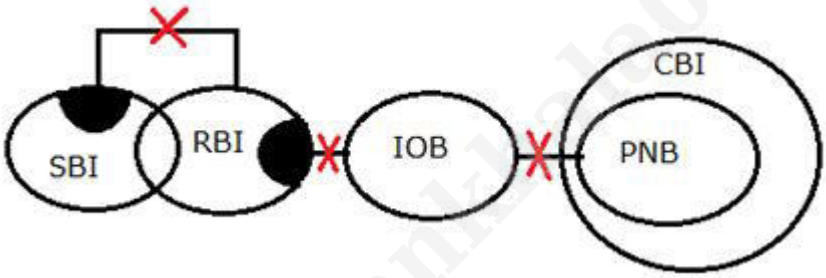
24. Questions

Answer: A



25. Questions

Answer: B



26. Questions

Answer: D

P ≥ Q = R > S, R < T > U > V, T = W ≤ X > Y

Conclusions:

I). P < W (P ≥ Q = R < T = W) -> False

II). Q = T (Q = R < T) -> False

III). R < X (R < T = W ≤ X) -> True

27. Questions

Answer: C

A < B ≤ C > D, E > F < C ≤ G, H = F ≥ I > J

Conclusions:

I). A < G (A < B ≤ C ≤ G) -> True

II). G > J (G ≥ C > F ≥ I > J) -> True

III). D > F (D < C > F) -> False

28. Questions

Answer: B

G = H ≥ I < J, K ≥ L > I > M, N < O = L ≤ P

Conclusions:

I) I<N (I<L=O>N) -> False

II) I≥N (I<L=O>N) -> False

III). G ≤ P (G = H ≥ I < L ≤ P) -> False

29. Questions

Answer: A

M < N > O > P, Q = N ≤ R ≤ S, T < U < V = R

Conclusions:

I). P < V (P < O < N ≤ R = V) -> True

II). S ≥ U (S ≥ R = V > U) -> False

III). R = O (R ≥ N > O) -> False

30. Questions

Answer: E

D = E < F ≤ G, H < F > I < J, J ≥ K > L = M

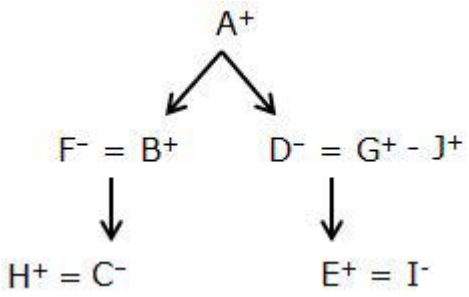
Conclusions:

I). D < J (D = E < F > I < J) -> False

II). F > K (F > I < J ≥ K) -> False

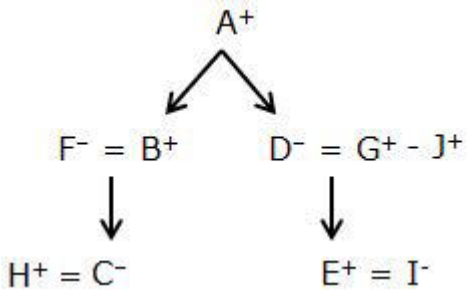
III). D = H (D = E < F > H) -> False

31. Questions



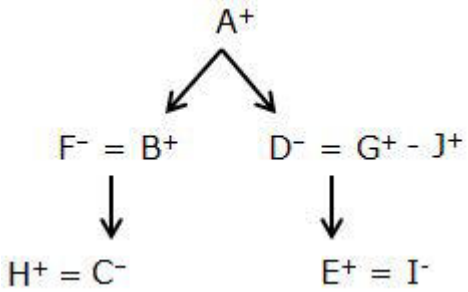
Answer: D

32. Questions



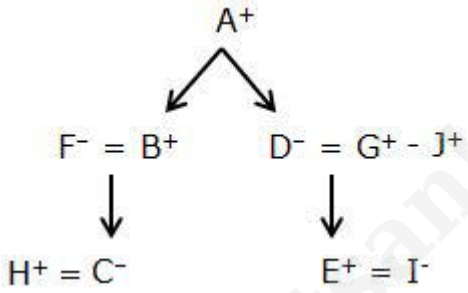
Answer: B

33. Questions



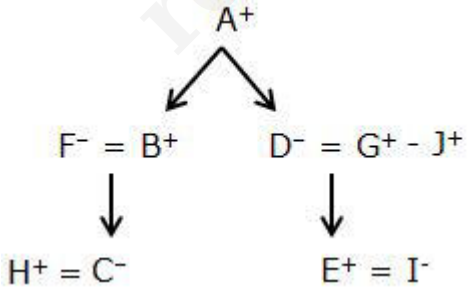
Answer: A

34. Questions



Answer: E

35. Questions



Answer: C

36. Questions

Answer: C

Given series:

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

Required series:

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

37. Questions

Answer: D

Given series:

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

Fourth from the left end: 1

Seventh from the right end: 4

The element, which is exactly in the middle will be 7

38. Questions

Answer: B

Given series:

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

Required series:

3 1 1 5 9 5 3 5 9 7 9 3 3 3 3 3 7

Fourteenth from the right end: 5

39. Questions

Answer: A

Given series:

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

Required series:

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

238, 846, 462, 626, 264, 832

Average1: (3+4+6+2+6+3)/6 = 24/6 = 4

40. Questions

Answer: E

Given series:

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

Ninth from the left end: 5

Eleventh from the right end: 4

Difference = 3(5) – 2(4) = 15 – 8 = 7

1. Questions

Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions

Six boxes - J, K, L, M, N, and O 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. The boxes contain different Toys viz. Cube, Robot, Teddy, Car, Train, and Doll.

L is kept three boxes above the box which contains Teddy. As many boxes kept below the box which contains Teddy as above the box which contains Cube. O, which contains Doll, is kept immediately below the box which contains Train. L doesn't contain Train. Only two boxes are kept between O and J. K is kept immediately below M. The box which contains Car is kept adjacent to J.

Box M contains which of the following toy?

a. Train
b. Teddy
c. Robot
d. Car
e. Cube

2. Questions

As many boxes kept above N as below _____

a. M
b. K
c. The box which contains Train
d. The box which contains Robot
e. Both (b) and (c)

3. Questions

If we rearrange all the boxes according to the alphabetical order from top to bottom, then how many boxes will remain the same as their previous arrangement?

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

4. Questions

If box L is related to Cube, box J is related to Train in a certain way, then in the same way which box is related to Doll?

a. N

b. K

c. O

d. M

e. J

5. Questions

Which of the following box is kept immediately above the box which contains Teddy?

a. The box which contains Doll

b. K

c. M

d. J

e. The box which contains Robot

6. Questions

Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions.

Eight people – M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, and T bought the car on two different dates either 6th or 25th of four different months viz. April, May, June and July of the same year. Only one person bought the car on each date and only two people bought the car in each month.

O bought the car on an even numbered date of the month having 31 days. As many people bought the car before O as after N. M bought the car immediately after R but both bought in different months. As many people bought the car between M and Q as between R and P. P bought the car after Q, who didn't buy immediately before O. S bought the car after T but none of them bought in July.

Who bought the car immediately after M?

a. Q

b. The one who bought on 25th June

c. T

d. P

e. The one who bought on 6th July

7. 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. T

b. Q

c. O

d. R

e. M

8. Questions

Which of the following combination is true?

a. S – June 6th

b. M – April 25th

c. P – May 25th

d. Q – July 6th

e. T – May 6th

9. Questions

If N is related to M and R is related to O in a certain way, then in the same way T is related to ____.

a. S

b. Q

c. P

d. M

e. None

10. Questions

If all the persons bought the car in alphabetical order from April 6th , then who among the following person remains unchanged in their position?

a. O

b. N

c. P

d. S

e. T

11. Questions

Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions

Eight persons- A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H are sitting around a rectangular table in such a way that four of them are sitting at the corners and facing the centre while four of them are sitting in the middle of the sides and facing outside**(opposite to the centre).**

A sits second to the right of B. Both C and F are sitting immediate right of each other, but none of them is an immediate neighbour of both A and B. G sits third to the left of H, who is not an immediate neighbour of C. D sits second to the right of H. E does not face outside.

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

a. B

b. C

c. E

d. F

e. H

12. Questions

If the positions of F and B are interchanged and in the same way G and C are interchanged their position, then who among the following person sits third to the left of F?

a. G

b. B

c. D

d. E

e. A

13. Questions

How many persons sit between D and C, when counted from the right of C?

a. Two

b. Three

c. Four

d. None

e. One

14. Questions

Which of the following group shows that the persons are facing the centre?

a. B, F, H

b. C, E, A

c. H, C, G

d. G, A, F

e. D, H, C

15. Questions

The number of persons sitting between B and H (when counted from the right of B) is same as the number of persons sitting between E and____ (when counted from the right of E).

a. A

b. B

c. G

d. F

e. D

16. Questions

Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions

Eight persons viz. O, P, Q, R, S, T, V and W are sitting around a circular table in such a way that four of them are facing the centre while four of them are facing outside**(opposite to the centre).** Not more than two persons sitting together are facing the same direction.

P sits second to the left of O. Two persons sit between O and V, where both are facing in the same direction. P and V are not immediate neighbours. W and Q are sitting opposite to each other and both are facing opposite directions. T sits immediate left of Q, who is facing outside. S sits second to the right of W. Immediate neighbours of R are facing the same direction. T and R are facing opposite directions.

What is the position of V with respect to P?

a. Third to the left

b. Second to the right

c. Second to the left

d. Fourth to the right

e. Third to the right

17. Questions

W sits second to the right of ___ and third to the left of ___.

a. S, O

b. V, T

c. P, S

d. R, V

e. Q, R

18. Questions

Who among the following person sits immediate right of Q?

a. The one who sits opposite to P

b. S

c. W

d. The one who sits opposite to R

e. P

19. Questions

If T is related to P and S is related to V in a certain way, then who among the following person is related to W?

a. P

b. Q

c. S

d. O

e. R

20. Questions

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

I). R is an immediate neighbour of V

II). T sits fourth to the left of P

III). As many persons sit between O and R as between Q and V

a. Only II and III

b. Only I

c. Only I and II

d. Only III

e. All I, II and III

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 Ears are Nose. Only a few Noses are Tongue. Only a few Tongues are Eye.

Conclusions

I). Some Eye being Ear is a possibility

II). Some Nose is not Tongue

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

22. Questions

Statements:

All Apples are Orange. Some Oranges are Banana. No Banana is a Pear.

Conclusions

I). All Apples being Banana is a possibility

II). Some Orange is not Pear

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

23. Questions

Statements:

Only Cat is a Dog. Some Cats are Horses. Only a few Horses are Zebra.

Conclusions

I). Some Dogs being Zebra is a possibility

II). No Dog is a Horse

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

24. Questions

Statements:

Only a few Carts are Trucks. Some Trucks are not Buses. All Buses are Cycles.

Conclusions

I). Some Cycles are Carts is a possibility

II). Some Truck is Cycle

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

25. Questions

Statements:

All Butterflies are Insects. Some Insects are Rabbits. Only a few Rabbits are worm.

Conclusions

I). Some Rabbits are not Butterfly

II). All Insects are Worm

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

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

$P \geq T \geq R > Q$; $A < C \leq D < F$; $I > G > F \leq Q$

Conclusions:

I). T > A

II). I ≥ D

III). D < P

a. Only conclusion II is true

b. Only conclusions II and III are true

c. Only conclusions I and III are true

d. Only conclusion III is true

e. All conclusions I, II and III are true

27. Questions

Statements

I > G > H = P; T ≤ Q < H > S; D > J ≥ I ≤ B

Conclusions:

I). P > D

II). T < S

III). T < B

a. Only conclusion II is true

b. Only conclusions II and III are true

c. Only conclusions I and III are true

d. Only conclusion III is true

e. All conclusions I, II and III are true

28. Questions

Statements

G ≥ H > I > Y; T > W ≥ F ≤ J; W = K ≥ O ≤ H

Conclusions:

I). W > Y

II). F < K

III). K = F

a. Only conclusion II is true

b. Only conclusions II and III are true

c. Only conclusions I and III are true

d. Only conclusion III is true

e. Either conclusion II or III is true

29. Questions

Statements

U > O = M ≤ F; M ≥ H > I = S; S < J ≤ V = X

Conclusions:

I). U > X

II). J < F

III). O ≥ V

a. Only conclusion II is true

b. Only conclusions II and III are true

c. Only conclusions I and III are true

d. Only conclusion III is true

e. None of I, II and III are true

30. Questions

Statements

U > I = O ≤ F; H < M ≤ J > G; R < J ≤ O > P

Conclusions:

I). F > R

II). G < O

III). O > H

a. Only conclusion II is true

b. Only conclusions II and III are true

c. Only conclusions I and III are true

d. Only conclusion III is true

e. All conclusions I, II and III are true

31. Questions

Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions.

In a certain code language,

"Arun is good boy" is coded as **"te zt vx ly"**

"There is good day" is coded as **"gp vx nt te"**

"Good weather in day" is coded as **"gp cd pn vx"**

"Boy in yellow shirt" is coded as **"ng zt qy cd"**

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

What is the code for the phrase "good day" in the given code language?

a. ng qy
b. cd pn
c. vx gp
d. zt vx
e. ly te

32. Questions

If "pink shirt" is coded as "ng hb", then what is the phrase for the code "qy nt" in the given coded language?

a. yellow there
b. arun yellow
c. weather in
d. there boy
e. is day

33. Questions

Which of the following phrase denotes the code "te pn" in the given code language?

a. there day
b. is boy
c. arun weather
d. good boy
e. weather is

34. Questions

If "Arun is roaming town" is coded as "mb ct ly te" and "Town is beautiful" is coded as "mb te bo" then what is the code for "beautiful roaming"?

a. ly mb

b. bo ct

c. mb te

d. bo ly

e. ct mb

35. Questions

If 'Yellow colour' is coded as 'qy zx', then what is the code for the phrase "shirt weather day" in the given code language?

a. pn gp nt

b. ly nt pn

c. pn gp qy

d. pn gp ng

e. Either (a) or (c)

36. Questions

Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions.

If in the given number"762143273", 2 is added to the even positioned digits from the left end and 1 is subtracted from the odd positioned digits from the left end, then the newly formed digits are arranged in ascending order from left to right, then which of the following digits is seventh from the right end?

a. 2

b. 3

c. 5

d. 8

e. 1

37. Questions

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

a. One

b. Three

c. Four

d. Two

e. More than four

38. Questions

If in the word "ELECTRICITY" all the vowels are changed to the second previous letter and all the consonants are changed to the next letter as per the English alphabetical series, then how many letters are there in the alphabetical series between the fourth letters from both the ends?

a. Four
b. One
c. Seven
d. Five
e. None, as both letters are same

39. Questions

In the word "CONFIDENCE", all the letters which come after "M" in the alphabetical series are dropped and the remaining letters are arranged in alphabetical order from the right end, then which is the second letter from the left end of the newly formed word?

a. I
b. F
c. E
d. D
e. C

40. Questions

If the 3rd, 5th, 7th and 8th letters of the word "PSYCHOLOGY"" are taken to form a four letter meaningful English word, then which of the following is the third letter from the left end of the word thus formed (using each letter only once). Mark 'Z' as the answer, if no such words are formed. Mark 'X' as the answer, if more than one word is formed.

a. O
b. X
c. H
d. L
e. Z

Explanations:

1. Questions

Final Arrangement:

L	Robot
N	Car
J	Cube
M	Teddy
K	Train
O	Doll

We have,

- L is kept three boxes above the box which contains Teddy.
- As many boxes kept below the box which contains Teddy as above the box which contains Cube.

From the above statements, there are three possibilities

Case-1		Case-2		Case-3	
	Cube			L	
		L	Cube		
L					Cube
					Teddy
			Teddy		
	Teddy				

Again, we have,

- O, which contains Doll, is kept immediately below the box which contains Train.
- L doesn't contain Train.

Case-1		Case-2		Case-3	
	Cube			L	
		L	Cube		
L			Train		Cube
	Train	O	Doll		Teddy
O	Doll		Teddy		Train
	Teddy			O	Doll

Again, we have,

- Only two boxes are kept between O and J.
- K is kept immediately below M.

From the above statements, Case-1 gets eliminated because we cannot place K and M.

~~Case-1~~		Case-2		Case-3	
	Cube	J		L	
		L	Cube		
L			Train	J	Cube
	Train	O	Doll	M	Teddy
O	Doll	M	Teddy	K	Train
	Teddy	K		O	Doll

Again, we have,

- The box which contains Car is kept adjacent to J.

From the above statements, Case-2 gets eliminated because we cannot place the box contains car, and Case-3 shows the final arrangement

~~Case-2~~		Case-3	
J		L	Robot
L	Cube	N	Car
	Train	J	Cube
O	Doll	M	Teddy
M	Teddy	K	Train
K		O	Doll

Answer: B

2. Questions

Final Arrangement:

L	Robot
N	Car
J	Cube
M	Teddy
K	Train
O	Doll

We have,

- L is kept three boxes above the box which contains Teddy.
- As many boxes kept below the box which contains Teddy as above the box which contains Cube.

From the above statements, there are three possibilities

Case-1		Case-2		Case-3	
	Cube			L	
		L	Cube		
L					Cube
					Teddy
			Teddy		
	Teddy				

Again, we have,

- O, which contains Doll, is kept immediately below the box which contains Train.
- L doesn't contain Train.

Case-1		Case-2		Case-3	
	Cube			L	
		L	Cube		
L			Train		Cube
	Train	O	Doll		Teddy
O	Doll		Teddy		Train
	Teddy			O	Doll

Again, we have,

- Only two boxes are kept between O and J.
- K is kept immediately below M.

From the above statements, Case-1 gets eliminated because we cannot place K and M.

~~Case-1~~		Case-2		Case-3	
	Cube	J		L	
		L	Cube		
L			Train	J	Cube
	Train	O	Doll	M	Teddy
O	Doll	M	Teddy	K	Train
	Teddy	K		O	Doll

Again, we have,

- The box which contains Car is kept adjacent to J.

From the above statements, Case-2 gets eliminated because we cannot place the box contains car, and Case-3 shows the final arrangement

~~Case-2~~		Case-3	
J		L	Robot
L	Cube	N	Car
	Train	J	Cube
O	Doll	M	Teddy
M	Teddy	K	Train
K		O	Doll

Answer: E

3. Questions

Final Arrangement:

L	Robot
N	Car
J	Cube
M	Teddy
K	Train
O	Doll

We have,

- L is kept three boxes above the box which contains Teddy.
- As many boxes kept below the box which contains Teddy as above the box which contains Cube.

From the above statements, there are three possibilities

Case-1		Case-2		Case-3	
	Cube			L	
		L	Cube		
L					Cube
					Teddy
			Teddy		
	Teddy				

Again, we have,

- O, which contains Doll, is kept immediately below the box which contains Train.
- L doesn't contain Train.

Case-1		Case-2		Case-3	
	Cube			L	
		L	Cube		
L			Train		Cube
	Train	O	Doll		Teddy
O	Doll		Teddy		Train
	Teddy			O	Doll

Again, we have,

- Only two boxes are kept between O and J.
- K is kept immediately below M.

From the above statements, Case-1 gets eliminated because we cannot place K and M.

~~Case-1~~		Case-2		Case-3	
	Cube	J		L	
		L	Cube		
L			Train	J	Cube
	Train	O	Doll	M	Teddy
O	Doll	M	Teddy	K	Train
	Teddy	K		O	Doll

Again, we have,

- The box which contains Car is kept adjacent to J.

From the above statements, Case-2 gets eliminated because we cannot place the box contains car, and Case-3 shows the final arrangement

~~Case-2~~		Case-3	
J		L	Robot
L	Cube	N	Car
	Train	J	Cube
O	Doll	M	Teddy
M	Teddy	K	Train
K		O	Doll

Answer: A

4. Questions

Final Arrangement:

L	Robot
N	Car
J	Cube
M	Teddy
K	Train
O	Doll

We have,

- L is kept three boxes above the box which contains Teddy.
- As many boxes kept below the box which contains Teddy as above the box which contains Cube.

From the above statements, there are three possibilities

Case-1		Case-2		Case-3	
	Cube			L	
		L	Cube		
L					Cube
					Teddy
			Teddy		
	Teddy				

Again, we have,

- O, which contains Doll, is kept immediately below the box which contains Train.
- L doesn't contain Train.

Case-1		Case-2		Case-3	
	Cube			L	
		L	Cube		
L			Train		Cube
	Train	O	Doll		Teddy
O	Doll		Teddy		Train
	Teddy			O	Doll

Again, we have,

- Only two boxes are kept between O and J.
- K is kept immediately below M.

From the above statements, Case-1 gets eliminated because we cannot place K and M.

~~Case-1~~		Case-2		Case-3	
	Cube	J		L	
		L	Cube		
L			Train	J	Cube
	Train	O	Doll	M	Teddy
O	Doll	M	Teddy	K	Train
	Teddy	K		O	Doll

Again, we have,

- The box which contains Car is kept adjacent to J.

From the above statements, Case-2 gets eliminated because we cannot place the box contains car, and Case-3 shows the final arrangement

~~Case-2~~		Case-3	
J		L	Robot
L	Cube	N	Car
	Train	J	Cube
O	Doll	M	Teddy
M	Teddy	K	Train
K		O	Doll

Answer: D

5. Questions

Final Arrangement:

L	Robot
N	Car
J	Cube
M	Teddy
K	Train
O	Doll

We have,

- L is kept three boxes above the box which contains Teddy.
- As many boxes kept below the box which contains Teddy as above the box which contains Cube.

From the above statements, there are three possibilities

Case-1		Case-2		Case-3	
	Cube			L	
		L	Cube		
L					Cube
					Teddy
			Teddy		
	Teddy				

Again, we have,

- O, which contains Doll, is kept immediately below the box which contains Train.
- L doesn't contain Train.

Case-1		Case-2		Case-3	
	Cube			L	
		L	Cube		
L			Train		Cube
	Train	O	Doll		Teddy
O	Doll		Teddy		Train
	Teddy			O	Doll

Again, we have,

- Only two boxes are kept between O and J.
- K is kept immediately below M.

From the above statements, Case-1 gets eliminated because we cannot place K and M.

~~Case-1~~		Case-2		Case-3	
	Cube	J		L	
		L	Cube		
L			Train	J	Cube
	Train	O	Doll	M	Teddy
O	Doll	M	Teddy	K	Train
	Teddy	K		O	Doll

Again, we have,

- The box which contains Car is kept adjacent to J.

From the above statements, Case-2 gets eliminated because we cannot place the box contains car, and Case-3 shows the final arrangement

~~Case-2~~		Case-3	
J		L	Robot
L	Cube	N	Car
	Train	J	Cube
O	Doll	M	Teddy
M	Teddy	K	Train
K		O	Doll

Answer: D

6. Questions

Final Arrangement:

April (30)	**6**	Q
	25	N
May (31)	**6**	T
	25	R
June (30)	**6**	M
	25	S
July (31)	**6**	O
	25	P

Here, we have

- O bought the car on an even numbered date of the month having 31 days.
- As many people bought the car before O as after N.

From the above statements, there are two possibilities

		Case-1	Case-2
April (30)	**6**		
	25	N	
May (31)	**6**		O
	25		
June (30)	**6**		
	25		N
July (31)	**6**	O	
	25		

Again, we have,

- M bought the car immediately after R but both bought in different months.

- As many people bought the car between M and Q as between R and P.
- P bought the car after Q, who didn't buy immediately before O.

From the above statements, there are two possibilities for Case-1

		Case-1(a)	Case-1(b)	Case-2
April (30)	6		Q	Q
	25	N	N	
May (31)	6	Q		O
	25	R	R	R
June (30)	6	M	M	M
	25	P		N
July (31)	6	O	O	
	25		P	P

Again, we have,

- S bought the car after T but none of them bought in July.

