1. Questions

Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions

Nine persons - E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L and M cancelled their tickets one after another. It is assumed that no other persons cancelled their ticket other than the given persons.

M cancelled the ticket three persons after J. Only three persons cancelled the ticket between M and F. K cancelled two persons before F. The number of persons cancelled the ticket between K and J is **one less** than the number of persons cancelled the ticket after E. L cancelled immediately before E. As many persons cancelled the ticket before I as after G, who cancelled after L.

Who among the following person cancelled the ticket immediately after H?

a. J

b. K

c. F

d. I

e. No one (H is the last one to cancel the ticket)

2. Questions

In which of the following option, odd number of persons cancel the ticket before the given person?

I). F

II). E

III). G

a. Only I

b. Only II

c. Only II and III

d. Only III

e. Only I and III

3. Questions

If each person booked their ticket for Rs.3000 and the person who cancelled their ticket before E got their full amount as a refund and the rest got half of the amount, then what is the amount got by M, I and F?

a. Rs.9000

b. Rs.6000

c. Rs.7500

d. Rs.4500

e. Rs.5500

4. Questions

What is the position of G with respect to J?

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

5. Questions

How many persons cancelled the ticket between K and L?

a. Two
b. As many persons cancelled the ticket between M and I
c. One
d. As many persons cancelled after E
e. None

6. Questions

Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions

Eight persons viz., K, P, Q, R, S, T, U, and W 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).** Each of them likes different types of food viz., Dosa, Idly, Poori, Parotta, Biriyani, Butter Naan, Roti and Rice.

The one who likes Poori sits second to the right of T, who likes Dosa. The one who likes Idly sits immediate right of the one who sits opposite to T, who is not an immediate neighbour of Q. One person sits between Q and the one who likes Idly. The number of persons sitting between Q and the one who likes Dosa(when counted from the right of Q) is **one less** than the number of persons sitting between W and the one who likes Parotta. The one who likes Parotta sits immediate left of the one who likes Biriyani. The one who likes Roti sits second to the left of K. U and the one who likes Rice sits immediate left of each other. One person sits between S and R, who doesn't like Butter Naan. P doesn't sit at the corner of the table.

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

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

e. Either a or d

7. Questions

Which among the following pair of persons sit immediate right of each other?

I). W and the one who likes Butter Naan

II). The one who likes Poori and S

III). T and the one who likes Idly

IV). The one who likes Dosa and P

a. Only I and IV

b. Only II and III

c. Only I, II and III

d. Only II, III and IV

e. All I, II, III and IV

8. Questions

How many persons sit between the one who likes Roti and the one who likes Biriyani when counted from the right of the one who likes Biriyani?

a. Three

b. Two

c. None

d. One

e. More than three

9. Questions

If all the persons are arranged in alphabetical order from K in a clockwise direction, then who among the following persons remain unchanged in their position? (Except K)

I). Q

II). W

III). S

a. Only I

b. Only I and II

c. Only II

d. Only II and III

e. All I, II and III

10. Questions

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

a. S

b. The one who likes Dosa

c. K

d. The one who likes Poori

e. R

11. Questions

Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions

Ten persons viz., M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U and V live on five different floors of a five 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 five.

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

Note-II: Flat B of floor numbered two is immediately above Flat B of floor numbered one. Similarly, Flat A of Floor numbered three is immediately above Flat A of floor numbered two and so on.

Note-III: Area of each flat on each floor is equal.

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

S lives on a prime numbered floor. V lives three floors above S but in different type of flats. The number of floors above V is **one less** than the number of floors below M. Only one floor is between M and T, where both live in the same type of flat. O lives in the flat three floors below the flat in which R lives. As many floors between O and U as between U and N. N lives above P, who lives in the flat above the flat in which Q lives. No one lives to the west of P.

Who among the following pair of persons lives in the same type of flat?

a. P, R

b. N, Q

c. Q, M

d. U, T

e. O, V

12. Questions

Who among the following person lives immediately above P?

a. R

b. N

c. O

d. T

e. Both a and d

13. Questions

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

a. N and T live on the adjacent floors

b. Only two floors below U

c. S lives immediate south-west of P

d. Both a and b

e. All the given statements are true

14. Questions

U lives on which of the following floor and flat?

a. Floor number 2- Flat A

b. Floor number 3- Flat B

c. Floor number 1- Flat A

d. Floor number 3- Flat A

e. Floor number 4- Flat B

15. 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. R

c. M

d. O

e. S

16. Questions

Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions

Seven persons –A, B, C, D, E, F and G gave commentary for IPL on different days of the same week starting from Sunday to Saturday. Only one person gave commentary on each day.

D gave commentary four days after G. The number of persons gave commentary before G is **one more** than the number of persons gave commentary after A. Only one person gave commentary between A and B. As many persons gave commentary between B and E as before F. C gave commentary after E.

Who among the following person gave commentary on Tuesday?

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

17. Questions

Who among the following person gave commentary before B?

I). A

II). G

III). D

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

18. Questions

What is the position of E with respect to F?

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

19. Questions

Who among the following person gave commentary two days before D?

a. The one who gave commentary on Tuesday
b. E

c. B

d. The one who gave commentary two days after G

e. A

20. Questions

As many persons gave commentary before __ as between C and __ respectively.

a. G, A

b. F, D

c. A, E

d. B, F

e. E, G

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 fast is slow. All nights are fast. No day is night. All days are long

Conclusions:

I). All nights cannot be long

II). Some long is not fast

III). Some slow is definitely not day

a. Only conclusion I follows

b. Both conclusions II and III follow

c. Both conclusions I and III follow

d. None follows

e. Both conclusions I and II follow

22. Questions

Statements:

Some far is near. All near is exit. Only a few exits are open. All short is open

Conclusions:

I). All exits can be short

II). Some far being open is a possibility

III). No near is open

a. Only conclusion I follows
b. Both conclusions II and III follow
c. Only conclusion II follows
d. Only conclusion III follows
e. Both conclusions I and II follow

23. Questions

Statements:

Only a few questions are answer. All harder is question. No easier is harder. Some easier is difficult

Conclusions:

I). All difficult cannot be question

II). Some harder can be answer

III). All easier being question is a possibility

a. Only conclusion I follows
b. Both conclusions I and III follow
c. Both conclusions II and III follow
d. Only conclusion III follows
e. All the given conclusions follow

24. Questions

Statements:

All light is warm. Only warm is sleep. Only a few wet is light. Some wet is dry

Conclusions:

I). All wet can be warm

II). All warm can be dry

III). No dry is sleep

a. Only conclusion I follows
b. Both conclusions I and III follow
c. Both conclusions I and II follow
d. Only conclusion III follows
e. All the given conclusions follow

25. Questions

Statements:

All late is lazy. Some lazy is loud. No loud is low. All low is laugh

Conclusions:

I). No low is lazy is a possibility

II). All late is loud

III). Some loud is not late

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

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:

$Y \leq L = S \geq A$; $Q > B \geq J \leq Z$; $R \geq L < K = J$

Conclusions:

I). $A \leq B$

II). $Z > Y$

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

27. Questions

Statements:

$T > P = U \leq B$; $Q < A > W \geq Z$; $U \geq C = A \leq I$

Conclusions:

I). $T > W$

II). $Q < B$

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:

J ≤ L = R > Z; A > Y = I ≤ K; N ≤ I = J > O

Conclusions:

I). R > N

II). R ≤ K

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:

V < Z = S ≥ Q; F = O < D ≤ L; P > S ≥ O < H

Conclusions:

I). V < L

II). L ≤ V

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:

W ≤ I < C = G; T ≥ S = V < N; I = P < V ≥ Y

Conclusions:

I). W < N

II). S > G

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 E-mails viz., R, D, G, L, Q, I and F have different number of messages.

G has more messages than R but less than F. L has more messages than D but less than I, which has 30 messages more than the E-mail which has the third least number of messages. The number of E-mails have more messages than Q is one more than the number of E-mails have less messages than I. L has less messages than Q. G has 270 messages.

If the sum of the number of messages in E-mail G and Q is 480, then what may be the number of messages in E-mail R?

a. 230

b. 290

c. 215

d. 235

e. 255

32. Questions

As many E-mails have more messages than __ as less than __.

a. F, L

b. I, D

c. L, G

d. R, I

e. Q, G

33. Questions

If the average number of messages in E-mail D and I is 185, then how many messages that E-mail

L have?

a. 100

b. 130

c. 150

d. Either b or c

e. Can't be determined

34. Questions

Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions

Six wardrobes - S, Z, H, K, W and C have different number of sarees

Wardrobe H has more sarees than C but less than K. Wardrobe Z has more sarees than W but less than S. As many wardrobes have more sarees than S as less than H. The wardrobe which has the third least number of sarees has 45 sarees.

If K has 21 sarees more than W, which has 15 sarees less than Z, then what may be the number of sarees in wardrobe S?

a. 70

b. 40

c. 50

d. 63

e. 55

35. Questions

How many wardrobes have more sarees than wardrobe H?

a. One

b. Three

c. Four

d. Two

e. Can't be determined

36. Questions

Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions

In a certain code language,

Family trip around native is coded as **N0 Q4 I8 L2**

Native give always happy is coded as **R1 D8 Q4 I5**

Always around positive people is coded as **Q3 N1 I5 I8**

Everyone give positive love is coded as **N6 D8 Q3 R3**

(**Note:** All the given codes are combination letter and number only)

What is the code for the phrase "Happy around" in the given code language?

a. R3 I5
b. N1 D8
c. R1 I8
d. L2 D8
e. None of these

37. Questions

What is the phrase for the code "R3 Q4" in the given code language?

a. Love native
b. Trip everyone
c. Everyone love
d. Native everyone
e. Can't be determined

38. Questions

If the product of the number given in the code for the phrase "trip always" is 10, then what is the code for the phrase "Family" in the given code language?

a. N0
b. I8
c. L2
d. Q4
e. Can't be determined

39. Questions

What is the phrase for the code "R1" in the given code language?

a. Around
b. Happy
c. Positive
d. Native

e. Always

40. Questions

What is the sum of the numbers given in the code for the phrase "Native people love" in the given code language?

a. 11

b. 13

c. 8

d. Either a or b

e. Either a or c

Explanations:

1. Questions

Final arrangement:

Persons
K
I
F
J
L
E
M
G
H

We have,

- M cancelled the ticket three persons after J.
- Only three persons cancelled the ticket between M and F.
- K cancelled two persons before F.

From the above conditions, there are two possibilities:

Case 1	Case 2
Persons	Persons
J	K
	F
M	J
K	
	M
F	

Again we have,

- The number of persons cancelled the ticket between K and J is **one less** than the number of persons cancelled the ticket after E.
- L cancelled immediately before E.

Case 1	Case 2
Persons	Persons
	K
J	
L	F
E	J
M	L
	E
K	M
F	

Again we have,

- As many persons cancelled the ticket before I as after G, who cancelled after L.

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

~~Case 1~~	Case 2
Persons	Persons
	K
J	I
L	F
E	J
M	L
	E
K	M
	G
F	H

Answer: E

2. Questions

Final arrangement:

Persons
K
I
F
J
L
E
M
G
H

We have,

- M cancelled the ticket three persons after J.
- Only three persons cancelled the ticket between M and F.
- K cancelled two persons before F.

From the above conditions, there are two possibilities:

Case 1	Case 2
Persons	Persons
J	K
	F
M	J
K	
	M
F	

Again we have,

- The number of persons cancelled the ticket between K and J is **one less** than the number of persons cancelled the ticket after E.
- L cancelled immediately before E.

Case 1	Case 2
Persons	Persons
	K
J	
L	F
E	J
M	L
	E
K	M
F	

Again we have,

- As many persons cancelled the ticket before I as after G, who cancelled after L.

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

~~Case 1~~	Case 2
Persons	Persons
	K
J	I
L	F
E	J
M	L
	E
K	M
	G
F	H

Answer: C

3. Questions

Final arrangement:

Persons
K
I
F
J
L
E
M
G
H

We have,

- M cancelled the ticket three persons after J.
- Only three persons cancelled the ticket between M and F.
- K cancelled two persons before F.

From the above conditions, there are two possibilities:

Case 1	Case 2
Persons	Persons
J	K
	F
M	J
K	
	M
F	

Again we have,

- The number of persons cancelled the ticket between K and J is **one less** than the number of persons cancelled the ticket after E.
- L cancelled immediately before E.

Case 1	Case 2
Persons	Persons
	K
J	
L	F
E	J
M	L
	E
K	M
F	

Again we have,

- As many persons cancelled the ticket before I as after G, who cancelled after L.

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

~~Case 1~~	Case 2
Persons	Persons
	K
J	I
L	F
E	J
M	L
	E
K	M
	G
F	H

Answer: C

4. Questions

Final arrangement:

Persons
K
I
F
J
L
E
M
G
H

We have,

- M cancelled the ticket three persons after J.
- Only three persons cancelled the ticket between M and F.
- K cancelled two persons before F.

From the above conditions, there are two possibilities:

Case 1	Case 2
Persons	Persons
J	K
	F
M	J
K	
	M
F	

Again we have,

- The number of persons cancelled the ticket between K and J is **one less** than the number of persons cancelled the ticket after E.
- L cancelled immediately before E.

Case 1	Case 2
Persons	Persons
	K
J	
L	F
E	J
M	L
	E
K	M
F	

Again we have,

- As many persons cancelled the ticket before I as after G, who cancelled after L.

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

~~Case 1~~	Case 2
Persons	Persons
	K
J	I
L	F
E	J
M	L
	E
K	M
	G
F	H

Answer: A

5. Questions

Final arrangement:

Persons
K
I
F
J
L
E
M
G
H

We have,

- M cancelled the ticket three persons after J.
- Only three persons cancelled the ticket between M and F.
- K cancelled two persons before F.

From the above conditions, there are two possibilities:

Case 1	Case 2
Persons	Persons
J	K
	F
M	J
K	
	M
F	

Again we have,

- The number of persons cancelled the ticket between K and J is **one less** than the number of persons cancelled the ticket after E.
- L cancelled immediately before E.

Case 1	Case 2
Persons	Persons
	K
J	
L	F
E	J
M	L
	E
K	M
F	

Again we have,

- As many persons cancelled the ticket before I as after G, who cancelled after L.

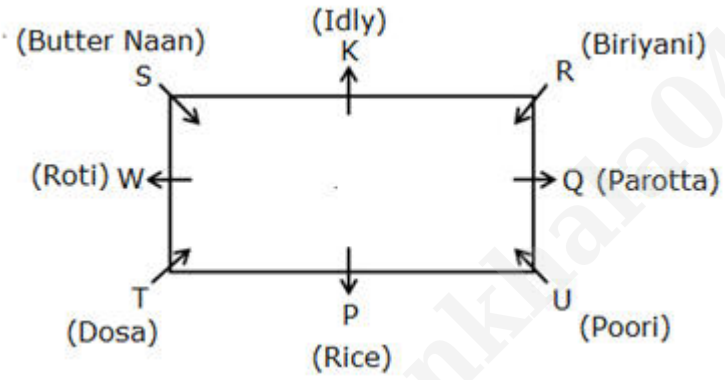
After applying the above conditions, case 1 gets eliminated, because can't place I and G. Thus, case 2 gives the final arrangement.

~~Case 1~~	Case 2
Persons	Persons
	K
J	I
L	F
E	J
M	L
	E
K	M
	G
F	H

Answer: D

6. Questions

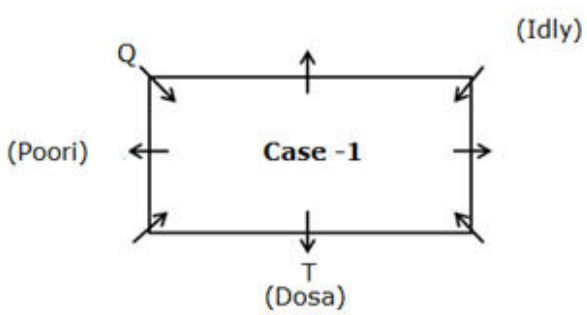
Final Arrangement:

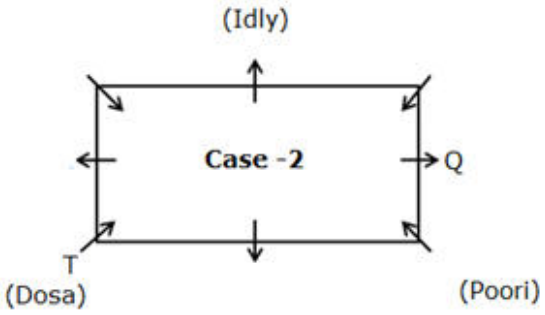


We have,

- The one who likes Poori sits second to the right of T, who likes Dosa.
- The one who likes Idly sits immediate right of the one who sits opposite to T, who is not an immediate neighbour of Q.
- One person sits between Q and the one who likes Idly.

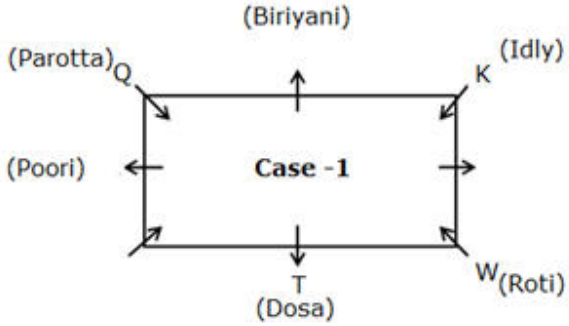
From the above conditions, there are two possibilities

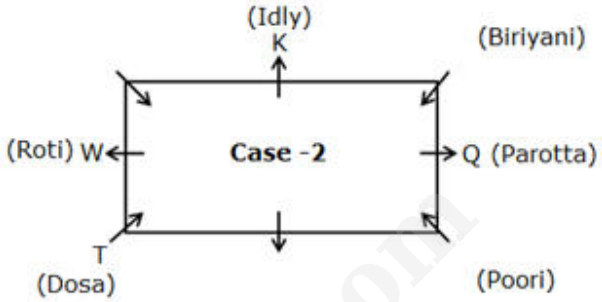




Again, we have

- The number of persons sitting between Q and the one who likes Dosa(when counted from the right of Q) is **one less** than the number of persons sitting between W and the one who likes Parotta.
- The one who likes Parotta sits immediate left of the one who likes Biriyani.
- The one who likes Roti sits second to the left of K.

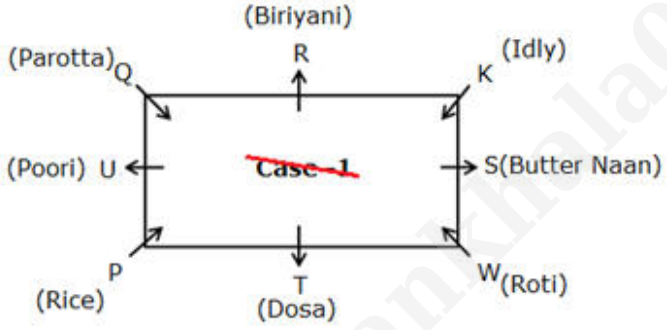


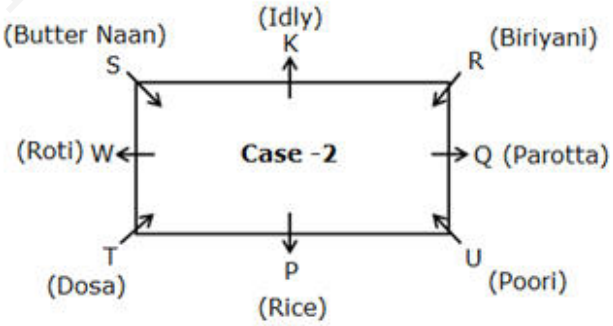


Again, we have

- U and the one who likes Rice sits immediate left of each other.
- One person sits between S and R, who doesn't like Butter Naan.
- P doesn't sit at the corner of the table.

After applying the above conditions Case 1 gets eliminated because P sits at the corner of the table. Hence, Case 2 shows the final arrangement.

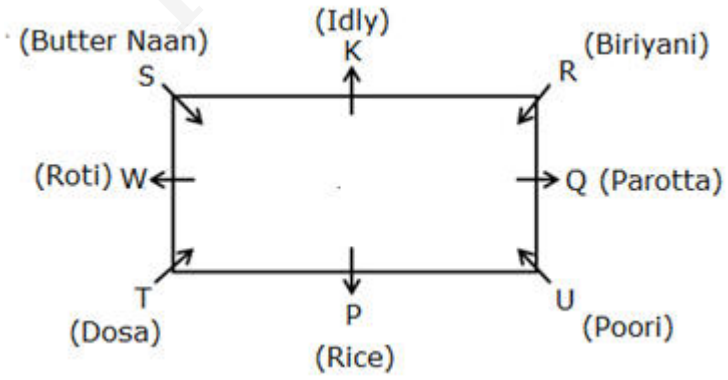




Answer: E

7. Questions

Final Arrangement:



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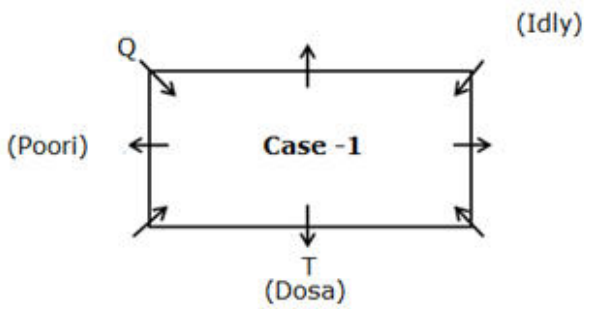
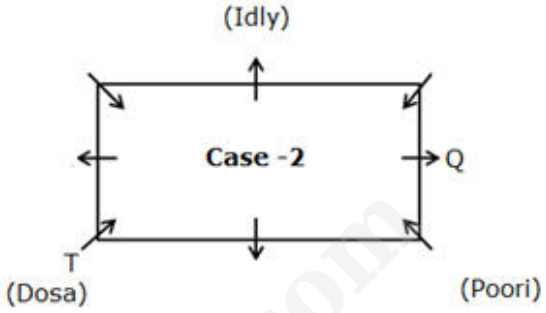
- One person sits between Q and the one who likes Idly.

From the above conditions, there are two possibilities





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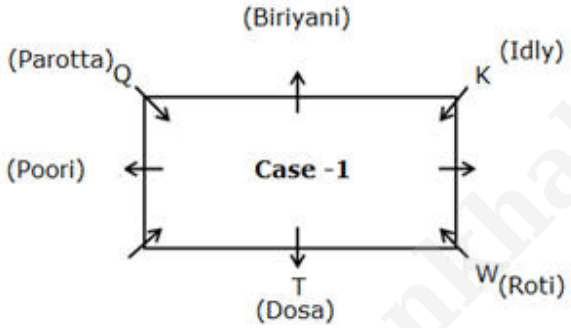
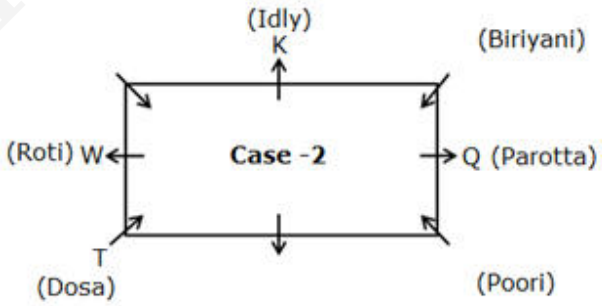
- The one who likes Roti sits second to the left of K.





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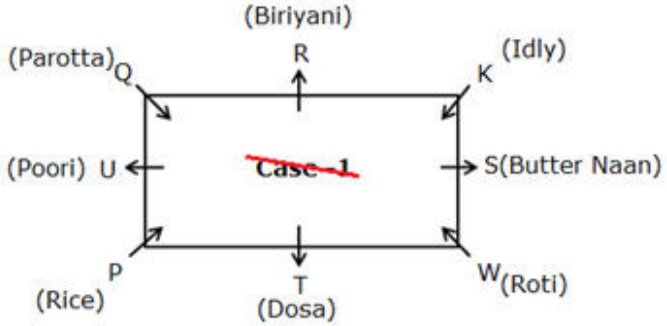
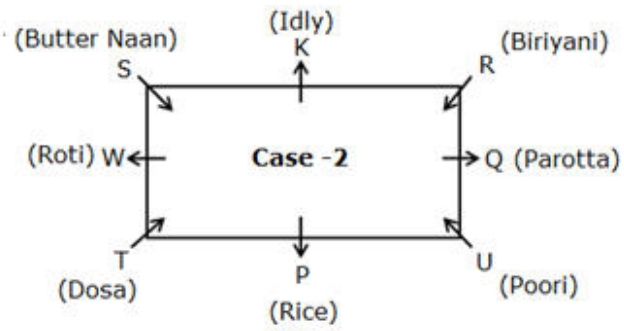
- P doesn't sit at the corner of the table.

After applying the above conditions Case 1 gets eliminated because P sits at the corner of the table. Hence, Case 2 shows the final arrangement.

