

Directions(Q.1-5): Answer the questions based on the information given below.

Seven persons J, K, L, M, N, O and P have exam on different days of a week from Monday to Sunday. Each of them likes different subjects among Physics, Chemistry, Biology, History, Geography, Civics and Hindi. M has exam before P's exam. P does not have exam on Wednesday. L has exam just after O, who likes Civics. J has exam two days before the one, who likes Hindi. One person has exam between J's and K's exam. N likes Physics and has exam on Sunday. K likes Geography. Neither M nor J likes History.

Solution:

J has exam two days before the one, who likes Hindi. One person has exam between J's and K's exam. N likes Physics subject and has exam on Sunday. K likes Geography subject.

There will be two cases:

If J has exam on Wednesday, then the one, who likes Hindi has exam on Friday. K has an exam on Monday.

If J has exam on Thursday, then the one, who likes Hindi has exam on Saturday. K has an exam on Tuesday.

	CASE 1.		CASE 2.	
Days	Person	Subject	Person	Subject
Monday	K	Geography		
Tuesday			K	Geography
Wednesday	J			
Thursday			J	
Friday		Hindi		
Saturday				Hindi
Sunday	N	Physics		

M has exam before P's exam. P does not have exam on Wednesday. L has exam just after O, who likes Civics subject. Neither M nor J likes History subject.

Case 1.

We will need two consecutive places for L and O. So, O and L has exam on Thursday and Friday respectively.

As M has exam before P's exam. So, M and P has exam on Tuesday and Saturday respectively.

As neither M nor J likes History subject. So, P likes History.

M and J likes either Chemistry or Biology.

Case 2.

We will need two consecutive places for L and O. So, O and L has exam on Friday and Saturday respectively.

As M has exam before P's exam. So, M and P has exam on Monday and Wednesday respectively but this case will get discarded as P does not have exam on Wednesday.

	CASE 1.		CASE 2.	
Days	Person	Subject	Person	Subject
Monday	K	Geography		M
Tuesday	M	Chemistry/Biology	K	Geography
Wednesday	J	Biology/Chemistry		P
Thursday	O	Civics	J	
Friday	L	Hindi	O	Civics
Saturday	P	History	L	Hindi
Sunday	N	Physics	N	Physics

Final arrangement as shown below:

Days	Person	Subject
Monday	K	Geography
Tuesday	M	Chemistry/Biology
Wednesday	J	Biology/Chemistry
Thursday	O	Civics
Friday	L	Hindi
Saturday	P	History
Sunday	N	Physics

1. Who has exam on Monday?

- 1) M
- 2) K
- 3) O

4) N

5) J

Ans: 2

2. Who among the following likes Biology?

1) M

2) J

3) O

4) N

5) Cannot be determined

Ans: 5

3. How many persons have exams after O's exam?

1) Two

2) One

3) Four

4) Three

5) Five

Ans: 4

4. L likes _____ subject.

1) Civics

2) Geography

3) Hindi

4) History

5) Chemistry

Ans: 3

5. How many persons have exam between M's and P's exam?

1) Three

2) Four

3) Two

4) One

5) Five

Ans: 1

Directions(Q.6-10): Answer the questions based on the information given below.

Fourteen persons are sitting at an equal distance in parallel rows, such that, P, Q, R, S, T, U and V are sitting in row 1 facing south and H, I, J, K, L, M, and N are sitting in row 2 facing north. Both the rows are facing each other. S is sitting 3rd to the left of P, who is sitting opposite to the person, who is sitting adjacent to M. L is sitting 2nd to the right of K. M is sitting 3rd from one of the ends. L is sitting opposite to Q. Three persons are sitting between Q and R. One person is sitting between R and T, who is not sitting in the left of P. V is not sitting adjacent to Q. J is sitting immediately right of N. H is not sitting opposite to U.

Solution:

S is sitting 3rd to the left of P, who is sitting opposite to the person, who is sitting adjacent to M. M is sitting 3rd from one of the ends. L is sitting 2nd to the right of K. M is sitting 3rd from one of the ends. L is sitting opposite to Q. Three persons are sitting between Q and R. One person is sitting between R and T, who is not sitting in the left of P.

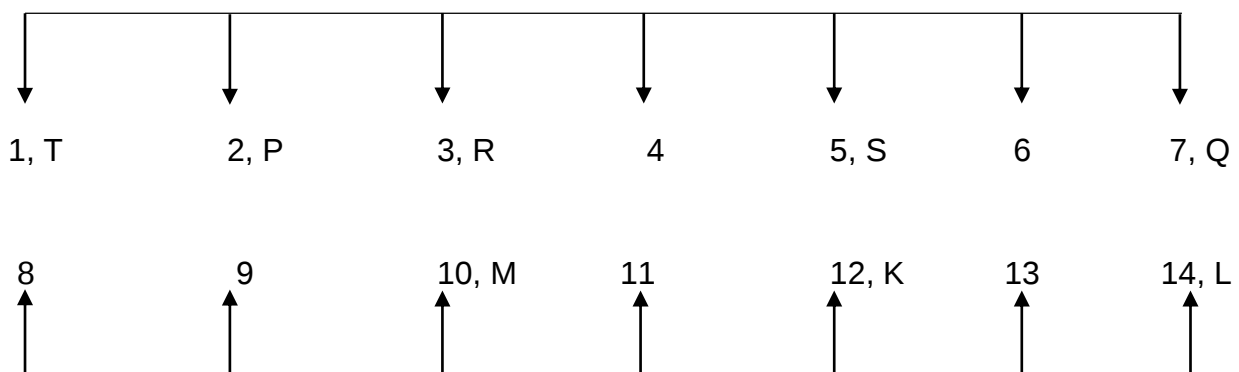
There will be two cases and one subcase:

Case 1.

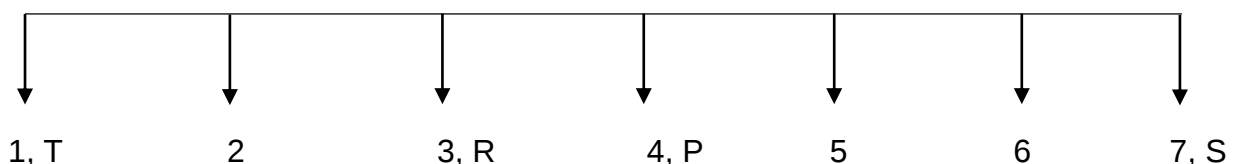
M sits at place no. 10. If P sits at place no. 2, then S will sit at place no. 5. If P sits at place no. 4, then S will sit at place no. 7.

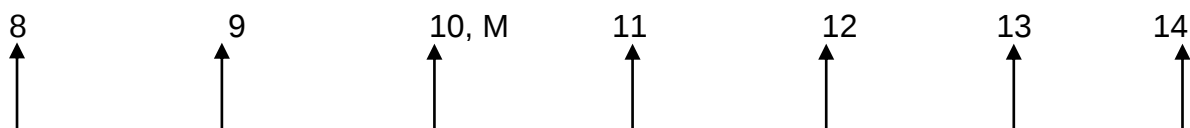
As T is not sitting to the left of P. So, if T sits at place no. 1, then R will sit at place no. 3 and Q will sit at place no. 7. K and L will sit at place no. 12 and 14 respectively.

In case 1.a. if T sits at place no. 1, then R will sit at place no. 3 but we cannot place Q as S is already sitting there. So, case 1.a. will get discarded.



Case 1.



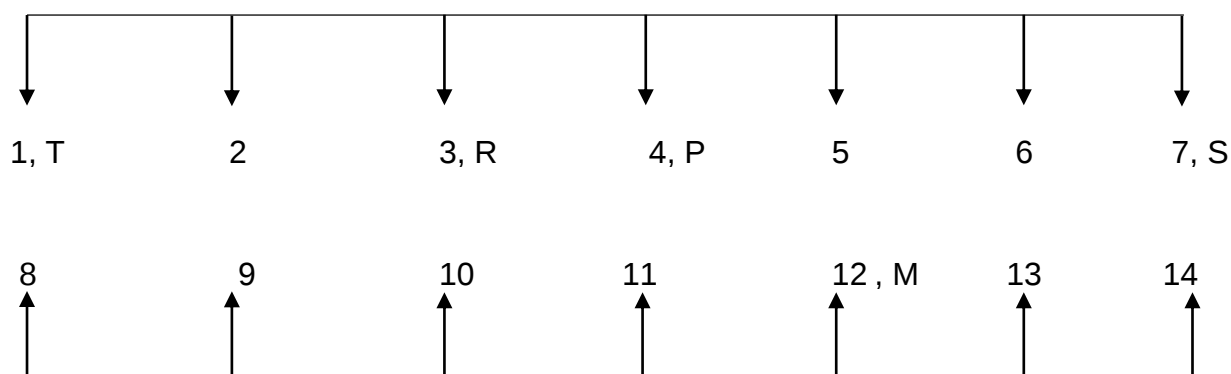


Case 1.a.

Case 2.

M sits at place no. 12. If P sits at place no. 4, then S will sit at place no. 7.

As T is not sitting to the left of P. So, if T sits at place no. 1, then R will sit at place no. 3 but we cannot place Q as S is already sitting there.

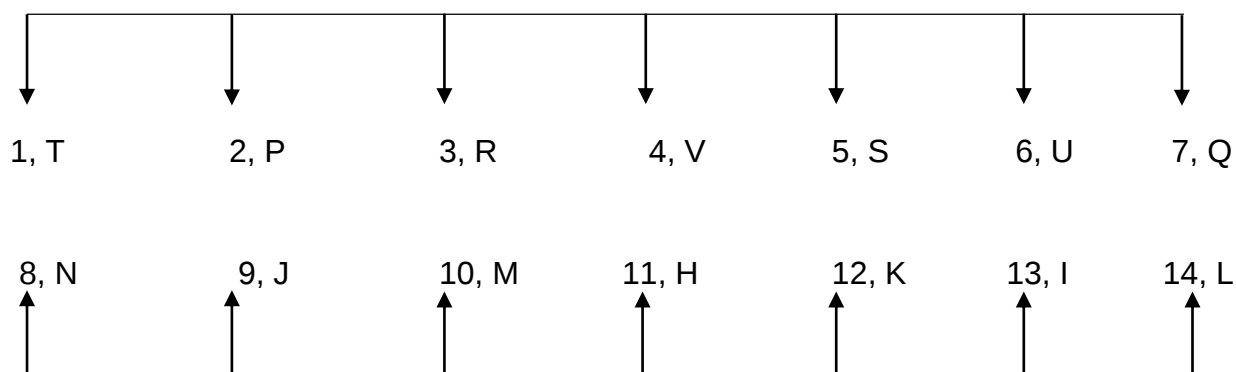


V is not sitting adjacent to Q. J is sitting immediately right of N. H is not sitting opposite to U.

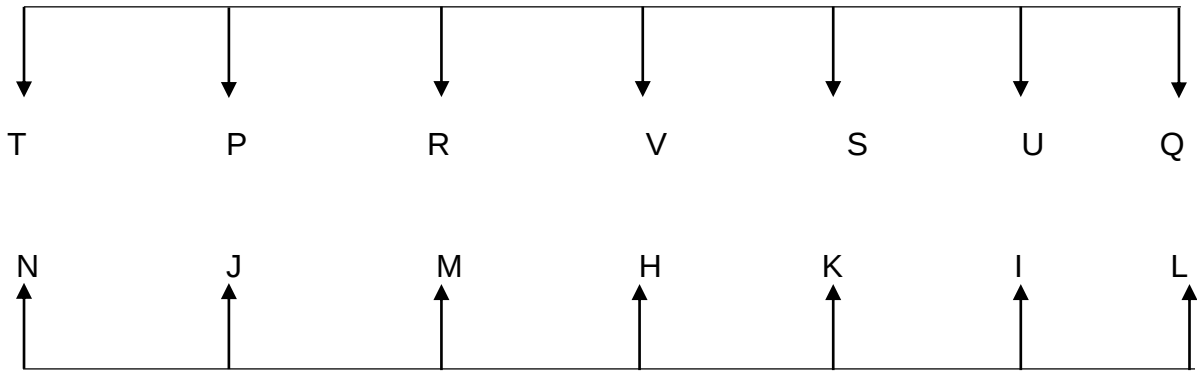
V will sit at place no. 4. U will sit at place no. 6.

J and N will sit at place no. 9 and 8 respectively.

As H is not sitting opposite to U. So, H will sit at place no. 11.



Final arrangement as shown below:



6. Find the odd one out.

- 1) L
- 2) S
- 3) T
- 4) N
- 5) Q

Ans: 2

7. How many persons are sitting between V and U?

- 1) 1
- 2) 3
- 3) 4
- 4) 2
- 5) None

Ans: 1

8. Who is sitting opposite to K?

- 1) S
- 2) U
- 3) T
- 4) V
- 5) P

Ans: 1

9. What is the position of I with respect to J?

- 1) 4th to the left
- 2) 2nd to the right
- 3) 4th to the right
- 4) 3rd to the left
- 5) 5th to the right

Ans: 3

10. Who is sitting adjacent to M?

- 1) H
- 2) N
- 3) I
- 4) L
- 5) K

Ans: 1

11. When letters of the word 'MONETISATION' are arranged in reverse alphabetical order from left to right, then how many vowels are there between S and fifth letter when counted from the right end in the word formed?

- 1) 4
- 2) 3
- 3) 5
- 4) 2
- 5) None of the above

Ans: 4

M	O	N	E	T	I	S	A	T	I	O	N
T	T	S	O	O	N	N	M	I	I	E	A

12. If a four-letter meaningful English word is formed by using the 2nd, 3rd, 6th and 8th letter (from the left end) of the word 'DELEGATION' then which of the following will be 2 nd letter of the word formed from the left end. If more than one such meaningful word is formed mark 'Y' as your answer. If no meaningful word is formed, mark 'Z' as your answer.

- 1) L
- 2) E
- 3) Z

4) A

5) Y

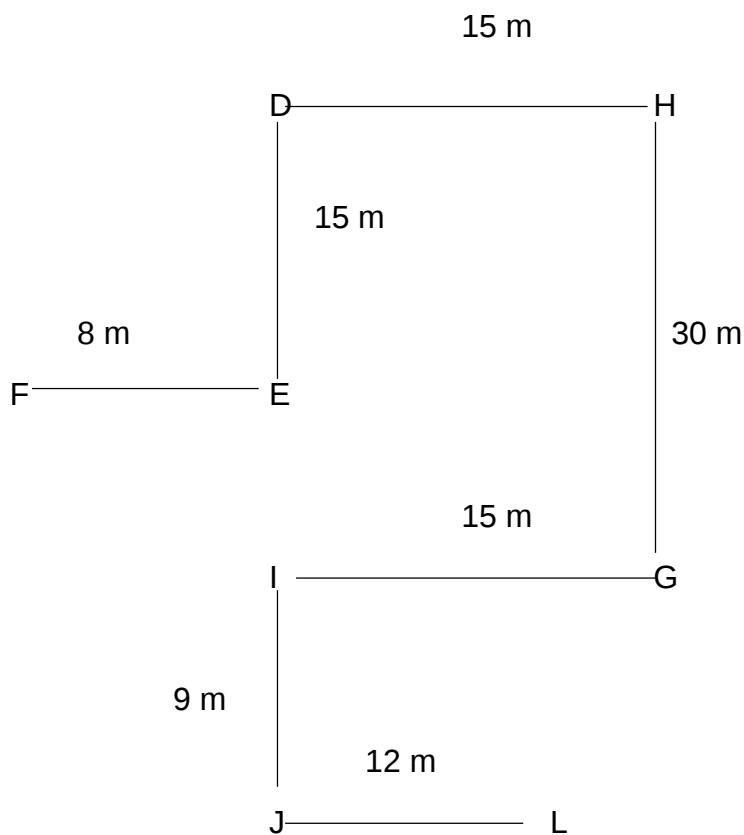
Ans: 3

2nd, 3rd, 6th and 8th letter (from the left end) of the word 'DELEGATION' = E, L, A, I.

Directions (13-14): These questions are based on the information given below.

Eight persons D, E, F, G, H, I, J, and L are standing in such way that F is 8 m apart from E towards West. E is 15 m South with respect to D. D is 15 m towards West with respect to H. G is 30 m towards South with respect to H. I is 9 m apart from J towards North. L is 12 m towards East with respect to J. I is 15 m towards West with respect to G.

Solution:



13. In which direction E standing with respect to I?

1) North-West

2) North

3) North-East

4) Cannot be determined

5) South

Ans: 2

14. If one more person P is standing towards South-West with respect to G, then in which direction is L, standing with respect to P?

- 1) South-West
- 2) North-East
- 3) North-West
- 4) Cannot be determined
- 5) South-east

Ans: 4

As total distance between P and G is not given, so this question cannot be determined.

15. What is the shortest direction between I and L?

- 1) 11m
- 2) 13m
- 3) 15m
- 4) 19m
- 5) 8m

Ans: 3

Shortest direction between I and L = $\sqrt{9^2 + 12^2} = \sqrt{81 + 144} = \sqrt{225} = 15$ m.

Directions(Q.16-20): Answer the questions based on the information given below.

Seven persons A, B, C, D, E, F and G works in in different companies among ONGC, TATA, Jio, IBM, Infosys, Trident and Suzlon but not necessarily in same order. Each of them has different number of shirts among 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60 and 70. E does not have either 60 or 20 shirts. Neither C nor B works in TATA. Person, who works in Trident, has 50 shirts. Neither C nor G has 30 shirts. E works in IBM. B has 10 shirts. The difference in number of shirts of C and G is 20. F works in Suzlon and has 70 shirts. G does not work in TATA or ONGC. Person works in ONGC has more shirts than that works in TATA. D doesn't work in Trident.

Solution:

E does not have either 60 or 20 shirts. Neither C nor B works in TATA. Neither C nor G has 30 shirts. E works in IBM. B has 10 shirts. F works in Suzlon and has 70 shirts. G does not works in TATA or ONGC. D doesn't works in Trident.

From the above information we will get the basic information as shown below:

Person	Companies		Shirts	
	√	X	√	X
A				

B		TATA	10	
C		TATA		30
D		Trident		
E	IBM			60/20
F	Suzlon		70	
G		TATA/ONGC		30

Person, who works in Trident, has 50 shirts. The difference in number of shirts of C and G is 20. Person works in ONGC has more shirts than that works in TATA. D doesn't works in Trident.

Case 1.

C and G can have either 20 or 40 and 40 or 60.

A works in Trident and has 50 shirts.

Only number left for E is 30.

The one who works in TATA has 60 shirts.

This case will get discarded as Person works in ONGC has more shirts than that works in TATA.