From the above statement, Case-1(a), and Case-2, get eliminated because S bought the car in July and Case-1(b) shows the final arrangement.

		~~Case-1(a)~~	Case-1(b)	~~Case-2~~
April (30)	6		Q	Q
	25	N	N	
May (31)	6	Q	T	O
	25	R	R	R
June (30)	6	M	M	M
	25	P	S	N
July (31)	6	O	O	
	25		P	P

Answer: B

7. Questions

Final Arrangement:

April (30)	6	Q
	25	N
May (31)	6	T
	25	R
June (30)	6	M
	25	S
July (31)	6	O
	25	P

Here, we have

- O bought the car on an even numbered date of the month having 31 days.
- As many people bought the car before O as after N.

From the above statements, there are two possibilities

		Case-1	Case-2
April (30)	6		
	25	N	
May (31)	6		O
	25		
June (30)	6		
	25		N
July (31)	6	O	
	25		

Again, we have,

- M bought the car immediately after R but both bought in different months.
- As many people bought the car between M and Q as between R and P.
- P bought the car after Q, who didn't buy immediately before O.

From the above statements, there are two possibilities for Case-1

		Case-1(a)	Case-1(b)	Case-2
April (30)	6		Q	Q
	25	N	N	
May (31)	6	Q		O
	25	R	R	R
June (30)	6	M	M	M
	25	P		N
July (31)	6	O	O	
	25		P	P

Again, we have,

- S bought the car after T but none of them bought in July.

From the above statement, Case-1(a), and Case-2, get eliminated because S bought the car in July and Case-1(b) shows the final arrangement.

		~~Case-1(a)~~	Case-1(b)	~~Case-2~~
April (30)	6		Q	Q
	25	N	N	
May (31)	6	Q	T	O
	25	R	R	R
June (30)	6	M	M	M
	25	P	S	N
July (31)	6	O	O	
	25		P	P

Answer: D(All the persons bought the car in an even numbered date except option D)

8. Questions

Final Arrangement:

April (30)	6	Q
	25	N
May (31)	6	T
	25	R
June (30)	6	M
	25	S
July (31)	6	O
	25	P

Here, we have

- O bought the car on an even numbered date of the month having 31 days.
- As many people bought the car before O as after N.

From the above statements, there are two possibilities

		Case-1	Case-2
April (30)	6		
	25	N	
May (31)	6		O
	25		
June (30)	6		
	25		N
July (31)	6	O	
	25		

Again, we have,

- M bought the car immediately after R but both bought in different months.
- As many people bought the car between M and Q as between R and P.
- P bought the car after Q, who didn't buy immediately before O.

From the above statements, there are two possibilities for Case-1

		Case-1(a)	Case-1(b)	Case-2
April (30)	6		Q	Q
	25	N	N	
May (31)	6	Q		O
	25	R	R	R
June (30)	6	M	M	M
	25	P		N
July (31)	6	O	O	
	25		P	P

Again, we have,

- S bought the car after T but none of them bought in July.

From the above statement, Case-1(a), and Case-2, get eliminated because S bought the car in July and Case-1(b) shows the final arrangement.

		~~Case-1(a)~~	Case-1(b)	~~Case-2~~
April (30)	6		Q	Q
	25	N	N	
May (31)	6	Q	T	O
	25	R	R	R
June (30)	6	M	M	M
	25	P	S	N
July (31)	6	O	O	
	25		P	P

Answer: E

9. Questions

Final Arrangement:

April (30)	6	Q
	25	N
May (31)	6	T
	25	R
June (30)	6	M
	25	S
July (31)	6	O
	25	P

Here, we have

- O bought the car on an even numbered date of the month having 31 days.
- As many people bought the car before O as after N.

From the above statements, there are two possibilities

		Case-1	Case-2
April (30)	6		
	25	N	
May (31)	6		O
	25		
June (30)	6		
	25		N
July (31)	6	O	
	25		

Again, we have,

- M bought the car immediately after R but both bought in different months.
- As many people bought the car between M and Q as between R and P.
- P bought the car after Q, who didn't buy immediately before O.

From the above statements, there are two possibilities for Case-1

		Case-1(a)	Case-1(b)	Case-2
April (30)	6		Q	Q
	25	N	N	
May (31)	6	Q		O
	25	R	R	R
June (30)	6	M	M	M
	25	P		N
July (31)	6	O	O	
	25		P	P

Again, we have,

- S bought the car after T but none of them bought in July.

From the above statement, Case-1(a), and Case-2, get eliminated because S bought the car in July and Case-1(b) shows the final arrangement.

		~~Case-1(a)~~	Case-1(b)	~~Case-2~~
April (30)	6		Q	Q
	25	N	N	
May (31)	6	Q	T	O
	25	R	R	R
June (30)	6	M	M	M
	25	P	S	N
July (31)	6	O	O	
	25		P	P

Answer: A

10. Questions

Final Arrangement:

April (30)	6	Q
	25	N
May (31)	6	T
	25	R
June (30)	6	M
	25	S
July (31)	6	O
	25	P

Here, we have

- O bought the car on an even numbered date of the month having 31 days.
- As many people bought the car before O as after N.

From the above statements, there are two possibilities

		Case-1	Case-2
April (30)	6		
	25	N	
May (31)	6		O
	25		
June (30)	6		
	25		N
July (31)	6	O	
	25		

Again, we have,

- M bought the car immediately after R but both bought in different months.
- As many people bought the car between M and Q as between R and P.
- P bought the car after Q, who didn't buy immediately before O.

From the above statements, there are two possibilities for Case-1

		Case-1(a)	Case-1(b)	Case-2
April (30)	6		Q	Q
	25	N	N	
May (31)	6	Q		O
	25	R	R	R
June (30)	6	M	M	M
	25	P		N
July (31)	6	O	O	
	25		P	P

Again, we have,

- S bought the car after T but none of them bought in July.

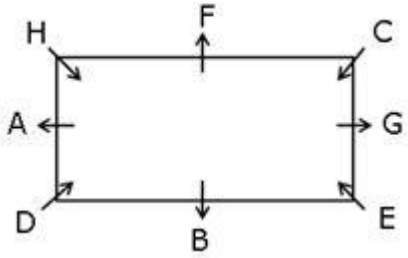
From the above statement, Case-1(a), and Case-2, get eliminated because S bought the car in July and Case-1(b) shows the final arrangement.

		~~Case-1(a)~~	Case-1(b)	~~Case-2~~
April (30)	6		Q	Q
	25	N	N	
May (31)	6	Q	T	O
	25	R	R	R
June (30)	6	M	M	M
	25	P	S	N
July (31)	6	O	O	
	25		P	P

Answer: B

11. Questions

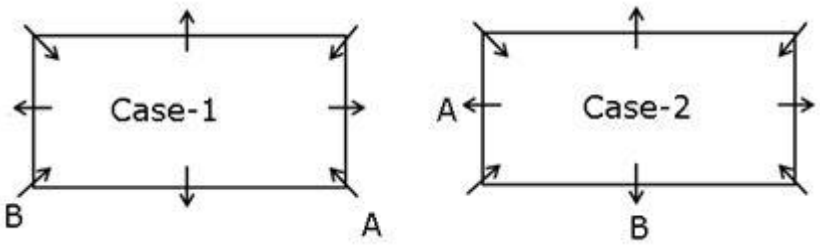
Final Arrangement:



Here, we have,

- A sits second to the right of B.

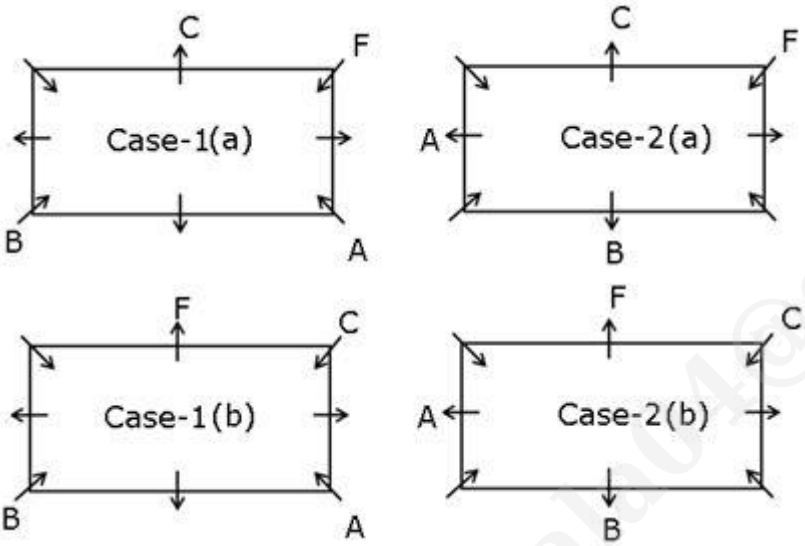
From the above statement, there are two possibilities



Again, we have,

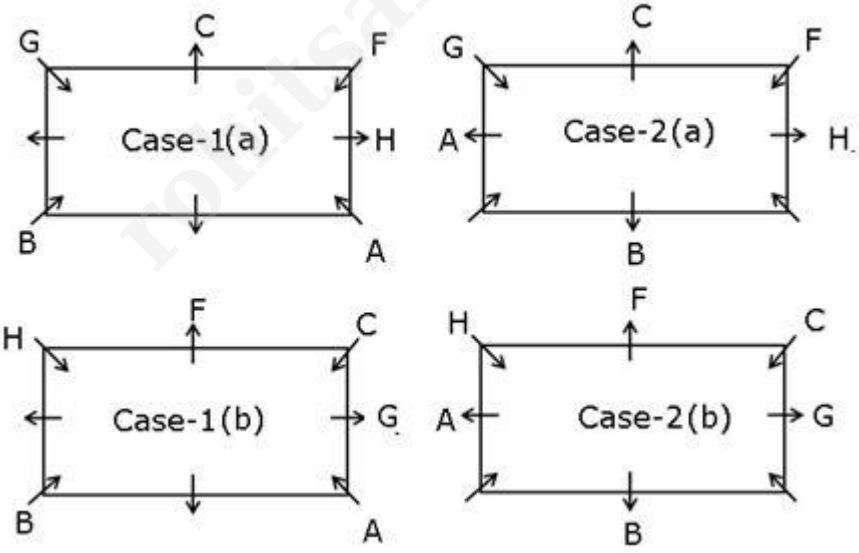
- Both C and F are sitting immediate right of each other, but none of them is an immediate neighbour of both A and B.

From the above statement, there are two possibilities for Case-1 and Case-2



Again, we have,

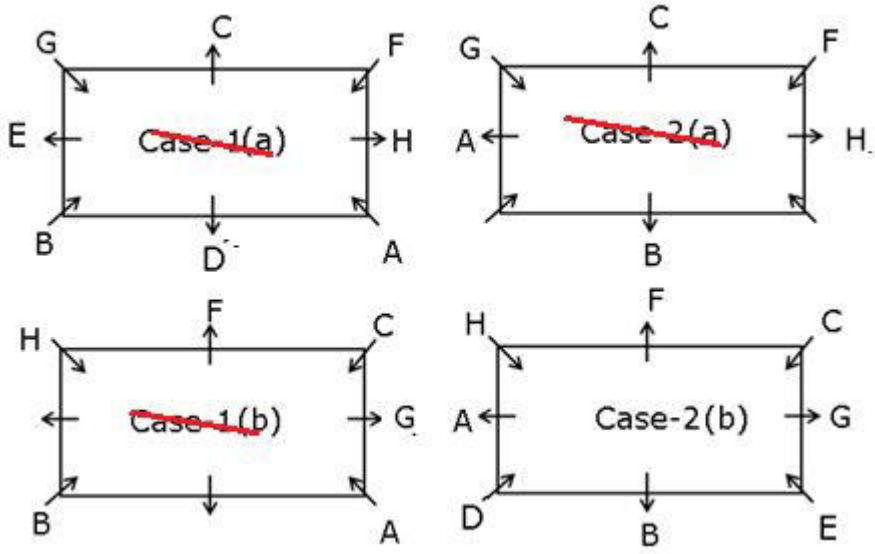
- G sits third to the left of H, who is not an immediate neighbour of C.



Again, we have,

- E sits second to the left of C, who faces D.

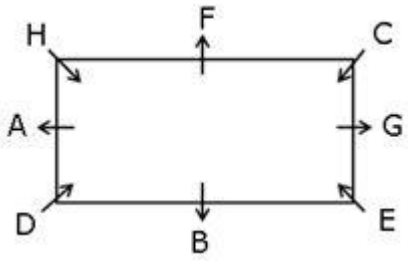
From the above statements, Case-1(b) and 2(a) get eliminated because we cannot place D and case 1(a) gets eliminated because E faces outside. Hence Case-2(b) shows the final arrangement.



Answer: C

12. Questions

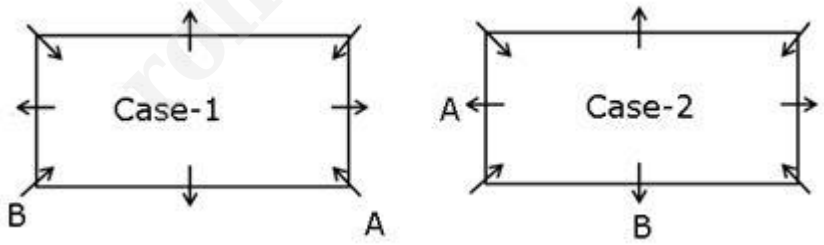
Final Arrangement:



Here, we have,

- A sits second to the right of B.

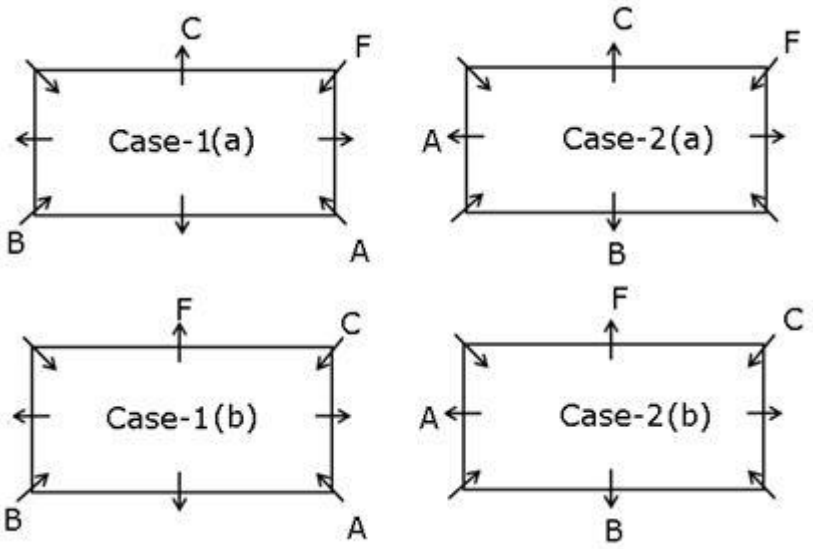
From the above statement, there are two possibilities



Again, we have,

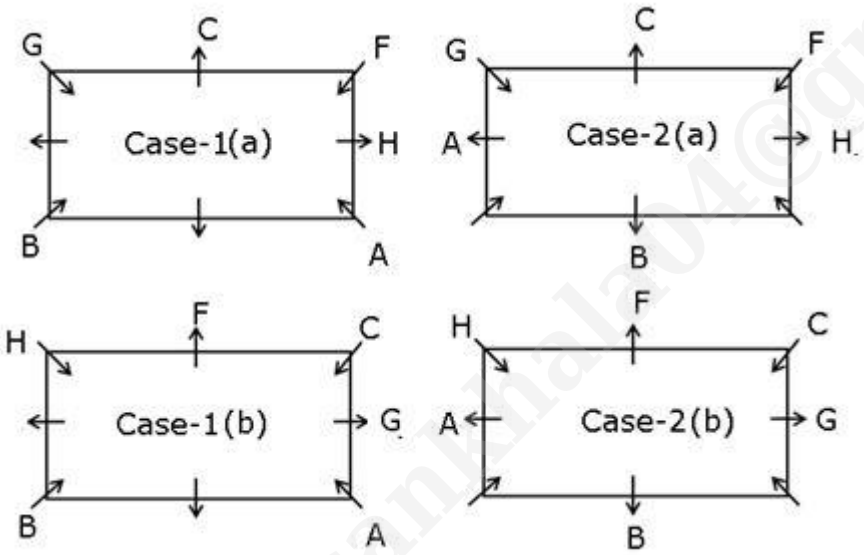
- Both C and F are sitting immediate right of each other, but none of them is an immediate neighbour of both A and B.

From the above statement, there are two possibilities for Case-1 and Case-2



Again, we have,

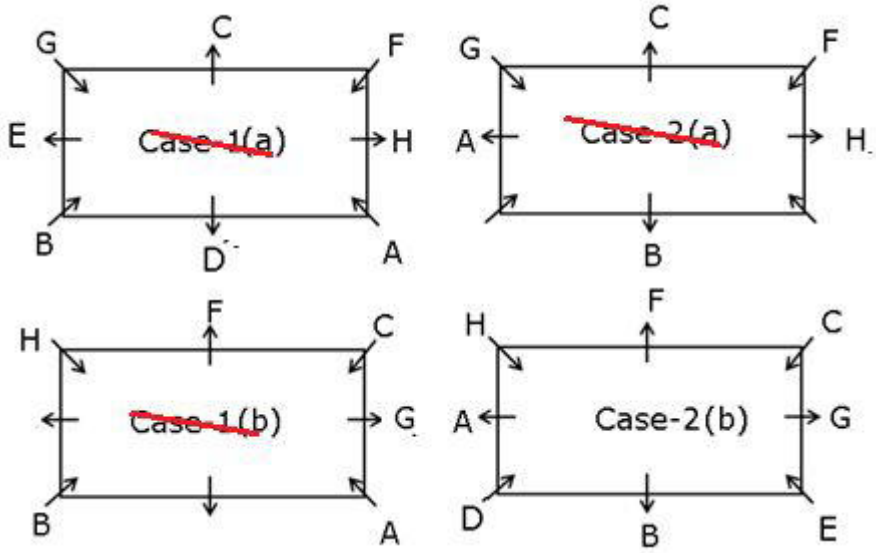
- G sits third to the left of H, who is not an immediate neighbour of C.



Again, we have,

- E sits second to the left of C, who faces D.

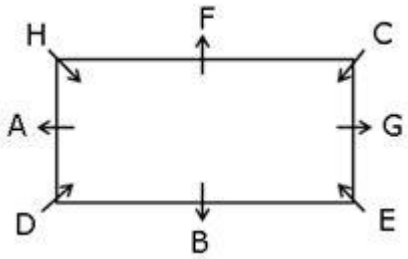
From the above statements, Case-1(b) and 2(a) get eliminated because we cannot place D and case 1(a) gets eliminated because E faces outside. Hence Case-2(b) shows the final arrangement.



Answer: A

13. Questions

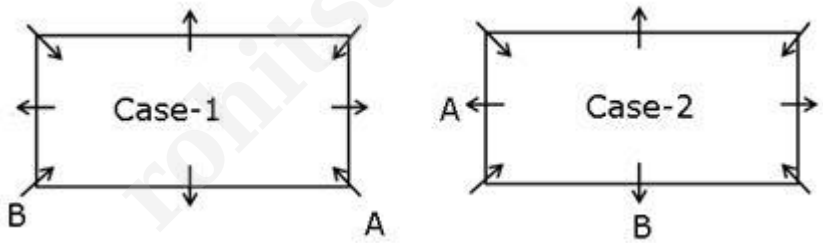
Final Arrangement:



Here, we have,

- A sits second to the right of B.

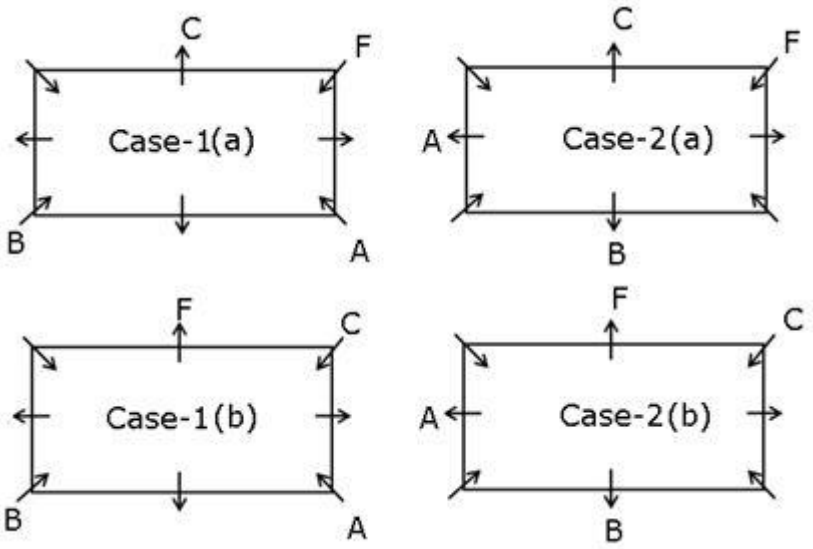
From the above statement, there are two possibilities



Again, we have,

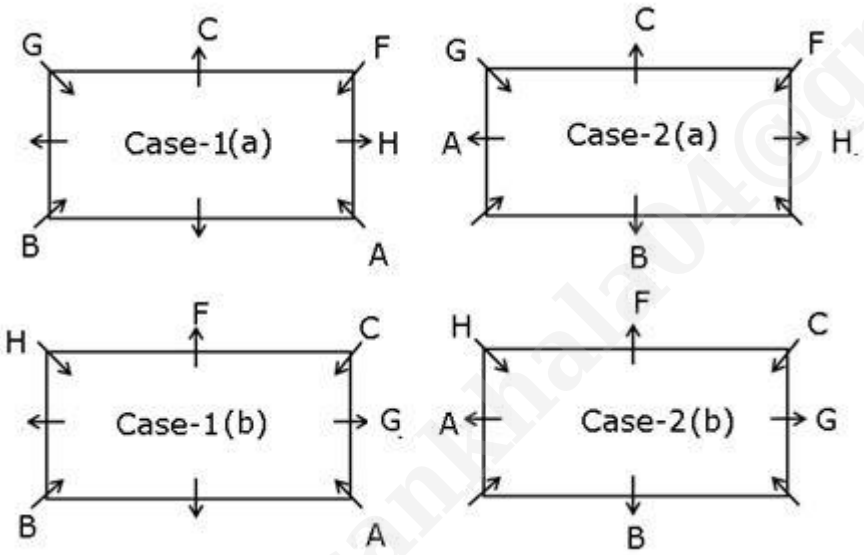
- Both C and F are sitting immediate right of each other, but none of them is an immediate neighbour of both A and B.

From the above statement, there are two possibilities for Case-1 and Case-2



Again, we have,

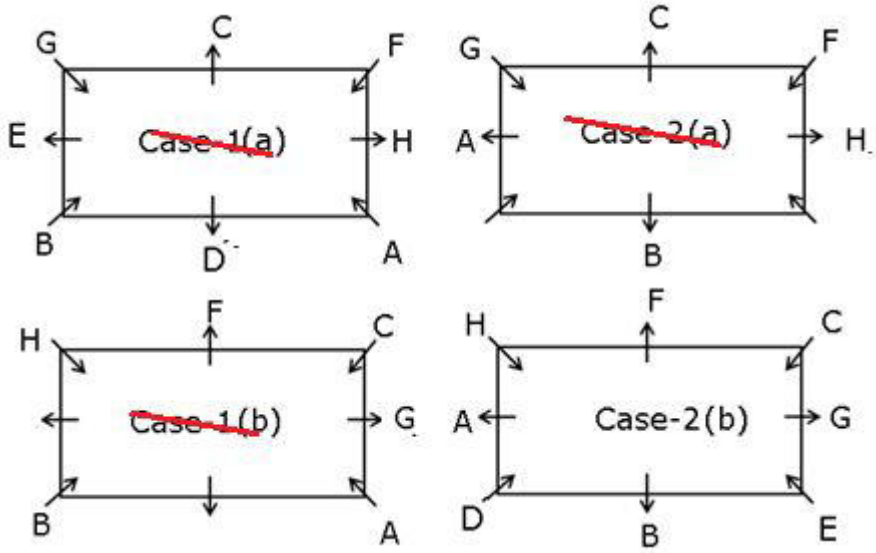
- G sits third to the left of H, who is not an immediate neighbour of C.