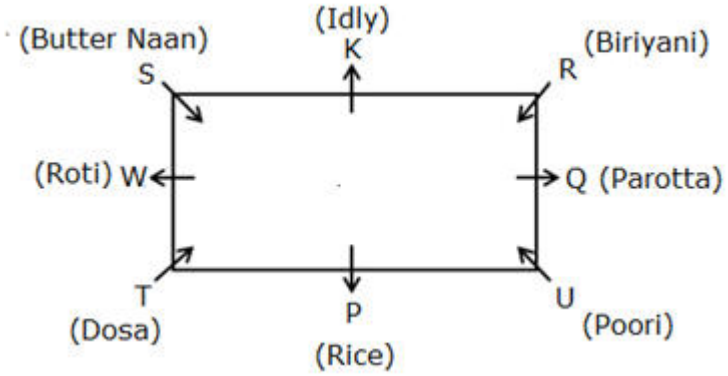




Answer: A

8. Questions

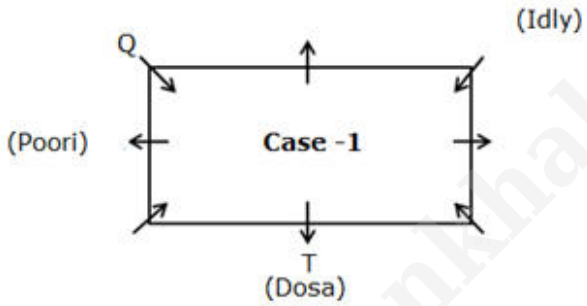
Final Arrangement:

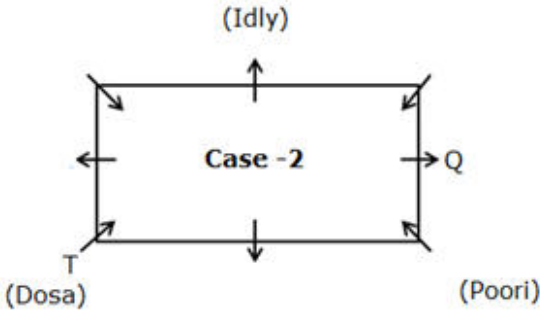


We have,

- The one who likes Poori sits second to the right of T, who likes Dosa.
- The one who likes Idly sits immediate right of the one who sits opposite to T, who is not an immediate neighbour of Q.
- One person sits between Q and the one who likes Idly.

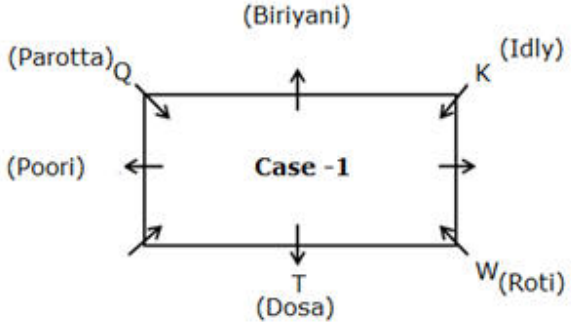
From the above conditions, there are two possibilities

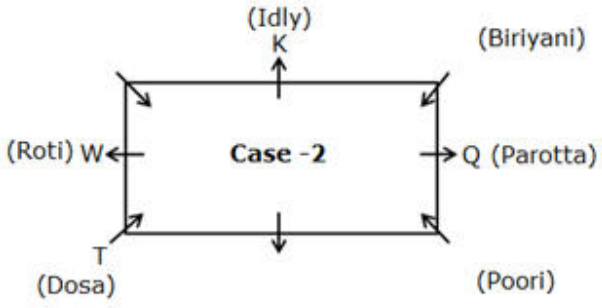




Again, we have

- The number of persons sitting between Q and the one who likes Dosa(when counted from the right of Q) is **one less** than the number of persons sitting between W and the one who likes Parotta.
- The one who likes Parotta sits immediate left of the one who likes Biriyani.
- The one who likes Roti sits second to the left of K.

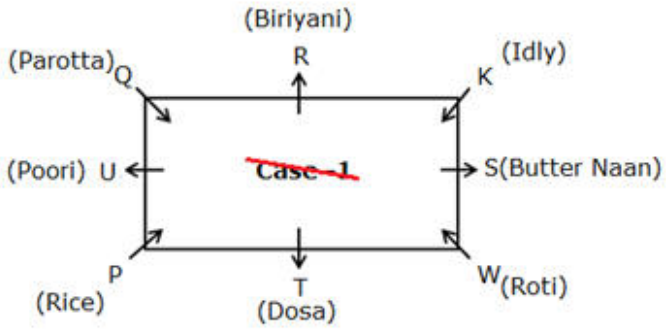


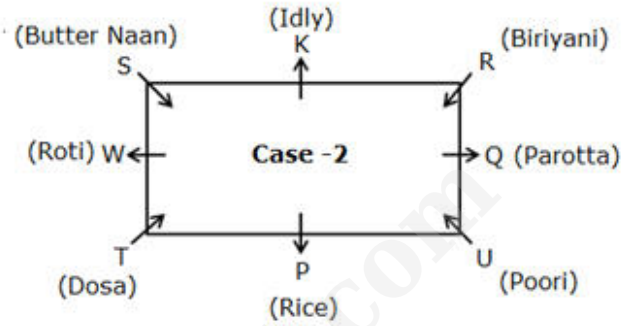


Again, we have

- U and the one who likes Rice sits immediate left of each other.
- One person sits between S and R, who doesn't like Butter Naan.
- P doesn't sit at the corner of the table.

After applying the above conditions Case 1 gets eliminated because P sits at the corner of the table. Hence, Case 2 shows the final arrangement.

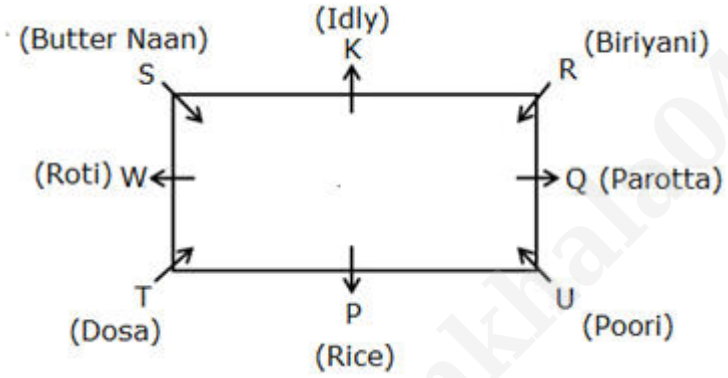




Answer: B

9. Questions

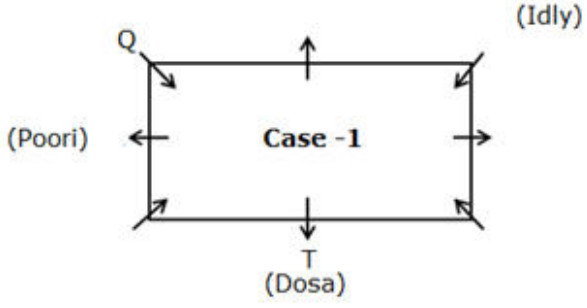
Final Arrangement:

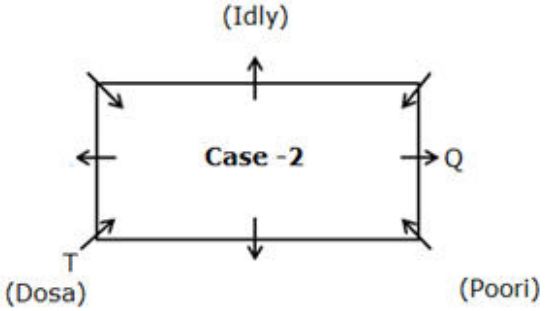


We have,

- The one who likes Poori sits second to the right of T, who likes Dosa.
- The one who likes Idly sits immediate right of the one who sits opposite to T, who is not an immediate neighbour of Q.
- One person sits between Q and the one who likes Idly.

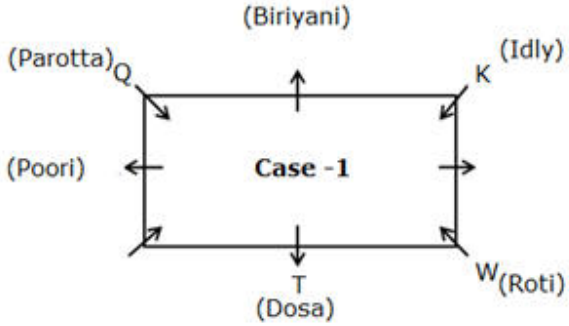
From the above conditions, there are two possibilities

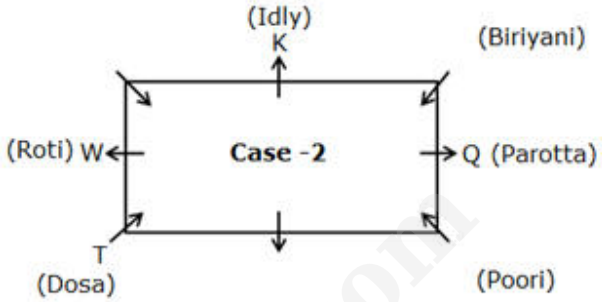




Again, we have

- The number of persons sitting between Q and the one who likes Dosa(when counted from the right of Q) is **one less** than the number of persons sitting between W and the one who likes Parotta.
- The one who likes Parotta sits immediate left of the one who likes Biriyani.
- The one who likes Roti sits second to the left of K.

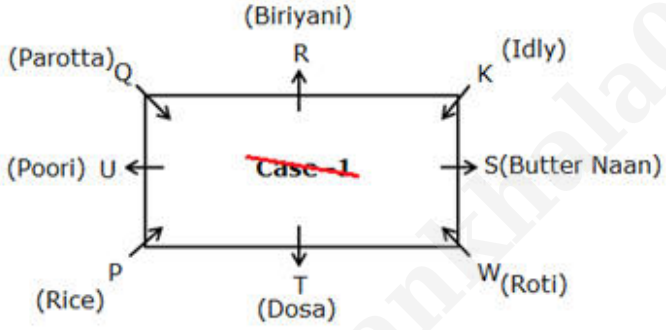


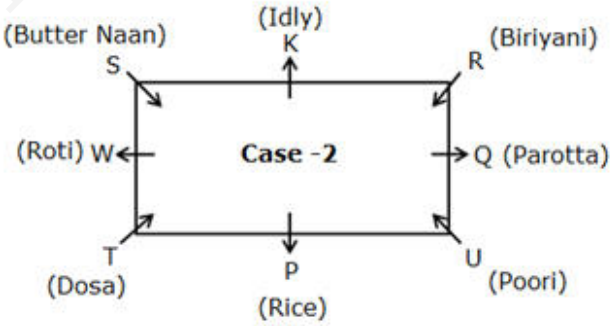


Again, we have

- U and the one who likes Rice sits immediate left of each other.
- One person sits between S and R, who doesn't like Butter Naan.
- P doesn't sit at the corner of the table.

After applying the above conditions Case 1 gets eliminated because P sits at the corner of the table. Hence, Case 2 shows the final arrangement.

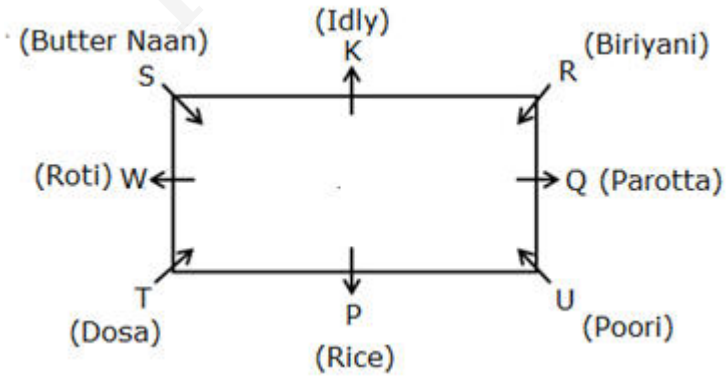




Answer: A

10. Questions

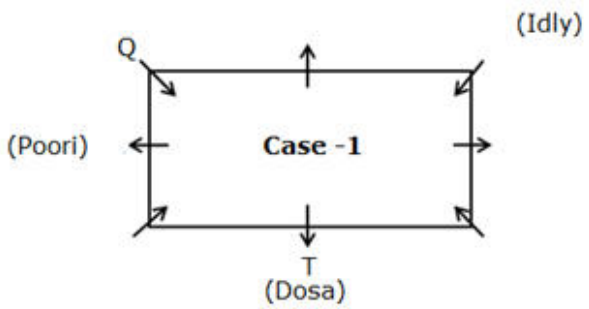
Final Arrangement:

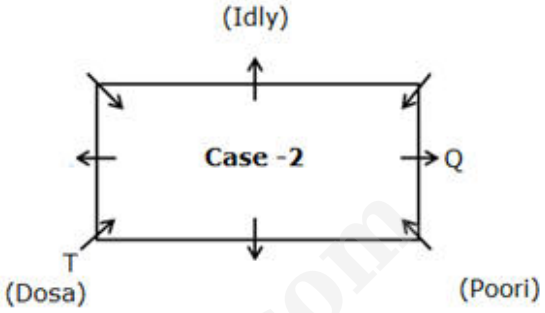


We have,

- The one who likes Poori sits second to the right of T, who likes Dosa.
- The one who likes Idly sits immediate right of the one who sits opposite to T, who is not an immediate neighbour of Q.
- One person sits between Q and the one who likes Idly.

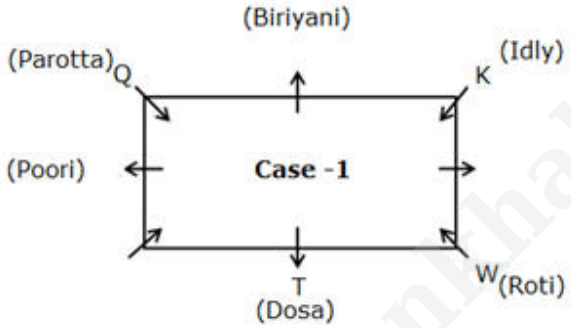
From the above conditions, there are two possibilities

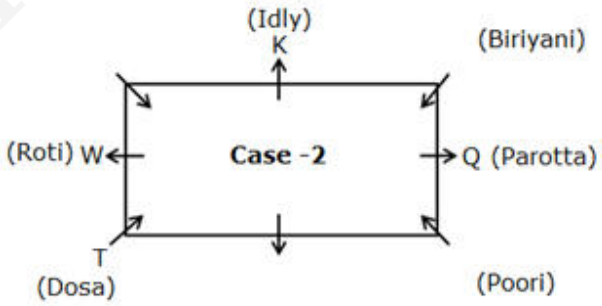




Again, we have

- The number of persons sitting between Q and the one who likes Dosa(when counted from the right of Q) is **one less** than the number of persons sitting between W and the one who likes Parotta.
- The one who likes Parotta sits immediate left of the one who likes Biriyani.
- The one who likes Roti sits second to the left of K.

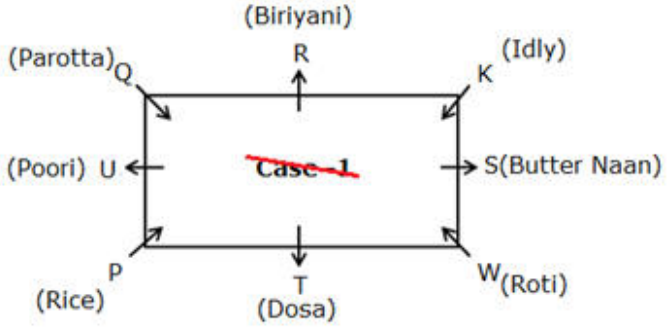


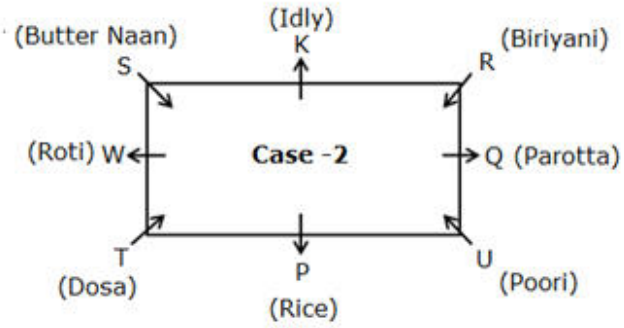


Again, we have

- U and the one who likes Rice sits immediate left of each other.
- One person sits between S and R, who doesn't like Butter Naan.
- P doesn't sit at the corner of the table.

After applying the above conditions Case 1 gets eliminated because P sits at the corner of the table. Hence, Case 2 shows the final arrangement.





Answer: D

11. Questions

Final arrangement:

	Flat A	Flat B
Floors	Persons	Persons
5	V	N
4	T	R
3	P	U
2	M	S
1	Q	O

We have,

- S lives on a prime numbered floor.
- V lives three floors above S but in different type of flats.
- The number of floors above V is **one less** than the number of floors below M.

From the above conditions, there are two possibilities:

	Case 1		Case 2	
	Flat A	Flat B	Flat A	Flat B
Floors	Persons	Persons	Persons	Persons
5		V	V	
4				
3				
2	S	M	M	S
1				

Again we have,

- Only one floor is between M and T, where both live in the same type of flat.
- O lives in the flat three floors below the flat in which R lives.

	Case 1		Case 2	
	Flat A	Flat B	Flat A	Flat B
Floors	Persons	Persons	Persons	Persons
5		V	V	
4	R	T	T	R
3				
2	S	M	M	S
1	O			O

Again we have,

- As many floors between O and U as between U and N.
- N lives above P, who lives in the flat above the flat in which Q lives.
- No one lives to the west of P.

After applying the above conditions, case 1 gets eliminated, because no one should live to the west of P. Thus, case 2 gives the final arrangement.

	~~Case 1~~		Case 2	
	Flat A	Flat B	Flat A	Flat B
Floors	Persons	Persons	Persons	Persons
5	N	V	V	N
4	R	T	T	R
3	U	P	P	U
2	S	M	M	S
1	O	Q	Q	O

Answer: C

12. Questions

Final arrangement:

	Flat A	Flat B
Floors	Persons	Persons
5	V	N
4	T	R
3	P	U
2	M	S
1	Q	O

We have,

- S lives on a prime numbered floor.
- V lives three floors above S but in different type of flats.
- The number of floors above V is **one less** than the number of floors below M.

From the above conditions, there are two possibilities:

	Case 1		Case 2	
	Flat A	Flat B	Flat A	Flat B
Floors	Persons	Persons	Persons	Persons
5		V	V	
4				
3				
2	S	M	M	S
1				

Again we have,

- Only one floor is between M and T, where both live in the same type of flat.
- O lives in the flat three floors below the flat in which R lives.

	Case 1		Case 2	
	Flat A	Flat B	Flat A	Flat B
Floors	Persons	Persons	Persons	Persons
5		V	V	
4	R	T	T	R
3				
2	S	M	M	S
1	O			O

Again we have,

- As many floors between O and U as between U and N.
- N lives above P, who lives in the flat above the flat in which Q lives.
- No one lives to the west of P.

After applying the above conditions, case 1 gets eliminated, because no one should live to the west of P. Thus, case 2 gives the final arrangement.

	Case 1		Case 2	
	Flat A	Flat B	Flat A	Flat B
Floors	Persons	Persons	Persons	Persons
5	N	V	V	N
4	R	T	T	R
3	U	P	P	U
2	S	M	M	S
1	O	Q	Q	O

Answer: E

13. Questions

Final arrangement:

	Flat A	Flat B
Floors	Persons	Persons
5	V	N
4	T	R
3	P	U
2	M	S
1	Q	O

We have,

- S lives on a prime numbered floor.
- V lives three floors above S but in different type of flats.
- The number of floors above V is **one less** than the number of floors below M.

From the above conditions, there are two possibilities:

	Case 1		Case 2	
	Flat A	Flat B	Flat A	Flat B
Floors	Persons	Persons	Persons	Persons
5		V	V	
4				
3				
2	S	M	M	S
1				

Again we have,

- Only one floor is between M and T, where both live in the same type of flat.

- O lives in the flat three floors below the flat in which R lives.

	Case 1		Case 2	
	Flat A	Flat B	Flat A	Flat B
Floors	Persons	Persons	Persons	Persons
5		V	V	
4	R	T	T	R
3				
2	S	M	M	S
1	O			O

Again we have,

- As many floors between O and U as between U and N.
- N lives above P, who lives in the flat above the flat in which Q lives.
- No one lives to the west of P.

After applying the above conditions, case 1 gets eliminated, because no one should live to the west of P. Thus, case 2 gives the final arrangement.

	~~Case 1~~		Case 2	
	Flat A	Flat B	Flat A	Flat B
Floors	Persons	Persons	Persons	Persons
5	N	V	V	N
4	R	T	T	R
3	U	P	P	U
2	S	M	M	S
1	O	Q	Q	O

Answer: D

14. Questions

Final arrangement:

	Flat A	Flat B
Floors	Persons	Persons
5	V	N
4	T	R
3	P	U
2	M	S
1	Q	O

We have,

- S lives on a prime numbered floor.
- V lives three floors above S but in different type of flats.
- The number of floors above V is **one less** than the number of floors below M.

From the above conditions, there are two possibilities:

	Case 1		Case 2	
	Flat A	Flat B	Flat A	Flat B
Floors	Persons	Persons	Persons	Persons
5		V	V	
4				
3				
2	S	M	M	S
1				

Again we have,

- Only one floor is between M and T, where both live in the same type of flat.
- O lives in the flat three floors below the flat in which R lives.

	Case 1		Case 2	
	Flat A	Flat B	Flat A	Flat B
Floors	Persons	Persons	Persons	Persons
5		V	V	
4	R	T	T	R
3				
2	S	M	M	S
1	O			O

Again we have,

- As many floors between O and U as between U and N.
- N lives above P, who lives in the flat above the flat in which Q lives.
- No one lives to the west of P.

After applying the above conditions, case 1 gets eliminated, because no one should live to the west of P. Thus, case 2 gives the final arrangement.

	Case 1		Case 2	
	Flat A	Flat B	Flat A	Flat B
Floors	Persons	Persons	Persons	Persons
5	N	V	V	N
4	R	T	T	R
3	U	P	P	U
2	S	M	M	S
1	O	Q	Q	O

Answer: B

15. Questions

Final arrangement:

	Flat A	Flat B
Floors	Persons	Persons
5	V	N
4	T	R
3	P	U
2	M	S
1	Q	O

We have,

- S lives on a prime numbered floor.
- V lives three floors above S but in different type of flats.
- The number of floors above V is **one less** than the number of floors below M.

From the above conditions, there are two possibilities:

	Case 1		Case 2	
	Flat A	Flat B	Flat A	Flat B
Floors	Persons	Persons	Persons	Persons
5		V	V	
4				
3				
2	S	M	M	S
1				

Again we have,

- Only one floor is between M and T, where both live in the same type of flat.

- O lives in the flat three floors below the flat in which R lives.

	Case 1		Case 2	
	Flat A	Flat B	Flat A	Flat B
Floors	Persons	Persons	Persons	Persons
5		V	V	
4	R	T	T	R
3				
2	S	M	M	S
1	O			O

Again we have,

- As many floors between O and U as between U and N.
- N lives above P, who lives in the flat above the flat in which Q lives.
- No one lives to the west of P.

After applying the above conditions, case 1 gets eliminated, because no one should live to the west of P. Thus, case 2 gives the final arrangement.

	~~Case 1~~		Case 2	
	Flat A	Flat B	Flat A	Flat B
Floors	Persons	Persons	Persons	Persons
5	N	V	V	N
4	R	T	T	R
3	U	P	P	U
2	S	M	M	S
1	O	Q	Q	O

Answer: D (The given person lives on an even numbered floor, except in option d)

16. Questions

Final arrangement:

Days	Persons
Sunday	E
Monday	G
Tuesday	C
Wednesday	F
Thursday	B
Friday	D
Saturday	A

We have,

- D gave commentary four days after G.
- The number of persons gave commentary before G is **one more** than the number of persons gave commentary after A.

From the above conditions, there are two possibilities:

	Case 1	Case 2
Days	Persons	Persons
Sunday		
Monday	G	
Tuesday		G
Wednesday		
Thursday		
Friday	D	A
Saturday	A	D

Again we have,

- Only one person gave commentary between A and B.
- As many persons gave commentary between B and E as before F.
- C gave commentary after E.

After applying the above conditions, case 2 gets eliminated because C gave the commentary before E.
Thus case 1 is the final arrangement

	Case 1	Case 2
Days	Persons	Persons
Sunday	E	F
Monday	G	C
Tuesday	C	G
Wednesday	F	B
Thursday	B	E
Friday	D	A
Saturday	A	D

Answer: D

17. Questions

Final arrangement:

Days	Persons
Sunday	E
Monday	G
Tuesday	C
Wednesday	F
Thursday	B
Friday	D
Saturday	A

We have,

- D gave commentary four days after G.
- The number of persons gave commentary before G is **one more** than the number of persons gave commentary after A.

From the above conditions, there are two possibilities:

	Case 1	Case 2
Days	Persons	Persons
Sunday		
Monday	G	
Tuesday		G
Wednesday		
Thursday		
Friday	D	A
Saturday	A	D

Again we have,

- Only one person gave commentary between A and B.
- As many persons gave commentary between B and E as before F.
- C gave commentary after E.

After applying the above conditions, case 2 gets eliminated because C gave the commentary before E.
Thus case 1 is the final arrangement

	Case 1	~~Case 2~~
Days	Persons	Persons
Sunday	E	F
Monday	G	C
Tuesday	C	G
Wednesday	F	B
Thursday	B	E
Friday	D	A
Saturday	A	D

Answer: B

18. Questions

Final arrangement:

Days	Persons
Sunday	E
Monday	G
Tuesday	C
Wednesday	F
Thursday	B
Friday	D
Saturday	A

We have,

- D gave commentary four days after G.
- The number of persons gave commentary before G is **one more** than the number of persons gave commentary after A.

