

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

#### 4. Questions

**The number of persons performing a task between Eli and Noa is one less than the number of persons performing a task between \_\_ and \_\_.**

- a. Ben, Kim
- b. Eli, Kim
- c. Aya, Zia
- d. Zia, Kim
- e. Ben, Noa

#### 5. Questions

**Who among the following person likes Sowing?**

- a. Ben
- b. Eli
- c. Kim
- d. Noa
- e. Zia

#### 6. Questions

**Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions.**

Twelve persons - A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K and L are sitting around a square table in such a way that one person sits on each corner of the table and two persons sit on each side of the table. The persons sitting at the corners are facing the centre of the table and the persons sitting on the sides are facing outside(opposite to the centre).

J sits immediate right of E and both are facing the same direction. Two persons sit between E and A. A sits immediate left of both L and G. As many persons sit between J and G as between A and F, who is not an immediate neighbour of J. H and C are sitting on the same side. D and I are not immediate neighbours of both F and G. D is not an immediate neighbour of E and B. B sits exactly between K and C.

**If E is related to D and B is related to K in a certain way, then who among the following person is related to A?**

- a. L
- b. H

- c. I
- d. J
- e. K

**7. Questions****Who among the following person sits third to the right of J?**

- a. A
- b. D
- c. L
- d. F
- e. G

**8. Questions****Which of the following statements is/are true with respect to G?**

- I). A is an immediate neighbour of G.
- II). Two persons sit between G and B, when counted from the left of G.
- III). G sits opposite to D.

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

**9. Questions****Which of the following statement(s) is/are false as per the given arrangement?**

- a. L sits second to the left of G
- b. C sits opposite to E
- c. D and K are immediate neighbours
- d. B and D are sitting at the corners
- e. None is false

**10. Questions****Which of the following pair of persons sit exactly opposite to each other?**

I). CI

II). BJ

III). FA

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

### 11. Questions

**Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions.**

Nine persons – J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q and R joined a company in different years – 1990, 1993, 1995, 1998, 2000, 2001, 2005, 2006 and 2008. Only one person joined a company in each year.

M joined three persons before J, who joined in a leap year. The difference between the years in which J and Q joined is two years. R joined a company immediately before Q. The difference between the years in which J and R joined is one more than the difference between the years in which P and O joined. O didn't join in an even numbered year and joined after P. L joined in a year which is a multiple of ten. N joined after K but not before 2001.

**Which of the following combination is true?**

- a. 1990- R
- b. 1998- P
- c. 2006- J
- d. 2001- N
- e. 1993- M

### 12. Questions

**If all the persons are arranged in reverse alphabetical order from 1990, then how many persons remain unchanged in their position?**

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

### 13. Questions

**How many persons joined between R and P?**

- a. Three
- b. Two
- c. Four
- d. Five
- e. One

**14. Questions****Who among the following person did not join after R?**

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

**15. Questions****Which of the following person(s) is/are joined in an even numbered year?**

- I). M
- II). K
- III). N

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

**16. Questions****Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions.**

Eight persons - Ash, Ben, Cot, Doc, Jack, Pam, Sen and Tia are sitting in a linear row. Equal number of persons are facing both north and south.

Pam sits third to the right of Tia but both are facing opposite directions. Only four persons sit between Pam and Sen but none of them are sitting at the extreme end. Sen sits exactly between Ben and Jack. Jack faces the opposite direction that of Pam. Doc sits four places away from Jack and both are facing opposite directions. Cot doesn't sit at the extreme ends. Ben and Sen are sitting immediate left of each other.

Persons sitting at the extreme ends are facing the opposite direction to each other. Ash does not face the south direction.

**If Kia sits immediate left of Ash, then what is the position of Kia with respect to Doc?**

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

**17. Questions**

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

- a. Only two persons sit between Doc and Sen
- b. Tia sits second to the left of Cot
- c. Both Ben and Tia sit adjacent to each other
- d. Pam sits second to the left of Doc
- e. All statements are true

**18. Questions**

**If the persons who are facing north are arranged first followed by the persons facing south in the same order from the left end, then who among the following sits second to the right of Sen?**

- a. Tia
- b. Ash
- c. Jack
- d. Ben
- e. Cot

**19. 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 doesn't belong to that group?**

- a. Ash
- b. Pam
- c. Cot
- d. Doc
- e. Sen

**20. Questions**

If all persons are arranged in alphabetical order from west to east, then how many persons remain sitting in the same seat with respect to the old arrangement?

- a. One
- b. Two
- c. Three
- d. Four
- e. Five

**21. Questions**

Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions.

**Statements:**

Only a few Insects are Birds. Some Birds are Parrots. No Parrot is a Crow. Only Crow is Pigeon.

**Conclusions:**

- I). All Pigeon are not Bird is a possibility
- II). Some Parrot is not Pigeon
  - a. Only conclusion I follows
  - b. Either conclusion I or II follows
  - c. Only conclusion II follows
  - d. Both conclusions I and II follow
  - e. Neither conclusion I nor II follows

**22. Questions****Statements:**

Only a few Carrots are Radish. Only a few Radish are Brinjal. All Brinjal are Apple. Some apples are not Potato.

**Conclusions:**

- I). Some Brinjal may be Potato
- II). Some Carrots can be Apple
  - a. Only conclusion I follows
  - b. Only conclusion II follows
  - c. Either conclusion I or II follows
  - d. Neither conclusion I nor II follows

---

- e. Both conclusions I and II follow

### 23. Questions

#### Statements:

Only Room is a Bed. Only a few Rooms are Schools. Some Schools are not Home. All Homes are Pillows.

#### Conclusions:

- I). All Homes are definitely not Rooms
- II). Some Schools can be Pillow

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

### 24. Questions

#### Statements:

Only a few Jugs are Mugs. Some Mugs are Glasses. All Glasses are Spoons. Some Spoons are Knife.

#### Conclusions:

- I). Some Knife are Jug
- II). No Knife is Jug

- 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:

Some Keys are Lock. All Locks are Bullets. No Bullet is a Ring. Some Rings are Box.

#### Conclusions:

- I). Some Keys are definitely not Bullet
- II). All Boxes can't be Key

- 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:**

$S \geq F > G \leq R < U; Y < N = G; O = P \geq C < G$

**Conclusions:**

- I.  $U > C$
- II.  $Y < R$
- III.  $S > O$ 
  - a. Only conclusion II is true
  - b. Only conclusions II and III are true
  - c. Only conclusions I and II are true
  - d. Only conclusion III is true
  - e. All conclusions I, II and III are true

**27. Questions****Statements:**

$B \leq H = Q < N = Y; F < J = K \leq B; U \geq J > Z = L$

**Conclusions:**

- I.  $L < F$
- II.  $Q \geq F$
- III.  $Y > L$ 
  - a. Only conclusion II is true
  - b. Only conclusions II and III are true
  - c. Only conclusions I and II are true
  - d. Only conclusion III is true
  - e. All conclusions I, II and III are true

**28. Questions****Statements:** $I > O < P = D \leq T < Y = H; F < U \leq B = O > J \geq N; F > M = L \leq Z$ **Conclusions:**

- I).**  $H > L$
- II).**  $D > Z$
- III).**  $B < M$

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

**29. Questions****Statements:** $J < L < D = O \leq B; H > C < U = I \leq L \geq N; U > Z \geq A > S$ **Conclusions:**

- I).**  $D > N$
- II).**  $C < O$
- III).**  $B > S$

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

**30. Questions****Statements:** $U > J \geq D = A > W < H = O; J = Q > L < B$ **Conclusions:**

- I).**  $Q > A$
- II).**  $H < B$

**III). Q = A**

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

**31. Questions**

**Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions.**

Six buildings A, B, C, D, E and F have different number of rooms.

A has more rooms than B but less than D. E has more rooms than A but less than D. F has less rooms than D but more than A. D doesn't have the highest number of rooms. The one which has the third highest number of rooms has 681 rooms and the one which has the second lowest number of rooms has 373 rooms. E doesn't have the third lowest number of rooms.

**If the number of rooms in A + B = 488 and the number of rooms in B + D = 888, then how many rooms in D+E?**

- a. 1450
- b. 1244
- c. 1200
- d. 1000
- e. 1454

**32. Questions**

**If the number of rooms in Building D is 756, then what will be the possible number of rooms in Building C?**

- a. 589
- b. 759
- c. 757
- d. 555
- e. Either b or c

**33. Questions**

**Which among the following building has the lowest number of rooms?**

- a. F

- b. C
- c. E
- d. B
- e. None of these

**34. Questions**

**Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions.**

Five persons - V, W, X, Y and Z are playing chess and getting different points. Z gets less points than X but does not get the least points. As many persons get more points than Z as less points than V. V and W get 79 and 46 points respectively. Y gets more points than the one who gets the third lowest number of points.

**If X gets 15 points more than W, then what can be the points got by Z?**

- a. 65
- b. 68
- c. 72
- d. 57
- e. 45

**35. Questions**

**Who among the following person gets the fourth least number of points?**

- a. V
- b. W
- c. X
- d. Y
- e. Z

**36. Questions**

**Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions.**

In a certain code language,

“The Cat Sat Green” is coded as “jh ob np lm”

“Fluffy Cat In The Sun” is coded as “pd yn np ax lm”

“Mat Gets Green In Sun” is coded as “cw pd xo yn jh”

“Fluffy Cat On Mat” is coded as “tj ax np cw”

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

**What is the code for the word ‘Sun’ in the given code language?**

- a. pd
- b. yn
- c. cw
- d. tj
- e. Either (a) or (b)

**37. Questions**

**What is the code for the phrase ‘Mat Gets Green’ in the given code language?**

- a. pd yn jh
- b. cw xo lm
- c. cw jh xo
- d. pd lm np
- e. ax yn np

**38. Questions**

**What does the code “np ax” represent in the given code language?**

- a. Fluffy Cat
- b. Mat Green
- c. The Sun
- d. Cat Mat
- e. Sun Sat

**39. Questions**

**If “Fluffy Sun Tiger” is coded as “un pd ax”, “Mat Gets Blue” is coded as “it cw xo”, then what is the code for the phrase “Tiger In Blue”?**

- a. yn tj ax
- b. yn un it
- c. np un it
- d. xo ax it
- e. None of these

**40. Questions**

**What does “lm” represent in a code language?**

- a. Fluffy
- b. In
- c. Sun
- d. The
- e. Either a or d

## Explanations:

### 1. Questions

#### Final arrangement:

Day	Farmer	Task
Monday	Eli	Harvesting
Tuesday	Zia	Sowing
Wednesday	Max	Gardening
Thursday	Aya	Monitoring
Friday	Noa	Tilling
Saturday	Ben	Watering
Sunday	Kim	Ploughing

Here, we have,

- Only two persons perform a task between Zia and Noa, who performs a task after Thursday but not on Sunday.
- The one who likes Gardening performs a task immediately after Zia.

From the above statements, there are two possibilities

Day	Case-1		Case-2	
	Farmer	Task	Farmer	Task
Monday				
Tuesday			Zia	
Wednesday	Zia			Gardening
Thursday		Gardening		
Friday			Noa	
Saturday	Noa			
Sunday				

Again, we have,

- The one who likes Harvesting performs a task two days before the one who likes Gardening.
- The number of persons performing a task between Noa and the one who likes Gardening is **one more than** the number of persons performing a task before Eli.

	Case-1		Case-2	
Day	Farmer	Task	Farmer	Task
Monday	Eli		Eli	Harvesting
Tuesday		Harvesting	Zia	
Wednesday	Zia			Gardening
Thursday		Gardening		
Friday			Noa	
Saturday	Noa			
Sunday				

Again, we have,

- Ben, who likes watering, performs a task four days after the one who likes Sowing.
- Eli doesn't like Sowing.

	Case-1		Case-2	
Day	Farmer	Task	Farmer	Task
Monday	Eli		Eli	Harvesting
Tuesday		Harvesting	Zia	Sowing
Wednesday	Zia	Sowing		Gardening
Thursday		Gardening		
Friday			Noa	
Saturday	Noa		Ben	Watering
Sunday	Ben	Watering		

Again, we have,

- The one who likes Tilling performs a task before Kim but after the one who likes Monitoring.
- Aya doesn't perform a task before Thursday.

From the above statements, Case-1 gets eliminated because we cannot place the one who likes Monitoring and Case-2 shows the final arrangement

	Case 1		Case-2	
Day	Farmer	Task	Farmer	Task
Monday	Eli		Eli	Harvesting
Tuesday		Harvesting	Zia	Sowing
Wednesday	Zia	Sowing	Max	Gardening
Thursday		Gardening	Aya	Monitoring
Friday			Noa	Tilling
Saturday	Noa		Ben	Watering
Sunday	Ben	Watering	Kim	Ploughing

**Answer: C**

## 2. Questions

**Final arrangement:**

Day	Farmer	Task
Monday	Eli	Harvesting
Tuesday	Zia	Sowing
Wednesday	Max	Gardening
Thursday	Aya	Monitoring
Friday	Noa	Tilling
Saturday	Ben	Watering
Sunday	Kim	Ploughing

Here, we have,

- Only two persons perform a task between Zia and Noa, who performs a task after Thursday but not on Sunday.
- The one who likes Gardening performs a task immediately after Zia.

From the above statements, there are two possibilities

Day	Case-1		Case-2	
	Farmer	Task	Farmer	Task
Monday				
Tuesday			Zia	
Wednesday	Zia			Gardening
Thursday		Gardening		
Friday			Noa	
Saturday	Noa			
Sunday				

Again, we have,

- The one who likes Harvesting performs a task two days before the one who likes Gardening.
- The number of persons performing a task between Noa and the one who likes Gardening is **one more than** the number of persons performing a task before Eli.

Day	Case-1		Case-2	
	Farmer	Task	Farmer	Task
Monday	Eli		Eli	Harvesting
Tuesday		Harvesting	Zia	
Wednesday	Zia			Gardening
Thursday		Gardening		
Friday			Noa	
Saturday	Noa			
Sunday				

Again, we have,

- Ben, who likes watering, performs a task four days after the one who likes Sowing.
- Eli doesn't like Sowing.

	Case-1		Case-2	
Day	Farmer	Task	Farmer	Task
Monday	Eli		Eli	Harvesting
Tuesday		Harvesting	Zia	Sowing
Wednesday	Zia	Sowing		Gardening
Thursday		Gardening		
Friday			Noa	
Saturday	Noa		Ben	Watering
Sunday	Ben	Watering		

Again, we have,

- The one who likes Tilling performs a task before Kim but after the one who likes Monitoring.
- Aya doesn't perform a task before Thursday.

From the above statements, Case-1 gets eliminated because we cannot place the one who likes Monitoring and Case-2 shows the final arrangement

	<del>Case-1</del>		Case-2	
Day	Farmer	Task	Farmer	Task
Monday	Eli		Eli	Harvesting
Tuesday		Harvesting	Zia	Sowing
Wednesday	Zia	Sowing	Max	Gardening
Thursday		Gardening	Aya	Monitoring
Friday			Noa	Tilling
Saturday	Noa		Ben	Watering
Sunday	Ben	Watering	Kim	Ploughing

Answer: B

3. Questions

Final arrangement:

Day	Farmer	Task
Monday	Eli	Harvesting
Tuesday	Zia	Sowing
Wednesday	Max	Gardening
Thursday	Aya	Monitoring
Friday	Noa	Tilling
Saturday	Ben	Watering
Sunday	Kim	Ploughing

Here, we have,

- Only two persons perform a task between Zia and Noa, who performs a task after Thursday but not on Sunday.
- The one who likes Gardening performs a task immediately after Zia.

From the above statements, there are two possibilities

Day	Case-1		Case-2	
	Farmer	Task	Farmer	Task
Monday				
Tuesday			Zia	
Wednesday	Zia			Gardening
Thursday		Gardening		
Friday			Noa	
Saturday	Noa			
Sunday				

Again, we have,

- The one who likes Harvesting performs a task two days before the one who likes Gardening.
- The number of persons performing a task between Noa and the one who likes Gardening is **one more than** the number of persons performing a task before Eli.

	Case-1		Case-2	
Day	Farmer	Task	Farmer	Task
Monday	Eli		Eli	Harvesting
Tuesday		Harvesting	Zia	
Wednesday	Zia			Gardening
Thursday		Gardening		
Friday			Noa	
Saturday	Noa			
Sunday				

Again, we have,

- Ben, who likes watering, performs a task four days after the one who likes Sowing.
- Eli doesn't like Sowing.

	Case-1		Case-2	
Day	Farmer	Task	Farmer	Task
Monday	Eli		Eli	Harvesting
Tuesday		Harvesting	Zia	Sowing
Wednesday	Zia	Sowing		Gardening
Thursday		Gardening		
Friday			Noa	
Saturday	Noa		Ben	Watering
Sunday	Ben	Watering		

Again, we have,

- The one who likes Tilling performs a task before Kim but after the one who likes Monitoring.
- Aya doesn't perform a task before Thursday.

From the above statements, Case-1 gets eliminated because we cannot place the one who likes Monitoring and Case-2 shows the final arrangement

	Case 1		Case-2	
Day	Farmer	Task	Farmer	Task
Monday	Eli		Eli	Harvesting
Tuesday		Harvesting	Zia	Sowing
Wednesday	Zia	Sowing	Max	Gardening
Thursday		Gardening	Aya	Monitoring
Friday			Noa	Tilling
Saturday	Noa		Ben	Watering
Sunday	Ben	Watering	Kim	Ploughing

Answer: A

#### 4. Questions

Final arrangement:

Day	Farmer	Task
Monday	Eli	Harvesting
Tuesday	Zia	Sowing
Wednesday	Max	Gardening
Thursday	Aya	Monitoring
Friday	Noa	Tilling
Saturday	Ben	Watering
Sunday	Kim	Ploughing

Here, we have,

- Only two persons perform a task between Zia and Noa, who performs a task after Thursday but not on Sunday.
- The one who likes Gardening performs a task immediately after Zia.

From the above statements, there are two possibilities

Day	Case-1		Case-2	
	Farmer	Task	Farmer	Task
Monday				
Tuesday			Zia	
Wednesday	Zia			Gardening
Thursday		Gardening		
Friday			Noa	
Saturday	Noa			
Sunday				

Again, we have,

- The one who likes Harvesting performs a task two days before the one who likes Gardening.
- The number of persons performing a task between Noa and the one who likes Gardening is **one more than** the number of persons performing a task before Eli.

Day	Case-1		Case-2	
	Farmer	Task	Farmer	Task
Monday	Eli		Eli	Harvesting
Tuesday		Harvesting	Zia	
Wednesday	Zia			Gardening
Thursday		Gardening		
Friday			Noa	
Saturday	Noa			
Sunday				

Again, we have,

- Ben, who likes watering, performs a task four days after the one who likes Sowing.
- Eli doesn't like Sowing.

	Case-1		Case-2	
Day	Farmer	Task	Farmer	Task
Monday	Eli		Eli	Harvesting
Tuesday		Harvesting	Zia	Sowing
Wednesday	Zia	Sowing		Gardening
Thursday		Gardening		
Friday			Noa	
Saturday	Noa		Ben	Watering
Sunday	Ben	Watering		

Again, we have,

- The one who likes Tilling performs a task before Kim but after the one who likes Monitoring.
- Aya doesn't perform a task before Thursday.

From the above statements, Case-1 gets eliminated because we cannot place the one who likes Monitoring and Case-2 shows the final arrangement

	<del>Case-1</del>		Case-2	
Day	Farmer	Task	Farmer	Task
Monday	Eli		Eli	Harvesting
Tuesday		Harvesting	Zia	Sowing
Wednesday	Zia	Sowing	Max	Gardening
Thursday		Gardening	Aya	Monitoring
Friday			Noa	Tilling
Saturday	Noa		Ben	Watering
Sunday	Ben	Watering	Kim	Ploughing

Answer: D

5. Questions

Final arrangement:

Day	Farmer	Task
Monday	Eli	Harvesting
Tuesday	Zia	Sowing
Wednesday	Max	Gardening
Thursday	Aya	Monitoring
Friday	Noa	Tilling
Saturday	Ben	Watering
Sunday	Kim	Ploughing

Here, we have,

- Only two persons perform a task between Zia and Noa, who performs a task after Thursday but not on Sunday.
- The one who likes Gardening performs a task immediately after Zia.

From the above statements, there are two possibilities

Day	Case-1		Case-2	
	Farmer	Task	Farmer	Task
Monday				
Tuesday			Zia	
Wednesday	Zia			Gardening
Thursday		Gardening		
Friday			Noa	
Saturday	Noa			
Sunday				

Again, we have,

- The one who likes Harvesting performs a task two days before the one who likes Gardening.
- The number of persons performing a task between Noa and the one who likes Gardening is **one more than** the number of persons performing a task before Eli.

	Case-1		Case-2	
Day	Farmer	Task	Farmer	Task
Monday	Eli		Eli	Harvesting
Tuesday		Harvesting	Zia	
Wednesday	Zia			Gardening
Thursday		Gardening		
Friday			Noa	
Saturday	Noa			
Sunday				

Again, we have,

- Ben, who likes watering, performs a task four days after the one who likes Sowing.
- Eli doesn't like Sowing.

	Case-1		Case-2	
Day	Farmer	Task	Farmer	Task
Monday	Eli		Eli	Harvesting
Tuesday		Harvesting	Zia	Sowing
Wednesday	Zia	Sowing		Gardening
Thursday		Gardening		
Friday			Noa	
Saturday	Noa		Ben	Watering
Sunday	Ben	Watering		

Again, we have,

- The one who likes Tilling performs a task before Kim but after the one who likes Monitoring.
- Aya doesn't perform a task before Thursday.

