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निर्देश (1 - 5) : निम्नलिखित जानकारी को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें और पूछे गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें।
सात सहकर्मी VJ, RJ, AJ, MJ, HJ, NJ और TJ एक कार्यालय में काम करते हैं और वे सभी एक वर्ष के अलग-अलग महीनों जैसे नवंबर, मार्च, फरवरी, सितंबर, अप्रैल, जून और अक्टूबर (अलग-अलग क्रम में) प्रेजेंटेशन देते हैं। उन्हें अलग-अलग कॉफी अर्थात नेस्कैफे, फॉल्गर्स, जैकब्स, माइलस्टोन, तसीम, सैंका और केंको भी पसंद है। MJ की प्रेजेंटेशन माइलस्टोन को पसंद करने वाले के ठीक बाद है। TJ को जैकब्स पसंद नहीं है। AJ को सैंका कॉफी पसंद नहीं है। VJ की प्रेजेंटेशन फॉल्गर्स को पसंद करने वाले के ठीक पहले है। TJ और माइलस्टोन पसंद करने वाले के बीच दो प्रेजेंटेशन हैं। NJ की प्रेजेंटेशन उस महीने में नहीं है जिसमें 31 से कम दिन होती हैं। जो व्यक्ति जैकब्स और केंको कॉफी पसंद करते हैं, उनके बीच तीन प्रेजेंटेशन हैं। MJ और HJ के बीच दो प्रेजेंटेशन हैं। NJ और नेस्कैफे पसंद करने वाले के बीच एक प्रेजेंटेशन है। जो नेस्कैफे पसंद करता है, वह TJ और AJ की प्रेजेंटेशन से पहले प्रेजेंटेशन देता है। TJ की प्रेजेंटेशन AJ की प्रेजेंटेशन के ठीक पहले है। TJ की प्रेजेंटेशन उस महीने में है, जिसमें 31 दिन होते हैं। जैकब्स कॉफी पसंद करने वाले व्यक्ति की प्रेजेंटेशन 30 दिनों से कम वाले महीने में होती है।

1. TJ की प्रेजेंटेशन किस महीने में होती है?
A. अप्रैल
B. जून
C. नवंबर
D. अक्टूबर
E. इनमें से कोई नहीं

2. केंको नवंबर से संबंधित है, माइलस्टोन फरवरी से संबंधित है। उसी प्रकार जैकब्स किससे संबंधित है?
A. जून
B. अप्रैल
C. मार्च
D. अक्टूबर
E. इनमें से कोई नहीं

3. NJ और VJ के बीच कितनी प्रेजेंटेशन हैं?
A. तीन
B. चार
C. दो
D. पांच
E. कोई नहीं

4. सही कथन की पहचान करें।
I. VJ नेस्कैफे पसंद करता है और उसकी प्रेजेंटेशन सितंबर में है।
II. TJ की प्रेजेंटेशन अक्टूबर में है।
III. सैंका और तसीम पसंद करने वाले के बीच चार प्रेजेंटेशन हैं।
A. केवल II
B. I और III दोनों
C. II और III दोनों
D. केवल III
E. इनमें से कोई नहीं

5. जो नेस्कैफे पसंद करता है उसकी प्रेजेंटेशन किस महीने में है?
A. अक्टूबर
B. मार्च
C. नवंबर
D. जून
E. इनमें से कोई नहीं

निर्देश (6 - 10) : निम्नलिखित जानकारी को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें और दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें:
कुत्तों की तीन नस्लों यानि D, O, और G को बिल्लियों की तीन नस्लों C, A और T के सामने उत्तर दिशा में मुख करके दो पंक्तियों में रखा गया। वे अपने मूल्य के अवरोही क्रम में बाएं से दाएं व्यवस्थित होते हैं। G कुत्ते की सबसे महंगी नस्ल है, जबकि A बिल्ली की सबसे सस्ती नस्ल है। दोनों को उनकी संबंधित पंक्तियों के छोर पर रखा गया

है। C, D से ठीक पीछे है। T, A के निकटतम स्थान पर नहीं है।

6. कुत्तों की नस्ल के लिए दाएं से बाएं सही क्रम क्या है?
A. O, D, G
B. G, O, D
C. O, G, D
D. G, D, O
E. D, G, O

7. बिल्ली की कौन-सी नस्ल G के ठीक पीछे है?
A. C
B. A
C. T
D. निर्धारित नहीं किया जा सकता
E. इनमें से कोई नहीं

8. बिल्ली की सबसे महंगी नस्ल कौन-सी है?
A. C
B. A
C. T
D. निर्धारित नहीं किया जा सकता
E. इनमें से कोई नहीं

9. कुत्ते की सबसे सस्ती नस्ल कौन-सी है?
A. G
B. D
C. O
D. निर्धारित नहीं किया जा सकता
E. इनमें से कोई नहीं

10. दी गई व्यवस्था के संदर्भ में निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा कथन गलत है?
A. सबसे महंगी नस्लें पंक्तियों में समान स्थानों पर हैं।
B. सबसे सस्ती नस्लें पंक्तियों में समान स्थानों पर हैं।
C. G और T समान स्थानों पर व्यवस्थित हैं।
D. D और C समान स्थानों पर व्यवस्थित हैं।
E. O, G के निकटतम स्थान पर है।