From the above conditions, there are two possibilities:

	Case 1	Case 2
Days	Persons	Persons
Sunday		
Monday	G	
Tuesday		G
Wednesday		
Thursday		
Friday	D	A
Saturday	A	D

Again we have,

- Only one person gave commentary between A and B.
- As many persons gave commentary between B and E as before F.
- C gave commentary after E.

After applying the above conditions, case 2 gets eliminated because C gave the commentary before E.
Thus case 1 is the final arrangement

	Case 1	Case 2
Days	Persons	Persons
Sunday	E	F
Monday	G	C
Tuesday	C	G
Wednesday	F	B
Thursday	B	E
Friday	D	A
Saturday	A	D

Answer: C

19. Questions

Final arrangement:

Days	Persons
Sunday	E
Monday	G
Tuesday	C
Wednesday	F
Thursday	B
Friday	D
Saturday	A

We have,

- D gave commentary four days after G.
- The number of persons gave commentary before G is **one more** than the number of persons gave commentary after A.

From the above conditions, there are two possibilities:

	Case 1	Case 2
Days	Persons	Persons
Sunday		
Monday	G	
Tuesday		G
Wednesday		
Thursday		
Friday	D	A
Saturday	A	D

Again we have,

- Only one person gave commentary between A and B.
- As many persons gave commentary between B and E as before F.
- C gave commentary after E.

After applying the above conditions, case 2 gets eliminated because C gave the commentary before E.
Thus case 1 is the final arrangement

	Case 1	~~Case 2~~
Days	Persons	Persons
Sunday	E	F
Monday	G	C
Tuesday	C	G
Wednesday	F	B
Thursday	B	E
Friday	D	A
Saturday	A	D

Answer: D

20. Questions

Final arrangement:

Days	Persons
Sunday	E
Monday	G
Tuesday	C
Wednesday	F
Thursday	B
Friday	D
Saturday	A

We have,

- D gave commentary four days after G.
- The number of persons gave commentary before G is **one more** than the number of persons gave commentary after A.

From the above conditions, there are two possibilities:

	Case 1	Case 2
Days	Persons	Persons
Sunday		
Monday	G	
Tuesday		G
Wednesday		
Thursday		
Friday	D	A
Saturday	A	D

Again we have,

- Only one person gave commentary between A and B.
- As many persons gave commentary between B and E as before F.
- C gave commentary after E.

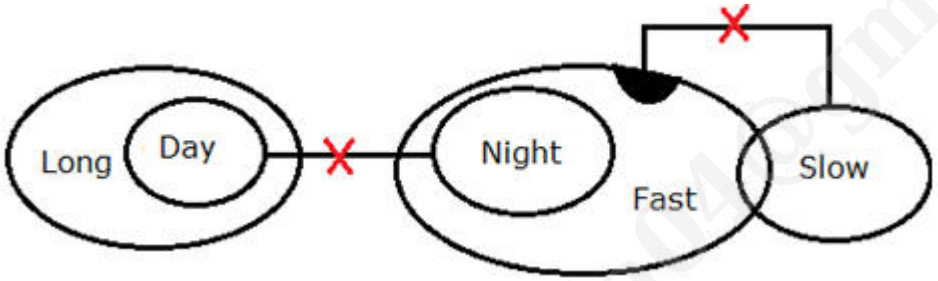
After applying the above conditions, case 2 gets eliminated because C gave the commentary before E.
Thus case 1 is the final arrangement

	Case 1	Case 2
Days	Persons	Persons
Sunday	E	F
Monday	G	C
Tuesday	C	G
Wednesday	F	B
Thursday	B	E
Friday	D	A
Saturday	A	D

Answer: E

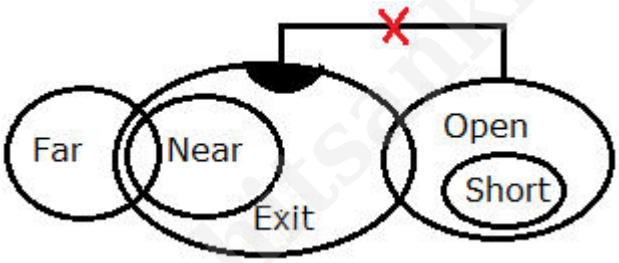
21. Questions

Answer: D



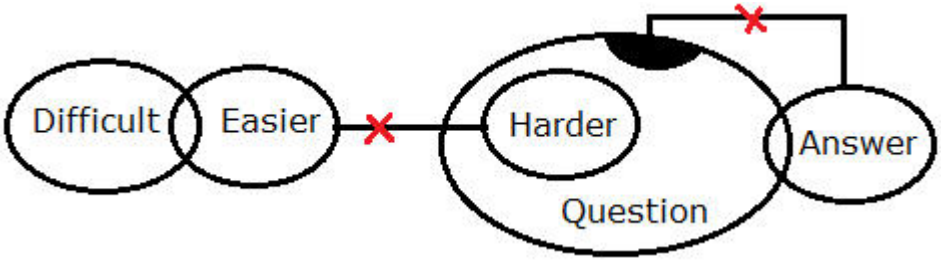
22. Questions

Answer: C



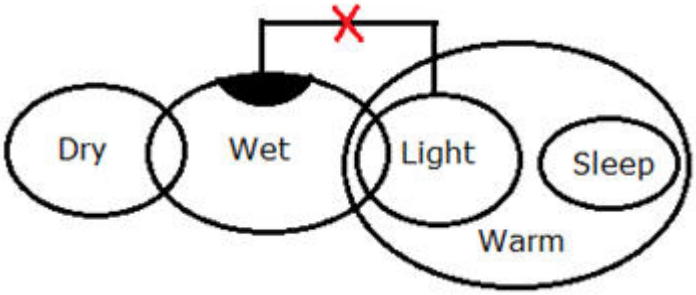
23. Questions

Answer: C



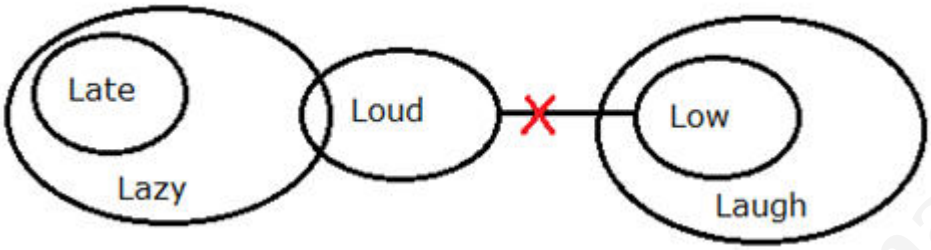
24. Questions

Answer: B



25. Questions

Answer: A



26. Questions

Answer: B

I). A ≤ B (B ≥ J = K > L = S ≥ A) -> False

II). Z > Y (Y ≤ L < K = J ≤ Z) -> True

27. Questions

Answer: C

I). T > W (T > P = U ≥ C = A > W) -> True

II). Q < B (B ≥ U ≥ C = A > Q) -> True

28. Questions

Answer: E

I). R > N (N ≤ I = J ≤ L = R) -> False

II). R ≤ K (K ≥ I = J ≤ L = R) -> False

29. Questions

Answer: D

I). V < L (V < Z = S ≥ O < D ≤ L) -> False

II). L ≤ V (V < Z = S ≥ O < D ≤ L) -> False

30. Questions

Answer: A

I). W < N (W ≤ I = P < V < N) -> True

II). S > G (G = C > I = P < V = S) -> False

31. Questions

F > G(270) > R > I(Q+30) > Q > L > D

Answer: E

G+Q=480, so Q=210, then I=240 (Q+30), then the number of messages in E-mail R is between 240 and 270.

32. Questions

F > G(270) > R > I(Q+30) > Q > L > D

Answer: C

33. Questions

F > G(270) > R > I(Q+30) > Q > L > D

Answer: E

Sum of the messages in E-mail D and I is 270. No other data is given.

34. Questions

K > S > Z > W(45) > H > C

Answer: D

W=45, then K=66 and Z=60. So S must have sarees between 60 and 66

35. Questions

K > S > Z > W(45) > H > C

Answer: C

36. Questions

Phrase	Code
Family/trip	L2/N0
Around	I8
Native	Q4
Give	D8
Always	I5
Happy	R1
Positive	Q3
People	N1
Everyone/love	N6/R3

Answer: C

37. Questions

Phrase	Code
Family/trip	L2/N0
Around	I8
Native	Q4
Give	D8
Always	I5
Happy	R1
Positive	Q3
People	N1
Everyone/love	N6/R3

Answer: E

38. Questions

Phrase	Code
Family/trip	L2/N0
Around	I8
Native	Q4
Give	D8
Always	I5
Happy	R1
Positive	Q3
People	N1
Everyone/love	N6/R3

Answer: A

39. Questions

Phrase	Code
Family/trip	L2/N0
Around	I8
Native	Q4
Give	D8
Always	I5
Happy	R1
Positive	Q3
People	N1
Everyone/love	N6/R3

Answer: B

40. Questions

Phrase	Code
Family/trip	L2/N0
Around	I8
Native	Q4
Give	D8
Always	I5
Happy	R1
Positive	Q3
People	N1
Everyone/love	N6/R3

Answer: E

1. Questions

Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions.

Ten persons - B, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K and L are living on different floors of a ten-storey building where the lowermost floor is numbered one and the floor immediately above it is numbered two and so on. No two persons live on the same floor.

E lives on an odd-numbered floor, which is above the fourth floor. G lives two floors below E. As many floors above G as below K. Only three floors are between K and H. J lives two floors above H and lives on the adjacent floor of F. The number of floors between J and D is **two more than** the number of floors between F and E. B lives immediately below D. L lives above I, but not lives immediately above I.

Who among the following persons lives above L?

I). F

II). B

III). K

IV). D

a. Only II and IV

b. Only I and IV

c. Only I, III and IV

d. Only II and III

e. All I, II, III and IV

2. Questions

Who among the following person lives on the topmost floor?

a. J

b. D

c. H

d. B

e. F

3. Questions

Who among the following person lives three floors above I?

a. K

b. H

c. The one who lives on the third floor

d. E

e. The one who lives immediately below G

4. Questions

If all the persons are living in alphabetical order from top to bottom, then how many persons remain unchanged in their position?

a. One

b. Three

c. None

d. Two

e. More than three

5. Questions

If the persons live on the first and sixth floors interchange their positions in the same way the persons live on the third and eighth floors did the same, then how many persons live between L and I?

a. Six

b. One

c. Three

d. Two

e. Five

6. Questions

Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions

Six boxes viz., P, Q, R, S, T, and U are kept one above the other in a stack. Each box contains different items viz. Eraser, Pen, Pencil, Marker, Sharpener and Stapler. It is assumed that no other boxes kept in the stack other than the given boxes.

P is kept three boxes above Q, which is not kept at the bottom of the stack. Only one box is kept between P and the box with Marker. U is kept two boxes below the box with Marker. As many boxes kept above U as below the box with Pen. R is kept immediately above T. The box with Eraser is kept adjacent to S. Q neither has Pencil nor Stapler. The box with pencil is not kept in the topmost or bottommost position.

Box R contains which of the following item?

a. Marker

b. Pencil

c. Sharpener

d. Eraser

e. Pen

7. Questions

Which of the following box is kept above the box with Marker?

i). S

ii). The box with pencil

iii). U

a. Only i

b. Only ii

c. Only iii

d. Both i and ii

e. Both ii and iii

8. Questions

Which of the following combination is true?

a. S - Eraser

b. R – Marker

c. T - Marker

d. U - Pencil

e. None is true

9. Questions

Which of the following box contains the Stapler?

a. P

b. The box which is kept immediately below Q

c. Q

d. The box which is kept immediately above T

e. S

10. Questions

How many boxes are kept between S and P?

a. As many boxes kept between box R and Q

b. Four

c. As many boxes kept below box T

d. Three

e. No boxes

11. Questions

Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions

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

Only four persons sit between D and the one who faces R. At most two persons sit to the right of R. More than three persons sit between R and U. U sits fourth to the left of P, who faces the one who sits immediate right of F. B sits immediate left of F. As many persons sit to the left of the one who faces F as to the right of T. The number of persons sitting between B and the one who faces P is **two less** than the number of persons sitting to the right of E. S sits immediate right of Q. A sits third to the right of C.

Who among the following person sits to the immediate right of the one who faces the person who sits second to the right of Q?

a. C

b. F

c. G

d. E

e. A

12. Questions

If all the persons are arranged in alphabetical order from the left end as per their directions within the row, then how many persons remain unchanged in their position?

a. Two

b. None

c. Three

d. One

e. More than three

13. Questions

If Q is related to C and P is related to B in a certain way, then in the same way who among the following person is related to T?

a. The one who faces P

b. D

c. C

d. F

e. The one who faces S

14. Questions

As many persons sit between F and the one who faces T as to the _____ of ___.

a. Left, Q

b. Right, P

c. Right, U

d. Left, S

e. Left, G

15. 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. D - B

b. U - B

c. A - P

d. V - D

e. U – V

16. Questions

Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions

Ten persons viz., A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I and J retired on two different dates either 16^{th} or 25^{th} of five different months viz., January, April, May, July and September of the same year. Only one person retired on each date and only two persons retired in each month.

J retired three months after D, where both retired on different dates. C retired immediately after J. The number of persons retired after C is **one less** than the number of persons retired before I. B retired four persons before H. E retired two months before H. G retired before E but on different dates. At-most two persons retired between G and F.

Who among the following person retired four months after F?

a. B

b. The one who retired immediately after I

c. A

d. The one who retired two persons after G

e. Both a and d

17. Questions

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

a. Only three persons retired between A and J

b. G was retired three persons before B

c. No one retired before D

d. Both a and b

e. Both a and c

18. Questions

A retired on which of the following month and date?

a. July 25

b. September 16

c. January 25

d. May 16

e. September 25

19. Questions

Who among the following person retired in the month having only 31 days?

I). E

II). C

III). F

a. Only II

b. Only I and III

c. Only I

d. All I, II and III

e. Only II and III

20. 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. JA

b. GF

c. AI

d. CE

e. BD

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 Coconuts are Bean

All Beans are Fodder

No Cassava is Coconut

Only a few Fodders are Jowar

Conclusions:

I). Some Bean is not Jowar

II). All Fooder can be Coconut

III). Some Jowar can be Cassava

a. Only I follows

b. Only I and III follow

c. Only III follows

d. Only II and III follow

e. Only II follows

22. Questions

Statements:

Only a few Dior is Chloe

All Hermes is Gucci

Some Chloe is Hermes

All Gucci is Dior

Conclusions:

I). All Hermes is Dior

II). No Gucci is Chloe

III). Some Dior is not Hermes

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

23. Questions

Statements:

All Versace is Prada

Only a few Creeds are Mugler

Some Prada is Creed

All Mugler is Lancome

Conclusions:

I). Some Creeds can be Lancome

II). Some Versace can be Mugler

III). Some Prada is not Creed

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

24. Questions

Statements:

Some Hugo is Axe

Only a few Nautica is Fogg

All Axe is Fogg

No Hugo is Nautica

Conclusions:

I). Some Axe can be Nautica

II). Some Hugo is Fogg

III). Some Nautica is not Axe

a. Only I and III follow
b. Only III follows
c. Only I and II follow
d. Only II and III follow
e. None of these

25. Questions

Statements:

Only a few Nykka is Amazon

Some Ajio is Myntra

All Amazon is Ajio

Only Myntra is Flipkart

Conclusions:

I). No Myntra is Amazon

II). Some Flipkart can be Ajio

III). Some Nykka is Ajio

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

26. Questions

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

Statements:

$V \leq C > B > T$, $P \geq N = J < Q < C$, $O \leq R > P \leq U$

Conclusions:

I). $R < C$

II). U ≥ Q

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

27. Questions

Statements:

M ≥ E < R ≤ A ≥ G , P < U ≥ T ≤ K < E, Q > V ≤ S > M

Conclusions:

I). V ≤ U

II). T < S

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

28. Questions

Statements:

U ≥ R > H < C > T, M > I ≤ L = E ≤ T, S ≥ I > P < N > V

Conclusions:

I). I < C

II). E > N

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

29. Questions

Statements:

Q ≥ J < L ≤ P < C, F > A ≥ Z < W > T, C < N ≤ O ≥ S > F

Conclusions:

I). O > J

II). Z < O

a. Only conclusion II is true

b. Only conclusion I is true

c. Both conclusions I and II are true

d. Neither conclusion I nor II is true

e. Either conclusion I or II is true

30. Questions

Statements:

N ≤ O > E ≥ T ≤ K , B > I ≤ P < O = U, D = Y > S ≤ V < I

Conclusions:

I). U > D

II). O ≤ Y

a. Neither conclusion I nor II is true

b. Only conclusion II is true

c. Either conclusion I or II is true

d. Both conclusions I and II are true

e. Only conclusion I is true

31. Questions

Study the following information carefully and answer the question given below.

J is the brother-in-law of S, who is the mother of only L. S has no siblings. P is the niece of K, who is the spouse of S. T is the granddaughter of R. K is the paternal uncle of T and son of R, who has only two children. B is the daughter-in-law of Q and the mother of P.

If R is the mother-in-law of B, then how Q is related to T?

a. Mother

b. Brother

c. Sister

d. Maternal Uncle

e. Grandfather

32. Questions

How L is related to S?

a. Son
b. Granddaughter
c. Wife
d. Daughter
e. Cannot be determined

33. Questions

If L is the female member in the family, then find the number of male members in the family.

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

34. Questions

P is the only daughter of L, who has two children. X is the grandson of B, who is the parent of S. T is the paternal aunt of X, who is the nephew of K. S is the son-in-law of L. C is the mother of K, who is the sibling of P. T is the daughter of R.

How K is related to S?

a. Sister-in-law
b. Uncle
c. Brother-in-law
d. Father
e. Mother

35. Questions

P is the only daughter of L, who has two children. X is the grandson of B, who is the parent of S. T is the paternal aunt of X, who is the nephew of K. S is the son-in-law of L. C is the mother of K, who is the sibling of P. T is the daughter of R.

If R is the mother of S, then how B is related to T?

a. Husband
b. Sister

c. Grandfather

d. Father

e. None of these

36. Questions

Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions.

354 583 957 284 395

If all the digits are arranged in ascending order (within the number), then what is the sum of the third digit of the highest number and the first digit of the lowest number thus formed?

a. 13

b. 12

c. 11

d. 14

e. None of the above

37. Questions

If 1 is added to the even digit of each number and 1 is subtracted from the odd digits of each number, then how many numbers will be divisible by 2, if the resultant of all the digits are added within the number?

a. Three

b. Two

c. One

d. Four

e. None

38. Questions

If all the digits are multiplied within the number, then which of the following number will yield the second highest resultant?

a. 583

b. 354

c. 957

d. 284

e. 395

39. Questions

What is the square value of the sum of the third digit of the third highest number and the first digit of the second lowest number?

a. 49

b. 64

c. 16

d. 25

e. None

40. Questions

If 1 is added to all the prime digits and 1 is subtracted from the remaining digits, then which of the following digits is repeated the maximum number of times in the newly formed sequence?

a. 3

b. 4

c. 8

d. 6

e. 7

Explanations:

1. Questions

Final arrangement

Floors	Persons
10	D
9	B
8	L
7	E
6	K
5	G
4	J
3	F
2	H
1	I

We have,

- E lives on an odd-numbered floor, which is above the fourth floor.
- G lives two floors below E.
- As many floors above G as below K.

From the above conditions, there are three possibilities

	Case-1	Case-2	Case-3
Floors	Persons	Persons	Persons
10			
9			E
8	K		
7		E	G
6		K	
5	E	G	
4			K
3	G		
2			
1			

Again we have,

- Only three floors are between K and H.
- J lives two floors above H and lives on the adjacent floor of F.

From the above condition case-3 gets eliminated, because no place is left to fix F.

	Case-1	Case-2	~~Case-3~~
Floors	Persons	Persons	Persons
10			J
9			E
8	K		H
7	F	E	G
6	J	K	
5	E	G	
4	H	J	K
3	G	F	
2		H	
1			

Again we have,

- The number of floors between J and D is **two more than** the number of floors between F and

E.

- B lives immediately below D.
- L lives above I, but not lives immediately above I.

From the above conditions, case-1 gets eliminated because I and L should not live on an adjacent floor. Thus, case 2 gives the final arrangement.

	~~Case-1~~	Case-2
Floors	Persons	Persons
10		D
9		B
8	K	L
7	F	E
6	J	K
5	E	G
4	H	J
3	G	F
2		H
1		I

Answer: A

2. Questions

Final arrangement

Floors	Persons
10	D
9	B
8	L
7	E
6	K
5	G
4	J
3	F
2	H
1	I

We have,

- E lives on an odd-numbered floor, which is above the fourth floor.
- G lives two floors below E.

- As many floors above G as below K.

From the above conditions, there are three possibilities

	Case-1	Case-2	Case-3
Floors	Persons	Persons	Persons
10			
9			E
8	K		
7		E	G
6		K	
5	E	G	
4			K
3	G		
2			
1			

Again we have,

- Only three floors are between K and H.
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	Case-1	Case-2	~~Case-3~~
Floors	Persons	Persons	Persons
10			J
9			E
8	K		H
7	F	E	G
6	J	K	
5	E	G	
4	H	J	K
3	G	F	
2		H	
1			

Again we have,

- The number of floors between J and D is **two more than** the number of floors between F and E.
- B lives immediately below D.

- L lives above I, but not lives immediately above I.

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	~~Case-1~~	Case-2
Floors	Persons	Persons
10		D
9		B
8	K	L
7	F	E
6	J	K
5	E	G
4	H	J
3	G	F
2		H
1		I

Answer: B

3. Questions

Final arrangement

Floors	Persons
10	D
9	B
8	L
7	E
6	K
5	G
4	J
3	F
2	H
1	I

We have,

- E lives on an odd-numbered floor, which is above the fourth floor.
- G lives two floors below E.
- As many floors above G as below K.

From the above conditions, there are three possibilities

	Case-1	Case-2	Case-3
Floors	Persons	Persons	Persons
10			
9			E
8	K		
7		E	G
6		K	
5	E	G	
4			K
3	G		
2			
1			

Again we have,

- Only three floors are between K and H.
- J lives two floors above H and lives on the adjacent floor of F.

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	Case-1	Case-2	~~Case-3~~
Floors	Persons	Persons	Persons
10			J
9			E
8	K		H
7	F	E	G
6	J	K	
5	E	G	
4	H	J	K
3	G	F	
2		H	
1			

Again we have,

- The number of floors between J and D is **two more than** the number of floors between F and E.
- B lives immediately below D.
- L lives above I, but not lives immediately above I.

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Thus, case 2 gives the final arrangement.

	~~Case-1~~	Case-2
Floors	Persons	Persons
10		D
9		B
8	K	L
7	F	E
6	J	K
5	E	G
4	H	J
3	G	F
2		H
1		I

Answer: E

4. Questions

Final arrangement

Floors	Persons
10	D
9	B
8	L
7	E
6	K
5	G
4	J
3	F
2	H
1	I

We have,

- E lives on an odd-numbered floor, which is above the fourth floor.
- G lives two floors below E.
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From the above conditions, there are three possibilities

	Case-1	Case-2	Case-3
Floors	Persons	Persons	Persons
10			
9			E
8	K		
7		E	G
6		K	
5	E	G	
4			K
3	G		
2			
1			

Again we have,

- Only three floors are between K and H.
- J lives two floors above H and lives on the adjacent floor of F.

From the above condition case-3 gets eliminated, because no place is left to fix F.

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Floors	Persons	Persons	Persons
10			J
9			E
8	K		H
7	F	E	G
6	J	K	
5	E	G	
4	H	J	K
3	G	F	
2		H	
1			

Again we have,

- The number of floors between J and D is **two more than** the number of floors between F and E.
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- L lives above I, but not lives immediately above I.

From the above conditions, case-1 gets eliminated because I and L should not live on an adjacent floor.

Thus, case 2 gives the final arrangement.

	~~Case-1~~	Case-2
Floors	Persons	Persons
10		D
9		B
8	K	L
7	F	E
6	J	K
5	E	G
4	H	J
3	G	F
2		H
1		I

Answer: C

5. Questions

Final arrangement

Floors	Persons
10	D
9	B
8	L
7	E
6	K
5	G
4	J
3	F
2	H
1	I

We have,

- E lives on an odd-numbered floor, which is above the fourth floor.
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From the above conditions, there are three possibilities

	Case-1	Case-2	Case-3
Floors	Persons	Persons	Persons
10			
9			E
8	K		
7		E	G
6		K	
5	E	G	
4			K
3	G		
2			
1			

Again we have,

- Only three floors are between K and H.
- J lives two floors above H and lives on the adjacent floor of F.

From the above condition case-3 gets eliminated, because no place is left to fix F.

	Case-1	Case-2	~~Case-3~~
Floors	Persons	Persons	Persons
10			J
9			E
8	K		H
7	F	E	G
6	J	K	
5	E	G	
4	H	J	K
3	G	F	
2		H	
1			

Again we have,

- The number of floors between J and D is **two more than** the number of floors between F and E.
- B lives immediately below D.
- L lives above I, but not lives immediately above I.

From the above conditions, case-1 gets eliminated because I and L should not live on an adjacent floor.

Thus, case 2 gives the final arrangement.

