All India Mock for RBI Grade B Reasoning Section (18-19 May)

Directions (1-5): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below.
Eight boxes (A to H) of different colors - Red, Orange, Yellow, Green, Blue, Indigo, Violet and Pink are kept one above the other, but not necessarily in the same order. Each box is given a different number viz. 101, 123, 145, 167, 189, 211, 233 and 255 but not necessarily in the same order.
Two boxes are kept between box G and pink colored box. Green colored box is kept below box A which is numbered as 233. Violet colored box is a prime numbered box. There is only one box between Blue colored box and the box F. Only two boxes are kept between Indigo colored box and box E. Blue colored box is kept immediately below the box number 255. The difference between Yellow colored box number and the box number which is kept immediately below it is a multiple of 3. Only two boxes are kept between box C and Yellow colored box. Only three boxes are kept between the box D which is red colored box and box numbered as 189. Blue colored box is neither numbered as 145 nor box C. Indigo colored box is not the topmost box. Only two boxes are kept between the red colored box and green colored box. Blue colored box is kept just above box number 233. Box F is neither green color nor numbered as 189. Indigo colored box number is not 189. Only one box is kept between Green colored box and the box number 145. Box H is not pink colored box and it is a prime numbered box but not 211. Green colored box is not 101.

Q1. Which box is kept immediately below the red-colored box?
(a) Box A
(b) Box E
(c) Box F
(d) Box G
(e) Box H

Q2. How many boxes are kept between the Yellow colored box and box numbered as 145?
(a) One
(b) Two
(c) Three
(d) Four
(e) Five

Q3. Which of the following box is the Indigo colored box?
(a) Box A
(b) Box B
(c) Box H
(d) Box F
(e) Box G

Q4. What is the color of box C?
(a) Green
(b) Blue
(c) Pink
(d) Orange
(e) Indigo

Q5. Which of the following statements is true?
(a) Box H is a pink-colored box.
(b) The violet-colored box is placed immediately above the indigo-colored box.
(c) The difference between the violet-colored box number and the box number immediately below it is 2.
(d) The blue-colored box is placed just above box F.
(e) There are three boxes between the green-colored box and the box numbered as 211.

Directions (6-9): In each of the questions below, some statements are given followed by some conclusions. You have to take the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts. Read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the given statements disregarding commonly known facts.

Q6. Statements:
Some Pen is Pencil
All Pencil is Marker
No Marker is Ink
Some Ink is Glue
Conclusions:
I. 33% Pen is Pencil
II. Some Marker being Glue is a possibility
(a) If either I or II follows
(b) If only II follow
(c) If neither I nor II follows
(d) If only I follow
(e) If both I and II follow

Q7. Statements:
Only a few Mouse is Keyboard
Some Keyboard is Pen drive
All Pen drive is CD
Conclusions:
I. Some Mouse is Pen drive
II. Some Keyboard is CD
(a) If either I or II follows
(b) If only II follow
(c) If neither I nor II follows
(d) If only I follow
(e) If both I and II follow

Q8. Statements:
All Bag is Trolley
Only a few Trolley is Handbag
Some Handbag is Basket
No Basket is Sofa
Conclusions:
I. All Bag being Handbag is a possibility
II. Some Handbag is Sofa
(a) If either I or II follows
(b) If only II follow
(c) If neither I nor II follows
(d) If only I follow
(e) If both I and II follow

Q9. Statements:
No CLAT is MAT
Some MAT is SSC
All SSC is Bank
Only a few Bank is UPSC
Conclusions:
I. Some CLAT being Bank is a possibility
II. All MAT is UPSC
(a) If either I or II follows
(b) If only II follow
(c) If neither I nor II follows
(d) If only I follow
(e) If both I and II follow

Q10. How many such pairs of numbers are there in the given sequence "4 8 7 1 2 5 2", where the second number is twice the first number and the third number is one less than the second number when taking the three consecutive number at a time?
(a) None
(b) One
(c) Two
(d) Three
(e) More than three

Directions (11-15): Study the following information carefully and answer the below questions.
Eight persons- B, C, J, K, T, U, Y and Z are working in a company in different designations such as President, Vice President (VP), Secretary, Assistant Manager (AM), Finance Manager (FM), Director, Operations Manager (OM) and Clerk where President is the senior-most designation and Clerk is the junior-most designation. Also, they like different types of bikes- Royal Enfield, Suzuki, TVS, Yamaha, Hero, Bajaj, KTM and Honda. All the information is not necessarily in the same order except the designations.

The number of persons designated between U and Y is one more than the number of persons designated between the one who likes KTM and the one who likes Suzuki. Only three persons are designated between Z and the one who likes Royal Enfield. U does not like Royal Enfield. Z is three designations senior to the one who likes Suzuki. Z is neither Assistant Manager (AM) nor Vice President (VP). C does not work as Vice President (VP). As many persons senior to C as junior to the one who likes Bajaj. The one who likes TVS is senior to C. Only one person is designated between K and U. K neither works as Director nor as Finance Manager (FM). The one who likes KTM is just senior to the one who likes Honda. Neither T nor C likes Honda. The one who likes Yamaha is just junior to B. Only two persons are designated between C and the one who likes Royal Enfield. K is just senior to the one who likes TVS.

Q11. Which of the following combination is true?
(a) U-Suzuki
(b) K-TVS
(c) C-Yamaha
(d) J-Honda
(e) T-KTM

Q12. Who among the following person likes Hero?
(a) The one who works as Assistant Manager (AM)
(b) The one who works as Vice President (VP)
(c) T
(d) J
(e) Y

Q13. The one who likes Bajaj works in which of the following position?
(a) President
(b) Vice President (VP)
(c) Operations Manager (OM)
(d) Finance Manager (FM)
(e) Assistant Manager (AM)

Q14. How many persons are designated between B and the one who likes Bajaj?
(a) Three
(b) Two
(c) Four
(d) Five
(e) None

Q15. Four of the following five combinations are alike in a certain way and thus form a group, then which of the following combination doesn't belong to that group?
(a) President-B
(b) Finance Manager (FM)-K
(c) Vice President (VP)-U
(d) Secretary-Hero
(e) Director-Honda

Directions (16-19): 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 neither smaller nor equal to B'.

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

'A % B' means 'A is neither greater nor equal to B'.

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

Q16.

Statements: K & L # M % N @ O, P $ Q & M

Conclusions:

I. N@Q

II. K&M

(a) If conclusion I is true.

(b) If conclusion II is true.

(c) If either conclusion I or II is true.

(d) If neither conclusion I nor II is true.

(e) If both conclusions I and II are true.

Q17.

Statements: A % B # C & D $ E @ F # G @ H % C

Conclusions:

I. A%F

II. G@E

(a) If conclusion I is true.

(b) If conclusion II is true.

(c) If either conclusion I or II is true.

(d) If neither conclusion I nor II is true.

(e) If both conclusions I and II are true.

Q18.

Statements: T $ Y @ Z & P % Q # R, S # Y % X

Conclusions:

I. R%S

II. S&T

(a) If conclusion I is true.

(b) If conclusion II is true.

(c) If either conclusion I or II is true.

(d) If neither conclusion I nor II is true.

(e) If both conclusions I and II are true.

Q19.
Statements: J # K @ L $ M % N & O, P & O % K
Conclusions:
I. J%M
II. P@L
(a) If conclusion I is true.
(b) If conclusion II is true.
(c) If either conclusion I or II is true.
(d) If neither conclusion I nor II is true.
(e) If both conclusions I and II are true.

Directions (20-24): A number and word arrangement machine when given an input rearranges the words and the numbers following a particular set of rules. An illustration is given below of it.
Input: 721 Paris 924 Belgium 823 London Argentina 129 256 Nicaragua
Step I: 1294 721 Paris Belgium 823 London 129 256 Nicaragua bujfqwjqb
Step II: 574 1294 721 Paris London 129 256 Nicaragua bujfqwjqb efojjvp
Step III: 47 574 1294 Paris 129 256 Nicaragua bujfqwjqb efojjvp opqgpq
Step IV: 139 47 574 1294 Paris 129 bujfqwjqb efojjvp opqgpq qjfbubjvb
Step V: 79 139 47 574 1294 bujfqwjqb efojjvp opqgpq qjfbubjb sbujv
Input: 835 Porcupine 451 Alligator Orangutan 768 543 Chameleon 239 Hamster

Q20. Which of the following will be the second step in the rearrangement of the following input?
(a) 1597 Porcupine 50 451 Orangutan 543 239 Hamster boojjbwpu fkbpfofpq
(b) 3130 1597 Porcupine 451 Orangutan 543 239 Hamster boojjbwpu fkbpfofpq
(c) 3130 1597 Porcupine 451 Orangutan 543 239 Hamster fkbpfofpq kbpvwfu
(d) 3130 1597 Porcupine 451 Orangutan 543 239 Hamster fkbpfofpq boojjbwpu
(e) 1597 Porcupine 451 Orangutan 768 543 Chameleon 239 Hamster boojjbwpu

Q21. What will be the sum of the numbers which is 2nd from left end in step III and 1st number from right end in step II?
(a) 279
(b) 725
(c) 3369
(d) 239
(e) None of the above

Q22. Which of the following steps "Porcupine 451 Orangutan 239 boojjbwpu" comes in same manner?
(a) Step I
(b) Step II
(c) Step III
(d) Step IV
(e) None of the above

Q23. What will be the position of 'fkbpfofpq' from right end in step IV?
(a) Third
(b) Second
(c) First
(d) Fourth
(e) None of the above

Q24. How many vowels are there in all the words in last step?
(a) 9
(b) 10
(c) 5
(d) 7
(e) None of the above

Directions (25-29): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below.
Eight persons- K, L, M, N, O, P, Q and R are sitting in a linear row facing the north. They are having different brand watches- Alpina, Ball, Casio, Fossil, Hamilton, Lipsy, Oris, and Rado but not necessarily in the same order.
Only three persons sit to the right of the one who has Lipsy watch. Only two persons sit between the one who has Lipsy and N. N and the one who has Casio watch are immediate neighbours. The number of persons sit between the one who has Lipsy and Casio is the same as sit between O and Q. O sits either at the left end or at the right end of the row. O and N are not immediate neighbours. The number of persons sit to the left of Q is the same as persons sit to the right of K. R who has Rado sits to the right of K and sits third to the right of M. Neither M nor P sit at the end of the row. The one who has Hamilton sits third to the left of the one who sits immediate left of P. The number of persons sit between L and the one who has Fossil is the same as the number of persons sit between P and O. Neither Q nor O has Ball. The one who has Alpina sits to the left of the one who has Oris, at least two persons are seated between them.

Q25. Who among the following person sits third to the right of the one who has Casio watch?
(a) O
(b) Q
(c) M
(d) P
(e) K

Q26. Who among the following person has an Alpina watch?
(a) K
(b) L
(c) None of these
(d) Q
(e) N

Q27. What is the position of the one who has Hamilton watch from the left end?
(a) Sixth
(b) Second
(c) Third
(d) Fourth
(e) Fifth

Q28. Who among the following person sits between the one who has Hamilton watch and the one who has a Ball watch?
(I) L
(II) K
(III) Q
(a) Only (II) and (III)
(b) Only (I)
(c) Only (I) and (III)
(d) Only (II)
(e) All (I), (II) and (III)

Q29. Which of the following combination is true?
(a) M- Alpina
(b) P- Oris
(c) L- Casio
(d) Q- Fossil
(e) N- Ball

Directions (30-33): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below.
Akhilesh starts walking from point C towards east for 15m to reach point D. From D he takes a right turn and walks for 25m to reach point E. Then he takes a left turn and walks for 20m to reach point F. From point F he takes a right turn and walks for 12m to reach point H. Then he takes a left turn and walks for 8m to reach point L. From point L he takes left turn and walks 20m to reach point O.

Q30. If point J is 37m to the north of point L then what is the shortest distance between the points C and J?
(a) 42m
(b) 44m
(c) 43m
(d) 48m
(e) 40m

Q31. Four of the following combinations are alike in a certain way and thus form a group, then which of the following combination doesn't belong to that group?
(a) CE
(b) EH
(c) FL
(d) DL
(e) EO

Q32. What is the total distance from points E to O?
(a) 60m
(b) 61m
(c) 50m
(d) 59m
(e) 55m

Q33. In which direction is point C with respect to point F?
(a) South
(b) South-east
(c) South-west
(d) North-east
(e) North-west

Directions (34-38): Each of the questions below consists of a question and two statements numbered as I and II given below it. You have to decide whether the data provided in the statement are sufficient to answer the question. Read both the statements and give answer.

Q34. There are five friends - A, B, C, D and E sit in a row but not necessarily in the same order. All of them facing towards the north. What is B's position from the left end of the row?
Statements:
I. C sits to the immediate right of B and to the immediate left of E. D sits fourth to the left of A.
II. E sits to the immediate left of B and to the immediate right of A. C sits second to the left of D.
(a) 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.
(b) 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.
(c) If the data either in statement I alone or in statement II alone is sufficient to answer the question.
(d) If the data even in both statements I and II together are not sufficient to answer the question.
(e) If the data in both statements I and II together are sufficient to answer the question.

Q35. What does "&" means in a code language?
Statements:
I. "9@&2" is coded as "Money idea designs full"
II. "9@2#" is codes as "Full idea own money"
(a) 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.
(b) 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.
(c) If the data either in statement I alone or in statement II alone is sufficient to answer the question.
(d) If the data even in both statements I and II together are not sufficient to answer the question.
(e) If the data in both statements I and II together are sufficient to answer the question.

Q36. In a family of 9 members of three- generation. There are two married couple in the family. How U is related to P?

Statements:

I. A is only son of T. Y and R are siblings. H is son- in-law of M. P is aunt of S.

II. A's daughter is the only sister of T's son. T is brother of U's mother.

(a) 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.

(b) 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.

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

(d) If the data even in both statements I and II together are not sufficient to answer the question.

(e) If the data in both statements I and II together are sufficient to answer the question.

Q37. There are four boys - A, B, C and D - and four girls - E, F, G and H – sit around a circular table but not necessarily in the same order. All of them facing towards the table. What is the position of A with respect to E?

Statements:

I. A sits to the immediate left of B who is third to the right of F. Two persons sit between B and C who is 2nd to the right of E.

II. G sits to the immediate right of A who is second to the right of H. Two persons sit between H and D who is 2nd to the left of E.

(a) 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.

(b) 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.

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

(d) If the data even in both statements I and II together are not sufficient to answer the question.

(e) If the data in both statements I and II together are sufficient to answer the question.

Q38. In which direction is point Y with respect to point B?

Statements:

I. Point B is in north of point M which is in south of point Y. Point H is in west of point V.

II. Point U is in south of point R which is in east of point V. Point B is in north of point V. Point Y is in east of point R.

(a) 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.

(b) 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.

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

(d) If the data even in both statements I and II together are not sufficient to answer the question.

(e) If the data in both statements I and II together are sufficient to answer the question.

Directions (39-41): In the following questions, the symbols '%, @, $, & and ¥' are used with the following meanings as illustrated below. Study the following information and answer the given questions:

A @ B – A is father of B
A % B – A is mother of B
A ¥ B – A is wife of B
A & B – A is brother of B
A $ B – A is child of B

Q39. If the expressions 'A%B@C&D$E, F&G, A¥H, G&H' is true, then how is D related to F?

(a) Son
(b) Brother
(c) Nephew
(d) Can't be determined
(e) Father

Q40. If the expressions "L¥K&M$P¥Q, M%H$W" is true, then how is M related to L?

(a) Mother
(b) Aunt
(c) Sister-in-law
(d) Can't be determined
(e) Grandmother

Q41. If the expressions "M@U@Q¥S, P%Q, T&G¥M" is true, then how is P is related to G?

(a) Daughter-in-law
(b) Sister-in-law
(c) Mother
(d) Can't be determined
(e) Niece

Directions (42-46): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below.

Ten persons sit around a star-shaped table with equal distance to each other. Five persons sit at the inner corner of the table while five persons sit at the outer corner of the table. Each person is from a different state. Some of them are facing towards the table while some of them are facing away from the table. Not more than two persons sit adjacent to each other faces same direction.

Two persons sit between B and the one who is from Kerala. G sits 2nd to the right of one who is from Kerala. Number of persons sit between I and the one who is from UP when counted from left of I is same as the number of persons sit between the one who is from Maharashtra and J when counted from left of the one who is from Maharashtra. K is not from Rajasthan. The one who is from Odisha sits 2nd to the left of F. B sits opposite to D who is on the outer corner. Three persons sit between the one who is from Haryana and F who is facing towards the table. The one who is from UP sits 2nd to the right of D. A sits 2nd to the left of one who is from Bihar. A doesn't sit opposite to the one who is from Kerala. The one who is from Punjab sits adjacent to A. The one who is from Maharashtra sits just next to the one who is from Karnataka. D sits just left of I who is from Karnataka. E sits 2nd to the right of the one who is from Assam and faces same direction as F. J sits 3rd to the left of C who is not from Bihar.

Q42. The one who sits opposite to the one who is from Kerala is from which of the following state?
(a) Odisha
(b) Haryana
(c) Maharashtra
(d) Bihar
(e) Punjab

Q43. Who among the following sits 3rd to the right of the person who is from U.P?
(a) G
(b) The one who is from Rajasthan
(c) E
(d) The one who is from Karnataka
(e) The one who is from Assam.

Q44. The one who sits opposite to G belongs to which of the following state?
(a) Odisha
(b) Punjab
(c) Bihar
(d) Rajasthan
(e) Assam

Q45. Which of the following pairs of persons face the same direction?
(a) C and E
(b) A and J
(c) G and K
(d) B and I
(e) F and D

Q46. Who among the following sits 4th to the left of the person who is from Assam?
(a) G
(b) The one who is from Odisha.
(c) E
(d) The one who is from Rajasthan
(e) A

Directions (47-50): Study the following series carefully and answer the related questions given below.
748392 659982 489257 439458 286493

Q47. If the odd placed digits from each number is removed then the digit sum (remaining digits) of which number will become prime number?
(a) 439458
(b) 489257
(c) 748392
(d) 286493
(e) 659982

Q48. If the cube of the 2nd digits from both ends of each number is taken then subtract them from each other, now find the resultant of which number will become highest?
(a) 659982
(b) 439458
(c) 489257
(d) 748392
(e) 438458

Q49. If all the odd digits are subtracted by 1 in each number, then how many numbers will become divisible of 4?
(a) Three
(b) Four
(c) None
(d) One
(e) Two

Q50. If alternate digits are added within the numbers, then take the addition of both resultants now find which addition is less than 35?
(a) Two
(b) One
(c) Three
(d) Four
(e) None

Directions (51-55): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below.
A certain number of persons are living in different floors of a building such as the ground floor is numbered as 1 and floor immediately above it is numbered as 2 and so on. Each of the floors consists of two flats as flat- P and flat-Q. Flat-P of floor-2 is immediately above flat-P of floor-1 and immediately below flat- P of floor-3. In the same way flat-Q of floor-2 is immediately above flat-Q of floor-1 and immediately below flat-Q of floor-3 and so on. Flat-P is in the west of flat-Q.
Four floors are between I and P. The person who lives two floors above P lives immediately below J's floor. I lives in the same flat of J and lives either north-west or south-west of P. Only five floors are between J and K. U lives two floors below K. K lives north-east of U. The number of floors between I and J is one more than the number of floors below G. Only five floors are between P and G. Two floors are between A and C who lives two floors above J. A does not live on the floor adjacent to K. A lives immediately below R but in a different named flat. Two floors are between W and T who lives north-west of G. W lives immediately below J. T and A lives on the different named flat. The number of floors below T is same as the number of floors above C. V lives on the topmost floor and north-west of W.

Q51. How many floors are there between J and U?
(a) Five
(b) Seven
(c) Six
(d) Eight
(e) Nine

Q52. Who among the following lives on the 16th floor?
(a) J
(b) R
(c) W
(d) Both J and R
(e) Both R and W

Q53. Which of the following statement(s) is/are true?
(I) T lives on the 10th floor
(II) C lives in flat Q
(III) Five floors are between V and W
(a) Only III
(b) Both I and III
(c) Only II
(d) Both I and II
(e) Only I

Q54. Which of the following pair of persons live on the same floor?
(a) A – W
(b) I – C
(c) J – R
(d) U – V
(e) None of these

Q55. How many floors are there in the building?
(a) 17
(b) 23
(c) 18
(d) 19
(e) None of these

Directions (56-60): Study the following information and answer the questions accordingly.
In a certain code language,
"Happy measure treatment globally" is coded as "225@O 256%Z 25%I 1%I"
"Tree plant fruit flower" is coded as "225@O 1%O 25@V 441%I"
"Science math physics chemistry" is coded as "25%S 625%S 400@Z 81%X"

Q56. What will be the code for "Something special"?
(a) 25%L 169%L
(b) 15%U 169%L
(c) 25@K 169%L
(d) 25%K 169%L
(e) None of these

Q57. What will be the code for "Garden tools shed"?
(a) 25@S 324@Y 15%L
(b) 25@M 324@Z 15%L
(c) None of these
(d) 25@R 324%Z 15%L
(e) 25@S 324@Z 225%L

Q58. What will be the code for "Biology history"?
(a) 225@E 361%R
(b) 225%R 361@R
(c) 225%R 361%R
(d) 225%R 361%T
(e) None of these

Q59. What will be the code for "Friday Saturday Sunday"?
(a) 196@Z 81%I 400@Z
(b) 196@F 81@I 400@Z
(c) 196@F 81%I 400%Z
(d) 196@F 81@I 400@A
(e) None of these

Q60. What will be the code for "Care market"?
(a) 324@Z 324@I
(b) 324%Z 529@W
(c) 324@U 529@W
(d) 324@Z 529%W
(e) None of these

Solutions

S1. Ans.(d)
Sol. Final arrangement:

Boxes	Colors	Numbers
F	Violet	211
D	Red	255
G	Blue	123
A	Yellow	233
E	Green	167
B	Pink	189
C	Orange	145
H	Indigo	101

Explanation:
Clues:
Only three boxes are kept between the box D which is red colored box and box numbered as 189. Only two boxes are kept between the red colored box and green colored box. Green colored box is kept below box A which is numbered as 233.