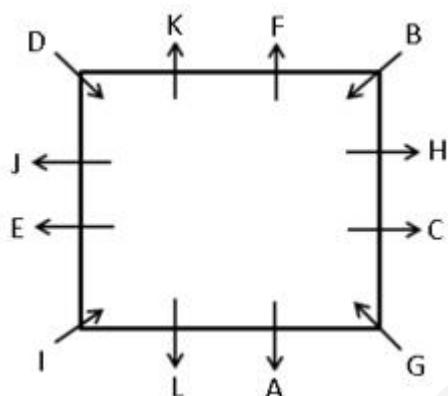
From the above statements, Case-1 gets eliminated because we cannot place the one who likes Monitoring and Case-2 shows the final arrangement

	Case 1		Case-2	
Day	Farmer	Task	Farmer	Task
Monday	Eli		Eli	Harvesting
Tuesday		Harvesting	Zia	Sowing
Wednesday	Zia	Sowing	Max	Gardening
Thursday		Gardening	Aya	Monitoring
Friday			Noa	Tilling
Saturday	Noa		Ben	Watering
Sunday	Ben	Watering	Kim	Ploughing

**Answer: E**

#### 6. Questions

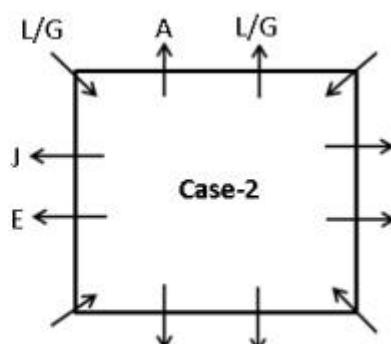
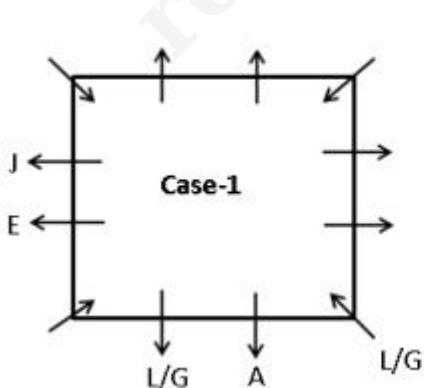
**Final arrangement:**



Here, we have,

- J sits immediate right of E and both are facing the same direction.
- Two persons sit between E and A.
- A sits immediate left of both L and G.

From the above statements, there are two possibilities



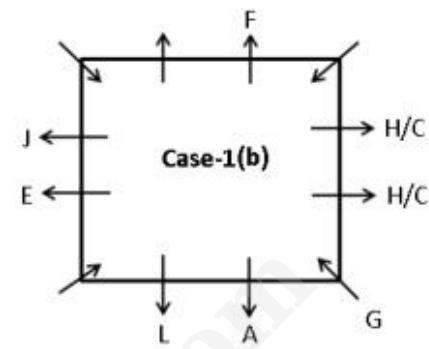
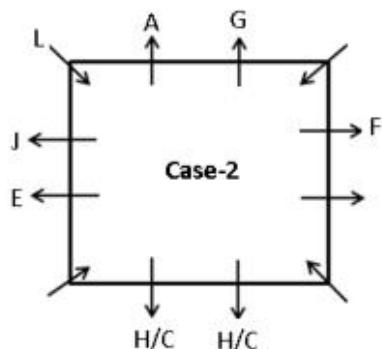
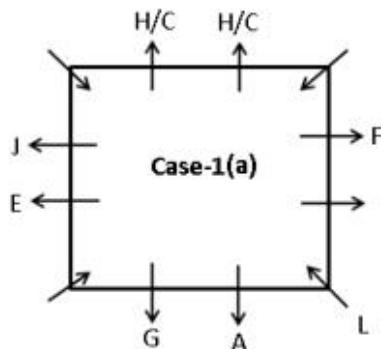
Again, we have,

- As many persons sit between J and G as between A and F, who is not an immediate neighbour

of J.

- H and C are sitting on the same side.

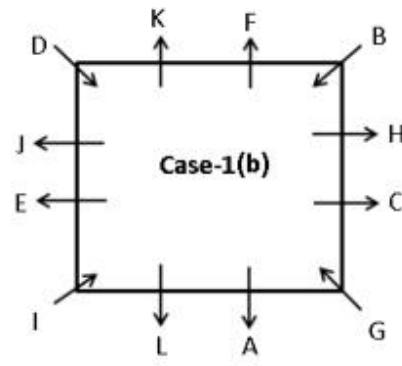
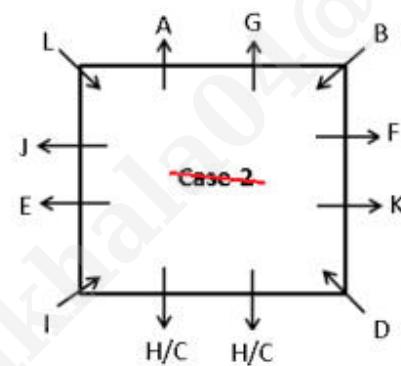
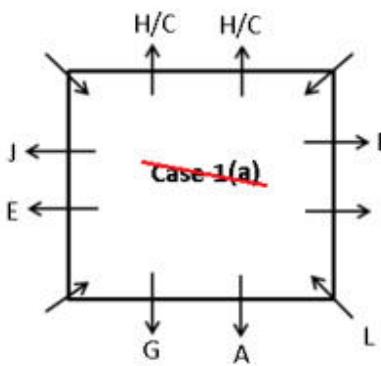
From the above statements, there are two possibilities for Case-1



Again, we have,

- D and I are not immediate neighbours of both F and G.
- D is not an immediate neighbour of E and B.
- B sits exactly between K and C.

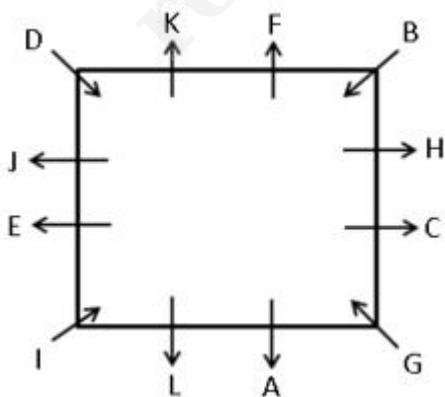
From the above statements, Case-1(a) and Case-2 gets eliminated and Case-1(b) shows final arrangement



**Answer: C**

**7. Questions**

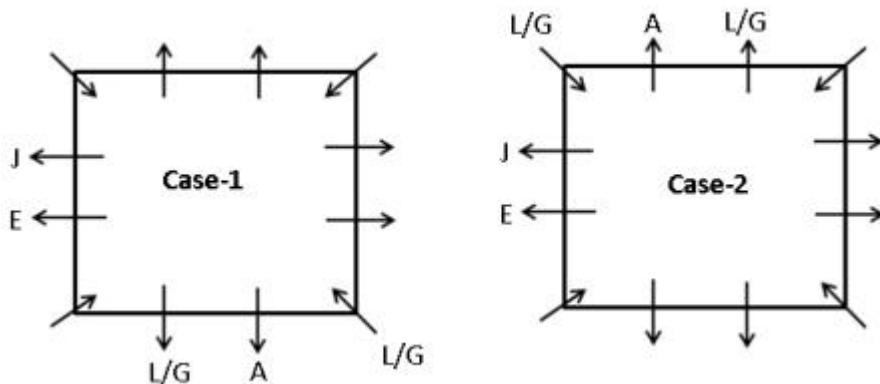
**Final arrangement:**



Here, we have,

- J sits immediate right of E and both are facing the same direction.
- Two persons sit between E and A.
- A sits immediate left of both L and G.

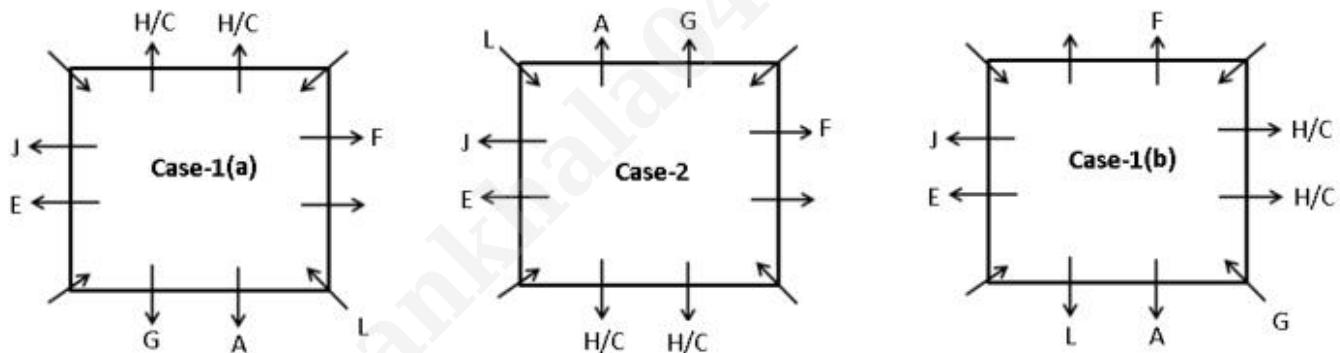
From the above statements, there are two possibilities



Again, we have,

- As many persons sit between J and G as between A and F, who is not an immediate neighbour of J.
- H and C are sitting on the same side.

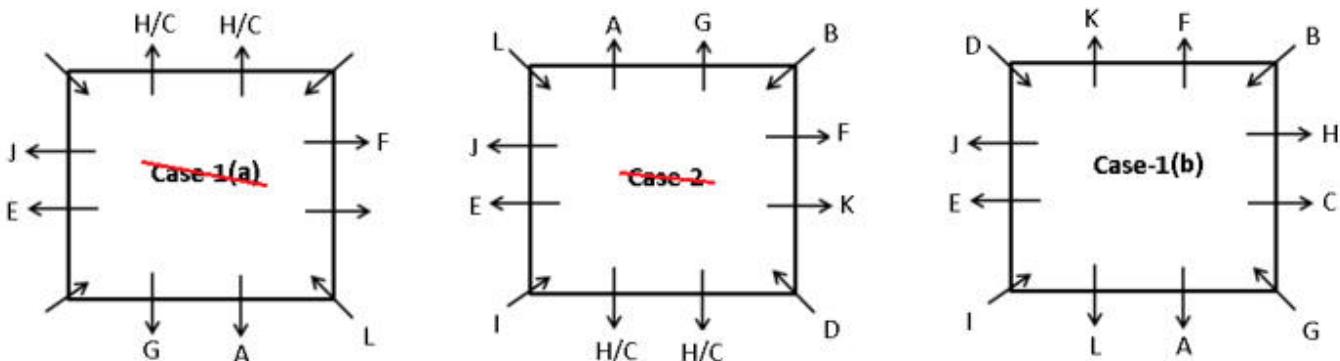
From the above statements, there are two possibilities for Case-1



Again, we have,

- D and I are not immediate neighbours of both F and G.
- D is not an immediate neighbour of E and B.
- B sits exactly between K and C.

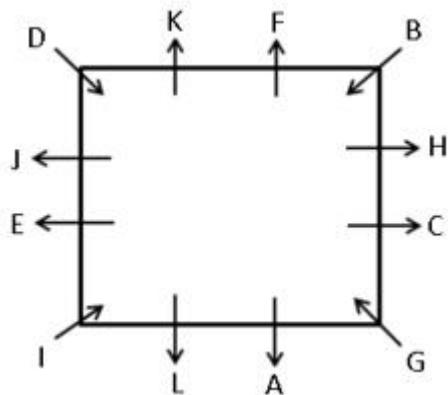
From the above statements, Case-1(a) and Case-2 gets eliminated and Case-1(b) shows final arrangement



**Answer: D**

**8. Questions**

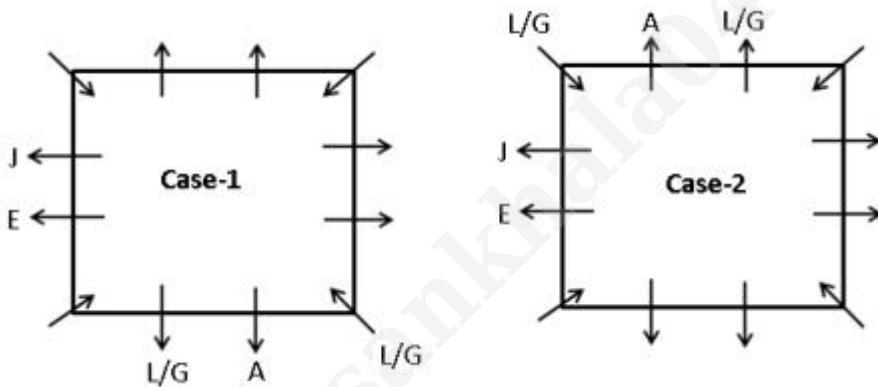
**Final arrangement:**



Here, we have,

- J sits immediate right of E and both are facing the same direction.
- Two persons sit between E and A.
- A sits immediate left of both L and G.

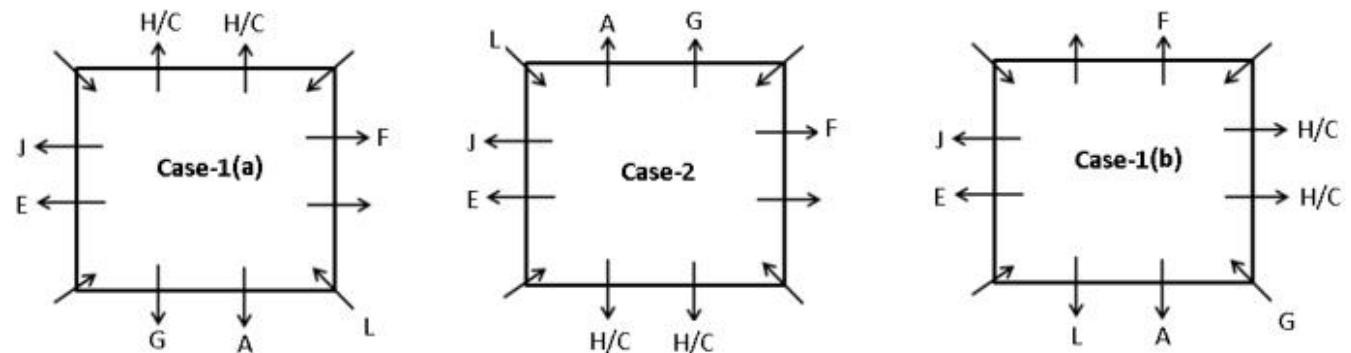
From the above statements, there are two possibilities



Again, we have,

- As many persons sit between J and G as between A and F, who is not an immediate neighbour of J.
- H and C are sitting on the same side.

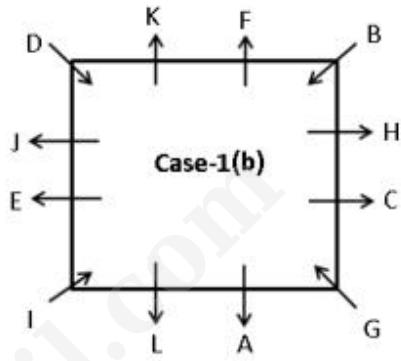
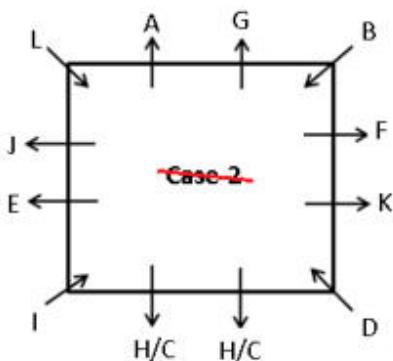
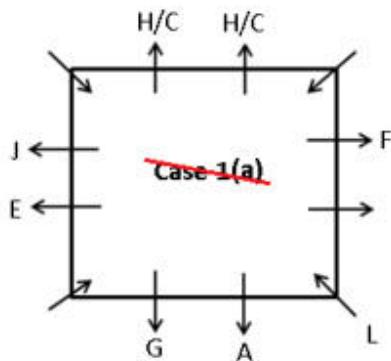
From the above statements, there are two possibilities for Case-1



Again, we have,

- D and I are not immediate neighbours of both F and G.
- D is not an immediate neighbour of E and B.
- B sits exactly between K and C.

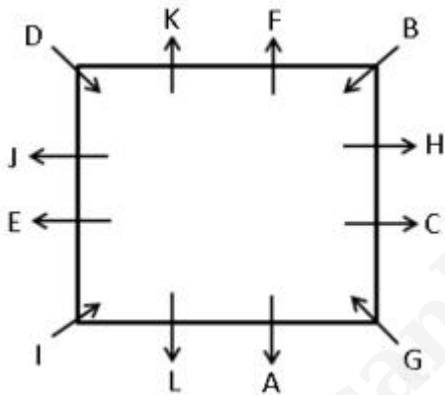
From the above statements, Case-1(a) and Case-2 gets eliminated and Case-1(b) shows final arrangement



**Answer: A**

## 9. Questions

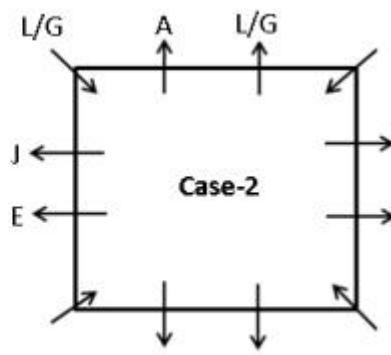
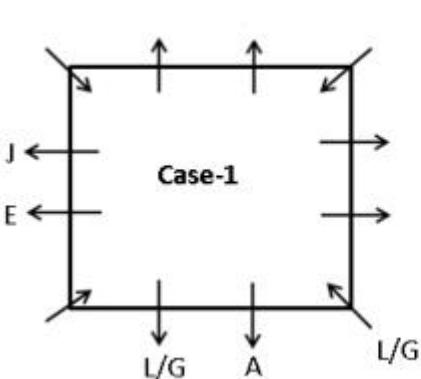
**Final arrangement:**



Here, we have,

- J sits immediate right of E and both are facing the same direction.
- Two persons sit between E and A.
- A sits immediate left of both L and G.

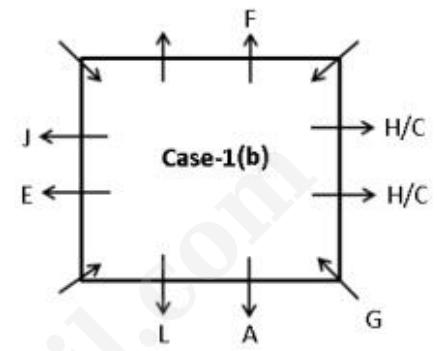
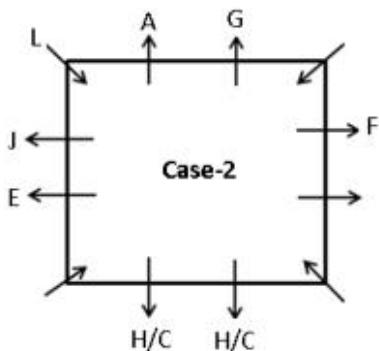
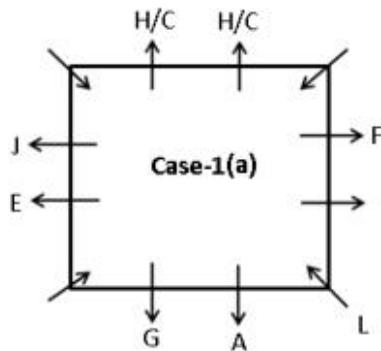
From the above statements, there are two possibilities



Again, we have,

- As many persons sit between J and G as between A and F, who is not an immediate neighbour of J.
- H and C are sitting on the same side.

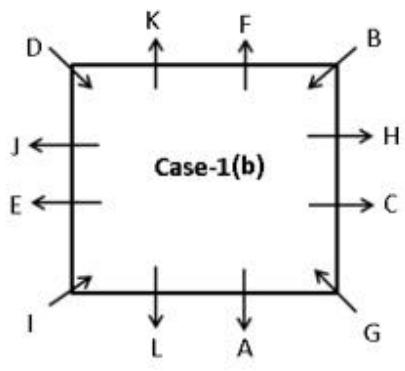
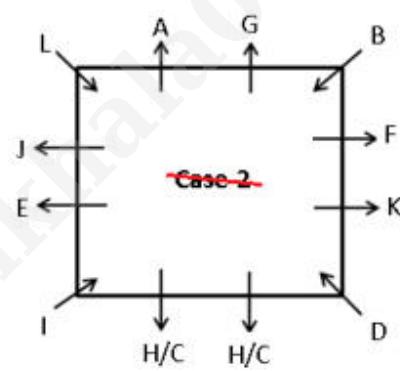
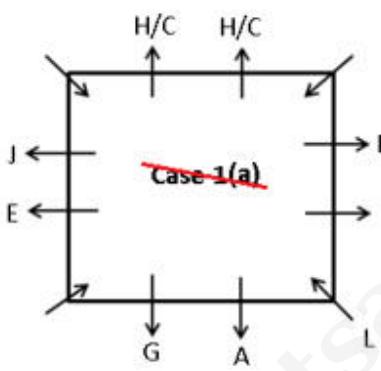
From the above statements, there are two possibilities for Case-1



Again, we have,

- D and I are not immediate neighbours of both F and G.
- D is not an immediate neighbour of E and B.
- B sits exactly between K and C.

