

REASONING ALL TOPIC EXAM EXCEPT CR & INPUT 03

1. A man standing facing north starts walking. After walking for 5 m he took a left turn and walked for 10m. Now he walked for 20 m after turning to his right and again he turned right and finally stopped after walking 10 m. What is the distance from the starting point?

- A. 18 m
- B. 20 m
- C. 15 m
- D. 25 m
- E. None of these

2. From a point Sahil starts walking in south-east direction. After walking for 6 m, he turned to west and walks another 10 m. Now he turned towards north-west and walks 6 m and then finally stopped after turning to east and walking 2 m. Find the distance from the starting point.

- A. 10 m
- B. 8 m
- C. 12 m
- D. 6 m
- E. None of these

3. From a point Sahil started walked towards south. After walking for 20 m, he took a left turn and walked 40 m. Again he took a left turn and walked 15 m. Now he turned to his right and finally stopped after walking 10 m. How far is he from the starting point?

- A. 42.50 m
- B. 50.25 m
- C. 30.75 m
- D. 45 m
- E. None of these

4. A person started walking in south direction. After walking for 40 m he turned to his left and then walked 20 m. Now he turned to north and walked 30 m. In which direction is he now with respect to starting point?

- A. South-east
- B. North-east
- C. North
- D. South
- E. North-west

5. Point A is 7 m west of point B. Point C is 5 m north of point B. A point D on AB 2 m away from point A meets BC at point E with $DE = \sqrt{34}$ m. Find the distance EC.

- A. 3 m
- B. 2 m
- C. 4 m
- D. Data inadequate
- E. None of these

6. From a point, Suman walked 10 m towards east, then she took a right turn and walked another 10 m. Then she turned to her left and walked 30 m. Again turning left and after walking 40 m she stopped. How far and in which direction is she from starting point?

- A. 50 m, south-east
- B. 50 m, north-east
- C. 20 m, north-east

- D. 50 m, north-west
- E. None of these

7. Madhuri started walking in north and after walking 5 m she turned to her left. Now she walked 4 m and turned to her left again and walked 5 m. Now finally she turned to her left again and walked 5 m. What is the distance of this point from starting point?

- A. 0 m
- B. 4 m
- C. 2 m
- D. 1 m
- E. None of these

8. Point A is 15 m west of point B. Point C is 13 m south of point B and also 5 m east of point E. Point F is 20 m north of point E. What is the distance AF?

- A. 49 m
- B. $7\sqrt{49}$ m
- C. 20 m
- D. $\sqrt{149}$ m
- E. None of these

9. In above question, what is the direction of point C with respect to point A?

- A. West
- B. East
- C. South
- D. South-west
- E. South-east

10. Shruti walks 5 m towards south. Now she walks 10 m after turning to her left. Now she turns to her right and walks 2 m, takes a right turn again and walks 4 m. Now finally she takes a right turn and walks 15 m and stops. Find the distance from starting point?

- A. 16 m
- B. 10 m
- C. 10 m
- D. 12 m
- E. None of these

'P × Q' means 'P is son of Q'.

'P + Q' means 'P is daughter of Q'.

'P ÷ Q' means 'P is wife of Q'.

'P – Q' means 'P is father of Q'.

11. In the expression 'K + H – P ? Q', what will come in place of ? if Q is mother of K?

- A. +
- B. –
- C. ÷
- D. ×
- E. None of these

12. Which of the following relation is true with regard to expression 'B ÷ P × Z – K + O'?

- A. P is brother of O
- B. B is daughter-in-law of K
- C. B is daughter-in-law of O
- D. O is daughter of Z
- E. None of these

13. Which of the following pairs represent the first cousins in the expressions – 'L ÷ V – J + P' and 'S × A – D + F – E + K' – if it is given that A is the sister of J?

- A. LP
- B. SP
- C. SK
- D. SF
- E. Cannot be determined

14. If it is provided that M is grandmother of P, then what will come in place of ? in expression – 'P – H ÷ T ? M'?

- A. +
- B. –
- C. ÷
- D. ×
- E. None of these

'A \$ B' means 'A is father of B'

'A # B' means 'A is wife of B'

'A @ B' means 'A is brother of B'

'A % B' means 'A is daughter of B'

15. P @ R \$ J # T indicates what relationship between P and J?

- A. J is sister of P
- B. J is nephew of P
- C. J is niece of P
- D. Cannot be determined
- E. None of these

16. The expression "P # O @ G % F" indicates which of the following relationship?

- A. O is father of F
- B. G is brother-in-law of P
- C. P is sister of F
- D. F is mother-in-law of P
- E. Cannot be determined

17. A told to B, "Yesterday I met the only daughter of my grandmother." Whom did A meet?

- A. Cousin
- B. Mother
- C. Sister
- D. Nephew
- E. None of these

18. Which of the following means that M is grandmother of N, if 'P \$ Q' means P is father of Q, 'P*Q' means P is mother of Q, 'P @ Q' means P is wife of Q?