Again, we have,

- E sits second to the left of C, who faces D.

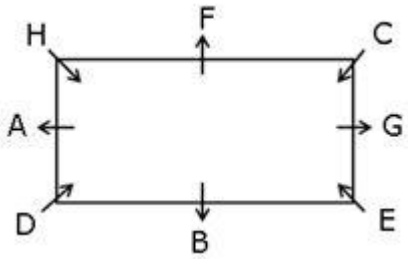
From the above statements, Case-1(b) and 2(a) get eliminated because we cannot place D and case 1(a) gets eliminated because E faces outside. Hence Case-2(b) shows the final arrangement.



Answer: B

14. Questions

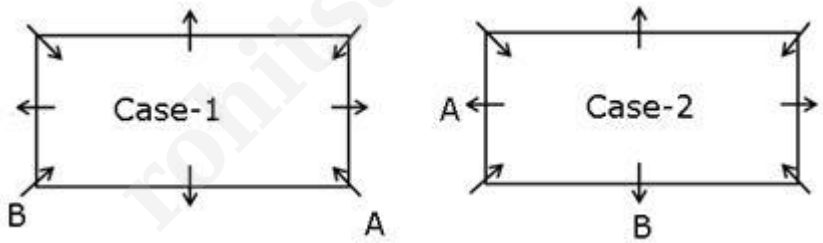
Final Arrangement:



Here, we have,

- A sits second to the right of B.

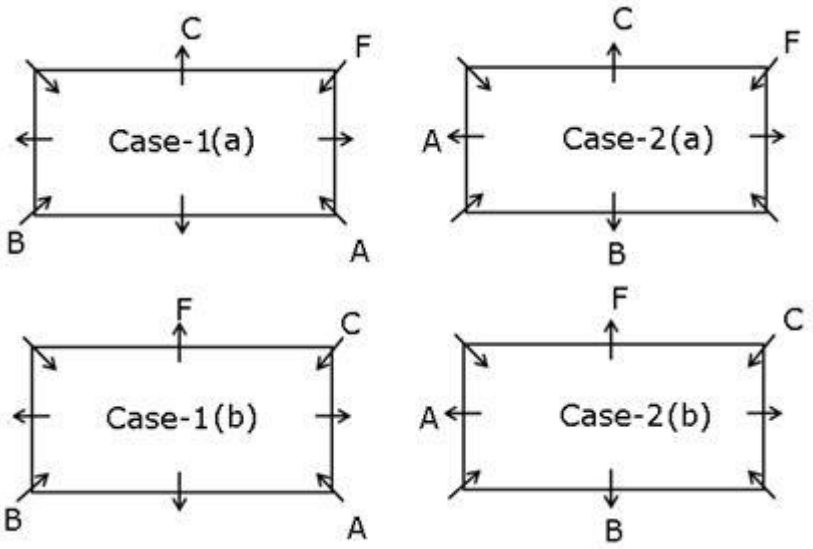
From the above statement, there are two possibilities



Again, we have,

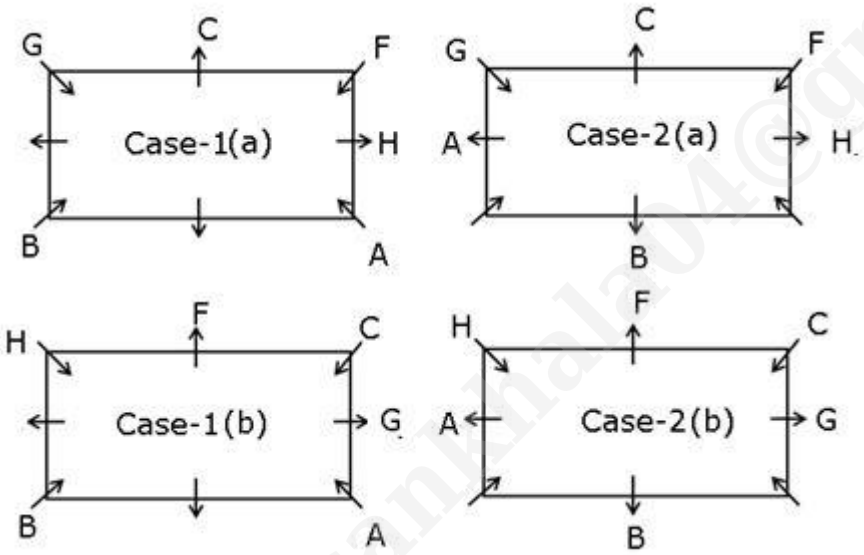
- Both C and F are sitting immediate right of each other, but none of them is an immediate neighbour of both A and B.

From the above statement, there are two possibilities for Case-1 and Case-2



Again, we have,

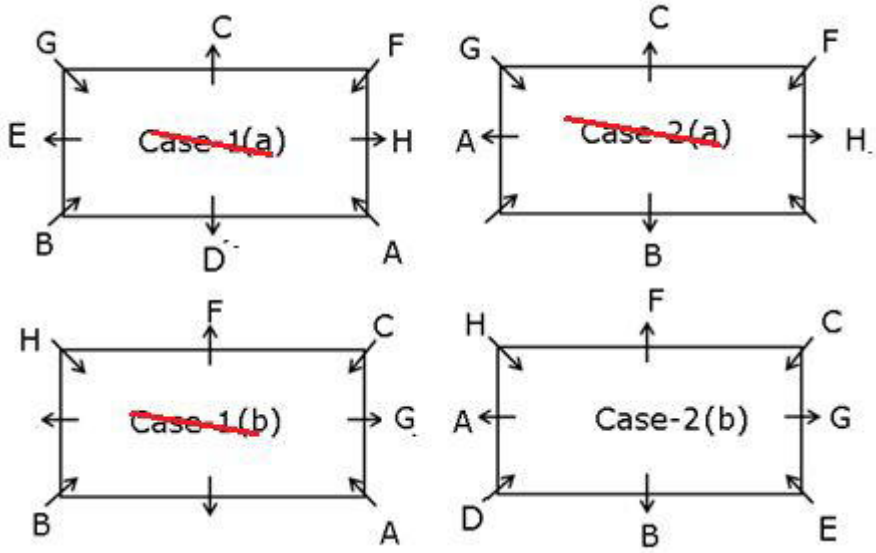
- G sits third to the left of H, who is not an immediate neighbour of C.



Again, we have,

- E sits second to the left of C, who faces D.

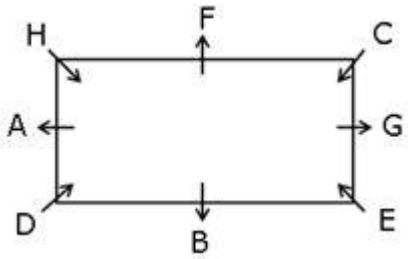
From the above statements, Case-1(b) and 2(a) get eliminated because we cannot place D and case 1(a) gets eliminated because E faces outside. Hence Case-2(b) shows the final arrangement.



Answer: E

15. Questions

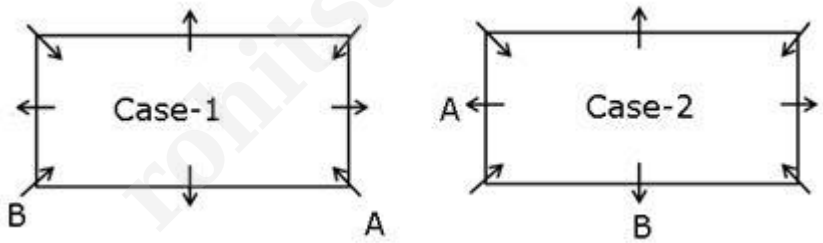
Final Arrangement:



Here, we have,

- A sits second to the right of B.

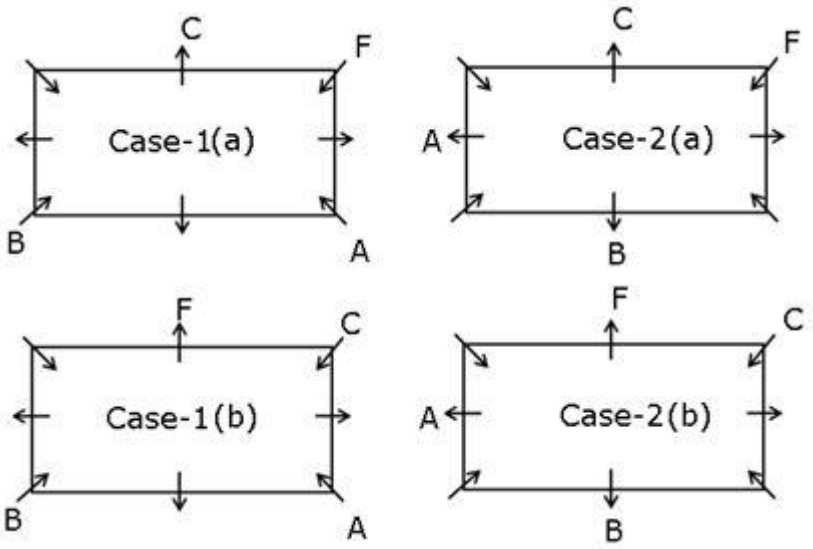
From the above statement, there are two possibilities



Again, we have,

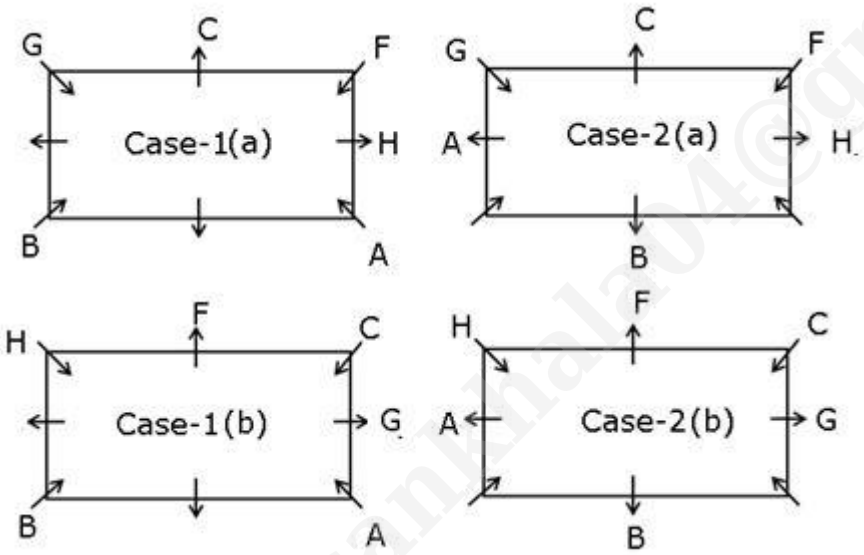
- Both C and F are sitting immediate right of each other, but none of them is an immediate neighbour of both A and B.

From the above statement, there are two possibilities for Case-1 and Case-2



Again, we have,

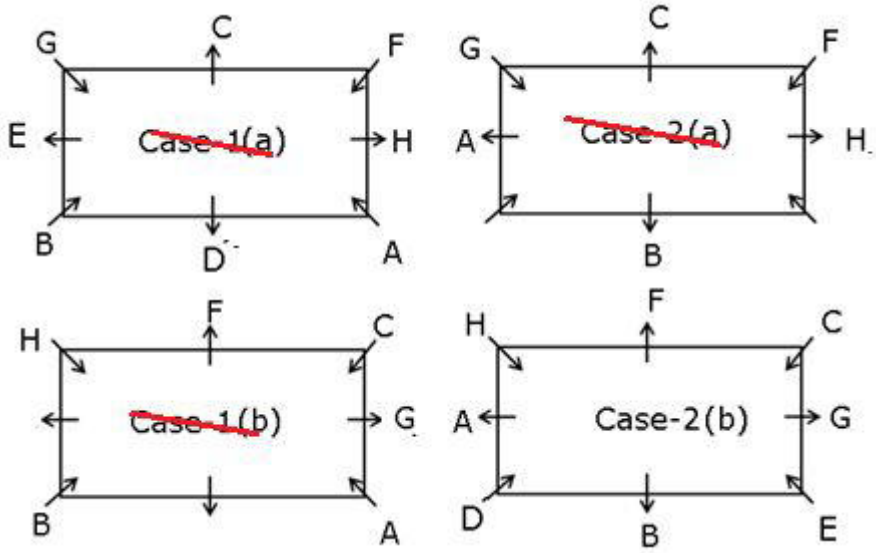
- G sits third to the left of H, who is not an immediate neighbour of C.



Again, we have,

- E sits second to the left of C, who faces D.

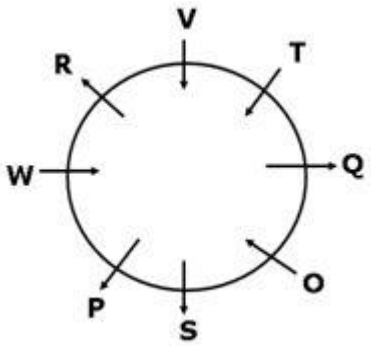
From the above statements, Case-1(b) and 2(a) get eliminated because we cannot place D and case 1(a) gets eliminated because E faces outside. Hence Case-2(b) shows the final arrangement.



Answer: D

16. Questions

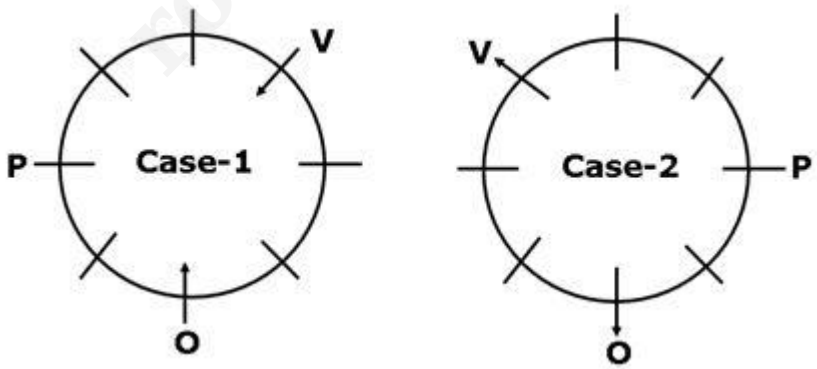
Final Arrangement:



Here, we have,

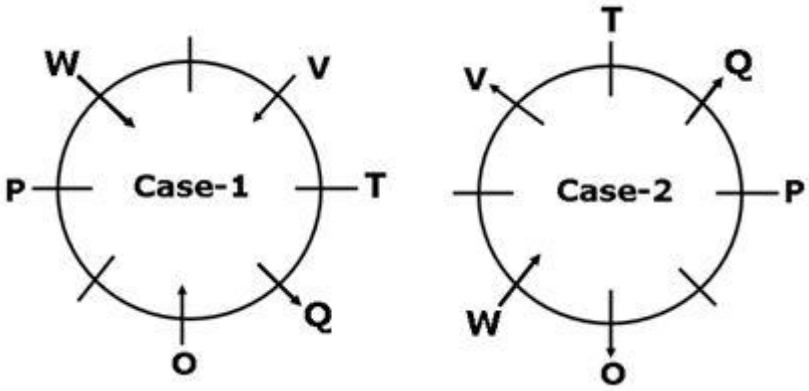
- P sits second to the left of O.
- Two persons sit between O and V, where both are facing in the same direction.
- P and V are not immediate neighbours.

From the above statements, there are two possibilities



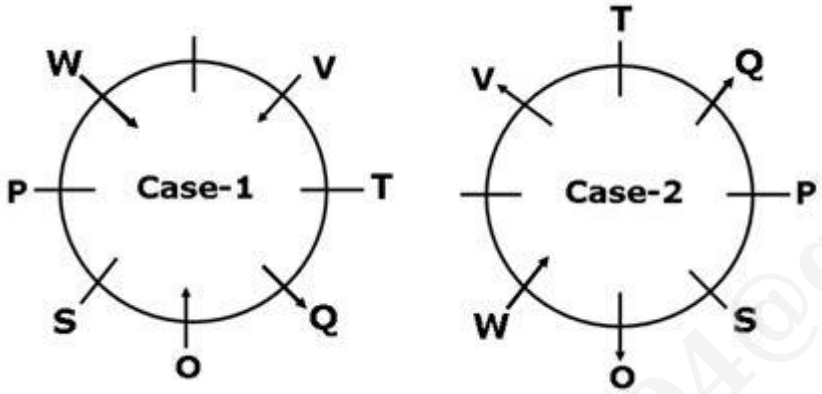
Again, we have,

- W and Q are sitting opposite to each other and both are facing opposite directions.
- T sits immediate left of Q, who is facing outside.



Again, we have,

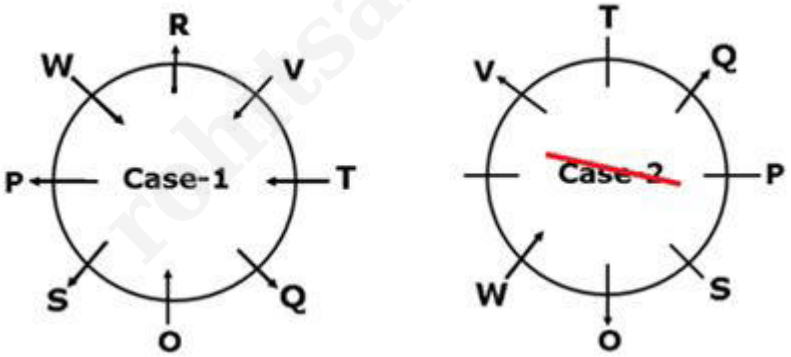
- S sits second to the right of W.



Again, we have,

- Immediate neighbours of R are facing the same direction.
- T and R are facing opposite directions.

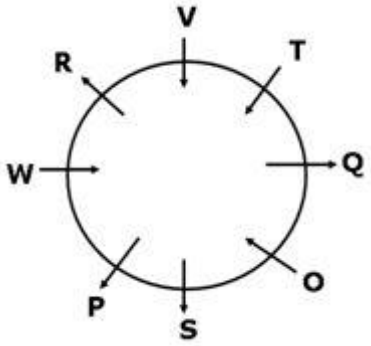
From the above statement, Case-2 gets eliminated because we cannot place R. Hence case 1 shows the final arrangement.



Answer: E

17. Questions

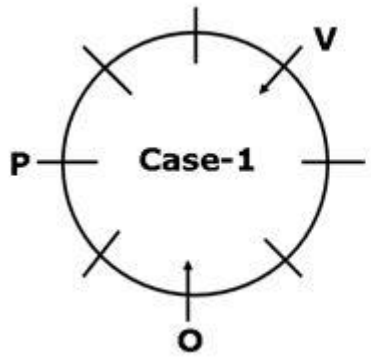
Final Arrangement:

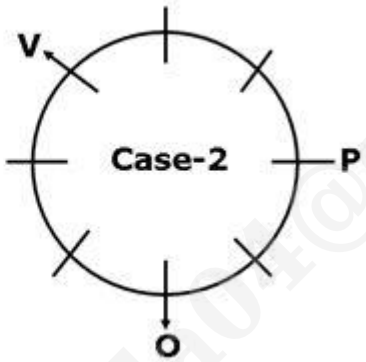


Here, we have,

- P sits second to the left of O.
- Two persons sit between O and V, where both are facing in the same direction.
- P and V are not immediate neighbours.

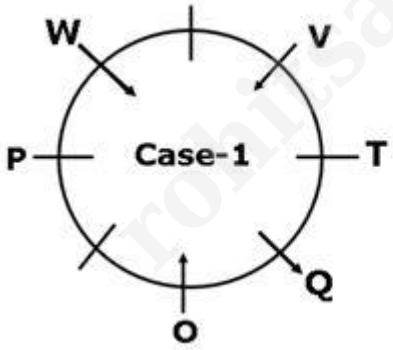
From the above statements, there are two possibilities

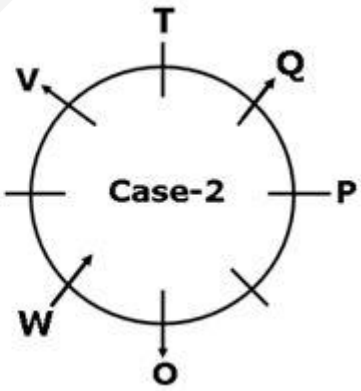




Again, we have,

- W and Q are sitting opposite to each other and both are facing opposite directions.
- T sits immediate left of Q, who is facing outside.





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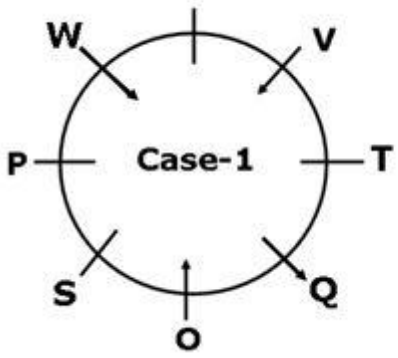

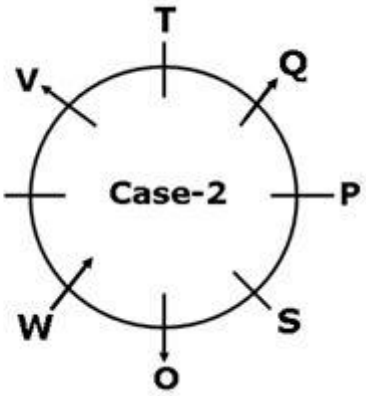

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- Immediate neighbours of R are facing the same direction.
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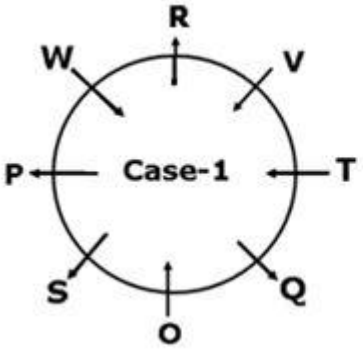
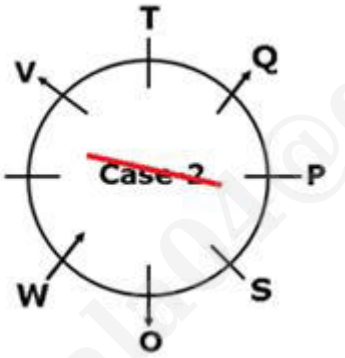
From the above statement, Case-2 gets eliminated because we cannot place R. Hence case 1 shows the final arrangement.

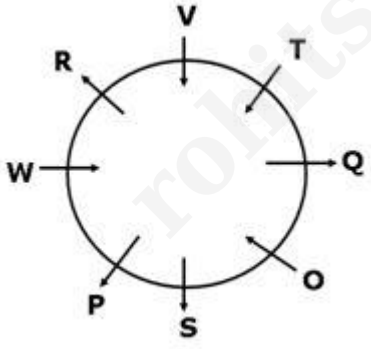




Answer: A

18. Questions

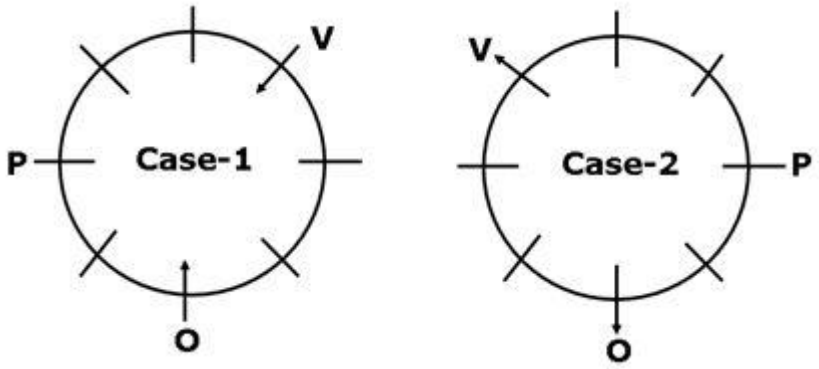
Final Arrangement:



Here, we have,

- P sits second to the left of O.
- Two persons sit between O and V, where both are facing in the same direction.
- P and V are not immediate neighbours.