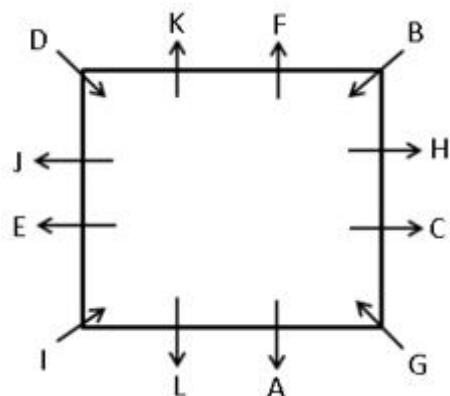
From the above statements, Case-1(a) and Case-2 gets eliminated and Case-1(b) shows final arrangement



**Answer: E**

**10. Questions**

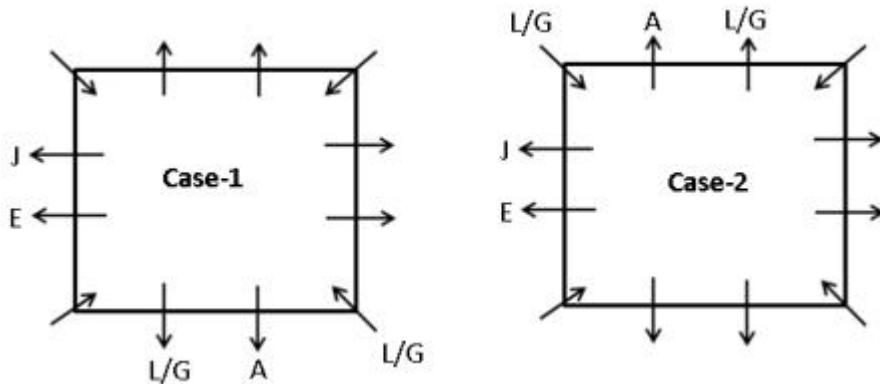
**Final arrangement:**



Here, we have,

- J sits immediate right of E and both are facing the same direction.
- Two persons sit between E and A.
- A sits immediate left of both L and G.

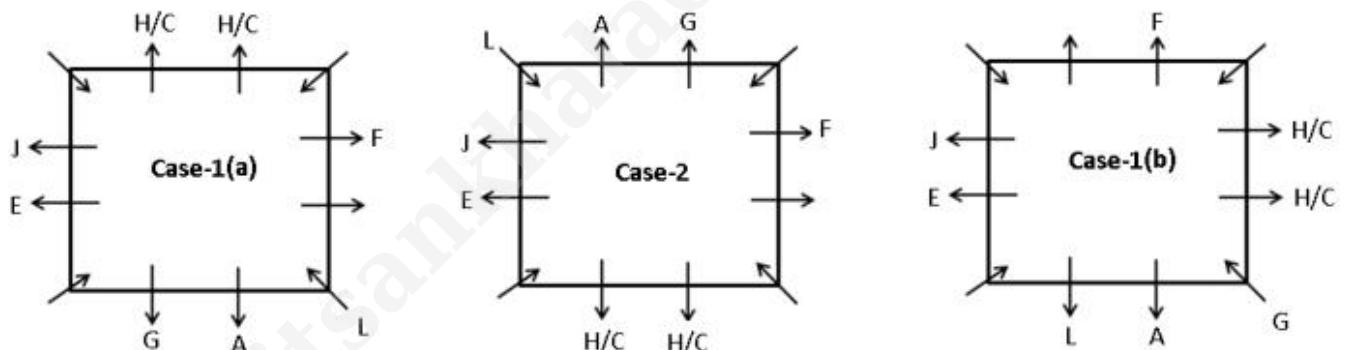
From the above statements, there are two possibilities



Again, we have,

- As many persons sit between J and G as between A and F, who is not an immediate neighbour of J.
- H and C are sitting on the same side.

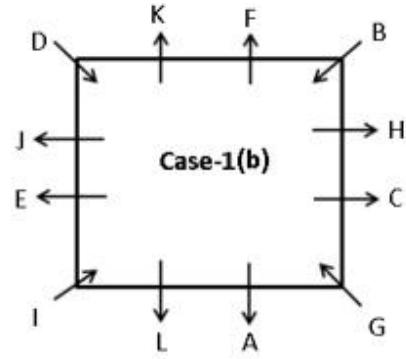
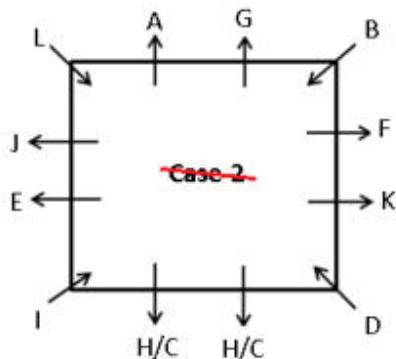
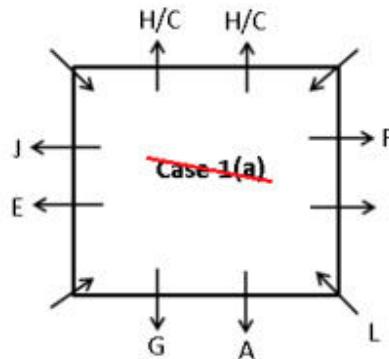
From the above statements, there are two possibilities for Case-1



Again, we have,

- D and I are not immediate neighbours of both F and G.
- D is not an immediate neighbour of E and B.
- B sits exactly between K and C.

From the above statements, Case-1(a) and Case-2 gets eliminated and Case-1(b) shows final arrangement



**Answer: B**

### 11. Questions

**Final arrangement:**

Year	Person
1990	L
1993	M
1995	R
1998	Q
2000	J
2001	P
2005	O
2006	K
2008	N

Here, we have,

- M joined three persons before J, who joined in a leap year.
- The difference between the years in which J and Q joined is two years.
- R joined a company immediately before Q.

From the above statements, there are two possibilities

	Case-1	Case-2
Year	Person	Person
<b>1990</b>		
<b>1993</b>	M	
<b>1995</b>	R	
<b>1998</b>	Q	
<b>2000</b>	J	
<b>2001</b>		M
<b>2005</b>		R
<b>2006</b>		Q
<b>2008</b>		J

Again, we have,

- The difference between the years in which J and R joined is one more than the difference between the years in which P and O joined.
- O didn't join in an even numbered year and joined after P.

	Case-1	Case-2
Year	Person	Person
<b>1990</b>		
<b>1993</b>	M	P
<b>1995</b>	R	O
<b>1998</b>	Q	
<b>2000</b>	J	
<b>2001</b>	P	M
<b>2005</b>	O	R
<b>2006</b>		Q
<b>2008</b>		J

Again, we have,

- L joined in a year which is a multiple of ten.
- N joined after K but not before 2001.

From the above statements, Case-2 gets eliminated because we cannot place N and Case-1 shows the final arrangement

	Case-1	Case 2
Year	Person	Person
1990	L	L/
1993	M	P
1995	R	O
1998	Q	
2000	J	L/
2001	P	M
2005	O	R
2006	K	Q
2008	N	J

**Answer: E**

## 12. Questions

**Final arrangement:**

Year	Person
1990	L
1993	M
1995	R
1998	Q
2000	J
2001	P
2005	O
2006	K
2008	N

Here, we have,

- M joined three persons before J, who joined in a leap year.
- The difference between the years in which J and Q joined is two years.
- R joined a company immediately before Q.

From the above statements, there are two possibilities

	Case-1	Case-2
Year	Person	Person
<b>1990</b>		
<b>1993</b>	M	
<b>1995</b>	R	
<b>1998</b>	Q	
<b>2000</b>	J	
<b>2001</b>		M
<b>2005</b>		R
<b>2006</b>		Q
<b>2008</b>		J

Again, we have,

- The difference between the years in which J and R joined is one more than the difference between the years in which P and O joined.
- O didn't join in an even numbered year and joined after P.

	Case-1	Case-2
Year	Person	Person
<b>1990</b>		
<b>1993</b>	M	P
<b>1995</b>	R	O
<b>1998</b>	Q	
<b>2000</b>	J	
<b>2001</b>	P	M
<b>2005</b>	O	R
<b>2006</b>		Q
<b>2008</b>		J

Again, we have,

- L joined in a year which is a multiple of ten.
- N joined after K but not before 2001.

From the above statements, Case-2 gets eliminated because we cannot place N and Case-1 shows the final arrangement

	Case-1	Case 2
Year	Person	Person
1990	L	L/
1993	M	P
1995	R	O
1998	Q	
2000	J	L/
2001	P	M
2005	O	R
2006	K	Q
2008	N	J

**Answer: D**

### 13. Questions

**Final arrangement:**

Year	Person
1990	L
1993	M
1995	R
1998	Q
2000	J
2001	P
2005	O
2006	K
2008	N

Here, we have,

- M joined three persons before J, who joined in a leap year.
- The difference between the years in which J and Q joined is two years.
- R joined a company immediately before Q.

From the above statements, there are two possibilities

	Case-1	Case-2
Year	Person	Person
<b>1990</b>		
<b>1993</b>	M	
<b>1995</b>	R	
<b>1998</b>	Q	
<b>2000</b>	J	
<b>2001</b>		M
<b>2005</b>		R
<b>2006</b>		Q
<b>2008</b>		J

Again, we have,

- The difference between the years in which J and R joined is one more than the difference between the years in which P and O joined.
- O didn't join in an even numbered year and joined after P.

	Case-1	Case-2
Year	Person	Person
<b>1990</b>		
<b>1993</b>	M	P
<b>1995</b>	R	O
<b>1998</b>	Q	
<b>2000</b>	J	
<b>2001</b>	P	M
<b>2005</b>	O	R
<b>2006</b>		Q
<b>2008</b>		J

Again, we have,

- L joined in a year which is a multiple of ten.
- N joined after K but not before 2001.

From the above statements, Case-2 gets eliminated because we cannot place N and Case-1 shows the final arrangement

	Case-1	Case 2
Year	Person	Person
1990	L	L/
1993	M	P
1995	R	O
1998	Q	
2000	J	L/
2001	P	M
2005	O	R
2006	K	Q
2008	N	J

**Answer: B**

#### 14. Questions

**Final arrangement:**

Year	Person
1990	L
1993	M
1995	R
1998	Q
2000	J
2001	P
2005	O
2006	K
2008	N

Here, we have,

- M joined three persons before J, who joined in a leap year.
- The difference between the years in which J and Q joined is two years.
- R joined a company immediately before Q.

From the above statements, there are two possibilities

	Case-1	Case-2
Year	Person	Person
<b>1990</b>		
<b>1993</b>	M	
<b>1995</b>	R	
<b>1998</b>	Q	
<b>2000</b>	J	
<b>2001</b>		M
<b>2005</b>		R
<b>2006</b>		Q
<b>2008</b>		J

Again, we have,

- The difference between the years in which J and R joined is one more than the difference between the years in which P and O joined.
- O didn't join in an even numbered year and joined after P.

	Case-1	Case-2
Year	Person	Person
<b>1990</b>		
<b>1993</b>	M	P
<b>1995</b>	R	O
<b>1998</b>	Q	
<b>2000</b>	J	
<b>2001</b>	P	M
<b>2005</b>	O	R
<b>2006</b>		Q
<b>2008</b>		J

Again, we have,

- L joined in a year which is a multiple of ten.
- N joined after K but not before 2001.

From the above statements, Case-2 gets eliminated because we cannot place N and Case-1 shows the final arrangement

	Case-1	Case 2
Year	Person	Person
1990	L	L/
1993	M	P
1995	R	O
1998	Q	
2000	J	L/
2001	P	M
2005	O	R
2006	K	Q
2008	N	J

**Answer: A**

### 15. Questions

**Final arrangement:**

Year	Person
1990	L
1993	M
1995	R
1998	Q
2000	J
2001	P
2005	O
2006	K
2008	N

Here, we have,

- M joined three persons before J, who joined in a leap year.
- The difference between the years in which J and Q joined is two years.
- R joined a company immediately before Q.

From the above statements, there are two possibilities

	Case-1	Case-2
Year	Person	Person
<b>1990</b>		
<b>1993</b>	M	
<b>1995</b>	R	
<b>1998</b>	Q	
<b>2000</b>	J	
<b>2001</b>		M
<b>2005</b>		R
<b>2006</b>		Q
<b>2008</b>		J

Again, we have,

- The difference between the years in which J and R joined is one more than the difference between the years in which P and O joined.
- O didn't join in an even numbered year and joined after P.

	Case-1	Case-2
Year	Person	Person
<b>1990</b>		
<b>1993</b>	M	P
<b>1995</b>	R	O
<b>1998</b>	Q	
<b>2000</b>	J	
<b>2001</b>	P	M
<b>2005</b>	O	R
<b>2006</b>		Q
<b>2008</b>		J

Again, we have,

- L joined in a year which is a multiple of ten.
- N joined after K but not before 2001.

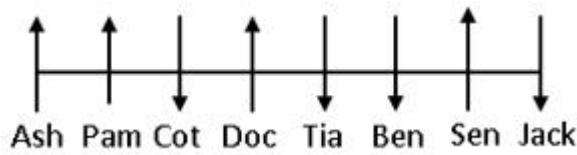
From the above statements, Case-2 gets eliminated because we cannot place N and Case-1 shows the final arrangement

	Case-1	Case 2
Year	Person	Person
1990	L	L/
1993	M	P
1995	R	O
1998	Q	
2000	J	L/
2001	P	M
2005	O	R
2006	K	Q
2008	N	J

Answer: C

#### 16. Questions

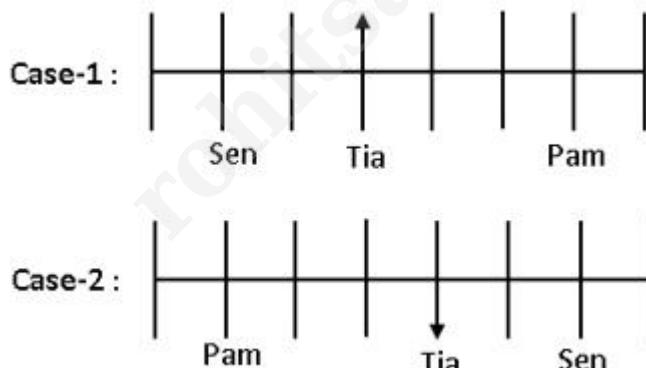
**Final arrangement:**



Here, we have,

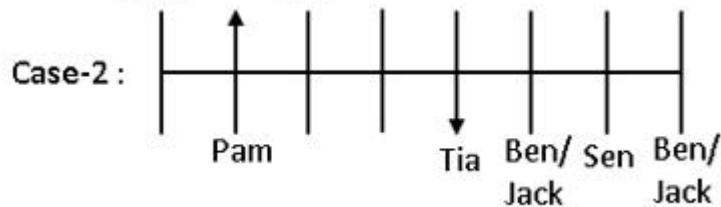
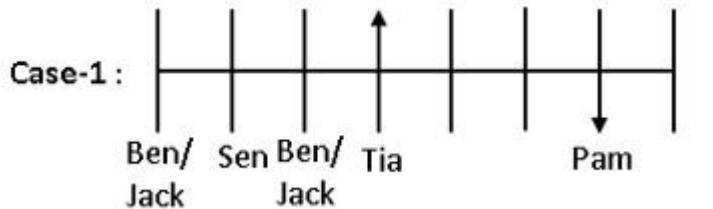
- Pam sits third to the right of Tia but both are facing opposite directions.
- Only four persons sit between Pam and Sen but none of them are sitting at the extreme end.

From the above statements, there are two possibilities



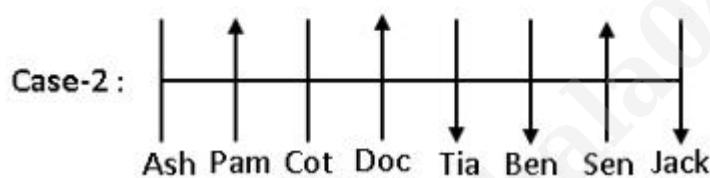
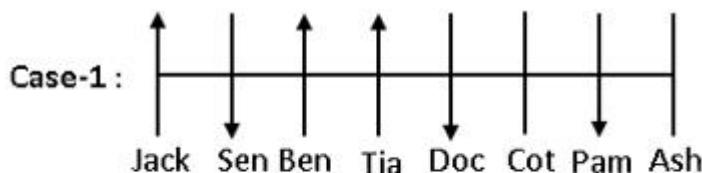
Again, we have,

- Sen sits exactly between Ben and Jack.



Again, we have,

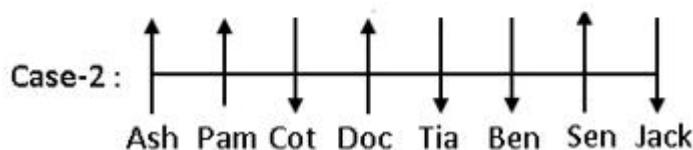
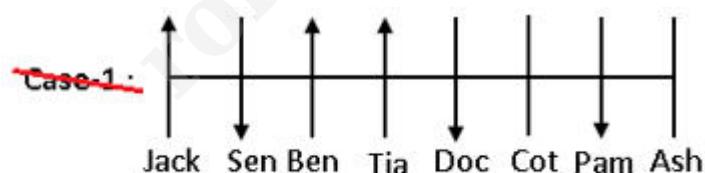
- Jack faces the opposite direction that of Pam.
- Doc sits four places away from Jack and both are facing opposite directions.
- Cot doesn't sit at the extreme ends.
- Ben and Sen are sitting immediate left to each other.



Again, we have,

- Persons sitting at the extreme ends are facing opposite direction to each other.
- Ash does not face the south direction.

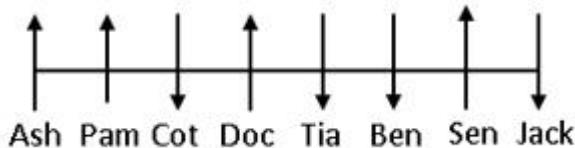
From the above statements Case-1 gets eliminated because Ash faces the south direction, and Case-2 shows the final arrangement.



**Answer: B**

**17. Questions**

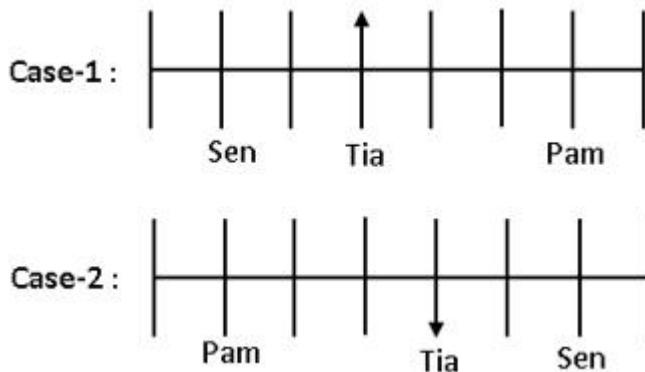
**Final arrangement:**



Here, we have,

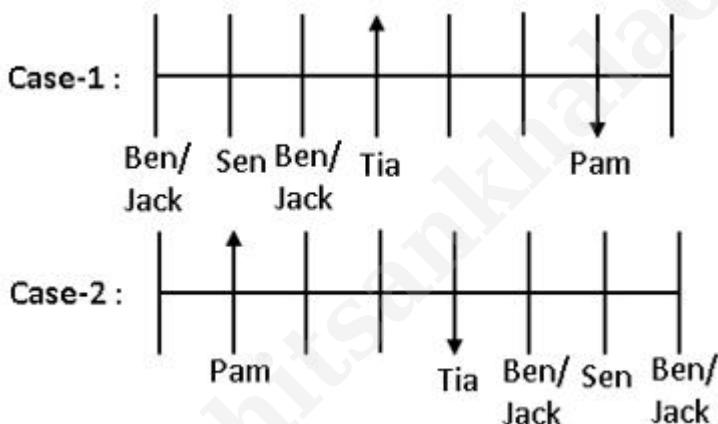
- Pam sits third to the right of Tia but both are facing opposite directions.
- Only four persons sit between Pam and Sen but none of them are sitting at the extreme end.

From the above statements, there are two possibilities



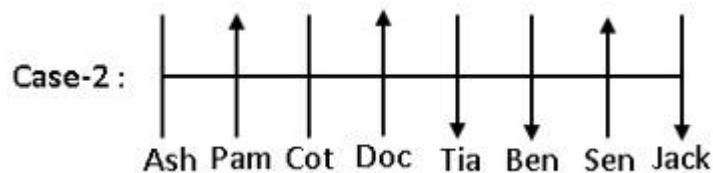
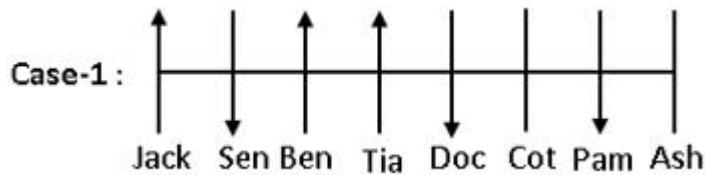
Again, we have,

- Sen sits exactly between Ben and Jack.