	~~Case-1~~	Case-2
Floors	Persons	Persons
10		D
9		B
8	K	L
7	F	E
6	J	K
5	E	G
4	H	J
3	G	F
2		H
1		I

Answer: D

6. Questions

Final arrangement:

Box	Item
S	Pen
P	Eraser
R	Pencil
T	Marker
Q	Sharpener
U	Stapler

We have,

- P is kept three boxes above Q, which is not kept at the bottom of the stack.
- Only one box is kept between P and the box with Marker.
- U is kept two boxes below the box with Marker.

From the above conditions, we have two possibilities,

Case – 1		Case – 2	
Box	Item	Box	Item
P			
		P	
	Marker		
Q			Marker
U		Q	
		U	

Again we have,

- As many boxes kept above U as below the box with Pen.
- R is kept immediately above T.

Case – 1		Case – 2	
Box	Item	Box	Item
P		S	Pen
R	Pen	P	
T	Marker	R	
Q		T	Marker
U		Q	
S		U	

Again we have,

- The box with Eraser is kept adjacent to S.
- Q neither has Pencil nor Stapler.
- The box with pencil is not kept in the topmost or bottommost position.

We cannot place Pencil box in case 1. Hence it is eliminated.

~~Case – 1~~		Case – 2	
Box	Item	Box	Item
P		S	Pen
R	Pen	P	Eraser
T	Marker	R	Pencil
Q	Sharpener	T	Marker
U	Eraser	Q	Sharpener
S		U	Stapler

Answer: B

7. Questions

Final arrangement:

Box	Item
S	Pen
P	Eraser
R	Pencil
T	Marker
Q	Sharpener
U	Stapler

We have,

- P is kept three boxes above Q, which is not kept at the bottom of the stack.
- Only one box is kept between P and the box with Marker.
- U is kept two boxes below the box with Marker.

From the above conditions, we have two possibilities,

Case – 1		Case – 2	
Box	Item	Box	Item
P			
		P	
	Marker		
Q			Marker
U		Q	
		U	

Again we have,

- As many boxes kept above U as below the box with Pen.
- R is kept immediately above T.

Case – 1		Case – 2	
Box	Item	Box	Item
P		S	Pen
R	Pen	P	
T	Marker	R	
Q		T	Marker
U		Q	
S		U	

Again we have,

- The box with Eraser is kept adjacent to S.
- Q neither has Pencil nor Stapler.
- The box with pencil is not kept in the topmost or bottommost position.

We cannot place Pencil box in case 1. Hence it is eliminated.

~~Case – 1~~		Case – 2	
Box	**Item**	**Box**	**Item**
P		S	Pen
R	Pen	P	Eraser
T	Marker	R	Pencil
Q	Sharpener	T	Marker
U	Eraser	Q	Sharpener
S		U	Stapler

Answer: D

8. Questions

Final arrangement:

Box	Item
S	Pen
P	Eraser
R	Pencil
T	Marker
Q	Sharpener
U	Stapler

We have,

- P is kept three boxes above Q, which is not kept at the bottom of the stack.
- Only one box is kept between P and the box with Marker.
- U is kept two boxes below the box with Marker.

From the above conditions, we have two possibilities,

Case – 1		Case – 2	
Box	Item	Box	Item
P			
		P	
	Marker		
Q			Marker
U		Q	
		U	

Again we have,

- As many boxes kept above U as below the box with Pen.
- R is kept immediately above T.

Case – 1		Case – 2	
Box	Item	Box	Item
P		S	Pen
R	Pen	P	
T	Marker	R	
Q		T	Marker
U		Q	
S		U	

Again we have,

- The box with Eraser is kept adjacent to S.
- Q neither has Pencil nor Stapler.
- The box with pencil is not kept in the topmost or bottommost position.

We cannot place Pencil box in case 1. Hence it is eliminated.

~~Case – 1~~		Case – 2	
Box	Item	Box	Item
P		S	Pen
R	Pen	P	Eraser
T	Marker	R	Pencil
Q	Sharpener	T	Marker
U	Eraser	Q	Sharpener
S		U	Stapler

Answer: C

9. Questions

Final arrangement:

Box	Item
S	Pen
P	Eraser
R	Pencil
T	Marker
Q	Sharpener
U	Stapler

We have,

- P is kept three boxes above Q, which is not kept at the bottom of the stack.
- Only one box is kept between P and the box with Marker.
- U is kept two boxes below the box with Marker.

From the above conditions, we have two possibilities,

Case – 1		Case – 2	
Box	Item	Box	Item
P			
		P	
	Marker		
Q			Marker
U		Q	
		U	

Again we have,

- As many boxes kept above U as below the box with Pen.
- R is kept immediately above T.

Case – 1		Case – 2	
Box	Item	Box	Item
P		S	Pen
R	Pen	P	
T	Marker	R	
Q		T	Marker
U		Q	
S		U	

Again we have,

- The box with Eraser is kept adjacent to S.
- Q neither has Pencil nor Stapler.
- The box with pencil is not kept in the topmost or bottommost position.

We cannot place Pencil box in case 1. Hence it is eliminated.

~~Case – 1~~		Case – 2	
Box	**Item**	**Box**	**Item**
P		S	Pen
R	Pen	P	Eraser
T	Marker	R	Pencil
Q	Sharpener	T	Marker
U	Eraser	Q	Sharpener
S		U	Stapler

Answer: B

10. Questions

Final arrangement:

Box	Item
S	Pen
P	Eraser
R	Pencil
T	Marker
Q	Sharpener
U	Stapler

We have,

- P is kept three boxes above Q, which is not kept at the bottom of the stack.
- Only one box is kept between P and the box with Marker.
- U is kept two boxes below the box with Marker.

From the above conditions, we have two possibilities,

Case – 1		Case – 2	
Box	Item	Box	Item
P			
		P	
	Marker		
Q			Marker
U		Q	
		U	

Again we have,

- As many boxes kept above U as below the box with Pen.
- R is kept immediately above T.

Case – 1		Case – 2	
Box	Item	Box	Item
P		S	Pen
R	Pen	P	
T	Marker	R	
Q		T	Marker
U		Q	
S		U	

Again we have,

- The box with Eraser is kept adjacent to S.
- Q neither has Pencil nor Stapler.
- The box with pencil is not kept in the topmost or bottommost position.

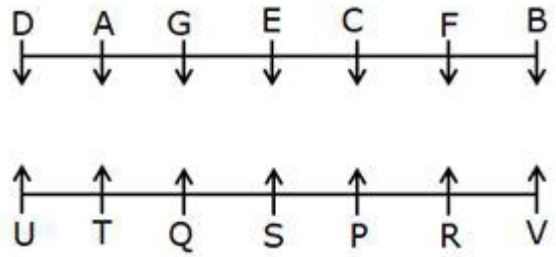
We cannot place Pencil box in case 1. Hence it is eliminated.

~~Case – 1~~		Case – 2	
Box	Item	Box	Item
P		S	Pen
R	Pen	P	Eraser
T	Marker	R	Pencil
Q	Sharpener	T	Marker
U	Eraser	Q	Sharpener
S		U	Stapler

Answer: E

11. Questions

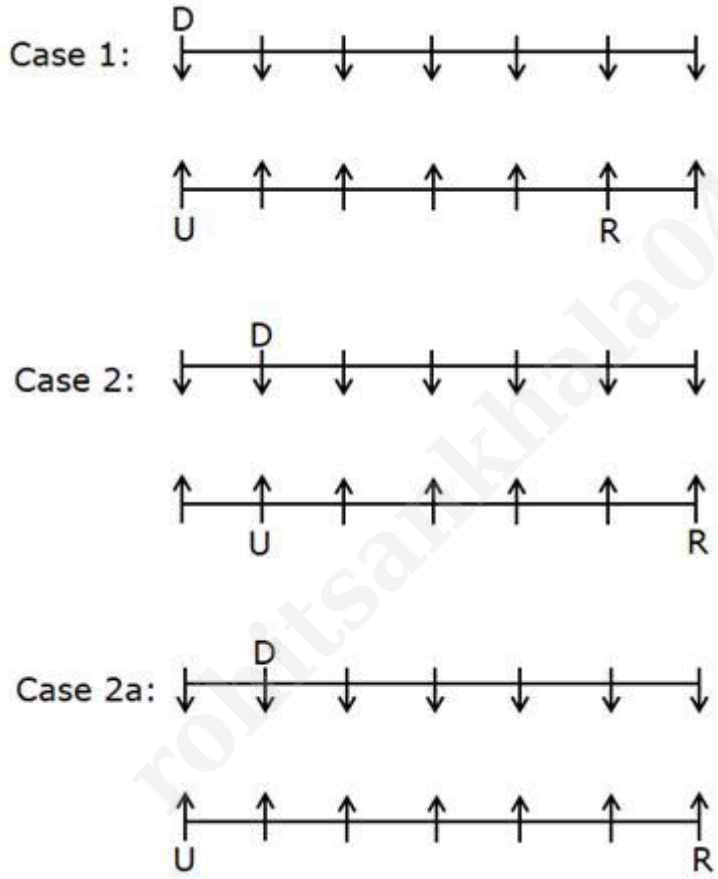
Final arrangement:



We have,

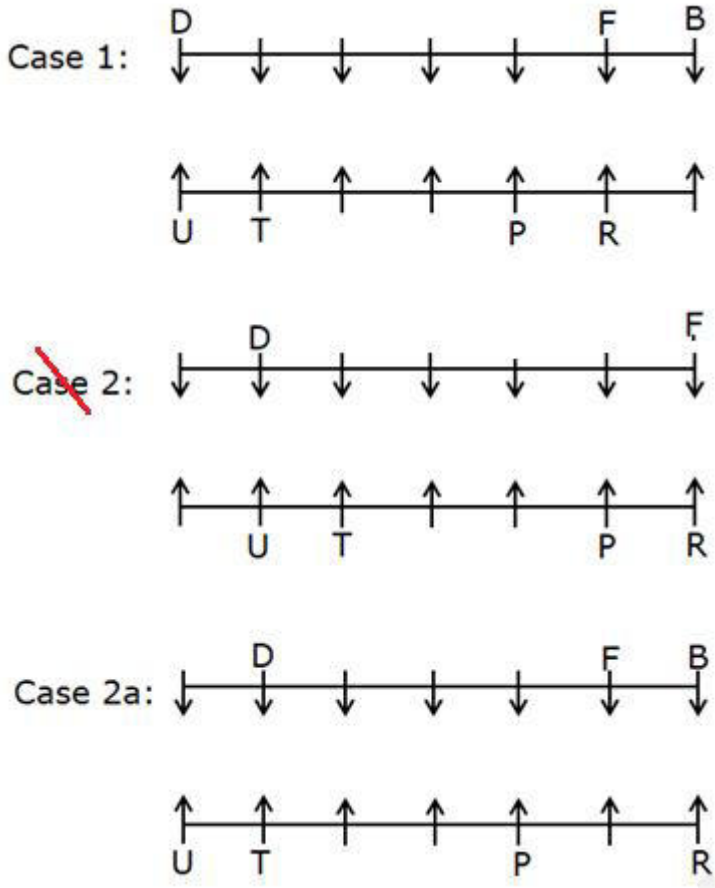
- Only four persons sit between D and the one who faces R.
- At most two persons sit to the right of R.
- More than three persons sit between R and U.

From the above conditions, there are three possibilities.



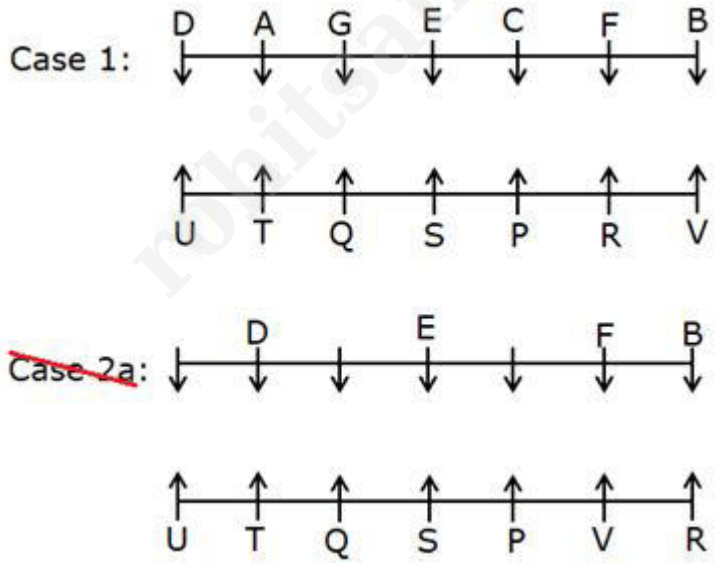
- U sits fourth to the left of P, who faces the one who sits immediate right of F.
- B sits immediate left of F.
- As many persons sit to the left of the one who faces F as to the right of T.

From the above conditions, case 2 gets eliminated because we cannot place B.



- The number of persons sitting between B and the one who faces P is **two less** than the number of persons sitting to the right of E.
- S sits immediate right of Q.
- A sits third to the right of C.

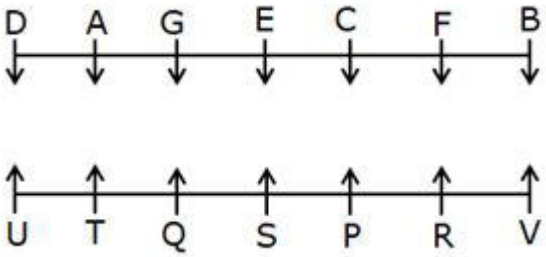
From the above conditions, Case 2a gets eliminated because there is no possibility to place A, C and G. Hence Case 1 gives the final arrangement.



Answer: D

12. Questions

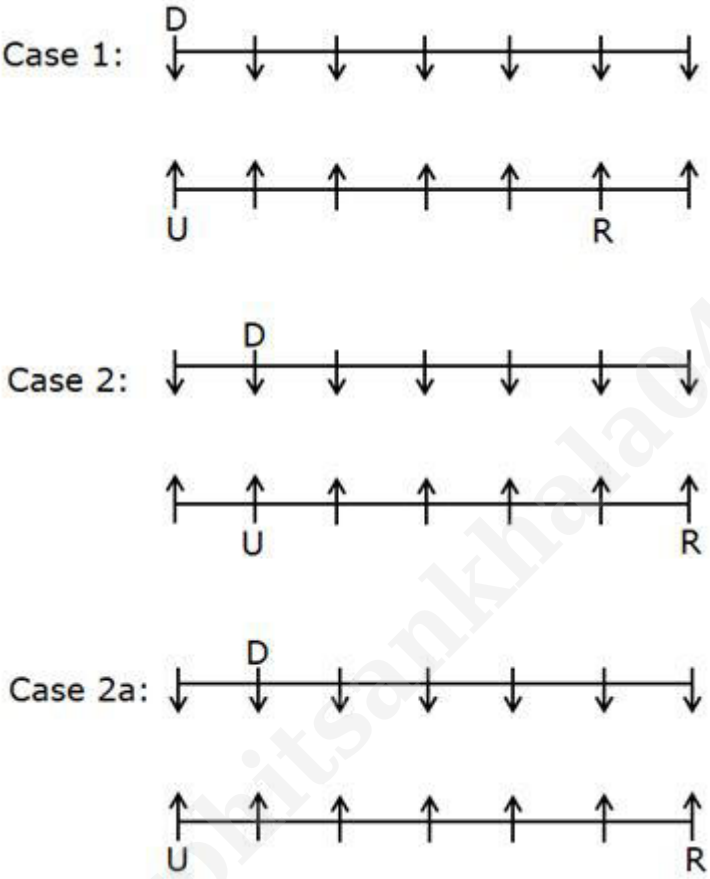
Final arrangement:



We have,

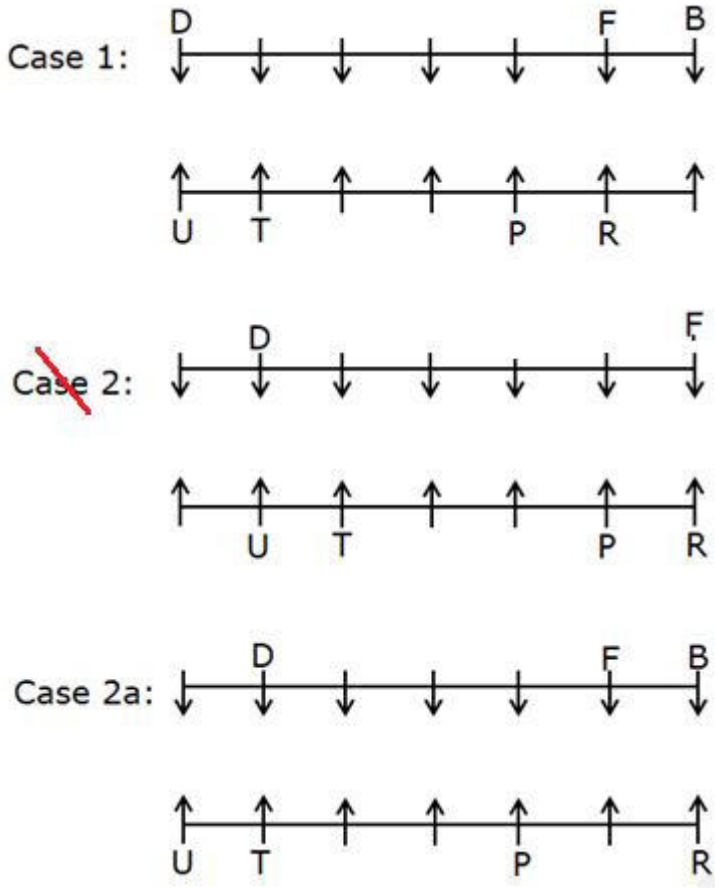
- Only four persons sit between D and the one who faces R.
- At most two persons sit to the right of R.
- More than three persons sit between R and U.

From the above conditions, there are three possibilities.



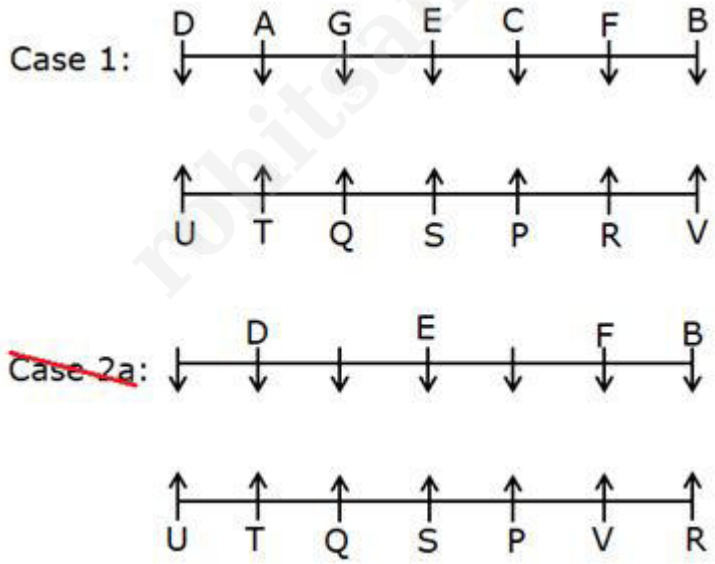
- U sits fourth to the left of P, who faces the one who sits immediate right of F.
- B sits immediate left of F.
- As many persons sit to the left of the one who faces F as to the right of T.

From the above conditions, case 2 gets eliminated because we cannot place B.



- The number of persons sitting between B and the one who faces P is **two less** than the number of persons sitting to the right of E.
- S sits immediate right of Q.
- A sits third to the right of C.

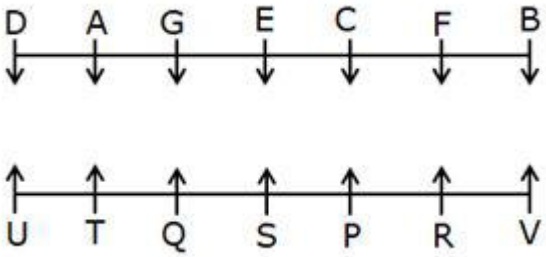
From the above conditions, Case 2a gets eliminated because there is no possibility to place A, C and G. Hence Case 1 gives the final arrangement.



Answer: C

13. Questions

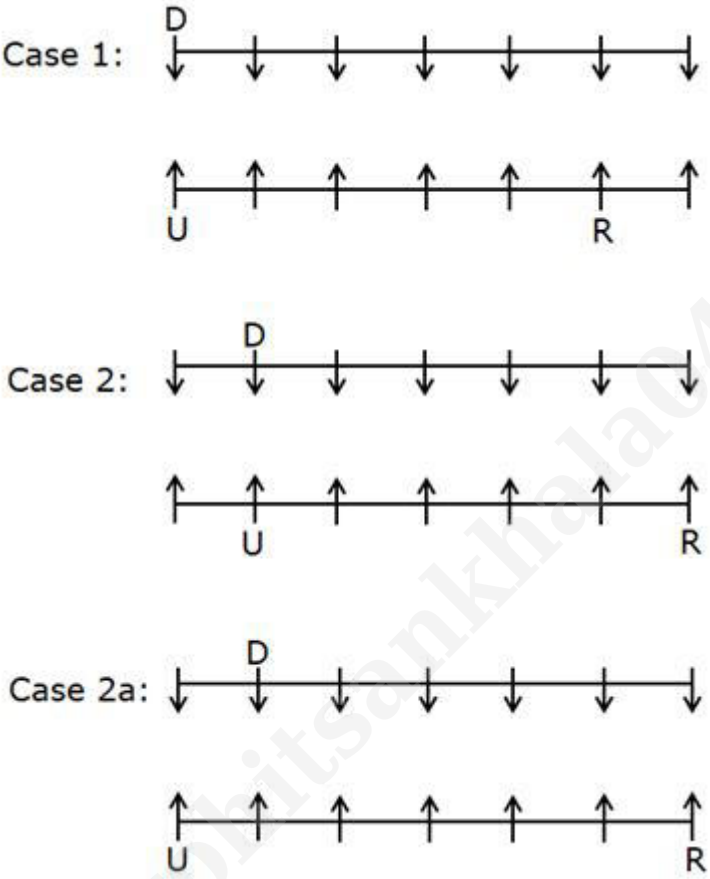
Final arrangement:



We have,

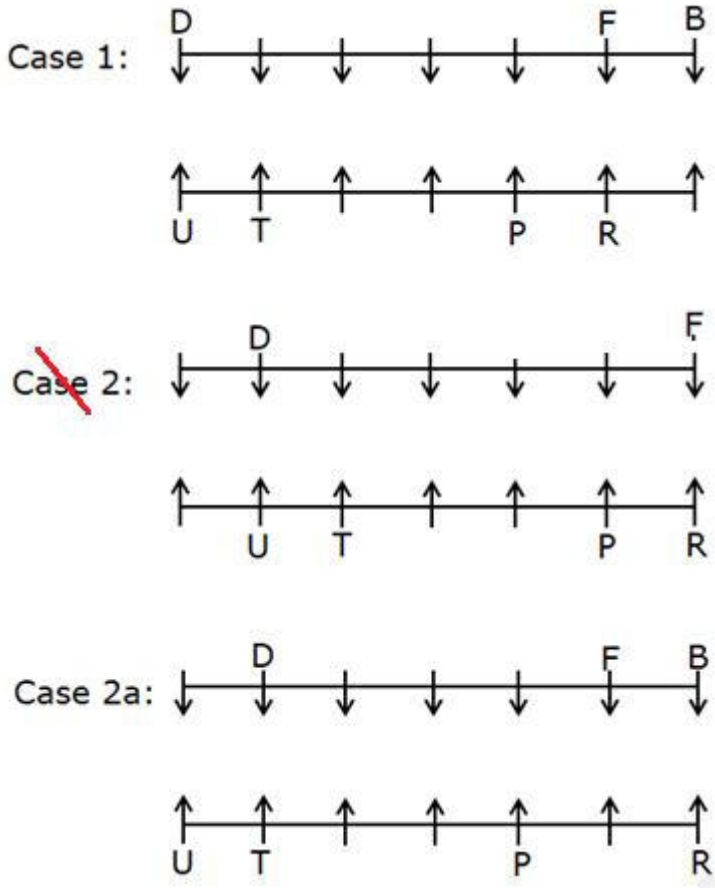
- Only four persons sit between D and the one who faces R.
- At most two persons sit to the right of R.
- More than three persons sit between R and U.

From the above conditions, there are three possibilities.



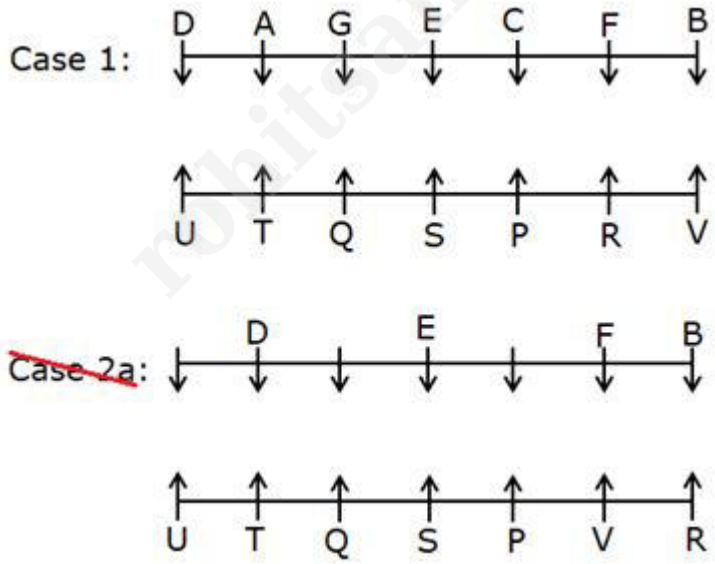
- U sits fourth to the left of P, who faces the one who sits immediate right of F.
- B sits immediate left of F.
- As many persons sit to the left of the one who faces F as to the right of T.