निर्देश (11 - 15) : निम्नलिखित जानकारी को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें और दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें।
परिवार के आठ सदस्य A, J, L, X, K, D, M और F एक गोल मेज के चारों ओर बैठे हैं और केंद्र के विपरीत देख रहे हैं। प्रत्येक व्यक्ति X से एक निश्चित प्रकार से संबंधित है जैसे माता, पिता, पुत्र, पुत्री, भाई, बहन और पति। दी गई सभी जानकारी जरूरी नहीं है कि इसी क्रम में हो।M का पड़ोसी X के पुत्र की दाईं ओर से दूसरे स्थान पर है। X के पुत्र और L के बीच तीन सदस्य बैठे हैं, L एक पुरुष है। J, D की बाईं ओर से दूसरे स्थान पर है जिसका पड़ोसी X के भाई की दाईं ओर से दूसरे स्थान पर है। A की माता M के ठीक बाईं ओर बैठी है। D की बहन F के विपरीत बैठी है, जो J का पड़ोसी है। M के पिता X के विपरीत बैठे हैं। J, X के पिता नहीं हैं।

11. X का भाई कौन है?
A. M
B. J
C. K
D. इनमें से कोई नहीं
E. ज्ञात नहीं किया जा सकता

12. M के भाई के संदर्भ में J के पुत्र का क्या स्थान है?
A. दाएं से चौथा
B. बाएं से दूसरा
C. दाएं से दूसरा
D. ज्ञात नहीं किया जा सकता
E. इनमें से कोई नहीं

13. A, K से किस प्रकार संबंधित है?
A. पुत्र
B. पुत्री
C. पोता

D. ज्ञात नहीं किया जा सकता
E. इनमें से कोई नहीं

14. X के संदर्भ में निम्न में से कौन सा सही संयोजन है?
A. F - पिता
B. J - माता
C. A - भाई
D. J - पति
E. D - पुत्र

15. निम्न पांच में से चार किसी निश्चित प्रकार से समान हैं और एक समूह बनाते हैं। इनमें से कौन सा समूह से संबंधित नहीं है?
A. A
B. L
C. D
D. F
E. K

निर्देश (16 - 20) : निम्नलिखित जानकारी का ध्यानपूर्वक अध्ययन कीजिए और दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए।
छह दोस्त A, B, C, D, E और F एक छह मंजिला इमारत में रह रहे हैं, लेकिन यह आवश्यक नहीं है कि वे इसी क्रम में हों। पहले तल को तल संख्या 1, दूसरे तल को तल संख्या 2 और इसी तरह सबसे ऊपरी तल को तल संख्या 6 बताया गया है।F सबसे ऊपरी मंजिल पर रहता है। केवल तीन व्यक्ति C और F के बीच रहते हैं। केवल दो व्यक्ति E और D के बीच रहते हैं। A और B के बीच रहने वाले व्यक्तियों की संख्या C और D के बीच रहने वाले व्यक्तियों की संख्या के बराबर है। केवल दो व्यक्ति B और C के बीच रहते हैं।

16. सबसे निचले तल पर कौन रहता है?
A. A
B. C
C. D
D. E
E. इनमें से कोई नहीं

17. E और B के बीच कितने व्यक्ति रहते हैं?
A. 3
B. 2
C. 1
D. 4
E. 5

18. निम्नलिखित में से कौन पांचवें तल पर रहता है?
A. B
B. C
C. A
D. E
E. D

19. निम्नलिखित में से कौन ठीक A के नीचे रहता है?
A. E
B. D
C. C
D. B
E. इनमें से कोई नहीं

20. कितने व्यक्ति D के ऊपर रहते हैं?
A. 2
B. 3
C. 4
D. 5
E. 1

निर्देश (21 - 25) : निम्नलिखित जानकारी को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें और उसके आधार पर प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें:
सात बॉक्स अर्थात् A, B, C, D, E, F और G को एक के ऊपर एक इस प्रकार रखा जाता है कि सबसे नीचे रखा गया बॉक्स, बॉक्स संख्या 1 है, इसके

ऊपर वाला बॉक्स संख्या 2 और इसी प्रकार आगे के बॉक्स रखे गए हैं। उनकी आकृतियां भिन्न-भिन्न अर्थात् वृत्ताकार, त्रिभुजाकार, वर्गाकार, षटभुजाकार, पंचभुजाकार, आयताकार और अंडाकार हैं लेकिन आवश्यक नहीं है कि इसी क्रम में हों। एक जो आकार में अंडाकार है सबसे ऊपर रखा गया है। बॉक्स F और बॉक्स B के बीच दो बॉक्स रखे गए हैं, और उनमें से कोई भी सबसे ऊपर या सबसे नीचे नहीं रखा गया है। बॉक्स E का आकार गोलाकार है। बॉक्स A त्रिभुजाकार है और नीचे से चौथे स्थान पर रखा गया है। जो बॉक्स षटभुजाकार है उसे बॉक्स A के ठीक ऊपर रखा जाता है। बॉक्स B को नीचे से दूसरे स्थान पर रखा गया है। बॉक्स C और बॉक्स E के बीच चार से अधिक बॉक्स रखे गए हैं। बॉक्स G और बॉक्स D के बीच दो बॉक्स रखे गए हैं, बॉक्स D आकार में आयताकार है। बॉक्स B और वर्गाकार बॉक्स के बीच तीन बॉक्स रखे गए हैं।