Again, we have,

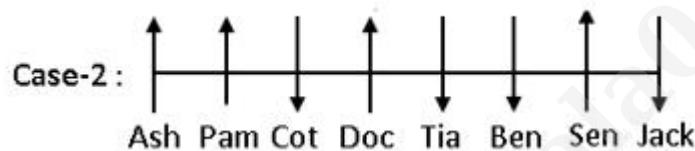
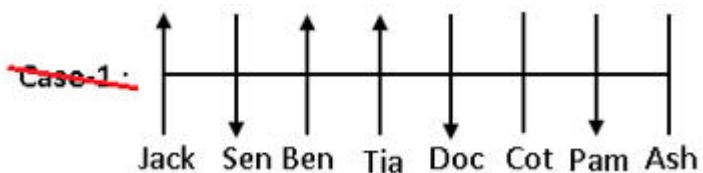
- Jack faces the opposite direction that of Pam.
- Doc sits four places away from Jack and both are facing opposite directions.
- Cot doesn't sit at the extreme ends.
- Ben and Sen are sitting immediate left to each other.



Again, we have,

- Persons sitting at the extreme ends are facing opposite direction to each other.
- Ash does not face the south direction.

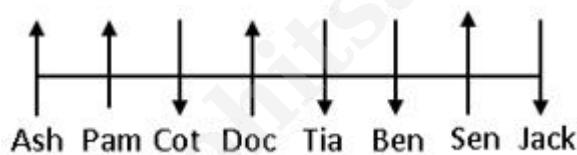
From the above statements Case-1 gets eliminated because Ash faces the south direction, and Case-2 shows the final arrangement.



**Answer: E**

**18. Questions**

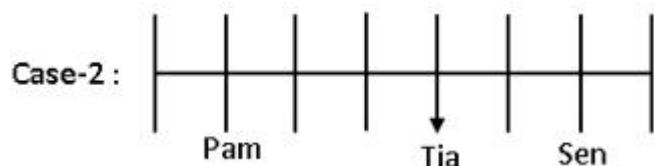
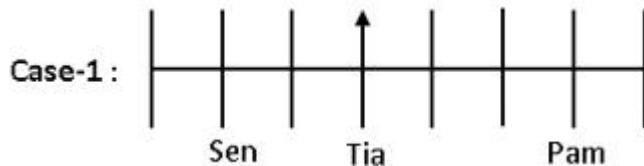
**Final arrangement:**



Here, we have,

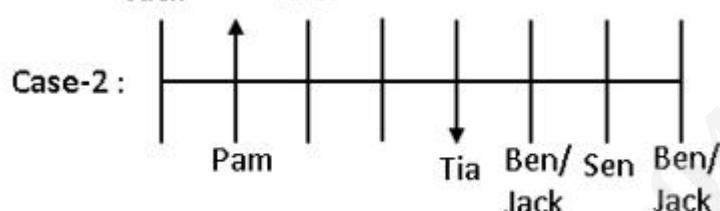
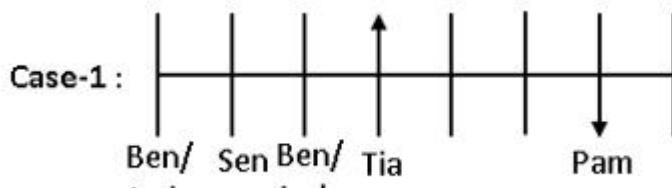
- Pam sits third to the right of Tia but both are facing opposite directions.
- Only four persons sit between Pam and Sen but none of them are sitting at the extreme end.

From the above statements, there are two possibilities



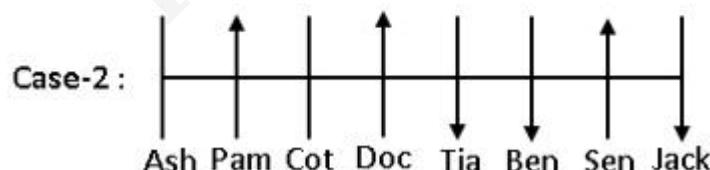
Again, we have,

- Sen sits exactly between Ben and Jack.



Again, we have,

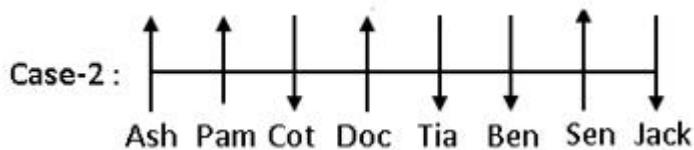
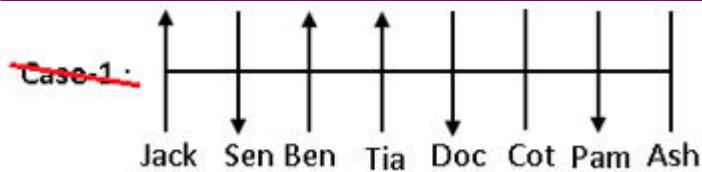
- Jack faces the opposite direction that of Pam.
- Doc sits four places away from Jack and both are facing opposite directions.
- Cot doesn't sit at the extreme ends.
- Ben and Sen are sitting immediate left to each other.



Again, we have,

- Persons sitting at the extreme ends are facing opposite direction to each other.
- Ash does not face the south direction.

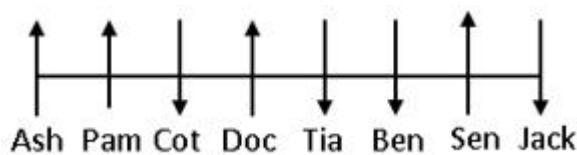
From the above statements Case-1 gets eliminated because Ash faces the south direction, and Case-2 shows the final arrangement.



**Answer: A**

### 19. Questions

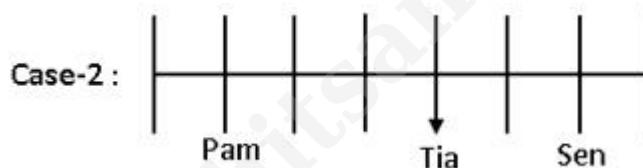
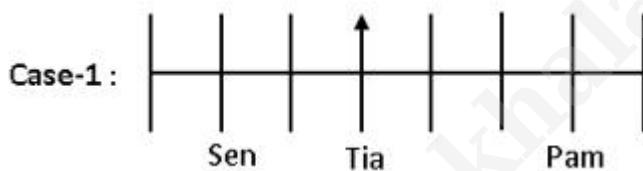
**Final arrangement:**



Here, we have,

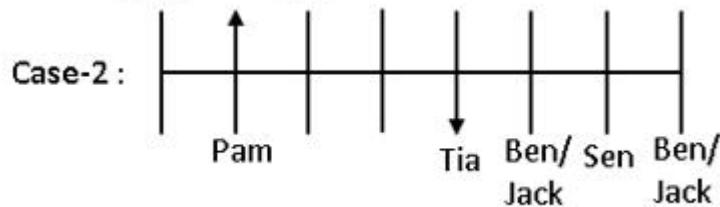
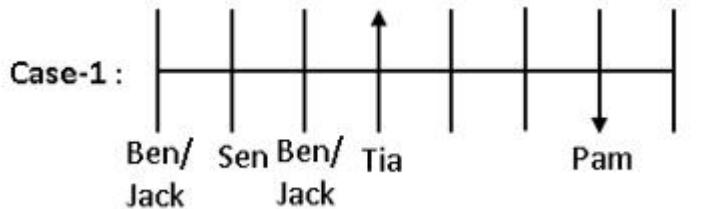
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- Only four persons sit between Pam and Sen but none of them are sitting at the extreme end.

From the above statements, there are two possibilities



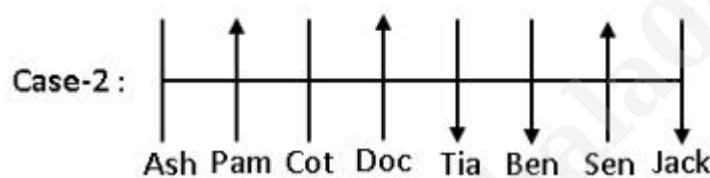
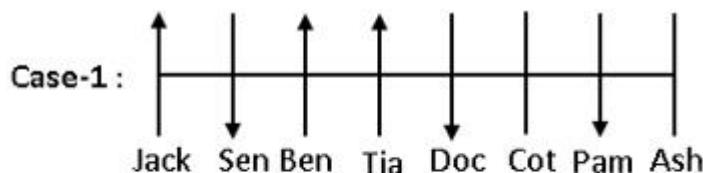
Again, we have,

- Sen sits exactly between Ben and Jack.



Again, we have,

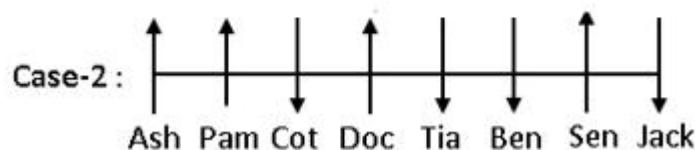
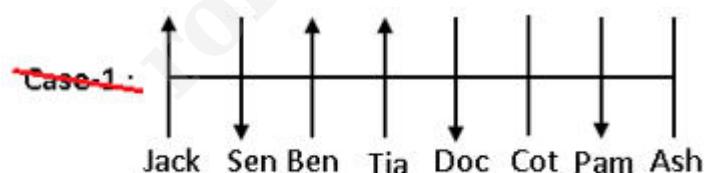
- Jack faces the opposite direction that of Pam.
- Doc sits four places away from Jack and both are facing opposite directions.
- Cot doesn't sit at the extreme ends.
- Ben and Sen are sitting immediate left to each other.



Again, we have,

- Persons sitting at the extreme ends are facing opposite direction to each other.
- Ash does not face the south direction.

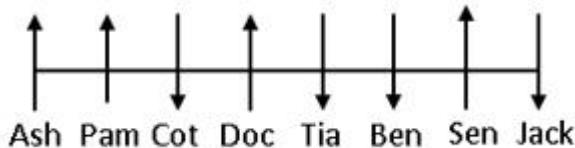
From the above statements Case-1 gets eliminated because Ash faces the south direction, and Case-2 shows the final arrangement.



**Answer: C** (All the persons are facing the same direction expect option c)

## 20. Questions

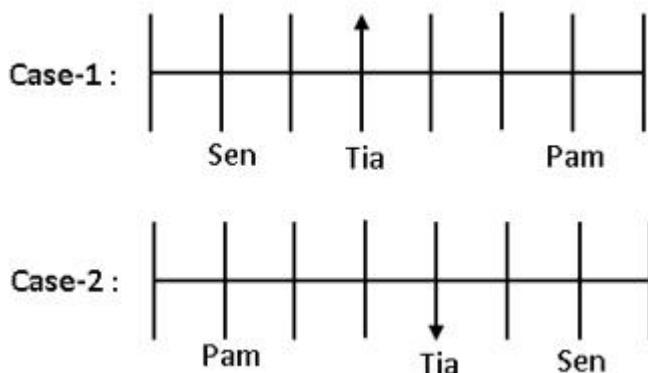
**Final arrangement:**



Here, we have,

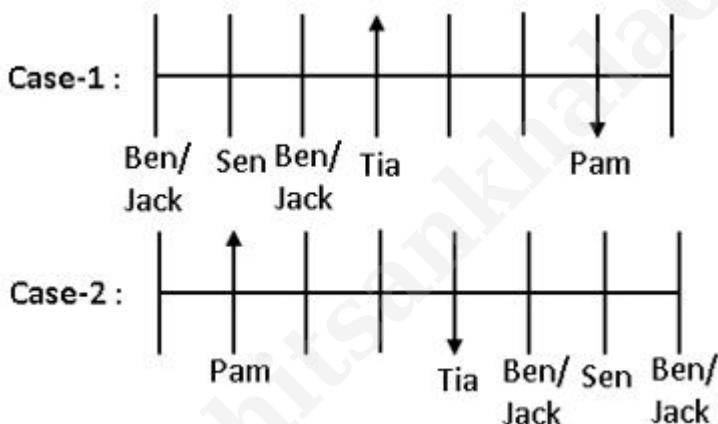
- Pam sits third to the right of Tia but both are facing opposite directions.
- Only four persons sit between Pam and Sen but none of them are sitting at the extreme end.

From the above statements, there are two possibilities



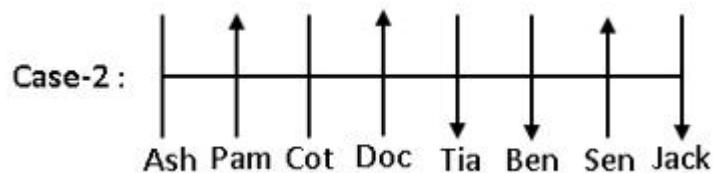
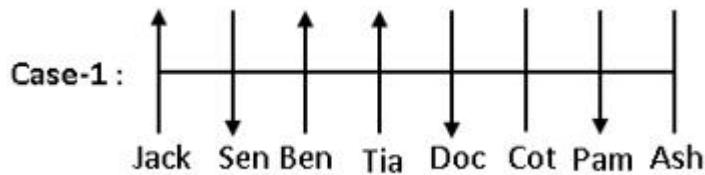
Again, we have,

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Again, we have,

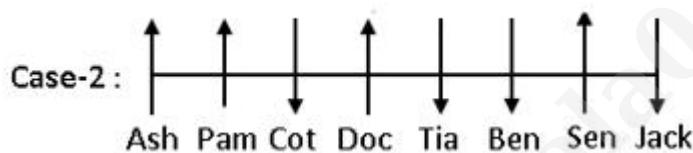
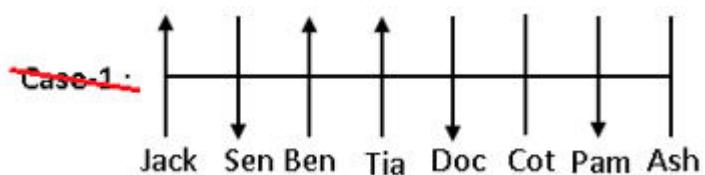
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- Doc sits four places away from Jack and both are facing opposite directions.
- Cot doesn't sit at the extreme ends.
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Again, we have,

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- Ash does not face the south direction.

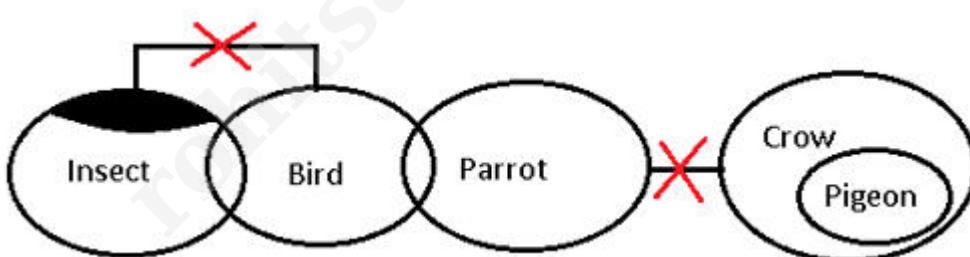
From the above statements Case-1 gets eliminated because Ash faces the south direction, and Case-2 shows the final arrangement.



Answer: D

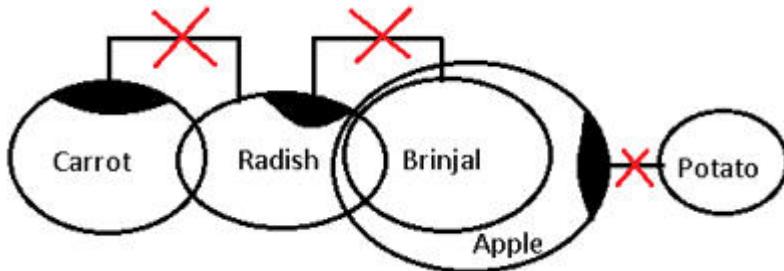
21. Questions

Answer: C



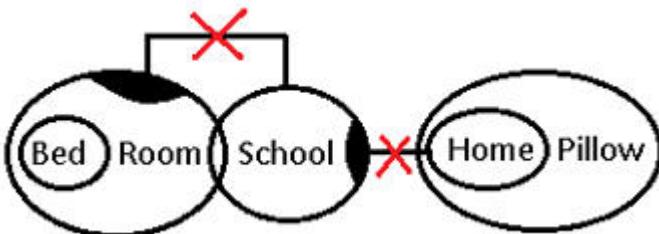
22. Questions

Answer: E



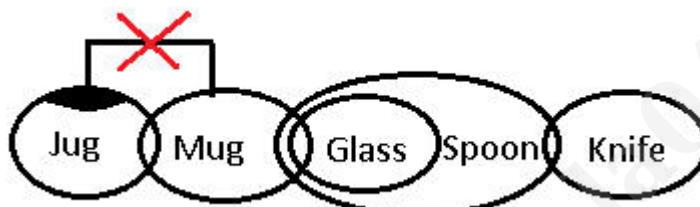
23. Questions

Answer: B



24. Questions

Answer: C



25. Questions

Answer: D



26. Questions

Answer: C

$S \geq F > G \leq R < U$ ;  $Y < N = G$ ;  $O = P \geq C < G$

Conclusions:

- I).  $U > C$  ( $C < G \leq R < U$ )  $\rightarrow$  True
- II).  $Y < R$  ( $Y < N = G \leq R$ )  $\rightarrow$  True
- III).  $S > O$  ( $S \geq F > G > C \leq P = O$ )  $\rightarrow$  False

27. Questions

Answer: D

B ≤ H = Q < N = Y; F < J = K ≤ B; U ≥ J > Z = L

**Conclusions:**

- I). L < F (F < J > Z = L) -> False
- II). Q ≥ F (F < J = K ≤ B ≤ H = Q) -> False
- III). Y > L (L = Z < J = K ≤ B ≤ H = Q < N = Y) -> True

**28. Questions****Answer: A**

I > O < P = D ≤ T < Y = H; F < U ≤ B = O > J ≥ N; F > M = L ≤ Z

**Conclusions:**

- I). H > L (L = M < F < U ≤ B = O < P = D ≤ T < Y = H) -> True
- II). D > Z (Z ≥ L = M < F < U ≤ B = O < P = D) -> False
- III). B < M (M < F < U ≤ B) -> False

**29. Questions****Answer: E**

J < L < D = O ≤ B; H > C < U = I ≤ L ≥ N; U > Z ≥ A > S

**Conclusions:**

- I). D > N (N ≤ L < D) -> True
- II). C < O (C < U = I ≤ L < D = O) -> True
- III). B > S (S < A ≤ Z < U = I ≤ L < D = O ≤ B) -> True

**30. Questions****Answer: B**

U > J ≥ D = A > W < H = O; J = Q > L < B

**Conclusions:**

- I). Q > A (Q = J ≥ D = A) -> False
- II). H < B (H > W < A = D ≤ J = Q > L < B) -> False
- III). Q = A (Q = J ≥ D = A) -> False {either I or III is True}

**31. Questions****Answer: E**

1	C
2	D
3	E- 681
4	F
5	A- 373
6	B

A+B=488

B= 115

B+D=888

D=773, D+E=773+681=1454

**32. Questions**

**Answer: E**

1	C-759/757
2	D-756
3	E- 681
4	F
5	A- 373
6	B

**33. Questions**

**Answer: D**

**34. Questions**

Y > V(79) > X > Z > W(46)

**Answer: D**

X=46+15=61

**35. Questions**

Y > V(79) > X > Z > W(46)

**Answer: A**

**36. Questions**

Words	Codes
The	lm
Cat	np
Sat	ob
Green	jh
Fluffy	ax
In	pd/yn
Sun	pd/yn
Mat	cw
Gets	xo
On	tj

**Answer: E**

**37. Questions**

Words	Codes
The	lm
Cat	np
Sat	ob
Green	jh
Fluffy	ax
In	pd/yn
Sun	pd/yn
Mat	cw
Gets	xo
On	tj

**Answer: C**

**38. Questions**

Words	Codes
The	lm
Cat	np
Sat	ob
Green	jh
Fluffy	ax
In	pd/yn
Sun	pd/yn
Mat	cw
Gets	xo
On	tj

**Answer: A**

**39. Questions**

Words	Codes
The	lm
Cat	np
Sat	ob
Green	jh
Fluffy	ax
In	pd/yn
Sun	pd/yn
Mat	cw
Gets	xo
On	tj

**Answer: B**

**40. Questions**

Words	Codes
The	lm
Cat	np
Sat	ob
Green	jh
Fluffy	ax
In	pd/yn
Sun	pd/yn
Mat	cw
Gets	xo
On	tj

Answer: D

## 1. 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 away from the centre.

One person sits between A and B, who sit in the middle of the side of the table. C sits third to the right of B. E sits second to the right of the one who sits opposite to C. As many persons sit between E and F as between F and G. D sits second to the right of H, who does not sit opposite to A.

#### Who among the following person sits opposite to F?

- a. A
- b. The one who sits immediate right of H
- c. The one who sits second to the left of G
- d. D
- e. None of the above

## 2. 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. E
- b. H
- c. C
- d. G
- e. F

## 3. Questions

Who among the following persons are immediate neighbours of A?

- i). C
- ii). E
- iii). G

- a. Only i
- b. Only ii
- c. Only iii
- d. Both i and iii

e. Both ii and iii

#### 4. Questions

**Who among the following person sits second to the left of the person who sits opposite to D?**

- a. H
- b. The one who sits second to the right of E
- c. E
- d. The one who sits immediate left of F
- e. G

#### 5. Questions

**How many persons are sitting between H and G, when counted from the right of H?**

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

#### 6. Questions

**Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions.**

Eight persons - P, Q, R, S, T, U, V and W joined the government job in different months viz., January, March, April, June, July, September, October, and December of the same year.