From the above conditions, case 2 gets eliminated because we cannot place B.



- The number of persons sitting between B and the one who faces P is **two less** than the number of persons sitting to the right of E.
- S sits immediate right of Q.
- A sits third to the right of C.

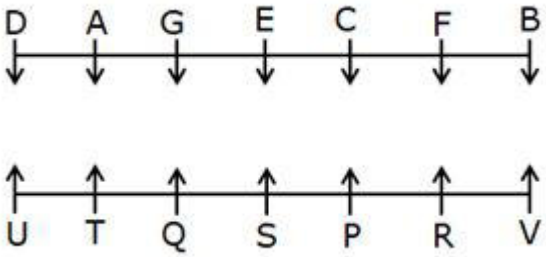
From the above conditions, Case 2a gets eliminated because there is no possibility to place A, C and G. Hence Case 1 gives the final arrangement.



Answer: E

14. Questions

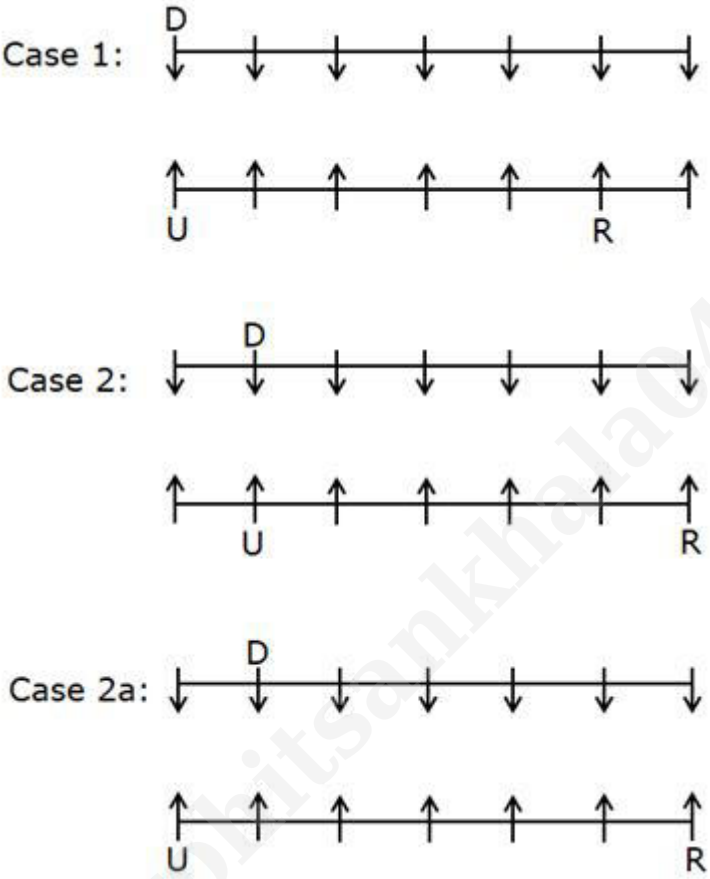
Final arrangement:



We have,

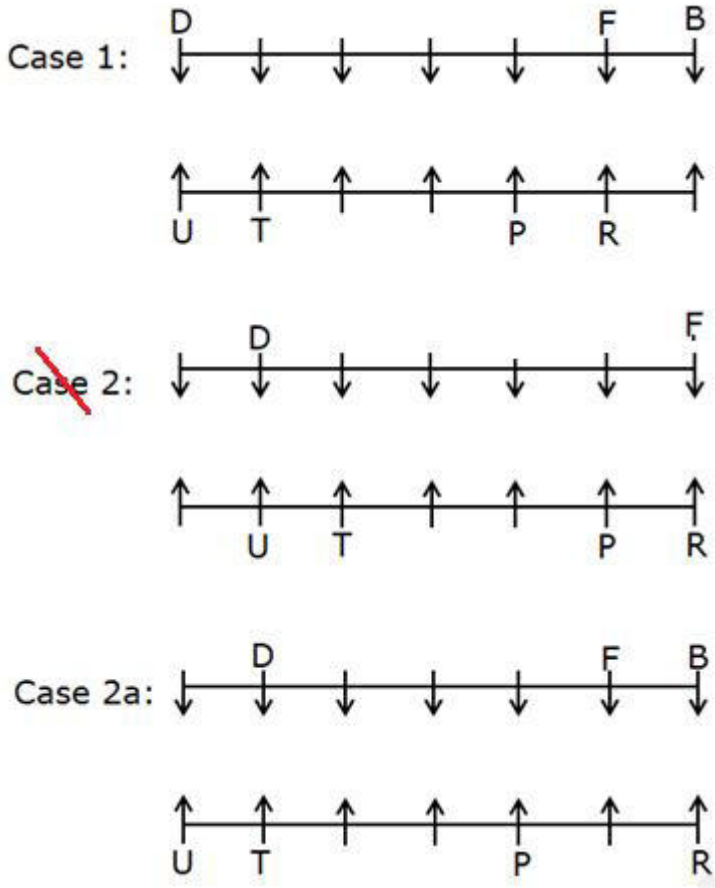
- Only four persons sit between D and the one who faces R.
- At most two persons sit to the right of R.
- More than three persons sit between R and U.

From the above conditions, there are three possibilities.



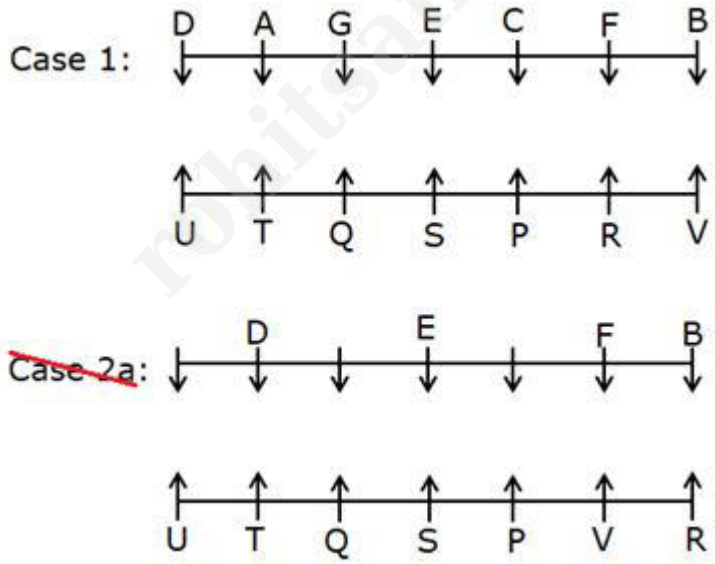
- U sits fourth to the left of P, who faces the one who sits immediate right of F.
- B sits immediate left of F.
- As many persons sit to the left of the one who faces F as to the right of T.

From the above conditions, case 2 gets eliminated because we cannot place B.



- The number of persons sitting between B and the one who faces P is **two less** than the number of persons sitting to the right of E.
- S sits immediate right of Q.
- A sits third to the right of C.

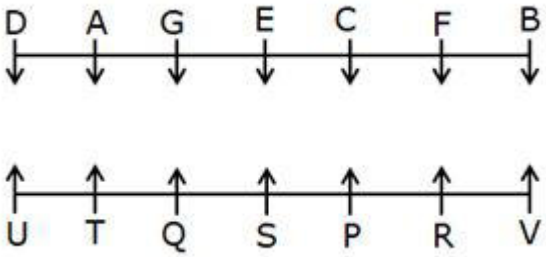
From the above conditions, Case 2a gets eliminated because there is no possibility to place A, C and G. Hence Case 1 gives the final arrangement.



Answer: D

15. Questions

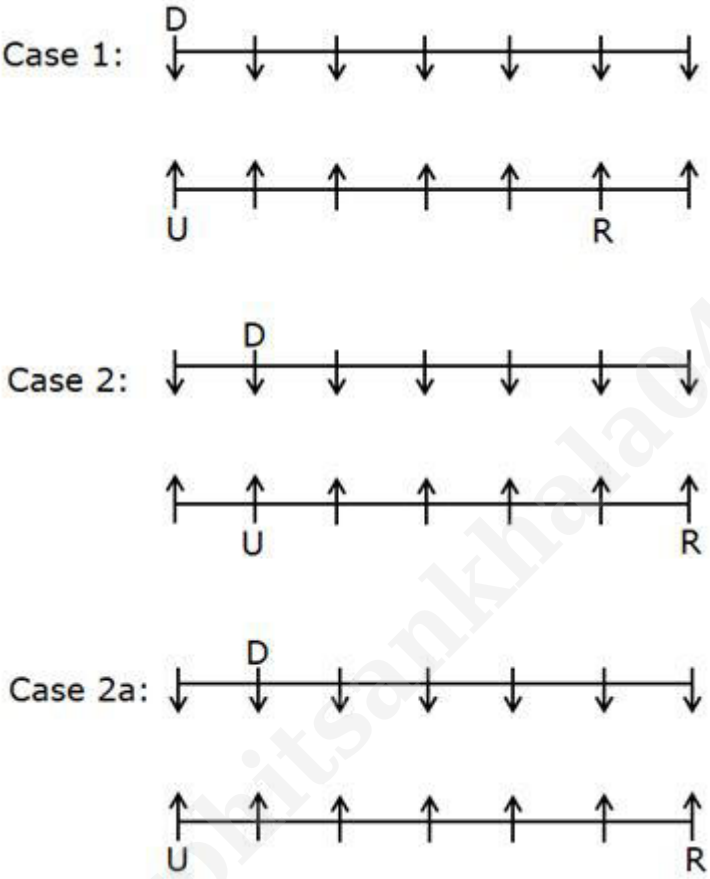
Final arrangement:



We have,

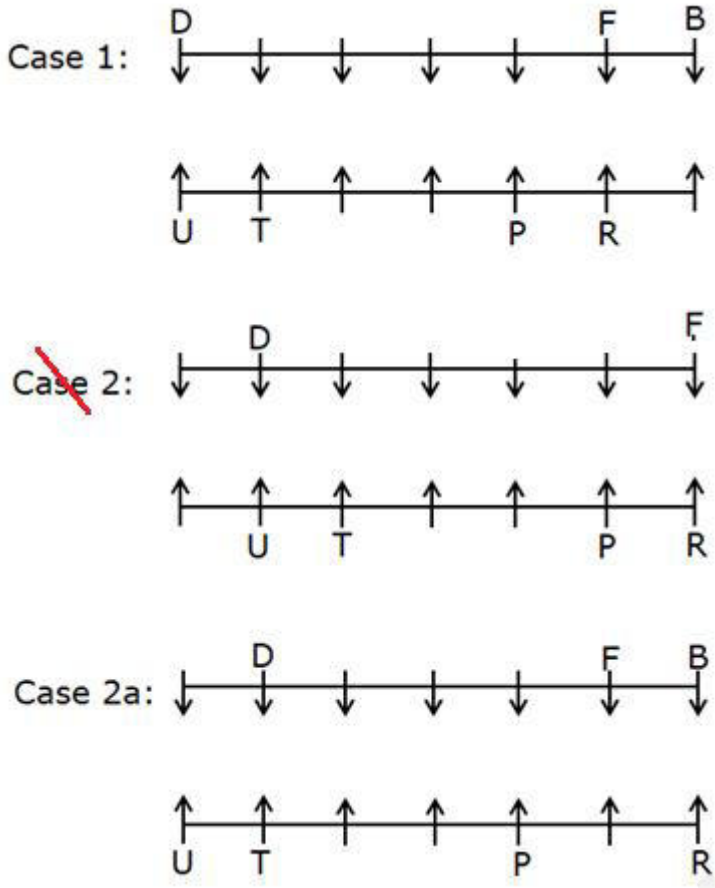
- Only four persons sit between D and the one who faces R.
- At most two persons sit to the right of R.
- More than three persons sit between R and U.

From the above conditions, there are three possibilities.



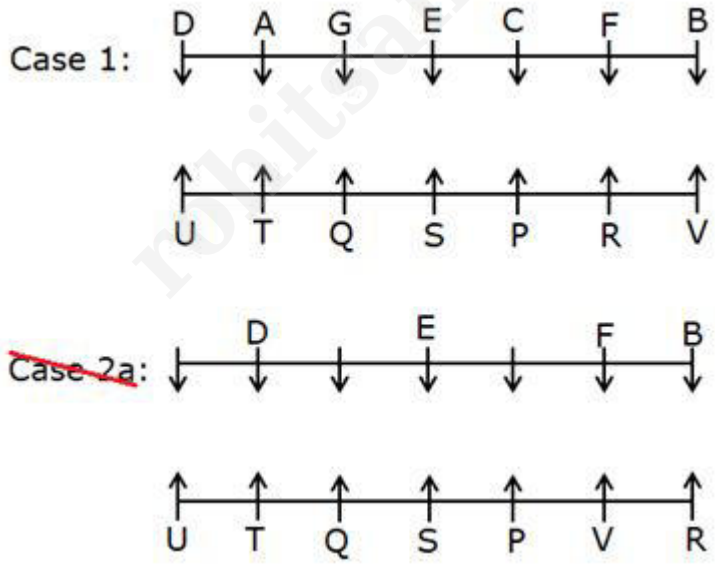
- U sits fourth to the left of P, who faces the one who sits immediate right of F.
- B sits immediate left of F.
- As many persons sit to the left of the one who faces F as to the right of T.

From the above conditions, case 2 gets eliminated because we cannot place B.



- The number of persons sitting between B and the one who faces P is **two less** than the number of persons sitting to the right of E.
- S sits immediate right of Q.
- A sits third to the right of C.

From the above conditions, Case 2a gets eliminated because there is no possibility to place A, C and G. Hence Case 1 gives the final arrangement.



Answer: C (The given pair of persons sit at the extreme ends, except option c)

16. Questions

Final arrangement:

Month/Date	Persons
January 16	D
January 25	F
April 16	G
April 25	J
May 16	C
May 25	B
July 16	I
July 25	E
September 16	A
September 25	H

We have,

- J retired three months after D, where both retired on different dates.
- C retired immediately after J.
- The number of persons retired after C is **one less** than the number of persons retired before I.

From the above conditions, there are two possibilities:

	Case 1	Case 2
Month/Date	Persons	Persons
January 16	D	
January 25		D
April 16		J
April 25	J	C
May 16	C	
May 25		
July 16	I	
July 25		I
September 16		
September 25		

Again we have,

- B retired four persons before H.
- E retired two months before H.

- G retired before E but on different dates.

	Case 1	Case 2
Month/Date	Persons	Persons
January 16	D	
January 25		D
April 16	G	J
April 25	J	C
May 16	C	B
May 25	B	G
July 16	I	E
July 25	E	I
September 16		H
September 25	H	

Again we have,

- At-most two persons retired between G and F.

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

	Case 1	~~Case 2~~
Month/Date	Persons	Persons
January 16	D	
January 25	F	D
April 16	G	J
April 25	J	C
May 16	C	B
May 25	B	G
July 16	I	E
July 25	E	I
September 16	A	H
September 25	H	

Answer: E

17. Questions

Final arrangement:

Month/Date	Persons
January 16	D
January 25	F
April 16	G
April 25	J
May 16	C
May 25	B
July 16	I
July 25	E
September 16	A
September 25	H

We have,

- J retired three months after D, where both retired on different dates.
- C retired immediately after J.
- The number of persons retired after C is **one less** than the number of persons retired before I.

From the above conditions, there are two possibilities:

	Case 1	Case 2
Month/Date	Persons	Persons
January 16	D	
January 25		D
April 16		J
April 25	J	C
May 16	C	
May 25		
July 16	I	
July 25		I
September 16		
September 25		

Again we have,

- B retired four persons before H.
- E retired two months before H.
- G retired before E but on different dates.

	Case 1	Case 2
Month/Date	Persons	Persons
January 16	D	
January 25		D
April 16	G	J
April 25	J	C
May 16	C	B
May 25	B	G
July 16	I	E
July 25	E	I
September 16		H
September 25	H	

Again we have,

- At-most two persons retired between G and F.

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

	Case 1	Case 2
Month/Date	Persons	Persons
January 16	D	
January 25	F	D
April 16	G	J
April 25	J	C
May 16	C	B
May 25	B	G
July 16	I	E
July 25	E	I
September 16	A	H
September 25	H	

Answer: A

18. Questions

Final arrangement:

Month/Date	Persons
January 16	D
January 25	F
April 16	G
April 25	J
May 16	C
May 25	B
July 16	I
July 25	E
September 16	A
September 25	H

We have,

- J retired three months after D, where both retired on different dates.
- C retired immediately after J.
- The number of persons retired after C is **one less** than the number of persons retired before I.

From the above conditions, there are two possibilities:

	Case 1	Case 2
Month/Date	Persons	Persons
January 16	D	
January 25		D
April 16		J
April 25	J	C
May 16	C	
May 25		
July 16	I	
July 25		I
September 16		
September 25		

Again we have,

- B retired four persons before H.
- E retired two months before H.
- G retired before E but on different dates.

	Case 1	Case 2
Month/Date	Persons	Persons
January 16	D	
January 25		D
April 16	G	J
April 25	J	C
May 16	C	B
May 25	B	G
July 16	I	E
July 25	E	I
September 16		H
September 25	H	

Again we have,

- At-most two persons retired between G and F.

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

	Case 1	~~Case 2~~
Month/Date	Persons	Persons
January 16	D	
January 25	F	D
April 16	G	J
April 25	J	C
May 16	C	B
May 25	B	G
July 16	I	E
July 25	E	I
September 16	A	H
September 25	H	

Answer: B

19. Questions

Final arrangement:

Month/Date	Persons
January 16	D
January 25	F
April 16	G
April 25	J
May 16	C
May 25	B
July 16	I
July 25	E
September 16	A
September 25	H

We have,

- J retired three months after D, where both retired on different dates.
- C retired immediately after J.
- The number of persons retired after C is **one less** than the number of persons retired before I.

From the above conditions, there are two possibilities:

	Case 1	Case 2
Month/Date	Persons	Persons
January 16	D	
January 25		D
April 16		J
April 25	J	C
May 16	C	
May 25		
July 16	I	
July 25		I
September 16		
September 25		

Again we have,

- B retired four persons before H.
- E retired two months before H.
- G retired before E but on different dates.

	Case 1	Case 2
Month/Date	Persons	Persons
January 16	D	
January 25		D
April 16	G	J
April 25	J	C
May 16	C	B
May 25	B	G
July 16	I	E
July 25	E	I
September 16		H
September 25	H	

Again we have,

- At-most two persons retired between G and F.

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

	Case 1	~~Case 2~~
Month/Date	Persons	Persons
January 16	D	
January 25	F	D
April 16	G	J
April 25	J	C
May 16	C	B
May 25	B	G
July 16	I	E
July 25	E	I
September 16	A	H
September 25	H	

Answer: D

20. Questions

Final arrangement:

Month/Date	Persons
January 16	D
January 25	F
April 16	G
April 25	J
May 16	C
May 25	B
July 16	I
July 25	E
September 16	A
September 25	H

We have,

- J retired three months after D, where both retired on different dates.
- C retired immediately after J.
- The number of persons retired after C is **one less** than the number of persons retired before I.

From the above conditions, there are two possibilities:

	Case 1	Case 2
Month/Date	Persons	Persons
January 16	D	
January 25		D
April 16		J
April 25	J	C
May 16	C	
May 25		
July 16	I	
July 25		I
September 16		
September 25		

Again we have,

- B retired four persons before H.
- E retired two months before H.
- G retired before E but on different dates.

	Case 1	Case 2
Month/Date	Persons	Persons
January 16	D	
January 25		D
April 16	G	J
April 25	J	C
May 16	C	B
May 25	B	G
July 16	I	E
July 25	E	I
September 16		H
September 25	H	

Again we have,

- At-most two persons retired between G and F.

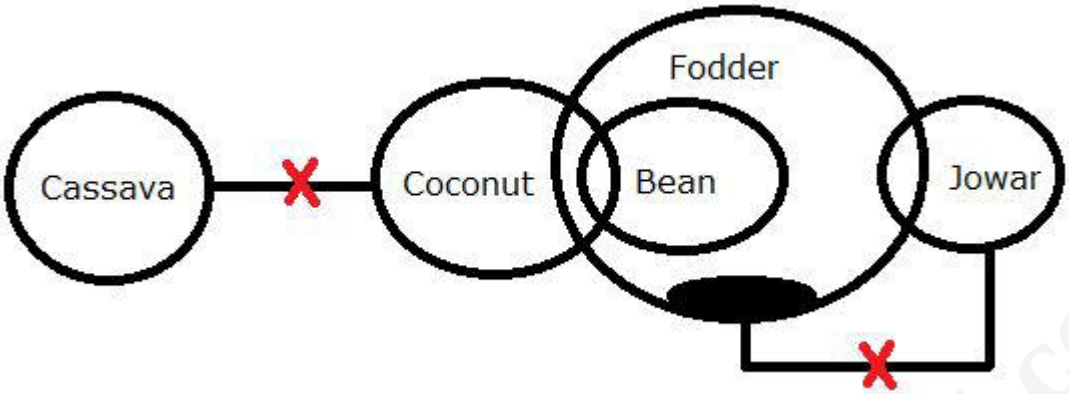
After applying the above conditions, case 2 gets eliminated, because can't place F. Thus, case 1 gives the final arrangement.

	Case 1	~~Case 2~~
Month/Date	Persons	Persons
January 16	D	
January 25	F	D
April 16	G	J
April 25	J	C
May 16	C	B
May 25	B	G
July 16	I	E
July 25	E	I
September 16	A	H
September 25	H	

Answer: C (All the given pair of persons retired on different dates, except option c)

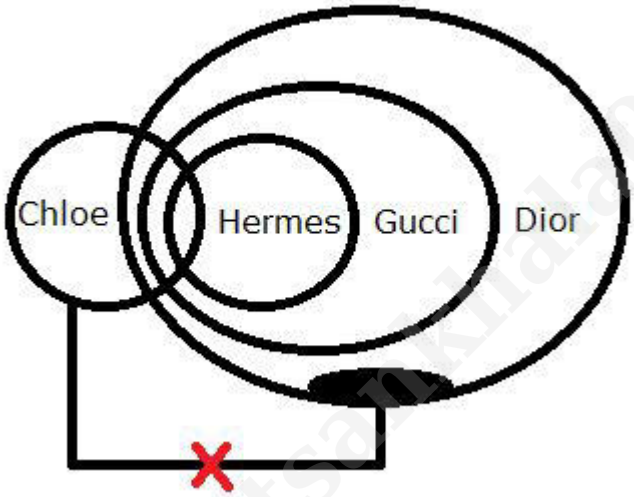
21. Questions

Answer: D



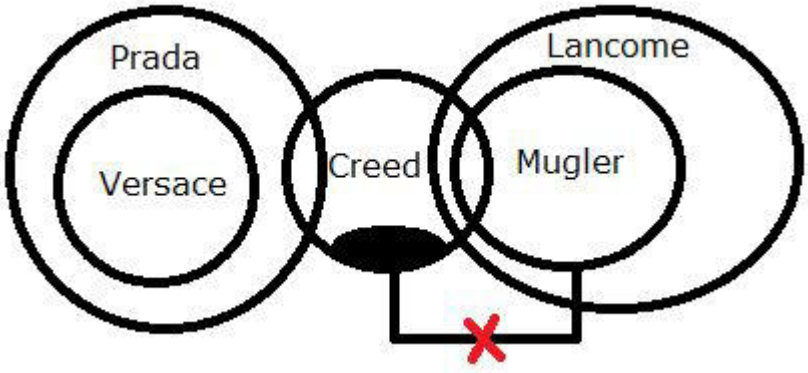
22. Questions

Answer: B



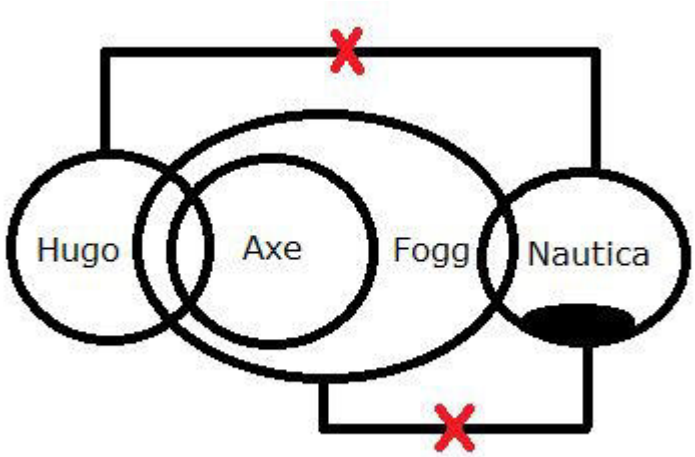
23. Questions

Answer: E



24. Questions

Answer: E



25. Questions

Answer: D

26. Questions

Answer: D

I). R < C (R > P ≥ N = J < Q < C) --> False

II). U ≥ Q (U ≥ P ≥ N = J < Q) --> False

27. Questions

Answer: A

I). V ≤ U (U ≥ T ≤ K < E ≤ M < S ≥ V)--> False

II). T < S (S > M ≥ E > K ≥ T) --> True

28. Questions

Answer: E

I). I < C (C > T ≥ E = L ≥ I) --> True

II). E > N (E = L ≥ I > P < N) --> False

29. Questions

Answer: C

I). O > J (O ≥ N > C > P ≥ L > J) --> True

II). Z < O (O ≥ S > F > A ≥ Z) --> True

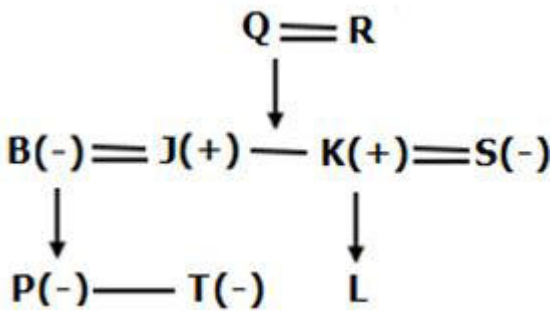
30. Questions

Answer: C

I). U > D(U = O > P ≥ I > V ≥ S < Y = D) --> False

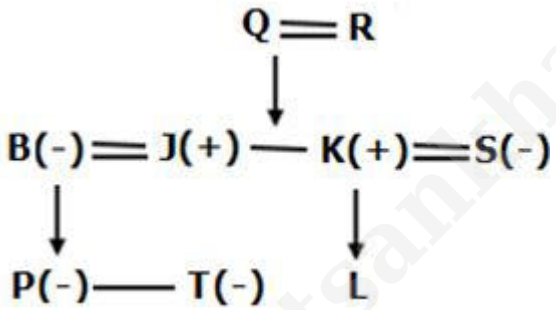
II). O ≤ Y (U = O > P ≥ I > V ≥ S < Y = D) --> False