21. बॉक्स G और बॉक्स E के बीच कितने बॉक्स रखे गए हैं?
A. एक
B. दो
C. तीन
D. चार
E. पांच

22. निम्न में से किस बॉक्स का आकार वर्गाकार है?
A. F
B. B
C. G
D. D
E. C

23. निम्न पांच में से चार किसी निश्चित प्रकार से समान हैं, इनमें से कौन सा समूह से संबंधित नहीं है?
A. C
B. F
C. D
D. E
E. B

24. बॉक्स C के संदर्भ में बॉक्स D का क्या स्थान है?
A. ठीक नीचे
B. ठीक ऊपर
C. ऊपर से दूसरा
D. नीचे से तीसरा
E. नीचे से चौथा

25. बॉक्स B का आकार क्या है?
A. वर्गाकार
B. पंचभुजाकार
C. षटभुजाकार
D. अंडाकार
E. त्रिभुजाकार

निर्देश (26 - 30) : नीचे दी गई जानकारी का ध्यानपूर्वक अध्ययन करें तथा इसके आधार पर प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें।

G, H, I, J, K, L, M और N किसी परिवार के आठ सदस्य हैं। परिवार में तीन विवाहित जोड़े हैं। परिवार में तीन पीढ़ीयों के लोग हैं। परिवार की सभी महिला सदस्य विवाहित हैं। H और G, J की संतानें हैं जबकि M और N क्रमश: K और I की संतानें हैं (K और I भाई बहन नहीं हैं)। L, J की पत्नी है। I एक महिला है लेकिन वह G की पत्नी नहीं है। उनमें से तीन लेखक, दो क्रिकेटर, दो डॉक्टर और एक इंजीनियर है। एक व्यक्ति एक ही व्यवसाय करता है।

वे सभी एक वृत्ताकार मेज के चारों ओर केंद्र की ओर मुंह करके बैठे है। वे इस क्रम में बैठते हैं कि J के पौत्रों में से एक I और G के मध्य बैठा है, जबकि H और L के बीच केवल K बैठा है। J का एक पुत्र J के एकदम बायें ओर बैठा है। केवल एक व्यक्ति ही I और H के मध्य बैठा है, लेकिन वह N नहीं है। M जो H के बगल में नहीं बैठा है और M,

J के सामने भी नहीं बैठा है। H महिला सदस्य के सामने नहीं बैठा है। M के एकदम बायें बैठा व्यक्ति और H के एकदम दायें बैठा व्यक्ति लेखक नहीं हैं जबकि N एक इंजीनियर है। K के बगल में बैठे व्यक्ति न तो क्रिकेटर हैं और न ही लेखक।

26. कौनसी दो महिलायें क्रमश: हैं जो एक दूसरे के बगल में बैठी हैं?
A. I और K
B. I और G
C. K और I
D. ज्ञात नहीं किया जा सकता
E. इनमें से कोई नहीं

27. H और I के बीच में बैठा एकमात्र व्यक्ति है?
A. क्रिकेटर
B. लेखक
C. डॉक्टर
D. इंजीनियर
E. ज्ञात नहीं किया जा सकता

28. महिला के सामने बैठा एकमात्र व्यक्ति है?
A. क्रिकेटर
B. लेखक
C. डॉक्टर
D. इंजीनियर
E. ज्ञात नहीं किया जा सकता

29. निम्न में से कौन सा कथन M के पिता और N की दादी मां के मध्य बैठे व्यक्ति के संबंध में सत्य है?
A. वह लेखक के सामने बैठी है।
B. वह एक महिला इंजीनियर है।
C. वह क्रिकेटर से एक स्थान दूर बैठी है।
D. वह डॉक्टर का पुत्र है।
E. वह लेखक का पौत्र हैss।

30. N निम्न में से किन दो व्यक्तियों के मध्य बैठी है?
A. G और I
B. I और H
C. G और L
D. ज्ञात नहीं किया जा सकता
E. इनमें से कोई नहीं

###ANSWERS###

1. Ans. D.
1) TJ's presentation is in the month, which has 31 days.
2) The one, who likes Jacobs coffee, has the presentation in the month, that has less than 30 days.
3) Persons, who like Jacobs and Kenco coffees, have three presentations between them.
(Here we get two possible cases)

Case I

Months	Person	Coffee
February		Jacobs
March	TJ	
April		
June		
September		Kenco
October		
November		

Case II

Months	Person	Coffee
February		Jacobs
March		
April		
June		
September		Kenco
October	TJ	
November		

4) NJ doesn't have the presentation in the month, which has less than 31 days.
5) TJ has the presentation just before the presentation of AJ. NJ and the one, who likes Nescafe, have one presentation between them.

Case I

Months	Person	Coffee
February		Jacobs
March	TJ	
April	AJ	
June		Nescafe
September		Kenco
October	NJ	
November		

Case II

Months	Person	Coffee
February		Jacobs
March	NJ	
April		
June		Nescafe
September		Kenco
October	TJ	
November	AJ	

6) The one, who likes Nescafe, has the presentation before the presentations of TJ and AJ.
(Hence, case I will be eliminated)
7) VJ has the presentation just before the one, who likes Folgers.
8) MJ has the presentation just after the one, who likes Milestone.
9) There are two presentations between the presentation of TJ and the one, who likes Milestone.
10) MJ and HJ have two presentations between them. Sanka coffee is not liked by AJ.