U joined the job in the month which has an even number of days. P joined three months after U. As many persons joined after P as before S. Only two persons joined between S and T, who joined before July. R did not join in the month having an odd number of days. As many persons joined between T and V as between R and W, who joined after V. Q joined two months after W.

**How many persons joined between V and W?**

- a. As many persons joined before U
- b. One
- c. Three
- d. As many persons joined after S
- e. No one

#### 7. Questions

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

I). R joined before V.

II). W joined two persons after P.

III). S joined in June.

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

8. Questions

**Who among the following person joined two months after P?**

- a. R
- b. W
- c. T
- d. V
- e. S

9. Questions

**How many months are there between the joining months of R and Q?**

- a. Five
- b. Two
- c. Three
- d. Six
- e. Four

10. 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. W
- b. P
- c. Q
- d. V
- e. U

## 11. Questions

**Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions.**

Ten persons are sitting in two parallel rows containing five persons each in such a way that there is an equal distance between adjacent persons. In row 1- P, Q, R, S and T are seated and all of them are facing south. In row 2 – I, J, K, L and M are seated and all of them are facing north. Each person in row 1 faces exactly one person in row 2. Each of them likes different colour viz., Black, Yellow, Green, Orange, Blue, White, Violet, Pink, Brown and Red.

J and Q are sitting at the extreme ends of the row but not facing each other. I, who likes Brown colour, sits third from the left end. The one who likes Orange colour sits immediate left of the one who faces I. Only one person sits between Q and S. The one who likes White colour faces the one who sits immediate right of S. Only two persons sit between the one who likes white and the one who likes Red colour. The one who likes Red and Black colour are facing each other. P faces L and sits second to the left of the one who likes Blue colour. Only one person sits between R and the one who likes Green colour. T faces the one who sits immediate right of the one who likes pink colour. More than one person sits between K and the one who likes Violet colour.

**Who among the following person likes Yellow colour?**

- a. M
- b. L
- c. K
- d. Q
- e. S

## 12. Questions

**Who among the following person faces the one who sits second to the left of the one who likes Red colour?**

- a. P
- b. The one who likes Green colour
- c. T
- d. R
- e. The one who likes Orange colour

## 13. Questions

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

- a. L
- b. M

- c. I
- d. R
- e. S

**14. Questions****In which of the following option the two persons are facing each other?**

- a. L and the one who likes Blue colour
- b. The one who likes Pink colour and P
- c. The one who likes Brown colour and S
- d. J and the one who likes Yellow colour
- e. P and the one who likes white colour

**15. Questions****Who among the following person sits exactly at the middle of the row?**

- a. P
- b. M
- c. T
- d. L
- e. I

**16. Questions****Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions**

Nine persons – P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W and X are living on different floors of a nine 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.

W lives four floors above R, who does not live on an even numbered floor. S lives immediately below W. As many persons live above S as below V. Only one person lives between V and T. P, who lives on an odd numbered floor, lives two floors above U. The number of persons living between T and U is one less than the number of persons living between P and X.

**As many persons live between S and R as between U and \_\_\_\_.**

- a. Q
- b. S
- c. P
- d. T

e. X

**17. Questions**

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

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

**18. Questions**

**Who among the following person does not live above X?**

- I). T
- II). W
- III). V

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

**19. Questions**

**What is the sum of the floor numbers of S and T?**

- a. 8
- b. 12
- c. 14
- d. 13
- e. 7

**20. Questions**

**Who among the following person lives on the fifth floor?**

- a. The one who lives immediately above T
- b. S

- c. The one who lives two floors below V
- d. W
- e. U

## 21. Questions

**Study the following statements and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the given statements disregarding commonly known facts.**

### Statements:

Only a few goods are cart

Some carts are bucket

All buckets are mug

Some mugs are pool

### Conclusions:

- I). Some pool can never be cart.
- II). Few buckets being good is not a possibility

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

## 22. Questions

### Statements:

Only keyboard is mouse

Only a few keyboards are PCs

All PC is laptop

No laptop is computer

### Conclusions:

- I). Some Keyboards are definitely not Computer.
- II). All mouse being laptop is a possibility

- a. Only conclusion I follows
- b. Only conclusion II follows
- c. Either conclusion I or II follows

- d. Neither conclusion I nor II follows
- e. Both conclusions I and II follow

### 23. Questions

#### Statements:

All RCB is KKR.

All KKR is CSK.

Only a few CSKs are MI.

No MI is SRH.

#### Conclusions:

I). Some MI is not RCB

II). All CSK can never be SRH

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

### 24. Questions

#### Statements:

Some soaps are shampoo.

Only a few shampoos are gel.

All gels are oil

Only oil is cream.

#### Conclusions:

I). Some oils are definitely not soap

II). All shampoo can never be cream.

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

## 25. Questions

### Statements

Some jackets are t-shirt.

Only a few T-shirts are shrugs.

Some shrugs are cap.

All caps are jeans

### Conclusions:

I). No shrug is jackets.

II). Some jackets are shrugs.

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

## 26. Questions

Which of the following symbols should replace the question marks respectively in the given expression in order to make the expression  $L < I$  as well as  $L < C$  definitely true?

$G < I \geq O = K ? L \leq V ? C$

- a.  $<, <$
- b.  $=, \leq$
- c.  $>, <$
- d.  $>, =$
- e.  $\leq, \geq$

## 27. Questions

In each of the following questions, the relationship between different elements are shown in the statement followed by some conclusion. Find the conclusion which is definitely true.

$A < I = E \geq R; R > M \geq N = S; I < O > P = L$

- a.  $I < M$
- b.  $O < R$
- c.  $S \leq L$
- d.  $R > O$

e. None is true

**28. Questions**

$$F < N = W \geq Q; Q = L < D > J; L \geq O = A > G$$

- a.  $N \geq O$
- b.  $L \leq F$
- c.  $O > N$
- d.  $A < J$
- e.  $G > L$

**29. Questions**

$$D < J > L = X; J \geq K < S = W; X < R = I \leq P$$

- a.  $X < S$
- b.  $S \geq X$
- c.  $W < J$
- d.  $P > L$
- e. None of these

**30. Questions**

**In which of the following expressions  $D \leq U$  and  $H > A$  be definitely True?**

- a.  $U \leq L < A = K > D < Y = P < H$
- b.  $E < D \geq T \leq Y = A < I = U > K < H$
- c.  $A \geq M = J < D > B < H = V \geq U$
- d.  $H \geq J \leq D < B = M > V < A \leq U$
- e.  $U = J \geq X \geq D \leq H \geq F > G = K \geq A$

**31. Questions**

**Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions**

M is the father of N, who is the nephew of V. L is the sister-in-law of V, and vice versa. Neither U nor L has siblings. J is the father of S, who is the brother-in-law of U. U is the daughter-in-law of T, who has only three children. S is the father of O. K is the son of L. U is the spouse of V's brother. V is unmarried. N and O are the opposite genders.

**If V is married to Z, then how Z is related to S?**

- a. Brother

- b. Brother-in-law
- c. Sister
- d. Sister-in-law
- e. None of the above

**32. 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. JV
- b. TS
- c. UN
- d. LK
- e. MS

**33. Questions**

**Who among the following combination of the persons belong to the same generation?**

- a. NOS
- b. VLT
- c. NOK
- d. LUK
- e. None of the above

**34. Questions**

**Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions**

M is the only daughter of J, who has only two children. V is the daughter of S. R is the mother-in-law of M, who is the sister-in-law of G. G does not have siblings. S is the son-in-law of L. E is the mother of D's spouse and mother-in-law of S's spouse. L and R are same gender. D is the spouse of M.

**Who among the following person is the spouse of S?**

- a. R
- b. G
- c. D
- d. V
- e. None of the above

**35. Questions**

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

- a. L is the mother of G
- b. S and M are siblings
- c. D is the son of R
- d. V is the niece of M
- e. All the statements are true

**36. Questions**

**Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions.**

G O Y T Q C L P I K D X U Z E M A S W H B N R F

**How many such consonants are there in the given series each of which is immediately preceded as well as immediately followed by a vowel?**

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

**37. Questions**

**How many such vowels are there in the given series each of which is immediately followed by a consonant which comes before L in the alphabetical series?**

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

**38. Questions**

**What should come in the place of blank \_\_\_\_?**

OT YC QI \_\_\_\_ XS

- a. WB
- b. LK

- c. PU
- d. PX
- e. MN

**39. Questions**

If the first ten alphabets are arranged in reverse order, then which of the following alphabet is fifteenth from the right end?

- a. O
- b. G
- c. R
- d. B
- e. H

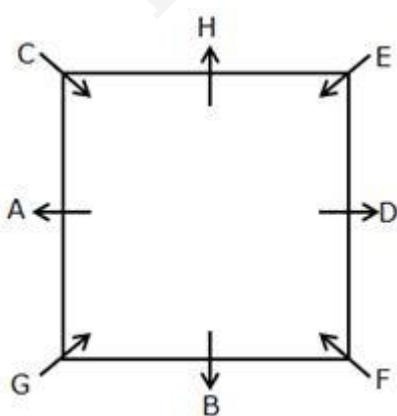
**40. Questions**

Which of the following alphabet is 6<sup>th</sup> to the left of 15<sup>th</sup> from the left end of the given series?

- a. I
- b. M
- c. Y
- d. U
- e. X

**Explanations:****1. Questions**

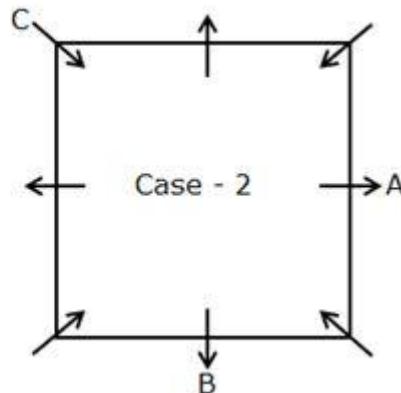
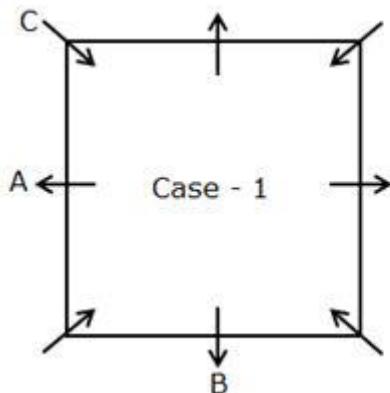
Final arrangement:



We have,

- One person sits between A and B, who sit in the middle of the side of the table.
- C sits third to the right of B.

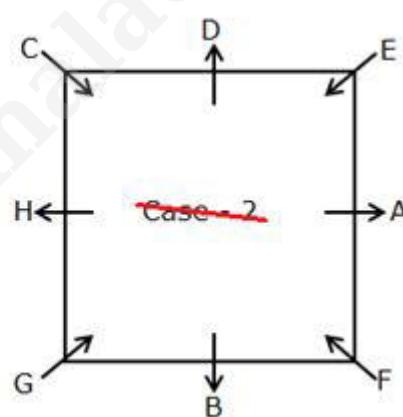
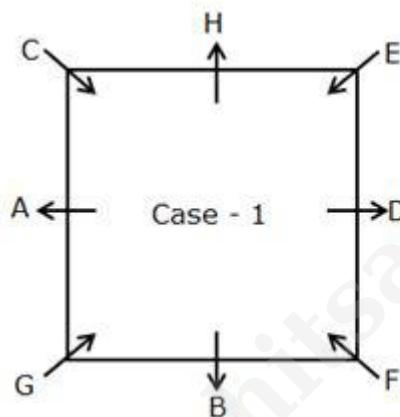
From the above conditions, we have two possibilities



Again we have,

- E sits second to the right of the one who sits opposite to C.
- As many persons sit between E and F as between F and G.
- D sits second to the right of H, who does not sit opposite to A.

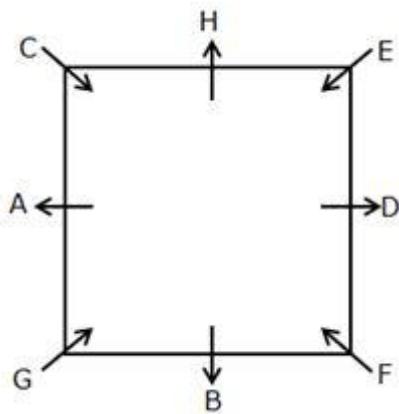
While applying above conditions, case 2 gets eliminated because H should not sit opposite to A. Hence case 1 shows the final arrangement.



**Answer: C**

**2. Questions**

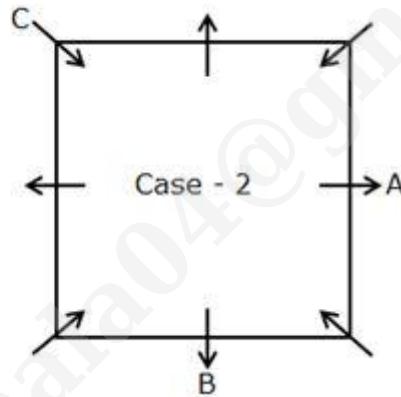
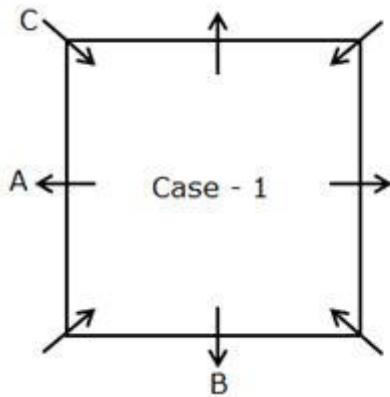
**Final arrangement:**



We have,

- One person sits between A and B, who sit in the middle of the side of the table.
- C sits third to the right of B.

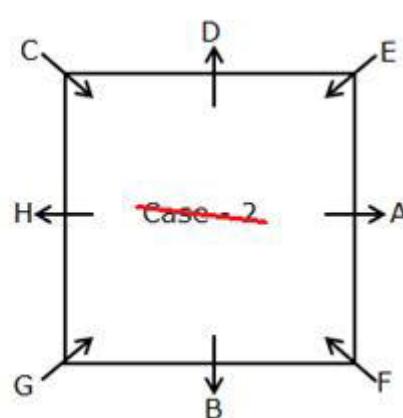
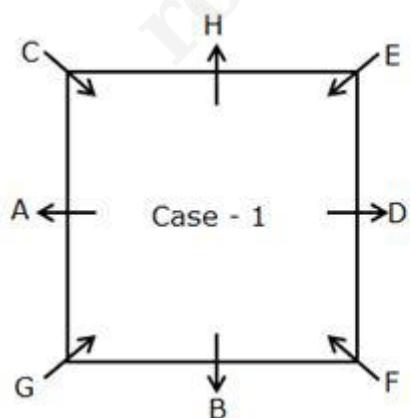
From the above conditions, we have two possibilities



Again we have,

- E sits second to the right of the one who sits opposite to C.
- As many persons sit between E and F as between F and G.
- D sits second to the right of H, who does not sit opposite to A.

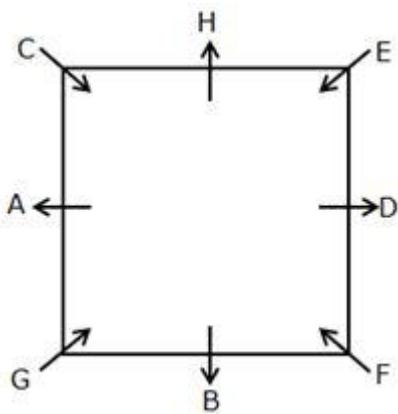
While applying above conditions, case 2 gets eliminated because H should not sit opposite to A. Hence case 1 shows the final arrangement.



**Answer: B** (In the given option, all the persons are facing towards the centre, except in option b)

## 3. Questions

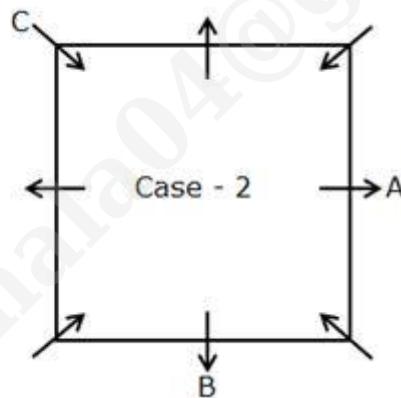
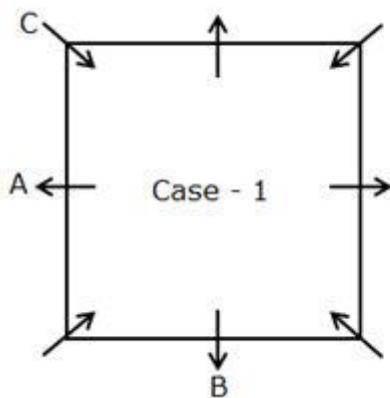
## Final arrangement:



We have,

- One person sits between A and B, who sit in the middle of the side of the table.
- C sits third to the right of B.

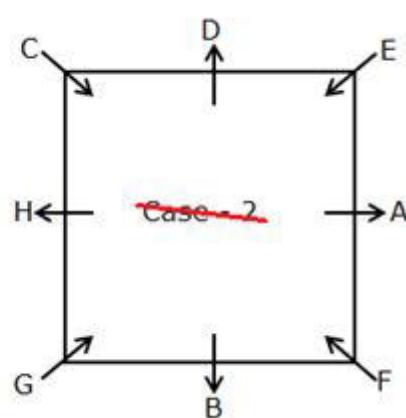
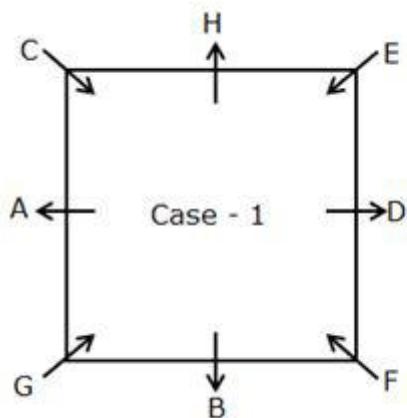
From the above conditions, we have two possibilities



Again we have,

- E sits second to the right of the one who sits opposite to C.
- As many persons sit between E and F as between F and G.
- D sits second to the right of H, who does not sit opposite to A.

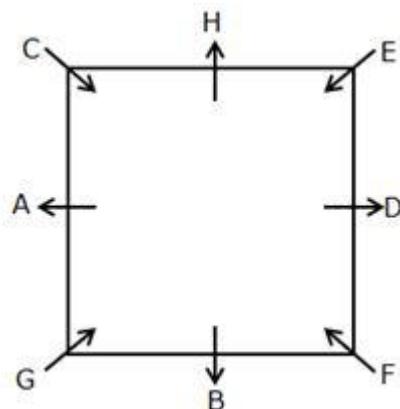
While applying above conditions, case 2 gets eliminated because H should not sit opposite to A. Hence case 1 shows the final arrangement.



**Answer: D**

#### 4. Questions

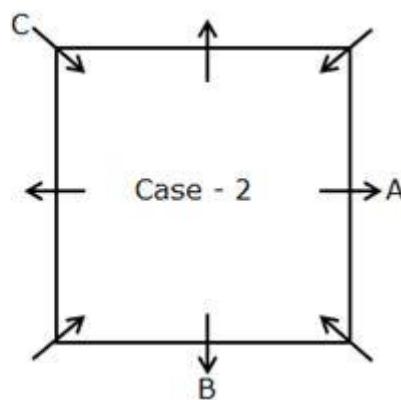
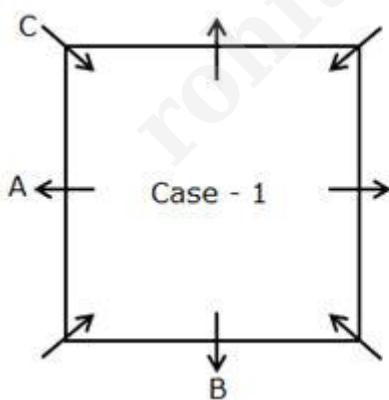
**Final arrangement:**



We have,

- One person sits between A and B, who sit in the middle of the side of the table.
- C sits third to the right of B.

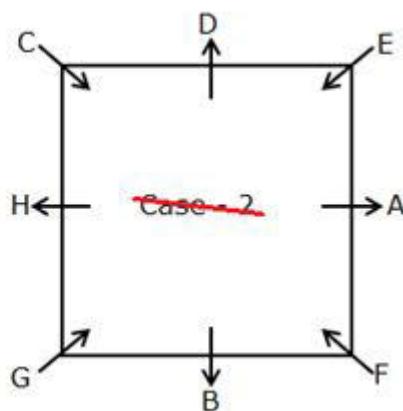
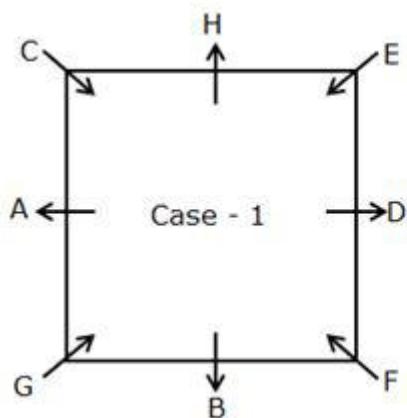
From the above conditions, we have two possibilities



Again we have,

- E sits second to the right of the one who sits opposite to C.
- As many persons sit between E and F as between F and G.
- D sits second to the right of H, who does not sit opposite to A.