Person	Companies		Shirts	
	√	X	√	X
A	Trident		50	
B		TATA	10	
C		TATA	20/40	30
D	TATA	Trident	60	
E	IBM		30	60/20
F	Suzlon		70	
G		TATA/ONGC	40/20	30

Case 2.

C and G can have either 20 or 40 and 40 or 60.

A works in Trident and has 50 shirts.

Only number left for E is 30.

The one who works in TATA will have 20 shirts.

As person works in ONGC has more shirts than that works in TATA. So, C works in ONGC.

B and G works either in Infosys or Jio.

Person	Companies		Shirts	
	√	X	√	X
A	Trident		50	
B	Jio /Infosys	TATA	10	
C	ONGC	TATA	40/60	30
D	TATA	Trident	20	
E	IBM		30	60/20
F	Suzlon		70	
G	Infosys / Jio	TATA/ONGC	60/40	30

Final arrangement as shown below:

Person	Companies	Shirts
A	Trident	50
B	Jio /Infosys	10
C	ONGC	40/60
D	TATA	20
E	IBM	30
F	Suzlon	70
G	Infosys / Jio	60/40

16. Who among the following works in Jio?

- 1) C
- 2) B
- 3) E
- 4) F
- 5) Cannot be determined

Ans: 5

17. Who among the following has 30 shirts?

- 1) G
- 2) F

3) A

4) E

5) B

Ans: 4

18. What is the sum of number of shirts of A and F?

1) 70

2) 50

3) 120

4) 100

5) 160

Ans: 3

19. Who among the following works in ONGC?

1) B

2) A

3) E

4) D

5) C

Ans: 5

20. Which of the following pair is correct?

1) D, 30 shirts

2) F, Jio

3) B, 30

4) D, TATA

5) None of the above

Ans; 4

Direction(Q.21-30): In the question below there are three statements followed by two conclusions I and II. You have to take the three given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the three statements disregarding commonly known facts.

21. Statements:

Only computer are laptop

Some computer are monitor

All monitor are mouse

Conclusions:

I. All laptop are monitor is a possibility

II. Some mouse are laptop

1) Only conclusion I follows

2) Both the conclusions I and II follow

3) Neither conclusion I nor II follow

4) Only conclusion II follows

5) Either conclusion I or II follows

Ans: 3

Only computer are laptop $\rightarrow$ All laptop are computer and laptop cannot have any positive relation with anyone. Hence neither conclusion I nor II follow.

22. Statements:

Some cell is battery

Every battery is charge

Only a few charge is point

Conclusions:

I. A few battery can be point

II. All cell are charge

1) Both conclusion I and conclusion II follow

2) Only conclusion I follows

3) Only conclusion II follows

4) Neither conclusion I nor conclusion II follows

5) None of the above

Ans: 2

Every battery is charge (A) + Only a few charge is point (I) $\rightarrow$ Probable conclusion $\rightarrow$ Some battery can be point (I). Hence conclusion I follows.

Some cell is battery (I) + Every battery is charge (A) $\rightarrow$ Some cell are charge (I). Hence conclusion II does not follow.

23. Statements:

All Noodles are Burger

Few Burger are Rolls

All Rolls are Pizzas

Conclusion:

I. Some Noodles are not Rolls

II. All Noodles are Rolls

1) Only conclusion I follows

2) Only conclusion II follows

3) Both conclusions I and II follow

4) Either conclusion I or conclusion II follows

5) Neither conclusion I nor conclusion II follows

Ans 4

All Noodles are Burger (A) + Few Burger are Rolls (I) → No conclusion. Hence neither conclusion I nor II follows but it will make a complementary pair.

24. Statements:

Few Joints are Points

Few Points are Ligaments

Some Joints are Fractures

Conclusion:

I. Some Fractures can be Ligaments

II. Some Points can be Joints

1) Only conclusion I follows

2) Only conclusion II follows

3) Both conclusions I and II follow

4) Either conclusion I or conclusion II follows

5) Neither conclusion I nor conclusion II follows

Ans: 1

All are positive statements. So conclusion I follows.

Few Joints are Points → Probable conclusion → All Points can be Joints (A). Hence conclusion II does not follow.

25. Statements:

All Bats are Balls

All Stumps are Bats

No Bat is a Field

Conclusion:

I. All Fields can be Stumps

II. All Fields can be Balls

1) Only conclusion I follows

2) Only conclusion II follows

3) Both conclusions I and II follow

4) Either conclusion I or conclusion II follows

5) Neither conclusion I nor conclusion II follows

Ans: 2

All Stumps are Bats (A) + No Bat is a Field (E) $\rightarrow$ No Stump is a Field (E) $\rightarrow$ Probable conclusion $\rightarrow$ No conclusion. Hence conclusion I does not follow.

No Bat is a Field (E) $\rightarrow$ Conversion $\rightarrow$ No Field is a Bat (E) + All Bats are Balls (A) $\rightarrow$ Some Balls are not Field (O*) $\rightarrow$ Probable conclusion $\rightarrow$ All Fields can be Balls (A). Hence conclusion II follows.

26. Statements:

Some phases are examinations.

Some examinations are results.

All results are sheets.

Conclusions:

I. Some examinations are sheets.

II. Mostly phases are results.

1) Both conclusion I and conclusion II follow.

2) Only conclusion II follows

3) Neither conclusion I nor conclusion II follows

4) Only conclusion I follows

5) None of the above

Ans: 4

Some examinations are results (I) + All results are sheets (A) $\rightarrow$ Some examinations are sheets (I). Hence conclusion I follows.

Some phases are examinations (I) + Some examinations are results (I) $\rightarrow$ No conclusion. Hence conclusion II does not follow.

27. Statements:

Every schools are hospitals.

Each hospitals are saloons.

None of the saloons are offices

Conclusions:

I. Every saloons are schools.

II. A few hospitals can be offices

- 1) Only conclusion I follows
- 2) Neither conclusion I nor conclusion II follows
- 3) Both conclusion I and conclusion II follow
- 4) Only conclusion II follows
- 5) None of the above

Ans: 2

Every schools are hospitals (A) + Each hospitals are saloons (A) $\rightarrow$ All schools are saloons (A) $\rightarrow$ conversion $\rightarrow$ Some saloons are schools (I). Hence conclusion I does not follow.

Each hospitals are saloons (A) + None of the saloons are offices (E) $\rightarrow$ No hospital is a office (E). Hence conclusion II does not follow.

28. Statements:

All balloons are cakes.

No cakes are candles.

A few candles are knives.

Conclusions:

I. All balloons can never be candles.

II. Some cakes are knives.

- 1) Only conclusion I follows
- 2) Only conclusion II follows
- 3) Both conclusion I and conclusion II follow.
- 4) Neither conclusion I nor conclusion II follows
- 5) None of the above

Ans: 4

All balloons are cakes (I) + No cakes are candles (E) $\rightarrow$ No balloon is a candle (E). Hence conclusion I does not follow.

No cakes are candles (E) + A few candles are knives (I) $\rightarrow$ Some knives are not cakes (O*). Hence conclusion II does not follow.

29. Statements:

None of the Elevators are Escalators.

Few Escalators are Lifts.

Every Lifts are Stairs.

Conclusions:

I. All Escalators can be Stairs.

II. Some Lifts being Elevators is a possibility.

- 1) Only conclusion I follows
- 2) Only conclusion II follows
- 3) Both conclusion I and conclusion II follow.
- 4) Neither conclusion I nor conclusion II follows
- 5) None of the above

Ans: 3

Few Escalators are Lifts (I) + Every Lifts are Stairs (A) → Some Escalators are Stairs (I) → Probable conclusion → All Escalators can be Stairs (A). Hence conclusion I follows.

None of the Elevators are Escalators (E) + Few Escalators are Lifts (I) → Some Lifts are not Elevators (O*) → Probable conclusion → Some Lifts may be Elevators (A). Hence conclusion II follows.

30. If all the alphabets of the word 'SMOKING' are replaced by immediate succeeding letter in the alphabetical series, then what is the difference between the number of consonants and vowels?

- 1) More than seven
- 2) Three
- 3) Seven
- 4) Five
- 5) None of these

Ans: 4

S	M	O	K	I	N	G
T	N	P	L	J	O	H

Required difference = No. of consonants – No. of vowels = 6 – 1 = 5.

Directions (Q.31-35): Answer the questions based on the information given below.

Eight persons P, Q, R, S, T, U, V and W were born in 8 different years i.e., 1985, 1987, 1990, 1992, 1995, 1998, 2002 and 2005 but not necessarily in the same order. They all are born on 1st April of the given years. The ages of the persons are calculated as on 1st April, 2023. Age of S is

a perfect square. P is 2 years older than U. Difference between the age of R and V is 3 years. R was born in an odd numbered year. W was born after V. Difference of age between S and Q is one year less than the difference between T and W.

Solution:

Age of S is a perfect square. P is 2 years older than U.

There will be two cases and one subcase:

S was born either in 1987 or 1998.

If P was born in 1990, then U was born in 1992.

If P was born in 1985, then U was born in 1998.

YEAR	AGE	PERSON	PERSON	PERSON
		CASE 1.	CASE 2.	CASE 2.A.
1985	38		P	
1987	36	S	U	
1990	33	P		P
1992	31	U		U
1995	28			
1998	25		S	S
2002	21			
2005	18			

Difference between the age of R and V is 3 years. R was born in an odd numbered year. W was born after V.

If R was born in 1995, then U was born in 1998.

If R was born in 1995, then U was born in 1992.

If R was born in 2005, then U was born in 2002.

Case 2.A. will get discarded as W was born after V.

YEAR	AGE	PERSON	PERSON	PERSON
		CASE 1.	CASE 2.	CASE 2.A.
1985	38		P	
1987	36	S	U	
1990	33	P		P
1992	31	U	V	U

1995	28	R	R	
1998	25	V	S	S
2002	21			V
2005	18			R

Difference of age between S and Q is one year less than the difference between T and W.

If,

$$Q - S = 38 - 36 = 2 \text{ Yrs.}$$

$$T/W - W/T = 21 - 18 = 3 \text{ Yrs.}$$

So, Q was born in 1985.

W and T were born either in 2002 or 2005.

Case 2 will get discarded as we cannot determine the age of Q, W and T.

YEAR	AGE	PERSON	PERSON
		CASE 1.	CASE 2.
1985	38	Q	P
1987	36	S	U
1990	33	P	
1992	31	U	V
1995	28	R	R
1998	25	V	S
2002	21	T/W	
2005	18	W/T	

Final arrangement as shown below:

YEAR	AGE	PERSON
1985	38	Q
1987	36	S
1990	33	P
1992	31	U
1995	28	R
1998	25	V

2002	21	T/W
2005	18	W/T

31. Who was born in the year 1990?

- 1) Q
- 2) P
- 3) U
- 4) R
- 5) None of the above

ANS: 2

32. How many persons were born between T and S?

- 1) Four
- 2) Five
- 3) Two
- 4) Three
- 5) Cannot be determined

Ans: 5

33. What is the difference of the age of S and V?

- 1) 11 years
- 2) 6 years
- 3) 4 years
- 4) 13 years
- 5) None of the above

Ans: 1

34. Who was born five years before R?

- 1) S
- 2) Q
- 3) P
- 4) V

5) None of the above

Ans: 3

35. R was born in which of the following year?

1) 1985

2) 2002

3) 2005

4) 1987

5) 1995

Ans: 5

Directions(Q.36-40): Answer the questions based on the information given below:

Nine persons D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K and L sit in a straight row facing north direction. Distance between the persons sitting at extreme ends is 40m. Distance between adjacent persons is equal. G sits second from one of the end of the row. Distance between H and I is at least 20m. Distance between D and F is 10m. Distance between E and K is 10m. E sits immediate left of J. Distance between G and H is 10m. D sits at the end of the row but not adjacent to G.

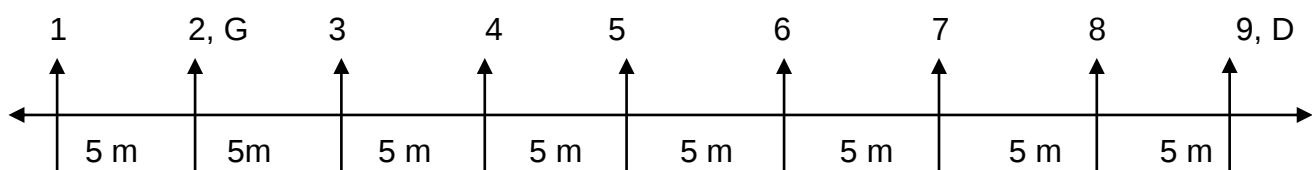
Solution:

G sits second from one of the end of the row. D sits at the end of the row but not adjacent to G.

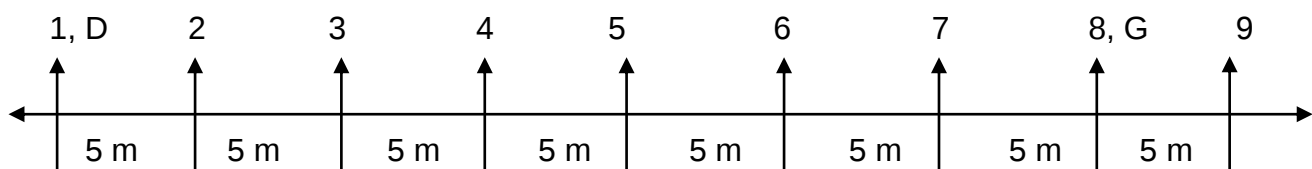
There will be two cases:

G will sit either at place no.2 or 8.

D will sit either at place no. 9 or 1.



Case 1.



Case 2.

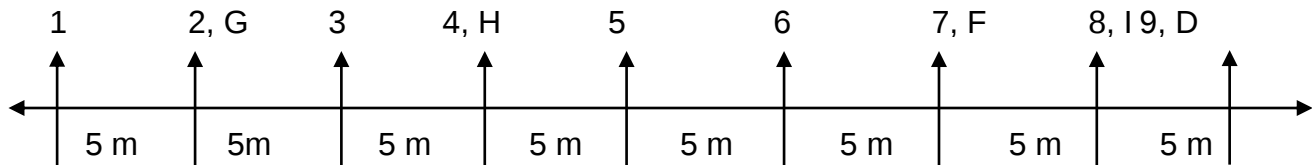
Distance between D and F is 10m. Distance between G and H is 10m. Distance between H and I is at least 20m.

Case 1.

There will be only one person between D and F. So, F will sit at place no. 7.

H will sit at place no. 4.

I will fourth to the right of H i.e. place no. 8.



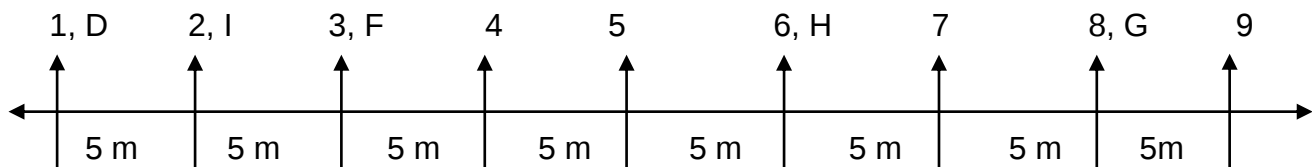
Case 1.

Case 2.

There will be only one person between D and F. So, F will sit at place no. 3.

H will sit at place no. 6.

I will fourth to the left of H i.e. place no. 2.



Case 2.

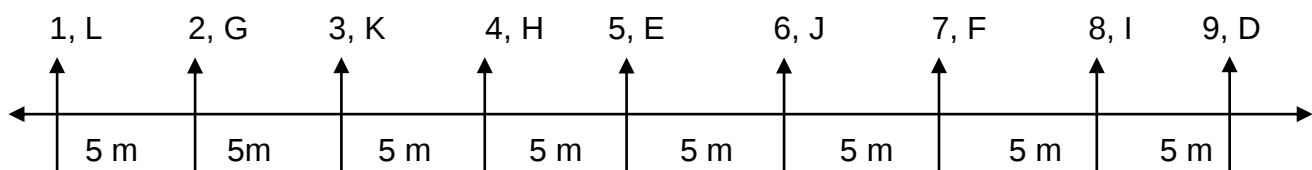
Distance between E and K is 10m. E sits immediate left of J.

Case 1.

If J sits at place no. 6, then E will sit at place no. 5.

As distance between E and K is 10m. So, K will sit at place no. 3.

Only person left for place no.1 is L.

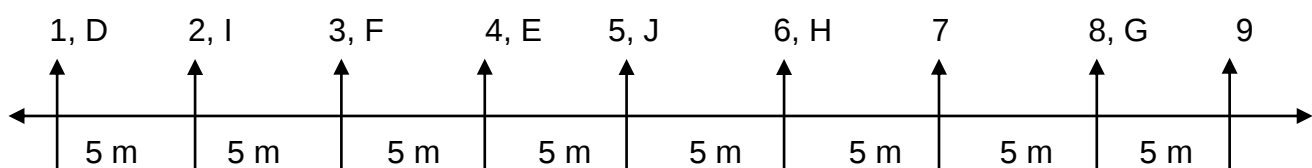


Case 1.

Case 2.

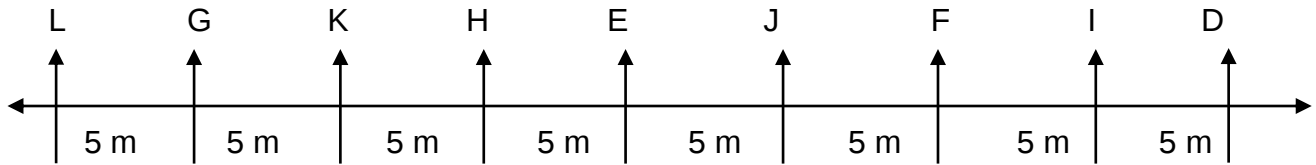
If J sits at place no. 5, then E will sit at place no. 4.

As distance between E and K is 10m. This case will get discarded as we cannot place K.



Case 2.

Final arrangement as shown below:



36. How many persons sit between K and F?

- 1) One
- 2) Four
- 3) Three
- 4) Two
- 5) None of the above

ANs: 3

37. What is the total distance between E and I?

- 1) 5m
- 2) 10m
- 3) 20m
- 4) 15m
- 5) None of the above

ANs: 4

38. Who sits third to the left of J?

- 1) H
- 2) D
- 3) K
- 4) I
- 5) None of the above

Ans: 3

39. Who sits third from the extreme left end of the row?

- 1) F
- 2) K

- 3) G
- 4) J
- 5) None of the above

Ans: 2

40. Find the odd one out.

- 1) L – H
- 2) J – D
- 3) E – I
- 4) K – E
- 5) G – E

Ans: 4

Directions(Q.41-45): Study the following arrangement of numbers, symbols and alphabets carefully and answer the questions:

7 * A 8 H % 6 # 7 I ^ & 3 L 8 @ 3 > M G

41. In the given arrangement, how many such alphabets are there which are immediately preceded by a number, which is equal to their alphabetic positions?