Inference:

So, we have three possible cases: -

Boxes	Colors	Numbers	Boxes	Colors	Numbers	Boxes	Colors	Numbers
Case 1			Case 2			Case 3		
		189	D	Red				189
	Green							
				Green				
					189	D	Red	
D	Red							
							Green	

Clues:

Green colored box is kept below box A which is numbered as 233. Only one box is kept between Green colored box and the box number 145. Blue colored box is kept immediately below the box number 255. Blue colored box is kept just above box number 233. There is only one box between Blue colored box and the box F. Box F is neither green color nor numbered as 189.

Inference:

Case 1 is cancelled here and one more possibility arise from case 2.

~~Boxes~~	~~Colors~~	~~Numbers~~	Boxes	Colors	Numbers	Boxes	Colors	Numbers
~~Case 1~~			Case 2			Case 3		
		~~255~~	F					189
	~~Blue~~		D	Red	255			
~~A~~		~~233~~		Blue				
		~~189~~	A		233	F		
	~~Green~~			Green		D	Red	255
					189		Blue	145
		~~145~~			145	A		233
~~D~~	~~Red~~						Green	

Boxes	Colors	Numbers
Case 2a		
F		
D	Red	255
	Blue	145
A		233
	Green	
		189

Clues:

Blue colored box is neither numbered as 145 nor box C. Only two boxes are kept between box C and Yellow colored box. The difference between Yellow colored box number and the box number which is kept immediately below it is a multiple of 3. Green colored box is not 101.

Inference:

So, case 2a and case 3 are cancelled here. Thus, box number kept immediately below the yellow-coloured box will be 167.

Boxes	Colors	Numbers	~~Boxes~~	~~Colors~~	~~Numbers~~
Case 2			~~Case 3~~		
F					~~189~~
D	Red	255			
	Blue				
A	Yellow	233	~~F~~		
	Green	167	~~D~~	~~Red~~	~~255~~
		189		~~Blue~~	~~145~~
C		145	~~A~~		~~233~~
				~~Green~~	

~~Boxes~~	~~Colors~~	~~Numbers~~
~~Case 2a~~		
~~F~~		
~~D~~	~~Red~~	~~255~~
	~~Blue~~	~~145~~
~~A~~		~~233~~
	~~Green~~	
		~~189~~

Clues:

Indigo colored box is not the topmost box. Indigo colored box number is not 189. Only two boxes are kept between Indigo colored box and box E. Two boxes are kept between box G and pink colored box. Box H is not pink colored box and it is a prime numbered box but not 211. Violet colored box is a prime numbered box.

Inference:

We know B is one of the boxes, Oranges is one of the colors and 123 is one of the numbers so the final arrangement: -

Boxes	Colors	Numbers
F	Violet	211
D	Red	255
G	Blue	123
A	Yellow	233
E	Green	167
B	Pink	189
C	Orange	145
H	Indigo	101

Box G is kept immediately below the red colored box.

S2. Ans.(b)

Sol. Final arrangement:

Boxes	Colors	Numbers
F	Violet	211
D	Red	255
G	Blue	123
A	Yellow	233
E	Green	167
B	Pink	189
C	Orange	145
H	Indigo	101

Explanation:

Clues:

Only three boxes are kept between the box D which is red colored box and box numbered as 189. Only two boxes are kept between the red colored box and green colored box. Green colored box is kept below box A which is numbered as 233.

Inference:

So, we have three possible cases: -

Boxes	Colors	Numbers	Boxes	Colors	Numbers	Boxes	Colors	Numbers
Case 1			Case 2			Case 3		
		189	D	Red				189
	Green							
				Green				
					189	D	Red	
D	Red							
							Green	

Clues:

Green colored box is kept below box A which is numbered as 233. Only one box is kept between Green colored box and the box number 145. Blue colored box is kept immediately below the box number 255. Blue colored box is kept just above box number 233. There is only one box between Blue colored box and the box F. Box F is neither green color nor numbered as 189.

Inference:

Case 1 is cancelled here and one more possibility arise from case 2.

~~Boxes~~	~~Colors~~	~~Numbers~~	Boxes	Colors	Numbers	Boxes	Colors	Numbers
~~Case 1~~			Case 2			Case 3		
		~~255~~	F					189
	~~Blue~~		D	Red	255			
~~A~~		~~233~~		Blue				
		~~189~~	A		233	F		
	~~Green~~			Green		D	Red	255
					189		Blue	145
		~~145~~			145	A		233
~~D~~	~~Red~~						Green	

Boxes	Colors	Numbers
Case 2a		
F		
D	Red	255
	Blue	145
A		233
	Green	
		189

Clues:

Blue colored box is neither numbered as 145 nor box C. Only two boxes are kept between box C and Yellow colored box. The difference between Yellow colored box number and the box number which is kept immediately below it is a multiple of 3. Green colored box is not 101.

Inference:
So, case 2a and case 3 are cancelled here. Thus, box number kept immediately below the yellow-coloured box will be 167.

Boxes	Colors	Numbers	~~Boxes~~	~~Colors~~	~~Numbers~~
Case 2			~~Case 3~~		
F					~~189~~
D	Red	255			
	Blue				
A	Yellow	233	~~F~~		
	Green	167	~~D~~	~~Red~~	~~255~~
		189		~~Blue~~	~~145~~
C		145	~~A~~		~~233~~
				~~Green~~	

~~Boxes~~	~~Colors~~	~~Numbers~~
~~Case 2a~~		
~~F~~		
~~D~~	~~Red~~	~~255~~
	~~Blue~~	~~145~~
~~A~~		~~233~~
	~~Green~~	
		~~189~~

Clues:
Indigo colored box is not the topmost box. Indigo colored box number is not 189. Only two boxes are kept between Indigo colored box and box E. Two boxes are kept between box G and pink colored box. Box H is not pink colored box and it is a prime numbered box but not 211. Violet colored box is a prime numbered box.
Inference:
We know B is one of the boxes, Oranges is one of the colors and 123 is one of the numbers so the final arrangement: -

Boxes	Colors	Numbers
F	Violet	211
D	Red	255
G	Blue	123
A	Yellow	233
E	Green	167
B	Pink	189
C	Orange	145
H	Indigo	101

Two boxes are kept between the Yellow colored box and box numbered as 145

S3. Ans.(c)
Sol. Final arrangement:

Boxes	Colors	Numbers
F	Violet	211
D	Red	255
G	Blue	123
A	Yellow	233
E	Green	167
B	Pink	189
C	Orange	145
H	Indigo	101

Explanation:

Clues:

Only three boxes are kept between the box D which is red colored box and box numbered as 189. Only two boxes are kept between the red colored box and green colored box. Green colored box is kept below box A which is numbered as 233.

Inference:

So, we have three possible cases: -

Boxes	Colors	Numbers	Boxes	Colors	Numbers	Boxes	Colors	Numbers
Case 1			Case 2			Case 3		
		189	D	Red				189
	Green							
				Green				
					189	D	Red	
D	Red							
							Green	

Clues:

Green colored box is kept below box A which is numbered as 233. Only one box is kept between Green colored box and the box number 145. Blue colored box is kept immediately below the box number 255. Blue colored box is kept just above box number 233. There is only one box between Blue colored box and the box F. Box F is neither green color nor numbered as 189.

Inference:

Case 1 is cancelled here and one more possibility arise from case 2.

~~Boxes~~	~~Colors~~	~~Numbers~~	Boxes	Colors	Numbers	Boxes	Colors	Numbers
~~Case 1~~			Case 2			Case 3		
		~~255~~	F					189
	~~Blue~~		D	Red	255			
~~A~~		~~233~~		Blue				
		~~189~~	A		233	F		
	~~Green~~			Green		D	Red	255
					189		Blue	145
		~~145~~			145	A		233
~~D~~	~~Red~~						Green	

Boxes	Colors	Numbers
Case 2a		
F		
D	Red	255
	Blue	145
A		233
	Green	
		189

Clues:

Blue colored box is neither numbered as 145 nor box C. Only two boxes are kept between box C and Yellow colored box. The difference between Yellow colored box number and the box number which is kept immediately below it is a multiple of 3. Green colored box is not 101.

Inference:

So, case 2a and case 3 are cancelled here. Thus, box number kept immediately below the yellow-coloured box will be 167.

Boxes	Colors	Numbers	~~Boxes~~	~~Colors~~	~~Numbers~~
Case 2			~~Case 3~~		
F					~~189~~
D	Red	255			
	Blue				
A	Yellow	233	~~F~~		
	Green	167	~~D~~	~~Red~~	~~255~~
		189		~~Blue~~	~~145~~
C		145	~~A~~		~~233~~
				~~Green~~	

~~Boxes~~	~~Colors~~	~~Numbers~~
~~Case 2a~~		
~~F~~		
~~D~~	~~Red~~	~~255~~
	~~Blue~~	~~145~~
~~A~~		~~233~~
	~~Green~~	
		~~189~~

Clues:

Indigo colored box is not the topmost box. Indigo colored box number is not 189. Only two boxes are kept between Indigo colored box and box E. Two boxes are kept between box G and pink colored box. Box H is not pink colored box and it is a prime numbered box but not 211. Violet colored box is a prime numbered box.

Inference:

We know B is one of the boxes, Oranges is one of the colors and 123 is one of the numbers so the final arrangement: -

Boxes	Colors	Numbers
F	Violet	211
D	Red	255
G	Blue	123
A	Yellow	233
E	Green	167
B	Pink	189
C	Orange	145
H	Indigo	101

Box H is the Indigo colored box.

S4. Ans.(d)

Sol. Final arrangement:

Boxes	Colors	Numbers
F	Violet	211
D	Red	255
G	Blue	123
A	Yellow	233
E	Green	167
B	Pink	189
C	Orange	145
H	Indigo	101

Explanation:

Clues:

Only three boxes are kept between the box D which is red colored box and box numbered as 189. Only two boxes are kept between the red colored box and green colored box. Green colored box is kept below box A which is numbered as 233.

Inference:

So, we have three possible cases: -

Boxes	Colors	Numbers	Boxes	Colors	Numbers	Boxes	Colors	Numbers
Case 1			Case 2			Case 3		
		189	D	Red				189
	Green							
				Green				
					189	D	Red	
D	Red							
							Green	

Clues:

Green colored box is kept below box A which is numbered as 233. Only one box is kept between Green colored box and the box number 145. Blue colored box is kept immediately below the box number 255. Blue colored box is kept just above box number 233. There is only one box between Blue colored box and the box F. Box F is neither green color nor numbered as 189.

Inference:

Case 1 is cancelled here and one more possibility arise from case 2.

~~Boxes~~	~~Colors~~	~~Numbers~~	Boxes	Colors	Numbers	Boxes	Colors	Numbers
~~Case 1~~			Case 2			Case 3		
		~~255~~	F					189
	~~Blue~~		D	Red	255			
~~A~~		~~233~~		Blue				
		~~189~~	A		233	F		
	~~Green~~			Green		D	Red	255
					189		Blue	145
		~~145~~			145	A		233
~~D~~	~~Red~~						Green	

Boxes	Colors	Numbers
Case 2a		
F		
D	Red	255
	Blue	145
A		233
	Green	
		189

Clues:

Blue colored box is neither numbered as 145 nor box C. Only two boxes are kept between box C and Yellow colored box. The difference between Yellow colored box number and the box number which is kept immediately below it is a multiple of 3. Green colored box is not 101.

Inference:

So, case 2a and case 3 are cancelled here. Thus, box number kept immediately below the yellow-coloured box will be 167.

Boxes	Colors	Numbers
Case 2		
F		
D	Red	255
	Blue	
A	Yellow	233
	Green	167
		189
C		145

~~Boxes~~	~~Colors~~	~~Numbers~~
~~Case 3~~		
		~~189~~
~~F~~		
~~D~~	~~Red~~	~~255~~
	~~Blue~~	~~145~~
~~A~~		~~233~~
	~~Green~~	

~~Boxes~~	~~Colors~~	~~Numbers~~
~~Case 2a~~		
~~F~~		
~~D~~	~~Red~~	~~255~~
	~~Blue~~	~~145~~
~~A~~		~~233~~
	~~Green~~	
		~~189~~

Clues:

Indigo colored box is not the topmost box. Indigo colored box number is not 189. Only two boxes are kept between Indigo colored box and box E. Two boxes are kept between box G and pink colored box. Box H is not pink colored box and it is a prime numbered box but not 211. Violet colored box is a prime numbered box.

Inference:

We know B is one of the boxes, Oranges is one of the colors and 123 is one of the numbers so the final arrangement: -

Boxes	Colors	Numbers
F	Violet	211
D	Red	255
G	Blue	123
A	Yellow	233
E	Green	167
B	Pink	189
C	Orange	145
H	Indigo	101

Box C is orange colored box.

S5. Ans.(e)

Sol. Final arrangement:

Boxes	Colors	Numbers
F	Violet	211
D	Red	255
G	Blue	123
A	Yellow	233
E	Green	167
B	Pink	189
C	Orange	145
H	Indigo	101

Explanation:

Clues:

Only three boxes are kept between the box D which is red colored box and box numbered as 189. Only two boxes are kept between the red colored box and green colored box. Green colored box is kept below box A which is numbered as 233.

Inference:

So, we have three possible cases: -

Boxes	Colors	Numbers	Boxes	Colors	Numbers	Boxes	Colors	Numbers
Case 1			Case 2			Case 3		
		189	D	Red				189
	Green							
				Green				
					189	D	Red	
D	Red							
							Green	

Clues:

Green colored box is kept below box A which is numbered as 233. Only one box is kept between Green colored box and the box number 145. Blue colored box is kept immediately below the box number 255. Blue colored box is kept just above box number 233. There is only one box between Blue colored box and the box F. Box F is neither green color nor numbered as 189.

Inference:

Case 1 is cancelled here and one more possibility arise from case 2.

~~Boxes~~	~~Colors~~	~~Numbers~~	Boxes	Colors	Numbers	Boxes	Colors	Numbers
~~Case 1~~			Case 2			Case 3		
		~~255~~	F					189
	~~Blue~~		D	Red	255			
~~A~~		~~233~~		Blue				
		~~189~~	A		233	F		
	~~Green~~			Green		D	Red	255
					189		Blue	145
		~~145~~			145	A		233
~~D~~	~~Red~~						Green	

Boxes	Colors	Numbers
Case 2a		
F		
D	Red	255
	Blue	145
A		233
	Green	
		189

Clues:

Blue colored box is neither numbered as 145 nor box C. Only two boxes are kept between box C and Yellow colored box. The difference between Yellow colored box number and the box number which is kept immediately below it is a multiple of 3. Green colored box is not 101.

Inference:

So, case 2a and case 3 are cancelled here. Thus, box number kept immediately below the yellow-coloured box will be 167.

Boxes	Colors	Numbers	~~Boxes~~	~~Colors~~	~~Numbers~~
Case 2			~~Case 3~~		
F					~~189~~
D	Red	255			
	Blue				
A	Yellow	233	~~F~~		
	Green	167	~~D~~	~~Red~~	~~255~~
		189		~~Blue~~	~~145~~
C		145	~~A~~		~~233~~
				~~Green~~	

~~Boxes~~	~~Colors~~	~~Numbers~~
~~Case 2a~~		
~~F~~		
~~D~~	~~Red~~	~~255~~
	~~Blue~~	~~145~~
~~A~~		~~233~~
	~~Green~~	
		~~189~~

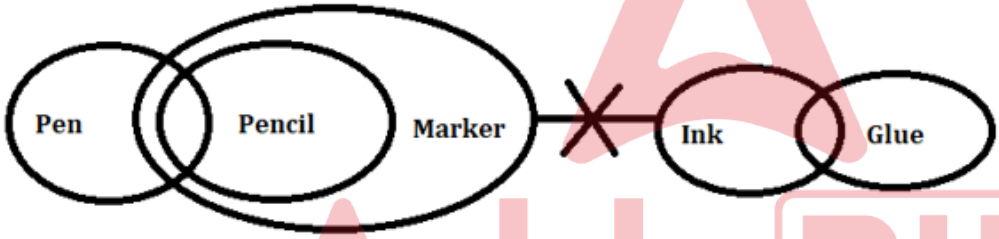
Clues:
Indigo colored box is not the topmost box. Indigo colored box number is not 189. Only two boxes are kept between Indigo colored box and box E. Two boxes are kept between box G and pink colored box. Box H is not pink colored box and it is a prime numbered box but not 211. Violet colored box is a prime numbered box.

Inference:
We know B is one of the boxes, Oranges is one of the colors and 123 is one of the numbers so the final arrangement: -

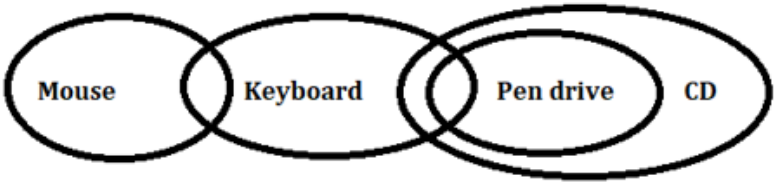
Boxes	Colors	Numbers
F	Violet	211
D	Red	255
G	Blue	123
A	Yellow	233
E	Green	167
B	Pink	189
C	Orange	145
H	Indigo	101

Only statement in option (e) is true.

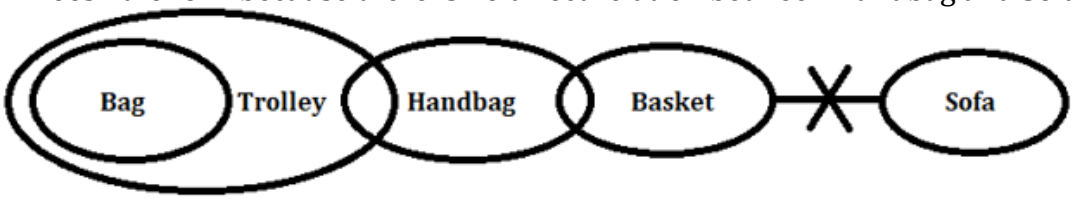
S6. Ans.(b)
Sol. I. Doesn't follow: because we can't define some part so any definite relation can't be followed.
II. Follow: because there is no relation between them but in a possibility case, we can define relation between them.



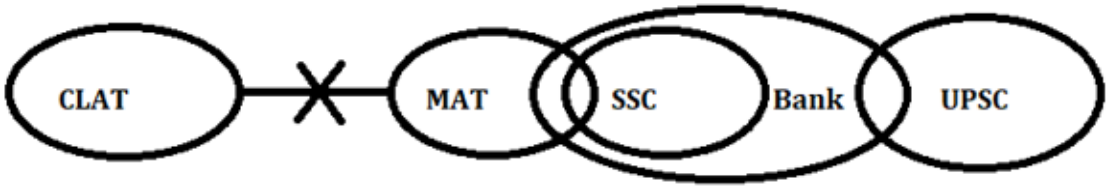
S7. Ans.(b)
Sol. I. Doesn't follow: because there is no direct relation between them.
II. Follow: because some part of Keyboard which is Pen drive also CD so relation will be define.



S8. Ans.(d)
Sol. I. Follow: because there is no direct relation between bag and handbag so in possible case their relation will follow.
II. Doesn't follow: because there is no direct relation between Handbag and Sofa.



S9. Ans.(d)
Sol. I. Follow: because there is no relation between them but in a possibility case, we can define relation between them.
II. Doesn't follow: because there is no direct relation between them.



S10. Ans.(b)
Sol.

There is only one such pair.

4 8 7 1 2 5 2

S11. Ans.(d)
Sol. Final arrangement:

Designations	Persons	Bikes
President	K	Royal Enfield
Vice President (VP)	B	TVS
Secretary	U	Yamaha
Assistant Manager (AM)	C	Hero
Finance Manager (FM)	Z	Bajaj
Director	Y	KTM
Operations Manager (OM)	J	Honda
Clerk	T	Suzuki

Explanation:
Clues:
Z is three designations senior to the one who likes Suzuki. Z is neither Assistant Manager (AM) nor Vice President (VP).
Inference:
From above conditions we get three possibilities.

Designations	Persons	Bikes	Persons	Bikes	Persons	Bikes
	Case 1		Case 2		Case 3	
President					Z	
Vice President (VP)						
Secretary			Z			
Assistant Manager (AM)						Suzuki
Finance Manager (FM)	Z					
Director				Suzuki		
Operations Manager (OM)						
Clerk		Suzuki				

Clues:
Only three persons are designated between Z and the one who likes Royal Enfield. Only two persons are designated between C and the one who likes Royal Enfield. C does not work as Vice President (VP). As many persons senior to C as junior to the one who likes Bajaj.

Inference:

Designations	Persons	Bikes	Persons	Bikes	Persons	Bikes
	Case 1		Case 2		Case 3	
President		Royal Enfield			Z	Bajaj
Vice President (VP)						
Secretary			Z			
Assistant Manager (AM)	C		C			Suzuki
Finance Manager (FM)	Z	Bajaj		Bajaj		Royal Enfield
Director				Suzuki		
Operations Manager (OM)				Royal Enfield		
Clerk		Suzuki			C	

Clues:

K is just senior to the one who likes TVS. The one who likes TVS is senior to C. Only one person is designated between K and U. K neither works as Director nor as Finance Manager (FM). U does not like Royal Enfield.

Inference:

From above conditions case 2 get cancelled here.

Designations	Persons	Bikes	~~Persons~~	~~Bikes~~	Persons	Bikes
	Case 1		~~Case 2~~		Case 3	
President	K	Royal Enfield			Z	Bajaj
Vice President (VP)		TVS			K	
Secretary	U		~~Z~~			TVS
Assistant Manager (AM)	C		~~C~~		U	Suzuki
Finance Manager (FM)	Z	Bajaj		~~Bajaj~~		Royal Enfield
Director				~~Suzuki~~		
Operations Manager (OM)				~~Royal Enfield~~		
Clerk		Suzuki			C	

Clues:

The one who likes KTM is just senior to the one who likes Honda. Neither T nor C likes Honda. The one who likes Yamaha is just junior to B. The number of persons designated between U and Y is one more than the number of persons designated between the one who likes KTM and the one who likes Suzuki.