- A. M * R \$ T @ N
- B. M * R @ T @ N
- C. M * T \$ N \$ R
- D. M * T \$ R @ N
- E. Both C and D

19. Pointing to a lady, Arun said "The son of her only brother is the brother of my wife". How is the lady related to Arun?

- A. Mother's sister
- B. Grandmother
- C. Mother-in-law
- D. Sister of father-in-law
- E. Maternal aunt

20. Pointing to a person, Arun said to Sarika, "His mother the only daughter of your father." How is Sarika related to that person?

- A. Aunt
- B. Daughter
- C. Mother-in-law
- D. Mother
- E. Sister

21. Statements: P ≥ Q; R > M; P ≥ O; Q ≥ R; N = Q

Conclusions:

I. R > O

II. O > Q

III. Q > M

IV. N > P

- A. Only I is true
- B. Only II is true
- C. Either I or II true
- D. Neither I nor II is true
- E. Only III is true

22. Statements: A ≥ B; C = B; E > F; A ≤ D; B ≥ F

Conclusions:

I. C < E

II. D ≥ B

III. A ≥ F

IV. E > D

- A. Only II is true
- B. Only III is true
- C. Either I or II true
- D. II and III are true
- E. I and II are true

23. Statements: P > Q; S ≥ U; Q ≤ T; R = S; R < T

Conclusions:

I. P ≥ U

II. U < T

III. S ≤ P

IV. P < T

- A. Only I is true
- B. Only II is true
- C. Either I or II true
- D. Neither I nor II is true
- E. III and IV are true

24. Statements: A=B; C≤D; E>C; B<D

Conclusions:

I. D < B

II. D > E

III. A > E

IV. A > C

- A. None is true
- B. Only II is true
- C. Only I and II are true
- D. Only II and III are true
- E. Only IV is true

25. Statements: Q ≥ P; R = S; U < T; Q < R; Q < V; S ≥ T

Conclusions:

I. S < U

II. P > R

III. T < V

IV. $P < R$

- A. Only I is true
- B. Only IV is true
- C. Only III is true
- D. None is true
- E. All are true

26. Statements: $W = X$; $R < C$; $W \leq R$; $A \geq B$; $B > X$

Conclusions:

I. $A > W$

II. $B > W$

III. $C > X$

IV. $X \leq R$

- A. Only I is true
- B. Only II is true
- C. Only I and II are true
- D. Only III and IV are true
- E. All are true

27. Statements: $T > O$; $S > R$; $S \leq O$; $R \leq F$; $U \leq F$

Conclusions:

I. $T > S$

II. $O > R$

III. $F \geq U$

IV. $O \leq U$

- A. Only I, II and III are true
- B. Only II is true
- C. Only I, II and IV are true
- D. Neither I nor II is true
- E. None is true

28. Statements: $B \leq U$, $E \geq U$; $E > V$; $L \leq V$

Conclusions:

I. $E \geq B$

II. $E \geq L$

III. $U > V$

IV. $B \leq E$

- A. Only I, II and III are true
- B. Only II is true
- C. Only I and IV are true
- D. Neither I nor II is true
- E. None is true

29. Statements: $C < R$; $R \leq N$; $N = M$; $M \geq F$; $Q \geq M$; $M < O$

Conclusions:

i. $R \leq F$

ii. $C < Q$

iii. $Q \leq M$

iv. $F < O$

- A. Only I, II and III are true
- B. Only II is true
- C. Only II and IV are true
- D. Neither I nor II is true
- E. None is true

30. Statements: $N \leq Q$; $R > P$; $P = N$; $S > T$; $T \geq R$

Conclusions:

I. $S > N$

II. $Q = P$

III. $P < Q$

IV. $T < P$

- A. Only I is true
- B. Only II is true

C. None is true

D. Either II or III and I are true

E. All are true

31. If first and last number of the above numbers are interchanged then which among the following is the highest number?

A. 924

B. 738

C. 429

D. 325

E. None of these

32. Which of the following will be the second digit of the fourth number from the top when they are arranged in descending order, after the first digit is changed to its next higher digit.