- 1) 3
- 2) 2
- 3) 4
- 4) 1
- 5) None of these

Ans: 4

7 * A **8 H** % 6 # 7 I ^ & 3 L 8 @ 3 > M G

42. What is the sum of the numbers between '%' and '@' in the given arrangement?

- 1) 21
- 2) 24
- 3) 27
- 4) 18
- 5) None of these

Ans: 2

Required sum = 6 + 7 + 3 + 8 = 24

43. How many alphabets are there which are preceded by a number and immediately followed by a symbol?

- 1) 1
- 2) 2
- 3) 3
- 4) 4
- 5) None of these

Ans: 2

7 * A 8 H % 6 # 7 I ^ & 3 L 8 @ 3 > M G

44. If we drop all prime numbers from the above arrangement, then which is the 8th element from the right end?

- 1) H
- 2) &
- 3) L
- 4) ^
- 5) None of these

Ans: 4

* A 8 H % 6 # I ^ & L 8 @ > M G

45. Which element is 4th to the right of the 7th element from the left end?

- 1) ^
- 2) 7
- 3) #
- 4) @
- 5) None of these

Ans: 1

7 * A 8 H % 6 # 7 I ^ & 3 L 8 @ 3 > M G

7th element from the left end = 6

4th to the right of 6 = ^

Directions(Q.46-50): Answer the questions based on the information given below.

Certain number of persons are sitting in a row and facing towards the south direction. More than twenty persons are sitting in the row. Five persons sit between U and V, who sits at the extreme

end of the row. P sits fifth to the right of Q. Two persons between Q and R. Number of persons sitting between Q and S is two more than the number of persons sitting R and P. Four persons sit between T and Q. S sits at the extreme right end of the row. Three persons sit between T and U.

Solution:

P sits fifth to the right of Q. Two persons between Q and R.

There will be two cases:

R sits either third to the right or left of Q.

P ____ R ____ Q

Case 1.

P ____ Q ____ R

Case 2.

Number of persons sitting between Q and S is two more than the number of persons sitting R and P. Four persons sit between T and Q. S sits at the extreme right end of the row. Three persons sit between T and U. Five persons sit between U and V, who sits at the extreme end of the row.

Case 1 will get discarded as S sits at the extreme right end of the row.

P S R ____ Q

Case 1.

We know that seven person are sitting between P and R. So, number of person sitting between Q and S will be $7 + 2 = 9$.

T will sit fifth to the left of Q.

U will sit either fourth to the left or right of T.

V will sit sixth to the left of V.

Case 2 will get discarded as more than twenty persons are sitting in the row.

S ____ P ____ Q U ____ R ____ T ____ V

Case 2.

S ____ P ____ Q ____ R ____ T ____
U ____ V

Case 2.a.

Final arrangement as shown below:

S ____ P ____ Q ____ R ____ T ____
U ____ V

46. Who sits second to left of R?

- 1) No one
- 2) P
- 3) T
- 4) V
- E None of the above

ANs:3

47. How many persons are sitting in the given row?

- 1) 21
- 2) 26
- 3) 29
- 4) 23
- 5) Can't be determined

Ans: 2

48. What is the position of P with respect to S?

- 1) Sixth to the right
- 2) Fifth to the right
- 3) Seventh to the left
- 4) Fifth to the left
- 5) Seventh to the right

Ans: 4

49. How many persons are sitting between P and U?

- 1) Thirteen
- 2) Twelve
- 3) Ten
- 4) Fourteen
- 5) None of the above

NS: 1

50. If G sits exactly between T and V then what is the position of G with respect to Q?

- 1) Eighth to the right
- 2) Tenth to the left

- 3) Ninth to the right
- 4) Sixth to the left
- 5) None of the above

Ans: 2

Directions (51-55): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:

In a certain code language,

‘conspiracy curtail reservation backward’ is coded as ‘eqd hsz ler plr’,

‘classes curtail reservation conspiracy’ is coded as ‘hsz ler eqd tqd’,

‘giving reservation push privatisation’ is coded as ‘mdg lmc mkd hsz’

‘conspiracy public sectors giving’ is coded as ‘ler qvx ndh mkd’.

Solution:

Conspiracy – ler

Curtail – eqd

Reservation – hsz

Backward – plr

Classes – tqd

Giving – mkd

Push/privatisation – lmc/mdg

Public /sectors – ndh/qvx

51. How is ‘push’ coded in the given code language?

- (1) mdg
- (2) lmc
- (3) mkd
- (4) Can’t be determined
- (5) None of these

Ans: 4

52. What does ‘ndh’ stand for?

- (1) Public
- (2) Sectors
- (3) Either (a) or (b)

- (4) Curtail
- (5) None of these

Ans: 3

53. How is 'push backward' coded in the given code language?

- (1) mdg plr
- (2) lmc plr
- (3) Either (a) and (b)
- (4) eqd ler
- (5) None of these

Ans: 3

54. Which of the following will be coded as 'mdg lmc eqd' in the given code language?

- (1) Curtail Push privatisation
- (2) Conspiracy Push privatisation
- (3) Curtail Classes Giving
- (4) public sectors reservation
- (5) None of these

Ans: 1

55. How will 'Conspiracy Classes Giving' be coded in the given code language?

- (1) ler eqd tqd
- (2) mkd qvx ler
- (3) tqd ler mkd
- (4) mkd mdg lmc
- (5) None of these.

Ans: 3

Directions (56-60): A word and number arrangement machine when given an input line of words and numbers rearranges them following a particular rule in each step. The following is an illustration of input and arrangement.

Input: 89 68 geyser switch 37 waves parrot 44

Step I: 37 89 68 geyser switch waves parrot 44

Step II: 37 waves 89 68 geyser switch parrot 44

Step III: 37 waves 44 89 68 geyser switch parrot

Step IV: 37 waves 44 switch 89 68 geyser parrot

Step V: 37 waves 44 switch 68 89 geyser parrot

Step VI: 37 waves 44 switch 68 parrot 89 geyser

As per rules followed in the above steps, find out in each of the following questions, the appropriate step for the given input.

Input: definition youngster 72 86 32 twilight orphanage 65

Solution:

The machine rearranges one number and one word in each alternative step from left to right.

First, it rearranges numbers in ascending order, then.

Words are arranged in reverse alphabetical order according to the first letter.

Input: definition youngster 72 86 32 twilight orphanage 65

Step I: 32 definition youngster 72 86 twilight orphanage 65

Step II: 32 youngster definition 72 86 twilight orphanage 65

Step III: 32 youngster 65 definition 72 86 twilight orphanage

Step IV: 32 youngster 65 twilight definition 72 86 orphanage

Step V: 32 youngster 65 twilight 72 definition 86 orphanage

Step VI: 32 youngster 65 twilight 72 orphanage definition 86

Step VII: 32 youngster 65 twilight 72 orphanage 86 definition

56. Which of the following will be step III?

- (1) 32 youngster definition 72 86 twilight orphanage 65
- (2) 72 32 youngster definition 86 twilight orphanage 65
- (3) 32 72 youngster definition 86 twilight orphanage 65
- (4) 32 youngster 65 definition 72 86 twilight orphanage
- (5) None of the above

Ans: 4

57. Which of the following step will be the penultimate step?

- (1) I
- (2) VI
- (3) VII
- (4) V
- (5) None of these

Ans: 2

58. Which step give following output-

“32 youngster 65 twilight 72 definition 86 orphanage”

- (1) Step IV
- (2) Step VI
- (3) Step II
- (4) Step I
- (5) None of these

Ans: 5

59. Which element would be at the fifth position from right end in step IV?

- (1) 32
- (2) youngster
- (3) 72
- (4) definition
- (5) None of these

Ans: 5

60. How many elements are between ‘32’ and ‘72’ in step VI of the given input?

- (1) Six
- (2) Three
- (3) Two
- (4) Four
- (5) None of these

Ans: 2

Directions(Q.61-65): Answer the questions based on the information given below.

Eight persons A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H sit around a circular table facing towards the centre but not in the same order. Each of them works in a bank with eight different designations DOCTOR, LAWYER, MANAGER, ARCHITECT, ENGINEER, PO, CLERK and TEACHER but not in the same order. Also, given designations are in descending order such that DOCTOR is senior highest designation in the bank and TEACHER being the lowest designation. No two persons sit adjacent according to alphabetical order such as A can't sit with B, B can't sit with A and C and so on.

The one, who is at the senior most position, sits second to the left of B. F does not work as DOCTOR or TEACHER. H works as ARCHITECT. D does not work as LAWYER. A does not work

as PO. D sits third to the left of A. The one, who works as CLERK faces D. C sits second to the right of E. The one, who works as MANAGER, sits third to the right of C. The one, who works as ENGINEER and the one, who works as TEACHER, are facing each other.

Solution:

D sits third to the left of A. The one, who works as CLERK faces D. C sits second to the right of E. The one, who works as MANAGER, sits third to the right of C.

There will be three cases:

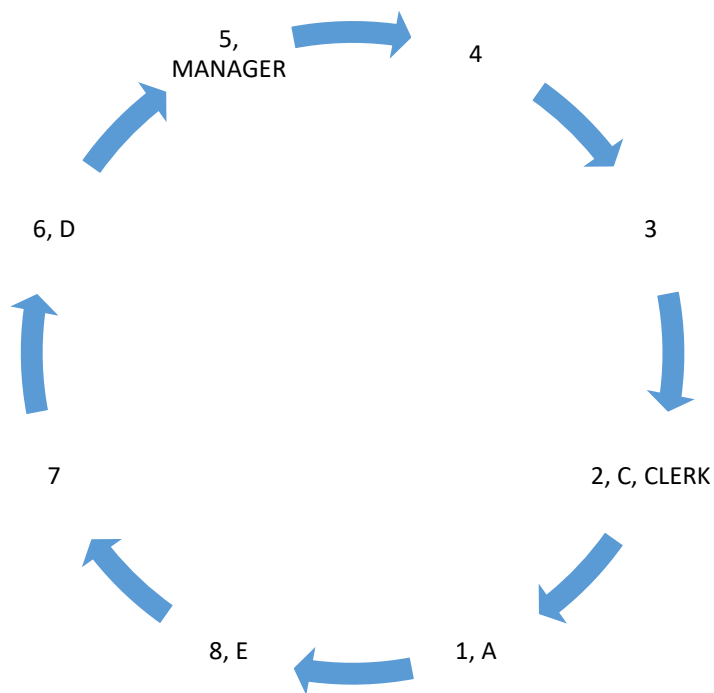
If A sits at place no. 1, then D will sit at place no. 6. The one, who works as CLERK sits at place no. 2.

E cannot sit at place no. 5 and 7 as no two persons sit adjacent according to alphabetical order.

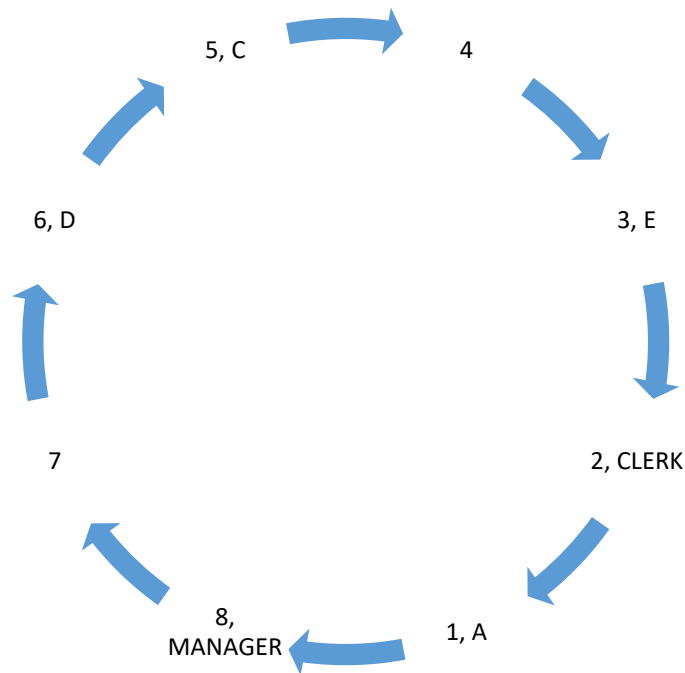
If E sits at place no. 8, then C will sit at place no. 2.

If E sits at place no. 3, then C will sit at place no. 5.

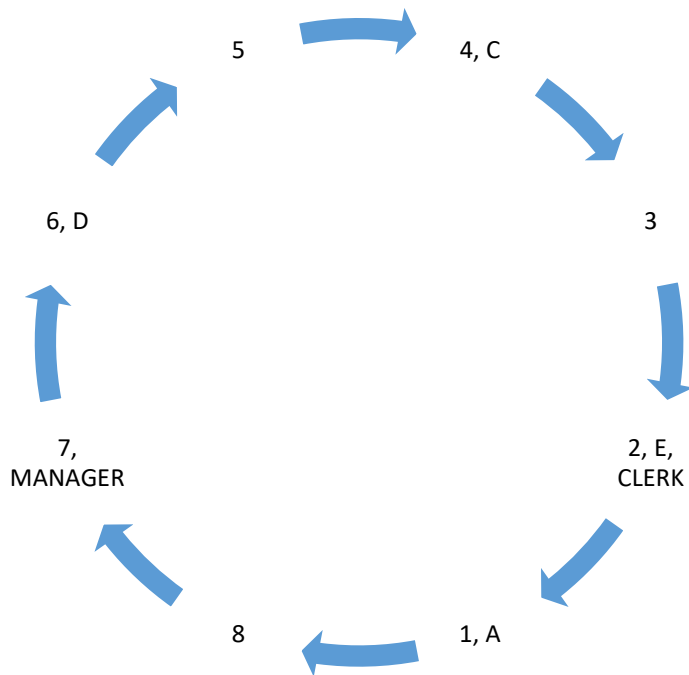
If E sits at place no. 2, then C will sit at place no. 4.



Case 1.



Case 2.



Case 3.

A does not work as PO. The one, who works as ENGINEER and the one, who works as TEACHER, are facing each other. The one, who is at the senior most position, sits second to the left of B. F does not work as DOCTOR or TEACHER. H works as ARCHITECT. D does not work as LAWYER.

We know that the one who is DOCTOR is at the senior most position.

If B sits at place no. 5, then the one who is DOCTOR sits at place no. 3.

If B sits at place no. 7, then the one who is DOCTOR sits at place no. 5.

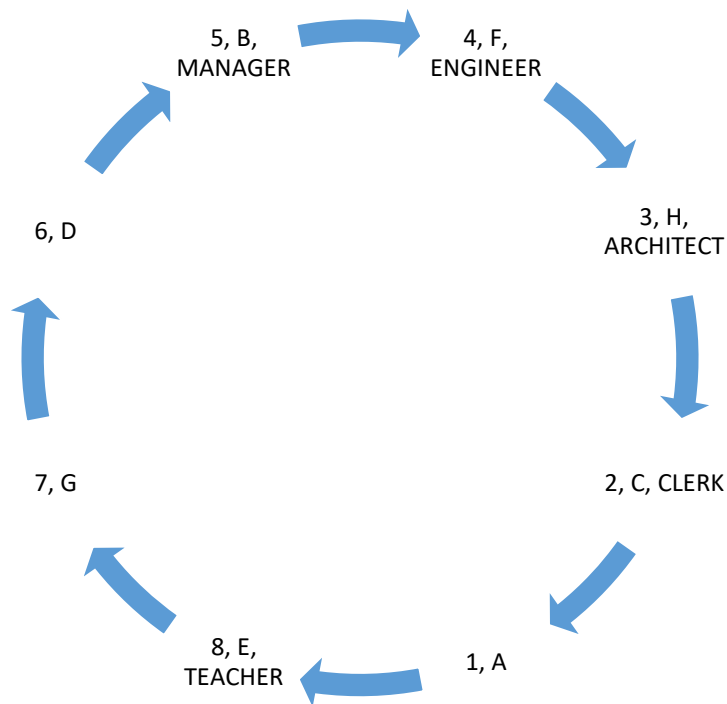
The one, who works as ENGINEER and the one, who works as TEACHER sits either at place no. 4 or 8.

The one, who works as ENGINEER and the one, who works as TEACHER sits either at place no. 3 or 7.

F does not work as DOCTOR or TEACHER and also cannot sit adjacent to E. So F works as ENGINEER and E works as TEACHER.

G will sit at place no. 7 as no two persons sit adjacent according to alphabetical order.

H will sit at place no. 3 but this case will get discarded as H works as ARCHITECT.

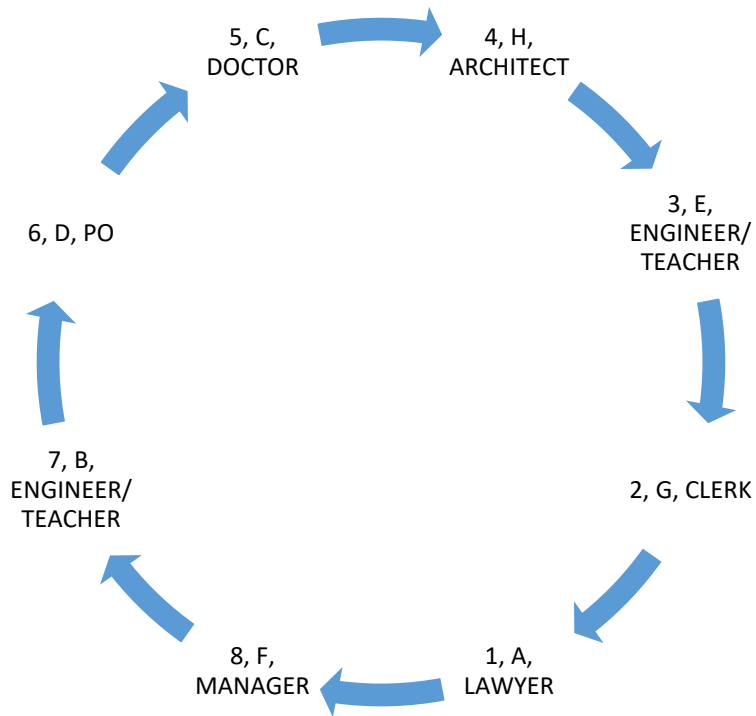


Case 1.

F will sit at place no. 8 as no two persons sit adjacent according to alphabetical order.