From the above statements, there are two possibilities



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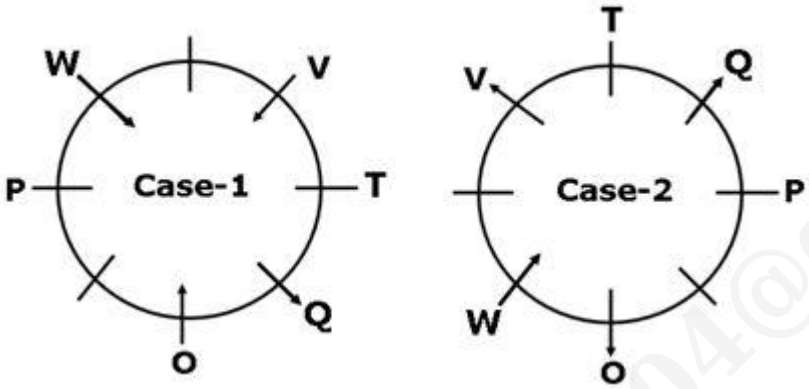
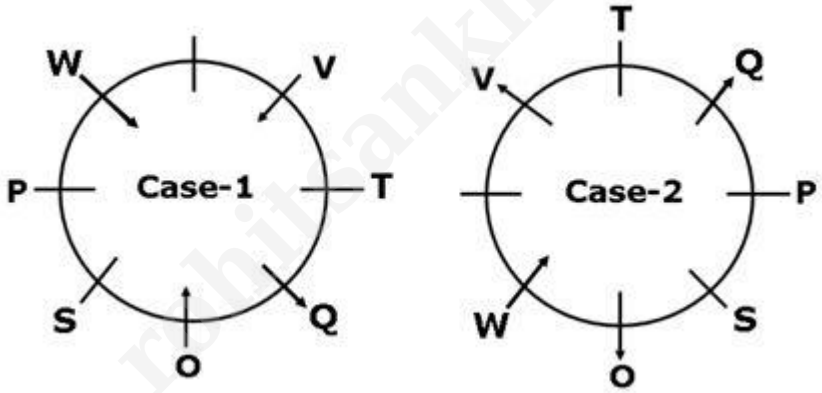
- T sits immediate left of Q, who is facing outside.



Again, we have,

- S sits second to the right of W.



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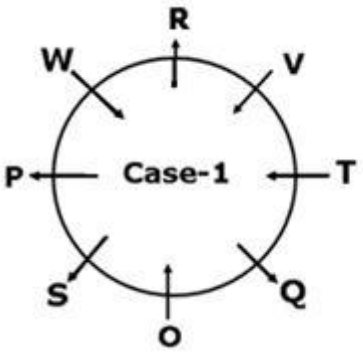
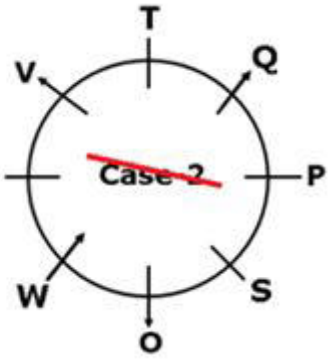
From the above statement, Case-2 gets eliminated because we cannot place R. Hence case 1 shows the final arrangement.

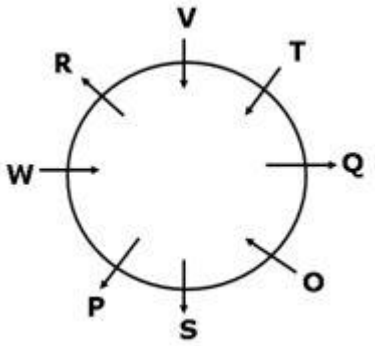




Answer: D

19. Questions

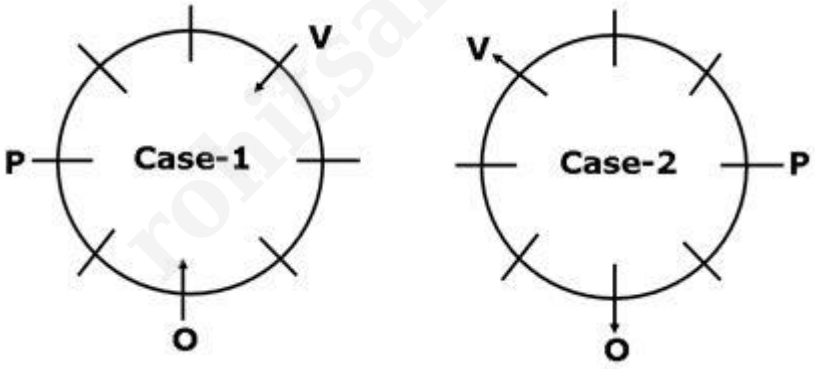
Final Arrangement:



Here, we have,

- P sits second to the left of O.
- Two persons sit between O and V, where both are facing in the same direction.
- P and V are not immediate neighbours.

From the above statements, there are two possibilities



Again, we have,

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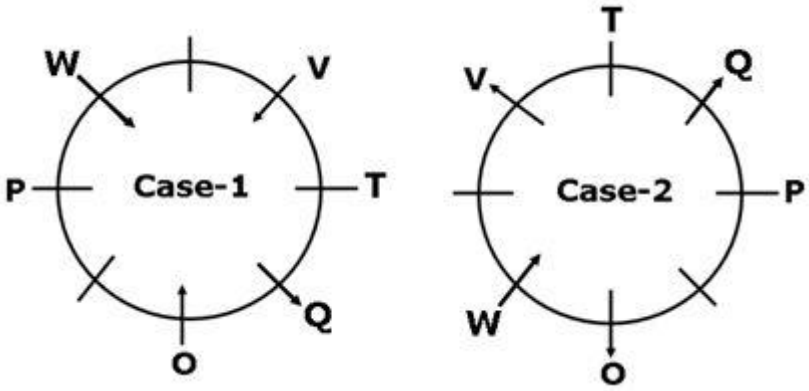
- T sits immediate left of Q, who is facing outside.



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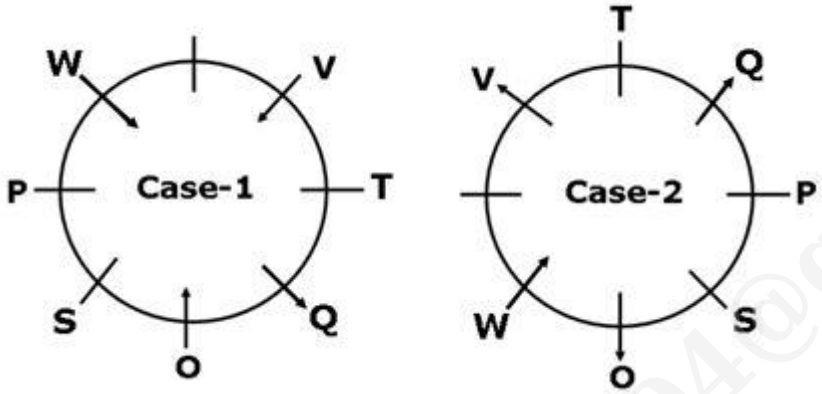

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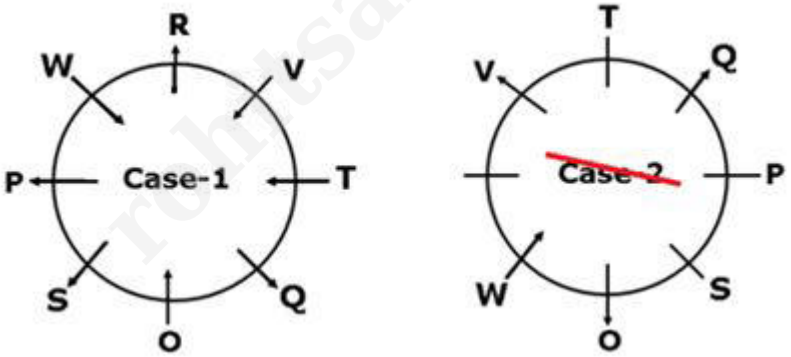
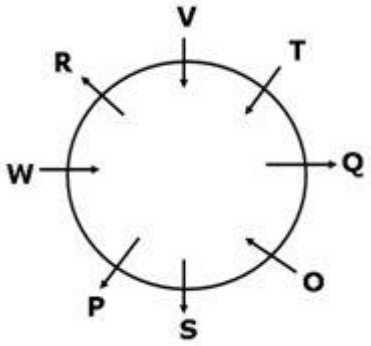


Answer: B

20. Questions

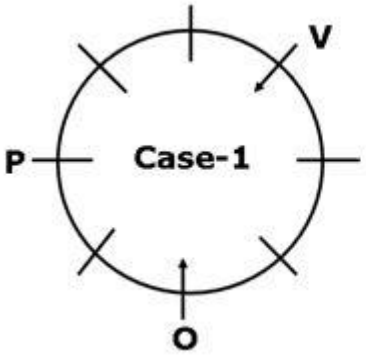
Final Arrangement:

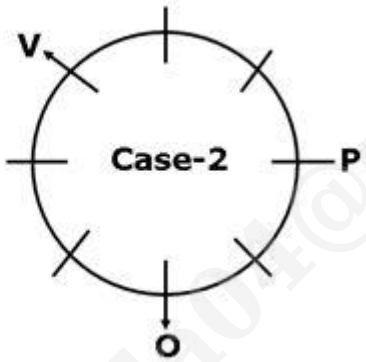


Here, we have,

- P sits second to the left of O.
- Two persons sit between O and V, where both are facing in the same direction.
- P and V are not immediate neighbours.

From the above statements, there are two possibilities





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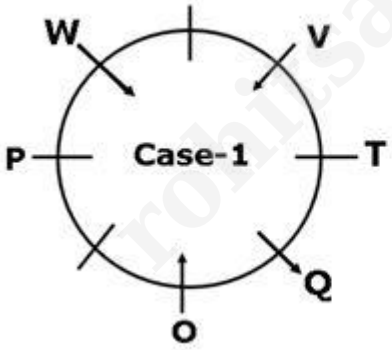
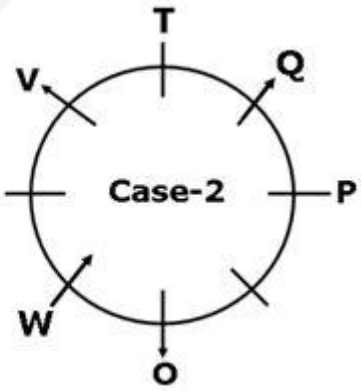
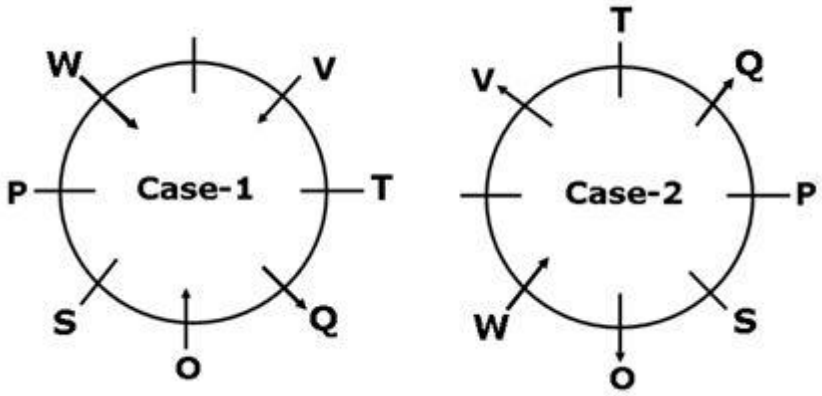
- T sits immediate left of Q, who is facing outside.





Again, we have,

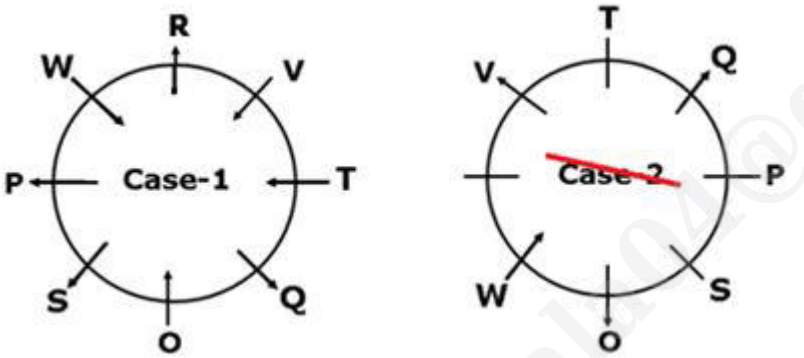
- S sits second to the right of W.



Again, we have,

- Immediate neighbours of R are facing the same direction.
- T and R are facing opposite directions.

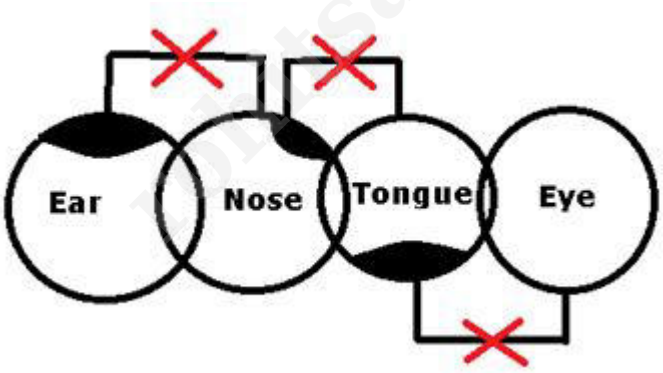
From the above statement, Case-2 gets eliminated because we cannot place R. Hence case 1 shows the final arrangement.



Answer: C

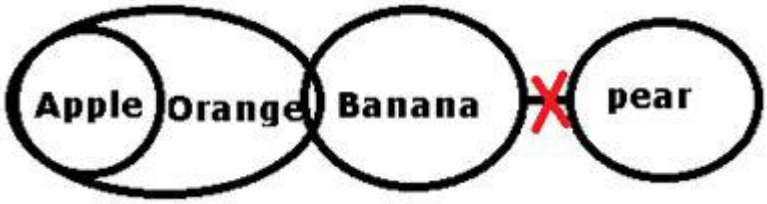
21. Questions

Answer: E



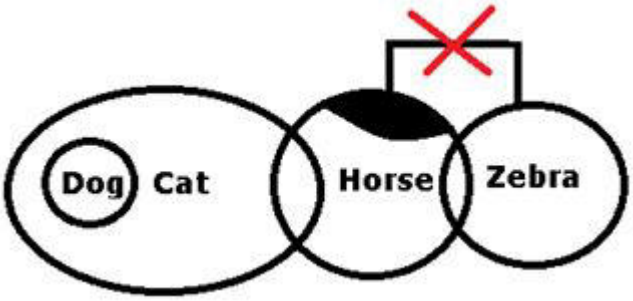
22. Questions

Answer: E



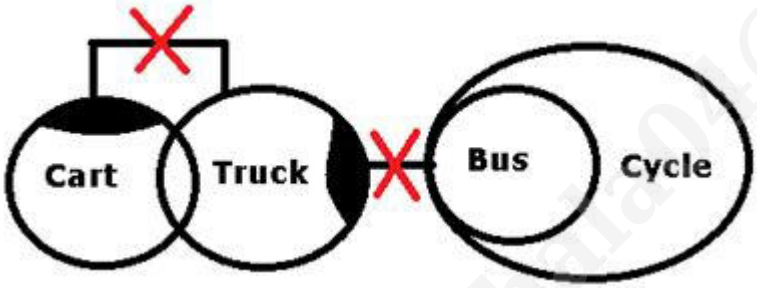
23. Questions

Answer: B



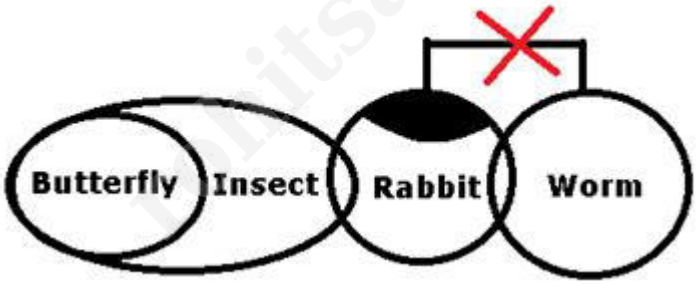
24. Questions

Answer: A



25. Questions

Answer: D



26. Questions

Answer: C

P ≥ T ≥ R > Q; A < C ≤ D < F; I > G > F ≤ Q

Conclusions:

I). T > A (T ≥ R > Q ≥ F > D ≥ C > A) -> True

II). I ≥ D (I > G > F > D) -> False

III). D < P (P ≥ T ≥ R > Q ≥ F> D) -> True

27. Questions

Answer: D

I > G > H = P; T ≤ Q < H > S; D > J ≥ I ≤ B

Conclusions:

I). P > D (D > J ≥ I > G > H = P) -> False

II). T < S (T ≤ Q < H > S) -> False

III). T < B (T ≤ Q < H < G < I ≤ B) -> True

28. Questions

Answer: E

G ≥ H > I > Y; T > W ≥ F ≤ J; W = K ≥ O ≤ H

Conclusions:

I). W > Y (W = K ≥ O ≤ H > I > Y) -> False

II). F < K (K = W ≥ F) -> False

III). K = F (K = W ≥ F) -> False

29. Questions

Answer: E

U > O = M ≤ F; M ≥ H > I = S; S < J ≤ V = X

Conclusions:

I). U > X (U > O = M ≥ H > I = S < J ≤ V = X) -> False

II). J < F (J > S = I < H ≤ M ≤ F) -> False

III). O ≥ V (O = M ≥ H > I = S < J ≤ V) -> False

30. Questions

Answer: E

U > I = O ≤ F; H < M ≤ J > G; R < J ≤ O > P

Conclusions:

I). F > R (R < J ≤ O ≤ F) -> True

II). G < O (G < J ≤ O) -> True

III). O > H (H < M ≤ J ≤ O) -> True

31. Questions

Words	Codes
Arun	Ly
Is	Te
Good	Vx
Boy	Zt
There	Nt
Day	Gp
Weather	Pn
In	Cd
Yellow	ng/qy
Shirt	ng/qy

Answer: C

32. Questions

Words	Codes
Arun	Ly
Is	Te
Good	Vx
Boy	Zt
There	Nt
Day	Gp
Weather	Pn
In	Cd
Yellow	ng/qy
Shirt	ng/qy

Answer: A

33. Questions

Words	Codes
Arun	Ly
Is	Te
Good	Vx
Boy	Zt
There	Nt
Day	Gp
Weather	Pn
In	Cd
Yellow	ng/qy
Shirt	ng/qy

Answer: E

34. Questions

Words	Codes
Arun	Ly
Is	Te
Good	Vx
Boy	Zt
There	Nt
Day	Gp
Weather	Pn
In	Cd
Yellow	ng/qy
Shirt	ng/qy

Answer: B

35. Questions

Words	Codes
Arun	Ly
Is	Te
Good	Vx
Boy	Zt
There	Nt
Day	Gp
Weather	Pn
In	Cd
Yellow	ng/qy
Shirt	ng/qy

Answer: D

36. Questions

Answer: A

Given number: '762143273'

After operation, it will be '681335192'

And after arranging it in ascending order from the left end it will be '11**2**335689'

Hence, the required answer is '2'

37. Questions

Answer: C

38. Questions

Answer: E

Here, the given word: 'ELECTRICITY'

After operation, according to the question it will become 'CMC**D**USG**D**GUZ'

Hence, both letters are same.

39. Questions

Answer: B

Here, the given word: 'CONFIDENCE'

After dropping all the letters which comes after 'M' in alphabets it will become 'CFIDECE'.

Final word after the arrangement: 'I**F**EEDCC'

Hence 2nd letter from the left end is 'F'

40. Questions

Answer: D

Here, the given word: 'PSYCHOLOGY'

3rd, 5th, 7th and 8th letters from the left ends are Y, H, L and O

Meaningful letter: **'HOLY'**

Hence, the third letter is 'L'.

1. Questions

Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions

Six persons – I, J, K, L, M and N visited the library on six different days of the same week starting from Monday to Saturday. Only one person visited the library on each day. Each person used different type of vehicles viz, Taxi, Bus, Cycle, Metro, Scooter and Auto.

The one who used cycle visited four days after I. The one who used Taxi visited immediately before the one who used Cycle. Only three persons visited between K and L. The one who used Bus visited before the one who used Auto but after Tuesday. J visited before L but did not use Bus. N neither used Taxi nor visited immediately after J. M visited before N. No one visited between M and the one who used Metro.

Who among the following person visited the library on Thursday?

a. I

b. K

c. The one who used Bus

d. The one who used Auto

e. L

2. Questions

How many persons visited the library between K and the one who used Taxi?

a. One

b. Two

c. Three

d. More than three

e. None

3. Questions

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

a. No one visited between L and M.

b. I used metro.

c. K is the first person to visit the library.

d. Both a and c

e. All statements are false.

4. Questions

Which of the following are correctly matched?

a. I – Wednesday

b. N – Saturday

c. K – Tuesday

d. M – Friday

e. All of the above

5. Questions

The one who visited on Wednesday used which among the following vehicles?

a. Taxi

b. Bus

c. Metro

d. Cycle

e. Scooter

6. Questions

Study the following information and answer the given questions.

Ten people - A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I and J are sitting around a pentagon-shaped table in such a way that five persons sit at the corners while five persons sit in the middle of the sides. All of them are facing the centre of the table.

I sits third to the right of J. Only two people sit between I and H(either from left or right). G sits second to the right of H. D sits immediate left of G. C is an immediate neighbour of both G and J. Only three people sit between F and A when counted from the left of A. E is not an immediate neighbour of F. B doesn't sit at the corner of the table.

How many people sit between A and B when counted from the right of A?

a. Two

b. One

c. Three

d. Five

e. More than five

7. Questions

What is the position of H with respect to C?

a. Third to the right

b. Third to the left

c. Sixth to the right

d. Sixth to the left

e. Second to the right

8. Questions

If C is related to F and F is related to I in a certain way, then who among the following person is related to E?

a. B

b. H

c. A

d. I

e. D

9. Questions

If all the people are arranged in alphabetical order from A in a clockwise direction, then how many people remain unchanged in their position?(excluding A)

a. Two

b. None

c. One

d. Four

e. More than four

10. Questions

Who among the following person sits fifth to the left of the one who sits to the immediate right of D?

a. F

b. B

c. I

d. E

e. A

11. Questions

Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions.

Ten persons - Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y and Z visited different hill stations viz. Munnar, Ooty and Shimla. At least two persons but not more than four persons visited the same hill station.

S and Q visited different hill stations but neither of them visited Ooty. R visited a hill station different from the one visited by Q and S. V visited the same hill station as R. Y and W visited the same hill station but not Munnar. Y did not visit the same hill station as V. Least number of persons visited Ooty and the same number of persons visited Munnar and Shimla. X and Z visited the same hill station. U neither visited Munnar nor the same hill station as S.