A. 3

B. 9

C. 2

D. 5

E. None of these

33. What is the difference between the first digit of the highest number and lowest number after the positions of first two digit in each number is reversed.

A. 3

B. 4

C. 5

D. 7

E. None of these

34. Which of the following will be the last digit of the second lowest number after the positions of digit is reversed in each number?

A. 3

B. 4

C. 2

D. 5

E. None of these

35. Which of the following number retains the same position as earlier when all the numbers are arranged in descending order after the position of the digit is reversed?

A. 738

B. 429

C. 894

D. 325

E. None of these

Study the following numbers and answer the following questions:-

427 623 814 511 249 709

36. Which of the following is the second highest number when the first and the second digits get interchanged?

A. 247

B. 263

C. 623

D. 151

E. None of these

37. How many numbers are there in between 427 and 249 when the digits within the number get reversed and arranged in ascending order.

- A. none
- B. one
- C. two
- D.three
- E. None of these

38. If one is added to the first digit of every number and then first and second digit got interchanged then which among the following is the highest number?

- A. 249
- B. 623
- C. 511
- D.709
- E. None of these

39. What is the difference between the first digit of the highest number and second lowest number after the positions of first two digits in each number is reversed

- A. 2
- B. 3
- C. 4
- D.5
- E. None of these

40. If all the numbers are written in reverse order, then what is the product of the first digit of highest number and third digit of lowest number?

- A. 40
- B. 45
- C. 58
- D.64
- E. None of these

Each of the questions below consists of a question and two statements numbered I and II given below it. You have to decide whether the data provided in the statements are sufficient to answer the question. Read all the three statements and give answer:

41. Who is oldest among P, Q, R and S?

- 1) S is older than both P and R
- 2) Q is younger than R.
- A.** If the data in statement I alone is sufficient to answer the question.
- B.** If the data in statement II alone is sufficient to answer the question.
- C.** If the data either in statement I alone or statement II alone are sufficient to answer the question.
- D.** If the data given in both I and II together are not sufficient to answer the question.
- E.** If the data in both the statements I and II together are necessary to answer the question

42. Six people A, B, C, D, E and F are sitting around a circular table facing the centre and are equidistant from each other. Who is second to the right of E?

- 1) A is to the immediate left of B and B sits opposite to C.
- 2) D is to the immediate left of F.
- A.** If the data in statement I alone is sufficient to answer the question.
- B.** If the data in statement II alone is sufficient to answer the

question.

- C.** If the data either in statement I alone or statement II alone are sufficient to answer the question.
- D.** If the data given in both I and II together are not sufficient to answer the question.
- E.** If the data in both the statements I and II together are necessary to answer the question

43. Among P, Q, R, S and T who reached the office last?

- 1) Q and R reached the office at the same time
- 2) Only P and S reached the office ahead of R
- A.** If the data in statement I alone is sufficient to answer the question.
- B.** If the data in statement II alone is sufficient to answer the question.
- C.** If the data either in statement I alone or statement II alone are sufficient to answer the question.
- D.** If the data given in both I and II together are not sufficient to answer the question.
- E.** If the data in both the statements I and II together are necessary to answer the question

44. What does 'ta' means in a code language?

- 1) 'pa ta ja' means 'never back down' in the code language.
- 2) 'ho ka pa' means 'always down towards' in the code language
- A.** If the data in statement I alone is sufficient to answer the question.
- B.** If the data in statement II alone is sufficient to answer the question.
- C.** If the data either in statement I alone or statement II alone are sufficient to answer the question.
- D.** If the data given in both I and II together are not sufficient to answer the question.
- E.** If the data in both the statements I and II together are necessary to answer the question

45. How is A related to B?

- 1) C is the only granddaughter of B and D is father of C.
- 2) C is sister of E and A is mother of E
- A.** If the data in statement I alone is sufficient to answer the question.
- B.** If the data in statement II alone is sufficient to answer the question.
- C.** If the data either in statement I alone or statement II alone are sufficient to answer the question.
- D.** If the data given in both I and II together are not sufficient to answer the question.
- E.** If the data in both the statements I and II together are necessary to answer the question

46. How many boys are there between P and Q in a row of 30 boys?

- 1) P is 6 places away from R, who is 20th from the left end.
- 2) P is 12th from the left end and Q is 7th from the right end.
- A.** If the data in statement I alone is sufficient to answer the question.
- B.** If the data in statement II alone is sufficient to answer the question.
- C.** If the data either in statement I alone or statement II alone are sufficient to answer the question.
- D.** If the data given in both I and II together are not sufficient

to answer the question.