Inference:

From above conditions case 3 get cancelled here.

Designations	Persons	Bikes	~~Persons~~	~~Bikes~~
	Case 1		~~Case 3~~	
President	K	Royal Enfield	~~Z~~	~~Bajaj~~
Vice President (VP)	B	TVS	~~K~~	~~KTM~~
Secretary	U	Yamaha		~~TVS~~
Assistant Manager (AM)	C		~~U~~	~~Suzuki~~
Finance Manager (FM)	Z	Bajaj		~~Royal Enfield~~
Director	Y	KTM		~~KTM~~
Operations Manager (OM)		Honda	~~B~~	~~Honda~~
Clerk	T	Suzuki	~~C~~	~~Yamaha~~

Inference:

Only J and Hero bike is left so we get the final arrangement:

Designations	Persons	Bikes
President	K	Royal Enfield
Vice President (VP)	B	TVS
Secretary	U	Yamaha
Assistant Manager (AM)	C	Hero
Finance Manager (FM)	Z	Bajaj
Director	Y	KTM
Operations Manager (OM)	J	Honda
Clerk	T	Suzuki

J – Honda is true combination.

S12. Ans.(a)

Sol. Final arrangement:

Designations	Persons	Bikes
President	K	Royal Enfield
Vice President (VP)	B	TVS
Secretary	U	Yamaha
Assistant Manager (AM)	C	Hero
Finance Manager (FM)	Z	Bajaj
Director	Y	KTM
Operations Manager (OM)	J	Honda
Clerk	T	Suzuki

Explanation:

Clues:

Z is three designations senior to the one who likes Suzuki. Z is neither Assistant Manager (AM) nor Vice President (VP).

Inference:

From above conditions we get three possibilities.

Designations	Persons	Bikes	Persons	Bikes	Persons	Bikes
	Case 1		Case 2		Case 3	
President					Z	
Vice President (VP)						
Secretary			Z			
Assistant Manager (AM)						Suzuki
Finance Manager (FM)	Z					
Director				Suzuki		
Operations Manager (OM)						
Clerk		Suzuki				

Clues:

Only three persons are designated between Z and the one who likes Royal Enfield. Only two persons are designated between C and the one who likes Royal Enfield. C does not work as Vice President (VP). As many persons senior to C as junior to the one who likes Bajaj.

Inference:

Designations	Persons	Bikes	Persons	Bikes	Persons	Bikes
	Case 1		Case 2		Case 3	
President		Royal Enfield			Z	Bajaj
Vice President (VP)						
Secretary			Z			
Assistant Manager (AM)	C		C			Suzuki
Finance Manager (FM)	Z	Bajaj		Bajaj		Royal Enfield
Director				Suzuki		
Operations Manager (OM)				Royal Enfield		
Clerk		Suzuki			C	

Clues:

K is just senior to the one who likes TVS. The one who likes TVS is senior to C. Only one person is designated between K and U. K neither works as Director nor as Finance Manager (FM). U does not like Royal Enfield.

Inference:

From above conditions case 2 get cancelled here.

Designations	Persons	Bikes	~~Persons~~	~~Bikes~~	Persons	Bikes
	Case 1		~~Case 2~~		Case 3	
President	K	Royal Enfield			Z	Bajaj
Vice President (VP)		TVS			K	
Secretary	U		~~Z~~			TVS
Assistant Manager (AM)	C		~~C~~		U	Suzuki
Finance Manager (FM)	Z	Bajaj		~~Bajaj~~		Royal Enfield
Director				~~Suzuki~~		
Operations Manager (OM)				~~Royal Enfield~~		
Clerk		Suzuki			C	

Clues:

The one who likes KTM is just senior to the one who likes Honda. Neither T nor C likes Honda. The one who likes Yamaha is just junior to B. The number of persons designated between U and Y is one more than the number of persons designated between the one who likes KTM and the one who likes Suzuki.

Inference:

From above conditions case 3 get cancelled here.

Designations	Persons	Bikes	~~Persons~~	~~Bikes~~
	Case 1		~~Case 3~~	
President	K	Royal Enfield	~~Z~~	~~Bajaj~~
Vice President (VP)	B	TVS	~~K~~	~~KTM~~
Secretary	U	Yamaha		~~TVS~~
Assistant Manager (AM)	C		~~U~~	~~Suzuki~~
Finance Manager (FM)	Z	Bajaj		~~Royal Enfield~~
Director	Y	KTM		~~KTM~~
Operations Manager (OM)		Honda	~~B~~	~~Honda~~
Clerk	T	Suzuki	~~C~~	~~Yamaha~~

Inference:

Only J and Hero bike is left so we get the final arrangement:

Designations	Persons	Bikes
President	K	Royal Enfield
Vice President (VP)	B	TVS
Secretary	U	Yamaha
Assistant Manager (AM)	C	Hero
Finance Manager (FM)	Z	Bajaj
Director	Y	KTM
Operations Manager (OM)	J	Honda
Clerk	T	Suzuki

The one who works as Assistant Manager (AM) likes Hero.

S13. Ans.(d)

Sol. Final arrangement:

Designations	Persons	Bikes
President	K	Royal Enfield
Vice President (VP)	B	TVS
Secretary	U	Yamaha
Assistant Manager (AM)	C	Hero
Finance Manager (FM)	Z	Bajaj
Director	Y	KTM
Operations Manager (OM)	J	Honda
Clerk	T	Suzuki

Explanation:

Clues:

Z is three designations senior to the one who likes Suzuki. Z is neither Assistant Manager (AM) nor Vice President (VP).

Inference:

From above conditions we get three possibilities.

Designations	Persons	Bikes	Persons	Bikes	Persons	Bikes
	Case 1		Case 2		Case 3	
President					Z	
Vice President (VP)						
Secretary			Z			
Assistant Manager (AM)						Suzuki
Finance Manager (FM)	Z					
Director				Suzuki		
Operations Manager (OM)						
Clerk		Suzuki				

Clues:

Only three persons are designated between Z and the one who likes Royal Enfield. Only two persons are designated between C and the one who likes Royal Enfield. C does not work as Vice President (VP). As many persons senior to C as junior to the one who likes Bajaj.

Inference:

Designations	Persons	Bikes	Persons	Bikes	Persons	Bikes
	Case 1		Case 2		Case 3	
President		Royal Enfield			Z	Bajaj
Vice President (VP)						
Secretary			Z			
Assistant Manager (AM)	C		C			Suzuki
Finance Manager (FM)	Z	Bajaj		Bajaj		Royal Enfield
Director				Suzuki		
Operations Manager (OM)				Royal Enfield		
Clerk		Suzuki			C	

Clues:

K is just senior to the one who likes TVS. The one who likes TVS is senior to C. Only one person is designated between K and U. K neither works as Director nor as Finance Manager (FM). U does not like Royal Enfield.

Inference:

From above conditions case 2 get cancelled here.

Designations	Persons	Bikes	~~Persons~~	~~Bikes~~	Persons	Bikes
	Case 1		~~Case 2~~		Case 3	
President	K	Royal Enfield			Z	Bajaj
Vice President (VP)		TVS			K	
Secretary	U		~~Z~~			TVS
Assistant Manager (AM)	C		~~C~~		U	Suzuki
Finance Manager (FM)	Z	Bajaj		~~Bajaj~~		Royal Enfield
Director				~~Suzuki~~		
Operations Manager (OM)				~~Royal Enfield~~		
Clerk		Suzuki			C	

Clues:

The one who likes KTM is just senior to the one who likes Honda. Neither T nor C likes Honda. The one who likes Yamaha is just junior to B. The number of persons designated between U and Y is one more than the number of persons designated between the one who likes KTM and the one who likes Suzuki.

Inference:

From above conditions case 3 get cancelled here.

Designations	Persons	Bikes	~~Persons~~	~~Bikes~~
	Case 1		~~Case 3~~	
President	K	Royal Enfield	~~Z~~	~~Bajaj~~
Vice President (VP)	B	TVS	~~K~~	~~KTM~~
Secretary	U	Yamaha		~~TVS~~
Assistant Manager (AM)	C		~~U~~	~~Suzuki~~
Finance Manager (FM)	Z	Bajaj		~~Royal Enfield~~
Director	Y	KTM		~~KTM~~
Operations Manager (OM)		Honda	~~B~~	~~Honda~~
Clerk	T	Suzuki	~~C~~	~~Yamaha~~

Inference:

Only J and Hero bike is left so we get the final arrangement:

Designations	Persons	Bikes
President	K	Royal Enfield
Vice President (VP)	B	TVS
Secretary	U	Yamaha
Assistant Manager (AM)	C	Hero
Finance Manager (FM)	Z	Bajaj
Director	Y	KTM
Operations Manager (OM)	J	Honda
Clerk	T	Suzuki

The one who likes Bajaj works as Finance Manager (FM).

S14. Ans.(b)

Sol. Final arrangement:

Designations	Persons	Bikes
President	K	Royal Enfield
Vice President (VP)	B	TVS
Secretary	U	Yamaha
Assistant Manager (AM)	C	Hero
Finance Manager (FM)	Z	Bajaj
Director	Y	KTM
Operations Manager (OM)	J	Honda
Clerk	T	Suzuki

Explanation:

Clues:

Z is three designations senior to the one who likes Suzuki. Z is neither Assistant Manager (AM) nor Vice President (VP).

Inference:

From above conditions we get three possibilities.

Designations	Persons	Bikes	Persons	Bikes	Persons	Bikes
	Case 1		Case 2		Case 3	
President					Z	
Vice President (VP)						
Secretary			Z			
Assistant Manager (AM)						Suzuki
Finance Manager (FM)	Z					
Director				Suzuki		
Operations Manager (OM)						
Clerk		Suzuki				

Clues:

Only three persons are designated between Z and the one who likes Royal Enfield. Only two persons are designated between C and the one who likes Royal Enfield. C does not work as Vice President (VP). As many persons senior to C as junior to the one who likes Bajaj.

Inference:

Designations	Persons	Bikes	Persons	Bikes	Persons	Bikes
	Case 1		Case 2		Case 3	
President		Royal Enfield			Z	Bajaj
Vice President (VP)						
Secretary			Z			
Assistant Manager (AM)	C		C			Suzuki
Finance Manager (FM)	Z	Bajaj		Bajaj		Royal Enfield
Director				Suzuki		
Operations Manager (OM)				Royal Enfield		
Clerk		Suzuki			C	

Clues:

K is just senior to the one who likes TVS. The one who likes TVS is senior to C. Only one person is designated between K and U. K neither works as Director nor as Finance Manager (FM). U does not like Royal Enfield.

Inference:

From above conditions case 2 get cancelled here.

Designations	Persons	Bikes	~~Persons~~	~~Bikes~~	Persons	Bikes
	Case 1		~~Case 2~~		Case 3	
President	K	Royal Enfield			Z	Bajaj
Vice President (VP)		TVS			K	
Secretary	U		~~Z~~			TVS
Assistant Manager (AM)	C		~~C~~		U	Suzuki
Finance Manager (FM)	Z	Bajaj		~~Bajaj~~		Royal Enfield
Director				~~Suzuki~~		
Operations Manager (OM)				~~Royal Enfield~~		
Clerk		Suzuki			C	

Clues:

The one who likes KTM is just senior to the one who likes Honda. Neither T nor C likes Honda. The one who likes Yamaha is just junior to B. The number of persons designated between U and Y is one more than the number of persons designated between the one who likes KTM and the one who likes Suzuki.

Inference:

From above conditions case 3 get cancelled here.

Designations	Persons	Bikes	~~Persons~~	~~Bikes~~
	Case 1		~~Case 3~~	
President	K	Royal Enfield	~~Z~~	~~Bajaj~~
Vice President (VP)	B	TVS	~~K~~	~~KTM~~
Secretary	U	Yamaha		~~TVS~~
Assistant Manager (AM)	C		~~U~~	~~Suzuki~~
Finance Manager (FM)	Z	Bajaj		~~Royal Enfield~~
Director	Y	KTM		~~KTM~~
Operations Manager (OM)		Honda	~~B~~	~~Honda~~
Clerk	T	Suzuki	~~C~~	~~Yamaha~~

Inference:

Only J and Hero bike is left so we get the final arrangement:

Designations	Persons	Bikes
President	K	Royal Enfield
Vice President (VP)	B	TVS
Secretary	U	Yamaha
Assistant Manager (AM)	C	Hero
Finance Manager (FM)	Z	Bajaj
Director	Y	KTM
Operations Manager (OM)	J	Honda
Clerk	T	Suzuki

Two persons are designated between B and the one who likes Bajaj.

S15. Ans.(b)

Sol. Final arrangement:

Designations	Persons	Bikes
President	K	Royal Enfield
Vice President (VP)	B	TVS
Secretary	U	Yamaha
Assistant Manager (AM)	C	Hero
Finance Manager (FM)	Z	Bajaj
Director	Y	KTM
Operations Manager (OM)	J	Honda
Clerk	T	Suzuki

Explanation:

Clues:

Z is three designations senior to the one who likes Suzuki. Z is neither Assistant Manager (AM) nor Vice President (VP).

Inference:

From above conditions we get three possibilities.

Designations	Persons	Bikes	Persons	Bikes	Persons	Bikes
	Case 1		Case 2		Case 3	
President					Z	
Vice President (VP)						
Secretary			Z			
Assistant Manager (AM)						Suzuki
Finance Manager (FM)	Z					
Director				Suzuki		
Operations Manager (OM)						
Clerk		Suzuki				

Clues:

Only three persons are designated between Z and the one who likes Royal Enfield. Only two persons are designated between C and the one who likes Royal Enfield. C does not work as Vice President (VP). As many persons senior to C as junior to the one who likes Bajaj.

Inference:

Designations	Persons	Bikes	Persons	Bikes	Persons	Bikes
	Case 1		Case 2		Case 3	
President		Royal Enfield			Z	Bajaj
Vice President (VP)						
Secretary			Z			
Assistant Manager (AM)	C		C			Suzuki
Finance Manager (FM)	Z	Bajaj		Bajaj		Royal Enfield
Director				Suzuki		
Operations Manager (OM)				Royal Enfield		
Clerk		Suzuki			C	

Clues:

K is just senior to the one who likes TVS. The one who likes TVS is senior to C. Only one person is designated between K and U. K neither works as Director nor as Finance Manager (FM). U does not like Royal Enfield.

Inference:

From above conditions case 2 get cancelled here.

Designations	Persons	Bikes	~~Persons~~	~~Bikes~~	Persons	Bikes
	Case 1		~~Case 2~~		Case 3	
President	K	Royal Enfield			Z	Bajaj
Vice President (VP)		TVS			K	
Secretary	U		~~Z~~			TVS
Assistant Manager (AM)	C		~~C~~		U	Suzuki
Finance Manager (FM)	Z	Bajaj		~~Bajaj~~		Royal Enfield
Director				~~Suzuki~~		
Operations Manager (OM)				~~Royal Enfield~~		
Clerk		Suzuki			C	

Clues:

The one who likes KTM is just senior to the one who likes Honda. Neither T nor C likes Honda. The one who likes Yamaha is just junior to B. The number of persons designated between U and Y is one more than the number of persons designated between the one who likes KTM and the one who likes Suzuki.

Inference:

From above conditions case 3 get cancelled here.

Designations	Persons	Bikes	~~Persons~~	~~Bikes~~
	Case 1		~~Case 3~~	
President	K	Royal Enfield	~~Z~~	~~Bajaj~~
Vice President (VP)	B	TVS	~~K~~	~~KTM~~
Secretary	U	Yamaha		~~TVS~~
Assistant Manager (AM)	C		~~U~~	~~Suzuki~~
Finance Manager (FM)	Z	Bajaj		~~Royal Enfield~~
Director	Y	KTM		~~KTM~~
Operations Manager (OM)		Honda	~~B~~	~~Honda~~
Clerk	T	Suzuki	~~C~~	~~Yamaha~~

Inference:
Only J and Hero bike is left so we get the final arrangement:

Designations	Persons	Bikes
President	K	Royal Enfield
Vice President (VP)	B	TVS
Secretary	U	Yamaha
Assistant Manager (AM)	C	Hero
Finance Manager (FM)	Z	Bajaj
Director	Y	KTM
Operations Manager (OM)	J	Honda
Clerk	T	Suzuki

Except option (b), all other option elements place immediately below.

S16. Ans.(b)
Sol. Symbols are coded as below: -

> ≥ = < ≤	@ & # % $

K ≥ L = M < N > O, P ≤ Q ≥ M
I. N > Q (False) **II.** K ≥ M (True)

S17. Ans.(d)
Sol. Symbols are coded as below: -

> ≥ = < ≤	@ & # % $

A < B = C ≥ D ≤ E > F = G > H < C
I. A < F (False) **II.** G > E (False)

S18. Ans.(b)
Sol. Symbols are coded as below: -

> ≥ = < ≤	@ & # % $

T ≤ Y > Z ≥ P < Q = R, S = Y < X
I. R < S (False) **II.** S ≥ T (True)

S19. Ans.(d)
Sol. Symbols are coded as below: -

> ≥ = < ≤	@ & # % $

J = K > L ≤ M < N ≥ O, P ≥ O < K
I. J < M (False) **II.** P > L (False)

S20. Ans.(b)
Sol. One word and one number are arranged in each step following the below logic.
Words: The words are taken alphabetically, then vowels in each word is changed to just next letter and all the consonants are changed to 3rd exceeding letter as per the alphabetical series. After that the words are placed in right end in each step.
Numbers: Numbers are taken from highest to lowest in each step and placed at left end in each step after performing the below operation.
Operation – First multiply the 1st and 3rd digit from left end, then take the square of the resultant multiplication then subtract the 2nd digit from the resultant square of the digits.
Input: 835 Porcupine 451 Alligator Orangutan 768 543 Chameleon 239 Hamster
Step I: 1597 Porcupine 451 Orangutan 768 543 Chameleon 239 Hamster boojjbwpu
Step II: 3130 1597 Porcupine 451 Orangutan 543 239 Hamster boojjbwpu fkbpfofpq
Step III: 221 3130 1597 Porcupine 451 Orangutan 239 boojjbwpu fkbpfofpq kbpvwfu
Step IV: 11 221 3130 1597 Porcupine 239 boojjbwpu fkbpfofpq kbpvwfu pubqjvwbq
Step V: 321 11 221 3130 1597 boojjbwpu fkbpfofpq kbpvwfu pubqjvwbq spufvsjqf
3130 1597 Porcupine 451 Orangutan 543 239 Hamster boojjbwpu fkbpfofpq is the second step.

S21. Ans.(c)
Sol. One word and one number are arranged in each step following the below logic.
Words: The words are taken alphabetically, then vowels in each word is changed to just next letter and all the consonants are changed to 3rd exceeding letter as per the alphabetical series. After that the words are placed in right end in each step.
Numbers: Numbers are taken from highest to lowest in each step and placed at left end in each step after performing the below operation.
Operation – First multiply the 1st and 3rd digit from left end, then take the square of the resultant multiplication then subtract the 2nd digit from the resultant square of the digits.
Input: 835 Porcupine 451 Alligator Orangutan 768 543 Chameleon 239 Hamster
Step I: 1597 Porcupine 451 Orangutan 768 543 Chameleon 239 Hamster boojjbwpu
Step II: 3130 1597 Porcupine 451 Orangutan 543 239 Hamster boojjbwpu fkbpfofpq
Step III: 221 3130 1597 Porcupine 451 Orangutan 239 boojjbwpu fkbpfofpq kbpvwfu
Step IV: 11 221 3130 1597 Porcupine 239 boojjbwpu fkbpfofpq kbpvwfu pubqjvwbq
Step V: 321 11 221 3130 1597 boojjbwpu fkbpfofpq kbpvwfu pubqjvwbq spufvsjqf
2nd from left end in step III and 1st number from right end in step II are 3130 and 239 respectively.
Thus, the required sum - 3369

S22. Ans.(c)

Sol. One word and one number are arranged in each step following the below logic.

Words: The words are taken alphabetically, then vowels in each word is changed to just next letter and all the consonants are changed to 3rd exceeding letter as per the alphabetical series. After that the words are placed in right end in each step.

Numbers: Numbers are taken from highest to lowest in each step and placed at left end in each step after performing the below operation.

Operation – First multiply the 1st and 3rd digit from left end, then take the square of the resultant multiplication then subtract the 2nd digit from the resultant square of the digits.

Input: 835 Porcupine 451 Alligator Orangutan 768 543 Chameleon 239 Hamster

Step I: 1597 Porcupine 451 Orangutan 768 543 Chameleon 239 Hamster boojjbwpu

Step II: 3130 1597 Porcupine 451 Orangutan 543 239 Hamster boojjbwpu fkbpfofpq

Step III: 221 3130 1597 Porcupine 451 Orangutan 239 boojjbwpu fkbpfofpq kbpvwfu

Step IV: 11 221 3130 1597 Porcupine 239 boojjbwpu fkbpfofpq kbpvwfu pubqjvwbq

Step V: 321 11 221 3130 1597 boojjbwpu fkbpfofpq kbpvwfu pubqjvwbq spufvsjqf

In step III, it comes in same manner.

S23. Ans.(a)

Sol. One word and one number are arranged in each step following the below logic.

Words: The words are taken alphabetically, then vowels in each word is changed to just next letter and all the consonants are changed to 3rd exceeding letter as per the alphabetical series. After that the words are placed in right end in each step.

Numbers: Numbers are taken from highest to lowest in each step and placed at left end in each step after performing the below operation.

Operation – First multiply the 1st and 3rd digit from left end, then take the square of the resultant multiplication then subtract the 2nd digit from the resultant square of the digits.