G will sit at place no. 2 and will sit at place no. 4 and H works as ARCHITECT.

As A does not work as PO and D does not work as LAWYER. So, A works as LAWYER and D works as PO.



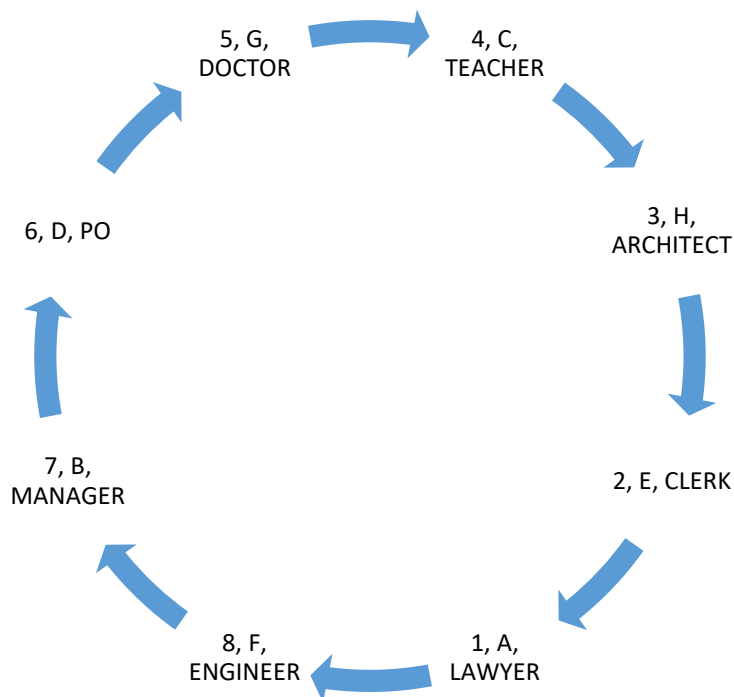
Case 2.

H will sit at place no. 3.

F will sit at place no. 8 and works as Engineer.

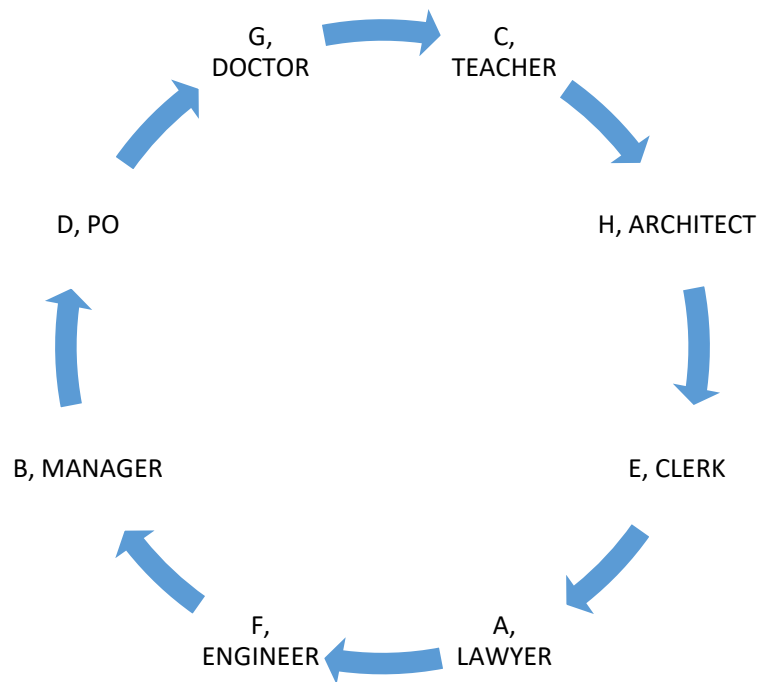
G will sit at place no. 5 works as DOCTOR.

As A does not work as PO and D does not work as LAWYER. So, A works as LAWYER and D works as PO.



Case 3.

Final arrangement is shown below:



61. Who among the following sits second to the right of H?

- 1) The one, who works as PO
- 2) F
- 3) The one, who works as DOCTOR
- 4) E
- 5) None of the above

Ans: 3

62. Who sits third to the left of B?

- 1) C
- 2) E
- 3) A
- 4) G
- 5) H

Ans: 1

63. Who sits opposite to the one, who works as PO?

- 1) The one, who works as DOCTOR

- 2) The one, who works as MANAGER
- 3) The one, who works as ENGINEER
- 4) The one, who works as LAWYER
- 5) None of the above

ANs: 5

64. Who works as LAWYER?

- 1) F
- 2) A
- 3) B
- 4) C
- 5) Can't be determined

Ans: 2

65. What is the position of C with respect to the one, who works as ARCHITECT?

- 1) Immediate left
- 2) Second to the left
- 3) Third to the left
- 4) Immediate right
- 5) Can't be determined

Ans: 4

Directions (66-70): In these questions, a relationship between different elements is shown in the statements. The statements are followed by two conclusions. Give answer

- (1) If only conclusion I follows.
- (2) If only conclusion II follows.
- (3) If either conclusion I or II follows.
- (4) If neither conclusion I nor II follows.
- (5) If both conclusion I and II follow.

66. Statement: $U < V$; $U \geq W > X$; $S \geq T > V$

Conclusion:

- I. $X \geq V$
- II. $T \geq U$

Ans: 4

$$V > U \geq W > X$$

$V > X$. Hence conclusion I does not follow.

$$T > V > U \geq W > X$$

$T > U$. Hence conclusion II does not follow.

67. Statement: $B < C$; $E \leq D = C$; $G > D$; $F \geq C$

Conclusion:

I. $G > F$

II. $F \geq G$

Ans: 3

$$F \geq C = D < G$$

No relationship can be established between G and F. Hence neither conclusion I nor II follows but it will make a complimentary pair. Hence either conclusion I or II follows

68. Statement: $R < S$; $T \geq U$; $T \geq K$; $U > S \geq V$

Conclusion:

I. $S > K$

II. $K > V$

Ans: 4

$$K \leq T \geq U > S \geq V$$

No relationship can be established between S and K. Hence conclusion I does not follow.

$$K \leq T \geq U > S \geq V$$

No relationship can be established between K and V. Hence conclusion II does not follow.

69. Statement: $F > E$; $G > H > D$; $G < E$

Conclusion:

I. $F > D$

II. $F > H$

Ans: 5

$$F > E > G > H > D$$

$F > D$. Hence conclusion I follows.

$$F > E > G > H > D$$

$F > H$. Hence conclusion I follows.

70. Statement: $N \leq O$; $N \leq R$; $O = Q$; $R < P$

Conclusion:

I. $P \leq O$

II. $Q \geq P$

Ans: 4

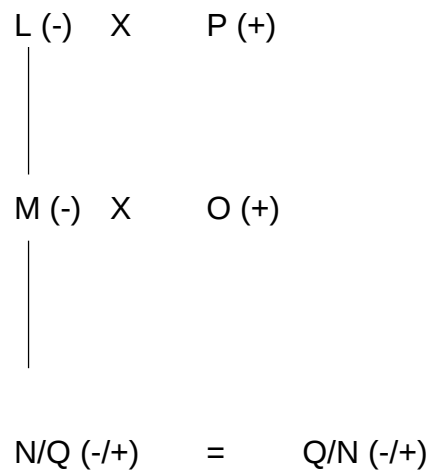
$P > R \geq N \leq O = Q$ No relationship can be established between P and O. Hence conclusion I does not follow.

$P > R \geq N \leq O = Q$ No relationship can be established between Q and P. Hence conclusion II does not follow.

Directions(Q.71-72): Answer the questions based on the information given below:

There are six members L, M, N, O, P and Q in the family of three generations. No single parent has a child. There are two persons in each generation. P is father-in-law of O, who is not married to N. N and Q are siblings. M, who is not married to P, has only one daughter. M and L have same gender.

Solution:



71. Who among the following is the mother of M?

- 1) P
- 2) L
- 3) Q
- 4) O
- 5) None of these

Ans: 2

72. How is N related to O?

- 1) Brother
- 2) Son
- 3) Wife
- 4) Daughter

5) Cannot be determined

Ans: 5

Directions(Q.73-74): Answer the questions based on information given below.

There are seven persons G, H, I, J, K, L and M who have different heights and weights. L is the tallest but not heavier than G. M is heavier than K but not heavier than J. I is taller than M but not heavier than K. J is taller than K and K is taller than H. I is heavier than G and G is taller than J. H is not heavier than L and H is taller than I.

73. Who among the following is second tallest?

- 1) G
- 2) L
- 3) I
- 4) M
- 5) None of these

Ans: 1

Weights – $J > M > K > I > G > L > H$

Heights – $L > G > J > K > H > I > M$

74. Who among the following is shorter than I but heavier than I?

- 1) H
- 2) K
- 3) M
- 4) L
- 5) None of these

Ans: 3

75. How many pairs of letters are there in the word 'GOVERNOR' which has as many letters between them in English alphabetical series (both in forward and backward direction)?

- (1) Three
- (2) Four
- (3) Five
- (4) Two
- (5) None

Ans: 4

Forward - OR, NO

Directions (76-80): Study the following information carefully to answer the given questions:

There are eight persons i.e. S, T, U, V, W, X, Y and Z who all born on the different dates i.e. 11th and 16th of the different month i.e. January, June, August and November but not necessarily in the same order. They also likes different ornaments i.e. Bangles, Necklace, Bracelets, Anklets, Nose pin, Earrings, Rings and Toe ring not necessarily in the same order.

Only one person born between the one who likes Bangles and the one who likes Nose pin. Z born on the even number date but in the month having 31 days but not in January. Only one person born between Z and X, who likes Earrings. X born before Z. Only three persons born between W and the one who likes Nose pin. W born in the month having 30 days but not on the last day of the month. More than two persons born between X and Y. U and V born in the same month. V born on the even date. Only two persons born between Y and T, who likes Rings. Only one person born between the one who likes Rings and the one who likes Bracelets. The one who likes Toe ring born before the one who likes Necklace but born after the one who likes Anklets.

Solution:

W born on the even number date but in the month having 31 days but not in January. Only one person born between Z and X, who likes Earrings. X born before Z. So, Z and X born on 16th August and 16th June respectively.

Only three persons born between W and the one who likes Nose pin. W born in the month having 30 days but not on the last day of the month. We will have two cases:

W born either on 11th June or 11th November and the one who likes born either on 11th November or 11th June.

More than two persons born between X and Y. So, Y born on 16th November.

Dates	Person	Ornaments	Person	Ornaments
	Case 1.		Case 2.	
11 th January (31)				
16 th January (31)				
11 th June (30)	W			Nose pin
16 th June (30)	X	Earrings	X	Earrings
11 th August (31)				
16 th August (31)	Z		Z	
11 th November (30)		Nose pin	W	
16 th November (30)	Y		Y	

Only two persons born between Y and T, who likes Rings. Only one person born between the one who likes Rings and the one who likes Bracelets. So, T born on 11th August and the one who likes Rings born either on 16th January or 11th November.

Only one person born between the one who likes Bangles and the one who likes Nose pin. The one who likes Bangles born on 11th January but case 1 will get discarded as we cannot place the one who likes Bangles.

Dates	Person	Ornaments	Person	Ornaments
	Case 1.		Case 2.	
11 th January (31)				Bangles
16 th January (31)		Bracelets		
11 th June (30)	W			Nose pin
16 th June (30)	X	Earrings	X	Earrings
11 th August (31)	T	Rings	T	Rings
16 th August (31)	Z		Z	
11 th November (30)		Nose pin	W	Bracelets
16 th November (30)	Y		Y	

U and V born in the same month. V born on the even date. So, U and V born on 11th January and 16th January respectively.

The one who likes Toe ring born before the one who likes Necklace but born after the one who likes Anklets. So, The one who likes Toe ring, Necklace and Anklets born on 16th August, 16th November and 16th January respectively.

Dates	Person	Ornaments
	Case 2.	
11 th January (31)	U	Bangles
16 th January (31)	V	Anklets
11 th June (30)	S	Nose pin
16 th June (30)	X	Earrings
11 th August (31)	T	Rings
16 th August (31)	Z	Toe ring
11 th November (30)	W	Bracelets
16 th November (30)	Y	Necklace

Final arrangement as shown below:

Dates	Person	Ornaments
11 th January (31)	U	Bangles
16 th January (31)	V	Anklets
11 th June (30)	S	Nose pin
16 th June (30)	X	Earrings

11 th August (31)	T	Rings
16 th August (31)	Z	Toe ring
11 th November (30)	W	Bracelets
16 th November (30)	Y	Necklace

76. Who among the following likes Bangles?

- (1) V
- (2) Y
- (3) S
- (4) U
- (5) None of these

Ans: 4

77. Which of the following is true regarding Z?

- (1) Z likes Toe ring
- (2) Only two persons born between Z and S
- (3) Only two persons born after Z
- (4) Z born on the 16th of August
- (5) All are correct

ANS: 5

78. Four of the following five are likes a group find the one that does not likes that group?

- (1) W
- (2) T
- (3) Y
- (4) S
- (5) U

Ans: 3

79. Which of the following is true regarding W?

- (1) W born on 11th of the month.
- (2) W born in June Month
- (3) W likes Toe ring

(4) W born only after two persons

(5) All are correct

Ans: 1

80. Who among the following born on 11th of June?

(1) X

(2) Y

(3) U

(4) S

(5) None of these

Ans: 4

Directions(Q.81-85): Answer the questions based on the information given below.

In a certain code language

'hearing implant loss active' is coded as 'bu, rd, cn, aq'.

'hearing extent doing needed' is coded as 'bk, yw, rd, gn'

'loss realised needed extent' is coded as 'bn, cn, bk, yw'.

'campaign extent realised conference' is coded as 'wt, og, bn, yw'.

Solution:

extent – yw

hearing – rd

loss – cn

needed – bk

realised – bn

doing – gn

implant/active – bu/aq

campaign/conference – og/wt

81. What is the code for 'hearing conference'?

1) rd wt

2) og rd

3) bu wt

4) aq og

5) Cannot be determined

Ans: 5

82. _____' is coded as 'gn'.

- 1) loss
- 2) doing
- 3) needed
- 4) extent
- 5) None of the above

Ans: 2

83. 'needed implant' is coded as '_____'.

- 1) bk, aq
- 2) bn, cn
- 3) bu, bk
- 4) bn, bu
- 5) Either (a) or (c)

Ans: 5

84. Which of the following word is definitely correctly matched with its code?

- 1) conference – wt
- 2) campaign – og
- 3) extent – yw
- 4) active – bu
- 5) implant - bu

Ans: 3

85. What is the code for 'extent doing active'?

- 1) bn, yw, bu
- 2) yw, gn, aq
- 3) gn, yw, bu
- 4) wt, gn, bu
- 5) Cannot be determined

Ans: 5

Directions(Q.86-90): Answer the questions based on the information given below.

There are two types of flats i.e., 1 and 2 on each floor of a five- floor building. The bottommost floor is numbered as 1 and the topmost floor is numbered as 5. Flat 1 is in west of Flat 2. Ten persons (Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, and Z) live in these flats such that one person lives in each flat. All flats are of same dimensions.

Note: If it is given that 'a person' lives adjacent to 'another person' then both persons live on the same floor unless stated otherwise. If it is given that 'a persons' lives one/two floors above/below 'another person' then both persons live in the same type of flat unless stated otherwise.

Z lives one floor below Y. W lives two floors below T, but not in the same type of flat. Y lives in Flat 1. X, who lives adjacent to Q, lives two floors above S. S and Y live in the same type of flat. U lives one floor above V. R doesn't live adjacent to Z. Q and S does not live in the same type of flat.

Solution:

Z lives one floor below Y. Y lives in Flat 1. X, who lives adjacent to Q, lives two floors above S. S and Y live in the same type of flat. Q and S does not live in the same type of flat.

There will be two cases:

Case 1.

If Y lives at floor no. 5 of Flat 1, then Z lives at floor no. 4 of Flat 1. Q and S will live at floor no. 3 of flat 2 and floor no. 1 of flat 1. X will live at live at floor no. 3 of flat 1.

Case 2.

If Y lives at floor no. 2 of Flat 1, then Z lives at floor no. 1 of Flat 1. Q and S will live at floor no. 5 of flat 2 and floor no. 3 of flat 1. X will live at live at floor no. 5 of flat 1.

	CASE 1.		CASE 2.	
FLOOR	FLAT 1	FLAT 2	FLAT 1	FLAT 2
5	Y		X	Q
4	Z			
3	X	Q	S	
2			Y	
1	S		Z	

W lives two floors below T, but not in the same type of flat. U lives one floor above V. R doesn't live adjacent to Z.

Case 1.

If W lives at floor no. 2 of Flat 1, then T lives at floor no. 4 of Flat 2. U and V will live at floor no. 2 of flat 2 and floor no. 2 of flat 1. X will live at live at floor no. 3 of flat 1.

Case 2.

If W lives at floor no. 2 of Flat 2, then T lives at floor no. 4 of Flat 1. U and V will live at floor no. 4 of flat 2 and floor no. 3 of flat 1. This case will get discarded as R doesn't live adjacent to Z.

	CASE 1.		CASE 2.	
FLOOR	FLAT 1	FLAT 2	FLAT 1	FLAT 2
5	Y	R	X	Q
4	Z	T	T	U
3	X	Q	S	V
2	W	U	Y	W
1	S	V	Z	

Final arrangement as shown below:

FLOOR	FLAT 1	FLAT 2
5	Y	R
4	Z	T
3	X	Q
2	W	U
1	S	V

86. Who lives adjacent to T?

- 1) U
- 2) Y
- 3) Z
- 4) V
- 5) None of the above

Ans: 3

87. Who lives in Flat 2 of second floor?

- 1) V
- 2) R
- 3) W

- 4) U
- 5) None of the above

Ans: 4

88. R lives _____ floors above Q.

- 1) One
- 2) Three
- 3) Two
- 4) Cannot be determined
- 5) R and Q lives in different type of flats

Ans: 3

89. Which of the following person doesn't lives in Flat 1?

- 1) Y
- 2) Z
- 3) W
- 4) S
- 5) T

Ans: 5

90. Four of the following five are alike in a certain way based on a group, which among the following does not belong to that group?

- 1) Y and R
- 2) X and Q
- 3) W and U
- 4) S and U
- 5) V and S

Ans: 4

Directions(Q.91-95): Answer the questions based on the information given below.