E. If the data in both the statements I and II together are necessary to answer the question

47. Among A, B, C, D and E, who is third from the top when arranged in descending order of their weights?

1) C is heavier than A and E and is less heavier than B who is not the heaviest

2) E is heavier than only A

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

B. If the data in statement II alone is sufficient to answer the question.

C. If the data either in statement I alone or statement II alone are sufficient to answer the question.

D. If the data given in both I and II together are not sufficient to answer the question.

E. If the data in both the statements I and II together are necessary to answer the question

48. Who among P, Q, R, S and T each having a different weight is the lightest?

1) R is heavier than P

2) S is lighter than T and Q

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

B. If the data in statement II alone is sufficient to answer the question.

C. If the data either in statement I alone or statement II alone are sufficient to answer the question.

D. If the data given in both I and II together are not sufficient to answer the question.

E. If the data in both the statements I and II together are necessary to answer the question

49. Among P, Q, R, S, T and W who is the tallest?

1) T is taller than S but shorter than R

2) S and T are taller than W, P and Q but none of them is the tallest.

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

B. If the data in statement II alone is sufficient to answer the question.

C. If the data either in statement I alone or statement II alone are sufficient to answer the question.

D. If the data given in both I and II together are not sufficient to answer the question.

E. If the data in both the statements I and II together are necessary to answer the question

50. In a row of five children P, Q, R, S and T who is standing in the middle?

1) S is to the immediate right of T and Q is to the immediate left of T

2) Q is at the extreme left end.

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

B. If the data in statement II alone is sufficient to answer the question.

C. If the data either in statement I alone or statement II alone are sufficient to answer the question.

D. If the data given in both I and II together are not sufficient to answer the question.

E. If the data in both the statements I and II together are necessary to answer the question

In each group of questions below are two conclusions followed by five set of statements. You have to choose the correct set of statements that logically satisfies given conclusions. Given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts.

51. Conclusions:

All Lights being Sounds is a possibility

All Airs being Sounds is a possibility

Statements:

Statements – 1: All Airs are Lights. No Light is Sound. All Dusts are Sounds

Statements – 2: All Airs are Lights. No Light is Dust. All Dusts are Sounds

Statements – 3: Some Airs are Lights. No Light is Sound. All Dusts are Sounds

Statements – 4: No Air is Sound. No Light is Dust. All Dusts are Sounds

Statements – 5: Some Airs are Lights. No Light is Dust. No Air is Sound

A. Only Statements – 1

B. Only Statements – 2

C. Both Statements – 3 and 4

D. Only Statements – 5

E. Both Statements – 4 and 5

52. Conclusions:

Some grapes are fruit is a possibility.

Some apples are not mangoes

Statements:

Statements – 1: All fruits are oranges. All oranges are apples. No orange is mango. No grape is apple.

Statements – 2: Some fruits are oranges. All oranges are apples. Some orange are mango. No grape is apple.

Statements – 3: All fruits are oranges. All oranges are apples. No orange is mango. All grapes are apples

Statements – 4: All fruits are oranges. All oranges are apples. No grape is a fruit. Some grapes are Mangoes

Statements – 5: Some fruits are oranges. All oranges are apples. No orange is mango. Some grapes are Mangoes

A. Only Statements – 1 and 2

B. Only Statements – 2 and 3

C. Only Statements – 3 and 5

D. Only Statements – 4 and 5

E. Only Statements – 5

53. Conclusions:

All waters are juices.

Some juices are not liquids

Statements:

Statements – 1: Some waters are milks. Some milks are juice. No liquid is milk

Statements – 2: All juices are milks. Some milks are waters. No liquid is milk

Statements – 3: All waters are milks. Some milks are juice. Some liquids are juice

Statements – 4: All waters are milks. All milks are juice. No liquid is milk

Statements – 5: All waters are milks. All milks are juice. Some liquids are juice

- A. Only Statements – 1 and 2
- B. Only Statements – 3
- C. Only Statements – 4 and 5
- D. Only Statements – 4
- E. Only Statements – 5

54. Conclusions:

Some pens are papers.
Some boxes are papers.