Input: 835 Porcupine 451 Alligator Orangutan 768 543 Chameleon 239 Hamster

Step I: 1597 Porcupine 451 Orangutan 768 543 Chameleon 239 Hamster boojjbwpu

Step II: 3130 1597 Porcupine 451 Orangutan 543 239 Hamster boojjbwpu fkbpfofpq

Step III: 221 3130 1597 Porcupine 451 Orangutan 239 boojjbwpu fkbpfofpq kbpvwfu

Step IV: 11 221 3130 1597 Porcupine 239 boojjbwpu fkbpfofpq kbpvwfu pubqjvwbq

Step V: 321 11 221 3130 1597 boojjbwpu fkbpfofpq kbpvwfu pubqjvwbq spufvsjqf

'fkbpfofpq' is third from right end in step IV.

S24. Ans.(d)

Sol. One word and one number are arranged in each step following the below logic.

Words: The words are taken alphabetically, then vowels in each word is changed to just next letter and all the consonants are changed to 3rd exceeding letter as per the alphabetical series. After that the words are placed in right end in each step.

Numbers: Numbers are taken from highest to lowest in each step and placed at left end in each step after performing the below operation.

Operation – First multiply the 1st and 3rd digit from left end, then take the square of the resultant multiplication then subtract the 2nd digit from the resultant square of the digits.

Input: 835 Porcupine 451 Alligator Orangutan 768 543 Chameleon 239 Hamster

Step I: 1597 Porcupine 451 Orangutan 768 543 Chameleon 239 Hamster boojjbwpu

Step II: 3130 1597 Porcupine 451 Orangutan 543 239 Hamster boojjbwpu fkbpfofpq

Step III: 221 3130 1597 Porcupine 451 Orangutan 239 boojjbwpu fkbpfofpq kbpvwfu

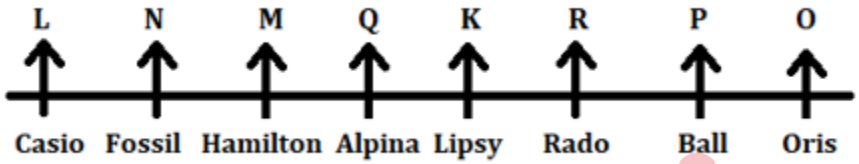
Step IV: 11 221 3130 1597 Porcupine 239 boojjbwpu fkbpfofpq kbpvwfu pubqjvwbq

Step V: 321 11 221 3130 1597 boojjbwpu fkbpfofpq kbpvwfu pubqjvwbq spufvsjqf

There are 7 vowels in all the words in last step.

S25. Ans.(b)

Sol. Final arrangement:



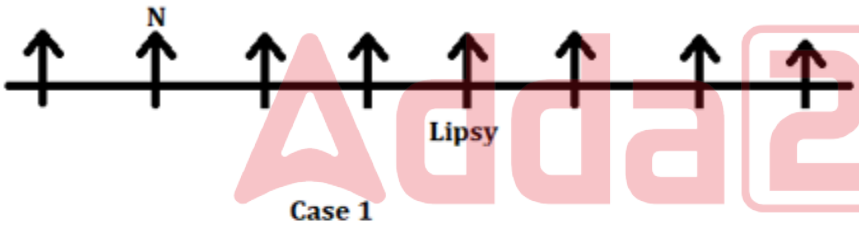
Explanation:

Clues:

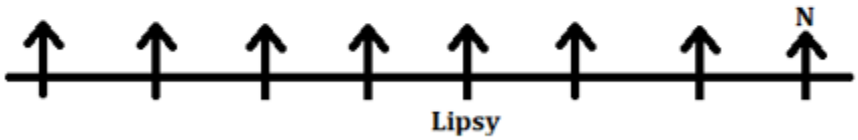
Only three persons sit to the right of the one who has Lipsy watch. Only two persons sit between the one who has Lipsy and N.

Inference:

From the above conditions we get two possibilities.



Case 1



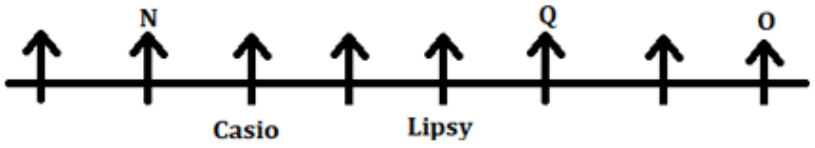
Case 2

Clues:

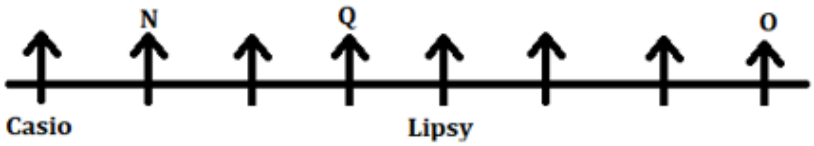
N and the one who has Casio watch are immediate neighbours. The number of persons sit between the one who has Lipsy and Casio is the same as sit between O and Q. O sits either at the left end or at the right end of the row. O and N are not immediate neighbours.

Inference:

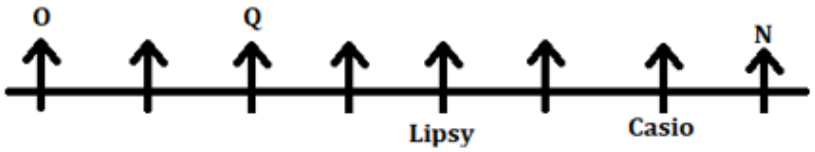
From above conditions we get one more possibility from case 1 as case 1a.



Case 1



Case 1a



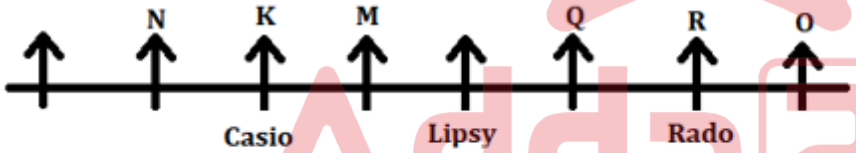
Case 2

Clues:

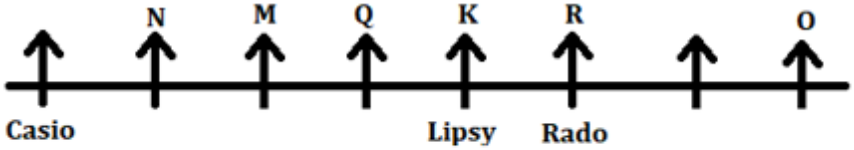
The number of persons sit to the left of Q is the same as persons sit to the right of K. R who has Rado sits to the right of K and sits third to the right of M. Neither M nor P sit at the end of the row.

Inference:

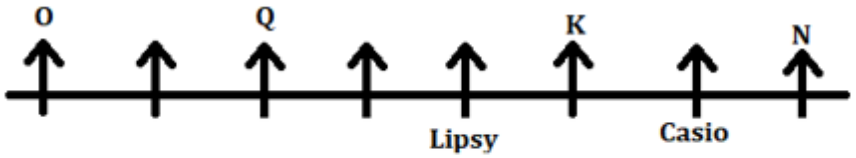
From above condition case 2 get cancelled here.



Case 1



Case 1a



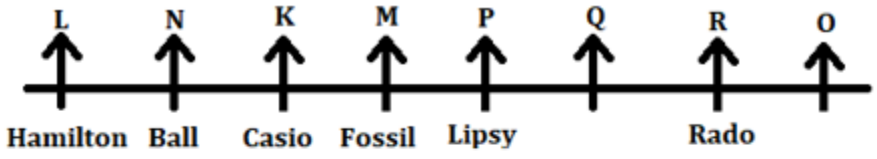
~~Case 2~~

Clues:

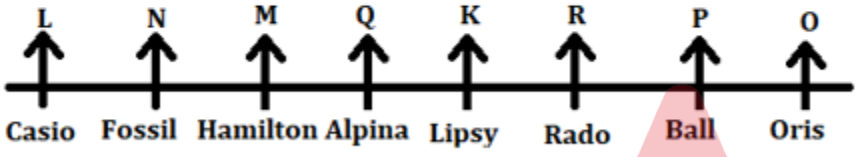
The one who has Hamilton sits third to the left of the one who sits immediate left of P. The number of persons sits between L and the one who has Fossil is the same as the number of persons sits between P and O. Neither Q nor O has Ball. The one who has Alpina sits to the left of the one who has Oris, at least two persons are seated between them.

Inference:

From above conditions case 1 get cancelled here and case 1a is the final arrangement.



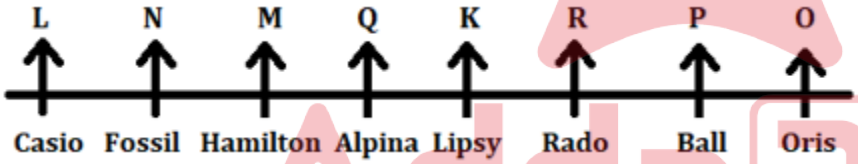
~~Case 1~~



Case 1a

Inference:

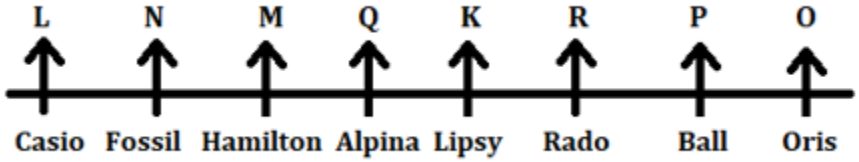
After combining all the information we get:



Q sits third to the right of the one who has Casio watch.

S26. Ans.(d)

Sol. Final arrangement:



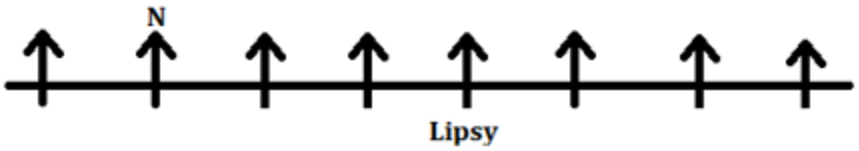
Explanation:

Clues:

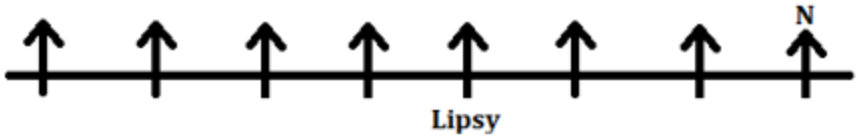
Only three persons sit to the right of the one who has Lipsy watch. Only two persons sit between the one who has Lipsy and N.

Inference:

From the above conditions we get two possibilities.



Case 1



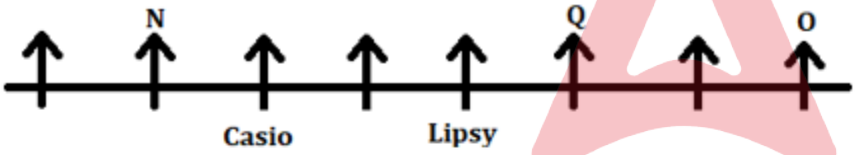
Case 2

Clues:

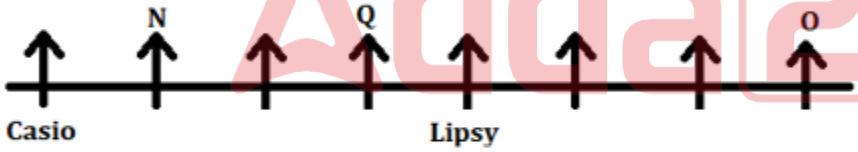
N and the one who has Casio watch are immediate neighbours. The number of persons sit between the one who has Lipsy and Casio is the same as sit between O and Q. O sits either at the left end or at the right end of the row. O and N are not immediate neighbours.

Inference:

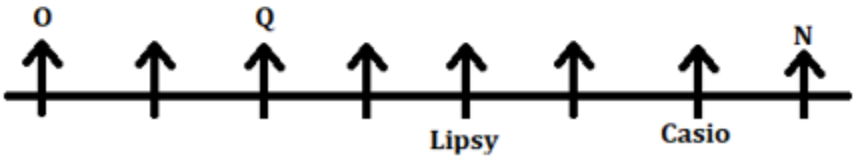
From above conditions we get one more possibility from case 1 as case 1a.



Case 1



Case 1a



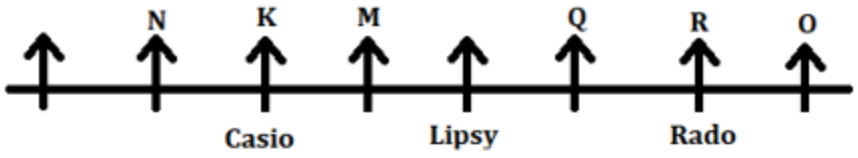
Case 2

Clues:

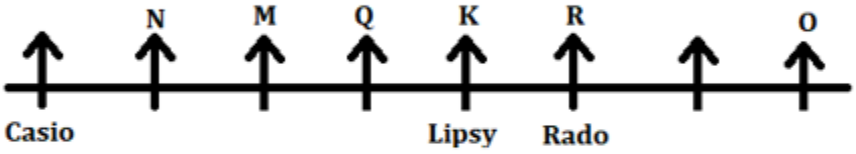
The number of persons sit to the left of Q is the same as persons sit to the right of K. R who has Rado sits to the right of K and sits third to the right of M. Neither M nor P sit at the end of the row.

Inference:

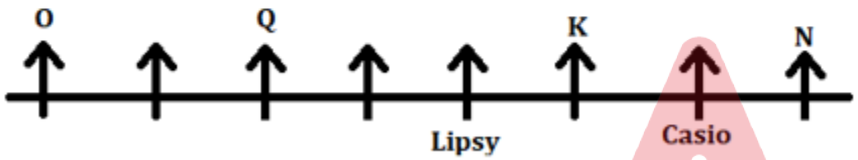
From above condition case 2 get cancelled here.



Case 1



Case 1a



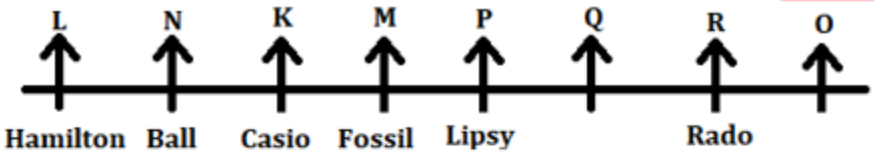
~~Case 2~~

Clues:

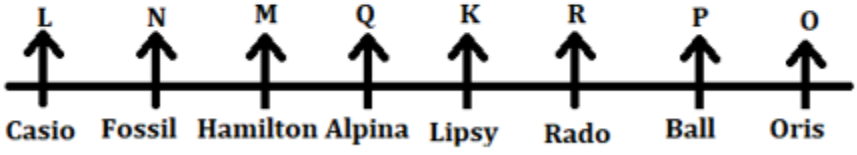
The one who has Hamilton sits third to the left of the one who sits immediate left of P. The number of persons sits between L and the one who has Fossil is the same as the number of persons sits between P and O. Neither Q nor O has Ball. The one who has Alpina sits to the left of the one who has Oris, at least two persons are seated between them.

Inference:

From above conditions case 1 get cancelled here and case 1a is the final arrangement.



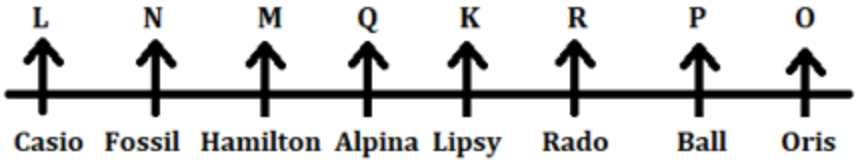
~~Case 1~~



Case 1a

Inference:

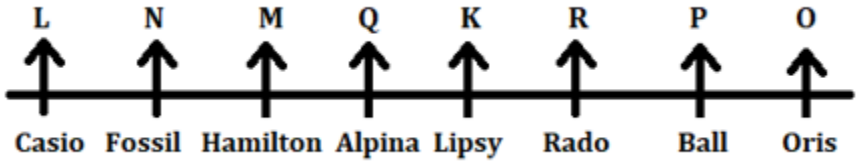
After combining all the information we get:



Q has an Alpina watch.

S27. Ans.(c)

Sol. Final arrangement:



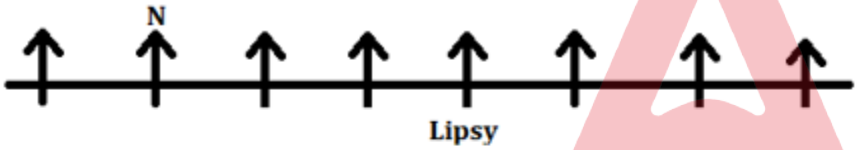
Explanation:

Clues:

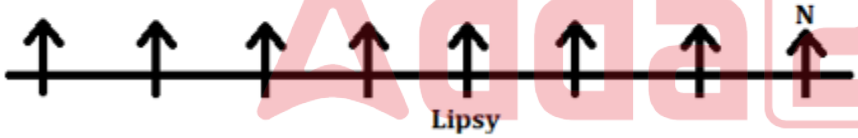
Only three persons sit to the right of the one who has Lipsy watch. Only two persons sit between the one who has Lipsy and N.

Inference:

From the above conditions we get two possibilities.



Case 1



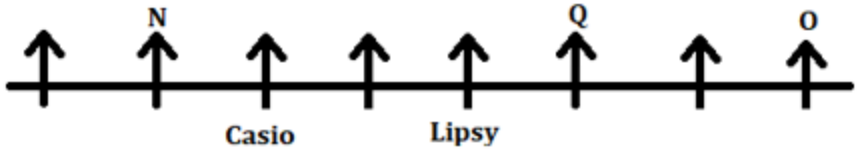
Case 2

Clues:

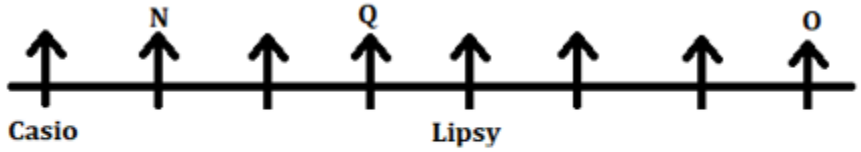
N and the one who has Casio watch are immediate neighbours. The number of persons sit between the one who has Lipsy and Casio is the same as sit between O and Q. O sits either at the left end or at the right end of the row. O and N are not immediate neighbours.

Inference:

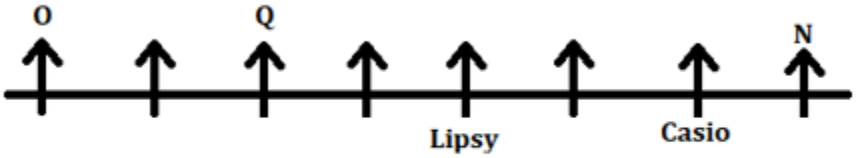
From above conditions we get one more possibility from case 1 as case 1a.



Case 1



Case 1a



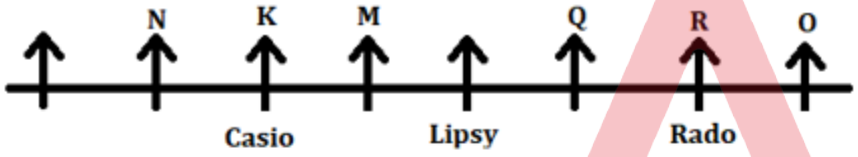
Case 2

Clues:

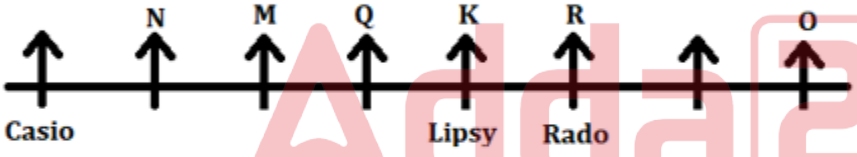
The number of persons sit to the left of Q is the same as persons sit to the right of K. R who has Rado sits to the right of K and sits third to the right of M. Neither M nor P sit at the end of the row.

Inference:

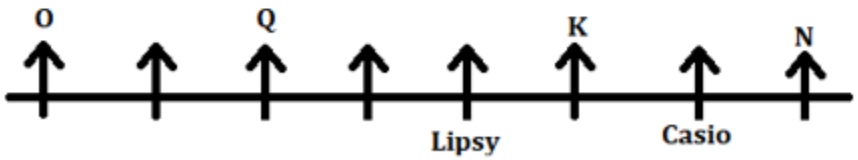
From above condition case 2 get cancelled here.



Case 1



Case 1a



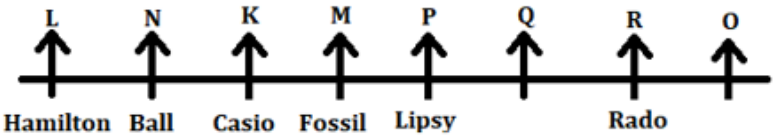
Case 2

Clues:

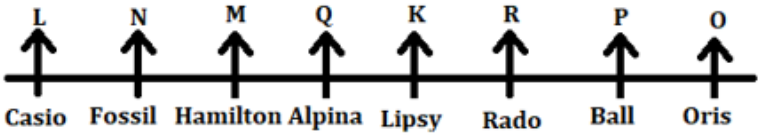
The one who has Hamilton sits third to the left of the one who sits immediate left of P. The number of persons sits between L and the one who has Fossil is the same as the number of persons sits between P and O. Neither Q nor O has Ball. The one who has Alpina sits to the left of the one who has Oris, at least two persons are seated between them.

Inference:

From above conditions case 1 get cancelled here and case 1a is the final arrangement.