In a certain language,

'since 2015 when national' is coded as 'dul edv gwd azv'

'when judicial from appointments' is coded as 'rfv wfb pls azv'

'act apex held since' is coded as 'xbn edv mdf odv'

'court apex when appointments 2015' is coded as 'azv qvr gwd wfb odv'

Solution:

Since – edv

2015 – gwd

When – azv

National – dul

Judicial/from – pls/rfv

Appointments – wfb

Act/held – xbn/mdf

Apex – odv

Court – qvr

91. Which of the following is coded as 'odv'?

- 1) Apex
- 2) Court
- 3) National
- 4) Appointments
- 5) None of the above

Ans: 1

92. Which of the following are coded as "since 2015" in the given language?

- 1) odv mdf
- 2) rfv mdf
- 3) xbn mdf
- 4) azv pox
- 5) edv gwd

Ans; 5

93. How is the sentence 'court national' coded in the given language?

- 1) qvr mdf
- 2) odv xbn
- 3) qvr pox
- 4) edv rfv
- 5) None of the above

Ans; 3

94. Which of the following could be coded as 'wfb'?

- 1) held
- 2) appointments
- 3) judicial
- 4) national
- 5) act

Ans: 2

95. How is the word 'from' coded in the given language?

- 1) rfv
- 2) pls
- 3) mdf
- 4) xbn
- 5) Cannot be determined

Ans: 5

Directions (96-100): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:

Eight person are sitting around a circular table facing the centre. Each of them likes different Colours.

R is sitting second to the left of M. The one who likes Red is an immediate neighbour of M. There are only three people sitting between the one who likes Red and Q. Only one person sits between the one who likes Blue and Q. The one who likes Orange is to the immediate right of the one who likes Blue. N is second to the right of M. T likes Red. S and O are immediate neighbours of each other. Neither S nor O like Blue. The one who likes Pink is immediate left of R. The one who likes Black is second to the right of the one who likes Orange. The one who likes Purple is an immediate neighbour of the one who likes Blue. S is second to the right of the one who likes White. P sits third to the right of the one who likes Green.

Solution:

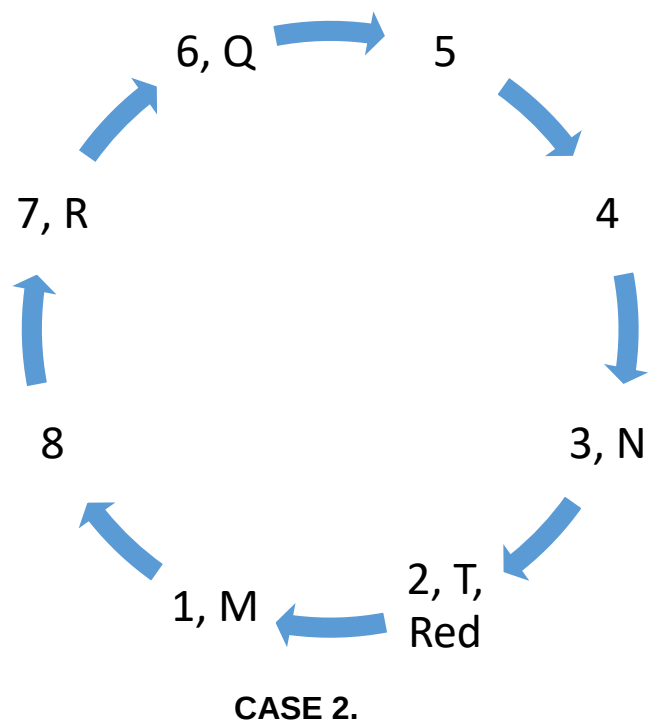
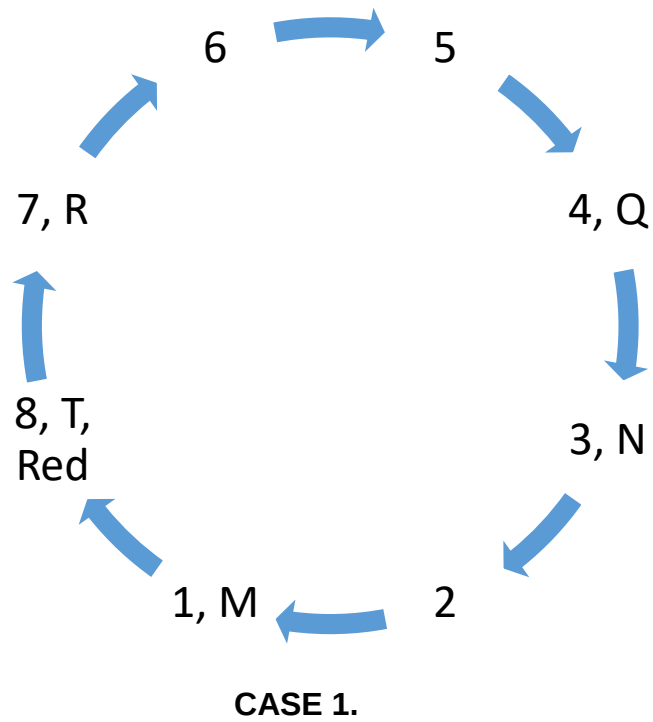
R is sitting second to the left of M. The one who likes Red is an immediate neighbour of M. There are only three people sitting between the one who likes Red and Q. N is second to the right of M. T likes Red.

There will be two cases:

If M sits at place no. 1, then R will sit at place no. 7 and N will sit at place no.3.

The one who likes Red will sit either at place no. 8 or 2.

Q will sit either at place no. 4 or 6.



Only one person sits between the one who likes Blue and Q. The one who likes Orange is to the immediate right of the one who likes Blue. The one who likes Pink is immediate left of R. The one who likes Black is second to the right of the one who likes Orange. The one who likes Purple is an immediate neighbour of the one who likes Blue.

Case 1.

The one who likes Pink sits at place no. 6.

The one who likes Blue sits at place no. 2.

The one who likes Orange sits at place no. 3.

The one who likes Black sits at place no. 5.

The one who likes Purple sits at place no. 1.

Case 2.

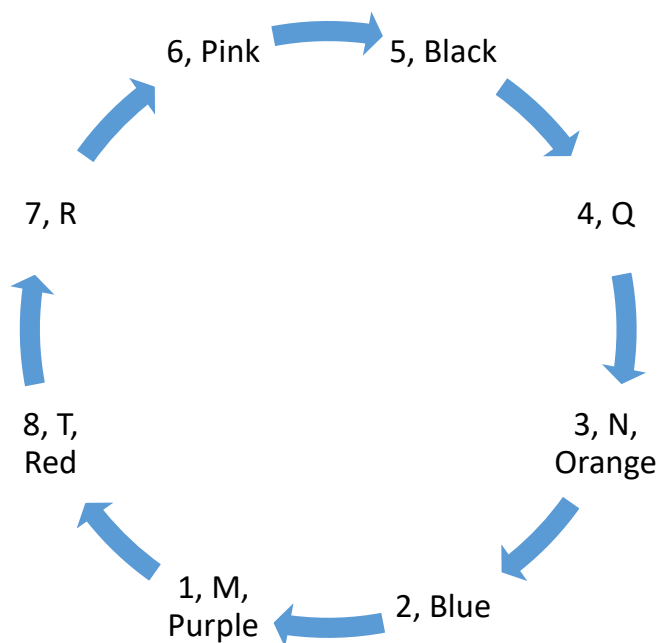
The one who likes Pink sits at place no. 6.

The one who likes Blue sits either at place no. 4 or 8.

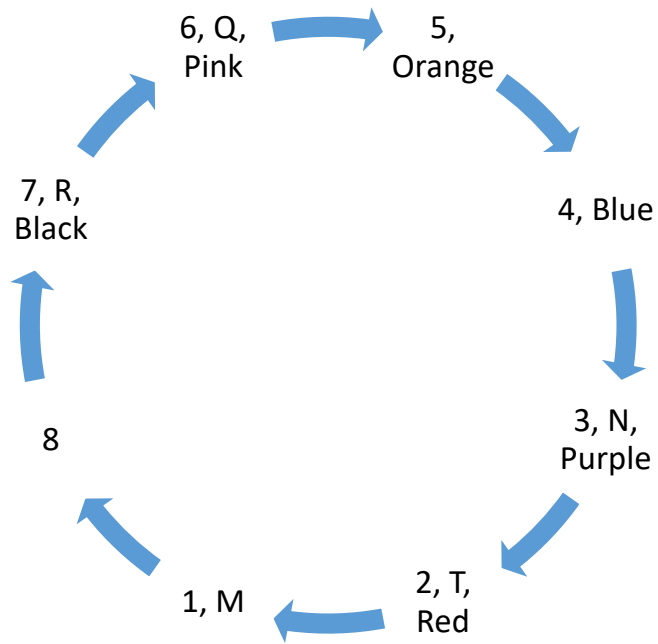
The one who likes Orange sits either at place no. 1 or 5.

The one who likes Black sits either at place no. 7 or 3.

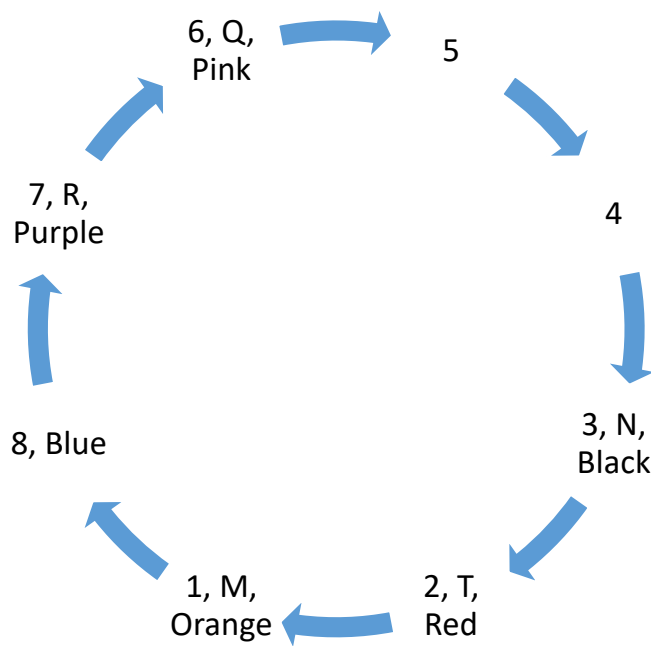
The one who likes Purple sits either at place no. 3 or 7.



CASE 1.



CASE 2.



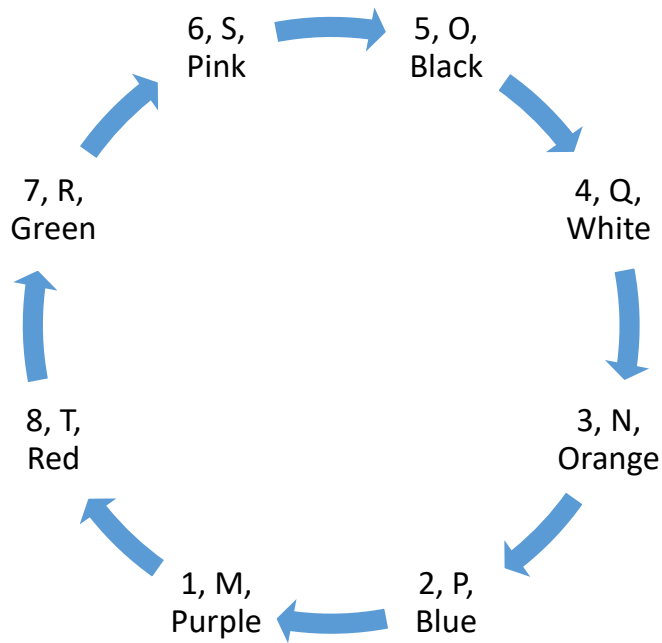
Case 2.a

S and O are immediate neighbours of each other. Neither S nor O like Blue.

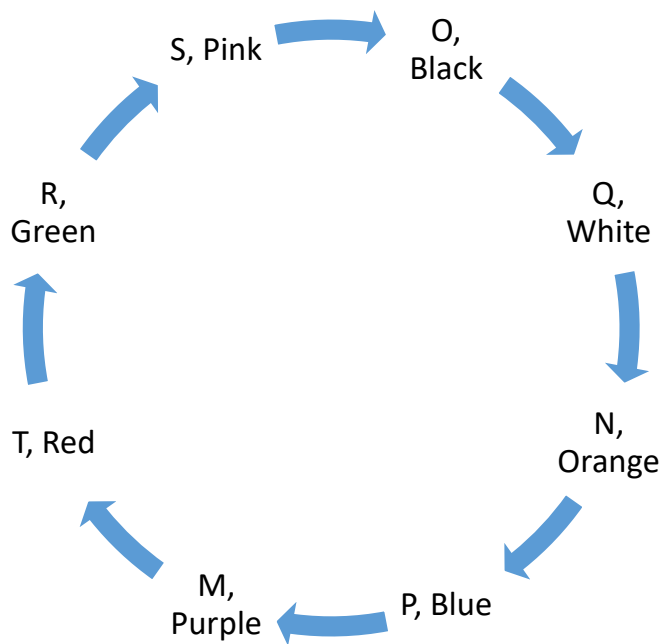
S is second to the right of the one who likes White. P sits third to the right of the one who likes Green.

We need two consecutive seats for S and O. So, if the one who likes White sits at place no. 4, then S will sit at place no. 6 and O will sit at place no. 5.

Case 2 will get discarded as we cannot place S and O.



Final arrangement as shown below:



96. Who among the following sits second to the left of the one who likes Black?

- (1) N
- (2) M
- (3) R
- (4) P

(5) O

Ans : 1

97. Who among the following likes Pink?

(1) P

(2) M

(3) S

(4) Q

(5) R

Ans : 3

98. Which of the following statement is true about M?

(1) R sits third right of M

(2) M likes Orange

(3) Only two persons sit between M and R

(4) M likes Purple

(5) M sits immediate left of S

Ans : 4

99. What is the position of O with respect to T?

(1) Immediate left

(2) Second to the right

(3) Third to the left

(4) Fourth to the right

(5) None of these

Ans : 3

100. Who among the following facing the one who likes White?

(1) N

(2) T

(3) S

(4) R

(5) O

Ans : 2

Directions(Q.101-105): Read the given information carefully and answer the questions.

A word and number arrangement machine when given an input line of words and numbers rearranges them following a particular rule in each step. The following is an illustration of input and rearrangement.

Input: 16 opposite gesture 30 67 deny 54 jungle 42 tweak

Step I: 15 deny opposite gesture 30 67 54 jungle 42 tweak

Step II: 15 deny 29 gesture opposite 67 54 jungle 42 tweak

Step III: 15 deny 29 gesture 41 jungle opposite 67 54 tweak

Step IV: 15 deny 29 gesture 41 jungle 53 opposite 67 tweak

Step V: 15 deny 29 gesture 41 jungle 53 opposite 66 tweak

And the step V is the final output. As per the rules followed in above steps, find out in each of the questions, the appropriate steps for the input given in the question.

Input for the question: "18 turtle fight 27 machine candles 51 kites 42 62 "

Solution:

For the number: Numbers are arranged in ascending order from the left end after subtracting 1 from each number.

For the words: Each word is arranged with the numbers according to the English alphabetically series from the left end (such as in first step word chair comes in place of the word left).

Input: 18 turtle fight 27 machine candles 51 kites 42 62

Step I: 17 candles turtle fight 27 machine 51 kites 42 62

Step II: 17 candles 26 fight turtle machine 51 kites 42 62

Step III: 17 candles 26 fight 41 kites 51 turtle machine 62

Step IV: 17 candles 26 fight 41 kites 50 machine turtle 62

Step V: 17 candles 26 fight 41 kites 50 machine 61 turtle

101. Which of the following element is fourth from the left end in step IV?

- 1) fight
- 2) 26
- 3) machine
- 4) 50
- 5) None of these

Ans: 1

102. In which of the following step "41 kites turtle" occur together?

- 1) Step II

- 2) Step I
- 3) Step IV 4
- 4) None of these
- 5) Step V

Ans: 4

103. What is the sum of the numbers occur in step II?

- 1) 158
- 2) 166
- 3) 198
- 4) 188
- 5) 177

Ans: 3

Required sum = $17 + 26 + 51 + 42 + 62 = 198$

104. What will be the last step of the given input?

- 1) 17 candles 26 fight 41 kites 50 turtle machine
- 2) 17 candles 26 fight 41 kites 50 machine turtle
- 3) 17 candles 26 fight 41 kites 50 machine 61 turtle
- 4) 50 machine 26 fight 41 kites 50 17 candles
- 5) None of these

Ans: 3

105. Which element is the third from the left end in step II?

- 1) 21
- 2) candles
- 3) kites
- 4) 26
- 5) turtle

Ans: 4

Directions (106-110): Study the following arrangement carefully and answer the questions given below:

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

106. Which of the following digit will be sixth to the left of tenth from the right end?

- (1) 7
- (2) 9
- (3) 6
- (4) 3
- (5) None of these

Ans: 4

Tenth from the right end = 3

Sixth to the left of 3 = 3

107. How many 3's is there in the given series which are followed by a number less than 7?

- (1) One
- (2) None
- (3) Three
- (4) Two
- (5) More than three

Ans: 5

3 6, 3 5, 3 5, 3 4

108. What will be the addition of fifth, seventh and tenth digit from the left end?

- (1) 14
- (2) 11
- (3) 12
- (4) 16
- (5) None of these

Ans: 1

Required sum = $5 + 3 + 6 = 14$

109. If all the perfect square digits are removed from the given series, then which of the following will be fifth to the right of sixth from the left end?

- (1) 6
- (2) 7
- (3) 9

(4) 2

(5) None of these

Ans: 2

2 3 6 5 8 3 5 6 8 2 7 6 3 5 2 5 6 3 5 8 7 5 3

Sixth from the left end = 3

Fifth to the left of 3 = 7

110. How many odd numbers are there in the given series which are immediately followed by a perfect square digit?

(1) One

(2) None

(3) Three

(4) Five

(5) Four

Ans: 5

3 9, 5 4, 7 9, 3 4

Directions (Q. 111-115): In the following questions, the symbols %, \$, #, @ and © are used with the following meaning as illustrated below:

'A%B' means 'A is not smaller than B'.

'A\$B' means 'A is not greater than B'.

'A#B' means 'A is neither greater than nor equal to B'.

'A@B' means 'A is neither smaller than nor equal to B'.

'A & B' means 'A is neither greater than nor smaller than B'.

Now in each of the following questions assuming the given statements to be true, for conclusions I, II and III given below them is/are definitely true? Give answer

111. Statements: B @ D % E # F & G \$ H # I; J \$ E @ F

Conclusions : I. I @ E II. H # J III. B @ F

1) Only I follows

2) Only III follows

3) Only II & III follows

4) Only I & III follows

5) None of these

Ans: 4

Decoding: Statements: $B > D \geq E < F = G \leq H < I; J \leq E > F$

Conclusions : I. $I > E$ II. $H < J$ III. $B > F$

$B > D \geq E < F = G \leq H < I$

$I > E$. Hence, conclusion I follows.