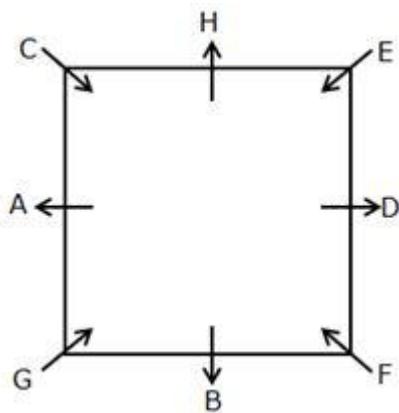
While applying above conditions, case 2 gets eliminated because H should not sit opposite to A. Hence case 1 shows the final arrangement.



**Answer: D**

### 5. Questions

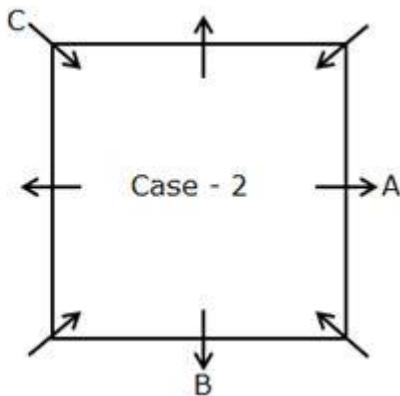
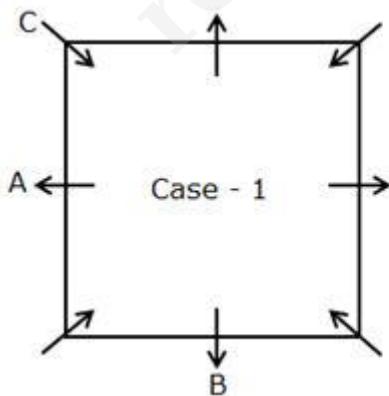
**Final arrangement:**



We have,

- One person sits between A and B, who sit in the middle of the side of the table.
- C sits third to the right of B.

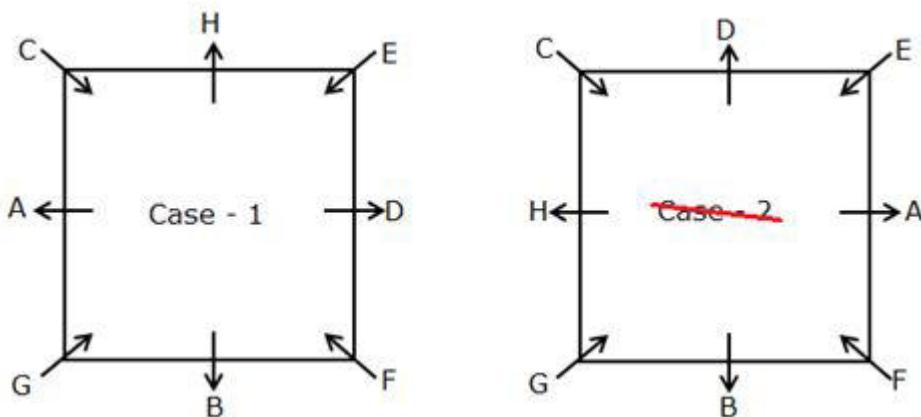
From the above conditions, we have two possibilities



Again we have,

- E sits second to the right of the one who sits opposite to C.
- As many persons sit between E and F as between F and G.
- D sits second to the right of H, who does not sit opposite to A.

While applying above conditions, case 2 gets eliminated because H should not sit opposite to A. Hence case 1 shows the final arrangement.



**Answer: B**

## 6. Questions

**Final arrangement:**

Month	Persons
January	T
March	V
April	U
June	S
July	P
September	R
October	W
December	Q

We have,

- U joined in the month which has an even number of days.
- P joined three months after U.
- As many persons joined after P as before S.

From the above conditions, we have three possibilities,

Month	Case - 1	Case - 2	Case - 3
January			S
March			
April	U	S	
June	S	U	
July	P		
September		P	U
October			
December			P

Again we have,

- Only two persons joined between S and T, who joined before July.
- R did not join in the month having an odd number of days.

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

Month	Case - 1	<del>Case - 2</del>	Case - 3
January	T		S
March		T	
April	U	S	R
June	S	U	T
July	P		
September	R	P	U
October			
December			P

Again we have,

- As many persons joined between T and V as between R and W who joined after V.
- Q joined two months after W.

From the above conditions, case 3 gets eliminated because Q did not join two months after W. Hence case 1 shows the final arrangement.

Month	Case – 1	<del>Case – 3</del>
January	T	S
March	V	V
April	U	R
June	S	T
July	P	W
September	R	U
October	W	
December	Q	P

**Answer: D**

## 7. Questions

**Final arrangement:**

Month	Persons
January	T
March	V
April	U
June	S
July	P
September	R
October	W
December	Q

We have,

- U joined in the month which has an even number of days.
- P joined three months after U.
- As many persons joined after P as before S.

From the above conditions, we have three possibilities,

Month	Case - 1	Case - 2	Case - 3
January			S
March			
April	U	S	
June	S	U	
July	P		
September		P	U
October			
December			P

Again we have,

- Only two persons joined between S and T, who joined before July.
- R did not join in the month having an odd number of days.

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

Month	Case - 1	<del>Case - 2</del>	Case - 3
January	T		S
March		T	
April	U	S	R
June	S	U	T
July	P		
September	R	P	U
October			
December			P

Again we have,

- As many persons joined between T and V as between R and W who joined after V.
- Q joined two months after W.

From the above conditions, case 3 gets eliminated because Q did not join two months after W. Hence case 1 shows the final arrangement.

Month	Case – 1	<del>Case – 3</del>
January	T	S
March	V	V
April	U	R
June	S	T
July	P	W
September	R	U
October	W	
December	Q	P

Answer: E

#### 8. Questions

Final arrangement:

Month	Persons
January	T
March	V
April	U
June	S
July	P
September	R
October	W
December	Q

We have,

- U joined in the month which has an even number of days.
- P joined three months after U.
- As many persons joined after P as before S.

From the above conditions, we have three possibilities,

Month	Case - 1	Case - 2	Case - 3
January			S
March			
April	U	S	
June	S	U	
July	P		
September		P	U
October			
December			P

Again we have,

- Only two persons joined between S and T, who joined before July.
- R did not join in the month having an odd number of days.

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

Month	Case - 1	<del>Case - 2</del>	Case - 3
January	T		S
March		T	
April	U	S	R
June	S	U	T
July	P		
September	R	P	U
October			
December			P

Again we have,

- As many persons joined between T and V as between R and W who joined after V.
- Q joined two months after W.

From the above conditions, case 3 gets eliminated because Q did not join two months after W. Hence case 1 shows the final arrangement.

Month	Case – 1	<del>Case – 3</del>
January	T	S
March	V	V
April	U	R
June	S	T
July	P	W
September	R	U
October	W	
December	Q	P

Answer: A

#### 9. Questions

Final arrangement:

Month	Persons
January	T
March	V
April	U
June	S
July	P
September	R
October	W
December	Q

We have,

- U joined in the month which has an even number of days.
- P joined three months after U.
- As many persons joined after P as before S.

From the above conditions, we have three possibilities,

Month	Case - 1	Case - 2	Case - 3
January			S
March			
April	U	S	
June	S	U	
July	P		
September		P	U
October			
December			P

Again we have,

- Only two persons joined between S and T, who joined before July.
- R did not join in the month having an odd number of days.

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

Month	Case - 1	<del>Case - 2</del>	Case - 3
January	T		S
March		T	
April	U	S	R
June	S	U	T
July	P		
September	R	P	U
October			
December			P

Again we have,

- As many persons joined between T and V as between R and W who joined after V.
- Q joined two months after W.

From the above conditions, case 3 gets eliminated because Q did not join two months after W. Hence case 1 shows the final arrangement.

Month	Case – 1	<del>Case – 3</del>
January	T	S
March	V	V
April	U	R
June	S	T
July	P	W
September	R	U
October	W	
December	Q	P

**Answer: B**

#### 10. Questions

**Final arrangement:**

Month	Persons
January	T
March	V
April	U
June	S
July	P
September	R
October	W
December	Q

We have,

- U joined in the month which has an even number of days.
- P joined three months after U.
- As many persons joined after P as before S.

From the above conditions, we have three possibilities,

Month	Case - 1	Case - 2	Case - 3
January			S
March			
April	U	S	
June	S	U	
July	P		
September		P	U
October			
December			P

Again we have,

- Only two persons joined between S and T, who joined before July.
- R did not join in the month having an odd number of days.

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

Month	Case - 1	<del>Case - 2</del>	Case - 3
January	T		S
March		T	
April	U	S	R
June	S	U	T
July	P		
September	R	P	U
October			
December			P

Again we have,

- As many persons joined between T and V as between R and W who joined after V.
- Q joined two months after W.

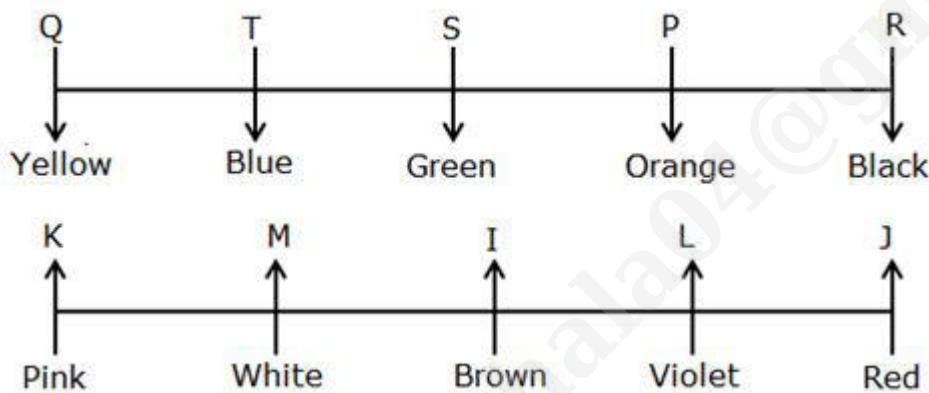
From the above conditions, case 3 gets eliminated because Q did not join two months after W. Hence case 1 shows the final arrangement.

Month	Case – 1	<del>Case – 3</del>
January	T	S
March	V	V
April	U	R
June	S	T
July	P	W
September	R	U
October	W	
December	Q	P

**Answer: E** (All the given persons joined in the month having 31 days except option E)

### 11. Questions

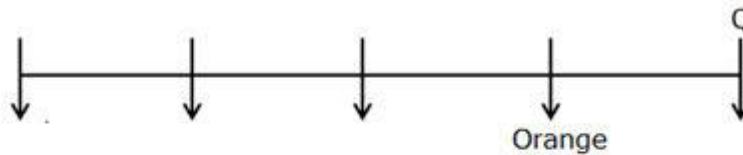
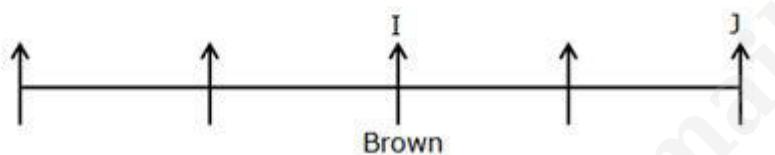
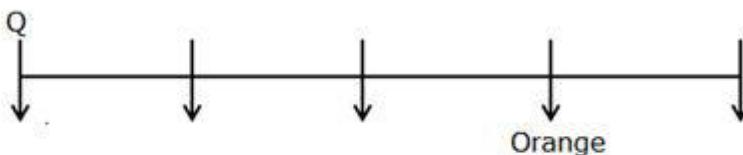
**Final arrangement:**



We have,

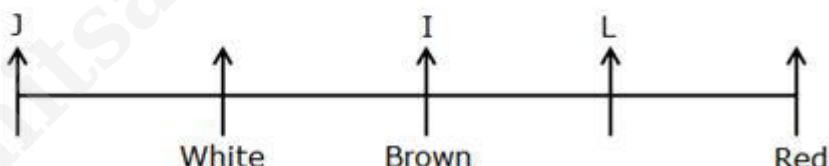
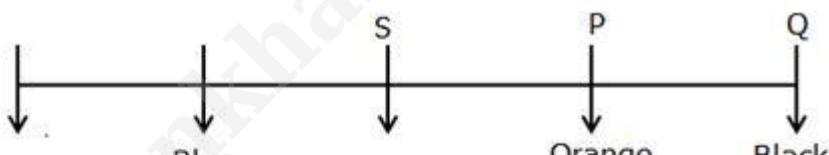
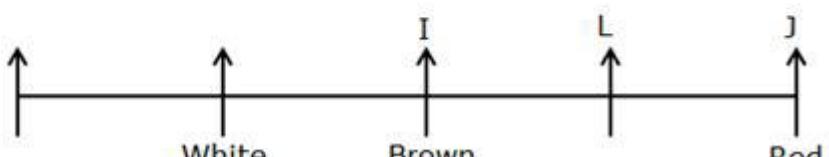
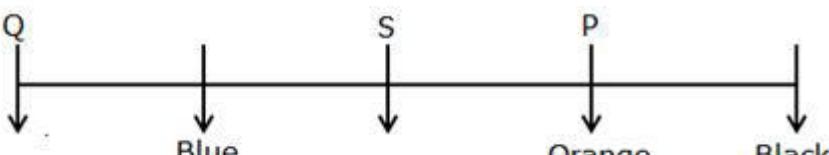
- J and Q are sitting at the extreme ends of the row but not facing each other.
- I, who likes Brown colour, sits third from the left end.
- The one who likes Orange colour sits immediate left of the one who faces I.

After applying the above conditions, there are two possibilities.

**Case 1:**

**Case 2:**


Again, we have

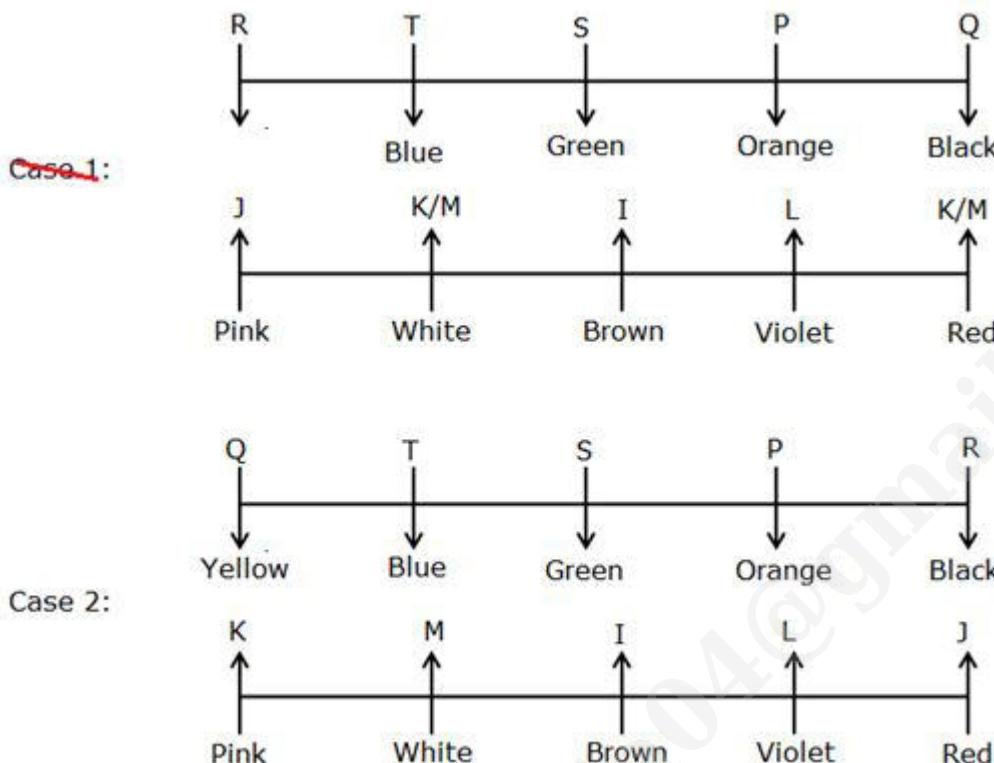
- Only one person sits between Q and S.
- The one who likes White colour faces the one who sits immediate right of S.
- Only two persons sit between the one who likes white and the one who likes Red colour.
- The one who likes Red and Black colour are facing each other.
- P faces L and sits second to the left of the one who likes Blue colour.

**Case 1:**

**Case 2:**


Again, we have

- Only one person sits between R and the one who likes Green colour.
- T faces the one who sits immediate right of the one who likes pink colour.
- More than one person sits between K and the one who likes Violet colour.

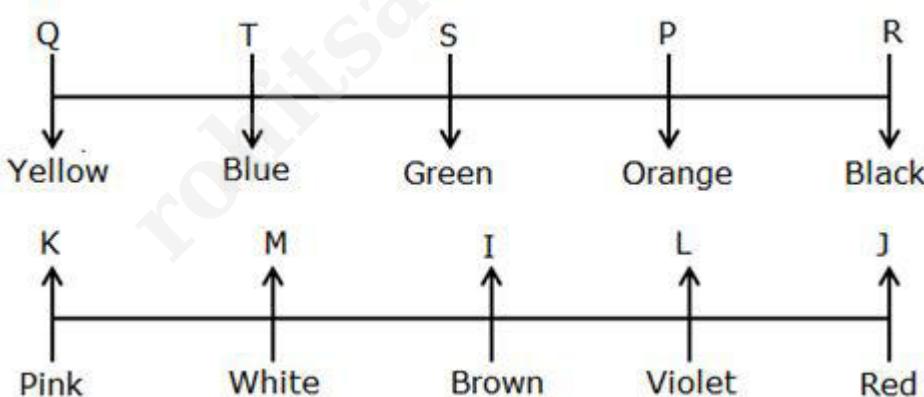
After applying the above conditions, case 1 gets eliminated because more than one person sits between K and the one who likes Violet colour, hence case 2 shows the final arrangement.



**Answer: D**

## 12. Questions

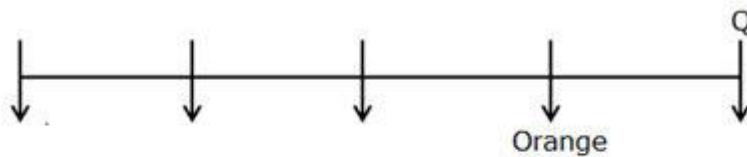
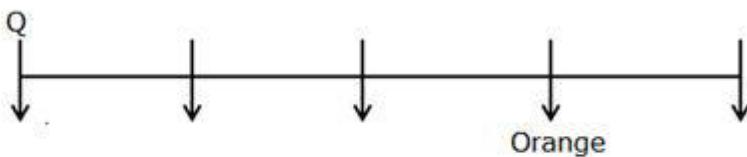
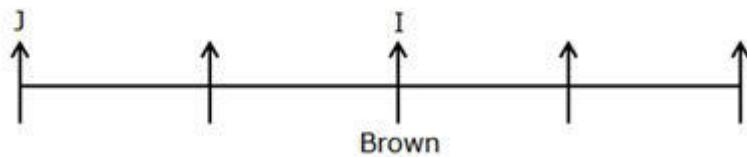
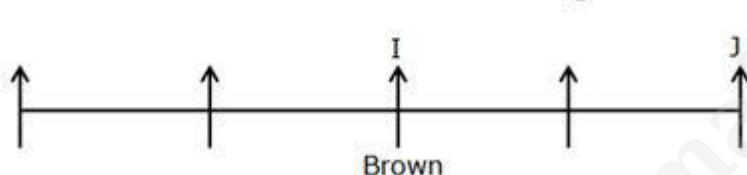
**Final arrangement:**



We have,

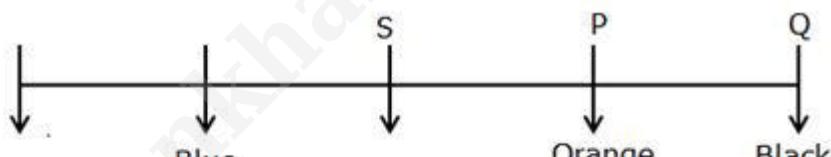
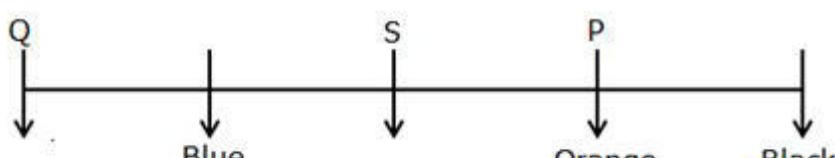
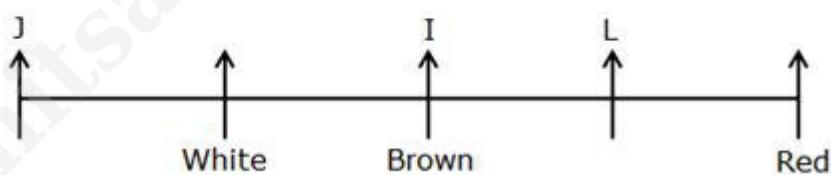
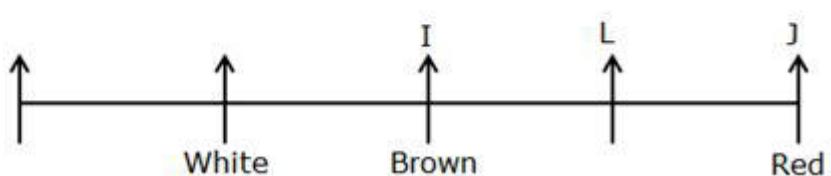
- J and Q are sitting at the extreme ends of the row but not facing each other.
- I, who likes Brown colour, sits third from the left end.
- The one who likes Orange colour sits immediate left of the one who faces I.