Months	Person	Coffee
February	HJ	Jacobs
March	NJ	Sanka
April	RJ	Milestone
June	MJ	Nescafe
September	VJ	Kenco
October	TJ	Folgers
November	AJ	Tassimo

We can see that TJ has presentation in the month of October.
2. Ans. B.

1) TJ's presentation is in the month, which has 31 days.
2) The one, who likes Jacobs coffee, has the presentation in the month, that has less than 30 days.
3) Persons, who like Jacobs and Kenco coffees, have three presentations between them.
(Here we get two possible cases)

Case I

Months	Person	Coffee
February		Jacobs
March	TJ	
April		
June		
September		Kenco
October		
November		

Case II

Months	Person	Coffee
February		Jacobs
March		
April		
June		
September		Kenco
October	TJ	
November		

4) NJ doesn't have the presentation in the month, which has less than 31 days.
5) TJ has the presentation just before the presentation of AJ. NJ and the one, who likes Nescafe, have one presentation between them.

Case I

Months	Person	Coffee
February		Jacobs
March	TJ	
April	AJ	
June		Nescafe
September		Kenco
October	NJ	
November		

Case II

Months	Person	Coffee
February		Jacobs
March	NJ	
April		
June		Nescafe
September		Kenco
October	TJ	
November	AJ	

6) The one, who likes Nescafe, has the presentation before the presentations of TJ and AJ.
(Hence, case I will be eliminated)
7) VJ has the presentation just before the one, who likes Folgers.
8) MJ has the presentation just after the one, who likes Milestone.
9) There are two presentations between the presentation of TJ and the one, who likes Milestone.
10) MJ and HJ have two presentations between them. Sanka coffee is not liked by AJ.

Months	Person	Coffee
February	HJ	Jacobs
March	NJ	Sanka
April	RJ	Milestone
June	MJ	Nescafe
September	VJ	Kenco
October	TJ	Folgers
November	AJ	Tassimo

According to the similar pattern, Jacobs is related to April.
3. Ans. C.
1) TJ's presentation is in the month, which has 31 days.
2) The one, who likes Jacobs coffee, has the presentation in the month, that has less than 30 days.
3) Persons, who like Jacobs and Kenco coffees, have three presentations between them.
(Here we get two possible cases)

Case I

Months	Person	Coffee
February		Jacobs
March	TJ	
April		
June		
September		Kenco
October		
November		

Case II

Months	Person	Coffee
February		Jacobs
March		
April		
June		
September		Kenco
October	TJ	
November		

4) NJ doesn't have the presentation in the month, which has less than 31 days.
5) TJ has the presentation just before the presentation of AJ. NJ and the one, who likes Nescafe, have one presentation between them.

Case I

Months	Person	Coffee
February		Jacobs
March	TJ	
April	AJ	
June		Nescafe
September		Kenco
October	NJ	
November		

Case II

Months	Person	Coffee
February		Jacobs
March	NJ	
April		
June		Nescafe
September		Kenco
October	TJ	
November	AJ	

6) The one, who likes Nescafe, has the presentation before the presentations of TJ and AJ.
(Hence, case I will be eliminated)
7) VJ has the presentation just before the one, who likes Folgers.
8) MJ has the presentation just after the one, who likes Milestone.
9) There are two presentations between the presentation of TJ and the one, who likes Milestone.
10) MJ and HJ have two presentations between them. Sanka coffee is not liked by AJ.

Months	Person	Coffee
February	HJ	Jacobs
March	NJ	Sanka
April	RJ	Milestone
June	MJ	Nescafe
September	VJ	Kenco
October	TJ	Folgers
November	AJ	Tassimo

Hence, we can see that there are two presentations between NJ and VJ.
4. Ans. C.
1) TJ's presentation is in the month, which has 31 days.
2) The one, who likes Jacobs coffee, has the presentation in the month, that has less than 30 days.
3) Persons, who like Jacobs and Kenco coffees, have three presentations between them.
(Here we get two possible cases)

Case I

Months	Person	Coffee
February		Jacobs
March	TJ	
April		
June		
September		Kenco
October		
November		

Case II

Months	Person	Coffee
February		Jacobs
March		
April		
June		
September		Kenco
October	TJ	
November		

4) NJ doesn't have the presentation in the month, which has less than 31 days.
5) TJ has the presentation just before the presentation of AJ. NJ and the one, who likes Nescafe, have one presentation between them.

Case I

Months	Person	Coffee
February		Jacobs
March	TJ	
April	AJ	
June		Nescafe
September		Kenco
October	NJ	
November		

Case II

Months	Person	Coffee
February		Jacobs
March	NJ	
April		
June		Nescafe
September		Kenco
October	TJ	
November	AJ	

6) The one, who likes Nescafe, has the presentation before the presentations of TJ and AJ.
(Hence, case I will be eliminated)
7) VJ has the presentation just before the one, who likes Folgers.
8) MJ has the presentation just after the one, who likes Milestone.
9) There are two presentations between the presentation of TJ and the one, who likes Milestone.
10) MJ and HJ have two presentations between them. Sanka coffee is not liked by AJ.