Who among the following visited the same hill station as with T?

a. Q
b. S
c. V
d. Y
e. U

12. Questions

Q visited which of the following hill station?

a. Shimla
b. Munnar
c. The same hill station visited by R
d. Cannot be determined
e. Ooty

13. 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. Q
b. U
c. T
d. Y
e. W

14. Questions

Who among the following person visited Shimla?

a. Y
b. R
c. V

d. S

e. T

15. Questions

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

a. X visited the hill station along with S

b. U visited Shimla

c. Only R and V visited Ooty

d. Both a and c

e. All the statements are true

16. Questions

Study the following information and answer the given questions

Eight persons – A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H are sitting around a square table in such a way that four of them are sitting at the corners and facing the centre while four of them are sitting in the middle of the sides and facing outside(**opposite to the centre).** Each of them eats different food items viz. Nuts, Samosa, Dates, Chips, Brownie, Cake, Donut and Pasta.

Two persons sit between the one who eats Cake and F, who doesn't sit in the middle of the table. The one who sits opposite to the one who eats Cake sits immediate left of the one who eats Nuts. B sits third to the left of the one who eats Nuts. One person sits between B and the one who eats Dates. D sits second to the left of the one who eats Dates. The one who eats Donut sits immediate left of A. As many persons sit between F and D as between A and the one who eats Samosa. Neither B nor H eats Samosa. E sits second to the right of the one who eats Pasta, who sits immediate left of H. Only three persons sit between the one who eats Pasta and Chips. C doesn't eat Nuts.

G sits opposite to the one who eats __.

a. Chips

b. Pasta

c. Cake

d. Donut

e. Brownie

17. Questions

What is the position of E with respect to the one who eats Nuts?

a. Immediate left

b. Second to the right

c. Third to the left

d. Fourth to the left

e. Third to the right

18. Questions

How many persons sit between B and the one who eats Brownie, when counted from the right of B?

a. Three

b. One

c. Two

d. Four

e. No one

19. Questions

In which of the following option, the first person sits second to the left of the second person?

I). C-The one who eats Samosa

II). D-A

III). The one who eats Cake-D

a. Only I and II

b. Only I and III

c. Only II and III

d. Only III

e. All I, II and III

20. Questions

Match the following pair.

I). H **a).** Brownie

II). G **b).** Cake

III). A **c).** Nuts

a. I. c II. b III. a

b. I. b II. a III. c

c. I. a II. c III. b

d. I. c II. a III. b

e. I. b II. c III. a

21. Questions

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

Statements:

Only a few cakes are sweets. All sweets are tasty. No tasty is healthy.

Conclusions:

I). All cakes are not tasty

II). Some cakes are healthy is a possibility.

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

22. Questions

Statements:

No cabbage is a potato. All potatoes are vegetables. Some vegetables are ice cream.

Conclusion:

I). All ice creams are cabbage is a possibility.

II). Some vegetables are not cabbage.

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

23. Questions

Statements:

All photos are frames. All photos are memories. Some memories are forgotten

Conclusion:

I). Some frames are not memories.

II). No frame being forgotten is a possibility.

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

24. Questions

Statements:

All flies are insects. All butterflies are insects. No insect is a bird.

Conclusion:

I). Some butterflies are flies is a possibility.

II). Some flies can be birds.

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

25. Questions

Statements:

Only a few lights are sounds. Some sounds are noise. No noise is music.

Conclusion:

I). Some music is sound.

II). No sound is music.

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

26. Questions

In each of the following questions, the relationship between different elements is shown in the statements followed by three conclusions. Find the conclusion which is definitely true.

Statements:

A > B > D = C ; X = Y ≥ J < C; J ≤ P ≤ Q ≤ R > S

Conclusions:

I). A > P

II). X ≥ S

III). B > Y

a. Only conclusion I is true
b. Only conclusion II is true
c. Only conclusion III is true
d. All are true
e. None is true

27. Questions

Statements:

P < Q ≤ R ≤ S; T = U > S ≥ V; E ≥ F ≥ G > T

Conclusions:

I). R < T

II). T > Q

III). E > S

a. Only conclusion I is true
b. Only conclusion II is true
c. Only conclusion III is true
d. All are true
e. None is true

28. Questions

Statements:

L < M < N ≤ O; P ≤ Q ≤ R = O; R > U ≥ W > V

Conclusions:

I). M ≥ R

II). N > V

III). O > V

a. Only conclusion III is true
b. All are true
c. Only conclusion II is True
d. Both conclusions I and II are true
e. None is true

29. Questions

Statements:

A = B > C ≥ D; C < F = G ≤ H; F ≥ K ≥ L = M

Conclusions:

I). B > F

II). B ≤ F

III). L > H

a. Both conclusions I and II are true
b. Only conclusion III is true
c. Either conclusion I or II is true
d. All are true.
e. Only conclusion II is true

30. Questions

Statements:

K ≤ L ≤ M < N; N ≥ P ≥ Q = R; R > S ≥ T < U

Conclusions:

I). T < P

II). T ≥ P

III). K < S

a. Either conclusion I or II is true
b. Only conclusion II is true
c. Only conclusion III is true
d. Only conclusion I is true
e. All are true

31. Questions

Study the following information and answer the given questions

A person starts walking towards the south and walks for 5 km to reach point A. Then he takes a left turn and walks for 10km to reach Point B. Then he takes a left turn and walks for 10km to reach point C. Then he takes two successive left turns and walks for 5km and 15km to reach point D and point E respectively.

In which direction is his initial point with respect to his final point?

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

32. Questions

What is the shortest distance between point A and point C?

a. 10km
b. 20km
c. 10√2km
d. 10√5km
e. 15km

33. Questions

What is the direction of point D with respect to point B?

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

34. Questions

Study the following information and answer the given questions.

Six Ice cream shops- P, Q, R, T, U and V are located in an area at different distances. Shop R is 4km north of shop T. Shop Q is 3km west of shop R. Shop U is 5km north of shop Q. Shop V is 13km north-west of shop Q and west of shop U. Shop P is south of shop V and west of shop Q.

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

a. P

b. Q

c. R

d. U

e. V

35. Questions

What is the shortest distance between the shops P and Q?

a. 13km

b. 18km

c. 14km

d. 10km

e. 12km

36. Questions

How many such pairs of letters are in the word "VICEROY" each 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. More than three

c. Three

d. Two

e. None

37. Questions

If in the given number "19872947", 1 is added to all the even digits and 1 is subtracted from all the odd digits, then how many digits are repeated in the newly formed number?

a. One

b. Three

c. Two

d. Four

e. Five

38. Questions

If a four-letter meaningful word can be formed by using the first, fifth, ninth and tenth letters from the left end of the word "EMPLOYMENT"(using each letter only once), then what is the last letter from the left end of the newly formed word? Mark X as your answer, if more than one word is formed. Mark Z, if no meaningful word can be formed.

a. E
b. O
c. T
d. X
e. Z

39. Questions

If all the letters of the word "RENEWAL" are arranged in alphabetical order from the left end, then how many letters are there in the English alphabetical series between the letters which are sixth from the right end and seventh from the left end?

a. Sixteen
b. Seventeen
c. Eighteen
d. Nineteen
e. Twenty

40. Questions

If all the letters are arranged in the reverse alphabetical order from the left end of the given word "AUTHORITY", then which of the following letter will be third to the left of the fourth from the right end?

a. U
b. I
c. A
d. R
e. T

Explanations:

1. Questions

Final Arrangement:

Day	Person	Travel Mode
Monday	K	Scooter
Tuesday	I	Metro
Wednesday	M	Bus
Thursday	J	Auto
Friday	L	Taxi
Saturday	N	Cycle

We have,

- The one who used cycle visited four days after I.
- The one who used Taxi visited immediately before the one who used Cycle.

From the above condition, we have two possibilities,

Day	Case 1		Case 2	
Monday	I			
Tuesday			I	
Wednesday				
Thursday		Taxi		
Friday		Cycle		Taxi
Saturday				Cycle

Again we have,

- Only three persons visited between K and L.
- The one who used Bus visited before the one who used Auto but after Tuesday.

Day	Case 1		Case 2	
Monday	I		K/L	
Tuesday	K/L		I	
Wednesday		Bus		Bus
Thursday		Taxi		Auto
Friday		Cycle	K/L	Taxi
Saturday	K/L	Auto		Cycle

Again we have,

- J visited before L but did not use Bus.
- N neither used Taxi nor visited immediately after J.
- M visited before N.
- No one visited between M and the one who used Metro.

From the above condition, Case 1 gets eliminated because N neither used Taxi nor visited immediately after J. Hence case 2 shows the final arrangement.

Day	Case 1		Case 2	
Monday	I		K	Scooter
Tuesday	K		I	Metro
Wednesday		Bus	M	Bus
Thursday		Taxi	J	Auto
Friday		Cycle	L	Taxi
Saturday	L	Auto	N	Cycle

Answer: D

2. Questions

Final Arrangement:

Day	Person	Travel Mode
Monday	K	Scooter
Tuesday	I	Metro
Wednesday	M	Bus
Thursday	J	Auto
Friday	L	Taxi
Saturday	N	Cycle

We have,

- The one who used cycle visited four days after I.
- The one who used Taxi visited immediately before the one who used Cycle.

From the above condition, we have two possibilities,

Day	Case 1		Case 2	
Monday	I			
Tuesday			I	
Wednesday				
Thursday		Taxi		
Friday		Cycle		Taxi
Saturday				Cycle

Again we have,

- Only three persons visited between K and L.
- The one who used Bus visited before the one who used Auto but after Tuesday.

Day	Case 1		Case 2	
Monday	I		K/L	
Tuesday	K/L		I	
Wednesday		Bus		Bus
Thursday		Taxi		Auto
Friday		Cycle	K/L	Taxi
Saturday	K/L	Auto		Cycle

Again we have,

- J visited before L but did not use Bus.
- N neither used Taxi nor visited immediately after J.
- M visited before N.
- No one visited between M and the one who used Metro.

From the above condition, Case 1 gets eliminated because N neither used Taxi nor visited immediately after J. Hence case 2 shows the final arrangement.

Day	~~Case 1~~		Case 2	
Monday	I		K	Scooter
Tuesday	K		I	Metro
Wednesday		Bus	M	Bus
Thursday		Taxi	J	Auto
Friday		Cycle	L	Taxi
Saturday	L	Auto	N	Cycle

Answer: C

3. Questions

Final Arrangement:

Day	Person	Travel Mode
Monday	K	Scooter
Tuesday	I	Metro
Wednesday	M	Bus
Thursday	J	Auto
Friday	L	Taxi
Saturday	N	Cycle

We have,

- The one who used cycle visited four days after I.
- The one who used Taxi visited immediately before the one who used Cycle.

From the above condition, we have two possibilities,

Day	Case 1		Case 2	
Monday	I			
Tuesday			I	
Wednesday				
Thursday		Taxi		
Friday		Cycle		Taxi
Saturday				Cycle

Again we have,

- Only three persons visited between K and L.
- The one who used Bus visited before the one who used Auto but after Tuesday.

Day	Case 1		Case 2	
Monday	I		K/L	
Tuesday	K/L		I	
Wednesday		Bus		Bus
Thursday		Taxi		Auto
Friday		Cycle	K/L	Taxi
Saturday	K/L	Auto		Cycle

Again we have,

- J visited before L but did not use Bus.
- N neither used Taxi nor visited immediately after J.
- M visited before N.
- No one visited between M and the one who used Metro.

From the above condition, Case 1 gets eliminated because N neither used Taxi nor visited immediately after J. Hence case 2 shows the final arrangement.

Day	~~Case 1~~		Case 2	
Monday	I		K	Scooter
Tuesday	K		I	Metro
Wednesday		Bus	M	Bus
Thursday		Taxi	J	Auto
Friday		Cycle	L	Taxi
Saturday	L	Auto	N	Cycle

Answer: A

4. Questions

Final Arrangement:

Day	Person	Travel Mode
Monday	K	Scooter
Tuesday	I	Metro
Wednesday	M	Bus
Thursday	J	Auto
Friday	L	Taxi
Saturday	N	Cycle

We have,

- The one who used cycle visited four days after I.
- The one who used Taxi visited immediately before the one who used Cycle.

From the above condition, we have two possibilities,

Day	Case 1		Case 2	
Monday	I			
Tuesday			I	
Wednesday				
Thursday		Taxi		
Friday		Cycle		Taxi
Saturday				Cycle

Again we have,

- Only three persons visited between K and L.
- The one who used Bus visited before the one who used Auto but after Tuesday.

Day	Case 1		Case 2	
Monday	I		K/L	
Tuesday	K/L		I	
Wednesday		Bus		Bus
Thursday		Taxi		Auto
Friday		Cycle	K/L	Taxi
Saturday	K/L	Auto		Cycle

Again we have,

- J visited before L but did not use Bus.
- N neither used Taxi nor visited immediately after J.
- M visited before N.
- No one visited between M and the one who used Metro.

From the above condition, Case 1 gets eliminated because N neither used Taxi nor visited immediately after J. Hence case 2 shows the final arrangement.

Day	Case 1		Case 2	
Monday	I		K	Scooter
Tuesday	K		I	Metro
Wednesday		Bus	M	Bus
Thursday		Taxi	J	Auto
Friday		Cycle	L	Taxi
Saturday	L	Auto	N	Cycle

Answer: B

5. Questions

Final Arrangement:

Day	Person	Travel Mode
Monday	K	Scooter
Tuesday	I	Metro
Wednesday	M	Bus
Thursday	J	Auto
Friday	L	Taxi
Saturday	N	Cycle

We have,

- The one who used cycle visited four days after I.
- The one who used Taxi visited immediately before the one who used Cycle.

From the above condition, we have two possibilities,

Day	Case 1		Case 2	
Monday	I			
Tuesday			I	
Wednesday				
Thursday		Taxi		
Friday		Cycle		Taxi
Saturday				Cycle

Again we have,

- Only three persons visited between K and L.
- The one who used Bus visited before the one who used Auto but after Tuesday.

Day	Case 1		Case 2	
Monday	I		K/L	
Tuesday	K/L		I	
Wednesday		Bus		Bus
Thursday		Taxi		Auto
Friday		Cycle	K/L	Taxi
Saturday	K/L	Auto		Cycle

Again we have,

- J visited before L but did not use Bus.
- N neither used Taxi nor visited immediately after J.
- M visited before N.
- No one visited between M and the one who used Metro.

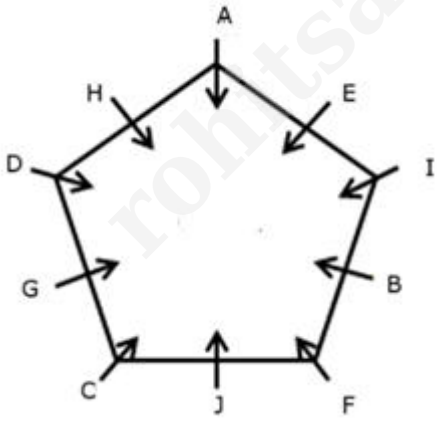
From the above condition, Case 1 gets eliminated because N neither used Taxi nor visited immediately after J. Hence case 2 shows the final arrangement.

Day	~~Case 1~~		Case 2	
Monday	I		K	Scooter
Tuesday	K		I	Metro
Wednesday		Bus	M	Bus
Thursday		Taxi	J	Auto
Friday		Cycle	L	Taxi
Saturday	L	Auto	N	Cycle

Answer: B

6. Questions

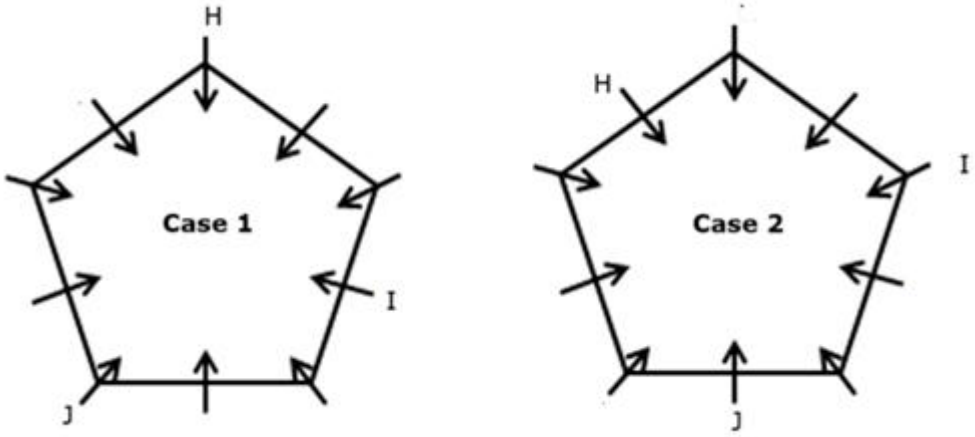
Final Arrangement:



We have,

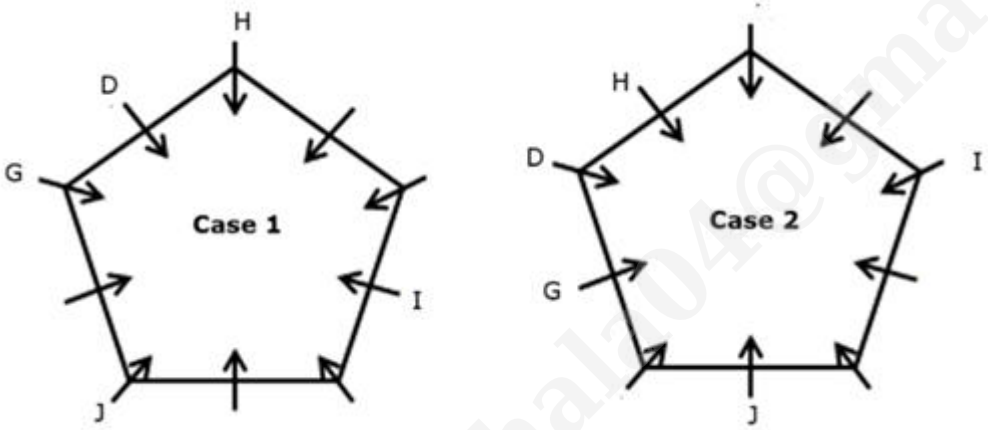
- I sits third to the right of J.
- Only two people sit between I and H(either from left or right).

From the above condition, we have two possibilities,



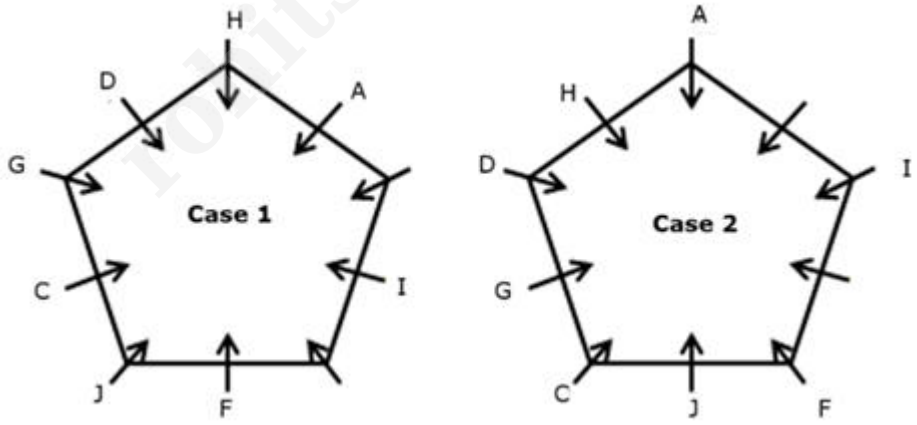
Again we have,

- G sits second to the right of H.
- D sits immediate left of G.



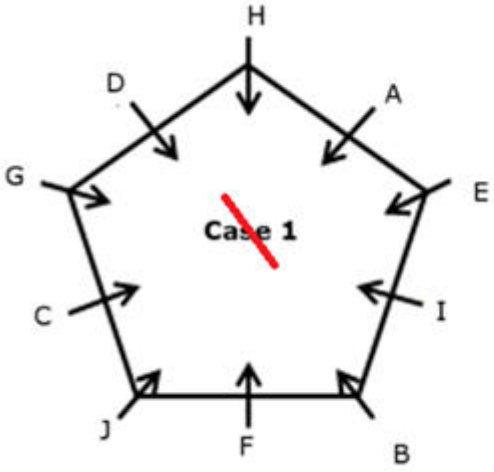
Again we have,

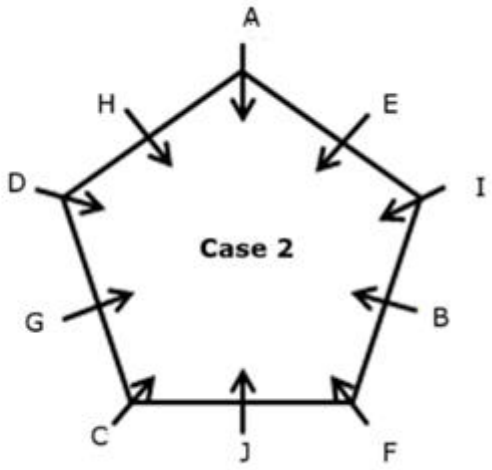
- C is an immediate neighbour of both G and J.
- Only three people sit between F and A when counted from the left of A.



- E is not an immediate neighbour of F.
- B doesn't sit at the corner of the table.

From the above condition, Case 1 gets eliminated because B doesn't sit at the corner of the table. Hence case 2 shows the final arrangement.

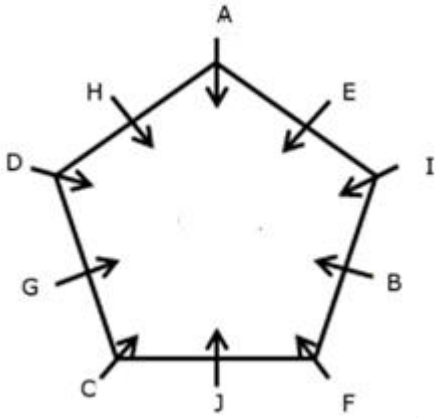




Answer: E

7. Questions

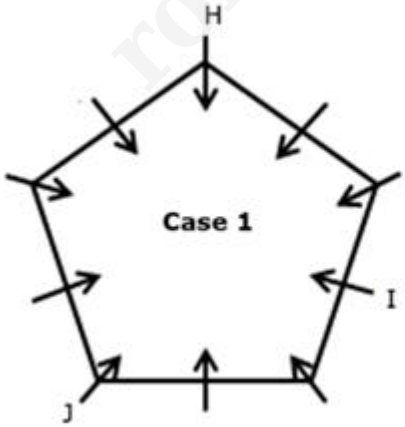
Final Arrangement:

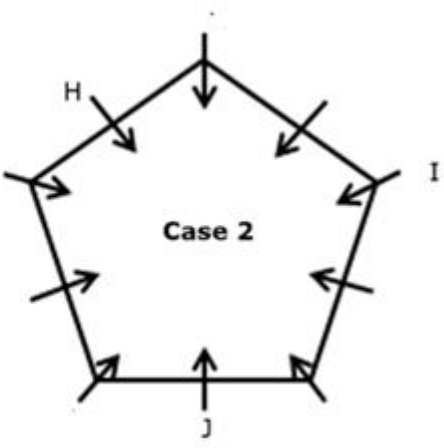


We have,

- I sits third to the right of J.
- Only two people sit between I and H(either from left or right).