After applying the above conditions, there are two possibilities.


**Case 1:**

**Case 2:**


Again, we have

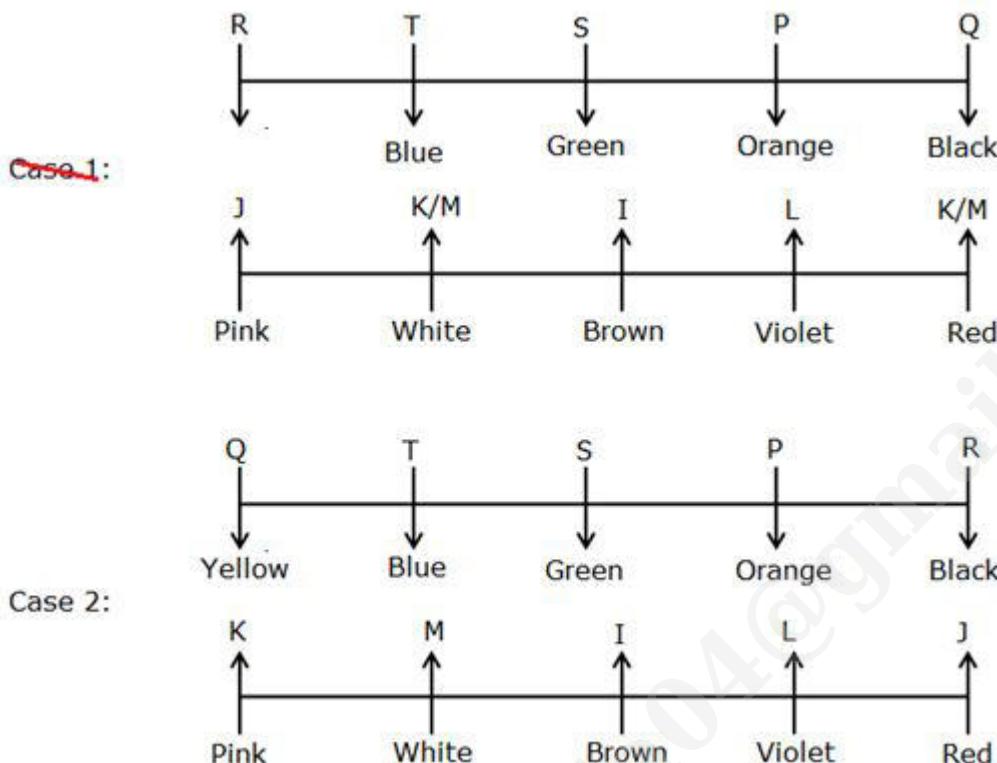
- Only one person sits between Q and S.
- The one who likes White colour faces the one who sits immediate right of S.
- Only two persons sit between the one who likes white and the one who likes Red colour.
- The one who likes Red and Black colour are facing each other.
- P faces L and sits second to the left of the one who likes Blue colour.


**Case 1:**

**Case 2:**


Again, we have

- Only one person sits between R and the one who likes Green colour.
- T faces the one who sits immediate right of the one who likes pink colour.
- More than one person sits between K and the one who likes Violet colour.

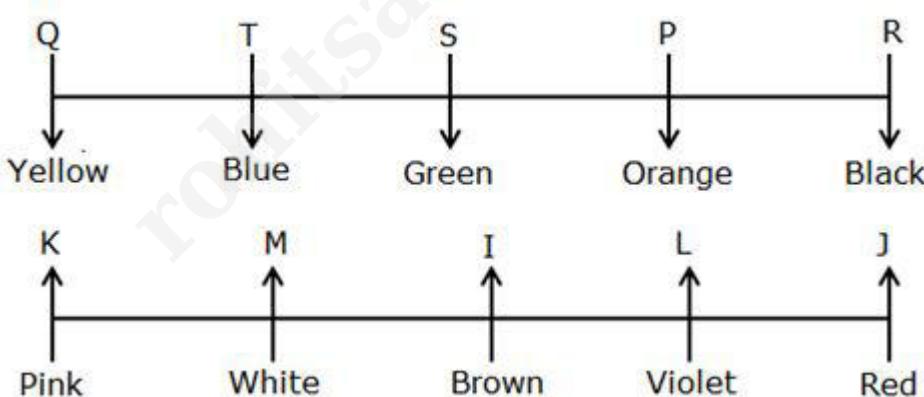
After applying the above conditions, case 1 gets eliminated because more than one person sits between K and the one who likes Violet colour, hence case 2 shows the final arrangement.



**Answer: B**

### 13. Questions

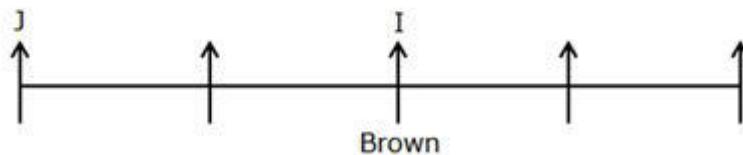
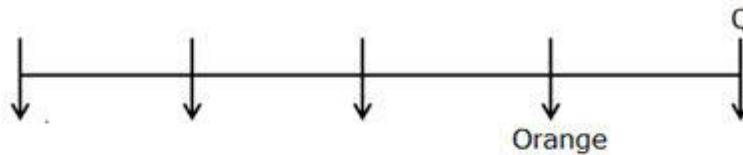
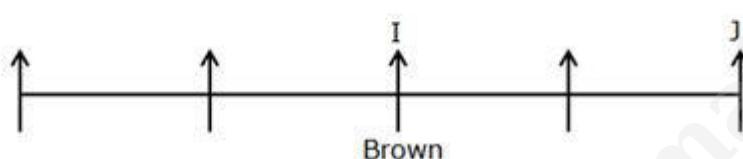
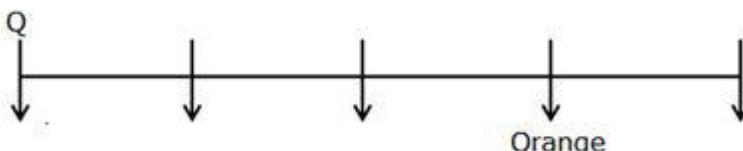
**Final arrangement:**



We have,

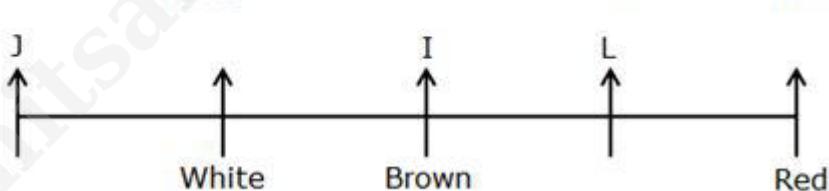
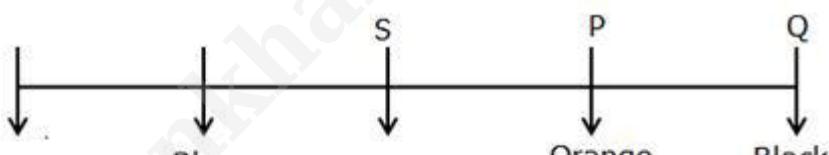
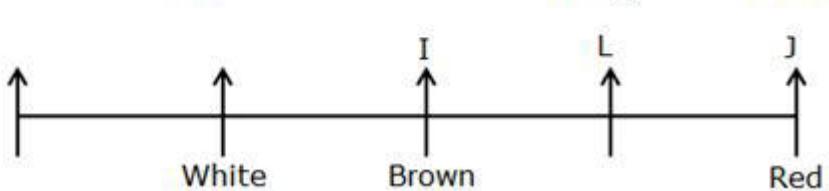
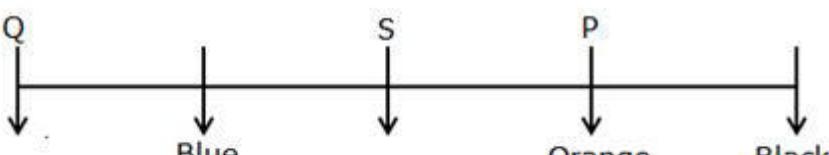
- J and Q are sitting at the extreme ends of the row but not facing each other.
- I, who likes Brown colour, sits third from the left end.
- The one who likes Orange colour sits immediate left of the one who faces I.

After applying the above conditions, there are two possibilities.

**Case 1:**

**Case 2:**


Again, we have

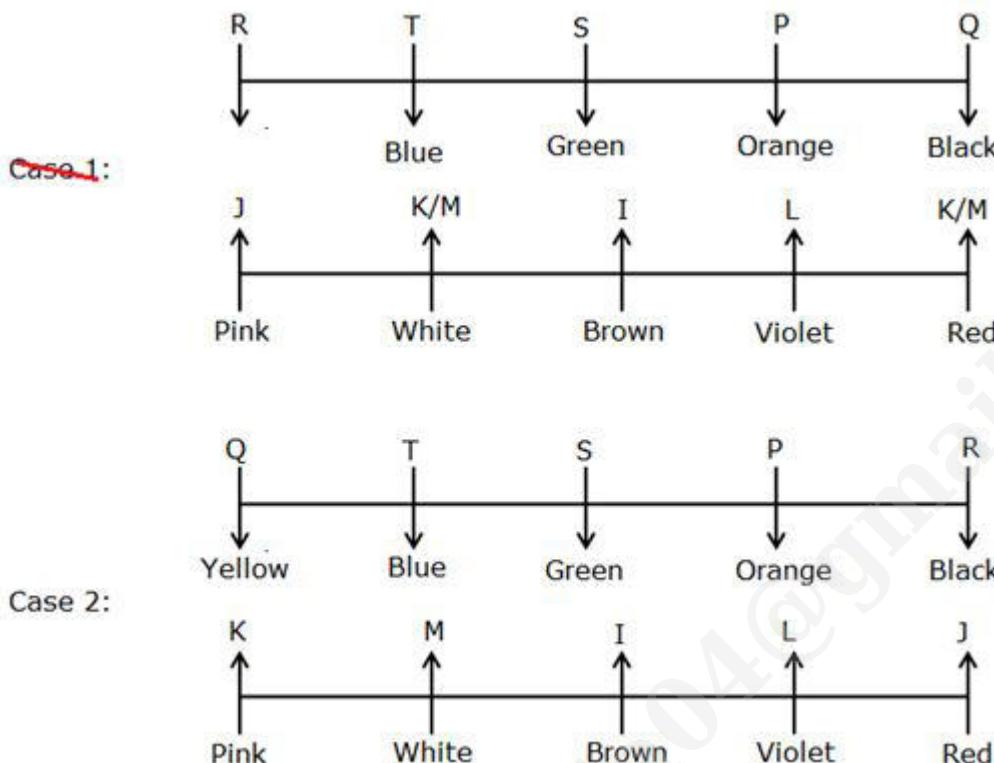
- Only one person sits between Q and S.
- The one who likes White colour faces the one who sits immediate right of S.
- Only two persons sit between the one who likes white and the one who likes Red colour.
- The one who likes Red and Black colour are facing each other.
- P faces L and sits second to the left of the one who likes Blue colour.

**Case 1:**

**Case 2:**


Again, we have

- Only one person sits between R and the one who likes Green colour.
- T faces the one who sits immediate right of the one who likes pink colour.
- More than one person sits between K and the one who likes Violet colour.

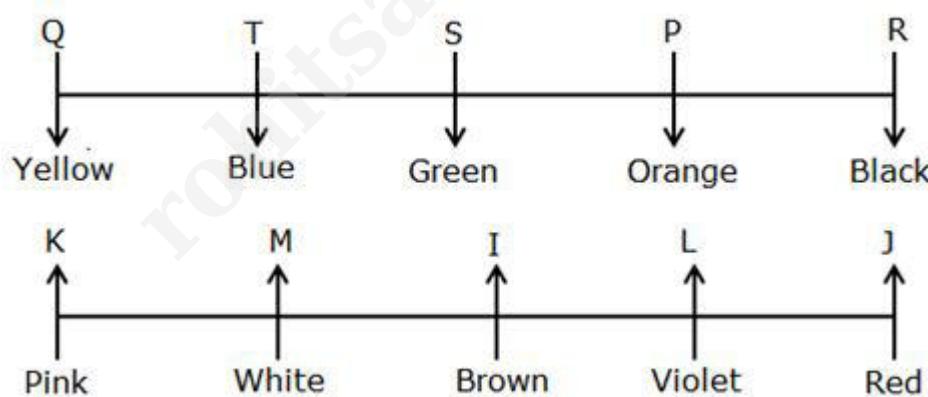
After applying the above conditions, case 1 gets eliminated because more than one person sits between K and the one who likes Violet colour, hence case 2 shows the final arrangement.



**Answer: D** (All of them sit at the middle of the row except in option (d))

#### 14. Questions

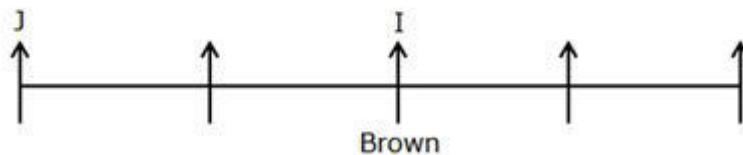
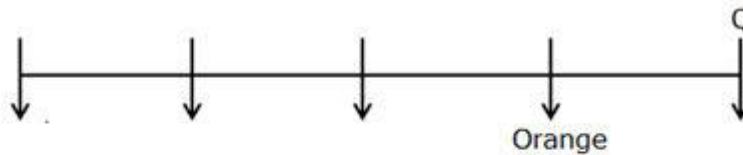
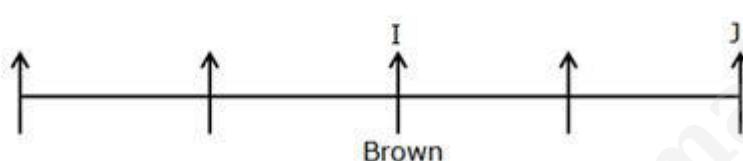
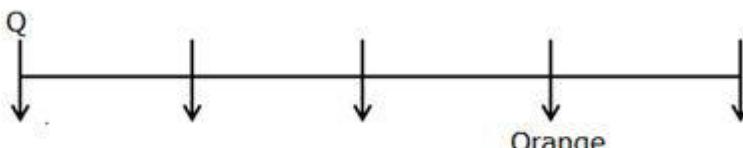
**Final arrangement:**



We have,

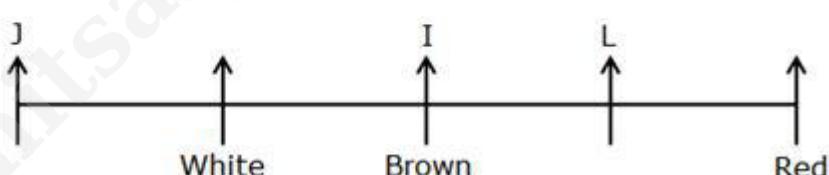
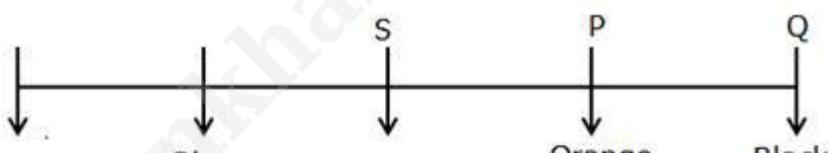
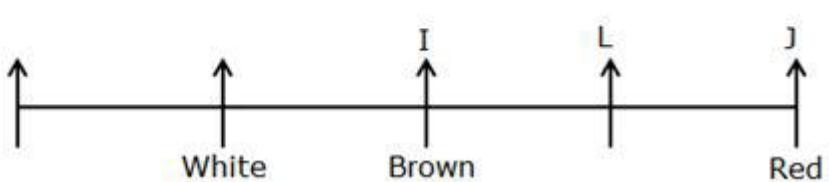
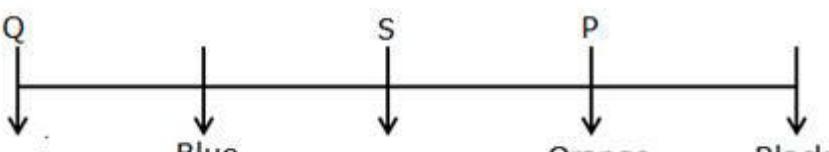
- J and Q are sitting at the extreme ends of the row but not facing each other.
- I, who likes Brown colour, sits third from the left end.
- The one who likes Orange colour sits immediate left of the one who faces I.

After applying the above conditions, there are two possibilities.

**Case 1:**

**Case 2:**


Again, we have

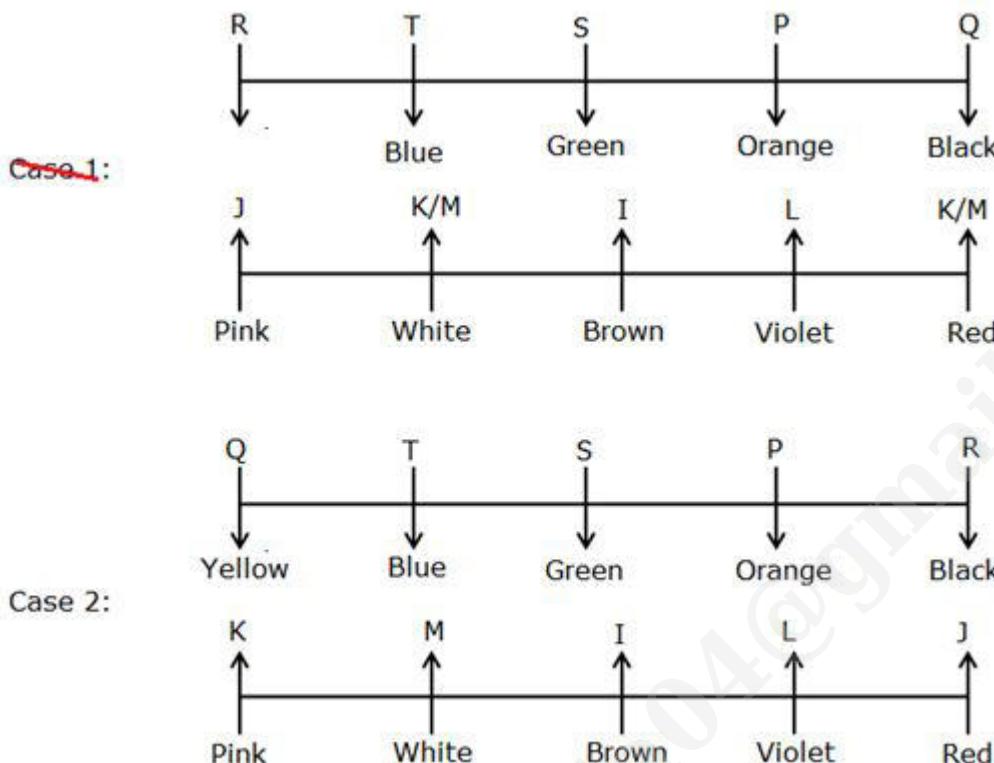
- Only one person sits between Q and S.
- The one who likes White colour faces the one who sits immediate right of S.
- Only two persons sit between the one who likes white and the one who likes Red colour.
- The one who likes Red and Black colour are facing each other.
- P faces L and sits second to the left of the one who likes Blue colour.

**Case 1:**

**Case 2:**


Again, we have

- Only one person sits between R and the one who likes Green colour.
- T faces the one who sits immediate right of the one who likes pink colour.
- More than one person sits between K and the one who likes Violet colour.

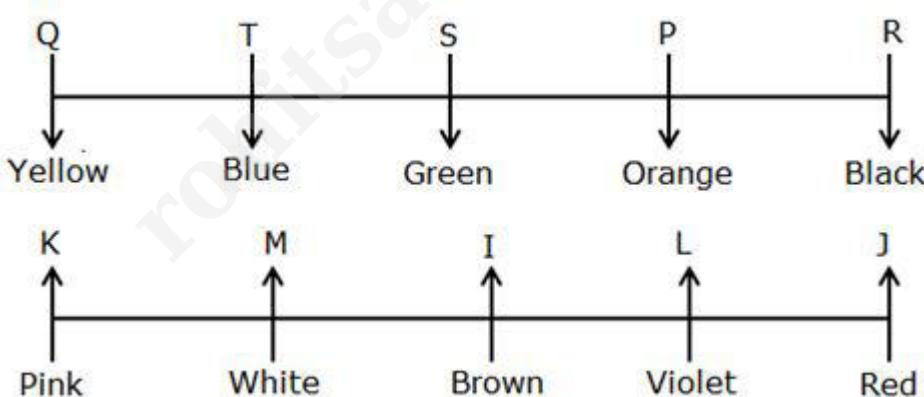
After applying the above conditions, case 1 gets eliminated because more than one person sits between K and the one who likes Violet colour, hence case 2 shows the final arrangement.