Months	Person	Coffee
February	HJ	Jacobs
March	NJ	Sanka
April	RJ	Milestone
June	MJ	Nescafe
September	VJ	Kenco
October	TJ	Folgers
November	AJ	Tassimo

In the given statements, both II and III are correct.
5. Ans. D.
1) TJ's presentation is in the month, which has 31 days.
2) The one, who likes Jacobs coffee, has the presentation in the month, that has less than 30 days.
3) Persons, who like Jacobs and Kenco coffees, have three presentations between them.
(Here we get two possible cases)

Case I

Months	Person	Coffee
February		Jacobs
March	TJ	
April		
June		
September		Kenco
October		
November		

Case II

Months	Person	Coffee
February		Jacobs
March		
April		
June		
September		Kenco
October	TJ	
November		

4) NJ doesn't have the presentation in the month, which has less than 31 days.
5) TJ has the presentation just before the presentation of AJ. NJ and the one, who likes Nescafe, have one presentation between them.

Case I

Months	Person	Coffee
February		Jacobs
March	TJ	
April	AJ	
June		Nescafe
September		Kenco
October	NJ	
November		

Case II

Months	Person	Coffee
February		Jacobs
March	NJ	
April		
June		Nescafe
September		Kenco
October	TJ	
November	AJ	

6) The one, who likes Nescafe, has the presentation before the presentations of TJ and AJ.
(Hence, case I will be eliminated)
7) VJ has the presentation just before the one, who likes Folgers.
8) MJ has the presentation just after the one, who likes Milestone.
9) There are two presentations between the presentation of TJ and the one, who likes Milestone.
10) MJ and HJ have two presentations between them. Sanka coffee is not liked by AJ.

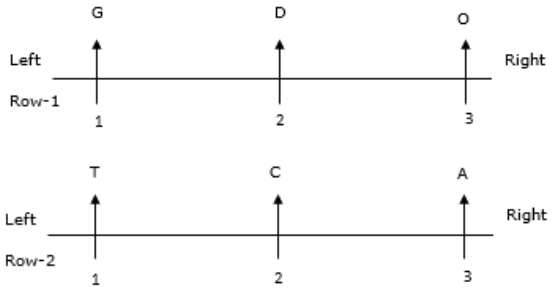
Months	Person	Coffee
February	HJ	Jacobs
March	NJ	Sanka
April	RJ	Milestone
June	MJ	Nescafe
September	VJ	Kenco
October	TJ	Folgers
November	AJ	Tassimo

We can see that the one who likes Nescafe has the presentation in the month of June.

6. Ans. A.
Breeds of Dogs: D, O, G
Breeds of Cats: C, A, T
Row-1: D, O, G
Row-2: C, A, T
Both the rows are facing the north.
Steps: They are arranged in the descending order of their worth from left to right.
1) G is the most expensive breed of dog.
2) A is the least expensive breed of cat.
3) G is the most expensive breed of dog, whereas A is the least expensive breed of cat and both are placed at the edges of their respective rows.

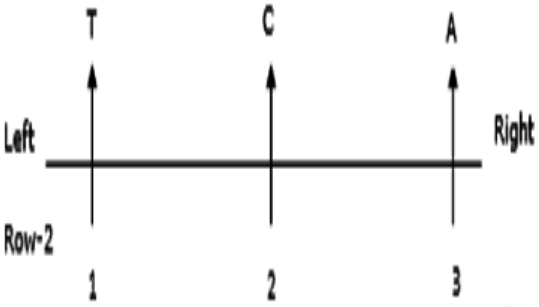
4) C is exactly behind D.
5) T is not adjacent to A.

6) Substituting the O in the leftover position

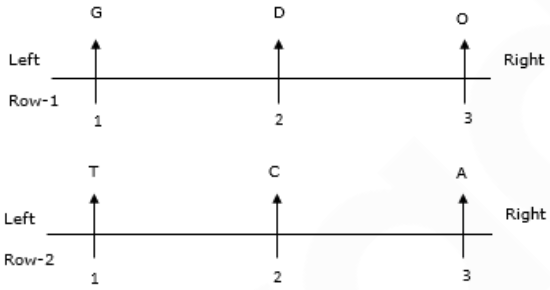


Hence, O, D, G is the correct order for breeds of dog from right to left.
7. Ans. C.
Breeds of Dogs: D, O, G
Breeds of Cats: C, A, T
Row-1: D, O, G
Row-2: C, A, T
Both the rows are facing the north.
Steps: They are arranged in the descending order of their worth from left to right.
1) G is the most expensive breed of dog.
2) A is the least expensive breed of cat.
3) G is the most expensive breed of dog, whereas A is the least expensive breed of cat and both are placed at the edges of their respective rows.

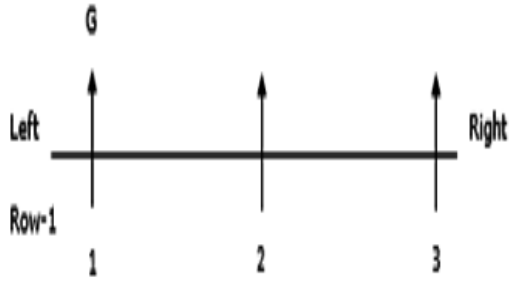
4) C is exactly behind D.
5) T is not adjacent to A.