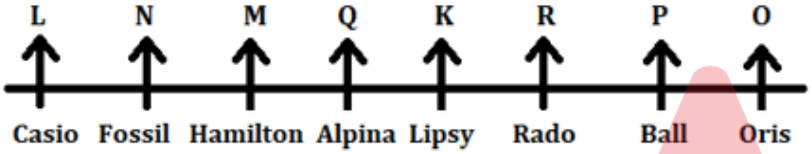
Case 1



Case 1a

Inference:

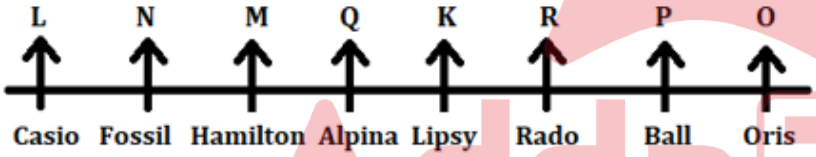
After combining all the information we get:



The one who has Hamilton watch is third from the left end.

S28. Ans.(a)

Sol. Final arrangement:



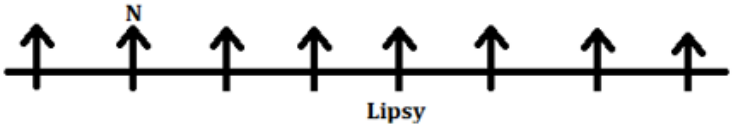
Explanation:

Clues:

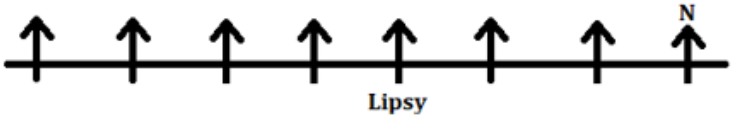
Only three persons sit to the right of the one who has Lipsy watch. Only two persons sit between the one who has Lipsy and N.

Inference:

From the above conditions we get two possibilities.



Case 1



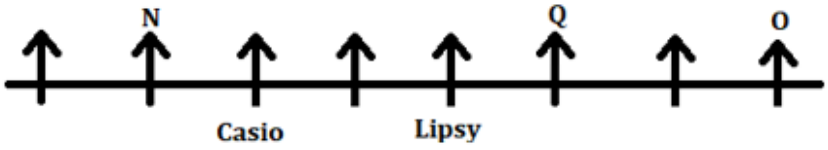
Case 2

Clues:

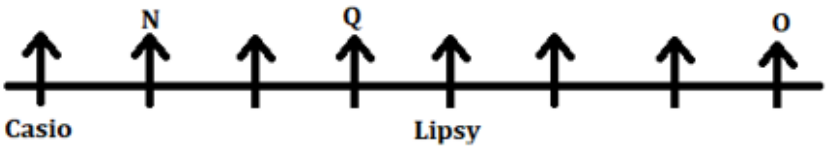
N and the one who has Casio watch are immediate neighbours. The number of persons sit between the one who has Lipsy and Casio is the same as sit between O and Q. O sits either at the left end or at the right end of the row. O and N are not immediate neighbours.

Inference:

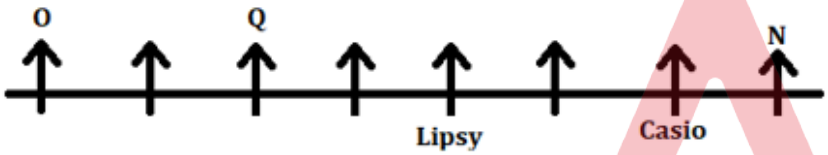
From above conditions we get one more possibility from case 1 as case 1a.



Case 1



Case 1a



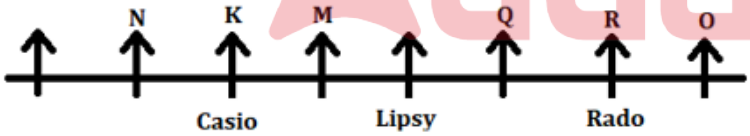
Case 2

Clues:

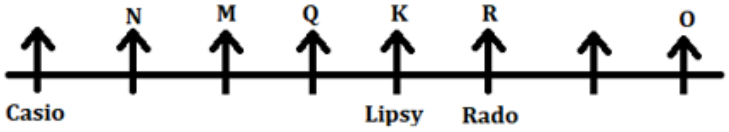
The number of persons sit to the left of Q is the same as persons sit to the right of K. R who has Rado sits to the right of K and sits third to the right of M. Neither M nor P sit at the end of the row.

Inference:

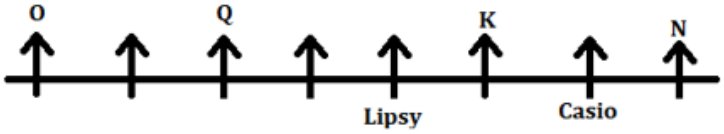
From above condition case 2 get cancelled here.



Case 1



Case 1a



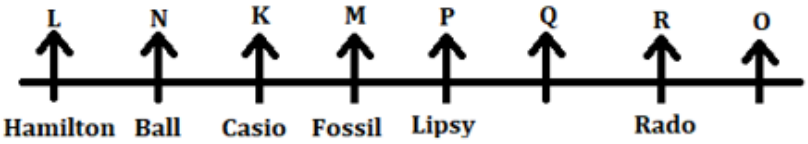
~~Case 2~~

Clues:

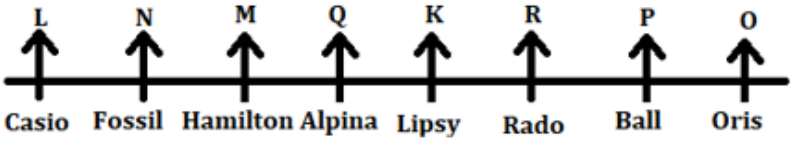
The one who has Hamilton sits third to the left of the one who sits immediate left of P. The number of persons sits between L and the one who has Fossil is the same as the number of persons sits between P and O. Neither Q nor O has Ball. The one who has Alpina sits to the left of the one who has Oris, at least two persons are seated between them.

Inference:

From above conditions case 1 get cancelled here and case 1a is the final arrangement.



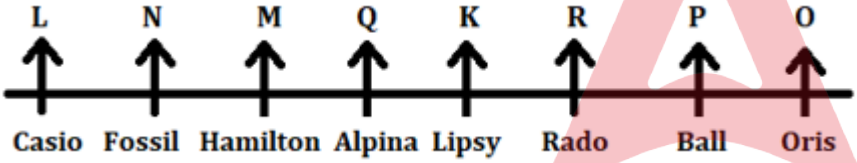
Case 1



Case 1a

Inference:

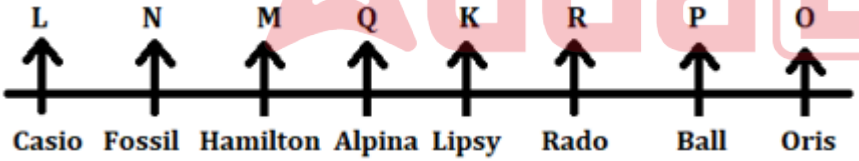
After combining all the information we get:



K and Q sits between the one who has Hamilton watch and the one who has a Ball watch.

S29. Ans.(c)

Sol. Final arrangement:



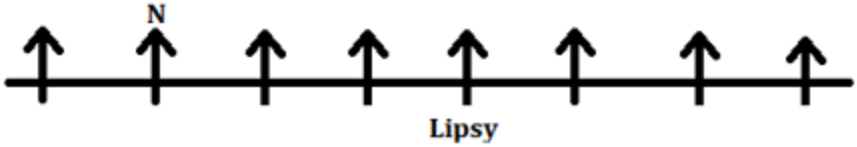
Explanation:

Clues:

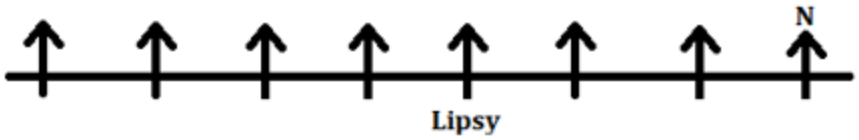
Only three persons sit to the right of the one who has Lipsy watch. Only two persons sit between the one who has Lipsy and N.

Inference:

From the above conditions we get two possibilities.



Case 1



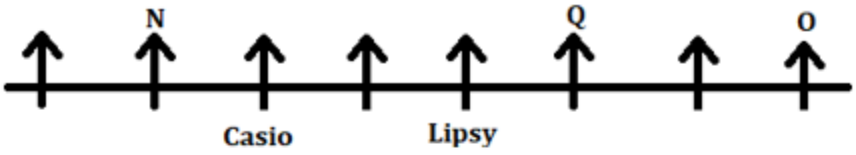
Case 2

Clues:

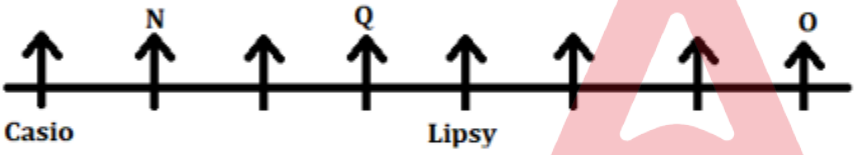
N and the one who has Casio watch are immediate neighbours. The number of persons sit between the one who has Lipsy and Casio is the same as sit between O and Q. O sits either at the left end or at the right end of the row. O and N are not immediate neighbours.

Inference:

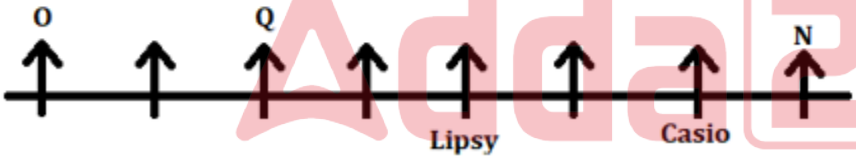
From above conditions we get one more possibility from case 1 as case 1a.



Case 1



Case 1a



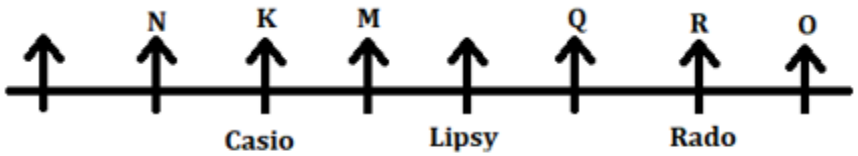
Case 2

Clues:

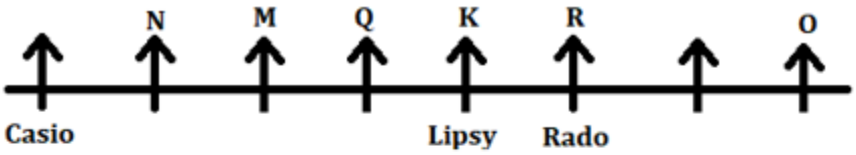
The number of persons sit to the left of Q is the same as persons sit to the right of K. R who has Rado sits to the right of K and sits third to the right of M. Neither M nor P sit at the end of the row.

Inference:

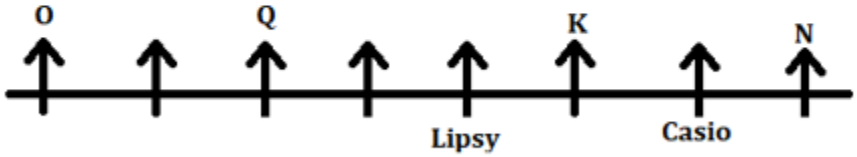
From above condition case 2 get cancelled here.



Case 1



Case 1a



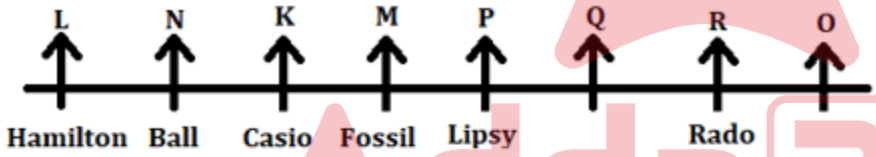
~~Case 2~~

Clues:

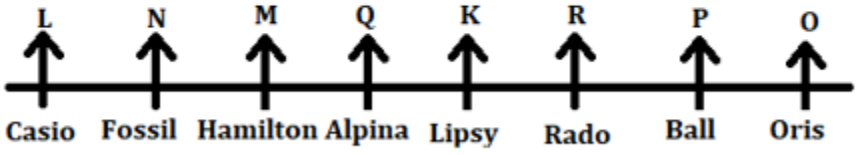
The one who has Hamilton sits third to the left of the one who sits immediate left of P. The number of persons sits between L and the one who has Fossil is the same as the number of persons sits between P and O. Neither Q nor O has Ball. The one who has Alpina sits to the left of the one who has Oris, at least two persons are seated between them.

Inference:

From above conditions case 1 get cancelled here and case 1a is the final arrangement.



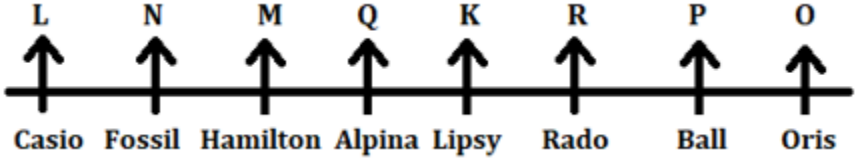
~~Case 1~~



Case 1a

Inference:

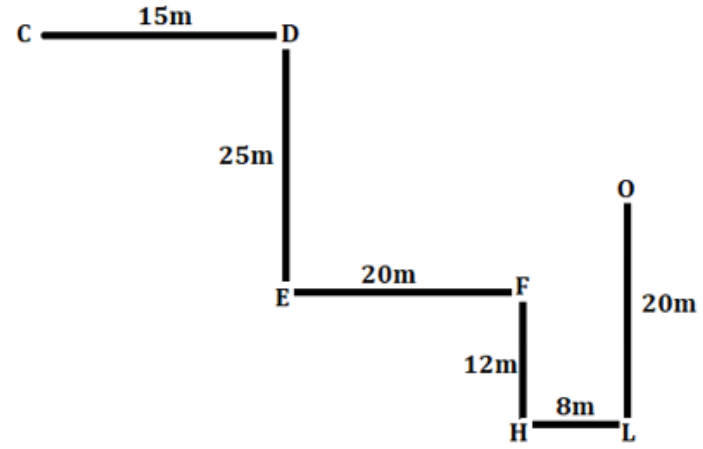
After combining all the information we get:



L – Casio is true combination.

S30. Ans.(c)

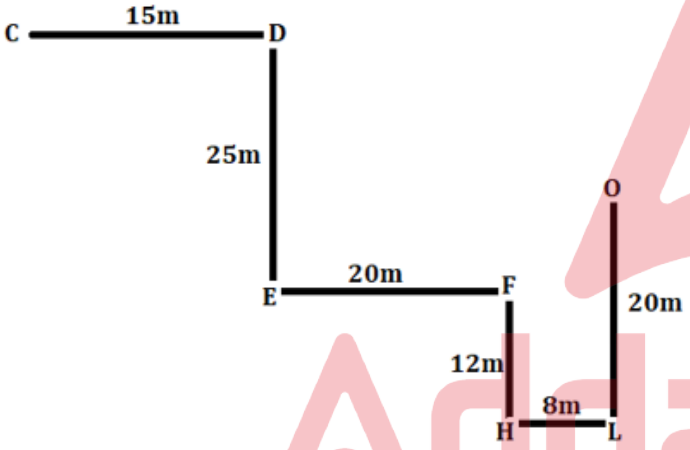
Sol.



The shortest distance between the points C and J is 43m.

S31. Ans.(e)

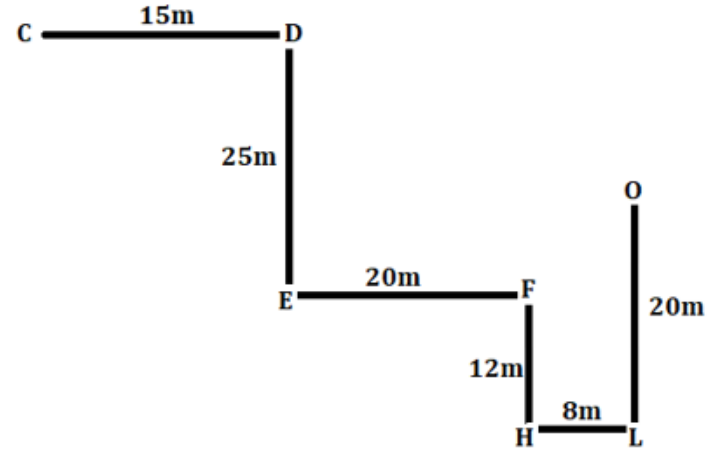
Sol.



Except option (e), first point is north-west of second point.

S32. Ans.(a)

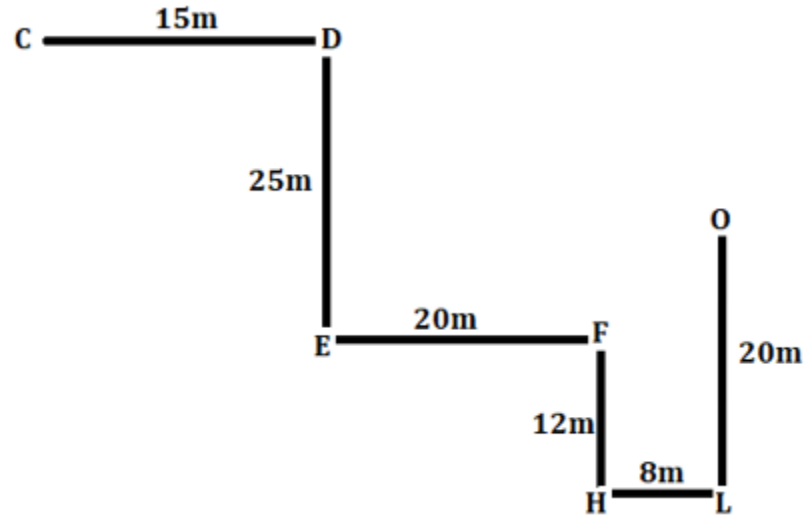
Sol.



The total distance between the points E and O is 60m.

S33. Ans.(e)

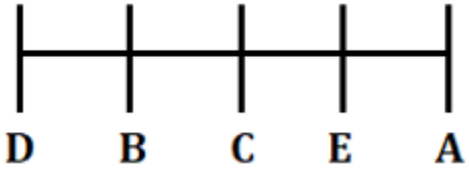
Sol.



The direction of point C is north-west of point F.

S34. Ans.(a)

Sol. Only statement I is sufficient to answer i.e., B is 2nd from the left end.



S35. Ans.(e)

Sol. In both statements "money idea and full" is common so "&" code will be "Designs".

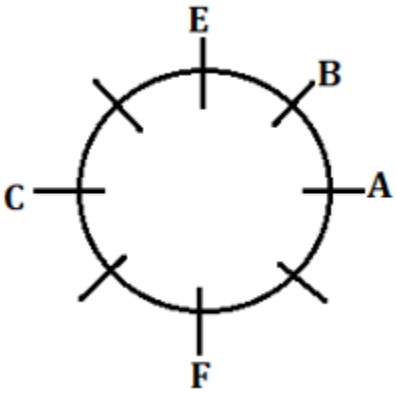
S36. Ans.(d)

Sol. None of the statements are sufficient to answer.

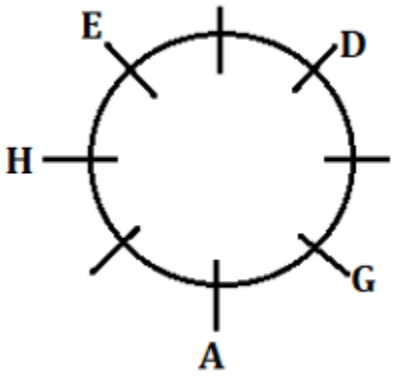
S37. Ans.(c)

Sol. Both statements individually sufficient to answer.

Statement I:

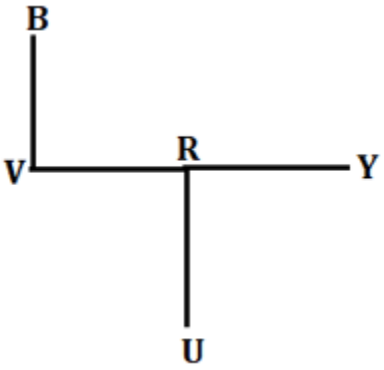


Statement II:



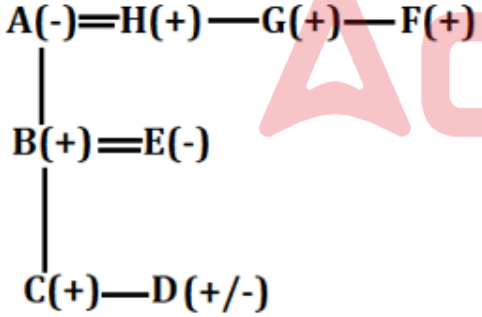
S38. Ans.(b)

Sol. Statement II is sufficient to answer i.e., point B is in north-west of point Y.



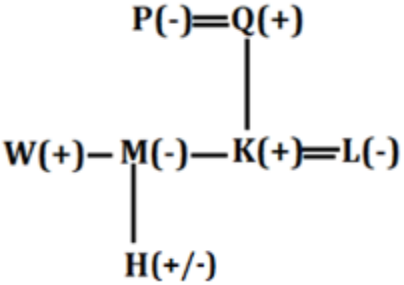
S39. Ans.(d)

Sol. As gender of D is not define, so we can't get the relation of D with F.



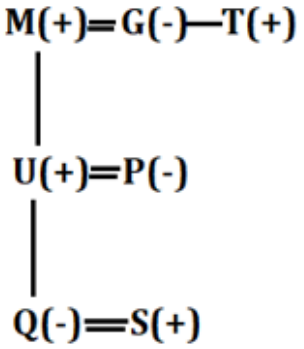
S40. Ans.(c)

Sol. M is sister-in-law of L.