**Answer: C**

**15. Questions**

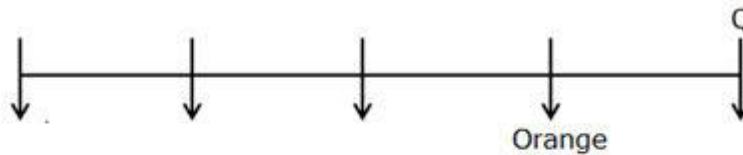
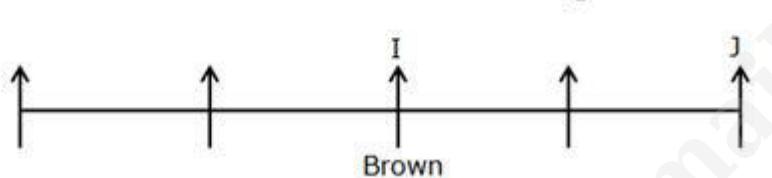
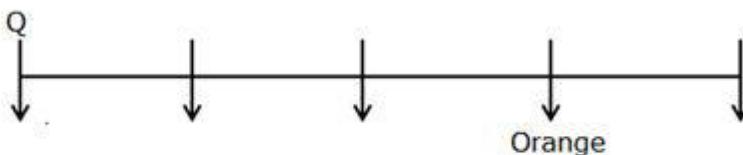
**Final arrangement:**



We have,

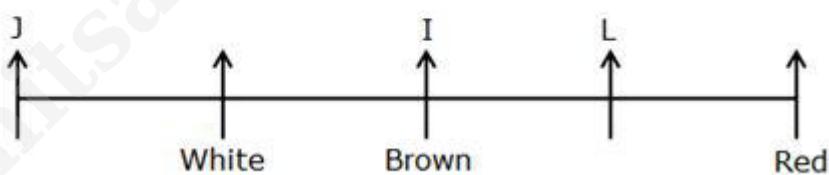
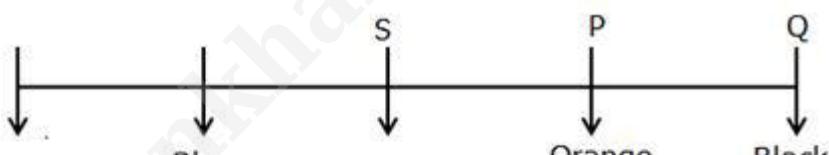
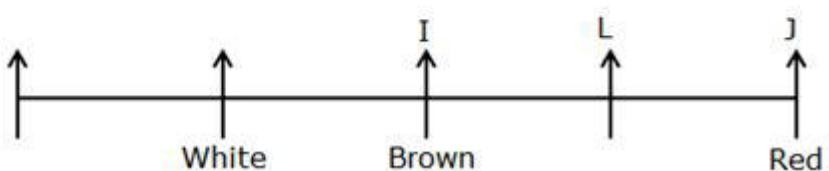
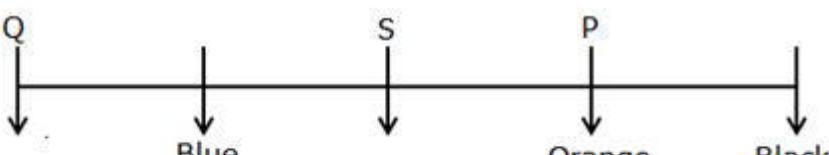
- J and Q are sitting at the extreme ends of the row but not facing each other.
- I, who likes Brown colour, sits third from the left end.
- The one who likes Orange colour sits immediate left of the one who faces I.

After applying the above conditions, there are two possibilities.

**Case 1:**

**Case 2:**


Again, we have

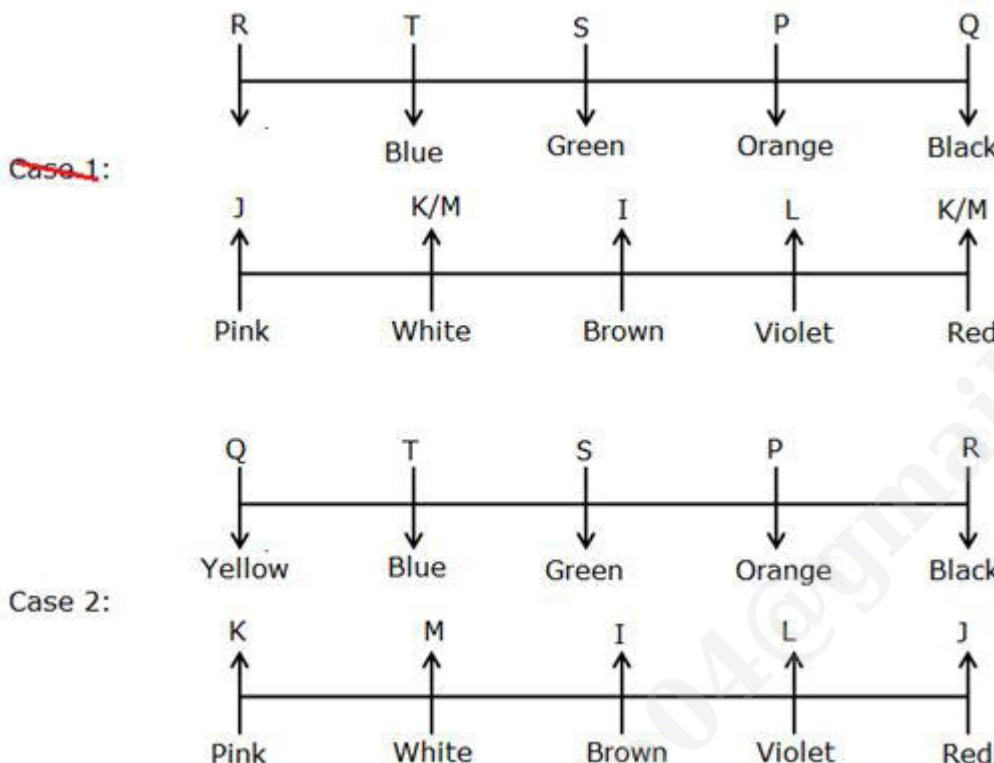
- Only one person sits between Q and S.
- The one who likes White colour faces the one who sits immediate right of S.
- Only two persons sit between the one who likes white and the one who likes Red colour.
- The one who likes Red and Black colour are facing each other.
- P faces L and sits second to the left of the one who likes Blue colour.

**Case 1:**

**Case 2:**


Again, we have

- Only one person sits between R and the one who likes Green colour.
- T faces the one who sits immediate right of the one who likes pink colour.
- More than one person sits between K and the one who likes Violet colour.

After applying the above conditions, case 1 gets eliminated because more than one person sits between K and the one who likes Violet colour, hence case 2 shows the final arrangement.



**Answer: E**

## 16. Questions

**Final arrangement:**

Floors	Persons
9	W
8	S
7	X
6	Q
5	R
4	T
3	P
2	V
1	U

We have,

- W lives four floors above R, who does not live on an even numbered floor.

- S lives immediately below W.

From the above conditions, we have three possibilities,

Floors	Case – 1	Case – 2	Case – 3
9	W		
8	S		
7		W	
6		S	
5	R		W
4			S
3		R	
2			
1			R

Again we have,

- As many persons live above S as below V.
- Only one person lives between V and T.
- P, who lives on an odd numbered floor, lives two floors above U.

We cannot place P and U in case 2. Hence it is eliminated.

Floors	Case – 1	<del>Case – 2</del>	Case – 3
9	W		P
8	S		T
7		W	U
6		S	V
5	R		W
4	T	V	S
3	P	R	
2	V	T	
1	U		R

Again we have,

- The number of persons living between T and U is one less than the number of persons living between P and X.

We cannot place X in case 3. Hence it is eliminated. Thus, case 1 gives the final arrangement.

Floors	Case – 1	<del>Case – 3</del>
9	W	P
8	S	T
7	X	U
6	Q	V
5	R	W
4	T	S
3	P	
2	V	
1	U	R

**Answer: D**

**17. Questions**

**Final arrangement:**

Floors	Persons
9	W
8	S
7	X
6	Q
5	R
4	T
3	P
2	V
1	U

We have,

- W lives four floors above R, who does not live on an even numbered floor.
- S lives immediately below W.

From the above conditions, we have three possibilities,

Floors	Case – 1	Case – 2	Case – 3
9	W		
8	S		
7		W	
6		S	
5	R		W
4			S
3		R	
2			
1			R

Again we have,

- As many persons live above S as below V.
- Only one person lives between V and T.
- P, who lives on an odd numbered floor, lives two floors above U.

We cannot place P and U in case 2. Hence it is eliminated.

Floors	Case – 1	<del>Case – 2</del>	Case – 3
9	W		P
8	S		T
7		W	U
6		S	V
5	R		W
4	T	V	S
3	P	R	
2	V	T	
1	U		R

Again we have,

- The number of persons living between T and U is one less than the number of persons living between P and X.

We cannot place X in case 3. Hence it is eliminated. Thus, case 1 gives the final arrangement.

Floors	Case – 1	<del>Case – 3</del>
9	W	P
8	S	T
7	X	U
6	Q	V
5	R	W
4	T	S
3	P	
2	V	
1	U	R

**Answer: E**

**18. Questions**

**Final arrangement:**

Floors	Persons
9	W
8	S
7	X
6	Q
5	R
4	T
3	P
2	V
1	U

We have,

- W lives four floors above R, who does not live on an even numbered floor.
- S lives immediately below W.

From the above conditions, we have three possibilities,

Floors	Case – 1	Case – 2	Case – 3
9	W		
8	S		
7		W	
6		S	
5	R		W
4			S
3		R	
2			
1			R

Again we have,

- As many persons live above S as below V.
- Only one person lives between V and T.
- P, who lives on an odd numbered floor, lives two floors above U.

We cannot place P and U in case 2. Hence it is eliminated.

Floors	Case – 1	<del>Case – 2</del>	Case – 3
9	W		P
8	S		T
7		W	U
6		S	V
5	R		W
4	T	V	S
3	P	R	
2	V	T	
1	U		R

Again we have,

- The number of persons living between T and U is one less than the number of persons living between P and X.

We cannot place X in case 3. Hence it is eliminated. Thus, case 1 gives the final arrangement.

Floors	Case – 1	<del>Case – 3</del>
9	W	P
8	S	T
7	X	U
6	Q	V
5	R	W
4	T	S
3	P	
2	V	
1	U	R

**Answer: C**

#### 19. Questions

**Final arrangement:**

Floors	Persons
9	W
8	S
7	X
6	Q
5	R
4	T
3	P
2	V
1	U

We have,

- W lives four floors above R, who does not live on an even numbered floor.
- S lives immediately below W.

From the above conditions, we have three possibilities,

Floors	Case – 1	Case – 2	Case – 3
9	W		
8	S		
7		W	
6		S	
5	R		W
4			S
3		R	
2			
1			R

Again we have,

- As many persons live above S as below V.
- Only one person lives between V and T.
- P, who lives on an odd numbered floor, lives two floors above U.

We cannot place P and U in case 2. Hence it is eliminated.

Floors	Case – 1	<del>Case – 2</del>	Case – 3
9	W		P
8	S		T
7		W	U
6		S	V
5	R		W
4	T	V	S
3	P	R	
2	V	T	
1	U		R

Again we have,

- The number of persons living between T and U is one less than the number of persons living between P and X.

We cannot place X in case 3. Hence it is eliminated. Thus, case 1 gives the final arrangement.

Floors	Case – 1	<del>Case – 3</del>
9	W	P
8	S	T
7	X	U
6	Q	V
5	R	W
4	T	S
3	P	
2	V	
1	U	R

**Answer: B**

#### 20. Questions

**Final arrangement:**

Floors	Persons
9	W
8	S
7	X
6	Q
5	R
4	T
3	P
2	V
1	U

We have,

- W lives four floors above R, who does not live on an even numbered floor.
- S lives immediately below W.

From the above conditions, we have three possibilities,

Floors	Case – 1	Case – 2	Case – 3
9	W		
8	S		
7		W	
6		S	
5	R		W
4			S
3		R	
2			
1			R

Again we have,

- As many persons live above S as below V.
- Only one person lives between V and T.
- P, who lives on an odd numbered floor, lives two floors above U.

We cannot place P and U in case 2. Hence it is eliminated.

Floors	Case – 1	<del>Case – 2</del>	Case – 3
9	W		P
8	S		T
7		W	U
6		S	V
5	R		W
4	T	V	S
3	P	R	
2	V	T	
1	U		R

Again we have,

- The number of persons living between T and U is one less than the number of persons living between P and X.

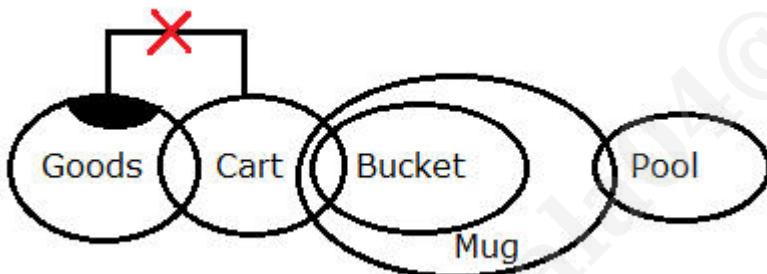
We cannot place X in case 3. Hence it is eliminated. Thus, case 1 gives the final arrangement.

Floors	Case – 1	Case <del>– 3</del>
9	W	P
8	S	T
7	X	U
6	Q	V
5	R	W
4	T	S
3	P	
2	V	
1	U	R

**Answer: A**

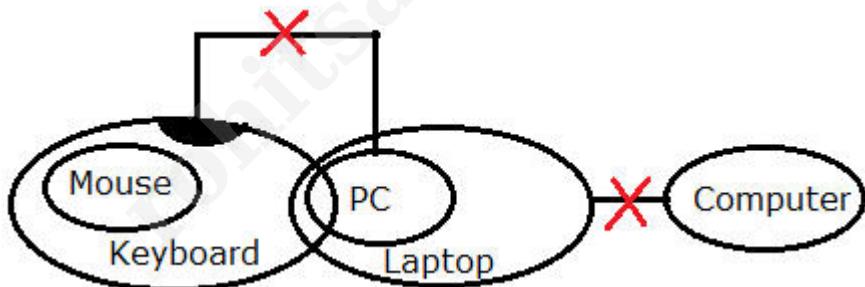
**21. Questions**

**Answer: D**



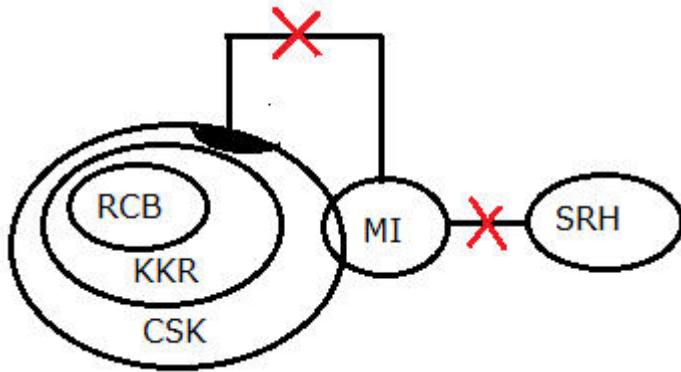
**22. Questions**

**Answer: A**



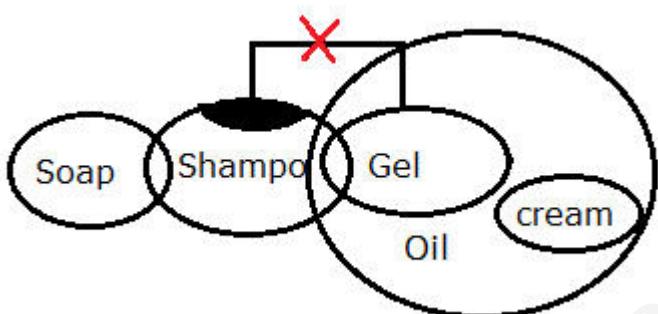
**23. Questions**

**Answer: C**



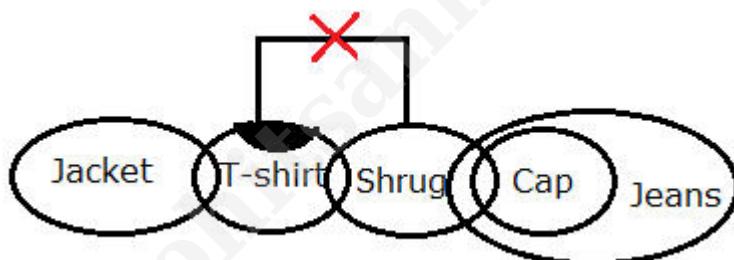
24. Questions

Answer: E



25. Questions

Answer: B



26. Questions

Answer: C

27. Questions

Answer: E

28. Questions

Answer: A

29. Questions

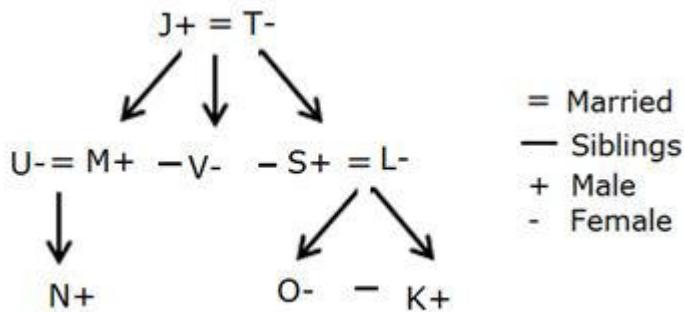
**Answer: D**

**30. Questions**

**Answer: E**

**31. Questions**

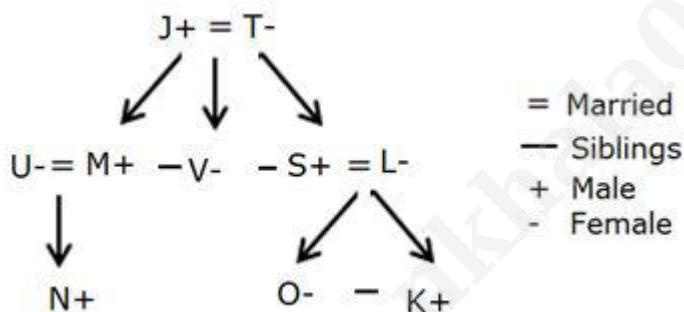
**Final Arrangement:**



**Answer: B**

**32. Questions**

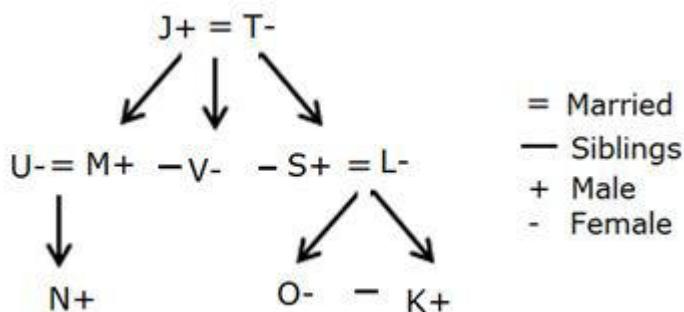
**Final Arrangement:**



**Answer: E**

**33. Questions**

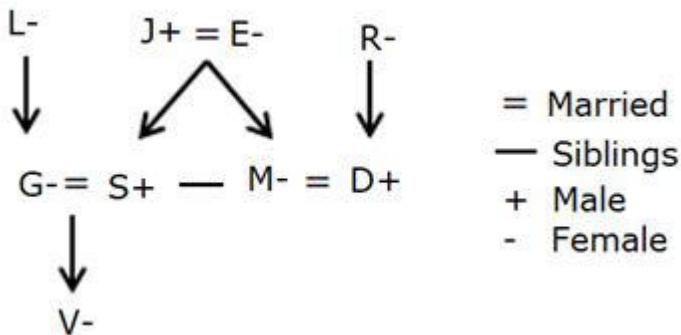
**Final Arrangement:**



**Answer: C**

## 34. Questions

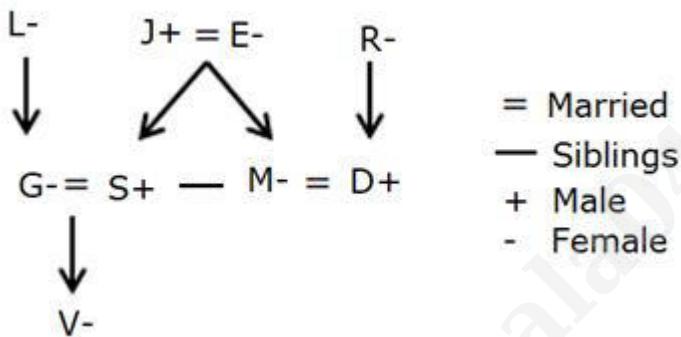
Final Arrangement:



Answer: B

## 35. Questions

Final Arrangement:



Answer: E

## 36. Questions

Answer: D

Two consonants are there in the given series each of which is immediately preceded as well as immediately followed by a vowel.

G O Y T Q C L P I K D X U Z E M A S W H B N R F

## 37. Questions

Answer: E

One vowel is there in the given series each of which is immediately followed by a consonant which comes before L in the alphabetical series.

G O Y T Q C L P I K D X U Z E M A S W H B N R F

## 38. Questions

Answer: C

## 39. Questions

**Answer: B**

If the first ten alphabets are arranged in reverse order,

**K I P L C Q T Y O G D X U Z E M A S W H B N R F**

**40. Questions****Answer: A**

15-6=9, So I is the 9<sup>th</sup> alphabet from the left end of the given series.

**G O Y T Q C L P I K D X U Z E M A S W H B N R F**