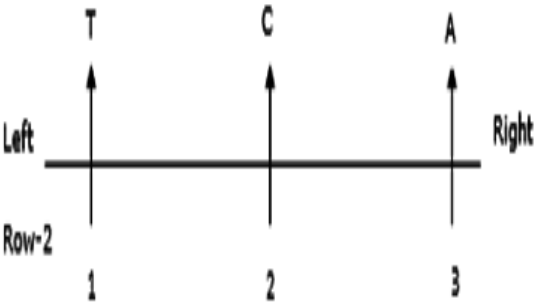
6) Substituting the O in the leftover position



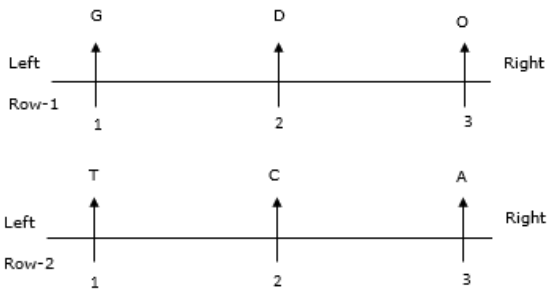
Hence, T is exactly behind G.
8. Ans. C.
Breeds of Dogs: D, O, G
Breeds of Cats: C, A, T
Row-1: D, O, G
Row-2: C, A, T
Both the rows are facing the north.
Steps: They are arranged in the descending order of their worth from left to right.
1) G is the most expensive breed of dog.
2) A is the least expensive breed of cat.
3) G is the most expensive breed of dog, whereas A is the least expensive breed of cat and both are placed at the edges of their respective rows.



4) C is exactly behind D.
5) T is not adjacent to A.



6) Substituting the O in the leftover position



Hence, T is the most expensive breed of cat.

9. Ans. C.

Breeds of Dogs: D, O, G

Breeds of Cats: C, A, T

Row-1: D, O, G

Row-2: C, A, T

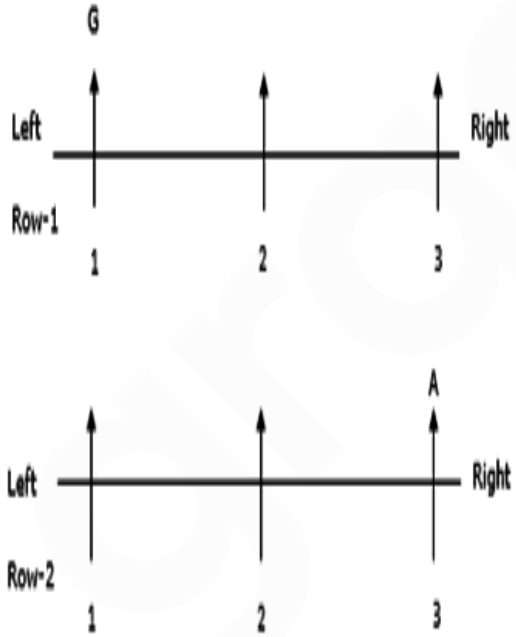
Both the rows are facing the north.

Steps: They are arranged in the descending order of their worth from left to right.

1) G is the most expensive breed of dog.

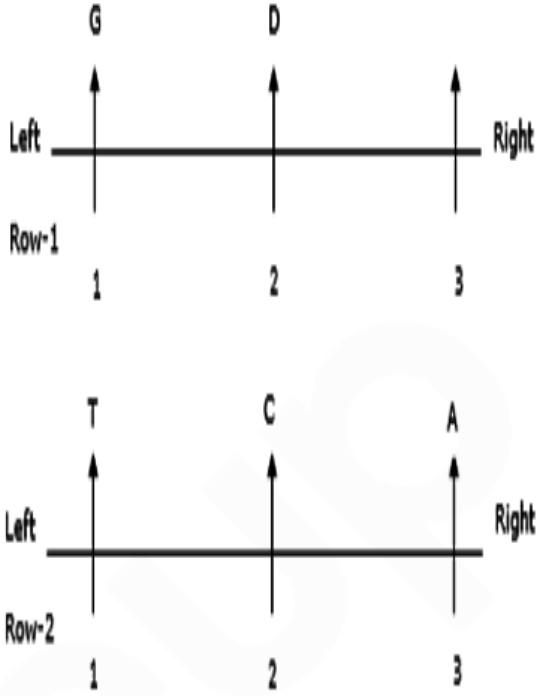
2) A is the least expensive breed of cat.

3) G is the most expensive breed of dog, whereas A is the least expensive breed of cat and both are placed at the edges of their respective rows.

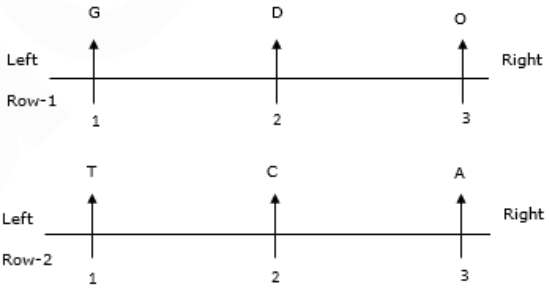


4) C is exactly behind D.

5) T is not adjacent to A.