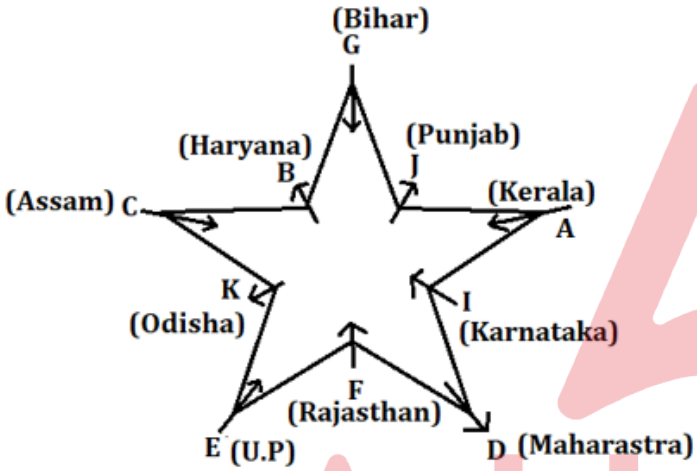
S41. Ans.(a)

Sol. P is daughter-in-law of G.



S42. Ans.(a)

Sol. Final arrangement:



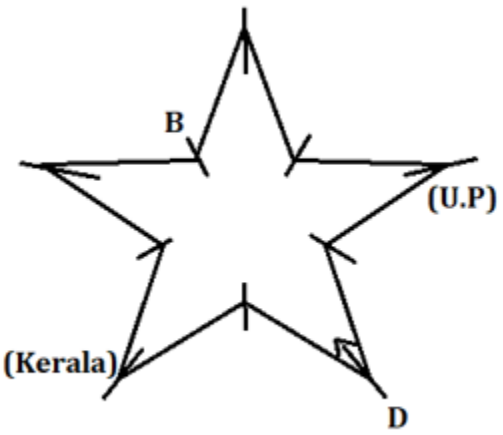
Explanation:

Clues:

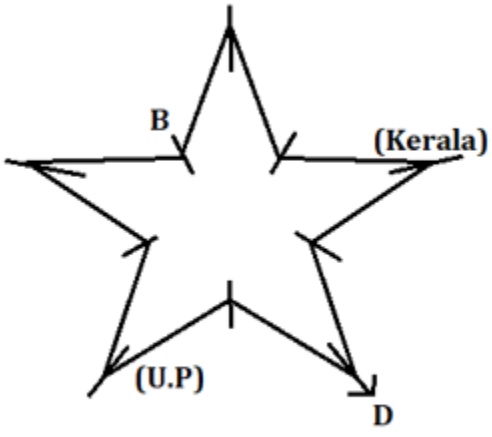
B sits opposite to D who is on the outer corner. The one who is from UP sits 2nd to the right of D. Two persons sit between B and the one who is from Kerala.

Inference:

Here, we get two possibilities as D may face towards the table or away from the table.



Case 1



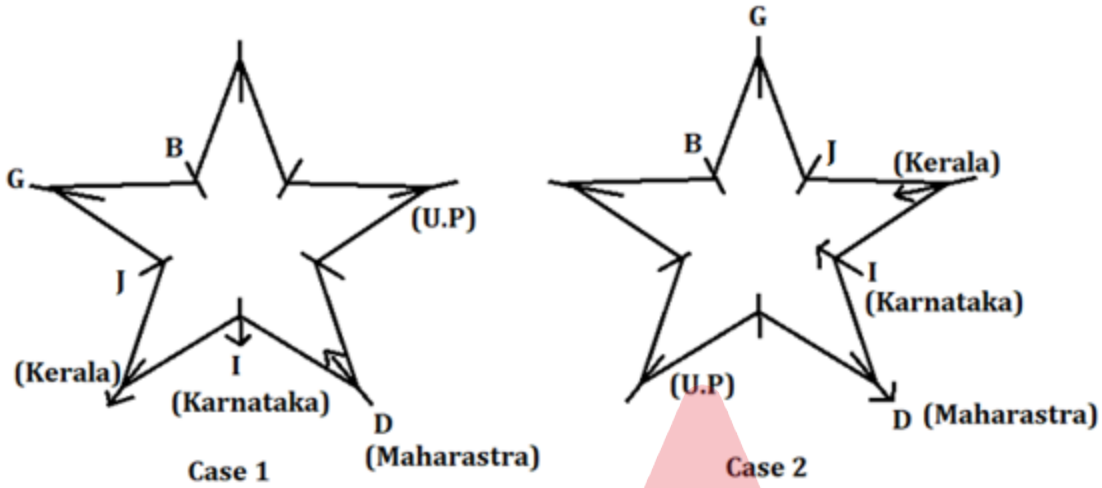
Case 2

Clues:

D sits just left of I who is from Karnataka. The one who is from Maharashtra sits just next to the one who is from Karnataka. Number of persons sit between I and the one who is from UP when counted from left of I is same as the number of persons sit between the one who is from Maharashtra and J when counted from left of the one who is from Maharashtra.

Inference:

So, I will sit just left of the one who is from Kerala.



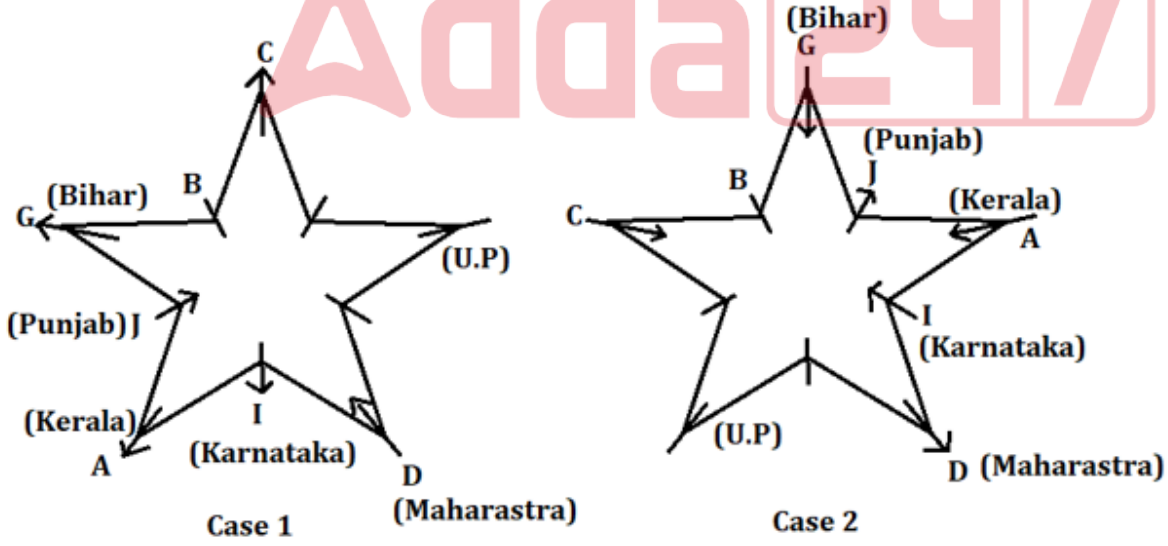
Clues:

J sits 3rd to the left of C who is not from Bihar. A sits 2nd to the left of one who is from Bihar. A doesn't sit opposite to the one who is from Kerala. The one who is from Punjab sits adjacent to A.

Not more than two persons sit adjacent to each other faces same direction.

Inference:

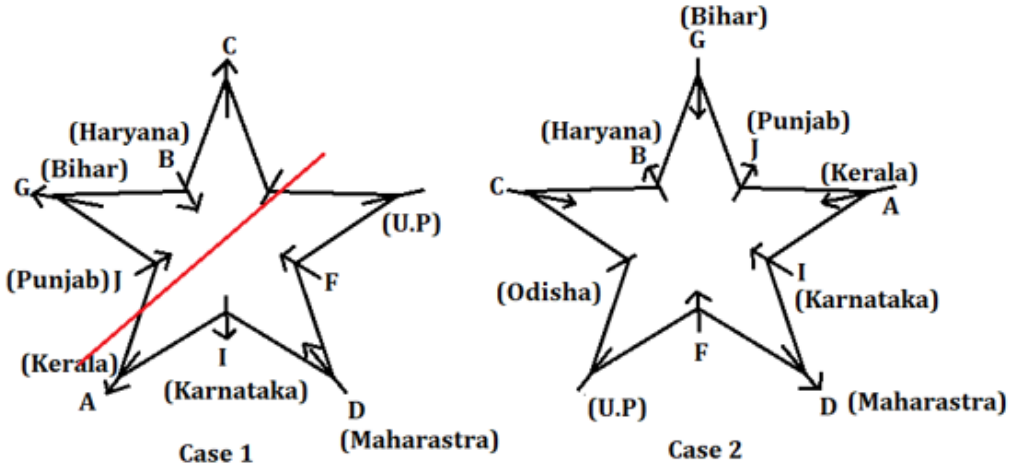
Thus, G will be from Bihar and J will be from Punjab in both the cases: -



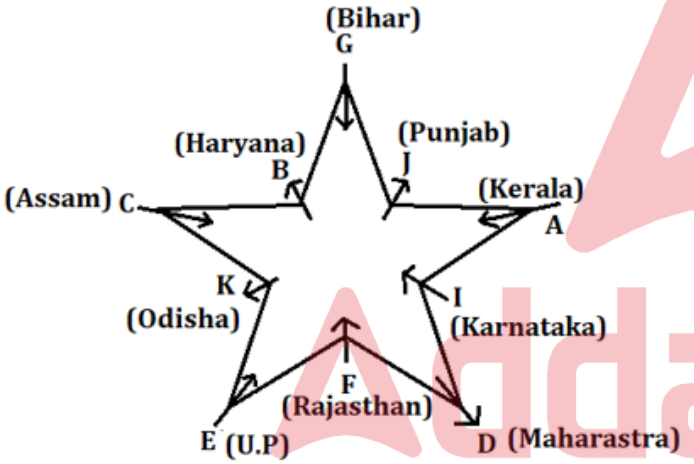
Clues:

Three persons sit between the one who is from Haryana and F who is facing towards the table. The one who is from Odisha sits 2nd to the left of F. Not more than two persons sit adjacent to each other faces same direction.

Inference:
So, case 1 will be cancelled here because there is no place left for the one who is from Odisha as per the conditions.

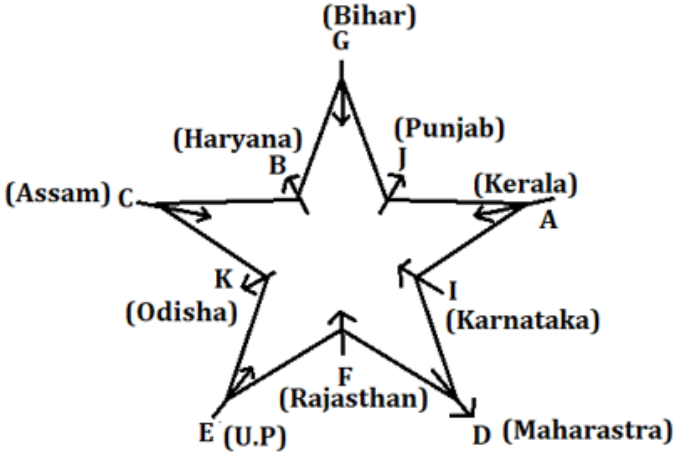


Clues:
E sits 2nd to the right of the one who is from Assam and faces same direction as F. K is not from Rajasthan.
Not more than two persons sit adjacent to each other faces same direction.
Inference:
Thus, F will be from Rajasthan and K will be from Odisha. Hence, the final arrangement: -



The one who sits opposite to the one who is from Kerala is from Odisha.

S43. Ans.(d)
Sol. Final arrangement:



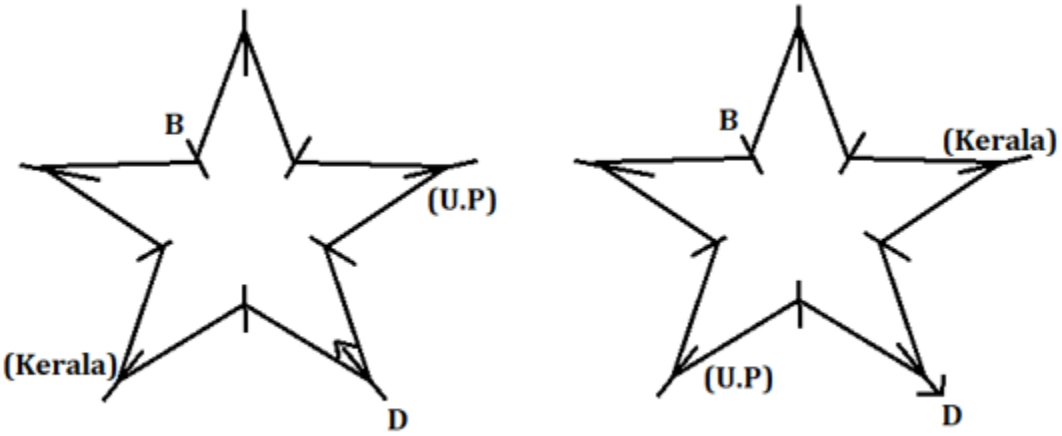
Explanation:

Clues:

B sits opposite to D who is on the outer corner. The one who is from UP sits 2nd to the right of D. Two persons sit between B and the one who is from Kerala.

Inference:

Here, we get two possibilities as D may face towards the table or away from the table.

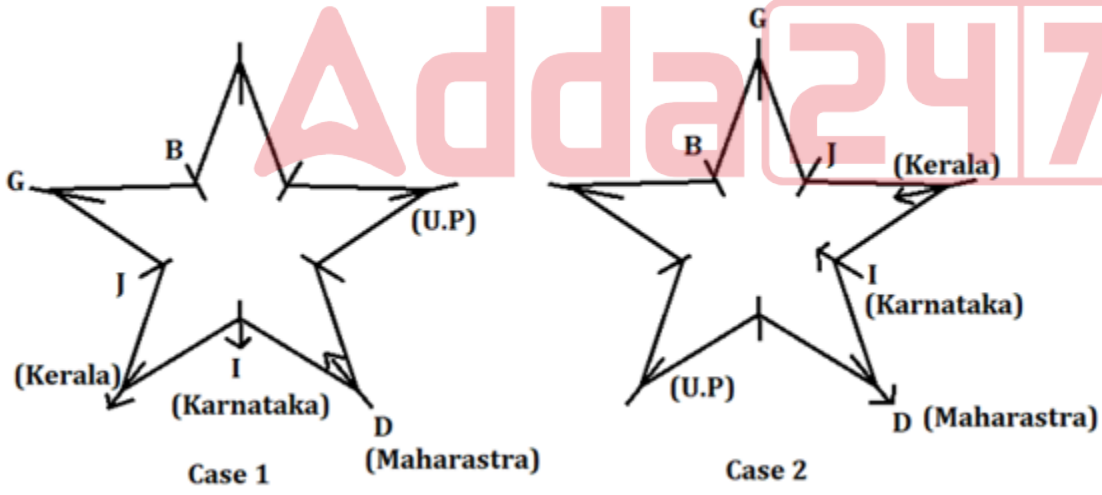


Clues:

D sits just left of I who is from Karnataka. The one who is from Maharashtra sits just next to the one who is from Karnataka. Number of persons sit between I and the one who is from UP when counted from left of I is same as the number of persons sit between the one who is from Maharashtra and J when counted from left of the one who is from Maharashtra.

Inference:

So, I will sit just left of the one who is from Kerala.



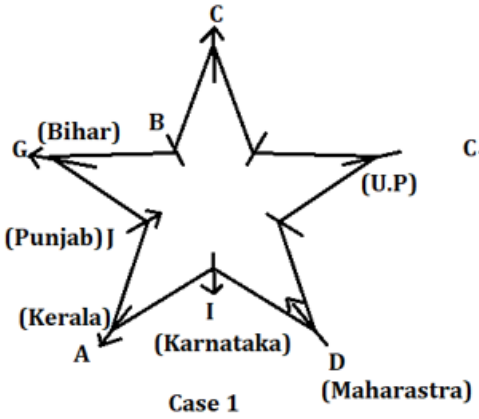
Clues:

J sits 3rd to the left of C who is not from Bihar. A sits 2nd to the left of one who is from Bihar. A doesn't sit opposite to the one who is from Kerala. The one who is from Punjab sits adjacent to A.

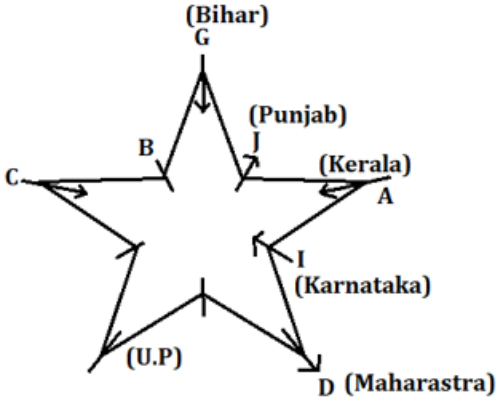
Not more than two persons sit adjacent to each other faces same direction.

Inference:

Thus, G will be from Bihar and J will be from Punjab in both the cases: -



Case 1



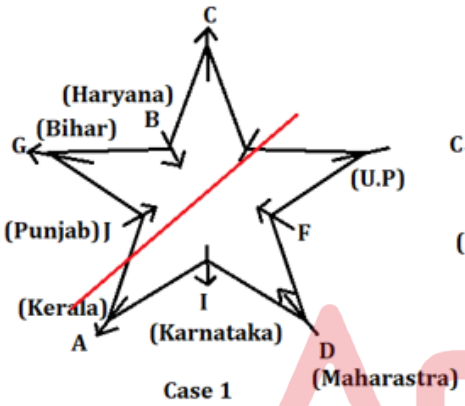
Case 2

Clues:

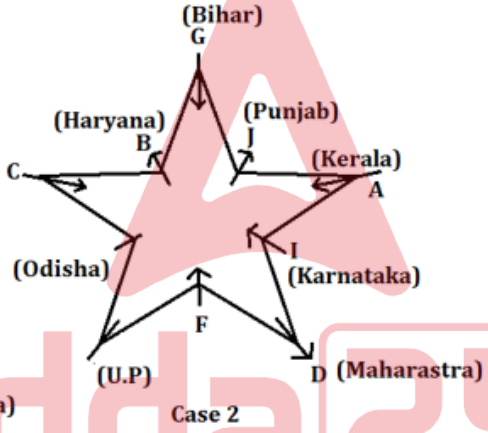
Three persons sit between the one who is from Haryana and F who is facing towards the table. The one who is from Odisha sits 2nd to the left of F. Not more than two persons sit adjacent to each other faces same direction.

Inference:

So, case 1 will be cancelled here because there is no place left for the one who is from Odisha as per the conditions.



Case 1



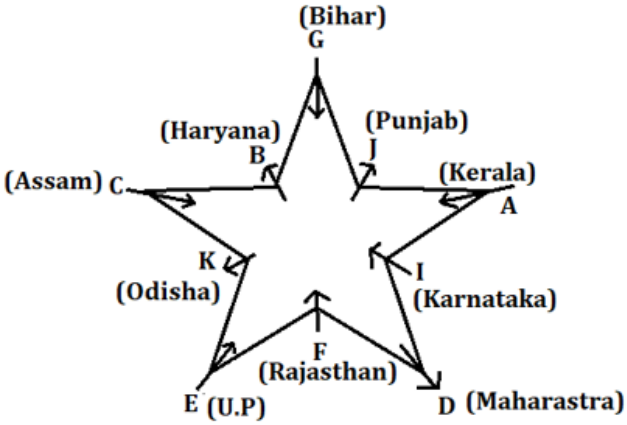
Case 2

Clues:

E sits 2nd to the right of the one who is from Assam and faces same direction as F. K is not from Rajasthan. Not more than two persons sit adjacent to each other faces same direction.

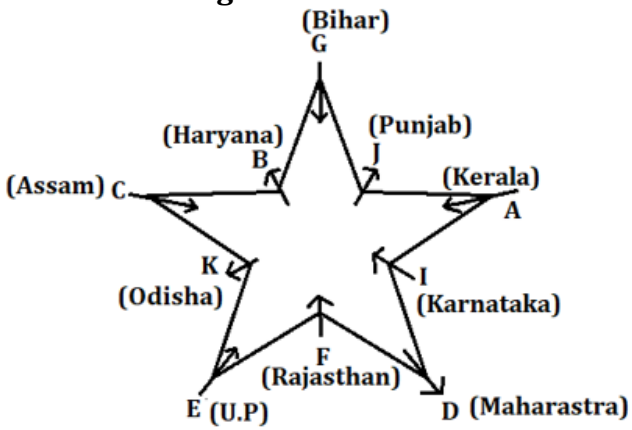
Inference:

Thus, F will be from Rajasthan and K will be from Odisha. Hence, the final arrangement: -

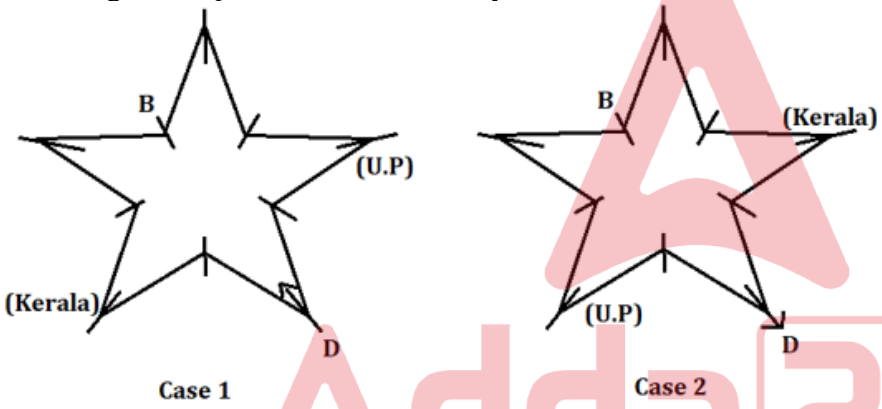


The one who is from Karnataka sits 3rd to the right of the person who is from U.P.