$J \leq E < F = G \leq H < I$

$H > J$. Hence, conclusion II will not follow.

$B > D \geq E > F$

$B > F$. Hence, conclusion III follows.

112. Statements: $P \% T \& U @ V \$ W$; $Y \% P \# Z$

Conclusions : I. $W \% T$ II. $P \% U$ III. $Y @ V$

- 1) Only I follows
- 2) Only III follows
- 3) Only II & III follows
- 4) Only I & III follows
- 5) None of these

Ans: 3

Decoding: Statements: $P \geq T = U > V \leq W$; $Y \geq P < Z$

Conclusions : I. $W \geq T$ II. $P \geq U$ III. $Y > V$

$P \geq T = U > V \leq W$ No relationship can be established between W and T hence, conclusion I will not follow.

$P \geq T = U > V \leq W$ $P \geq U$. Hence, conclusion II will follow.

$Y \geq P \geq T = U > V \leq W$ $Y > V$. Hence, conclusion III will follow.

113. Statements: $G \% H \# I \& J$; $J @ K \# L$

Conclusions : I. $I @ K$ II. $G \% K$ III. $L @ H$

- 1) None follows
- 2) Only I follows
- 3) Only II follows
- 4) Only II & III follows
- 5) None of these

Ans: 2

Decoding: Statements: $G \geq H < I = J > K < L$

Conclusions : I. $I > K$ II. $G \geq K$ III. $L > H$

$G \geq H < I = J > K < L$ $I > K$. Hence, conclusion I follows.

$G \geq H < I = J > K < L$ No relationship can be established between G and K hence, conclusion II will not follow.

$G \geq H < I = J > K < L$ No relationship can be established between L and H hence, conclusion III will not follow.

114. Statements: $A \# B \# D \$ G \& H \% I \% J$

Conclusions : I. $H @ J$ II. $H \& J$ III. $H \& D$

- 1) Only I follows
- 2) only III follows
- 3) Only II & III follows
- 4) either I or II follows
- 5) None of these

Ans: 4

Decoding: Statements: $A < B < D \leq G = H \geq I \geq J$

Conclusions : I. $H > J$ II. $H \leq J$ III. $H = D$

$A < B < D \leq G = H \geq I \geq J$ $H \geq J$. Hence, either conclusion I or II follows.

$A < B < D \leq G = H \geq I \geq J$ $H \geq D$. Hence, conclusion III will not follow.

115. Statements: $T @ U \% V \% W; V \$ Z \$ A$

Conclusions : I. $U \% A$ II. $T @ W$ III. $Z \$ U$

- 1) Only I follows
- 2) only III follows
- 3) Only II & III follows
- 4) Only II follows
- 5) None of these

Ans: 4

Decoding: Statements: $T > U \geq V \geq W; V \leq Z \leq A$

Conclusions : I. $U \geq A$ II. $T > W$ III. $Z \leq U$

$T > U \geq V \leq Z \leq A$ No relationship can be established between U and A hence, conclusion I will not follow.

$T > U \geq V \geq W$ $\therefore T > W$. Hence, conclusion II will follow.

$T > U \geq V \leq Z \leq A$ No relationship can be established between U and Z hence, conclusion III will not follow.

Directions (116-120): Study the following information to answer the given questions:

A word and number arrangement machine when given an input line of words and numbers rearranges them following a particular rule in each step. The following is an illustration of input and rearrangement. (All the numbers are two-digit numbers and all are arranged as per some logic based on the value of the number.)

Input: width 68 36 85 cement gangster 48 jasmine 30 22 hunger devil

Step I: 85 68 36 cement gangster 48 jasmine 30 22 hunger devil width

Step II: 22 85 68 36 cement gangster 48 30 hunger devil width jasmine

Step III: 68 22 85 36 cement gangster 48 30 devil width jasmine hunger

Step IV: 30 68 22 85 36 cement 48 devil width jasmine hunger gangster

Step V: 48 30 68 22 85 36 cement width jasmine hunger gangster devil

Step VI: 36 48 30 68 22 85 width jasmine hunger gangster devil cement

Step VI is the last step of the arrangement the above input.

As per the rules followed in the above steps, find out in each of the following questions the appropriate steps for the given input.

Input: fetch 94 arranged urban 32 20 buffet catch 38 55 giraffe 72

Solution:

The word and number arrangement machine rearrange the input with the logic that

In step I, it shifts the largest number to the left-most place and the last word coming in English alphabetical series to the rightmost place.

In step II, it shifts the smallest number to the leftmost place and the next word (in reverse alphabetical order) to the rightmost.

In step III 2nd largest number is shifted to the leftmost place and so on.

Input: fetch 94 arranged urban 32 20 buffet catch 38 55 giraffe 72

Step I: 94 fetch arranged 32 20 buffet catch 38 55 giraffe 72 urban

Step II: 20 94 fetch arranged 32 buffet catch 38 55 72 urban giraffe

Step III: 72 20 94 arranged 32 buffet catch 38 55 urban giraffe fetch

Step IV: 32 72 20 94 arranged buffet 38 55 urban giraffe fetch catch

Step V: 55 32 72 20 94 arranged 38 urban giraffe fetch catch buffet

Step VI: 38 55 32 72 20 94 urban giraffe fetch catch buffet arranged

116. Which of the following would be step II?

- (1) 94 fetch arranged 32 20 buffet catch 38 55 giraffe 72 urban
- (2) 38 55 32 72 20 94 urban giraffe fetch catch buffet arranged
- (3) 20 94 arranged fetch 32 catch buffet 38 55 72 urban giraffe
- (4) 55 32 72 20 94 38 urban giraffe fetch catch buffet arranged
- (5) None of these

Ans: 5

117. Which word/number would be at seventh position from the left end in step IV?

- (1) buffet
- (2) arranged
- (3) 38

- (4) urban
- (5) 55

Ans: 3

118. Which step number would be the following output?
'55 32 72 20 94 arranged 38 urban giraffe fetch catch buffet'

- (1) There will be no such step.
- (2) III
- (3) II
- (4) V
- (5) IV

Ans: 4

119. In which step the elements '38 urban giraffe' found in the same order?

- (1) Step V
- (2) Step IV
- (3) Step I
- (4) Step II
- (5) Step III

Ans: 1

120. Which element is exactly between '94' and 'buffet' in Step IV?

- (1) arranged
- (2) 32
- (3) giraffe
- (4) fetch
- (5) none of these

Ans: 1

Directions (121-125): Each of the questions below consists of a question and two statements numbered I and II given below it. You have to decide whether the data provided in the statements are sufficient to answer the question.

- (a) If statement I alone is sufficient to answer the question, but statement II alone is not sufficient to answer the question.
- (b) If statement II alone is sufficient to answer the question, but statement I alone is not sufficient to answer the question.
- (c) If either statement I or statement II is sufficient to answer the question.
- (d) If both the statements I and II taken together are not sufficient to answer the questions.
- (e) If both the statements I and II taken together are sufficient to answer the questions.

121. Seven person live on seven storey building (Ground floor is 1 and top floor is 7) who among the following lives at 5th floor?

- I. A lives just above C, who live above K. A lives on odd number floor.
- II. B lives just above K. Three persons live between K and U. D lives just above N.

Ans: 5

From I.

Floor	Case 1.	Case 2.	Case 3.
	Person	Person	Person
7	A		
6	C		
5		A	
4		C	
3			A
2			C
1			

Hence statements I alone is not sufficient to answer the question.

From II.

Floor	Case 1.	Case 2.	Case 3.	Case 4.	Case 5.
	Person	Person	Person	Person	
7	B				U
6	K	B		U	
5		K	U		
4					B
3				B	K
2	U		B	K	
1		U	K		

Hence statements II alone is not sufficient to answer the question.

From I and II.

	Case 3.
Floor	Person
7	A
6	C
5	U
4	D
3	N
2	B
1	K

U lives on 5th floor. Hence both statement I and II are sufficient to answer the question.

122. Seven persons i.e. J, K, L, M, N, O and P are sitting around a circular table some of them facing towards the center and some face outside. Who among the following sits second to the left of P?

I. J sits third to the right of L. K sits second to the left of J and of is not the neighbour L. Only one person sits between M and N.

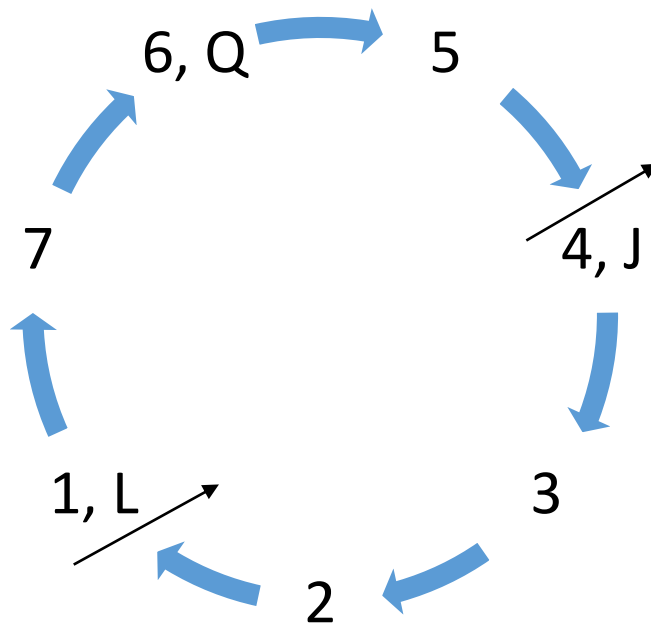
II. P sits third to the right of K. J and K faces opposite direction. N is not the immediate neighbour of J. M sits third to the right of P.

ANs: 5

From I.

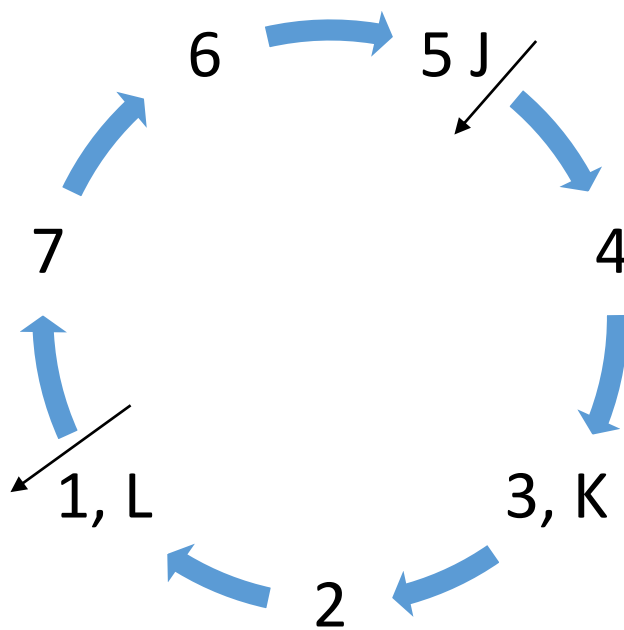
We will have two cases:

If L sits at place no. 1 and faces the centre then J will sit at place no. 4. K will sit at place no. 6 and J will face outside the centre as B is not the neighbour L.



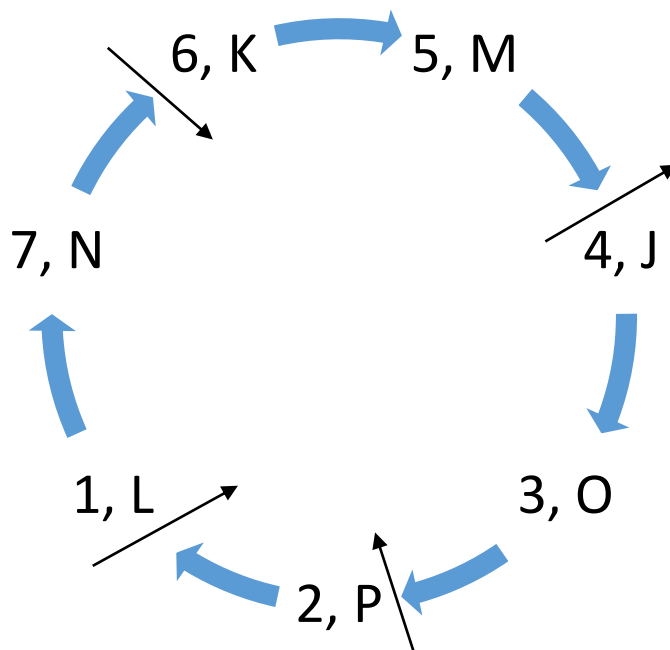
Case 1.

If L sits at place no. 1 and faces outside the centre then J will sit at place no. 5. K will sit at place no. 3 and J will face the centre as K is not the neighbour L.

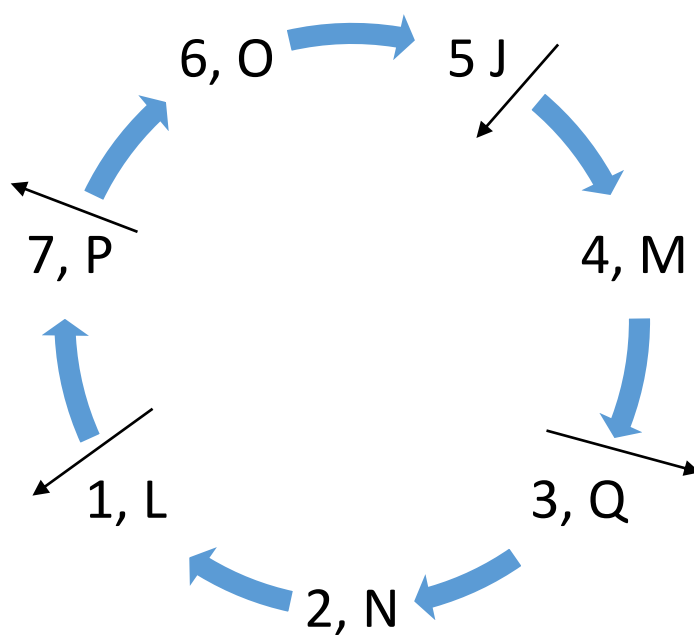


Case 2.

From I and II.



Case 1.



Case 2.

In both the cases N sits second to the left of P. Hence both statement I and II are sufficient to answer the question.

123. Among A, B, C, D, E and F each one of them has different weights, who is the heaviest person?

I. B is heavier than D. E is lighter than B, who is not heaviest.

II. F is heavier than A. A is lighter than B. C is not lightest.

Ans: 4

From I.

$B > D/E > E/D$

From II.

$F > A, B > A$

From I and II.

$C > F > B > A/D/E > A/D/E > A/D/E \dots (I)$

$F > C > B > A/D/E > A/D/E > A/D/E \dots (II)$

$F > B > A/D/E/ C > A/D/E > A/D/E \dots (III)$

We cannot determine who is the heaviest among all. Hence both statement I and II taken together are not sufficient to answer the questions.

124. Six persons i.e. P, Q, R, S, T and U were born in different months i.e. January, March, April, July, August and September but not necessarily in the same order. Who among the following born in the month immediately after T?

I. R born in the month immediately before U. Only three persons born between R and P. S born before T. Q born after S.

II. Only two persons born between P and Q, who was born in the month having 30 days. U born immediately before Q. Not more than one person born between S and T.

Ans: 4

From I.

	Case 1.	Case 2.	Case 3.	Case 4.	Case 5.	Case 6.
Months	Person	Person	Person	Person	Person	Person
January	R	R	S	S	P	P
March	U	U	R	R	S	S
April	S	S	U	U	T	Q
July	T	Q	Q	T	Q	T
August	P	P	T	Q	R	R
September	Q	T	P	P	U	U

Hence statements I alone is not sufficient to answer the question.

From II.

	Case 1.	Case 2.	Case 3.
Months	Person	Person	Person
January			
March	U	S	T
April	Q	P	P
July		T	S
August		U	U
September	P	Q	Q

Hence statements II alone is not sufficient to answer the question.

From I and II.

Hence both statements I and II alone are not sufficient to answer the question as no condition is fulfilled.

125. Who among J, K, L, M, N and O scored second rank?

I. Only two person scored more than N. K scored less than L and more than N.

II. L scored more than J and less than N. M scored less than O.

ANs: 1

From I.

$L > K > N > M/O/J$

K reached school second. Hence statements I alone is sufficient to answer the question.

From II.

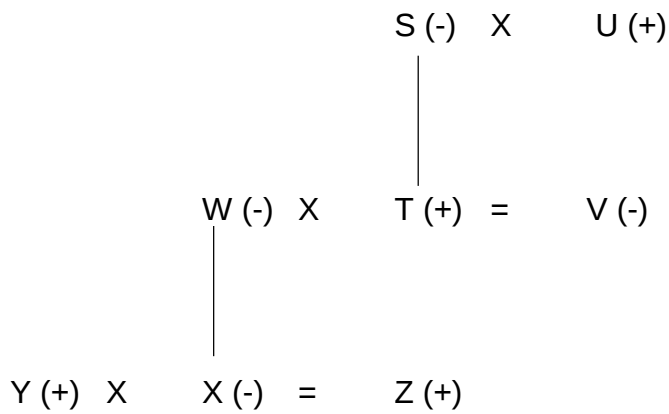
$N > L > J, O > M$

Hence statements II alone is not sufficient to answer the question.

Directions (126-128): Study the information carefully and answer the questions given below.

There are eight member- S, T, U, V, W, X, Y and Z of a family. In this family there are three generation. Only three married couple in the family. Y is son in law of T. Z is nephew of V. S is mother of V. U has only one son. X is granddaughter of U. W is mother of X. V is unmarried. V is sister of T.