Statements:

Statements – 1: Some Erasers are pens. All pens are boxes. No box is book. No paper is box.
Statements – 2: All Erasers are pens. All pens are boxes. No box is book. All papers are pens.
Statements – 3: Some Erasers are pens. All pens are boxes. No box is book. Some papers are books.
Statements – 4: All Erasers are pens. All pens are boxes. No box is book. Some papers are erasers.
Statements – 5: All Erasers are pens. All pens are boxes. No box is book. Some papers are books.

- A. Only Statements – 1 and 2
- B. Only Statements – 2 and 3
- C. Only Statements – 2 and 4
- D. Only Statements – 1 and 3
- E. None of these

55. Conclusions:

Some cars are vans
At least some buses are cycles

Statements:

Statements – 1: Some cycles are buss. Some buses are vans. Some vans are cars
Statements – 2: Some cycles are vans. Some vans are bus. Some buses are cars
Statements – 3: All cycles are buss. Some buses are vans. No van is car
Statements – 4: All cycles are buss. All buses are vans. No vans are car
Statements – 5: Some cycles are buss. Some buses are vans. No van is car

- A. Only Statements – 1
- B. Only Statements – 2 and 3
- C. Only Statements – 3
- D. Only Statements – 4 and 5
- E. Only Statements – 5

56. Conclusions:

Some monkeys are being cats is a possibility
Some rats are being monkeys is a possibility

Statements:

Statements – 1: All cats are dogs; Some monkeys are dogs. No rat is monkey
Statements – 2: All cats are dogs; No monkey is dog. All rats are cats
Statements – 3: Some cats are dogs; Some monkeys are dogs. No rat is monkey
Statements – 4: Some cats are dogs; Some monkeys are dogs. No rat is monkey
Statements – 5: Some cats are dogs; Some monkeys are dogs. All rats are cats

- A. Only Statements – 1
- B. Only Statements – 2 and 3
- C. Only Statements – 3

- D. Only Statements – 4 and 5
- E. Only Statements – 5

57. Conclusions:

No car is a bike
All bikes being races is a possibility

Statements:

Statements – 1: All matches are bikes. No bike is a lap. All cars are bikes. All laps are races.
Statements – 2: Some matches are bikes. No bike is an race. All cars are laps. All laps are races.
Statements – 3: Some matches are bikes. No bike is a lap. All cars are bikes. All laps are races.
Statements – 4: All matches are bikes. No bike is an race. All cars are laps. All laps are races.
Statements – 5: All matches are bikes. No bike is a lap. All cars are laps. All laps are races.

- A. Only Statements – 1 & 2
- B. Only Statements – 2 & 3
- C. Only Statements – 3
- D. Only Statements – 4 & 5
- E. Only Statements – 5

58. Conclusions:

All rooms being fan is a possibility.
No room is a table.

Statements:

Statements – 1: Some rooms are chairs. No chair is a table. No room is a fan.
Statements – 2: All rooms are chairs. No chair is a table. All tables are fans.
Statements – 3: Some rooms are chairs. All rooms are tables. No room is a fan.
Statements – 4: All rooms are chairs. No chair is a table. No room is a fan.
Statements – 5: Some rooms are chairs. All rooms are tables. All tables are fans.

- A. Only Statements – 1 and 3
- B. Only Statements – 2
- C. Only Statements – 3 and 4
- D. Only Statements – 4
- E. Only Statements – 4 and 5

59. Conclusions:

No tree is a flower
Some plants are flowers.

Statements:

Statements – 1: No tree is root. No root is a flower. Some flowers are plants.
Statements – 2: All trees are roots. All roots are flower. No flower is plant.
Statements – 3: All trees are roots. No root is a flower. Some flowers are plants.
Statements – 4: All trees are roots. No root is a flower. No flower is plant.
Statements – 5: All trees are roots. All roots are flower. Some flowers are plants.

- A. Only Statements – 1
- B. Only Statements – 2 and 3
- C. Only Statements – 3
- D. Only Statements – 4 and 5
- E. Only Statements – 5

60. Conclusions:

At least some reds being blue is a possibility.
Some yellows are reds.

Statements:

Statements – 1: All Reds are Yellows. All reds are blacks. No red is a blue.

Statements – 2: All Reds are Yellows. All Yellows are blacks. No black is a blue.

Statements – 3: Some Reds are Yellows. Some reds are blacks. No red is a blue.

Statements – 4: Some Reds are Yellows. All Yellows are blacks. No red is a blue.

Statements – 5: All Reds are Yellows. Some reds are blacks. No black is a blue.