31. Questions



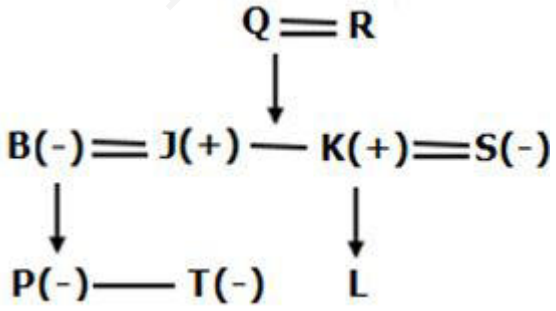
Answer: E

32. Questions



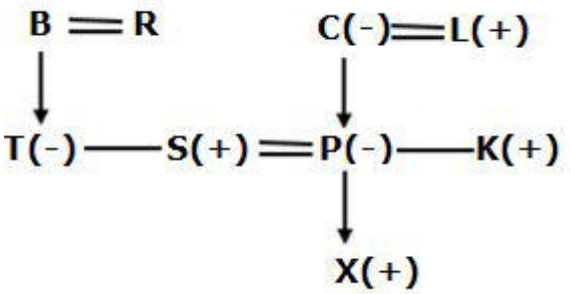
Answer: E

33. Questions



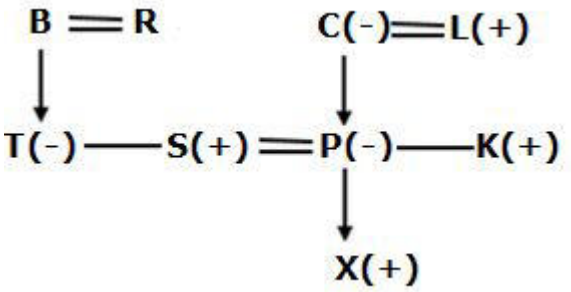
Answer: C

34. Questions



Answer: C

35. Questions



Answer: D

36. Questions

Answer: C

354 583 957 284 395

345 358 57**9** **2**48 359

9+2=11

37. Questions

Answer: B

354 583 957 284 395

245 492 846 395 284

11 15 **18** 17 **14**

38. Questions

Answer: E

354 583 957 284 395

60 120 315 64 135

39. Questions

Answer: B

354 583 957 284 39**5**

$5+3=8^2=64$

40. Questions

Answer: D

354 583 957 284 395

4**6**3 **6**74 8**6**8 373 48**6**

1. Questions

Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions

Six actors – E, F, G, H, I and J won the awards in six different months viz., March, April, June, August, September and October of the same year. Each of them won different awards- Emmy award, Olivier award, Tony award, SIIMA award, Vijay award and Film Fare award. Only one person won the award in each month.

I won the award in the month having 31 days. Only two actors won the award between I and the one who won Emmy award. The number of actors won the award before I is **one less** than the number of actors won the award after E. The one who won Vijay award won immediately after E. H won the award three actors before the one who won Tony award. Neither G nor H won Emmy award. G won the award two actors after the one who won Film Fare award. J won before F, who did not win SIIMA award. No one won the award between J and the one who won Olivier award.

Who among the following actor won SIIMA award?

a. G

b. I

c. H

d. J

e. E

2. Questions

Who among the following actor won the award three actors before F?

a. H

b. The one who won Film Fare award

c. J

d. E

e. The one who won Olivier award

3. Questions

As many actors won the award between J and __ as after __ respectively.

a. H, The one who won Vijay award

b. I, G

c. The one who won Tony award, I

d. The one who won Film Fare award, J

e. E, H

4. Questions

What is the position of G with respect to the one who won Vijay award?

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

5. Questions

Who among the following actor won the award in August?

a. G
b. H
c. J
d. E
e. I

6. Questions

Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions

Nine persons - L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S and T are sitting around a triangular table in such a way that one person sits at each corner and two persons sit at each side of the table and all are facing towards the centre.

O sits second to the right of T, who is not an immediate neighbour of R. Two persons sit between M and O, who does not sit at the side of the table. Q sits immediate left of M. Three persons sit between S and Q. As many persons sit between T and S as between S and N. L sits third to the left of P.

Who among the following pair of persons sit at the same side of the table?

a. NP
b. QL
c. SM
d. LT
e. MP

7. Questions

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

a. T
b. The one who sits immediate right of N

c. O

d. P

e. The one who sits second to the left of L

8. Questions

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

a. P is an immediate neighbour of S

b. R sits at the side of the table

c. Only three persons sit between N and L, when counted from the left of L

d. Both a and b

e. Both a and c

9. Questions

How many persons sit between P and T, when counted from the left of T?

a. Four

b. Three

c. Six

d. Two

e. Five

10. Questions

If L is related to Q and R is related to O in a certain way, then who among the following person is related to S?

a. T

b. M

c. N

d. P

e. L

11. Questions

Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions

Nine persons-I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P and Q reaped three different type of crops- Maize, Rice and wheat. At-least two persons but not more than five persons reaped the same crop.

O and K reaped the same type of crop but not Rice. J neither reaped Wheat nor reaped the same type of

crop as K. L neither reaped maize nor reaped the same type of crop as J and O. M and Q reaped the same type of crop but not wheat. I neither reaped the same type of crop as Q and K nor reaped wheat. The number of persons reaped rice is more than the number of persons reaped Wheat. N and P reaped the same type of crop but not the same type of crop as I.

N reaped which of the following crop?

a. Wheat
b. Rice
c. Maize
d. Either rice or maize
e. Can't be determined

12. Questions

Which of the following crop is reaped by the minimum number of persons?

a. Wheat
b. Rice
c. Maize
d. Both rice and maize
e. Both Wheat and Maize

13. Questions

Who among the following person reaped the same type of crop?

a. K, Q
b. P, J
c. O, J
d. L, N
e. I, L

14. 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. L-Wheat
b. K-Rice
c. P-Maize
d. N-Wheat

e. I-Maize

15. Questions

If rice is sold for Rs.3000, Wheat is sold for Rs.4000 and Maize is sold for Rs.5000, then what is the total amount earned by P, K and M when they sell their crops?

a. Rs.12000

b. Rs.13000

c. Rs.10000

d. Rs.14000

e. Rs.11000

16. 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 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).**

The one who is facing F is an immediate neighbour of C. Only two persons sit between C and G(either from left or right). A sits immediate left of G. The one who sits opposite to A sits second to the left of D. The number of persons sitting between D and H(when counted from the left of D) is **one less** than the number of persons sitting between H and B(when counted from the right of H). E does not sit immediate right of B.

Who among the following persons are immediate neighbours?

I). FA

II). DH

III). BC

a. Only II

b. Only I and III

c. Only III

d. All I, II and III

e. Only I and II

17. Questions

Which of the following statement is/are not false as per the given arrangement?

a. D and C face each other

b. Three persons sit between A and E

c. H sits second to the left of B

d. Both b and c

e. All the given statements are false

18. Questions

If all the persons are made to sit in alphabetical order starting from A in an anticlockwise direction, then how many persons remain in the same place?

a. None

b. One

c. Three

d. Two

e. More than three

19. Questions

Who among the following person sits third to the right of E?

a. D

b. The one who sits opposite to F

c. C

d. B

e. The one who sits immediate left of A

20. Questions

If B and D interchange their positions, similarly F and H interchange their position, then who among the following person sits exactly between D and F?

a. B

b. G

c. E

d. C

e. Either a or d

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 Oats are Millet. All Millets are fruits. Some fruits are Rice

Conclusions:

I). All Oats cannot be fruits

II). No millet is Rice

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 talk is walk. Some walk is run. No talk is sleep

Conclusions:

I). All walk is sleep

II). Some walk is not sleep

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:

Some use is see. All see is touch. Only touch is think

Conclusions:

I). Some see cannot be think

II). All touch can be use

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 Million is Billion. Only a few Trillion is Billion. All Trillion is Octillion

Conclusions:

I). All Million is Trillion

II). Some Million is not Trillion

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:

Only a few Initial is Invite. All Instead is Invite. No Intend is Instead

Conclusions:

I). All Intend can be Invite

II). Some Initial is not instead

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:

$U \leq M > N \geq V$; $E > J = C \leq R$; $M = J \leq O < Z$

Conclusions:

I). $R \geq U$

II). V < E

III). Z > N

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

27. Questions

Statements:

P > W ≤ Q = J; D ≥ Y = X > S; I < W = N ≥ D

Conclusions:

I). Q > Y

II). S < P

III). I < X

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

28. Questions

Statements:

A < E = B ≥ I; Q > E ≤ U = J; L ≤ H = I ≥ R

Conclusions:

I). L < U

II). Q > R

III). J = L

a. Only conclusion I is true
b. Either conclusion I or III is true
c. Only conclusion II is true
d. Both b and c

e. Only conclusion III is true

29. Questions

Statements:

N < Z = Y ≥ E; F > U < I ≤ B; Z < R = U ≥ A

Conclusions:

I). A < Y

II). B > N

III). E < F

a. Only conclusion I is true

b. Both conclusions II and III are true

c. Only conclusion II is true

d. Both conclusions I and III are true

e. Only conclusion III is true

30. Questions

Statements:

X = D ≤ Z > N; F ≥ J ≤ T = Q; U ≤ Z > J = C

Conclusions:

I). X < T

II). D ≤ Q

III). F > N

a. Only conclusion I is true

b. Both conclusions II and III are true

c. Only conclusion III is true

d. Either conclusion I or II is true

e. None is true

31. Questions

Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions

In a certain code language,

Newly built company office is coded as **op iu re qw**

Office employees requires hike is coded as **df iu xz kl**

Built some excellent building is coded as **sa mn re mq**

Some company offer hike is coded as **kl ty op sa**

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

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

a. kl
b. sa
c. ty
d. op
e. Can't be determined

32. Questions

What is the phrase for the code "kl qw" in the given code language?

a. Office hike
b. Some company
c. Built some
d. Hike newly
e. Office building

33. Questions

What is the code for the phrase "Excellent company" in the given code language?

a. mn op
b. qw mq
c. op mq
d. sa re
e. Can't be determined

34. Questions

If "active employees" is coded as "xz wo" and "super active" is coded as "rv wo", then what is the code for the phrase "rv df" in the given code language?

a. Active offer
b. Super requires
c. Built employees
d. Office active

e. None of these

35. Questions

What is the phrase for the code "sa iu" in the given code language?

a. Some hike

b. Office built

c. Offer company

d. Some office

e. Employees hike

36. Questions

How many such pairs of letters are in the word "DAUGHTER" 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. Five

b. Three

c. Four

d. More than five

e. Two

37. Questions

If in the given number "3684719562", 1 is added to the even positioned digits (from the left end) and then all the prime digits are dropped and then what is the sum of all the remaining digits?

a. 31

b. 29

c. 25

d. 27

e. 35

38. Questions

If a four-letter meaningful word can be formed by using the first, fourth, sixth and ninth letters from the left end of the word "DEJECTION"(using each letter only once), then what is the last letter 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. T

b. D

c. N

d. X

e. Z

39. Questions

How many such pairs of digits are there in the number "713862519" each of which has as many digits between them in the number(both forward and backward directions) as there are in the number series?

a. Three

b. Two

c. One

d. Four

e. More than four

40. Questions

If in the given word "JURISDICTION" the first half of the letters are changed to the second next letter as per the alphabetical series and the second half of the letters are changed to its complementary pairs as per the alphabetical series, then how many letters are there in the alphabetical series between the second letter from the left end and fifth letter from the right end?

a. Nine

b. Five

c. Eight

d. Six

e. None

Explanations:

1. Questions

Final arrangement:

Months	Actors	Awards
March	I	Film fare award
April	H	SIIMA award
June	G	Olivier award
August	J	Emmy award
September	E	Tony award
October	F	Vijay award

We have,

- I won the award in the month having 31 days.
- Only two actors won the award between I and the one who won Emmy award.
- The number of actors won the award before I is **one less** than the number of actors won the award after E.

From the above conditions, there are two possibilities:

	Case 1		Case 2	
Months	Actors	Awards	Actors	Awards
March	I			Emmy award
April			E	
June				
August		Emmy award	I	
September	E			
October				

Again we have,

- The one who won Vijay award won immediately after E.
- H won the award three actors before the one who won Tony award.
- Neither G nor H won Emmy award.

	Case 1		Case 2	
Months	Actors	Awards	Actors	Awards
March	I			Emmy award
April	H		E	
June			H	Vijay award
August		Emmy award	I	
September	E	Tony award		
October		Vijay award		Tony award

Again we have,

- G won the award two actors after the one who won Film Fare award.
- J won before F, who did not win SIIMA award.
- No one won the award between J and the one who won Olivier award.

After applying the above conditions, case 2 gets eliminated, because F did not win SIIMA award. Thus, case 1 gives the final arrangement.

	Case 1		~~Case 2~~	
Months	**Actors**	**Awards**	**Actors**	**Awards**
March	I	Film fare award	J	Emmy award
April	H	SIIMA award	E	Olivier award
June	G	Olivier award	H	Vijay award
August	J	Emmy award	I	Film fare award
September	E	Tony award	F	
October	F	Vijay award	G	Tony award

Answer: C

2. Questions

Final arrangement:

Months	Actors	Awards
March	I	Film fare award
April	H	SIIMA award
June	G	Olivier award
August	J	Emmy award
September	E	Tony award
October	F	Vijay award

We have,

- I won the award in the month having 31 days.
- Only two actors won the award between I and the one who won Emmy award.
- The number of actors won the award before I is **one less** than the number of actors won the award after E.

From the above conditions, there are two possibilities:

	Case 1		Case 2	
Months	Actors	Awards	Actors	Awards
March	I			Emmy award
April			E	
June				
August		Emmy award	I	
September	E			
October				

Again we have,

- The one who won Vijay award won immediately after E.
- H won the award three actors before the one who won Tony award.
- Neither G nor H won Emmy award.

	Case 1		Case 2	
Months	Actors	Awards	Actors	Awards
March	I			Emmy award
April	H		E	
June			H	Vijay award
August		Emmy award	I	
September	E	Tony award		
October		Vijay award		Tony award

Again we have,

- G won the award two actors after the one who won Film Fare award.
- J won before F, who did not win SIIMA award.
- No one won the award between J and the one who won Olivier award.

After applying the above conditions, case 2 gets eliminated, because F did not win SIIMA award. Thus, case 1 gives the final arrangement.

	Case 1		~~Case 2~~	
Months	Actors	Awards	Actors	Awards
March	I	Film fare award	J	Emmy award
April	H	SIIMA award	E	Olivier award
June	G	Olivier award	H	Vijay award
August	J	Emmy award	I	Film fare award
September	E	Tony award	F	
October	F	Vijay award	G	Tony award

Answer: E

3. Questions

Final arrangement:

Months	Actors	Awards
March	I	Film fare award
April	H	SIIMA award
June	G	Olivier award
August	J	Emmy award
September	E	Tony award
October	F	Vijay award

We have,

- I won the award in the month having 31 days.
- Only two actors won the award between I and the one who won Emmy award.
- The number of actors won the award before I is **one less** than the number of actors won the award after E.

From the above conditions, there are two possibilities:

	Case 1		Case 2	
Months	Actors	Awards	Actors	Awards
March	I			Emmy award
April			E	
June				
August		Emmy award	I	
September	E			
October				

Again we have,

- The one who won Vijay award won immediately after E.
- H won the award three actors before the one who won Tony award.
- Neither G nor H won Emmy award.

	Case 1		Case 2	
Months	Actors	Awards	Actors	Awards
March	I			Emmy award
April	H		E	
June			H	Vijay award
August		Emmy award	I	
September	E	Tony award		
October		Vijay award		Tony award

Again we have,

- G won the award two actors after the one who won Film Fare award.
- J won before F, who did not win SIIMA award.
- No one won the award between J and the one who won Olivier award.

After applying the above conditions, case 2 gets eliminated, because F did not win SIIMA award. Thus, case 1 gives the final arrangement.

	Case 1		~~Case 2~~	
Months	Actors	Awards	Actors	Awards
March	I	Film fare award	J	Emmy award
April	H	SIIMA award	E	Olivier award
June	G	Olivier award	H	Vijay award
August	J	Emmy award	I	Film fare award
September	E	Tony award	F	
October	F	Vijay award	G	Tony award

Answer: D

4. Questions

Final arrangement:

Months	Actors	Awards
March	I	Film fare award
April	H	SIIMA award
June	G	Olivier award
August	J	Emmy award
September	E	Tony award
October	F	Vijay award

We have,

- I won the award in the month having 31 days.
- Only two actors won the award between I and the one who won Emmy award.
- The number of actors won the award before I is **one less** than the number of actors won the award after E.

From the above conditions, there are two possibilities:

	Case 1		Case 2	
Months	Actors	Awards	Actors	Awards
March	I			Emmy award
April			E	
June				
August		Emmy award	I	
September	E			
October				

Again we have,

- The one who won Vijay award won immediately after E.
- H won the award three actors before the one who won Tony award.
- Neither G nor H won Emmy award.

	Case 1		Case 2	
Months	Actors	Awards	Actors	Awards
March	I			Emmy award
April	H		E	
June			H	Vijay award
August		Emmy award	I	
September	E	Tony award		
October		Vijay award		Tony award

Again we have,

- G won the award two actors after the one who won Film Fare award.
- J won before F, who did not win SIIMA award.
- No one won the award between J and the one who won Olivier award.

After applying the above conditions, case 2 gets eliminated, because F did not win SIIMA award. Thus, case 1 gives the final arrangement.

	Case 1		~~Case 2~~	
Months	Actors	Awards	Actors	Awards
March	I	Film fare award	J	Emmy award
April	H	SIIMA award	E	Olivier award
June	G	Olivier award	H	Vijay award
August	J	Emmy award	I	Film fare award
September	E	Tony award	F	
October	F	Vijay award	G	Tony award

Answer: A

5. Questions

Final arrangement:

Months	Actors	Awards
March	I	Film fare award
April	H	SIIMA award
June	G	Olivier award
August	J	Emmy award
September	E	Tony award
October	F	Vijay award

We have,

- I won the award in the month having 31 days.
- Only two actors won the award between I and the one who won Emmy award.
- The number of actors won the award before I is **one less** than the number of actors won the award after E.

From the above conditions, there are two possibilities:

	Case 1		Case 2	
Months	Actors	Awards	Actors	Awards
March	I			Emmy award
April			E	
June				
August		Emmy award	I	
September	E			
October				

Again we have,

- The one who won Vijay award won immediately after E.
- H won the award three actors before the one who won Tony award.
- Neither G nor H won Emmy award.

	Case 1		Case 2	
Months	Actors	Awards	Actors	Awards
March	I			Emmy award
April	H		E	
June			H	Vijay award
August		Emmy award	I	
September	E	Tony award		
October		Vijay award		Tony award

Again we have,

- G won the award two actors after the one who won Film Fare award.
- J won before F, who did not win SIIMA award.
- No one won the award between J and the one who won Olivier award.

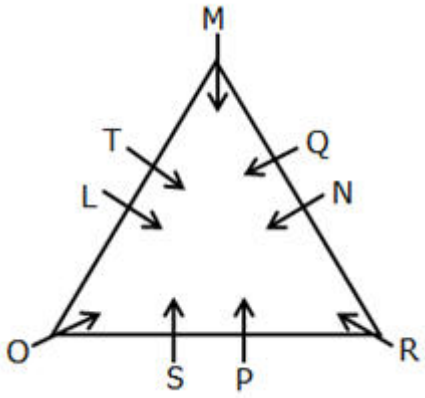
After applying the above conditions, case 2 gets eliminated, because F did not win SIIMA award. Thus, case 1 gives the final arrangement.

	Case 1		~~Case 2~~	
Months	Actors	Awards	Actors	Awards
March	I	Film fare award	J	Emmy award
April	H	SIIMA award	E	Olivier award
June	G	Olivier award	H	Vijay award
August	J	Emmy award	I	Film fare award
September	E	Tony award	F	
October	F	Vijay award	G	Tony award

Answer: C

6. Questions

Final arrangement:

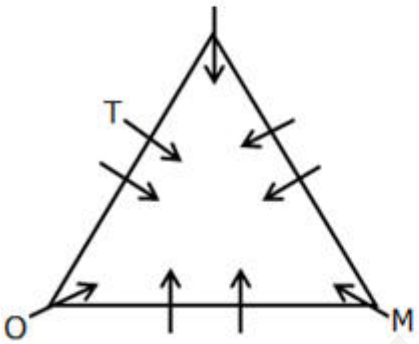


We have,

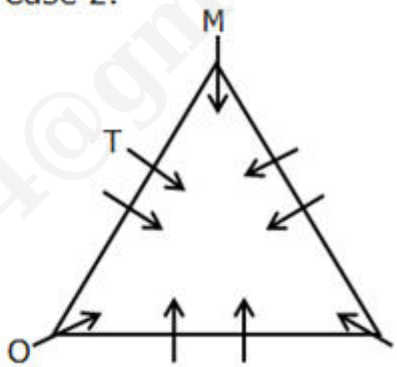
- O sits second to the right of T, who is not an immediate neighbour of R.
- Two persons sit between M and O, who does not sit at the side of the table.

From the above conditions, there are two possibilities:

Case 1:



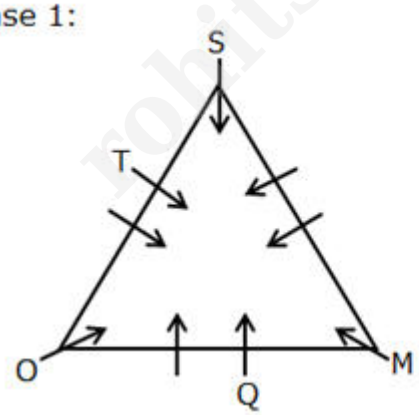
Case 2:



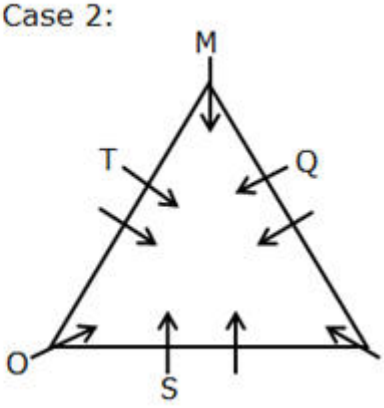
Again we have,

- Q sits immediate left of M.
- Three persons sit between S and Q.

Case 1:



Case 2:



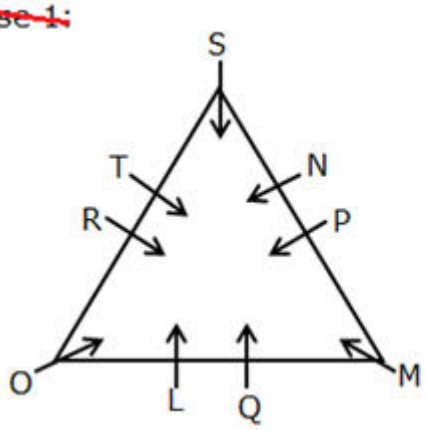
Again we have,

- As many persons sit between T and S as between S and N.
- L sits third to the left of P.

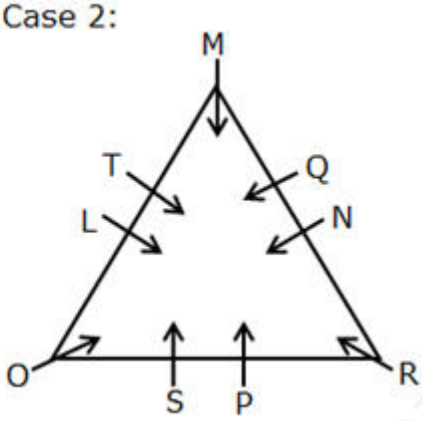
After applying the above conditions, case 1 gets eliminated, because R and T should not sit together. Thus,

case 2 gives the final arrangement.