Solution:



126. How is W related to Y?

- (1) Father
- (2) Mother-in-law
- (3) Sister
- (4) Brother
- (5) Can't be determined

Ans: 2

127. Who among the following is sister in law of W?

- (1) V
- (2) U
- (3) Z
- (4) Y
- (5) None of these

Ans: 1

128. Which of the following is true about Y?

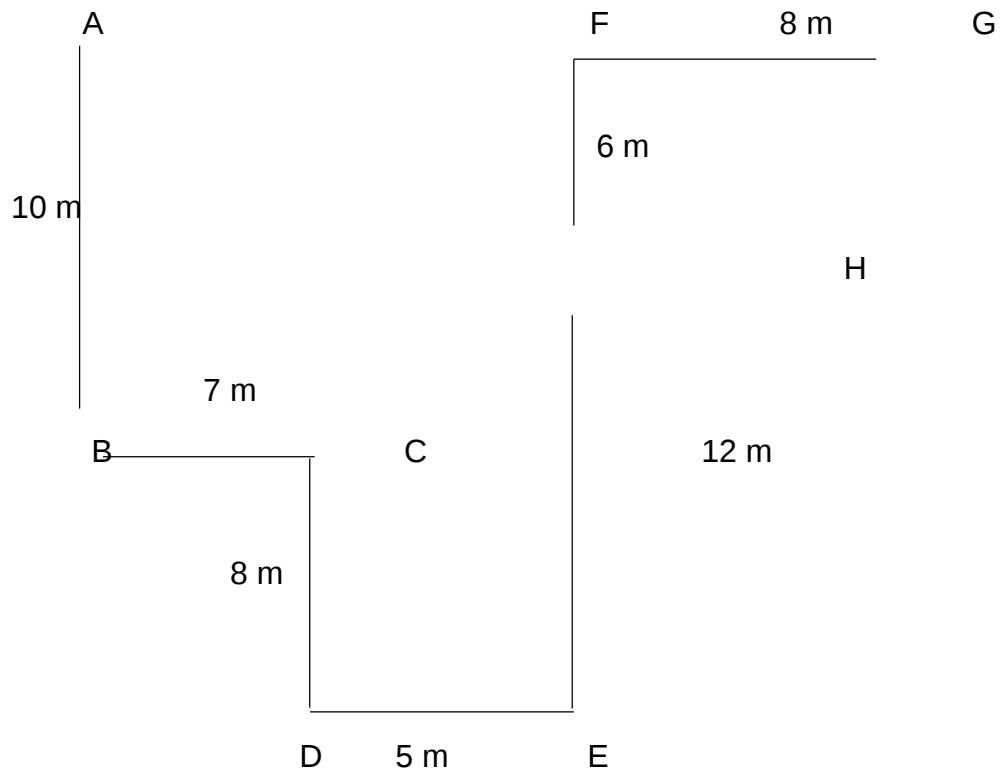
- (1) Y is son of W
- (2) Y is brother in law of Z
- (3) Y is daughter in law of T
- (4) S is grandfather of Y
- (5) None of true

Ans: 2

Directions (129-130): Read the information carefully and answer the question:

Point D is 5m south of Point C which is 7m east of B. Point F is 8m west of G. Point E is 5m east of D and Point A is 10m north of B. Point E is 18m south of F and Point H 12 m north of E.

Solution:



129. What is the shortest distance between point H and G?

- (1) 10m
- (2) 4 m
- (3) 6 m
- (4) 12 m
- (5) 8 m

Ans: 1

Shortest distance between point H and G = $\sqrt{6^2 + 8^2} = \sqrt{36 + 64} = \sqrt{100} = 10$ m.

130. What is the direction of point E with respect to A?

- (1) South
- (2) South-East
- (3) South- West
- (4) North-West
- (5) North

Ans: 2

Directions(Q.131-135): Each of the following consists of a question and some statements are given below it. You have to decide whether the data provided in the statements are sufficient to answer the question:

131. How is P related to Q?

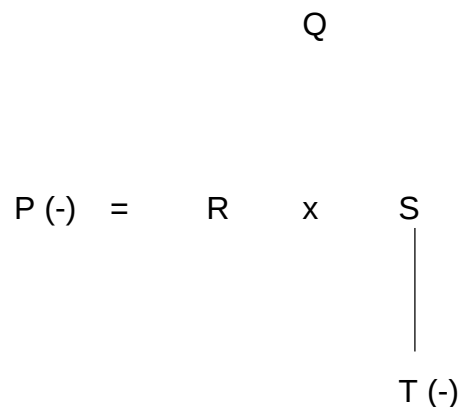
I. R is married to S, P is sister of R, S has only one daughter T, who is the granddaughter of Q.

II. R is the daughter of Q. R is married to S, who is the only child of U. P is the sister-in-law of S.

- 1) If the data in statement I alone is sufficient to answer the question, while the data in statement II alone is not sufficient to answer the question.
- 2) If the data in statement II alone is sufficient to answer the question, while the data in statement I alone is not sufficient to answer the question.
- 3) If the data either in statement I alone or in statement II alone is sufficient to answer the question.
- 4) If the data in both statement I and II together are not sufficient to answer the question.
- 5) If the data in both statement I and II together are necessary to answer the question.

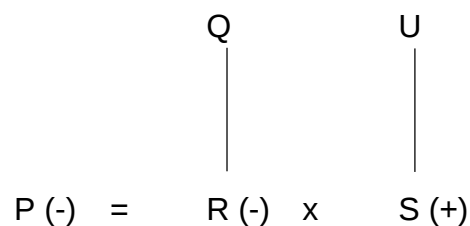
Ans: 2

From I.



We cannot determine whether Q is the parent of R or Dhruva. Hence the data in statement I alone is not sufficient to answer the question.

From II.



P is the daughter of Q. Hence the data in statement II alone is sufficient to answer the question.

132. Six persons – A, B, C, D, E and F are sitting around a circular table facing outside from the centre. Who sits second to the right of B?

I. D sit second to the left of C, who sits second to the left of B.

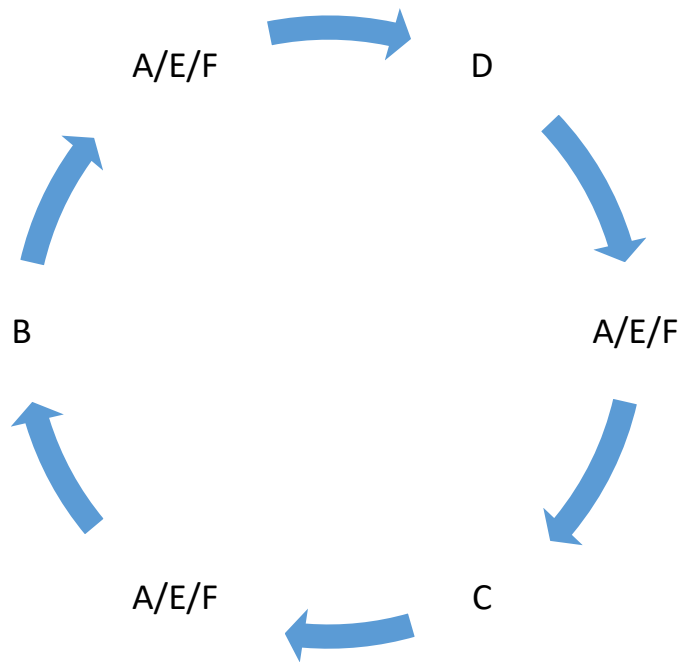
II. E and A sits opposite each other and B sits between E and C.

- 1) If the data in statement I alone is sufficient to answer the question, while the data in statement II alone is not sufficient to answer the question.

- 2) If the data in statement II alone is sufficient to answer the question, while the data in statement I alone is not sufficient to answer the question.
- 3) If the data either in statement I alone or in statement II alone is sufficient to answer the question.
- 4) If the data in both statement I and II together are not sufficient to answer the question.
- 5) If the data in both statement I and II together are necessary to answer the question.

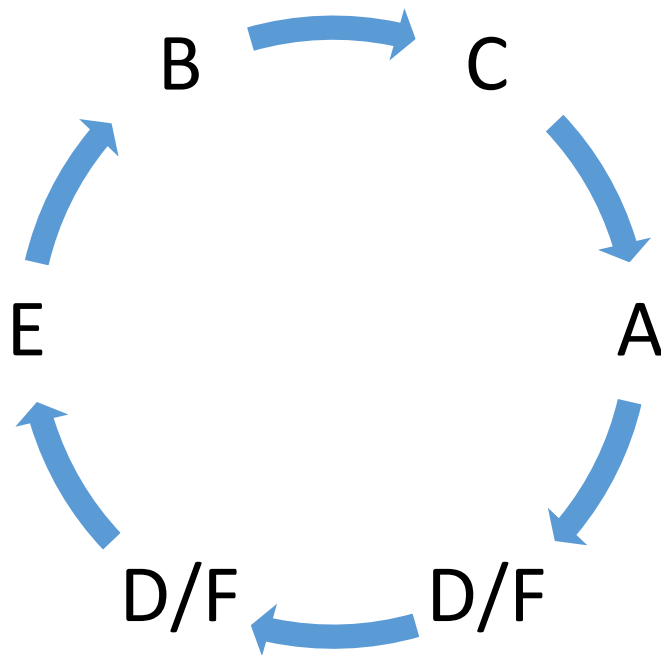
Ans: 1

From I.

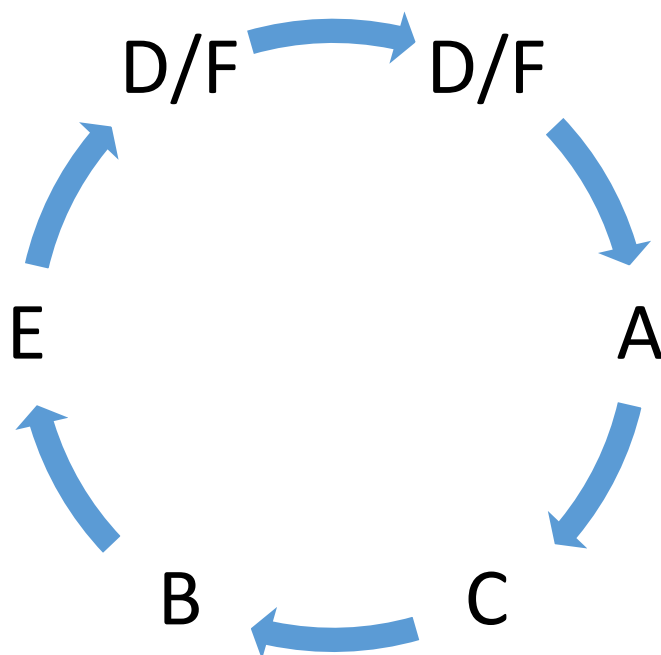


D is sitting second to the right of B. Hence data in statement I alone is sufficient to answer the question.

From II.



Case 1.



Case 2.

We cannot determine who sits second to the right of B. Hence data in statement II alone is not sufficient to answer the question.

133. Seven persons Jasmine, Daisy, Sunflower, Rose, Marigold, Lotus and Tulip are staying on seven floors building. Lowermost floor is numbered 1 and top floor is numbered 7. Who among the following lives on the top floor?

I. Jasmine lives two floors above Sunflower. Two floors are between Jasmine and Daisy. Daisy is

not at the top or bottom floor.

II. Daisy lives three floors above Jasmine but not the top floor. Rose lives two floors above Lotus who is not at the bottom floor.

1) If the data in statement I alone is sufficient to answer the question, while the data in statement II alone is not sufficient to answer the question.

2) If the data in statement II alone is sufficient to answer the question, while the data in statement I alone is not sufficient to answer the question.

3) If the data either in statement I alone or in statement II alone is sufficient to answer the question.

4) If the data in both statement I and II together are not sufficient to answer the question.

5) If the data in both statement I and II together are necessary to answer the question.

ANs: 4

From I.

	Case 1.	Case 2.	Case 3.	Case 4.
Floors	Person	Person	Person	Person
7	Jasmine			
6		Jasmine		Daisy
5	Sunflower		Jasmine	
4	Daisy	Sunflower		
3		Daisy	Sunflower	Jasmine
2			Daisy	
1				Sunflower

We cannot get who lives on the top floor. Hence data in statement I alone is not sufficient to answer the question.

From II.

	Case 1.	Case 1.a.	Case 2.	Case 3.	Case 4.
Floors	Person	Person	Person	Person	Person
7		Rose			Rose
6			Rose	Daisy	Daisy

5	Rose	Lotus	Daisy		Lotus
4	Daisy	Daisy	Lotus	Rose	
3	Lotus			Jasmine	Jasmine
2			Jasmine	Lotus	
1	Jasmine	Jasmine			

We cannot get who lives on the top floor. Hence data in statement II alone is not sufficient to answer the question.

From I and II.

	Case 3.	Case 4.
Floors	Person	Person
7	Tulip / Marigold	Rose
6	Daisy	Daisy
5	Marigold/Tulip	Lotus
4	Rose	Tulip / Marigold
3	Jasmine	Jasmine
2	Lotus	Marigold/Tulip
1	Sunflower	Sunflower

From both the statements we cannot get who lives on the top floor. Hence data in both statement I and II together are not sufficient to answer the question.

134. What is code for 'Projects' in the code language?

I. 'ko rf ce' means 'Key role projects'.

II. 'rf za bh aw' means 'Bottom role list followed'.

1) If the data in statement I alone is sufficient to answer the question, while the data in statement II alone is not sufficient to answer the question.

2) If the data in statement II alone is sufficient to answer the question, while the data in statement I alone is not sufficient to answer the question.

3) If the data either in statement I alone or in statement II alone is sufficient to answer the question.

4) If the data in both statement I and II together are not sufficient to answer the question.

5) If the data in both statement I and II together are necessary to answer the question.

Ans: 4

From I.

'ko rf ce' means 'Key role projects'.

Hence the data in statement I alone is sufficient to answer the question.

From II.

'rf za bh aw' means 'Bottom role list followed'.

Hence the data in statement I alone is sufficient to answer the question.

From I and II.

'rf' means 'role'.

ko/ce means 'Key /projects'

From both the statements we cannot get the code for 'Projects'. Hence data in both statement I and II together are not sufficient to answer the question.

135. Five persons from A to E were standing in a south facing queue, Who was standing at the extreme right end?

I. B was not at any of the extreme ends. A was to the left of B but not to the right of D and C.

II. A was at the extreme left end of the row. E was exactly in the middle of the queue. C and B were adjacent.

1) If the data in statement I alone is sufficient to answer the question, while the data in statement II alone is not sufficient to answer the question.

2) If the data in statement II alone is sufficient to answer the question, while the data in statement I alone is not sufficient to answer the question.

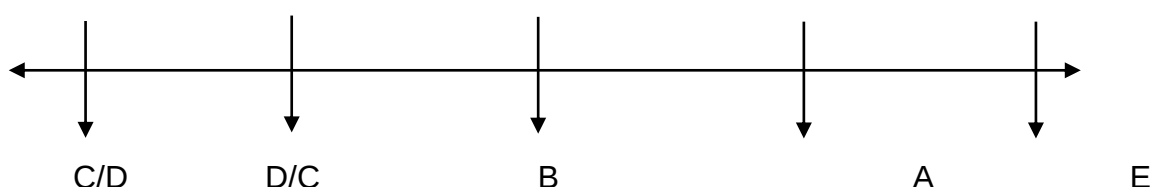
3) If the data either in statement I alone or in statement II alone is sufficient to answer the question.

4) If the data in both statement I and II together are not sufficient to answer the question.

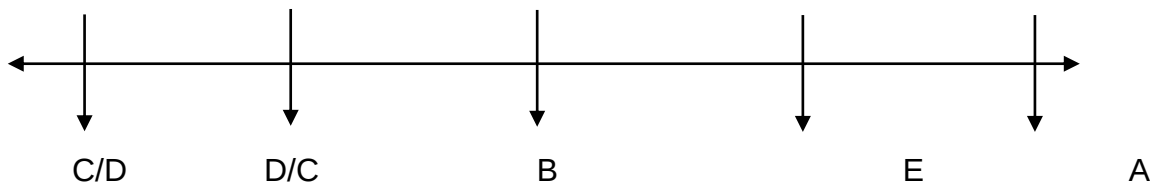
5) If the data in both statement I and II together are necessary to answer the question.

Ans: 5

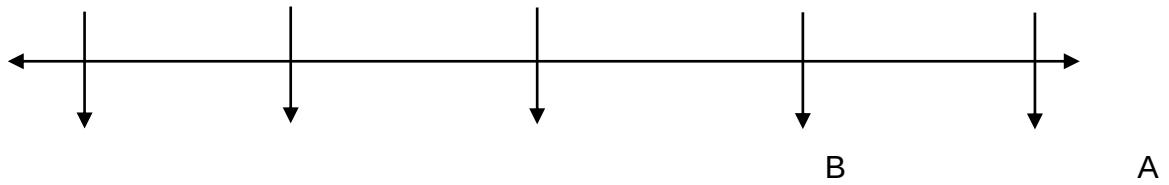
From I.



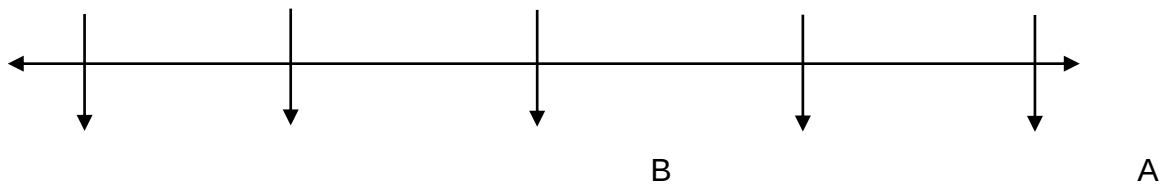
Case 1.



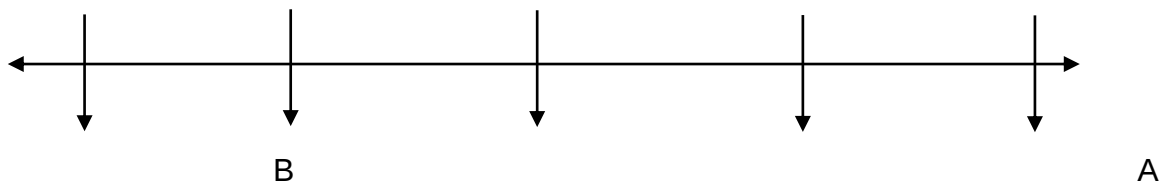
Case 2.



Case 3.



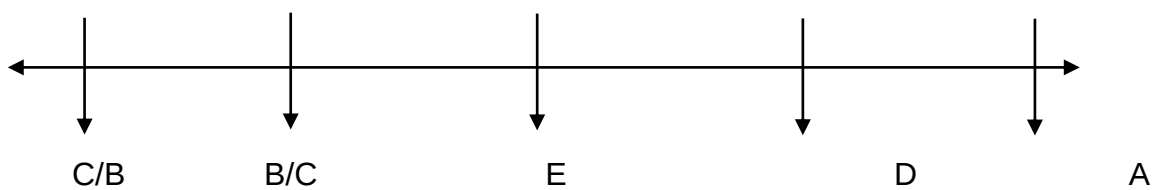
Case 4.



Case 5.