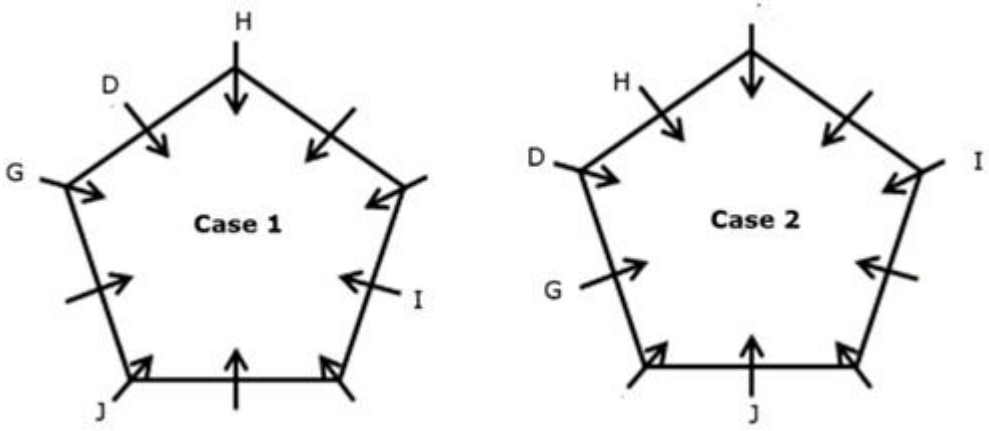
From the above condition, we have two possibilities,





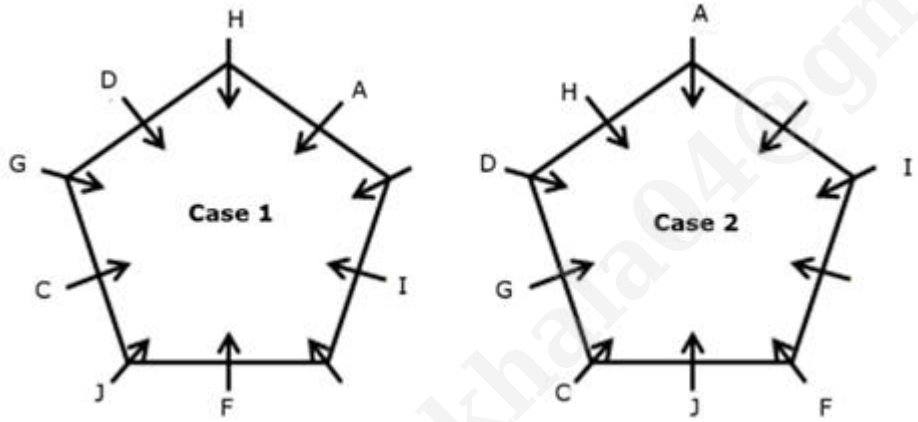
Again we have,

- G sits second to the right of H.
- D sits immediate left of G.



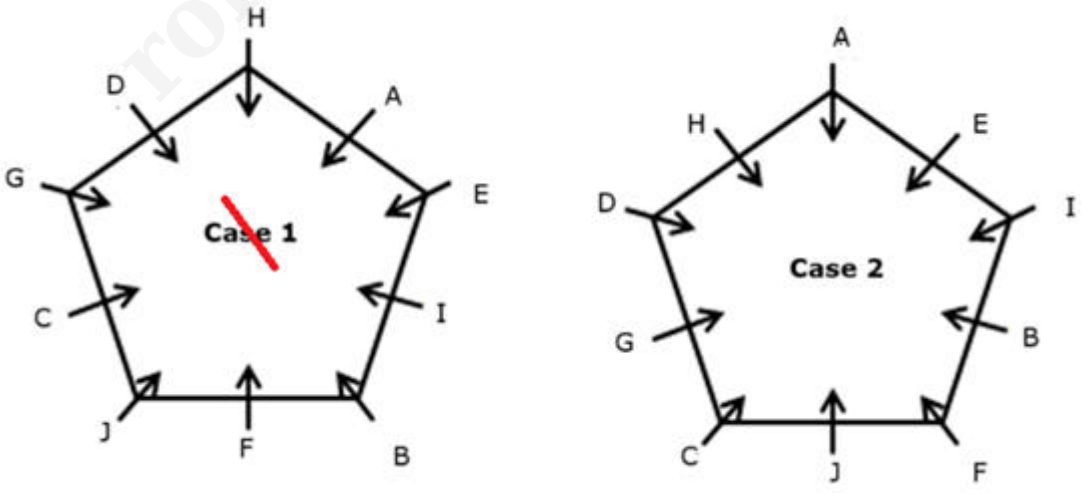
Again we have,

- C is an immediate neighbour of both G and J.
- Only three people sit between F and A when counted from the left of A.



- E is not an immediate neighbour of F.
- B doesn't sit at the corner of the table.

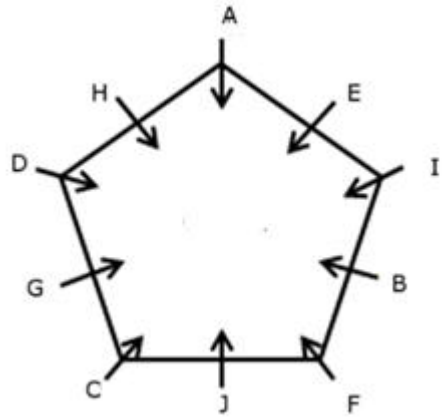
From the above condition, Case 1 gets eliminated because B doesn't sit at the corner of the table. Hence case 2 shows the final arrangement.



Answer: B

8. Questions

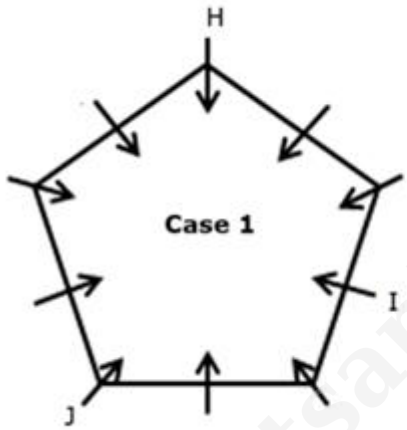
Final Arrangement:

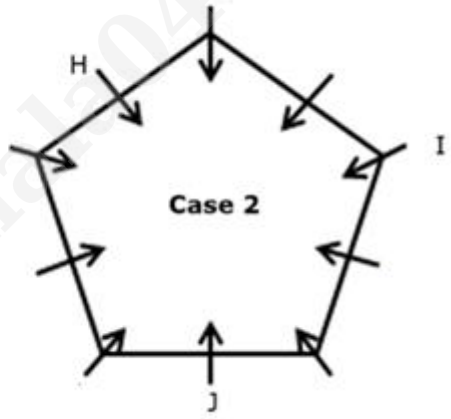


We have,

- I sits third to the right of J.
- Only two people sit between I and H(either from left or right).

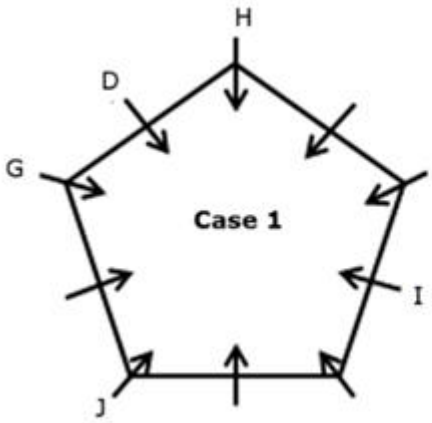
From the above condition, we have two possibilities,

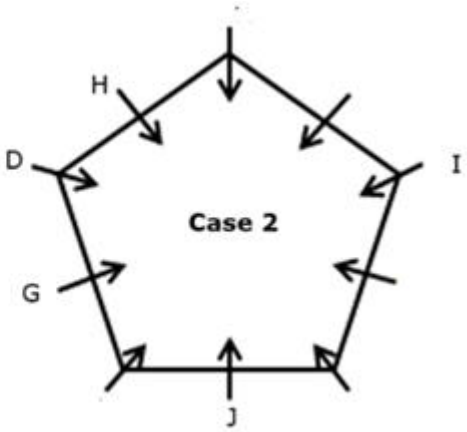




Again we have,

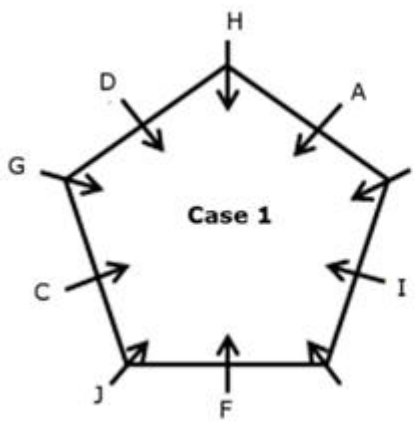
- G sits second to the right of H.
- D sits immediate left of G.

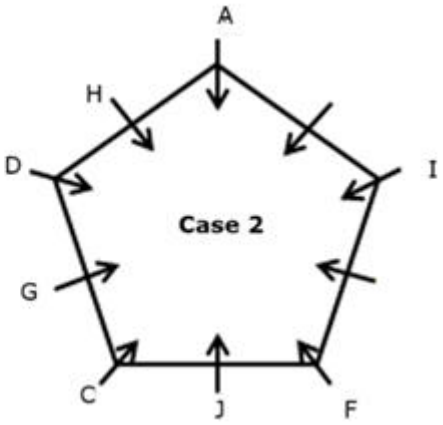




Again we have,

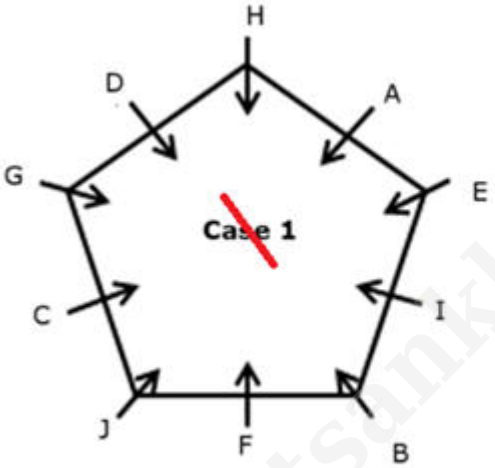
- C is an immediate neighbour of both G and J.
- Only three people sit between F and A when counted from the left of A.

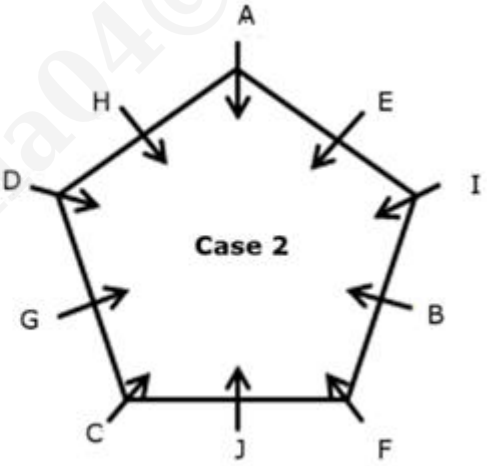




- E is not an immediate neighbour of F.
- B doesn't sit at the corner of the table.

From the above condition, Case 1 gets eliminated because B doesn't sit at the corner of the table. Hence case 2 shows the final arrangement.

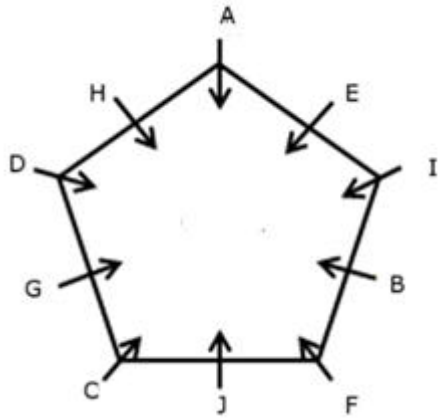




Answer: A

9. Questions

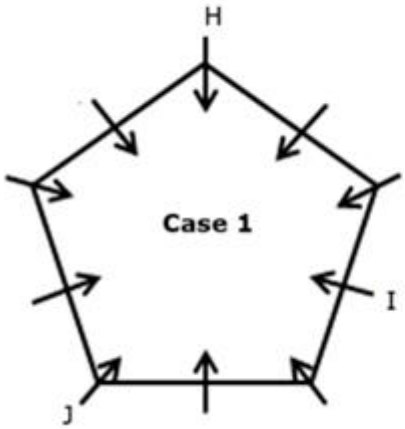
Final Arrangement:

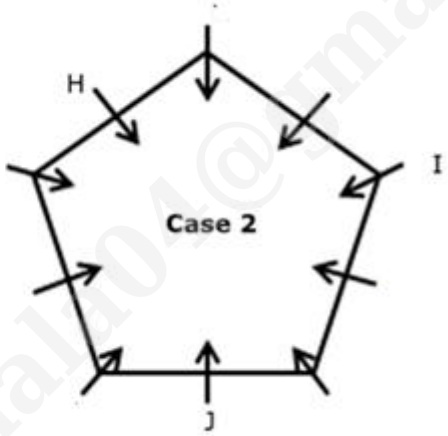


We have,

- I sits third to the right of J.
- Only two people sit between I and H(either from left or right).

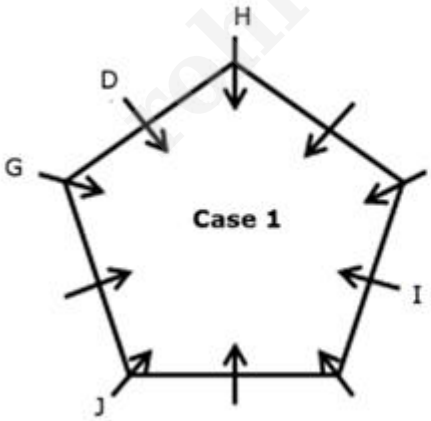
From the above condition, we have two possibilities,

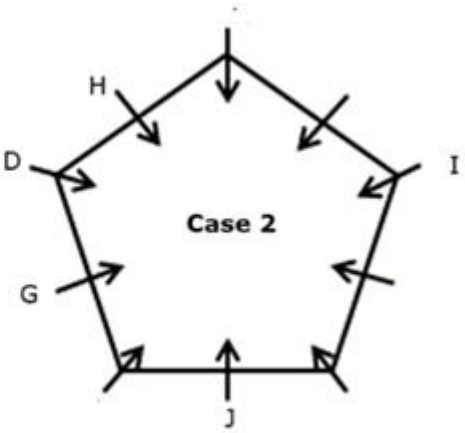




Again we have,

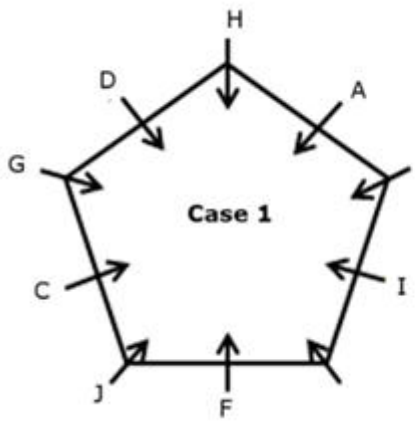
- G sits second to the right of H.
- D sits immediate left of G.

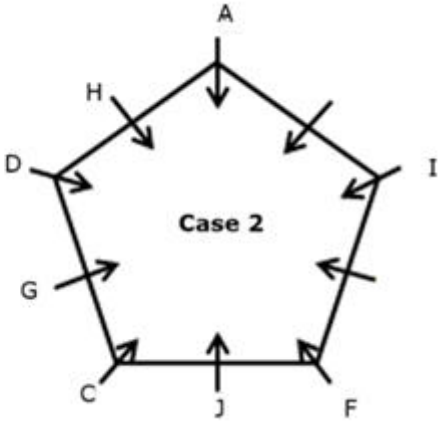




Again we have,

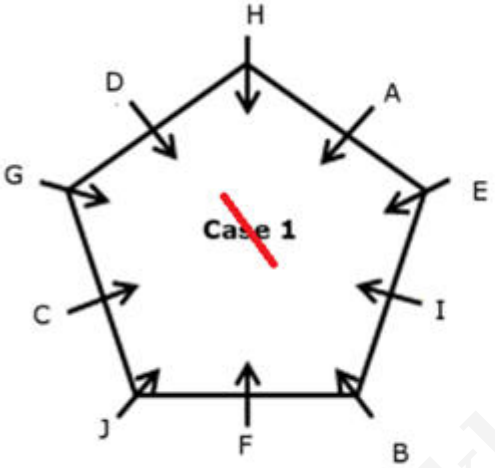
- C is an immediate neighbour of both G and J.
- Only three people sit between F and A when counted from the left of A.

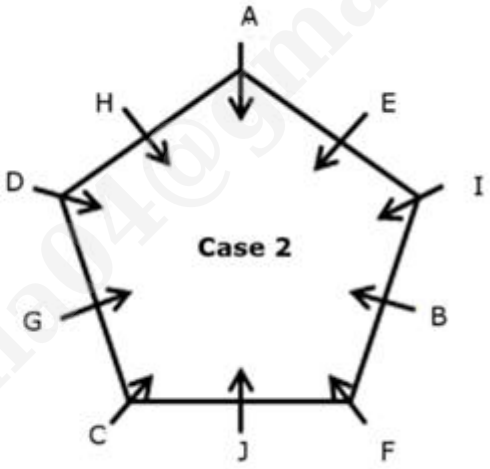




- E is not an immediate neighbour of F.
- B doesn't sit at the corner of the table.

From the above condition, Case 1 gets eliminated because B doesn't sit at the corner of the table. Hence case 2 shows the final arrangement.

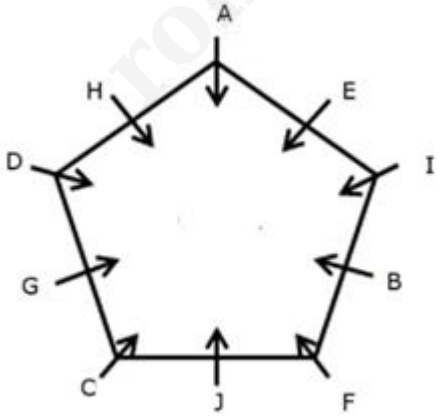




Answer: B

10. Questions

Final Arrangement:

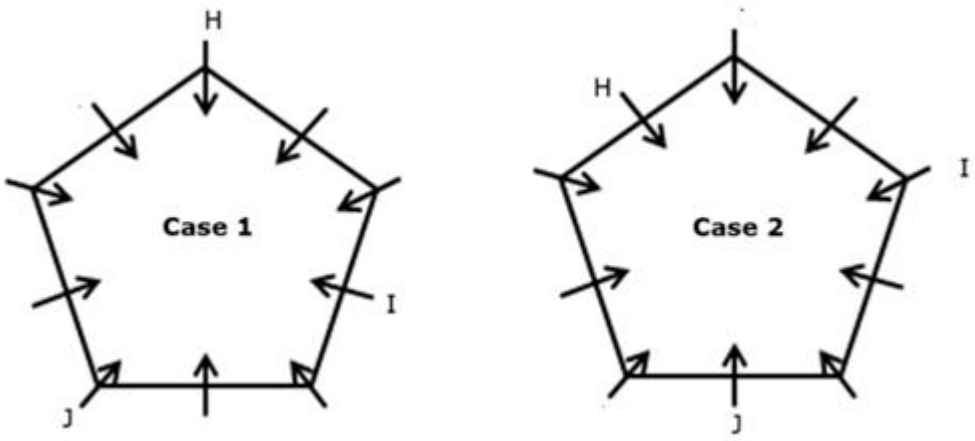


We have,

- I sits third to the right of J.

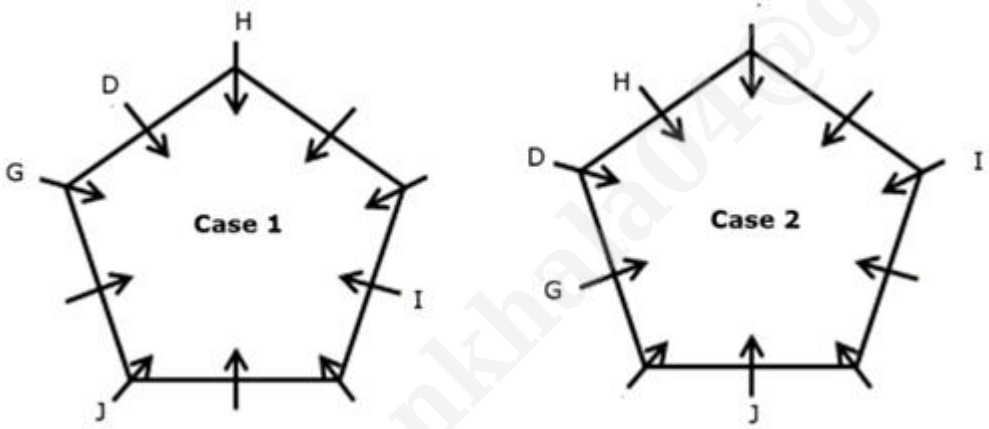
- Only two people sit between I and H(either from left or right).

From the above condition, we have two possibilities,



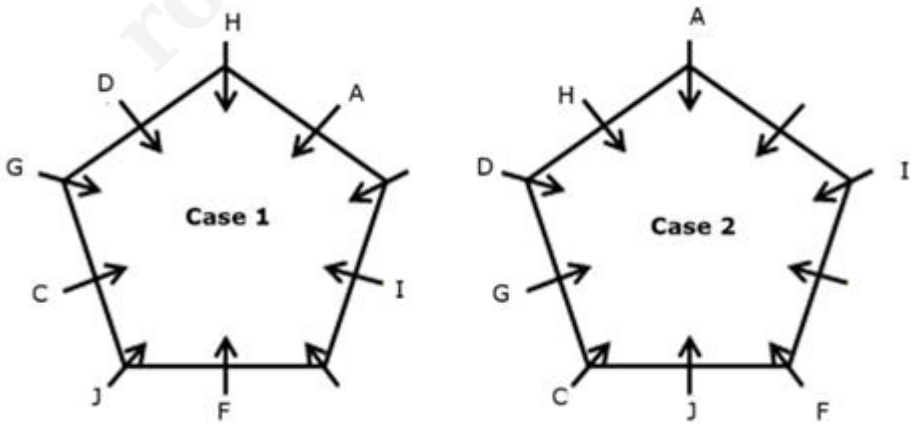
Again we have,

- G sits second to the right of H.
- D sits immediate left of G.



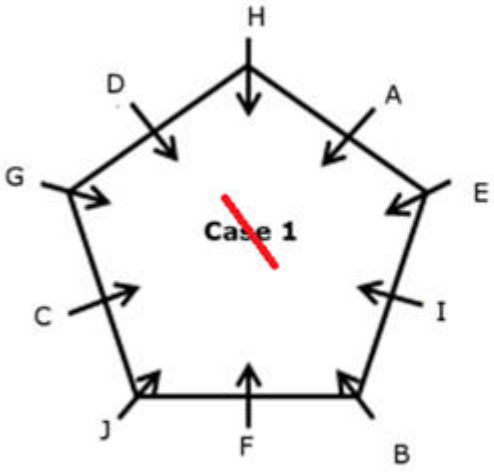
Again we have,

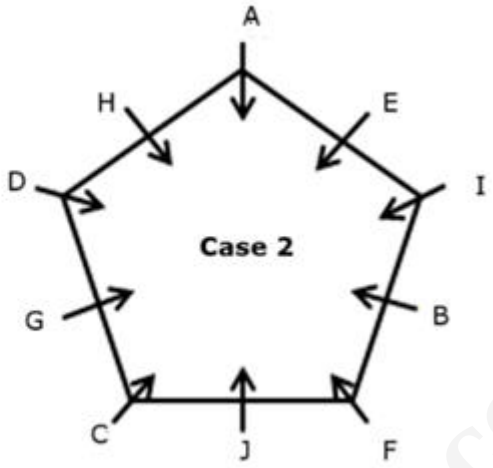
- C is an immediate neighbour of both G and J.
- Only three people sit between F and A when counted from the left of A.



- E is not an immediate neighbour of F.
- B doesn't sit at the corner of the table.

From the above condition, Case 1 gets eliminated because B doesn't sit at the corner of the table. Hence case 2 shows the final arrangement.





Answer: C

11. Questions

Final Arrangement:

Munnar	Shimla	Ooty
SXZT	QUYW	RV

We have,

- S and Q visited different hill stations but neither of them visited Ooty.
- R visited a hill station different from the one visited by Q and S.

From the above condition, we have two possibilities,

Case	Munnar	Shimla	Ooty
Case 1	Q	S	R
Case 2	S	Q	R

Again we have,

- V visited the same hill station as R.
- Y and W visited the same hill station but not Munnar.
- Y did not visit the same hill station as V.