- A. Only Statements – 1
- B. Both Statements – 2 and 4
- C. Only Statements – 3
- D. Both Statements – 3 and 5
- E. Only Statements – 5

Study the following information to answer the given questions:

In a certain code,

“RAIL MADLY BUN JAR” is written as ‘19#L, 7%Y, 16\$N, 12@R’

“JOB RAPID BOT MONKEY” is written as ‘28@B, 28#D, 10\$T, 8%Y’

“MICRO BOAR RANSOM JUMP” is written as ‘21%O, 13\$R, 20#M, 15@P’

“RADAR JUKE BANGLE MOD” is written as ‘14#R, 26@E, 28\$E, 26%D’

61. The code for the word ‘RAN’ is

- A. 8%N
- B. 8*N
- C. 17#N
- D. 16#N
- E. None of these

62. The code ‘27#E’ denotes which of the following word?

- A. RUDE
- B. REVERSE
- C. RUPEE
- D. RANDOM
- E. None of these

63. Which of the following is the code for “MONK”?

- A. 20%K
- B. 26%K
- C. 28!K
- D. 24!K
- E. None of these

64. Which of the following denotes % symbol?

- A. A
- B. M
- C. B
- D. R
- E. J

65. Which of the following is the code for ‘MACRO BAKE ROSE JAIL’ ?

- A. 15@E, 13#O, 5?E, 13%L

- B. 21%E, 6\$L, 18#E, 20@O
- C. 19@E, 17#L, 7?E, 18%O
- D. 26\$E, 17%O, 26#E, 19@L
- E. None of these

Study the information below and answer the following question: –

In a certain code language,

‘CUT DONKEY FUN EAR’ is written as “&23T, \$31Y, *17N, #21R”

‘COW DOLL FABRICANT ELBOW’ is written as “&26W, \$16L, *29T, #28W”

‘CAN DEAR FOUR ELEVEN’ is written as “&17N, \$22R, *22R, #20N”

‘FANCY CYBER EAGER END’ is written as “*30Y, &23R, #23R, #7D”

66. Which of the following is the code for “FEAR”?

- A. *22R
- B. *13R
- C. #15R
- D. \$13R
- E. None of these

67. Which of the following denotes * symbol?

- A. C
- B. D
- C. E
- D. F
- E. None of these

68. Which of the following denotes & symbol?

- A. C
- B. D
- C. E
- D. F
- E. None of these

69. The code ‘#10G’ denotes which of the following word?

- A. Egg
- B. Eating
- C. Elephant
- D. Edit
- E. None of these

70. By using the given code word, find the code word for ‘FAN COAL EBONY DACTYL’?

- A. *18N, &15L, #32Y, \$18L
- B. *17N, &16L, #31Y, \$18L
- C. *17N, &16L, #23Y, \$18L
- D. *18N, &16L, #33Y, \$18L
- E. *17N, &16L, #30Y, \$18L

Study the following information carefully to answer the given questions.

Eight persons P, Q, R, S, T, U, V and W sitting around a circular table with equal distance between each other but not necessarily in the same order. Some of them are facing the centre while some are facing outside.(i.e away from the centre)

They all like four different types of Sports, viz Cricket, Hockey, Badminton and Football, and each game is liked by two persons.

Note: Same directions means that if one person facing the centre then the other person also faces the centre and vice versa. Opposite direction means if one person is facing the centre then the other person faces outside and vice versa.

- V sits on the immediate right of Q, who likes Cricket. R sits third to the left of W, who likes Football and both are facing the same direction.
- T sits fourth to the left of V and both are facing opposite directions but like the same sports. R and Q are not facing the same direction but R is an immediate neighbour of T.
- The persons who like Cricket sit adjacent to each other, but face opposite directions.
The persons who like Hockey sit opposite to each other. S and U are immediate neighbours of W.
- The persons who likes Football is an immediate neighbour of the persons who like Badminton. U sits second to the right of R.
- S is not facing the centre and likes Badminton. The one who is on the immediate left of U is not facing the centre. The immediate neighbours of T are facing the centre.

71. Who among the following like Foot Ball?

- A. T, V
- B. R, W
- C. U, P
- D. S, W
- E. None of these

72. In the arrangement, how many persons are facing the centre?

- A. Five
- B. Two
- C. Three
- D. Four
- E. None of these

73. Which of the following statement is true about P?

- A. P is an immediate neighbour of R and the person who likes Hockey.
- B. The immediate neighbor of P are facing the centre
- C. P is third to the right of the person who likes Badminton
- D. None of the given statements is true
- E. P sits opposite W, who likes Football

74. Who among the following sits third to the right of W?

- A. V, who likes Football
- B. Q, who likes Cricket
- C. T, who likes Hockey
- D. Can't be determined
- E. None of these

75. Four of the following five are alike in a certain way and hence form a group. Which is the one that does not belong to that group?