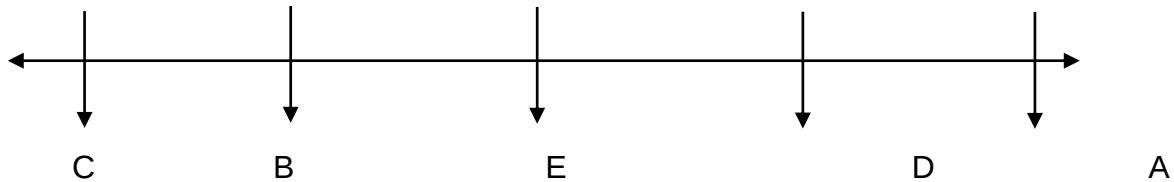
We cannot get who is standing at the extreme right end. Hence data in statement I alone is not sufficient to answer the question.

From II.



We cannot get who is standing at the extreme right end. Hence data in statement I alone is not sufficient to answer the question.

From I and II.



Case 5.

C is standing at the extreme right end of the row. Hence data in both statement I and II together are sufficient to answer the question.

Direction (136-140): Study the following information carefully and answer the below questions

In the school, six Students namely- A, B, C, D, E and F are sitting at the corners of the hexagonal shaped table facing the centre. They studied in different class- IV, VI, VIII, IX, X, and XII. All the information is not necessarily in the same order.

B is the student of class XII sits immediately to the left of the one who faces A. Only one person sits between E and the one who is the student of class IX. The student of class IV sits adjacent to A. C sits immediate right of E who faces the Student of class X. C does not studied in class IV. F is neither the student of class VI nor IV. E is not the Student of class VIII. D sits adjacent to either A or C but not adjacent to both.

Solution:

- (i) B is the student of class XII sits immediately to the left of the one who faces A.
- (ii) The student of IV sits adjacent to A.
- (iii) C sits immediate right of E who faces the Student of class X. C does not studied in class IV.
- (iv) Only one person sits between E and the one who is the student of class IX.

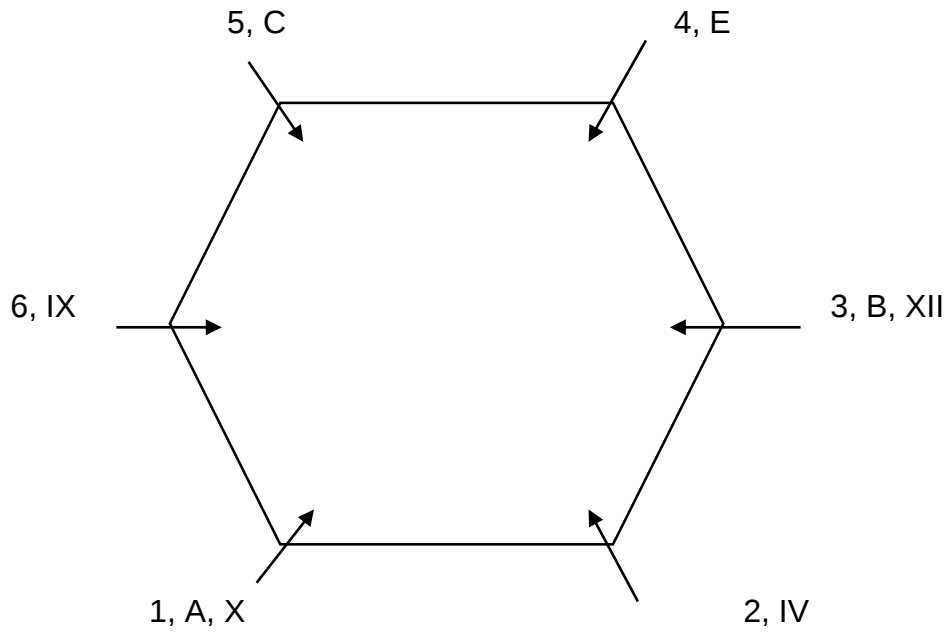
There will be two cases:

If A sits at place no. 1, then B will sit at place no. 3.

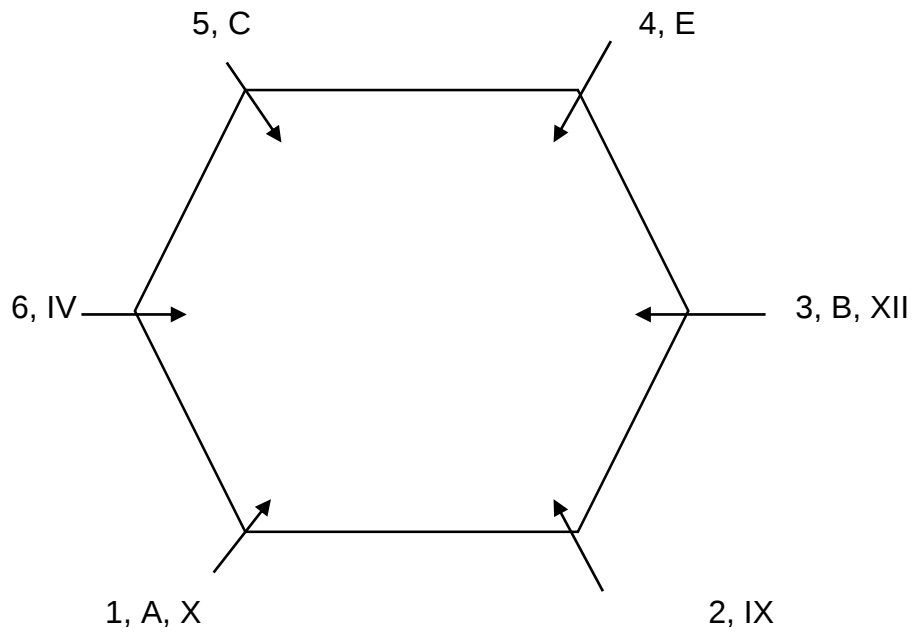
The student of class IV sits either at place no. 2 or 6.

E and C will sit at place no. 4 and 5 respectively and the Student of class X sit at place no. 1.

The student of class IX sits either at place no. 2 or 6.



Case 1.



Case 2.

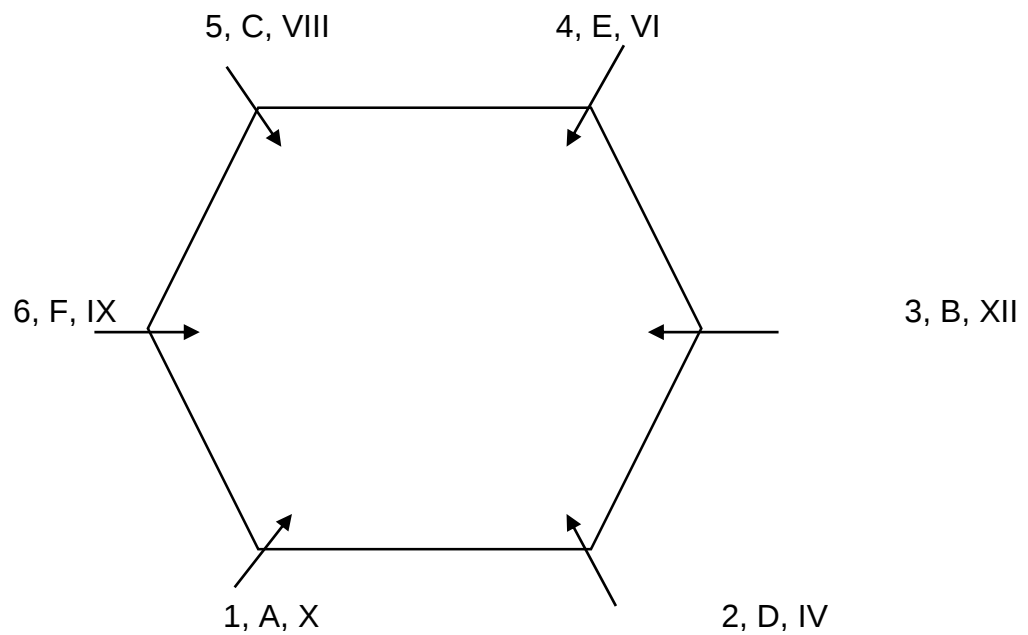
F is neither the student of class VI nor IV. So, F belongs to class IX.

E is not the Student of class VIII. D sits adjacent to either A or C but not adjacent to both.

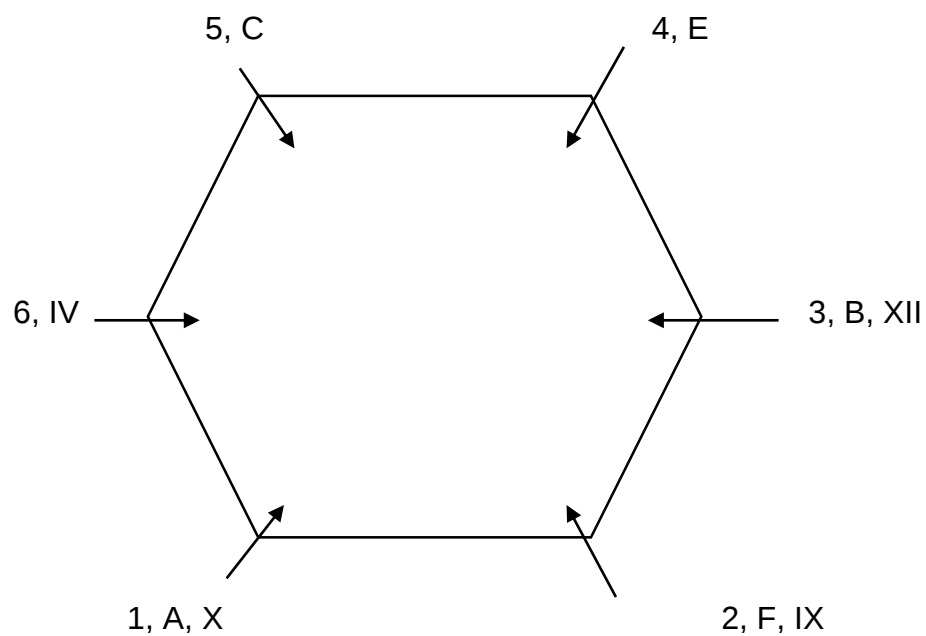
Case 2 will get discarded as D is sitting adjacent to both.

In case 1, D sits at place no. 2.

As E is not the Student of class VIII. So, C is the Student of class VIII and E is the Student of class VI.

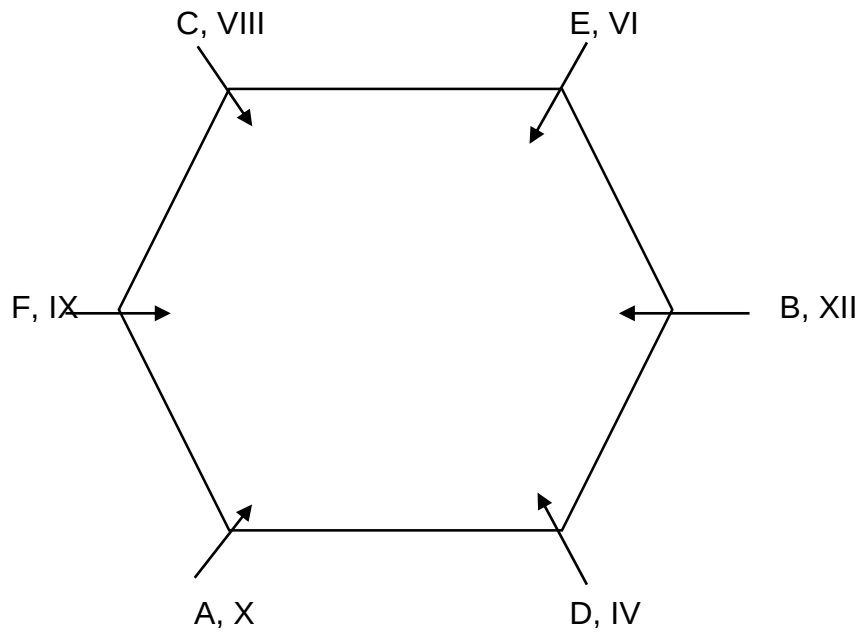


Case 1.



Case 2.

Final arrangement as show below:



136. Which of the following combination is true?

- 1) F – VI
- 2) B - IV
- 3) C – VIII
- 4) F – XII
- 5) D - X

Ans: 3

137. Four of the following five are alike in a certain way and form a group. Who among the following person does not belong to the group?

- 1) FC
- 2) BD
- 3) AF
- 4) AB
- 5) CE

Ans: 4

138. Who among the following person is the student of class IV?

- 1) E
- 2) The one who sits immediate left of F
- 3) C
- 4) The one who sits immediate right of A

5) The one who sits second to the right of B

Ans: 4

139. What is the position of B with respect to the student of class X?

- 1) Immediate left
- 2) Third to the left
- 3) Third to the right
- 4) Second to the right
- 5) Second to the left

Ans: 4

140. Who is the student of class VIII?

- 1) F
- 2) B
- 3) C
- 4) A
- 5) D

Ans: 3

Directions (141-145): Study the following digit-letter-symbol sequence carefully and answer the questions given below:

T ¥ A J M 3 © F \$ N # 9 D % C * W 6 & E X 5 Q I + R @ 8 G 7

141. How many such number are there in the above sequence, each of which is immediately preceded by a consonant and immediately followed by a symbol?

- (1) None
- (2) One
- (3) Two
- (4) Four
- (5) None of these

Ans: 3

M 3 ©, W 6 &

142. Which of the following is 5th to the left of 17th element from the left?

- (1) %
- (2) D
- (3) N

- (4) #
(5) 9

Ans: 5

143. If all the numbers are dropped in the given series, then which element will be at 10th position from right end?

- (1) N
(2) W
(3) C
(4) %
(5) D

Ans: 2

T ¥ A J M © F \$ N # D % C * W & E X Q I + R @ G

144. If the first fifteen elements in the above sequence are written in reverse order, then which of the following element will be 22nd from the right end?

- (1) 3
(2) F
(3) Q
(4) ©
(5) C

Ans: 4

145. What should come in place of question mark in the following on the basis of above sequence?

A©M \$D# C&W ?

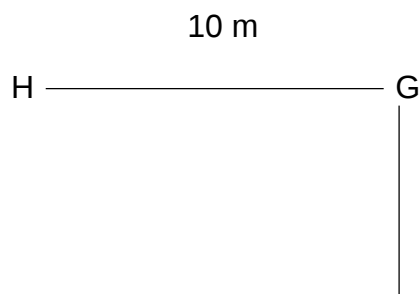
- (1) X+Q
(2) XIR
(3) I@8
(4) X+I
(5) None of these

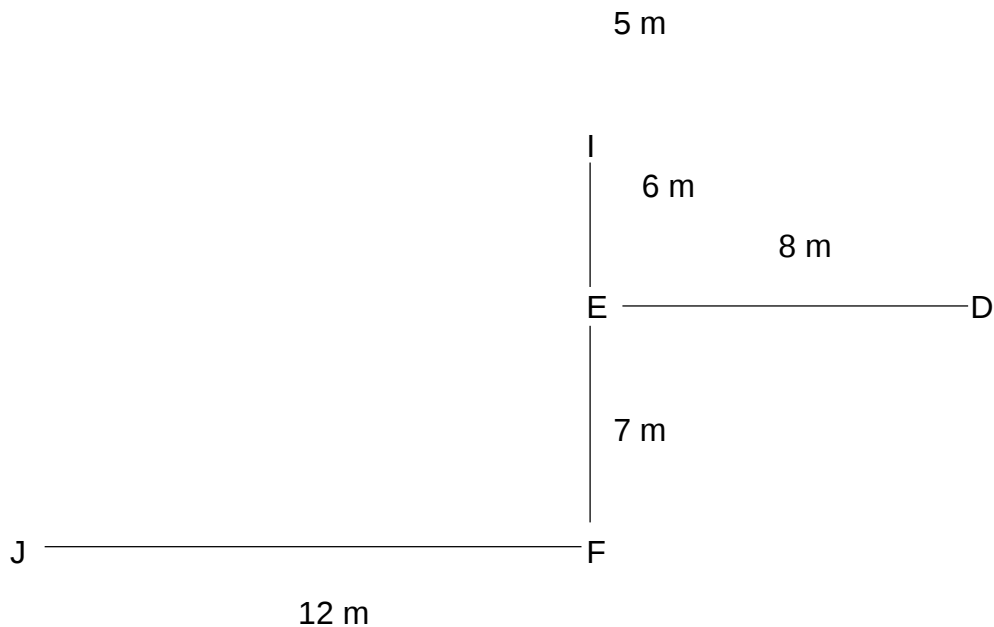
Ans: 1

Directions (146-147): Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions:

Point D is 8 m east of point E. Point E is 7 m north of point F and also 11 m south of point G. Point H is 10 m west of point G. Point F is 13 m south of point I. Point J is 12 m west of point F.

Solution:





146. Point J is in which direction with respect to point G?

- (1) North-west
- (2) South-west
- (3) North-east
- (4) South-east
- (5) None of these

Ans: 2

147. What is the shortest distance between I and D?

- (1) 15 m
- (2) 10 m
- (3) 12 m
- (4) 8 m
- (5) None of these

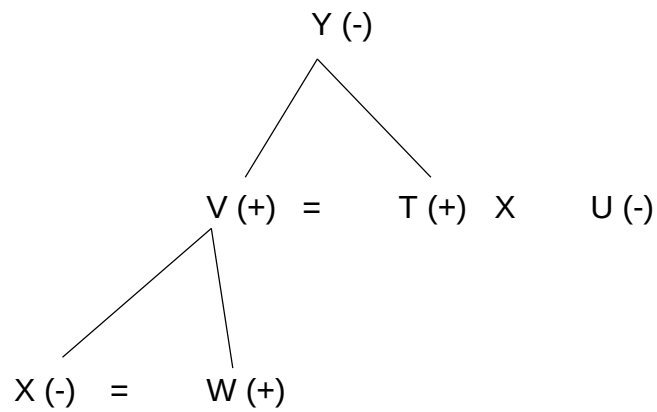
Ans: 2

Shortest distance between I and D = $\sqrt{6^2 + 8^2} = \sqrt{36 + 64} = \sqrt{100} = 10$ m.

Directions (148-150): Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions:

T, U, V, W, X and Y are six family members. T and U are a married couple. X is sister of W. U is daughter-in-law of Y, who is grandmother of X's brother. W is the only son of V, who is brother of T.

Solution:



148. What is the relation of U with W?

- (1) Brother
- (2) Mother
- (3) Uncle
- (4) Aunt
- (5) None of these

Ans: 4

149. How is V related to X?

- (1) Mother
- (2) Brother
- (3) Sister
- (4) Father
- (5) None of these

Ans: 4

150. How is W related to Y?

- (1) Brother
- (2) Nephew
- (3) Son
- (4) Grandson
- (5) None of these

Ans: 4