Case	Munnar	Shimla	Ooty
Case 1	Q	SYW	RV
Case 2	S	QYW	RV

Again we have,

- Least number of persons visited Ooty and the same number of persons visited Munnar and Shimla.

- X and Z visited the same hill station.
- U neither visited Munnar nor the same hill station as S.

From the above condition, Case 1 gets eliminated because U neither visited Munnar nor the same hill station as S. Hence case 2 shows the final arrangement.

Case	Munnar	Shimla	Ooty
~~Case 1~~	QXZ	SYW	RV
Case 2	SXZT	QYWU	RV

Answer: B

12. Questions

Final Arrangement:

Munnar	Shimla	Ooty
SXZT	QUYW	RV

We have,

- S and Q visited different hill stations but neither of them visited Ooty.
- R visited a hill station different from the one visited by Q and S.

From the above condition, we have two possibilities,

Case	Munnar	Shimla	Ooty
Case 1	Q	S	R
Case 2	S	Q	R

Again we have,

- V visited the same hill station as R.
- Y and W visited the same hill station but not Munnar.
- Y did not visit the same hill station as V.

Case	Munnar	Shimla	Ooty
Case 1	Q	SYW	RV
Case 2	S	QYW	RV

Again we have,

- Least number of persons visited Ooty and the same number of persons visited Munnar and Shimla.
- X and Z visited the same hill station.
- U neither visited Munnar nor the same hill station as S.

From the above condition, Case 1 gets eliminated because U neither visited Munnar nor the same hill station as S. Hence case 2 shows the final arrangement.

Case	Munnar	Shimla	Ooty
~~Case 1~~	QXZ	SYW	RV
Case 2	SXZT	QYWU	RV

Answer: A

13. Questions

Final Arrangement:

Munnar	Shimla	Ooty
SXZT	QUYW	RV

We have,

- S and Q visited different hill stations but neither of them visited Ooty.
- R visited a hill station different from the one visited by Q and S.

From the above condition, we have two possibilities,

Case	Munnar	Shimla	Ooty
Case 1	Q	S	R
Case 2	S	Q	R

Again we have,

- V visited the same hill station as R.
- Y and W visited the same hill station but not Munnar.
- Y did not visit the same hill station as V.

Case	Munnar	Shimla	Ooty
Case 1	Q	SYW	RV
Case 2	S	QYW	RV

Again we have,

- Least number of persons visited Ooty and the same number of persons visited Munnar and Shimla.
- X and Z visited the same hill station.
- U neither visited Munnar nor the same hill station as S.

From the above condition, Case 1 gets eliminated because U neither visited Munnar nor the same hill station as S. Hence case 2 shows the final arrangement.

Case	Munnar	Shimla	Ooty
~~Case 1~~	QXZ	SYW	RV
Case 2	SXZT	QYWU	RV

Answer: C (All the given persons visited the same hill station except option C)

14. Questions

Final Arrangement:

Munnar	Shimla	Ooty
SXZT	QUYW	RV

We have,

- S and Q visited different hill stations but neither of them visited Ooty.
- R visited a hill station different from the one visited by Q and S.

From the above condition, we have two possibilities,

Case	Munnar	Shimla	Ooty
Case 1	Q	S	R
Case 2	S	Q	R

Again we have,

- V visited the same hill station as R.
- Y and W visited the same hill station but not Munnar.
- Y did not visit the same hill station as V.

Case	Munnar	Shimla	Ooty
Case 1	Q	SYW	RV
Case 2	S	QYW	RV

Again we have,

- Least number of persons visited Ooty and the same number of persons visited Munnar and Shimla.
- X and Z visited the same hill station.
- U neither visited Munnar nor the same hill station as S.

From the above condition, Case 1 gets eliminated because U neither visited Munnar nor the same hill station as S. Hence case 2 shows the final arrangement.

Case	Munnar	Shimla	Ooty
~~Case 1~~	QXZ	SYW	RV
Case 2	SXZT	QYWU	RV

Answer: A

15. Questions

Final Arrangement:

Munnar	Shimla	Ooty
SXZT	QUYW	RV

We have,

- S and Q visited different hill stations but neither of them visited Ooty.
- R visited a hill station different from the one visited by Q and S.

From the above condition, we have two possibilities,

Case	Munnar	Shimla	Ooty
Case 1	Q	S	R
Case 2	S	Q	R

Again we have,

- V visited the same hill station as R.
- Y and W visited the same hill station but not Munnar.
- Y did not visit the same hill station as V.

Case	Munnar	Shimla	Ooty
Case 1	Q	SYW	RV
Case 2	S	QYW	RV

Again we have,

- Least number of persons visited Ooty and the same number of persons visited Munnar and Shimla.
- X and Z visited the same hill station.
- U neither visited Munnar nor the same hill station as S.

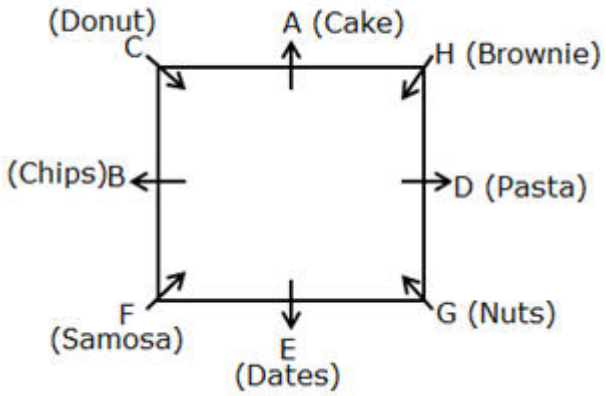
From the above condition, Case 1 gets eliminated because U neither visited Munnar nor the same hill station as S. Hence case 2 shows the final arrangement.

Case	Munnar	Shimla	Ooty
~~Case 1~~	QXZ	SYW	RV
Case 2	SXZT	QYWU	RV

Answer: E

16. Questions

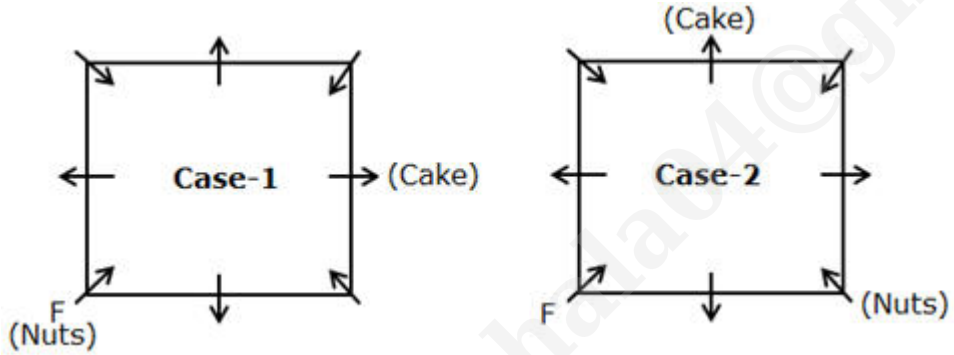
Final arrangement



We have,

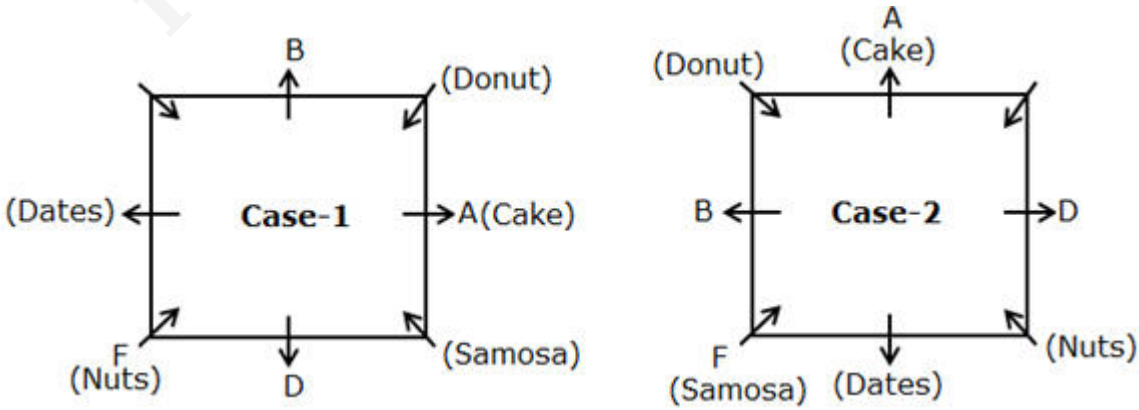
- Two persons sit between the one who eats Cake and F, who doesn't sit in the middle of the table.
- The one who sits opposite to the one who eats Cake sits immediate left of the one who eats Nuts.

From the above conditions, there are two possibilities



Again, we have

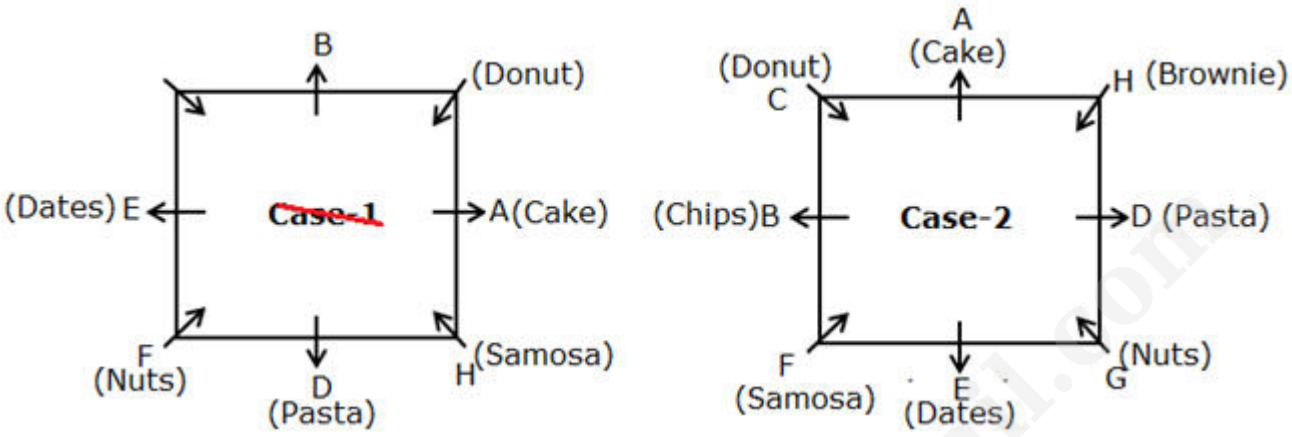
- B sits third to the left of the one who eats Nuts.
- One person sits between B and the one who eats Dates.
- D sits second to the left of the one who eats Dates.
- The one who eats Donut sits immediate left of A.
- As many persons sit between F and D as between A and the one who eats Samosa.
- Neither B nor H eats Samosa.



Again, we have

- E sits second to the right of the one who eats Pasta, who sits immediate left of H.
- Only three persons sit between the one who eats Pasta and Chips.
- C doesn't eat Nuts.

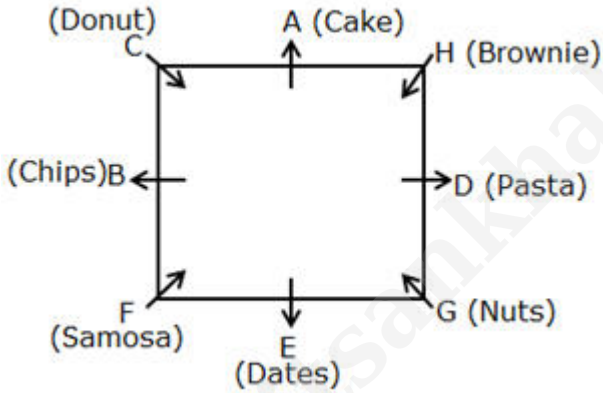
After applying the above conditions case-1 gets eliminated because H eats Samosa, hence case-2 shows the final arrangement.



Answer: D

17. Questions

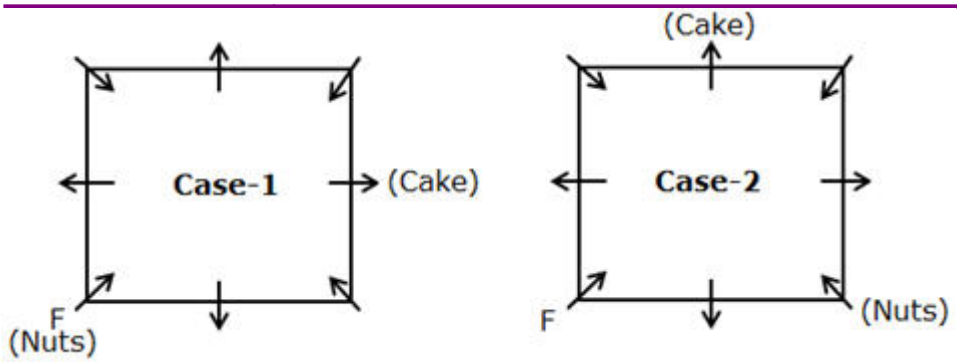
Final arrangement



We have,

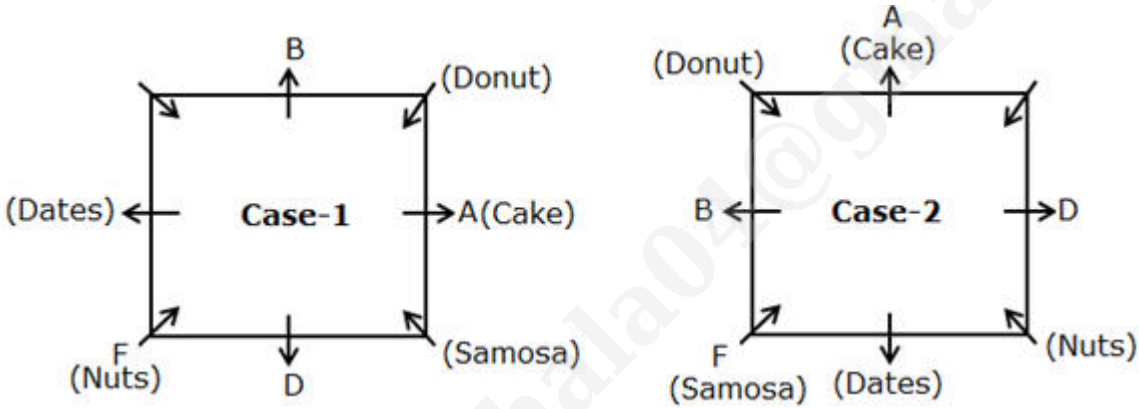
- Two persons sit between the one who eats Cake and F, who doesn't sit in the middle of the table.
- The one who sits opposite to the one who eats Cake sits immediate left of the one who eats Nuts.

From the above conditions, there are two possibilities



Again, we have

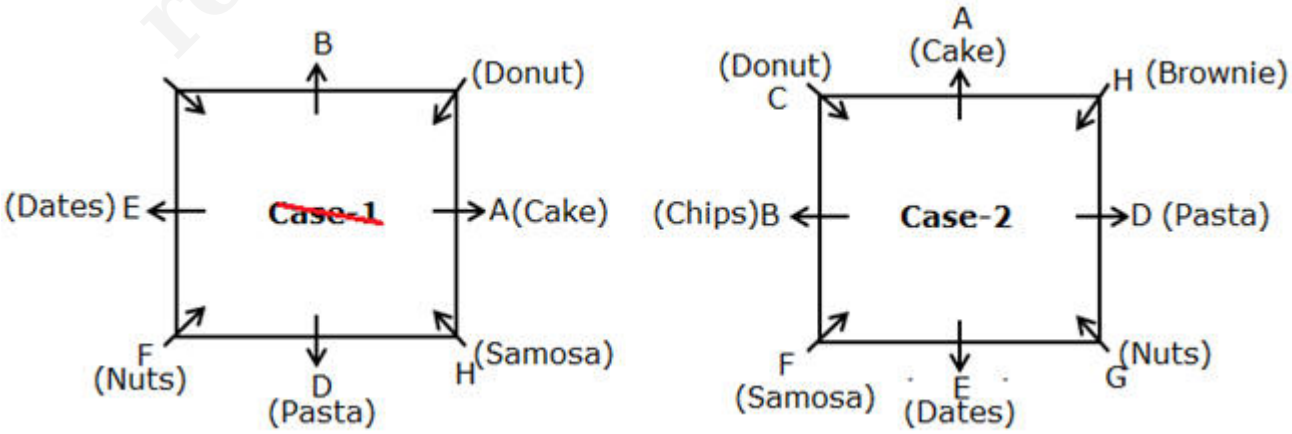
- B sits third to the left of the one who eats Nuts.
- One person sits between B and the one who eats Dates.
- D sits second to the left of the one who eats Dates.
- The one who eats Donut sits immediate left of A.
- As many persons sit between F and D as between A and the one who eats Samosa.
- Neither B nor H eats Samosa.



Again, we have

- E sits second to the right of the one who eats Pasta, who sits immediate left of H.
- Only three persons sit between the one who eats Pasta and Chips.
- C doesn't eat Nuts.

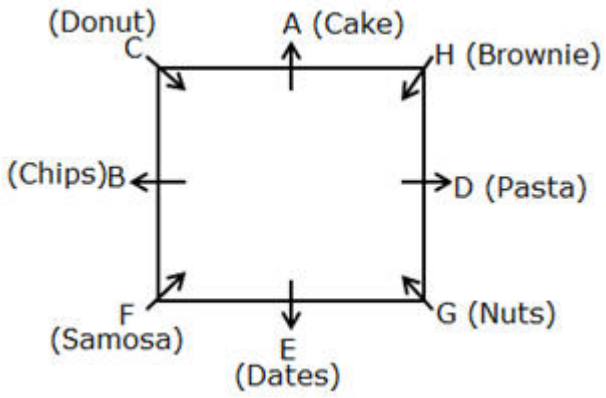
After applying the above conditions case-1 gets eliminated because H eats Samosa, hence case-2 shows the final arrangement.



Answer: A

18. Questions

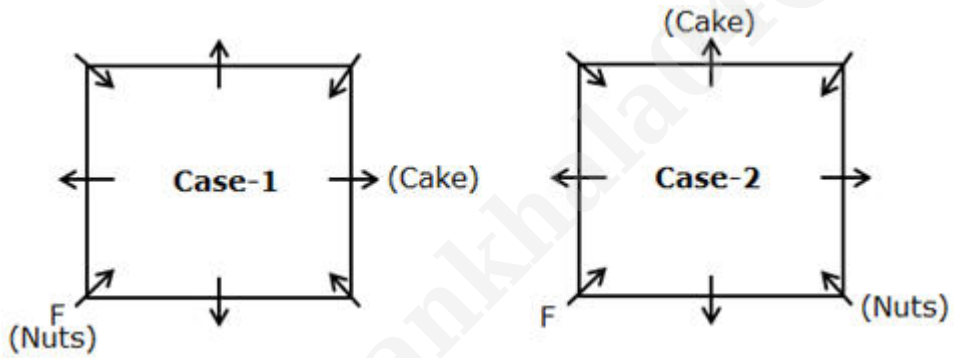
Final arrangement



We have,

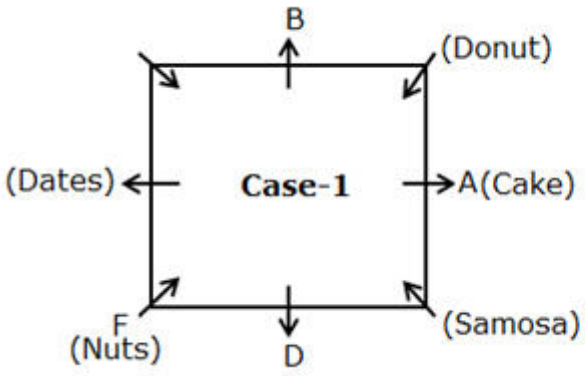
- Two persons sit between the one who eats Cake and F, who doesn't sit in the middle of the table.
- The one who sits opposite to the one who eats Cake sits immediate left of the one who eats Nuts.

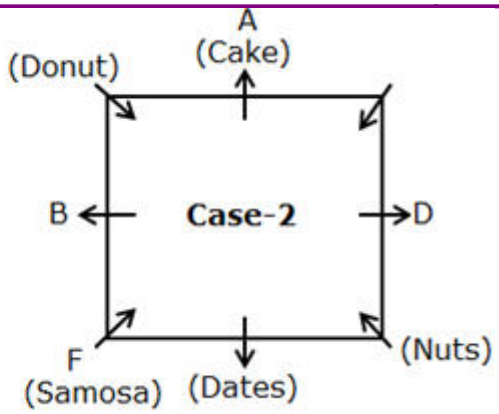
From the above conditions, there are two possibilities



Again, we have

- B sits third to the left of the one who eats Nuts.
- One person sits between B and the one who eats Dates.
- D sits second to the left of the one who eats Dates.
- The one who eats Donut sits immediate left of A.
- As many persons sit between F and D as between A and the one who eats Samosa.
- Neither B nor H eats Samosa.

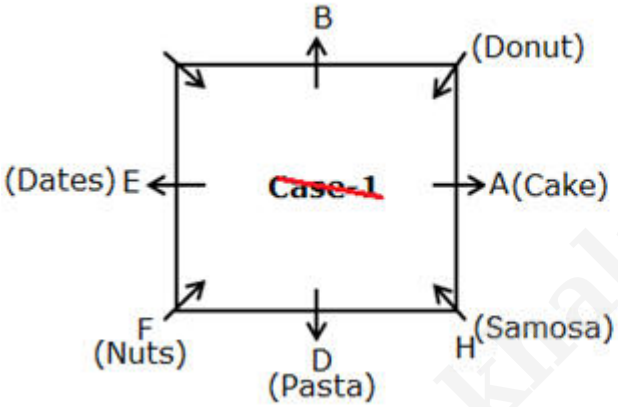


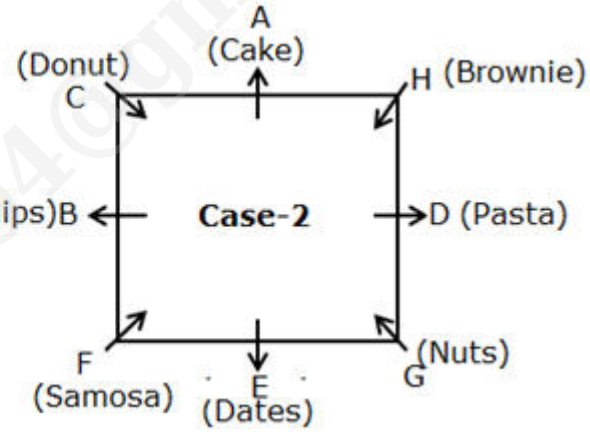


Again, we have

- E sits second to the right of the one who eats Pasta, who sits immediate left of H.
- Only three persons sit between the one who eats Pasta and Chips.
- C doesn't eat Nuts.

After applying the above conditions case-1 gets eliminated because H eats Samosa, hence case-2 shows the final arrangement.