6) Substituting the O in the leftover position



Hence, O is the least expensive breed of dog.

10. Ans. E.

Breeds of Dogs: D, O, G

Breeds of Cats: C, A, T

Row-1: D, O, G

Row-2: C, A, T

Both the rows are facing the north.

Steps: They are arranged in the descending order of their worth from left to right.

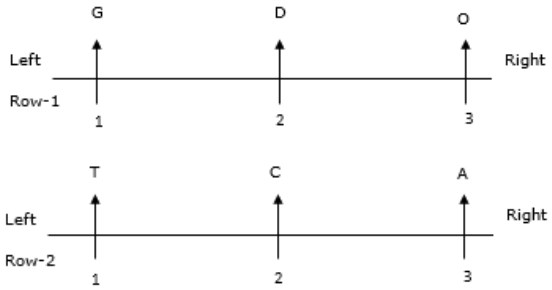
1) G is the most expensive breed of dog.

2) A is the least expensive breed of cat.

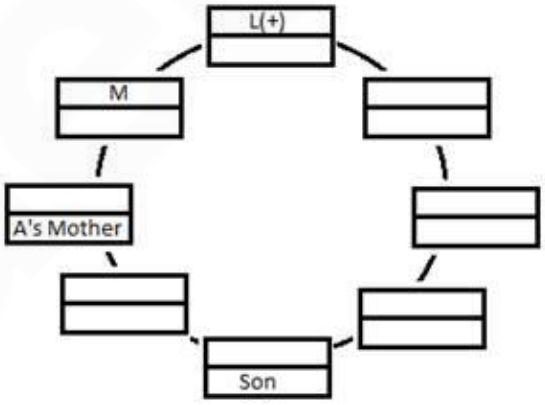
3) G is the most expensive breed of dog, whereas A is the least expensive breed of cat and both are placed at the edges of their respective rows.

4) C is exactly behind D.
5) T is not adjacent to A.

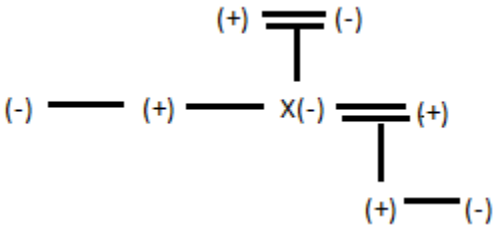
6) Substituting the O in the leftover position



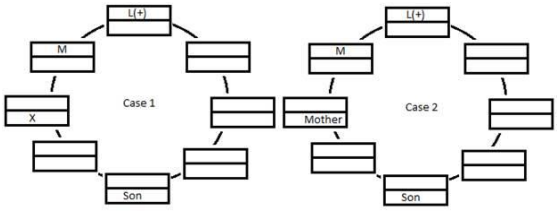
Hence, "O is adjacent to G" is wrong.
11. Ans. D.
Members: A, J, L, X, K, D, M and F.
Relation (With X): Mother, Father, Son, Daughter, Brother, Sister and Husband.
Steps:
1. M's neighbour is second to the right of X's son.
2. A's mother is seated to the immediate left of M.
3. Three members are sitting between X's son and L, who is a male.



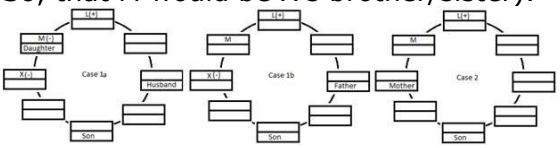
4. Everyone is related to X in a certain manner – Mother, Father, Son, Daughter, Brother, Sister and Husband.



5. There are two mothers in the family tree. One is X and one is X's mother. Now, we can take two cases. In case 1, A is son or daughter of X and in case 2, if A is sister/brother of X, then A's mother will be X's mother.



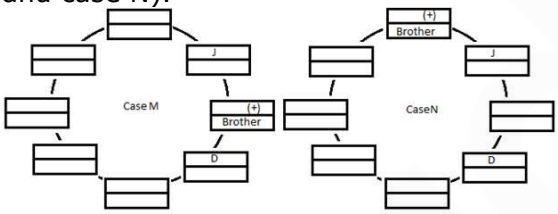
6. M's father is seated opposite to X (That means, in case 1a, X's husband could be M's father. So, that X would be M's mother and M would be X's daughter and in case 1b X's father could be M's father. So, that M would be X's brother/sister).



7. There are four males and four females (in case 1a, L, X's husband and X's son are males).

8. J is not X's father.

9. J is second to the left of D whose neighbour is second to the right of X's brother (There will be two cases, case M and case N).

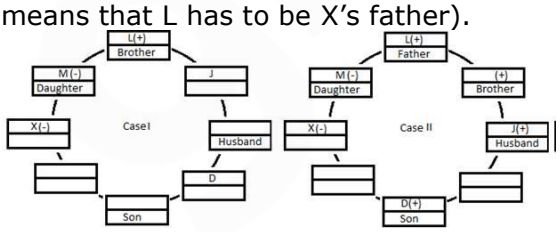


10. There will be several cases formed. So, let's take case 1a and case N first because we know the maximum family members in that case.

Now, we will break case 1a in two cases, case I and Case II and try to merge case N with it.

Case I: When L is X's brother.

Case II: When J is X's husband (That also means that L has to be X's father).