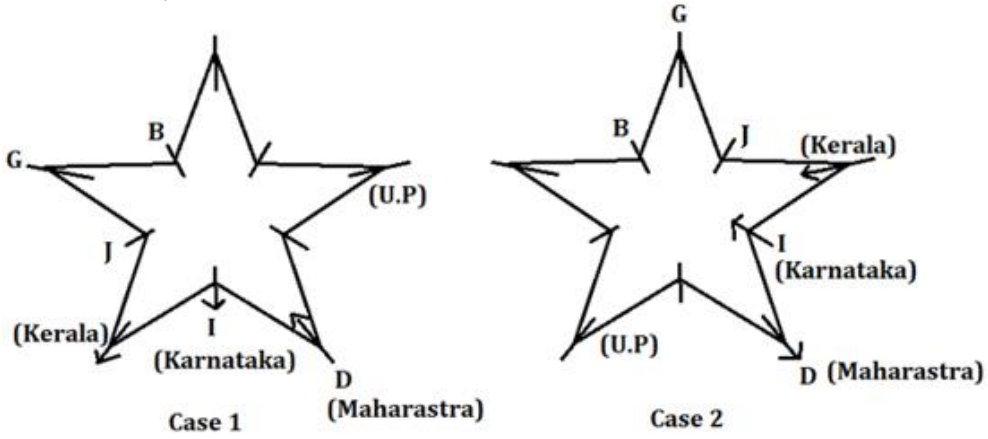
S44. Ans.(d)
Sol. Final arrangement:



Explanation:
Clues:
B sits opposite to D who is on the outer corner. The one who is from UP sits 2nd to the right of D. Two persons sit between B and the one who is from Kerala.
Inference:
Here, we get two possibilities as D may face towards the table or away from the table.



Clues:
D sits just left of I who is from Karnataka. The one who is from Maharashtra sits just next to the one who is from Karnataka. Number of persons sit between I and the one who is from UP when counted from left of I is same as the number of persons sit between the one who is from Maharashtra and J when counted from left of the one who is from Maharashtra.
Inference:
So, I will sit just left of the one who is from Kerala.



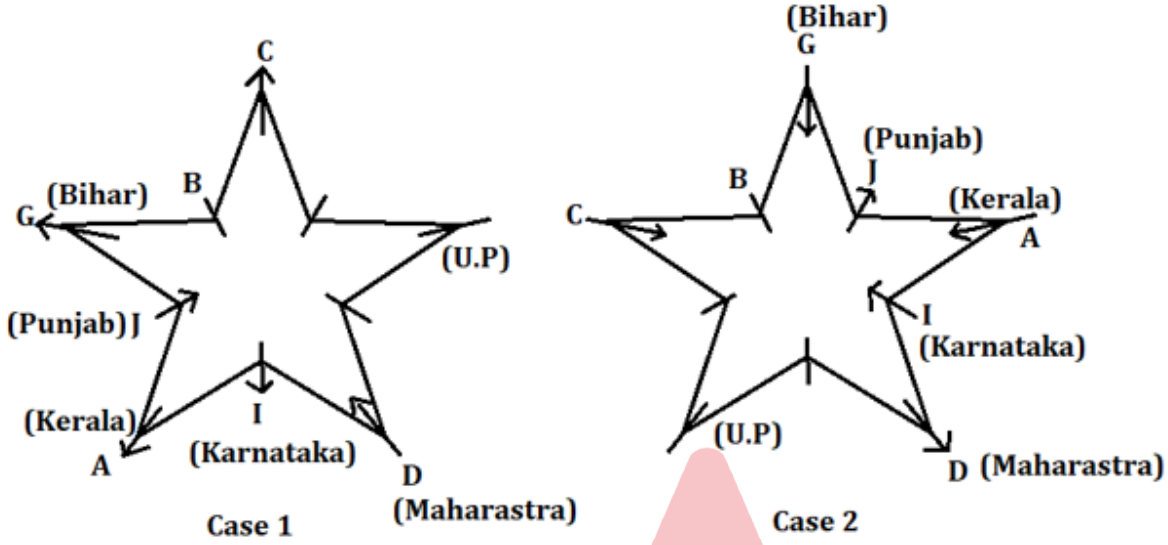
Clues:

J sits 3rd to the left of C who is not from Bihar. A sits 2nd to the left of one who is from Bihar. A doesn't sit opposite to the one who is from Kerala. The one who is from Punjab sits adjacent to A.

Not more than two persons sit adjacent to each other faces same direction.

Inference:

Thus, G will be from Bihar and J will be from Punjab in both the cases: -

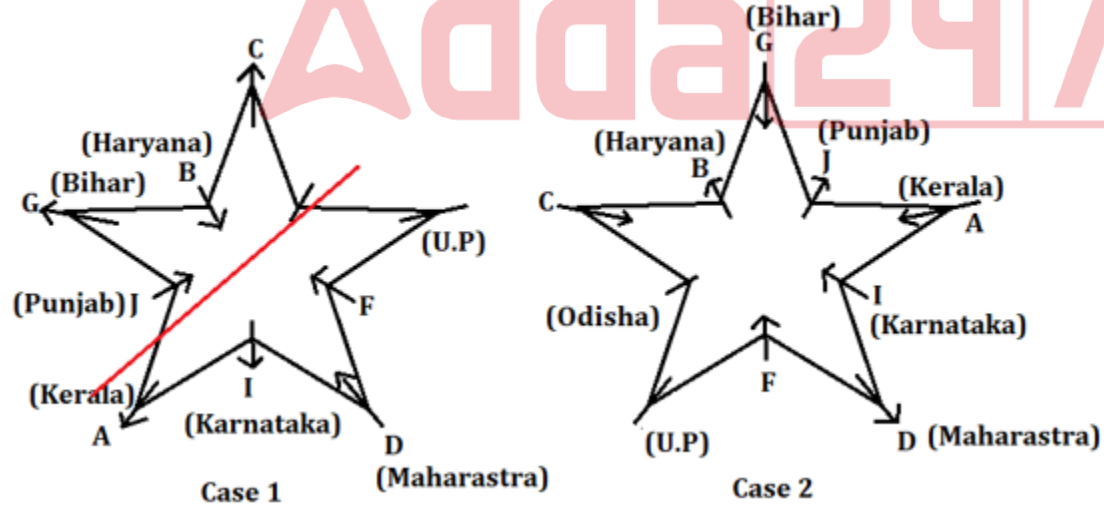


Clues:

Three persons sit between the one who is from Haryana and F who is facing towards the table. The one who is from Odisha sits 2nd to the left of F. Not more than two persons sit adjacent to each other faces same direction.

Inference:

So, case 1 will be cancelled here because there is no place left for the one who is from Odisha as per the conditions.



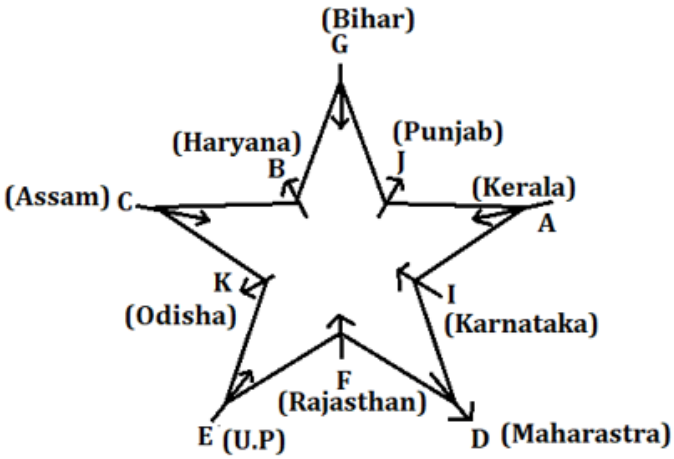
Clues:

E sits 2nd to the right of the one who is from Assam and faces same direction as F. K is not from Rajasthan.

Not more than two persons sit adjacent to each other faces same direction.

Inference:

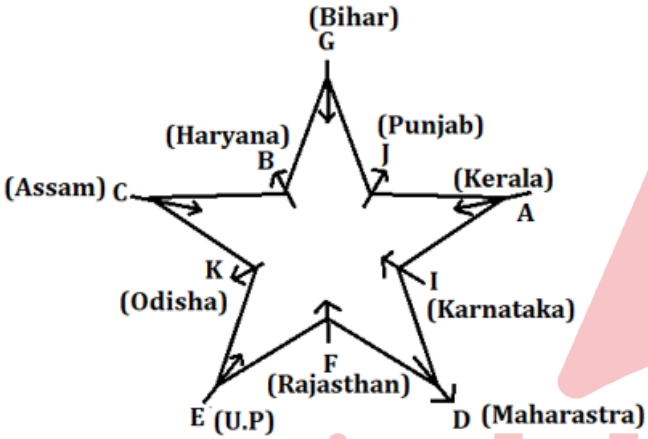
Thus, F will be from Rajasthan and K will be from Odisha. Hence, the final arrangement: -



The one who sits opposite to G belongs to Rajasthan.

S45. Ans.(a)

Sol. Final arrangement:



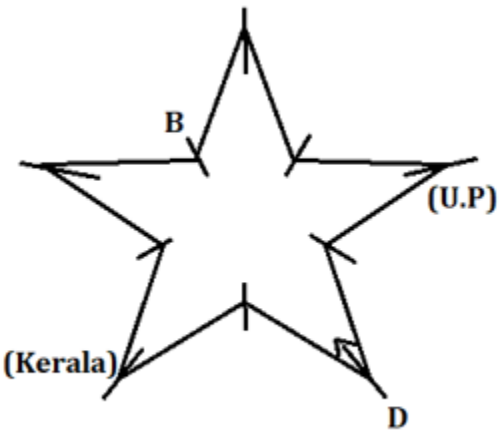
Explanation:

Clues:

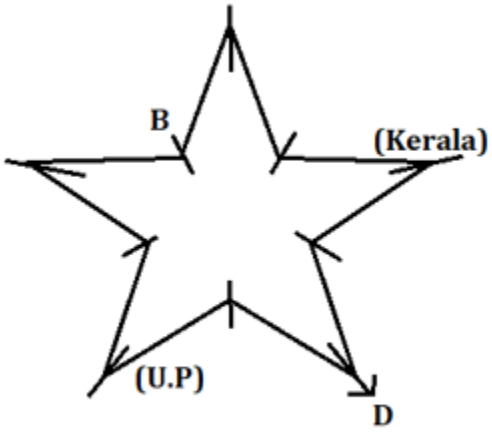
B sits opposite to D who is on the outer corner. The one who is from UP sits 2nd to the right of D. Two persons sit between B and the one who is from Kerala.

Inference:

Here, we get two possibilities as D may face towards the table or away from the table.



Case 1



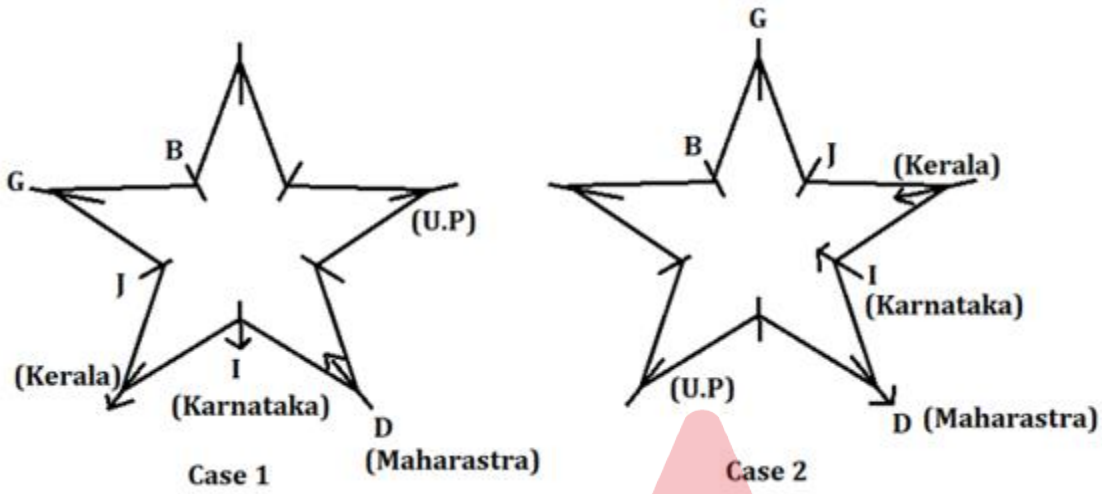
Case 2

Clues:

D sits just left of I who is from Karnataka. The one who is from Maharashtra sits just next to the one who is from Karnataka. Number of persons sit between I and the one who is from UP when counted from left of I is same as the number of persons sit between the one who is from Maharashtra and J when counted from left of the one who is from Maharashtra.

Inference:

So, I will sit just left of the one who is from Kerala.



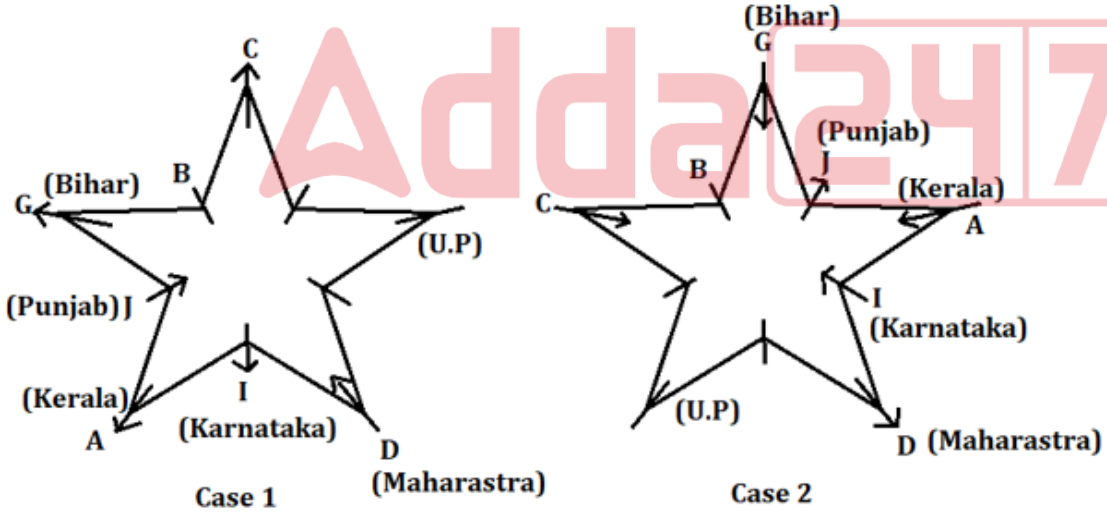
Clues:

J sits 3rd to the left of C who is not from Bihar. A sits 2nd to the left of one who is from Bihar. A doesn't sit opposite to the one who is from Kerala. The one who is from Punjab sits adjacent to A.

Not more than two persons sit adjacent to each other faces same direction.

Inference:

Thus, G will be from Bihar and J will be from Punjab in both the cases: -

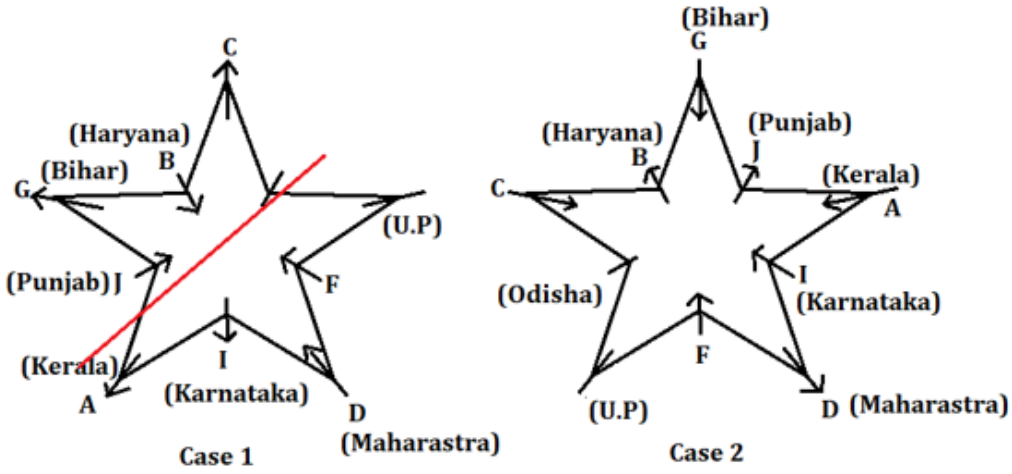


Clues:

Three persons sit between the one who is from Haryana and F who is facing towards the table. The one who is from Odisha sits 2nd to the left of F. Not more than two persons sit adjacent to each other faces same direction.

Inference:

So, case 1 will be cancelled here because there is no place left for the one who is from Odisha as per the conditions.



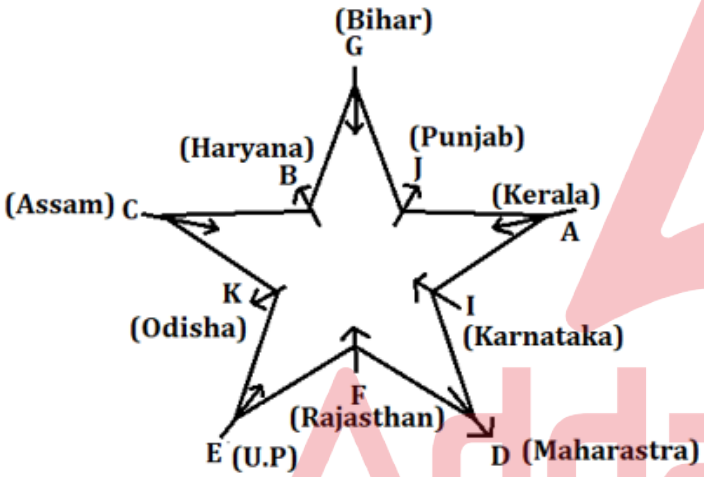
Clues:

E sits 2nd to the right of the one who is from Assam and faces same direction as F. K is not from Rajasthan.

Not more than two persons sit adjacent to each other faces same direction.

Inference:

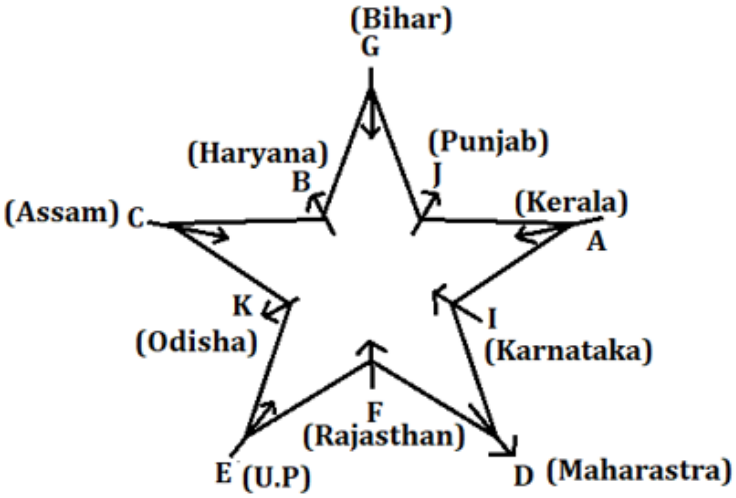
Thus, F will be from Rajasthan and K will be from Odisha. Hence, the final arrangement: -



C and E pairs of persons face the same direction.

S46. Ans.(e)

Sol. Final arrangement:



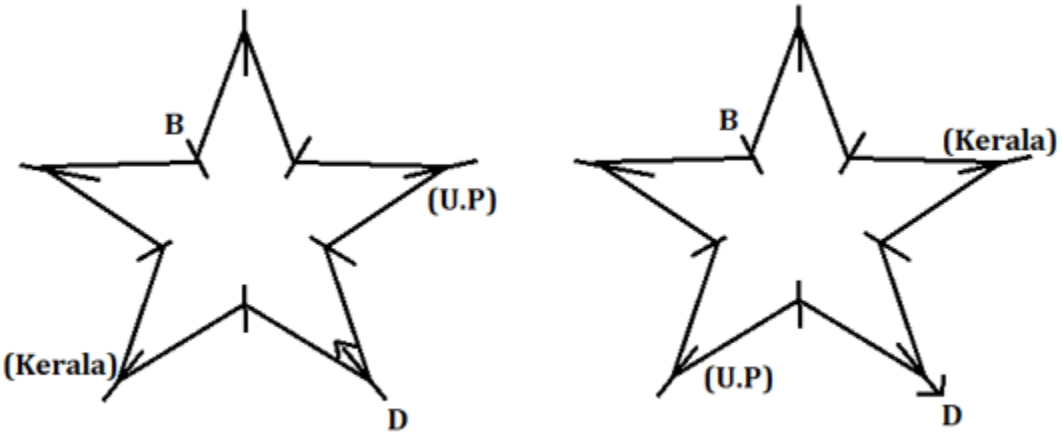
Explanation:

Clues:

B sits opposite to D who is on the outer corner. The one who is from UP sits 2nd to the right of D. Two persons sit between B and the one who is from Kerala.

Inference:

Here, we get two possibilities as D may face towards the table or away from the table.