~~Case 1:~~



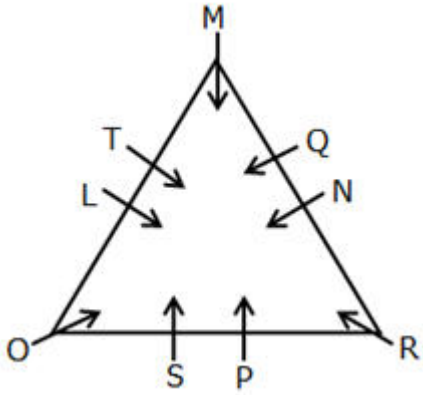
Case 2:



Answer: D

7. Questions

Final arrangement:

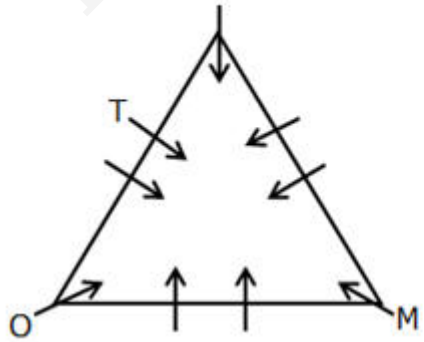


We have,

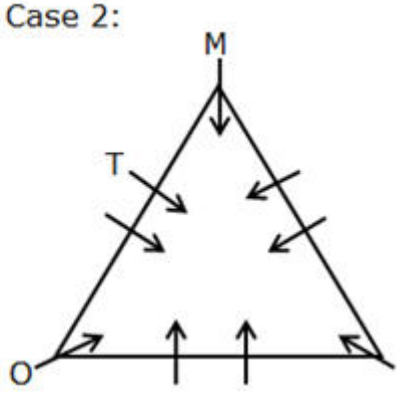
- O sits second to the right of T, who is not an immediate neighbour of R.
- Two persons sit between M and O, who does not sit at the side of the table.

From the above conditions, there are two possibilities:

Case 1:



Case 2:

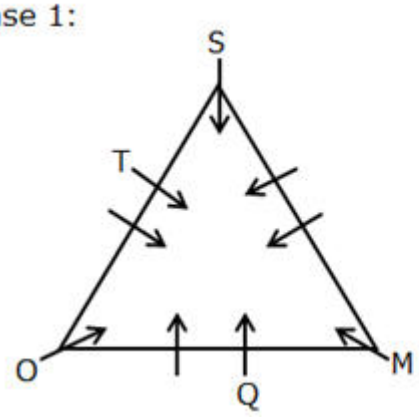


Again we have,

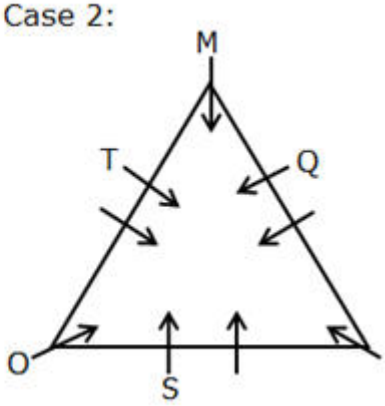
- Q sits immediate left of M.

- Three persons sit between S and Q.

Case 1:



Case 2:

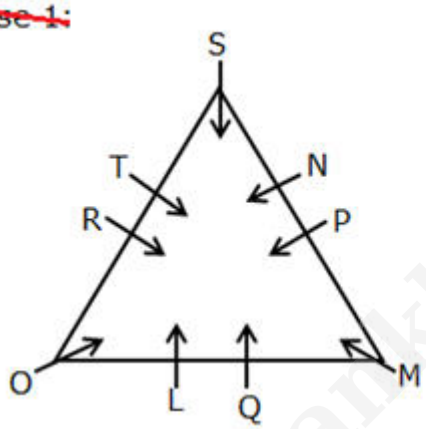


Again we have,

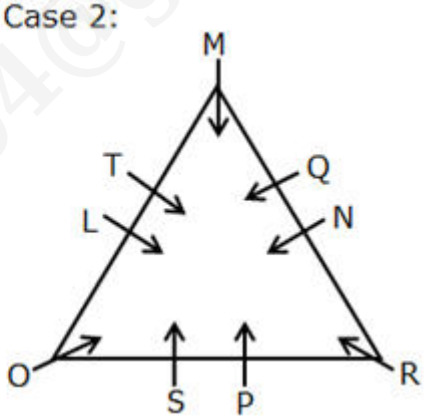
- As many persons sit between T and S as between S and N.
- L sits third to the left of P.

After applying the above conditions, case 1 gets eliminated, because R and T should not sit together. Thus, case 2 gives the final arrangement.

~~Case 1:~~



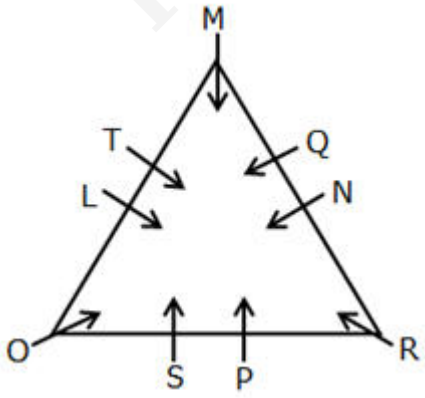
Case 2:



Answer: E

8. Questions

Final arrangement:

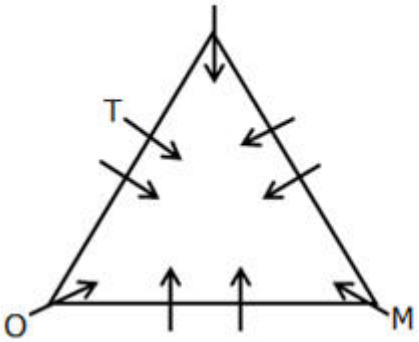


We have,

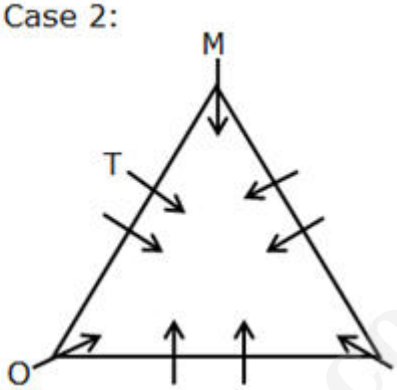
- O sits second to the right of T, who is not an immediate neighbour of R.
- Two persons sit between M and O, who does not sit at the side of the table.

From the above conditions, there are two possibilities:

Case 1:



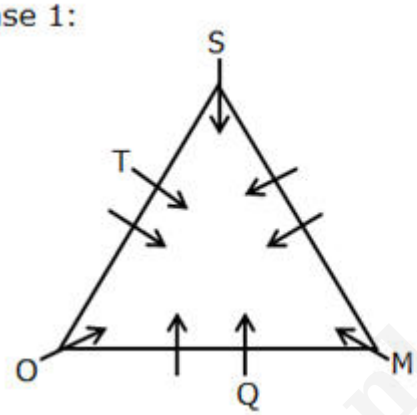
Case 2:



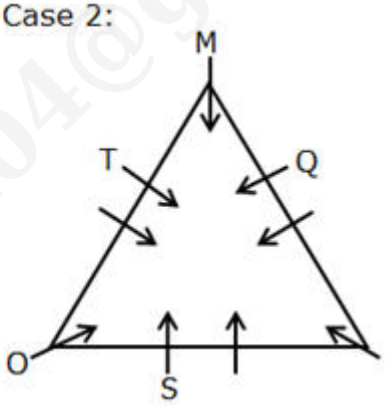
Again we have,

- Q sits immediate left of M.
- Three persons sit between S and Q.

Case 1:



Case 2:

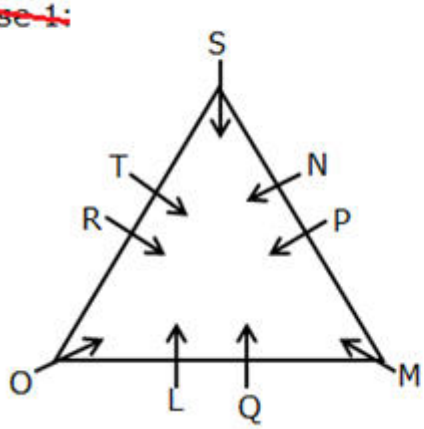


Again we have,

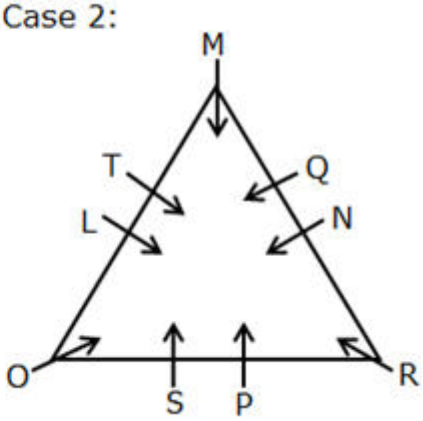
- As many persons sit between T and S as between S and N.
- L sits third to the left of P.

After applying the above conditions, case 1 gets eliminated, because R and T should not sit together. Thus, case 2 gives the final arrangement.

~~Case 1:~~



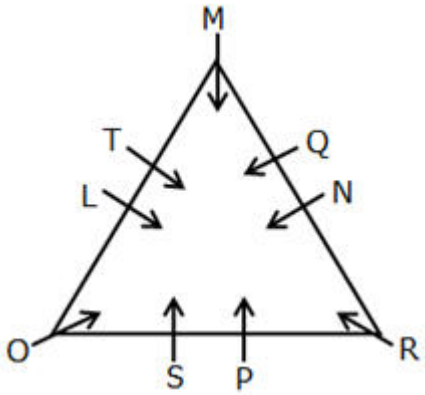
Case 2:



Answer: B

9. Questions

Final arrangement:

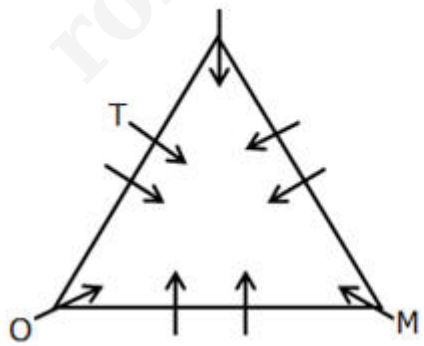


We have,

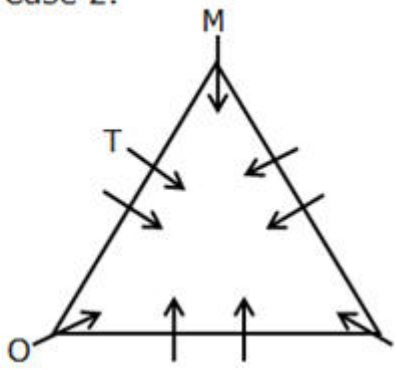
- O sits second to the right of T, who is not an immediate neighbour of R.
- Two persons sit between M and O, who does not sit at the side of the table.

From the above conditions, there are two possibilities:

Case 1:



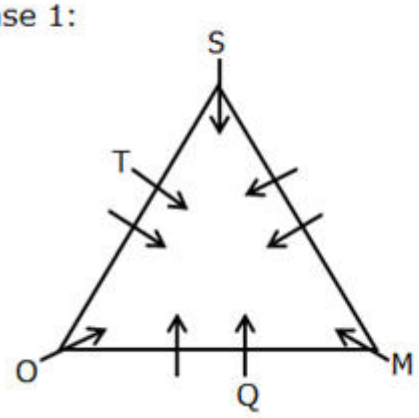
Case 2:



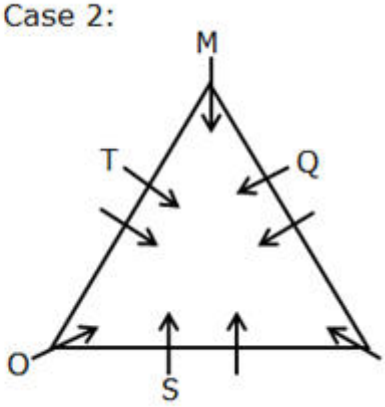
Again we have,

- Q sits immediate left of M.
- Three persons sit between S and Q.

Case 1:



Case 2:

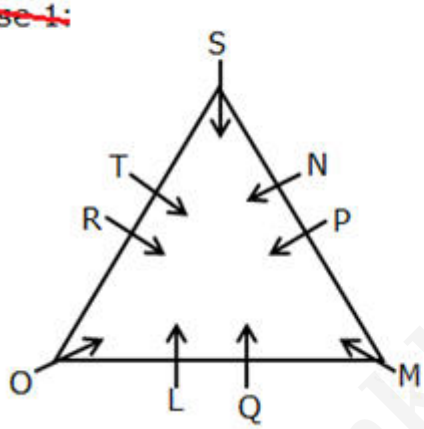


Again we have,

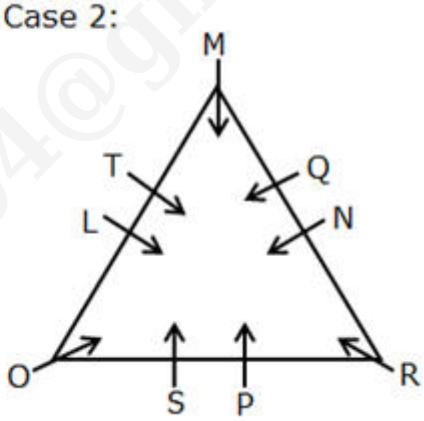
- As many persons sit between T and S as between S and N.
- L sits third to the left of P.

After applying the above conditions, case 1 gets eliminated, because R and T should not sit together. Thus, case 2 gives the final arrangement.

~~Case 1:~~



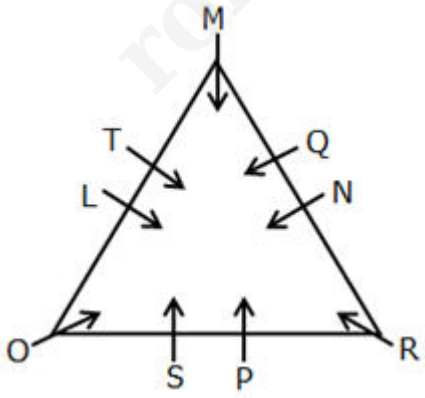
Case 2:



Answer: A

10. Questions

Final arrangement:



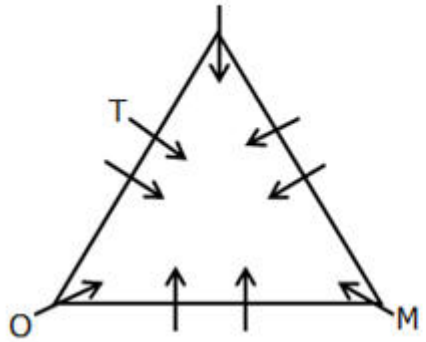
We have,

- O sits second to the right of T, who is not an immediate neighbour of R.

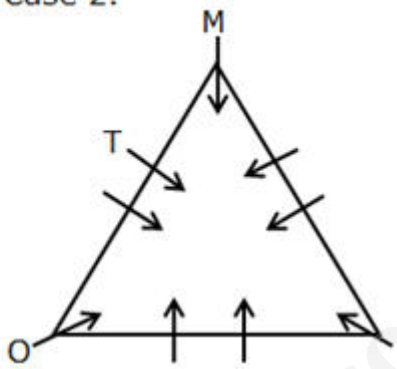
- Two persons sit between M and O, who does not sit at the side of the table.

From the above conditions, there are two possibilities:

Case 1:



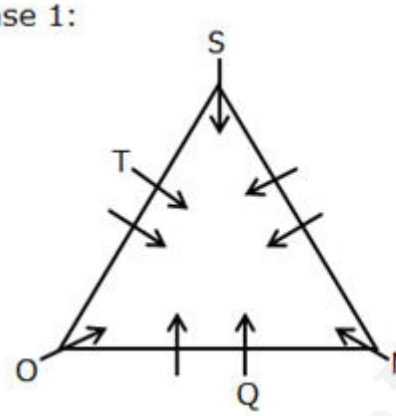
Case 2:



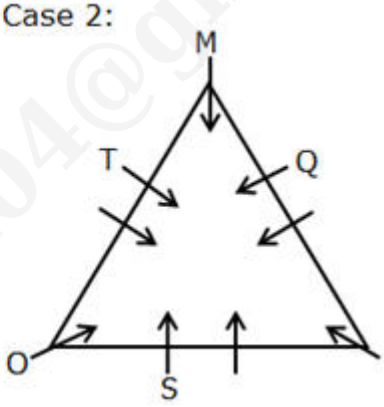
Again we have,

- Q sits immediate left of M.
- Three persons sit between S and Q.

Case 1:



Case 2:

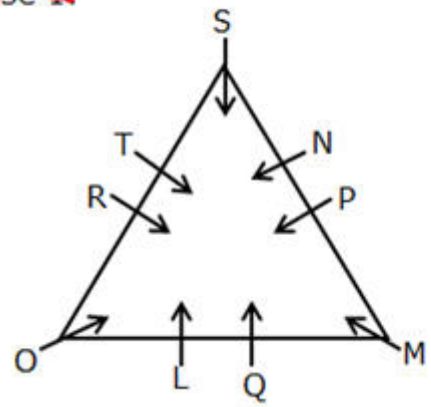


Again we have,

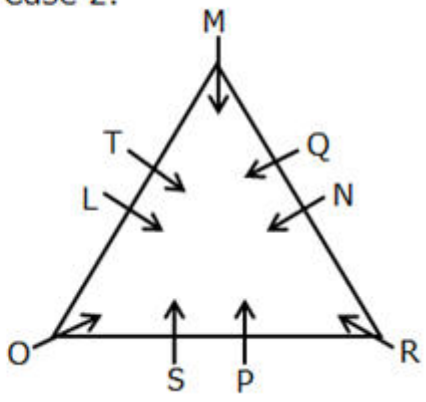
- As many persons sit between T and S as between S and N.
- L sits third to the left of P.

After applying the above conditions, case 1 gets eliminated, because R and T should not sit together. Thus, case 2 gives the final arrangement.

~~Case 1:~~



Case 2:



Answer: C

11. Questions

Final arrangement:

Crops	Rice	Wheat	Maize
Persons	L, M, Q, N, P	O, K	J, I

We have,

- O and K reaped the same type of crop but not Rice.
- J neither reaped Wheat nor reaped the same type of crop as K.
- L neither reaped maize nor reaped the same type of crop as J and O.

From the above conditions, there are two possibilities:

	Crops	Rice	Wheat	Maize
Case 1	Persons	J	L	O, K
Case 2	Persons	L	O, K	J

Again we have,

- M and Q reaped the same type of crop but not wheat.
- I neither reaped the same type of crop as Q and K nor reaped wheat.

	Crops	Rice	Wheat	Maize
Case 1	Persons	J, I	L	O, K, M, Q
Case 2	Persons	L, M, Q	O, K	J, I
Case 2.a	Persons	I, L	O, K	J, M, Q

Again we have,

- The number of persons reaped rice is more than the number of persons reaped Wheat.
- N and P reaped the same type of crop but not the same type of crop as I.

After applying the above conditions, case 1 and 2.a get eliminated, because we can't fix N and P. Thus, case 2 gives the final arrangement.

	Crops	Rice	Wheat	Maize
~~Case 1~~	Persons	J, I	L	O, K, M, Q
Case 2	Persons	L, M, Q, N, P	O, K	J, I
~~Case 2.a~~	Persons	I, L	O, K	J, M, Q

Answer: B

12. Questions

Final arrangement:

Crops	Rice	Wheat	Maize
Persons	L, M, Q, N, P	O, K	J, I

We have,

- O and K reaped the same type of crop but not Rice.
- J neither reaped Wheat nor reaped the same type of crop as K.
- L neither reaped maize nor reaped the same type of crop as J and O.

From the above conditions, there are two possibilities:

	Crops	Rice	Wheat	Maize
Case 1	Persons	J	L	O, K
Case 2	Persons	L	O, K	J

Again we have,

- M and Q reaped the same type of crop but not wheat.
- I neither reaped the same type of crop as Q and K nor reaped wheat.

	Crops	Rice	Wheat	Maize
Case 1	Persons	J, I	L	O, K, M, Q
Case 2	Persons	L, M, Q	O, K	J, I
Case 2.a	Persons	I, L	O, K	J, M, Q

Again we have,

- The number of persons reaped rice is more than the number of persons reaped Wheat.
- N and P reaped the same type of crop but not the same type of crop as I.

After applying the above conditions, case 1 and 2.a get eliminated, because we can't fix N and P. Thus, case 2 gives the final arrangement.

	Crops	Rice	Wheat	Maize
~~Case 1~~	Persons	J, I	L	O, K, M, Q
Case 2	Persons	L, M, Q, N, P	O, K	J, I
~~Case 2.a~~	Persons	I, L	O, K	J, M, Q

Answer: E

13. Questions

Final arrangement:

Crops	Rice	Wheat	Maize
Persons	L, M, Q, N, P	O, K	J, I

We have,

- O and K reaped the same type of crop but not Rice.
- J neither reaped Wheat nor reaped the same type of crop as K.
- L neither reaped maize nor reaped the same type of crop as J and O.

From the above conditions, there are two possibilities:

	Crops	Rice	Wheat	Maize
Case 1	Persons	J	L	O, K
Case 2	Persons	L	O, K	J

Again we have,

- M and Q reaped the same type of crop but not wheat.
- I neither reaped the same type of crop as Q and K nor reaped wheat.

	Crops	Rice	Wheat	Maize
Case 1	Persons	J, I	L	O, K, M, Q
Case 2	Persons	L, M, Q	O, K	J, I
Case 2.a	Persons	I, L	O, K	J, M, Q

Again we have,

- The number of persons reaped rice is more than the number of persons reaped Wheat.
- N and P reaped the same type of crop but not the same type of crop as I.

After applying the above conditions, case 1 and 2.a get eliminated, because we can't fix N and P. Thus, case 2 gives the final arrangement.

	Crops	Rice	Wheat	Maize
~~Case 1~~	Persons	J, I	L	O, K, M, Q
Case 2	Persons	L, M, Q, N, P	O, K	J, I
~~Case 2.a~~	Persons	I, L	O, K	J, M, Q

Answer: D

14. Questions

Final arrangement:

Crops	Rice	Wheat	Maize
Persons	L, M, Q, N, P	O, K	J, I

We have,

- O and K reaped the same type of crop but not Rice.
- J neither reaped Wheat nor reaped the same type of crop as K.
- L neither reaped maize nor reaped the same type of crop as J and O.

From the above conditions, there are two possibilities:

	Crops	Rice	Wheat	Maize
Case 1	Persons	J	L	O, K
Case 2	Persons	L	O, K	J

Again we have,

- M and Q reaped the same type of crop but not wheat.
- I neither reaped the same type of crop as Q and K nor reaped wheat.

	Crops	Rice	Wheat	Maize
Case 1	Persons	J, I	L	O, K, M, Q
Case 2	Persons	L, M, Q	O, K	J, I
Case 2.a	Persons	I, L	O, K	J, M, Q

Again we have,

- The number of persons reaped rice is more than the number of persons reaped Wheat.
- N and P reaped the same type of crop but not the same type of crop as I.

After applying the above conditions, case 1 and 2.a get eliminated, because we can't fix N and P. Thus, case 2 gives the final arrangement.

	Crops	Rice	Wheat	Maize
~~Case 1~~	Persons	J, I	L	O, K, M, Q
Case 2	Persons	L, M, Q, N, P	O, K	J, I
~~Case 2.a~~	Persons	I, L	O, K	J, M, Q

Answer: E (In the given option, the combination is not correctly matched, except in option e)

15. Questions

Final arrangement:

Crops	Rice	Wheat	Maize
Persons	L, M, Q, N, P	O, K	J, I

We have,

- O and K reaped the same type of crop but not Rice.
- J neither reaped Wheat nor reaped the same type of crop as K.
- L neither reaped maize nor reaped the same type of crop as J and O.

From the above conditions, there are two possibilities:

	Crops	Rice	Wheat	Maize
Case 1	Persons	J	L	O, K
Case 2	Persons	L	O, K	J

Again we have,

- M and Q reaped the same type of crop but not wheat.
- I neither reaped the same type of crop as Q and K nor reaped wheat.

	Crops	Rice	Wheat	Maize
Case 1	Persons	J, I	L	O, K, M, Q
Case 2	Persons	L, M, Q	O, K	J, I
Case 2.a	Persons	I, L	O, K	J, M, Q

Again we have,

- The number of persons reaped rice is more than the number of persons reaped Wheat.
- N and P reaped the same type of crop but not the same type of crop as I.

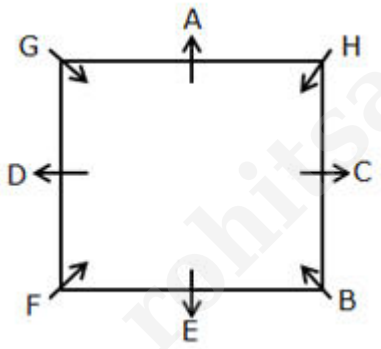
After applying the above conditions, case 1 and 2.a get eliminated, because we can't fix N and P. Thus, case 2 gives the final arrangement.