- A. U, W
- B. T, S
- C. R, P
- D. Q, S
- E. W, Q

Study the following information carefully to answer the given questions.

There are eight friends A, B, C, D, E, F, G, and H sitting around a circular table facing the centre but not necessarily in the

same order. All of them have a favourite Colour. Their favourite colours are Red, Green, Yellow, Blue, Black, Orange, Pink and White.

- A likes Red and is not an immediate neighbour of the one who likes the orange colour.
The one who likes the Blue colour sits on the immediate left of B, who likes the Green.
- C likes the orange colour and sits third to the left of E. The one who likes the White and one who likes the Red are immediate neighbours of each other.
- The one who likes the Black and the one who likes the Blue are immediate neighbours of each other but both of them are the neighbours neither of E nor of C.
- Neither E nor D likes the White. Only F sits between the one who likes the Blue colour and the one who likes the yellow colour. G sits third to the left of the person who likes the White colour.

76. Who likes the Black colour?

- A. F
- B. G
- C. H
- D. Can't be determined
- E. None of these

77. E likes which of the following colour?

- A. Red
- B. Pink
- C. Yellow
- D. Can't be determined
- E. None of these

78. Which of the following sits exactly between B and H?

- A. The person who likes Green
- B. The person who likes White
- C. The person who likes Orange
- D. Black
- E. None of these

79. How many persons sit between D and the person who likes the Orange?

- A. None
- B. One
- C. Two
- D. Three
- E. None of these

80. Which of the following pairs are the immediate neighbour of that person who likes white?

- A. B, C
- B. A, B
- C. E, A
- D. D, G
- E. C, A

Study the following information carefully to Answer the given questions

Seven students namely viz A, B, C, D, E, F and G of seven different colleges have seminar on seven different days, namely viz Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday of the same week but necessarily in the same order. Each student stays in a hostel in different floor. The lower most floor of the building is numbered 1, the one above that is numbered 2 and so on till the topmost floor is

numbered 7. Each one of them likes different Games i.e Temple Run, Fruit Ninja, Clash of clans, Pokemon Go, Candy crush, Angry Bird and Crossy Road. (But not necessarily in the same order).

The one who likes Angry Bird lives immediately below the one who likes Candy crush. A does not like Fruit Ninja. G stayed in the second floor and has a seminar on Wednesday. The one who stayed in the first floor has a seminar on Saturday. The person who likes Temple Run lives on the floor above the floor numbered 4. More than four persons live between the person who likes Temple Run and the one who likes Crossy Road. B has a seminar immediately before E. B does not have seminar on any of the days after G. The one who stayed in the seventh floor does not have a seminar on any of the days on or before Friday. The one who stayed in the third floor has a seminar immediately after C. E does not stay in the fifth floor. More than two persons live between the one who likes Candy crush and the one who likes Pokemon Go. The one who stays in sixth floor does not have a seminar immediately before or after G. F does not have any seminar on Sunday and does not live in third floor. D does not have seminar on any one of the days before A.

81. F stays in which of the following floor?

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4
- E. None of these.

82. Who among the following likes Fruit Ninja?

- A. A
- B. C
- C. B
- D. F
- E. E

83. Four among the following form a group in a certain way. Which of the following does not belong to Group ?

- A. D - Monday
- B. C - Tuesday
- C. A - Wednesday
- D. G - Saturday
- E. E - Sunday

84. Which of the following is correctly matched?

- A. D - Monday - Temple Run
- B. C - Tuesday - Candy crush
- C. A - Friday - Clash of clans
- D. G - Saturday - Fruit Ninja
- E. E - Sunday - Pokémon Go

85. Who among the following have seminar on Monday?

- A. A
- B. C
- C. B
- D. D
- E. E

Read the following information carefully to answer the following questions

'P # Q' means 'P is the daughter of Q'

'P © Q' means 'Q is the brother of P'

'P = Q' means 'Q is the sister of P'

'P & Q' means 'P is the son of Q'

'P * Q' means 'P is the father of Q'

'P @ Q' means 'P is the mother of Q'

86. What does the expression 'P @ R = S © T & V'?

- A. V is the husband of P
- B. R is the son of V
- C. R is the daughter of V
- D. V is the wife of P
- E. None of these

87. Which of the following indicates that 'C is the paternal uncle of D'?

- A. C & V # N @ L © D
- B. C & V & L @ N © D
- C. D & L & N @ V © C
- D. D & N # V @ L © C
- E. None of these

88. Which of the following can be the correct conclusion drawn from the expression

'L = M # N © P * Q'?