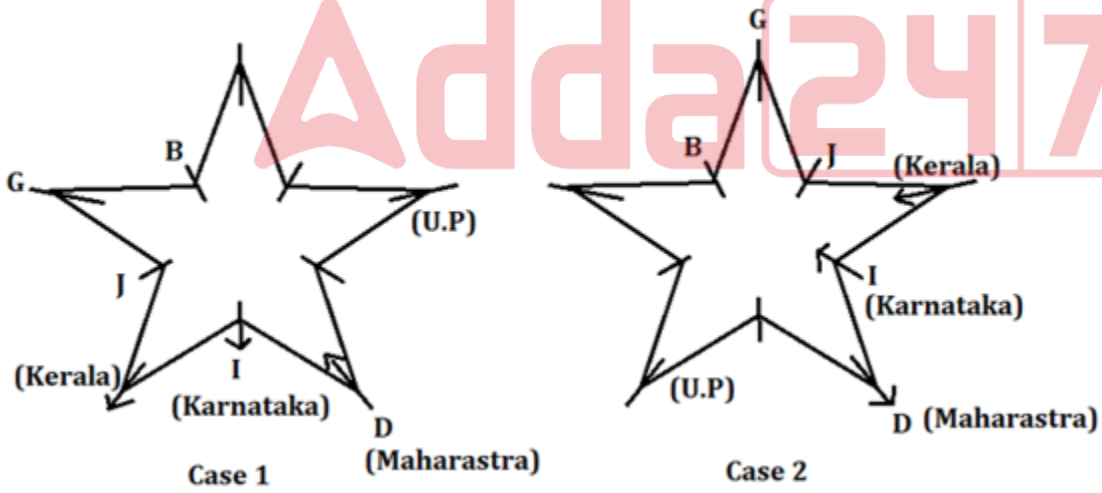


Clues:

D sits just left of I who is from Karnataka. The one who is from Maharashtra sits just next to the one who is from Karnataka. Number of persons sit between I and the one who is from UP when counted from left of I is same as the number of persons sit between the one who is from Maharashtra and J when counted from left of the one who is from Maharashtra.

Inference:

So, I will sit just left of the one who is from Kerala.



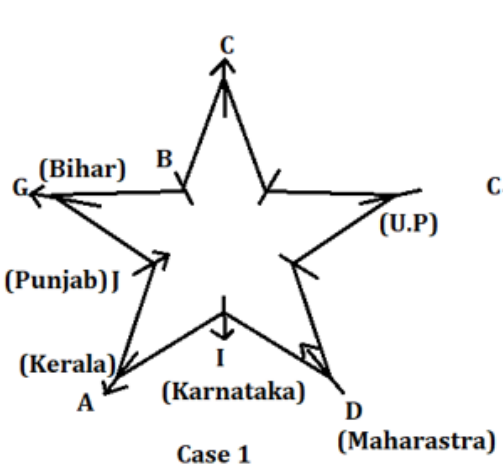
Clues:

J sits 3rd to the left of C who is not from Bihar. A sits 2nd to the left of one who is from Bihar. A doesn't sit opposite to the one who is from Kerala. The one who is from Punjab sits adjacent to A.

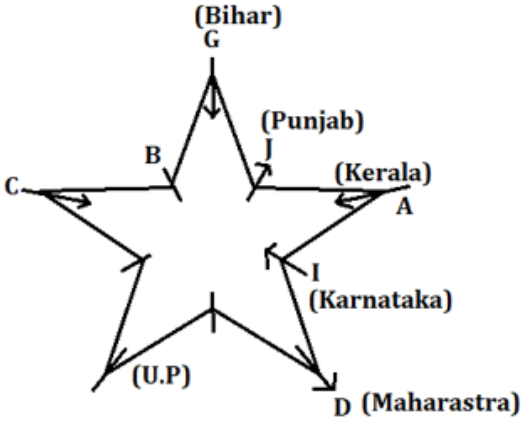
Not more than two persons sit adjacent to each other faces same direction.

Inference:

Thus, G will be from Bihar and J will be from Punjab in both the cases: -



Case 1



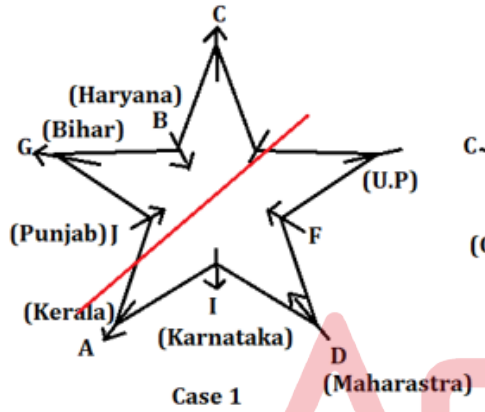
Case 2

Clues:

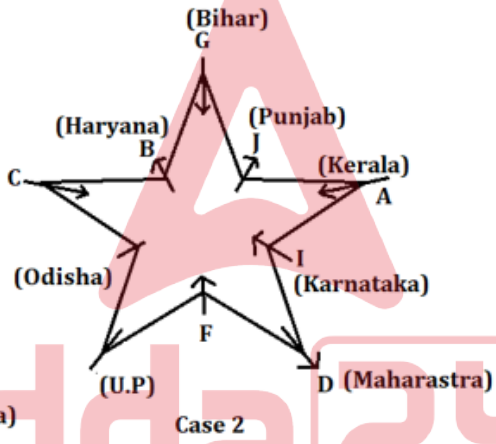
Three persons sit between the one who is from Haryana and F who is facing towards the table. The one who is from Odisha sits 2nd to the left of F. Not more than two persons sit adjacent to each other faces same direction.

Inference:

So, case 1 will be cancelled here because there is no place left for the one who is from Odisha as per the conditions.



Case 1



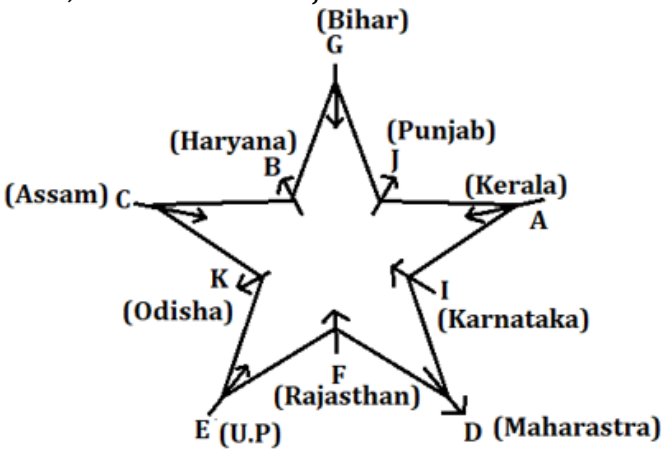
Case 2

Clues:

E sits 2nd to the right of the one who is from Assam and faces same direction as F. K is not from Rajasthan. Not more than two persons sit adjacent to each other faces same direction.

Inference:

Thus, F will be from Rajasthan and K will be from Odisha. Hence, the final arrangement: -



A sits 4th to the left of the person who is from Assam.

S47. Ans.(b)
Sol. Numbers after odd placed digits are removed – 432 592 827 348 843
Digit sum – 9 16 17 15 15
17 is the prime number thus 489257 is the answer.

S48. Ans.(d)
Sol. Cube of the 2nd digits from both ends – 64/729 125/512 512/125 27/125 512/729
Subtraction of the digits – 665 387 387 98 217
665 is the highest so 748392 is the answer

S49. Ans.(d)
Sol. Numbers after 1 is subtracted to all odd digits – 648282 648882 488246 **428448** 286482
So, one number will become divisible by 4.

S50. Ans.(c)
Sol. Numbers after alternate digits are added – 24/9 23/16 18/17 18/15 17/15
Addition of the digits – 33 39 35 33 32
So, only three number is less than 35.

S51. Ans.(b)
Sol. Final arrangement

Floors	Flat P	Flat Q
17	V	
16	R	
15		A
14		
13		
12	I	C
11		
10	J	
9		W
8		
7		P
6	T	
5		
4		K
3		
2	U	
1		G

Explanation:
Clues:
Four floors are between I and P. The person who lives two floors above P lives immediately below J's floor.
I lives in the same flat of J and lives either north-west or south-west of P.

Inference:

From above conditions we get two possible cases.

Flat P	Flat Q	Flat P	Flat Q
Case 1		Case 2	
I		J	
J			
			P
	P		
		I	

Clues:

Only five floors are between J and K. U lives two floors below K. K lives north-east of U. The number of floors between I and J is one more than the number of floors below G. Only five floors are between P and G.

Inference:

From above conditions one more possibility arise from case 1, G lives either on ground floor in case 1 and case 1a or immediately below I in case 2.

Flat P	Flat Q	Flat P	Flat Q	Flat P	Flat Q
Case 1		Case 1a		Case 2	
	K	I			K
U		J		U	
I					
			P		
J				J	
			K		
	P				P
		U			
		G/	G/		
				I	
G/	G/			G/	G/

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Clues:

Two floors are between A and C who lives two floors above J. A does not live on the floor adjacent to K. A lives immediately below R but in a different named flat. A lives above J.

Inference:

From above information case 1 and case 2 are cancelled here.

~~Flat P~~	~~Flat Q~~	Flat P	Flat Q	~~Flat P~~	~~Flat Q~~
~~Case 1~~		Case 1a		~~Case 2~~	
	~~K~~	R/	R/		~~K~~
		A/	A/		
~~U~~				~~U~~	
~~I~~	~~C~~	I	C	~~C/~~	~~C/~~
~~J~~	~~R~~	J		~~J~~	~~R~~
~~A~~				~~A~~	
	~~P~~		P		~~P~~
			K		
		U			
~~G/~~	~~G/~~	G/	G/	~~I~~	
				~~G/~~	~~G/~~

Clues:

Two floors are between W and T who lives north-west of G. W lives immediately below J. T and A lives on the different named flat. The number of floors below T is same as the number of floors above C. V lives on the topmost floor and north-west of W.

Inference: From the above conditions it is clear that G lives in flat Q and T lives in flat P.

Flat P	Flat Q
Case 1a	
V	
R	
	A
I	C
J	
	W
	P
T	
	K
U	
	G

Inference:

After combining all the information, we get:

Floors	Flat P	Flat Q
17	V	
16	R	
15		A
14		
13		
12	I	C
11		
10	J	
9		W
8		
7		P
6	T	
5		
4		K
3		
2	U	
1		G

Seven floors are there between J and U.

S52. Ans.(b)

Sol. Final arrangement

Floors	Flat P	Flat Q
17	V	
16	R	
15		A
14		
13		
12	I	C
11		
10	J	
9		W
8		
7		P
6	T	
5		
4		K
3		
2	U	
1		G

Explanation:

Clues:

Four floors are between I and P. The person who lives two floors above P lives immediately below J's floor.

I lives in the same flat of J and lives either north-west or south-west of P.

Inference:

From above conditions we get two possible cases.

Flat P	Flat Q	Flat P	Flat Q
Case 1		Case 2	
I		J	
J			
			P
	P		
		I	

Clues:

Only five floors are between J and K. U lives two floors below K. K lives north-east of U. The number of floors between I and J is one more than the number of floors below G. Only five floors are between P and G.

Inference:

From above conditions one more possibility arise from case 1, G lives either on ground floor in case 1 and case 1a or immediately below I in case 2.

Flat P	Flat Q	Flat P	Flat Q	Flat P	Flat Q
Case 1		Case 1a		Case 2	
	K	I			K
U		J		U	
I					
			P		
J				J	
			K		
	P				P
		U			
		G/	G/		
				I	
G/	G/			G/	G/

Clues:

Two floors are between A and C who lives two floors above J. A does not live on the floor adjacent to K. A lives immediately below R but in a different named flat. A lives above J.

Inference:

From above information case 1 and case 2 are cancelled here.

~~Flat P~~	~~Flat Q~~	Flat P	Flat Q	~~Flat P~~	~~Flat Q~~
~~Case 1~~		Case 1a		~~Case 2~~	
	~~K~~	R/	R/		~~K~~
		A/	A/		
~~U~~				~~U~~	
~~I~~	~~C~~	I	C	~~C/~~	~~C/~~
~~J~~	~~R~~	J		~~J~~	~~R~~
~~A~~				~~A~~	
	~~P~~		P		~~P~~
			K		
		U			
~~G/~~	~~G/~~	G/	G/	~~I~~	
				~~G/~~	~~G/~~

Clues:

Two floors are between W and T who lives north-west of G. W lives immediately below J. T and A lives on the different named flat. The number of floors below T is same as the number of floors above C. V lives on the topmost floor and north-west of W.

Inference: From the above conditions it is clear that G lives in flat Q and T lives in flat P.

Flat P	Flat Q
Case 1a	
V	
R	
	A
I	C
J	
	W
	P
T	
	K
U	
	G

Inference:

After combining all the information, we get:

Floors	Flat P	Flat Q
17	V	
16	R	
15		A
14		
13		
12	I	C
11		
10	J	
9		W
8		
7		P
6	T	
5		
4		K
3		
2	U	
1		G

R lives on the 16th floor.

S53. Ans.(c)

Sol. Final arrangement

Floors	Flat P	Flat Q
17	V	
16	R	
15		A
14		
13		
12	I	C
11		
10	J	
9		W
8		
7		P
6	T	
5		
4		K
3		
2	U	
1		G

Explanation:

Clues:

Four floors are between I and P. The person who lives two floors above P lives immediately below J's floor. I lives in the same flat of J and lives either north-west or south-west of P.

Inference:

From above conditions we get two possible cases.

Flat P	Flat Q	Flat P	Flat Q
Case 1		Case 2	
I		J	
J			
			P
	P		
		I	

Clues:

Only five floors are between J and K. U lives two floors below K. K lives north-east of U. The number of floors between I and J is one more than the number of floors below G. Only five floors are between P and G.

Inference:

From above conditions one more possibility arise from case 1, G lives either on ground floor in case 1 and case 1a or immediately below I in case 2.

Flat P	Flat Q	Flat P	Flat Q	Flat P	Flat Q
Case 1		Case 1a		Case 2	
	K	I			K
U		J		U	
I					
			P		
J				J	
			K		
	P				P
		U			
		G/	G/		
				I	
G/	G/			G/	G/

Clues:

Two floors are between A and C who lives two floors above J. A does not live on the floor adjacent to K. A lives immediately below R but in a different named flat. A lives above J.

Inference:

From above information case 1 and case 2 are cancelled here.

~~Flat P~~	~~Flat Q~~	Flat P	Flat Q	~~Flat P~~	~~Flat Q~~
~~Case 1~~		Case 1a		~~Case 2~~	
	~~K~~	R/	R/		~~K~~
		A/	A/		
~~U~~				~~U~~	
~~I~~	~~C~~	I	C	~~C/~~	~~C/~~
~~J~~	~~R~~	J		~~J~~	~~R~~
~~A~~				~~A~~	
	~~P~~		P		~~P~~
			K		
		U			
~~G/~~	~~G/~~	G/	G/	~~I~~	
				~~G/~~	~~G/~~

Clues:

Two floors are between W and T who lives north-west of G. W lives immediately below J. T and A lives on the different named flat. The number of floors below T is same as the number of floors above C. V lives on the topmost floor and north-west of W.

Inference: From the above conditions it is clear that G lives in flat Q and T lives in flat P.

Flat P	Flat Q
Case 1a	
V	
R	
	A
I	C
J	
	W
	P
T	
	K
U	
	G

Inference:

After combining all the information, we get:

Floors	Flat P	Flat Q
17	V	
16	R	
15		A
14		
13		
12	I	C
11		
10	J	
9		W
8		
7		P
6	T	
5		
4		K
3		
2	U	
1		G

Only II statement is true.

S54. Ans.(b)

Sol. Final arrangement

Floors	Flat P	Flat Q
17	V	
16	R	
15		A
14		
13		
12	I	C
11		
10	J	
9		W
8		
7		P
6	T	
5		
4		K
3		
2	U	
1		G

Explanation:

Clues:

Four floors are between I and P. The person who lives two floors above P lives immediately below J's floor.

I lives in the same flat of J and lives either north-west or south-west of P.

Inference:

From above conditions we get two possible cases.

Flat P	Flat Q	Flat P	Flat Q
Case 1		Case 2	
I		J	
J			
			P
	P		
		I	

Clues:

Only five floors are between J and K. U lives two floors below K. K lives north-east of U. The number of floors between I and J is one more than the number of floors below G. Only five floors are between P and G.

Inference:

From above conditions one more possibility arise from case 1, G lives either on ground floor in case 1 and case 1a or immediately below I in case 2.

Flat P	Flat Q	Flat P	Flat Q	Flat P	Flat Q
Case 1		Case 1a		Case 2	
	K	I			K
U		J		U	
I					
			P		
J				J	
			K		
	P				P
		U			
		G/	G/		
G/	G/			G/	G/

Clues:

Two floors are between A and C who lives two floors above J. A does not live on the floor adjacent to K. A lives immediately below R but in a different named flat. A lives above J.

Inference:

From above information case 1 and case 2 are cancelled here.

~~Flat P~~	~~Flat Q~~	Flat P	Flat Q	~~Flat P~~	~~Flat Q~~
~~Case 1~~		Case 1a		~~Case 2~~	
	~~K~~	R/	R/		~~K~~
		A/	A/		
~~U~~				~~U~~	
~~I~~	~~C~~	I	C	~~C/~~	~~C/~~
~~J~~	~~R~~	J		~~J~~	~~R~~
~~A~~				~~A~~	
	~~P~~		P		~~P~~
			K		
		U			
~~G/~~	~~G/~~	G/	G/	~~I~~	
				~~G/~~	~~G/~~

Clues:

Two floors are between W and T who lives north-west of G. W lives immediately below J. T and A lives on the different named flat. The number of floors below T is same as the number of floors above C. V lives on the topmost floor and north-west of W.

Inference: From the above conditions it is clear that G lives in flat Q and T lives in flat P.

Flat P	Flat Q
Case 1a	
V	
R	
	A
I	C
J	
	W
	P
T	
	K
U	
	G

Inference:

After combining all the information, we get:

Floors	Flat P	Flat Q
17	V	
16	R	
15		A
14		
13		
12	I	C
11		
10	J	
9		W
8		
7		P
6	T	
5		
4		K
3		
2	U	
1		G

I and C live on the same floor.

S55. Ans.(a)

Sol. Final arrangement

Floors	Flat P	Flat Q
17	V	
16	R	
15		A
14		
13		
12	I	C
11		
10	J	
9		W
8		
7		P
6	T	
5		
4		K
3		
2	U	
1		G

Explanation:

Clues:

Four floors are between I and P. The person who lives two floors above P lives immediately below J's floor.

I lives in the same flat of J and lives either north-west or south-west of P.

Inference:

From above conditions we get two possible cases.

Flat P	Flat Q	Flat P	Flat Q
Case 1		Case 2	
I		J	
J			
			P
	P		
		I	

Clues:

Only five floors are between J and K. U lives two floors below K. K lives north-east of U. The number of floors between I and J is one more than the number of floors below G. Only five floors are between P and G.

Inference:

From above conditions one more possibility arise from case 1, G lives either on ground floor in case 1 and case 1a or immediately below I in case 2.

Flat P	Flat Q	Flat P	Flat Q	Flat P	Flat Q
Case 1		Case 1a		Case 2	
	K	I			K
U		J		U	
I					
			P		
J				J	
			K		
	P				P
		U			
		G/	G/		
				I	
G/	G/			G/	G/

Clues:

Two floors are between A and C who lives two floors above J. A does not live on the floor adjacent to K. A lives immediately below R but in a different named flat. A lives above J.

Inference:

From above information case 1 and case 2 are cancelled here.

~~Flat P~~	~~Flat Q~~	Flat P	Flat Q	~~Flat P~~	~~Flat Q~~
~~Case 1~~		Case 1a		~~Case 2~~	
	~~K~~	R/	R/		~~K~~
		A/	A/		
~~U~~				~~U~~	
~~I~~	~~C~~	I	C	~~C/~~	~~C/~~
~~J~~	~~R~~	J		~~J~~	~~R~~
~~A~~				~~A~~	
	~~P~~		P		~~P~~
			K		
		U			
~~G/~~	~~G/~~	G/	G/	~~I~~	
				~~G/~~	~~G/~~

Clues:

Two floors are between W and T who lives north-west of G. W lives immediately below J. T and A lives on the different named flat. The number of floors below T is same as the number of floors above C. V lives on the topmost floor and north-west of W.

Inference: From the above conditions it is clear that G lives in flat Q and T lives in flat P.

Flat P	Flat Q
Case 1a	
V	
R	
	A
I	C
J	
	W
	P
T	
	K
U	
	G

Inference:

After combining all the information, we get:

Floors	Flat P	Flat Q
17	V	
16	R	
15		A
14		
13		
12	I	C
11		
10	J	
9		W
8		
7		P
6	T	
5		
4		K
3		
2	U	
1		G

17 floors are there in the building.

S56. Ans.(d)

Sol.

Logic:
Letter – If the last letter from left end of the word is a consonant, then the opposite letter of 2nd letter from left end as per the alphabetical series.
If the last letter from left end of the word is a vowel, then the opposite letter of 2nd letter from right end as per the alphabetical series.
Number – Square of the place value of 3rd letter of all the words from left end.
Symbol – Number of letters are even - @
Number of letters are odd - %

S57. Ans.(e)

Sol.

Logic:
Letter – If the last letter from left end of the word is a consonant, then the opposite letter of 2nd letter from left end as per the alphabetical series.
If the last letter from left end of the word is a vowel, then the opposite letter of 2nd letter from right end as per the alphabetical series.
Number – Square of the place value of 3rd letter of all the words from left end.
Symbol – Number of letters are even - @
Number of letters are odd - %

S58. Ans.(c)

Sol.

Logic:
Letter – If the last letter from left end of the word is a consonant, then the opposite letter of 2nd letter from left end as per the alphabetical series.
If the last letter from left end of the word is a vowel, then the opposite letter of 2nd letter from right end as per the alphabetical series.
Number – Square of the place value of 3rd letter of all the words from left end.
Symbol – Number of letters are even - @
Number of letters are odd - %

S59. Ans.(b)

Sol.

Logic:
Letter – If the last letter from left end of the word is a consonant, then the opposite letter of 2nd letter from left end as per the alphabetical series.
If the last letter from left end of the word is a vowel, then the opposite letter of 2nd letter from right end as per the alphabetical series.
Number – Square of the place value of 3rd letter of all the words from left end.
Symbol – Number of letters are even - @
Number of letters are odd - %

S60. Ans.(a)

Sol.

Logic:

Letter – If the last letter from left end of the word is a consonant, then the opposite letter of 2nd letter from left end as per the alphabetical series.

If the last letter from left end of the word is a vowel, then the opposite letter of 2nd letter from right end as per the alphabetical series.

Number – Square of the place value of 3rd letter of all the words from left end.

Symbol – Number of letters are even - @

Number of letters are odd - %