	Crops	Rice	Wheat	Maize
~~Case 1~~	Persons	J, I	L	O, K, M, Q
Case 2	Persons	L, M, Q, N, P	O, K	J, I
~~Case 2.a~~	Persons	I, L	O, K	J, M, Q

Answer: C

16. Questions

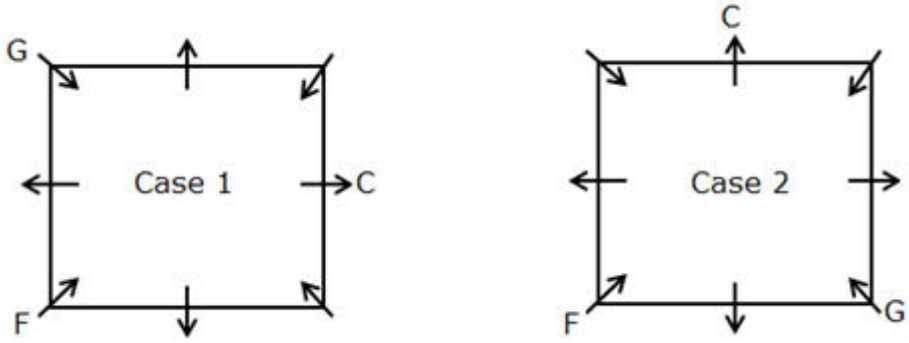
Final arrangement:



We have,

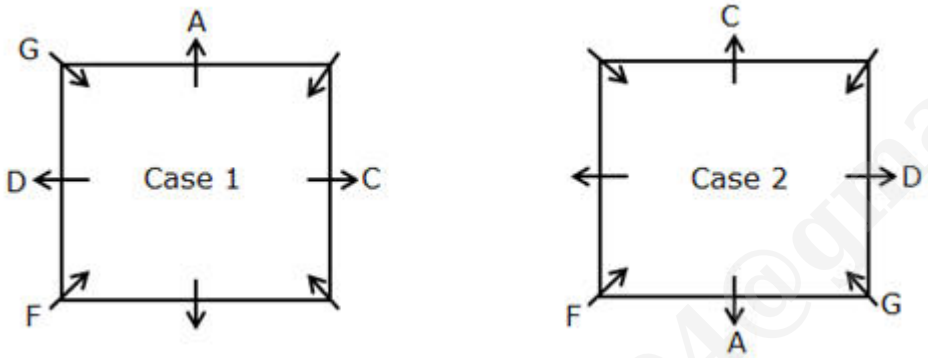
- The one who is facing F is an immediate neighbour of C.
- Only two persons sit between C and G(either from left or right).

From the above conditions, there are two possibilities:



Again we have,

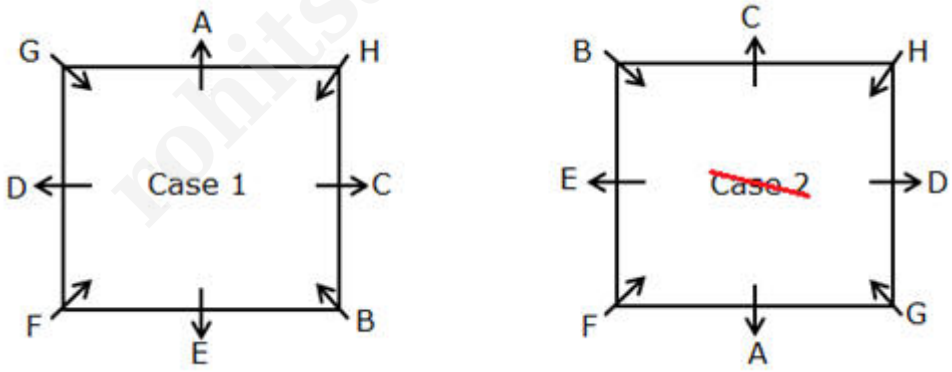
- A sits immediate left of G.
- The one who sits opposite to A sits second to the left of D.



Again we have,

- The number of persons sitting between D and H(when counted from the left of D) is **one less** than the number of persons sitting between H and B(when counted from the right of H).
- E does not sit immediate right of B.

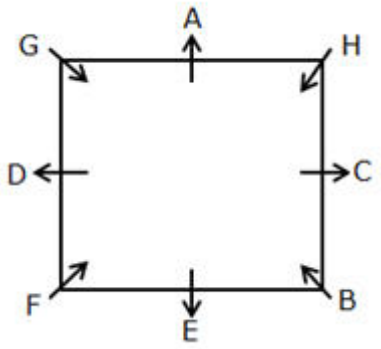
After applying the above conditions, case 2 gets eliminated, because E should not sit immediate right of B. Thus, case 1 gives the final arrangement.



Answer: C

17. Questions

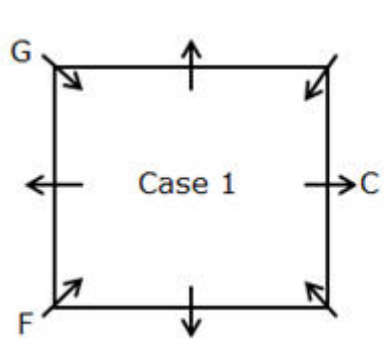
Final arrangement:

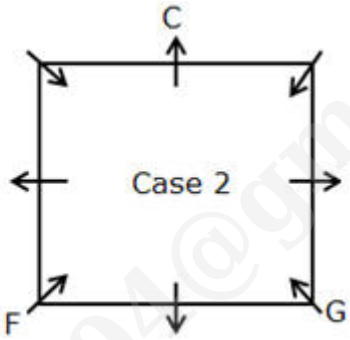


We have,

- The one who is facing F is an immediate neighbour of C.
- Only two persons sit between C and G(either from left or right).

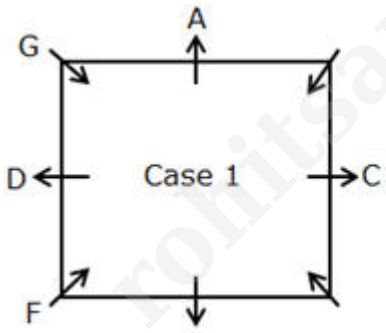
From the above conditions, there are two possibilities:

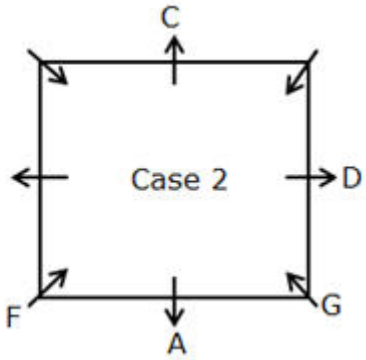




Again we have,

- A sits immediate left of G.
- The one who sits opposite to A sits second to the left of D.

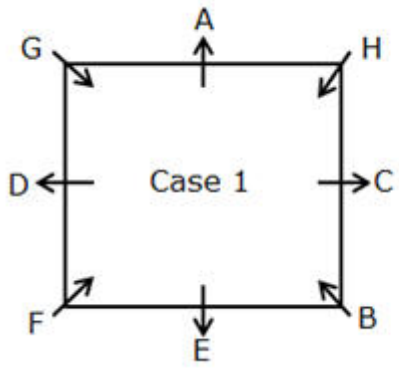


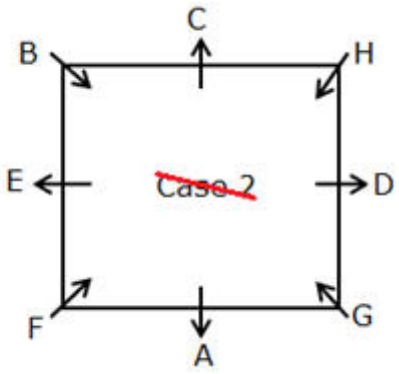


Again we have,

- The number of persons sitting between D and H(when counted from the left of D) is **one less** than the number of persons sitting between H and B(when counted from the right of H).
- E does not sit immediate right of B.

After applying the above conditions, case 2 gets eliminated, because E should not sit immediate right of B. Thus, case 1 gives the final arrangement.

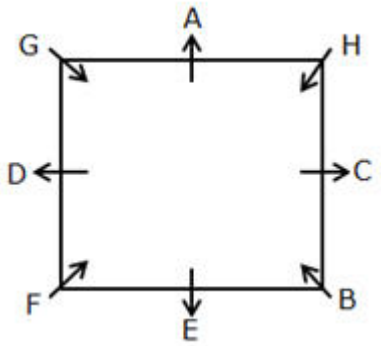




Answer: B

18. Questions

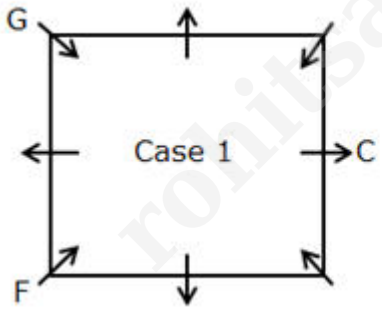
Final arrangement:

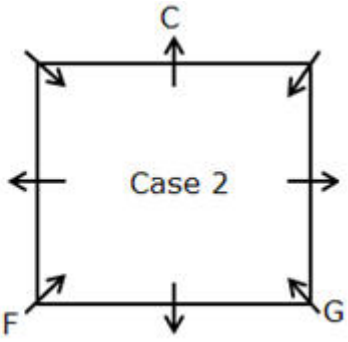


We have,

- The one who is facing F is an immediate neighbour of C.
- Only two persons sit between C and G(either from left or right).

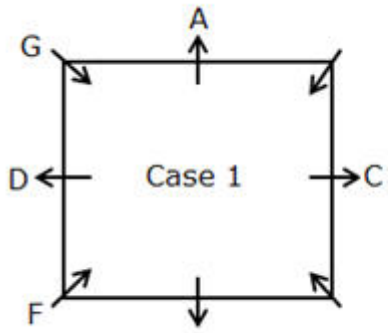
From the above conditions, there are two possibilities:

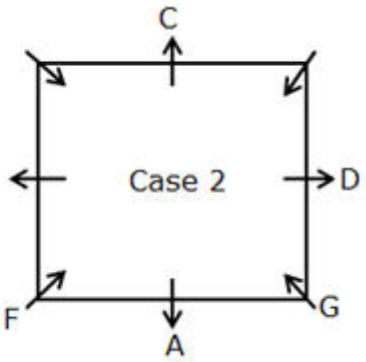




Again we have,

- A sits immediate left of G.
- The one who sits opposite to A sits second to the left of D.

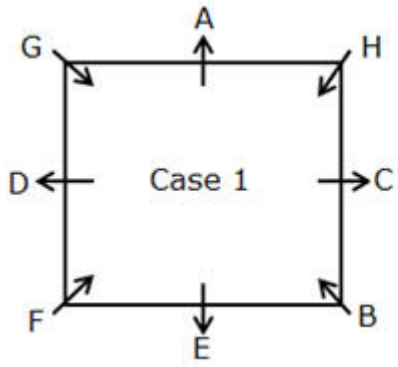


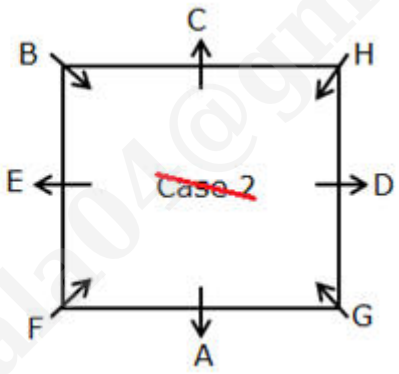


Again we have,

- The number of persons sitting between D and H(when counted from the left of D) is **one less** than the number of persons sitting between H and B(when counted from the right of H).
- E does not sit immediate right of B.

After applying the above conditions, case 2 gets eliminated, because E should not sit immediate right of B. Thus, case 1 gives the final arrangement.

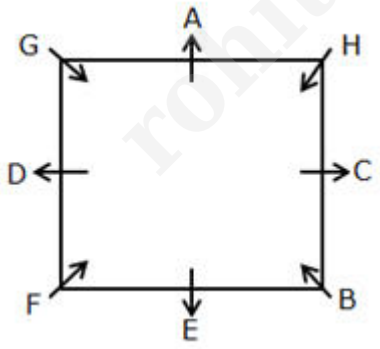




Answer: C

19. Questions

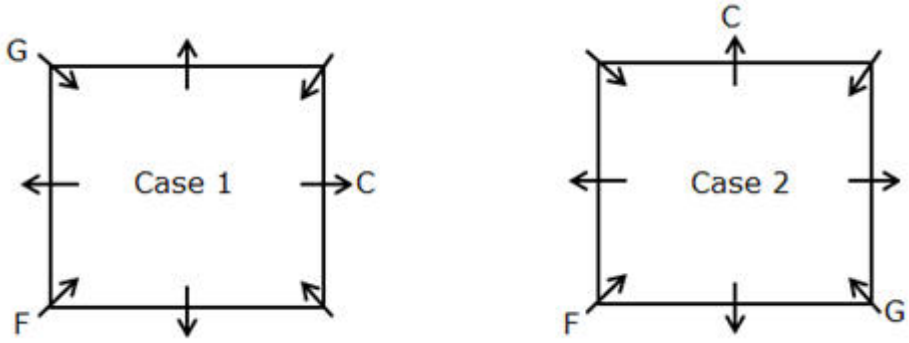
Final arrangement:



We have,

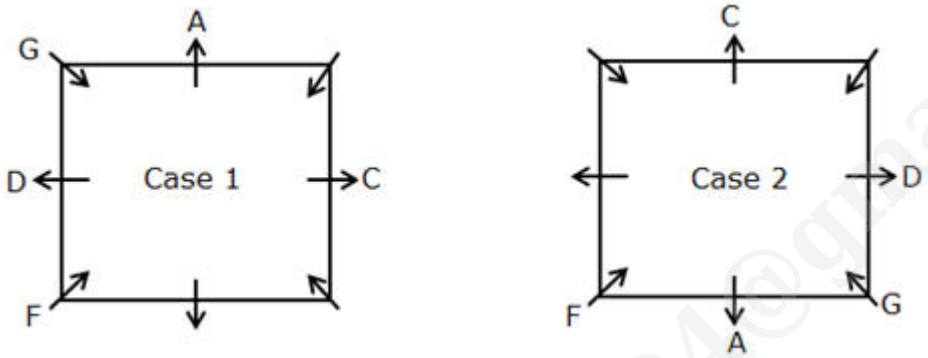
- The one who is facing F is an immediate neighbour of C.
- Only two persons sit between C and G(either from left or right).

From the above conditions, there are two possibilities:



Again we have,

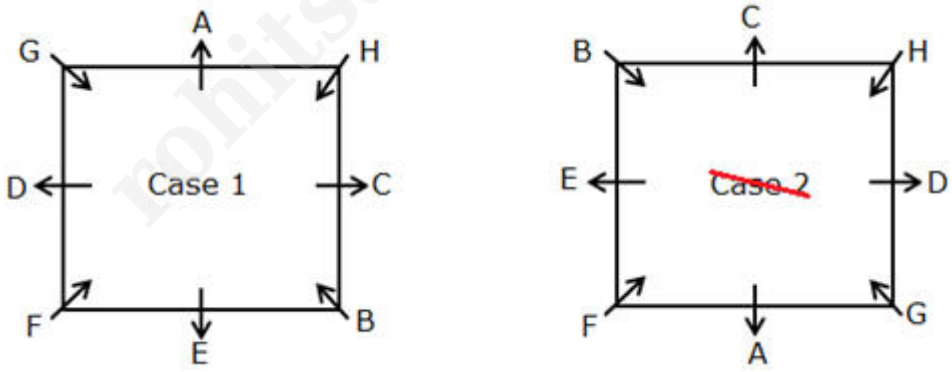
- A sits immediate left of G.
- The one who sits opposite to A sits second to the left of D.



Again we have,

- The number of persons sitting between D and H(when counted from the left of D) is **one less** than the number of persons sitting between H and B(when counted from the right of H).
- E does not sit immediate right of B.

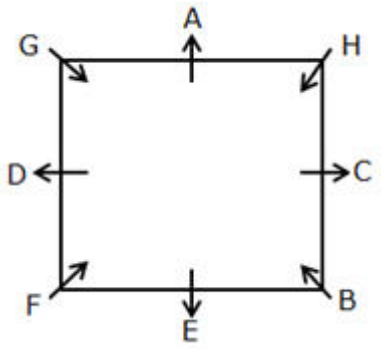
After applying the above conditions, case 2 gets eliminated, because E should not sit immediate right of B. Thus, case 1 gives the final arrangement.



Answer: E

20. Questions

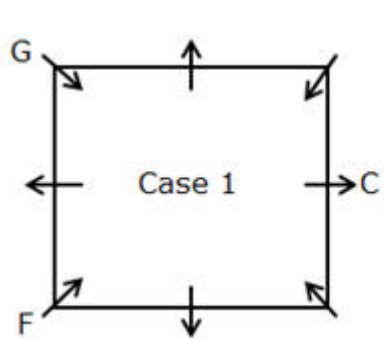
Final arrangement:

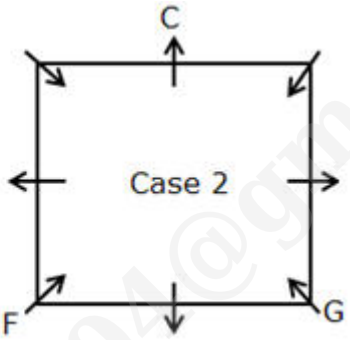


We have,

- The one who is facing F is an immediate neighbour of C.
- Only two persons sit between C and G(either from left or right).

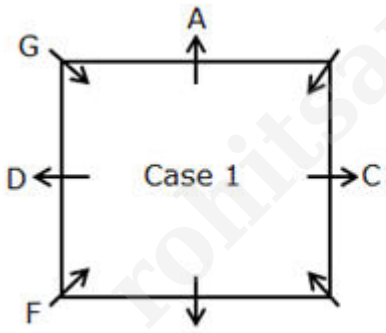
From the above conditions, there are two possibilities:

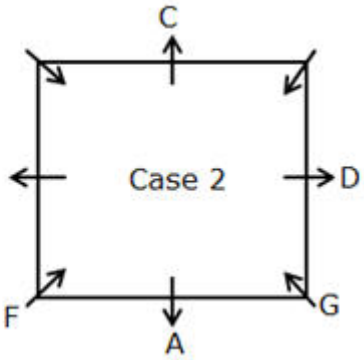




Again we have,

- A sits immediate left of G.
- The one who sits opposite to A sits second to the left of D.

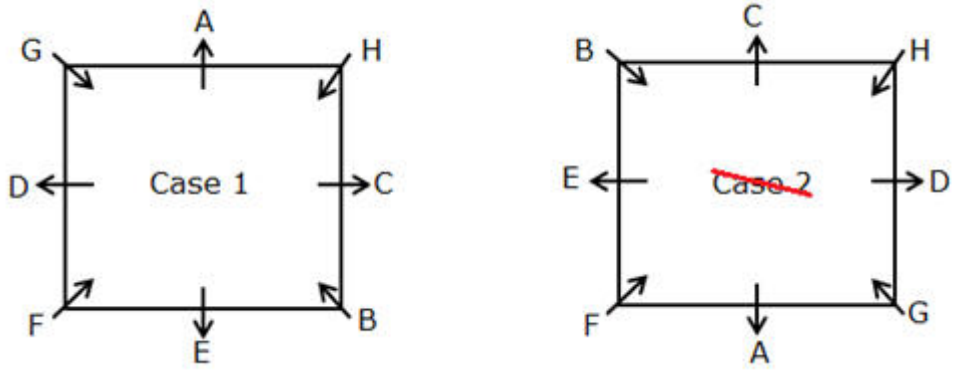




Again we have,

- The number of persons sitting between D and H(when counted from the left of D) is **one less** than the number of persons sitting between H and B(when counted from the right of H).
- E does not sit immediate right of B.

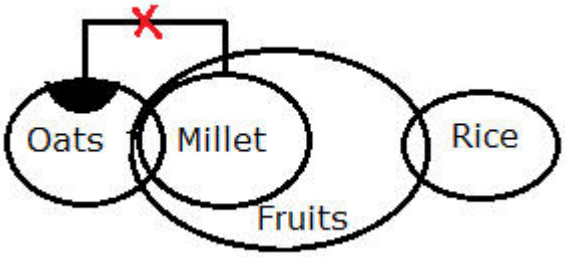
After applying the above conditions, case 2 gets eliminated, because E should not sit immediate right of B. Thus, case 1 gives the final arrangement.



Answer: E

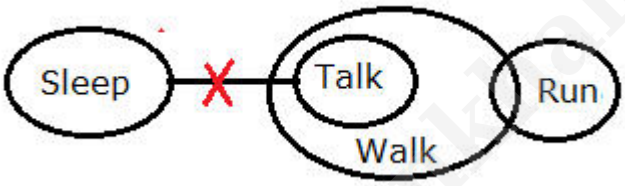
21. Questions

Answer: D



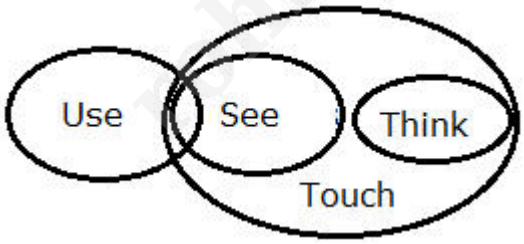
22. Questions

Answer: B



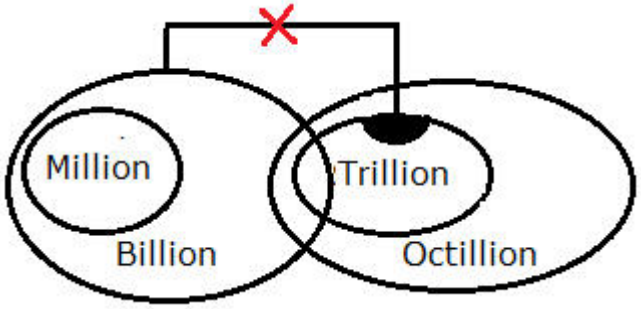
23. Questions

Answer: A



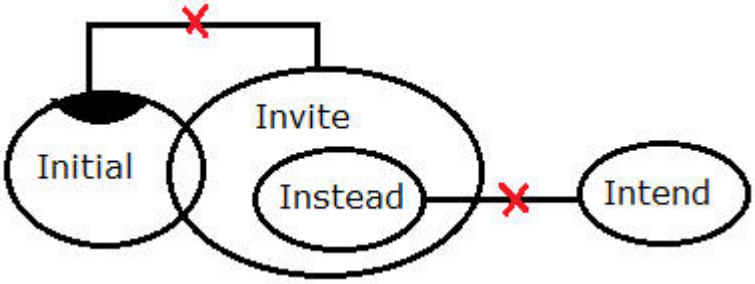
24. Questions

Answer: C



25. Questions

Answer: E



26. Questions

Answer: E

I). R ≥ U (U ≤ M = J = C ≤ R) -> True

II). V < E (E > J = M > N ≥ V) -> True

III). Z > N (Z > O ≥ J = M > N) -> True

27. Questions

Answer: C

I). Q > Y (Y ≤ D ≤ N = W ≤ Q) -> False

II). S < P (P > W = N ≥ D ≥ Y = X > S) -> True

III). I < X (I < W = N ≥ D ≥ Y = X) -> False

28. Questions

Answer: D

I). L < U (L ≤ H = I ≤ B = E ≤ U) -> False

II). Q > R (Q > E = B ≥ I ≥ R) -> True

III). J = L (L ≤ H = I ≤ B = E ≤ U = J) -> False

By combining conclusions I and III, either I or III is true

29. Questions

Answer: B

I). A < Y (Y = Z < R = U ≥ A) -> False

II). B > N (N < Z < R = U < I ≤ B) -> True

III). E < F (F > U = R > Z = Y ≥ E) -> True

30. Questions

Answer: E

I). X < T (X = D ≤ Z > J ≤ T) -> False

II). D ≤ Q (D ≤ Z > J ≤ T = Q) -> False

III). F > N (F ≥ J < Z > N) -> False

31. Questions

Phrase	Code
Newly	Qw
Built	Re
Company	Op
Office	Iu
Some	Sa
Offer	Ty
Hike	Kl
Employees/requires	df/xz
Excellent/building	mn/mq

Answer: C

32. Questions

Phrase	Code
Newly	Qw
Built	Re
Company	Op
Office	Iu
Some	Sa
Offer	Ty
Hike	Kl
Employees/requires	df/xz
Excellent/building	mn/mq

Answer: D

33. Questions

Phrase	Code
Newly	Qw
Built	Re
Company	Op
Office	Iu
Some	Sa
Offer	Ty
Hike	Kl
Employees/requires	df/xz
Excellent/building	mn/mq

Answer: E

34. Questions

Phrase	Code
Newly	Qw
Built	Re
Company	Op
Office	Iu
Some	Sa
Offer	Ty
Hike	Kl
Employees/requires	df/xz
Excellent/building	mn/mq

Answer: B

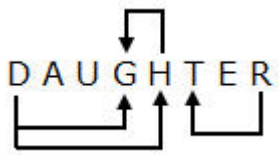
35. Questions

Phrase	Code
Newly	Qw
Built	Re
Company	Op
Office	Iu
Some	Sa
Offer	Ty
Hike	Kl
Employees/requires	df/xz
Excellent/building	mn/mq

Answer: D

36. Questions

Answer: C



37. Questions

Answer: B

3684719562 -> 3785729663 -> 8+9+6+6=29

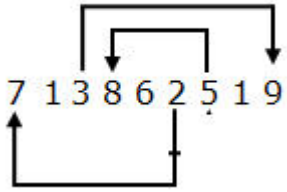
38. Questions

Answer: D

DEJECTION -> D, E, T, N = Tend, Dent

39. Questions

Answer: A



40. Questions

Answer: E

JURISDICTION -> LWTKUFRXGRLM