- A. Q is the grandson of M
- B. L is the uncle of N
- C. N is the uncle of Q
- D. Q is the niece of N
- E. None of these

89. Which of the following can be correct conclusion drawn from the expression

'Q & N @ S © M = P'?

- A. S is the brother of P
- B. N has two sons and two daughters
- C. S is the sister of Q
- D. P is the sister of Q
- E. None of these

90. Which of the following indicates 'Q is the daughter of N'?

- A. Q * P # C @ N @ V
- B. N * P # C @ Q @ V
- C. M @ N # R * Q
- D. M © Q = V # N
- E. None of these

Study the following information carefully to answer the given questions.

Eight persons – A, B, C, D, E, F, G, and H are sitting in two rows having Five seats in each row. In each row, one seat is vacant. Some of them are facing north and some are facing south.

Two persons are sitting between D and B. C sits opposite to D. G sits opposite to E. H sits opposite to the person who is sitting second to the left of F. F is not adjacent to E. Vacant seats are not opposite to each other. A, C and G face the same direction (i.e., All face either North or South). D, B, and E face the same direction (i.e., All face either North or South). C sits second to the right of E. H faces north. C doesn't sit at the extreme end. E sits second to the right of C. E sits to the adjacent left of H.

91. How many persons are sitting between A and H?

- A. One
- B. Two
- C. Three

- D. Four
- E. None

92. Who among the following pair is sitting opposite to vacant seats?

- A. A and D
- B. B and A
- C. C and F
- D. D and A
- E. A and F

93. Who among the following is facing South?

- A. A
- B. B
- C. F
- D. G
- E. H

94. Which of the following pair is sitting in the same row?

- A. A and D
- B. C and F
- C. E and B
- D. H and G
- E. B and F

95. Which of the following statement is false based on above arrangement?

- A. A faces North
- B. B sits at one of the extreme ends
- C. D sits third to the right of B
- D. Vacant seat is adjacent to E
- E. Both the vacant seats are at extreme ends

Study the following information carefully to answer the given questions.

Six Students- Sita, Smita, Sunita, Sarita, Sujitha and Sneha lives on a building which has Six Floors with top floor numbered as 6. They got different Ranks from 1 to 6 in a School exam. They are also having different Lucky numbers from 1 to 6. These Six Students are also sitting in a row which has six seats and all are facing north. All students are having unique floor number, Lucky number, and Rank (i.e., No two numbers will be same for a particular student).

Students who sit at extreme ends of the row live neither on the top floor nor on the bottom floor. Sujitha lives on an even numbered floor. Sarita Floor number and Sita Lucky number are same. Two students live between Sita and Smita. Smita sits third to the left of Sujitha. One who lives on top floor sits third to the left of Sneha. A student whose Lucky number is 3 sits third to the right of the student whose lucky number is 5. Sita's Rank is 5. Two students live between Sujitha and Sarita. Smita Lucky number is same as Sita Floor number. Sunita Rank is 6 and she lives on an even numbered floor. Sneha's Rank is same as Sita's Lucky number. Sneha sits second to the right of Smita. Sneha's Lucky number is same as Sarita's Rank. Sujitha Rank is same as Sarita Lucky number.

96. Which of the following Pair is sitting at extreme ends?

- A. Sita and Sneha
- B. Sunita and Sarita
- C. Sujitha and Smita

- D. Sarita and Sita
- E. Sunita and Sujitha

97. Who among the following is living on Bottom Floor?

- A. Sarita
- B. Smita
- C. Sneha
- D. Sita
- E. Cannot be determined

98. What is the Lucky number of Sita?

- A. One
- B. Two
- C. Three
- D. Four
- E. Five

99. Who among the following got Rank 2?

- A. Sita
- B. Sneha
- C. Smita
- D. Sujitha
- E. Sarita

100. Which of the following statement is false?

- A. Sita lives on top floor
- B. Sneha's Rank is 1
- C. Sujitha Lucky number is 2
- D. Sunita Lucky number is 5
- E. Sarita Rank is 3