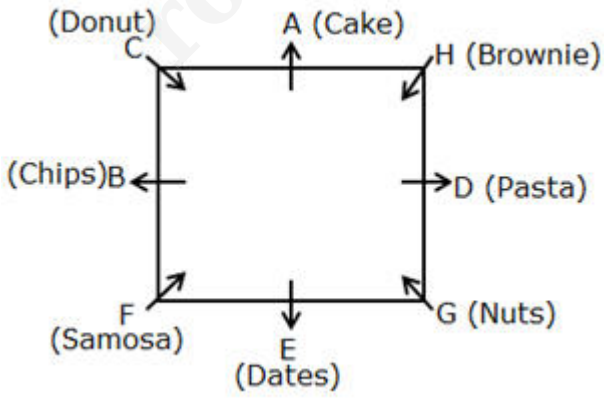




Answer: C

19. Questions

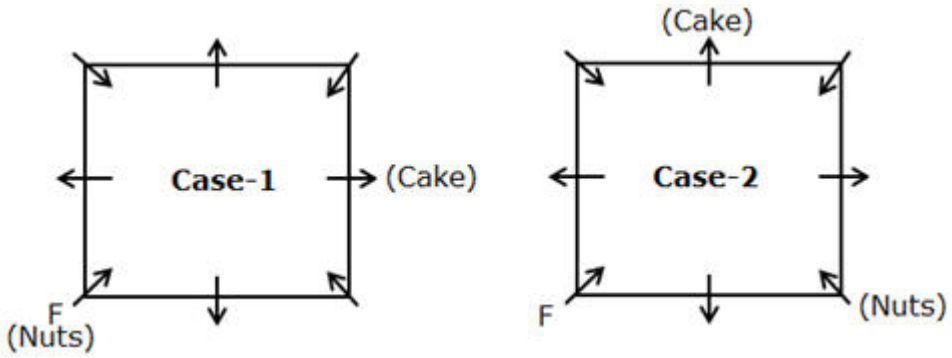
Final arrangement



We have,

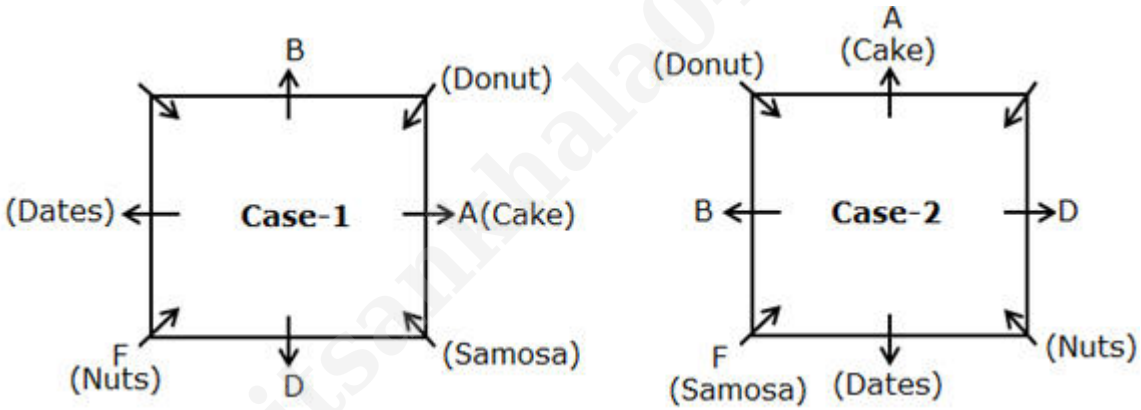
- Two persons sit between the one who eats Cake and F, who doesn't sit in the middle of the table.
- The one who sits opposite to the one who eats Cake sits immediate left of the one who eats Nuts.

From the above conditions, there are two possibilities



Again, we have

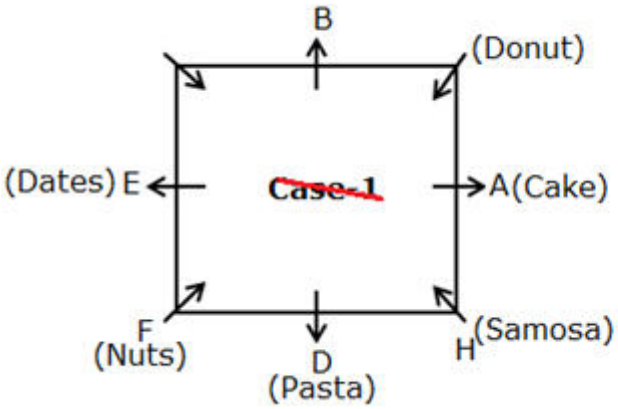
- B sits third to the left of the one who eats Nuts.
- One person sits between B and the one who eats Dates.
- D sits second to the left of the one who eats Dates.
- The one who eats Donut sits immediate left of A.
- As many persons sit between F and D as between A and the one who eats Samosa.
- Neither B nor H eats Samosa.

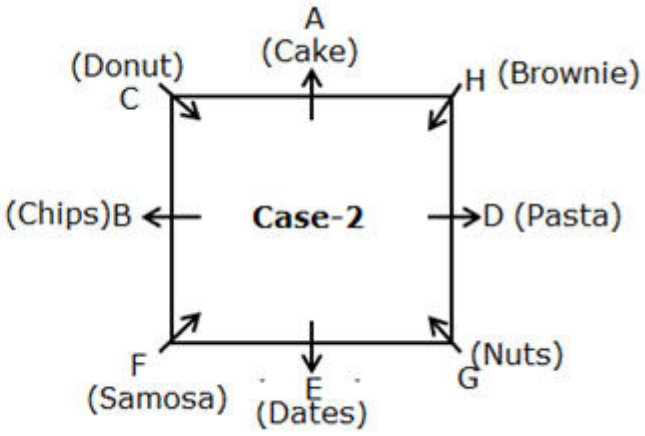


Again, we have

- E sits second to the right of the one who eats Pasta, who sits immediate left of H.
- Only three persons sit between the one who eats Pasta and Chips.
- C doesn't eat Nuts.

After applying the above conditions case-1 gets eliminated because H eats Samosa, hence case-2 shows the final arrangement.

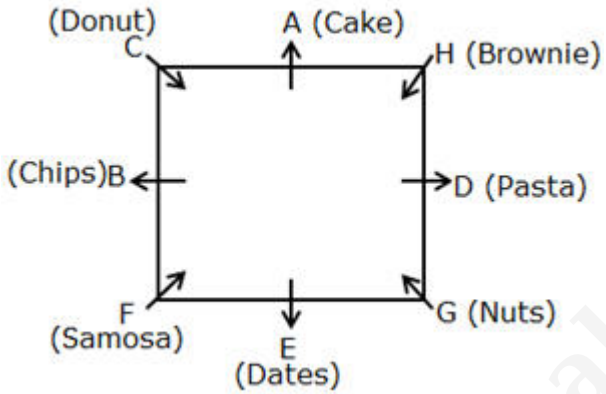




Answer: B

20. Questions

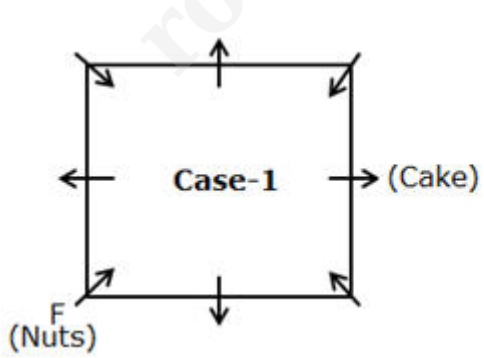
Final arrangement

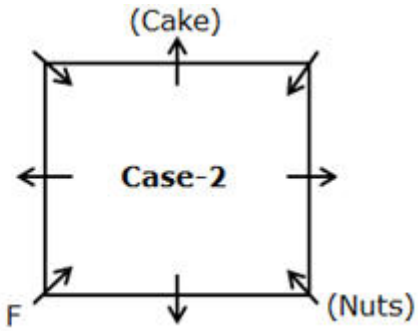


We have,

- Two persons sit between the one who eats Cake and F, who doesn't sit in the middle of the table.
- The one who sits opposite to the one who eats Cake sits immediate left of the one who eats Nuts.

From the above conditions, there are two possibilities

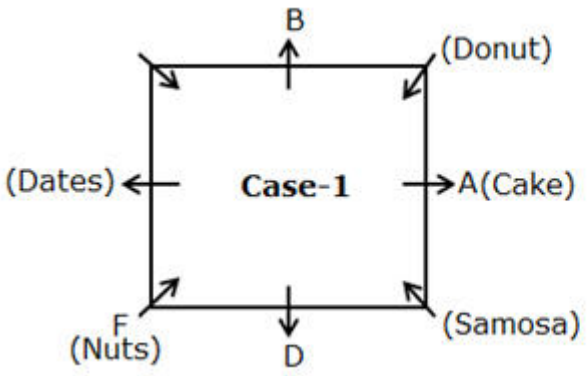


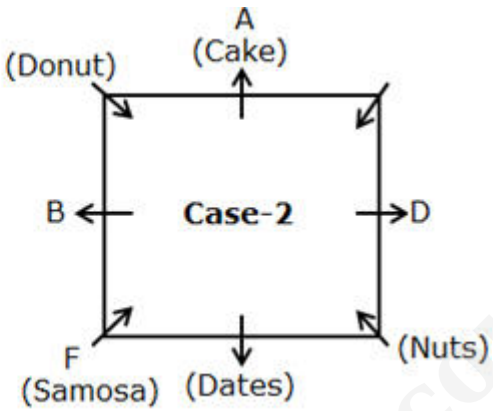


Again, we have

- B sits third to the left of the one who eats Nuts.
- One person sits between B and the one who eats Dates.

- D sits second to the left of the one who eats Dates.
- The one who eats Donut sits immediate left of A.
- As many persons sit between F and D as between A and the one who eats Samosa.
- Neither B nor H eats Samosa.

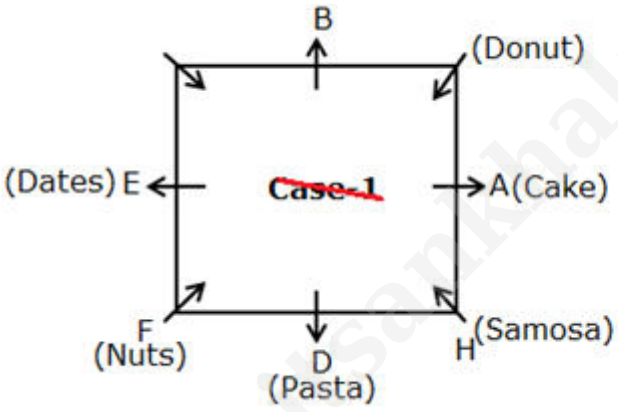


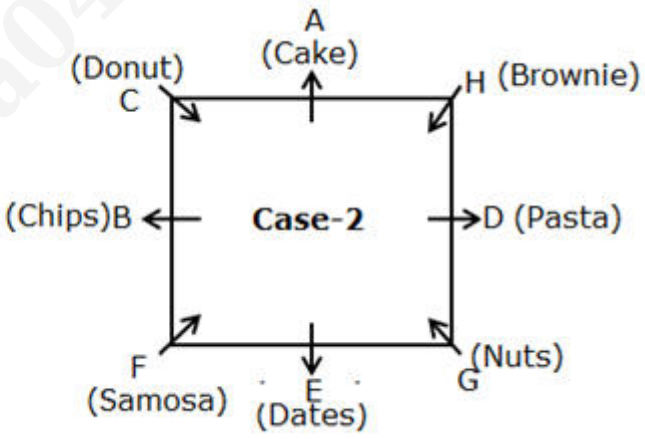


Again, we have

- E sits second to the right of the one who eats Pasta, who sits immediate left of H.
- Only three persons sit between the one who eats Pasta and Chips.
- C doesn't eat Nuts.

After applying the above conditions case-1 gets eliminated because H eats Samosa, hence case-2 shows the final arrangement.

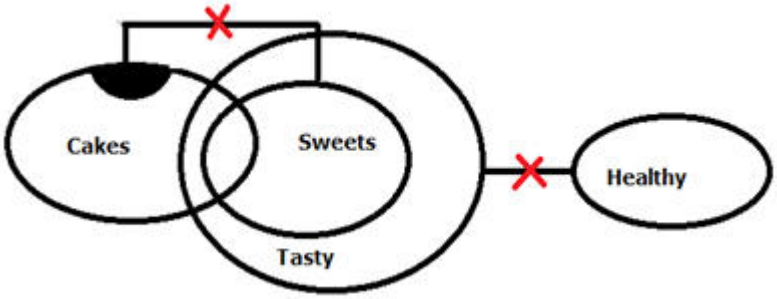




Answer: C

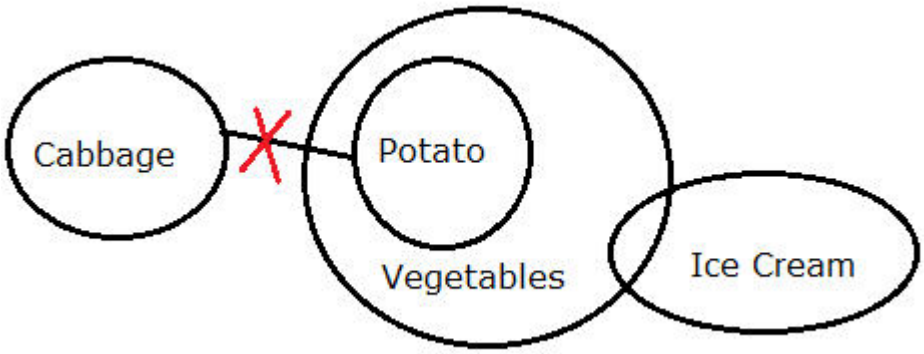
21. Questions

Answer: C



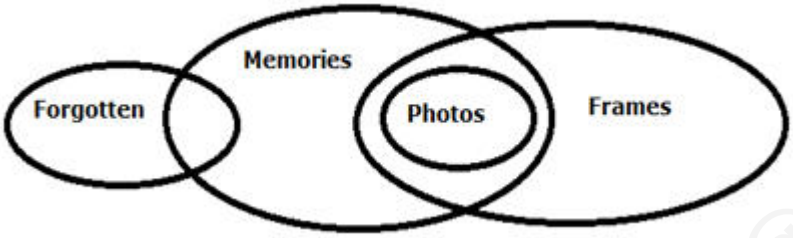
22. Questions

Answer: D



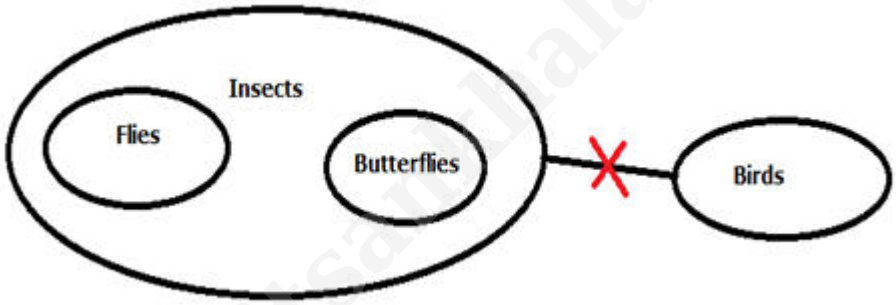
23. Questions

Answer: C



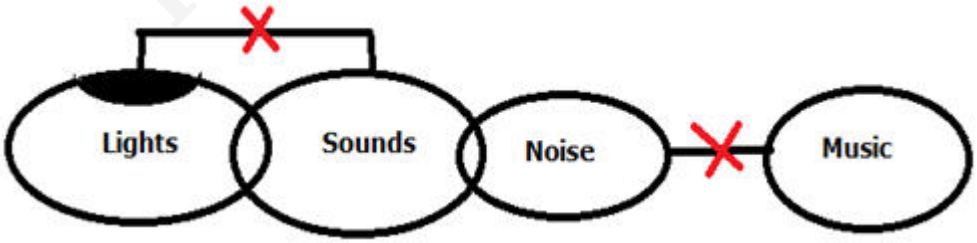
24. Questions

Answer: A



25. Questions

Answer: B



26. Questions

Answer: E

I). A > P (A > B > D = C > J ≤ P) – False

II). X ≥ S (X = Y ≥ J ≤ P ≤ Q ≤ R > S) – False

III). B > Y (B > D = C > J ≤ Y) – False

27. Questions

Answer: D

I). R < T(R ≤ S < U = T) - True

II). T > Q (T = U > S ≥ R ≥ Q) - True

III). E > S (E ≥ F ≥ G > T = U > S) – True

28. Questions

Answer: A

I). M ≥ R (M < N ≤ O = R) - False

II). N > V (N ≤ O = R > U ≥ W > V) - False

III). O > V (O = R > U ≥ W > V)- true

29. Questions

Answer: C

A = B > C ≥ D; C < F = G ≤ H; F ≥ K ≥ L = M

I). B > F (B > C < F) - False

II). B ≤ F (B > C < F) - False

III). L > H (L ≤ K ≤ F = G ≤ H) – False

30. Questions

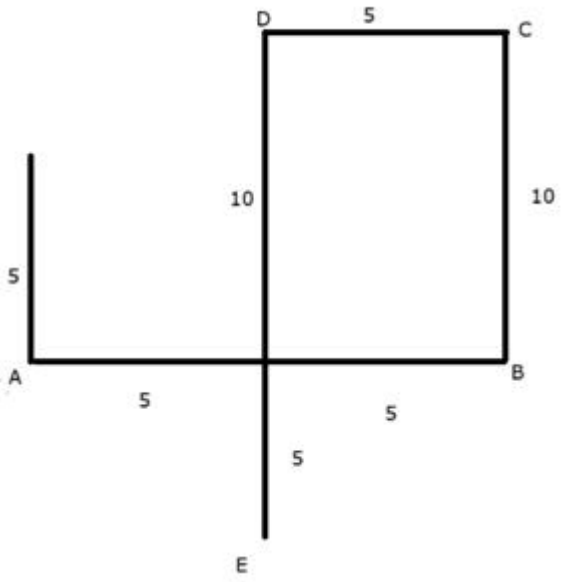
Answer: D

I). T < P (T ≤ S < R = Q ≤ P) - True

II). T ≥ P (T ≤ S < R = Q ≤ P) - False

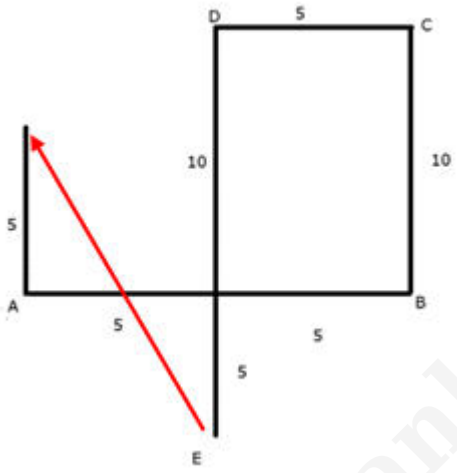
III). K = S (K ≤ L ≤ M < N ≥ P ≥ Q = R > S) – False

31. Questions

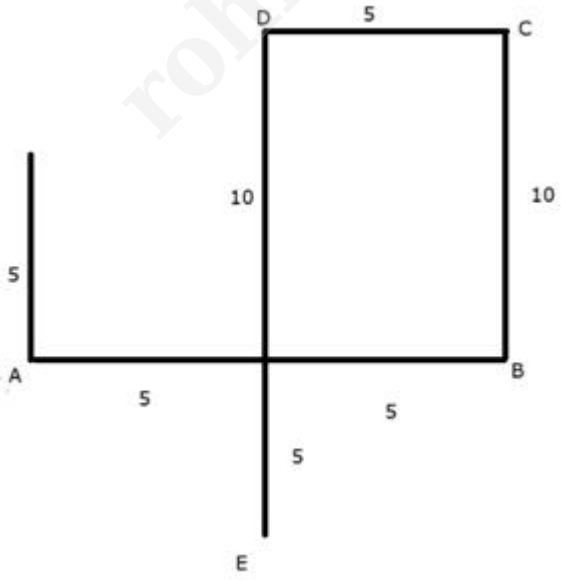


Answer: A

North west



32. Questions

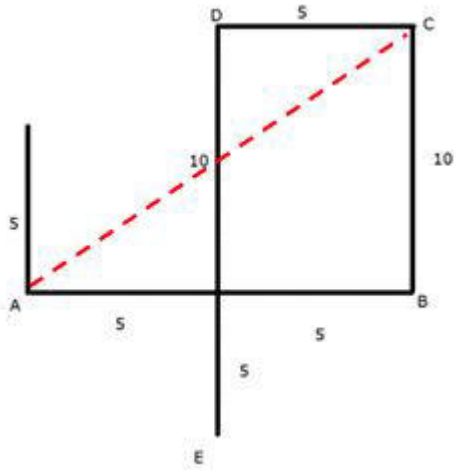


Answer: C

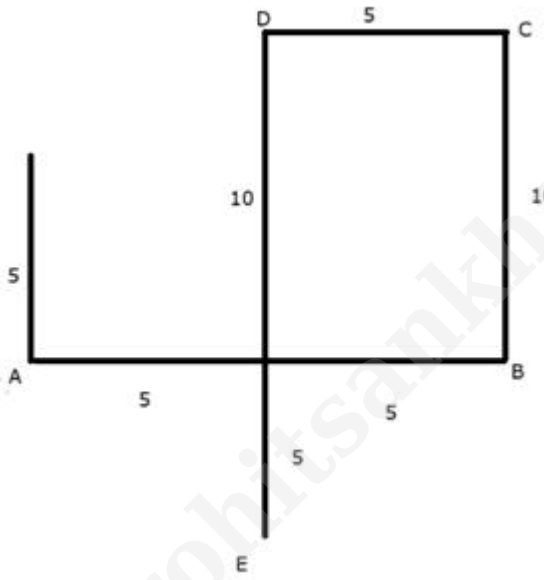
$AC = \sqrt{AB^2 + BC^2}$

$=\sqrt{100 + 100}$

$= 10\sqrt{2}km$

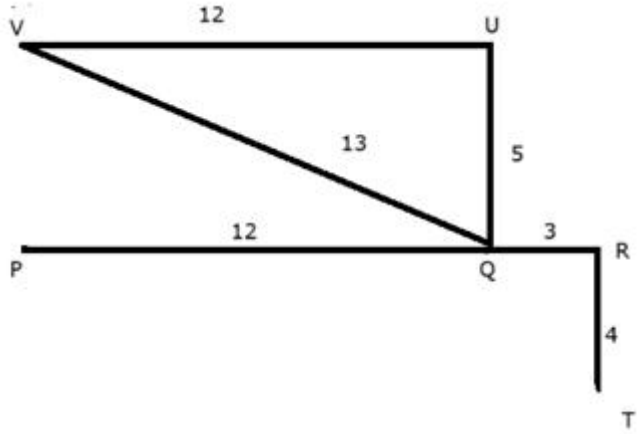


33. Questions



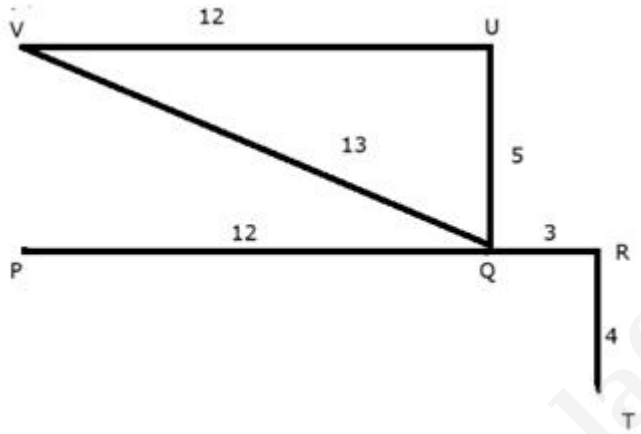
Answer: B

34. Questions



Answer: C (all other points except option c are to the North West)

35. Questions



Answer: E

PQ = VU = $\sqrt{(13^2 - 5^2)}$ = $\sqrt{(169-25)}$ =$\sqrt{144}$ = 12km

36. Questions

Answer: A (One)

37. Questions

Answer: C (Three)

19872947 become 08963856 after the given operations. Hence two digits are repeated.(6 and 8)

38. Questions

Answer: D (X)

E O N T forms two words TONE and NOTE

39. Questions

Answer: B (Seventeen)

RENEWAL **----->** A**E**ELNR**W**

The required letters are E and W. There are seventeen letters between them.

40. Questions

Answer: E (T)

AUTHORITY becomes YU**T**TROIHA

So the required letter is Seventh from the right end and it is T