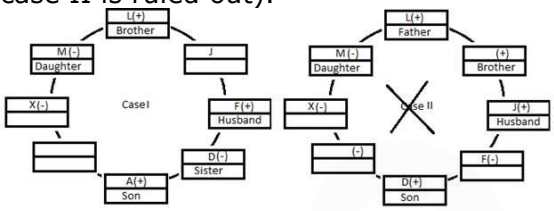


11. D's sister is seated opposite to F who is J's neighbour.

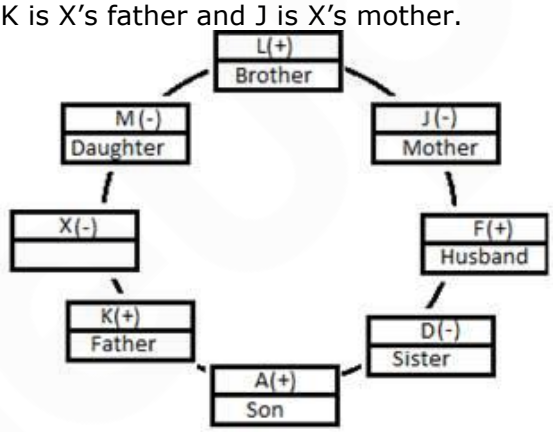
Case I: F has to be X's husband, but opposite to F, there is X. That means D is X's sister.

Case II: M is D's sister. So, F will be seated between J and D. Also F has to be female.

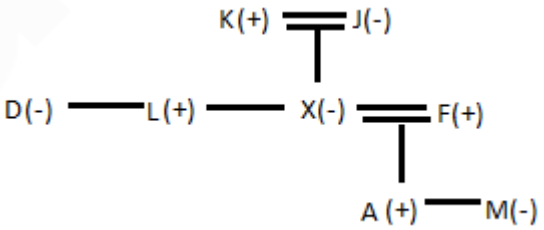
12. In case 1, we considered that A is son or daughter of X. Now, M is daughter of X, so that A has to be X's son (That means case II is ruled out).



13. Now, J is not X's father. That means K is X's father and J is X's mother.



Family Tree:



Clearly, L is X's brother.

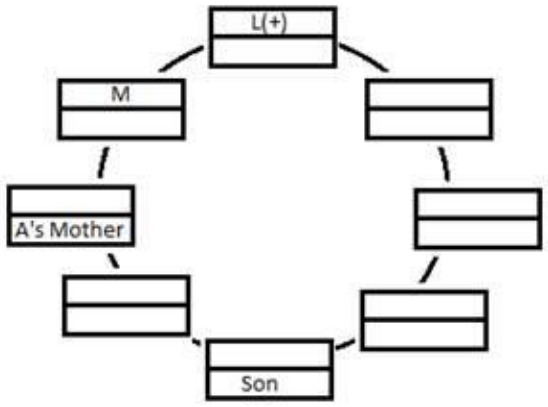
12. Ans. A.

Members: A, J, L, X, K, D, M and F.

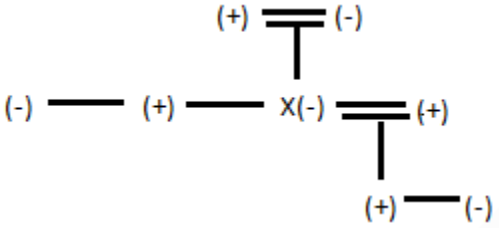
Relation (With X): Mother, Father, Son, Daughter, Brother, Sister and Husband.

Steps:

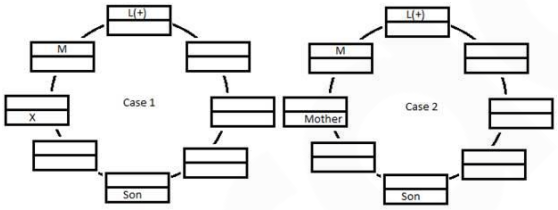
1. M's neighbour is second to the right of X's son.
2. A's mother is seated to the immediate left of M.
3. Three members are sitting between X's son and L, who is a male.



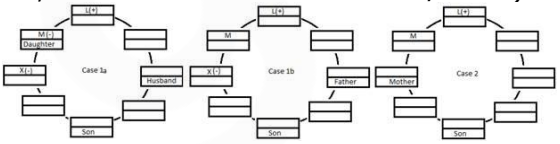
4. Everyone is related to X in a certain manner – Mother, Father, Son, Daughter, Brother, Sister and Husband.



5. There are two mothers in the family tree. One is X and one is X's mother. Now, we can take two cases. In case 1, A is son or daughter of X and in case 2, if A is sister/brother of X, then A's mother will be X's mother.



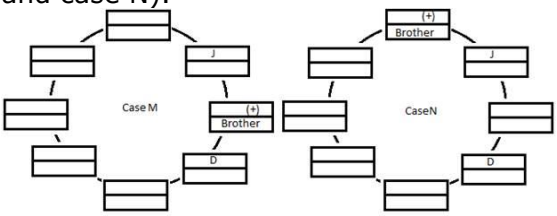
6. M's father is seated opposite to X (That means, in case 1a, X's husband could be M's father. So, that X would be M's mother and M would be X's daughter and in case 1b X's father could be M's father. So, that M would be X's brother/sister).



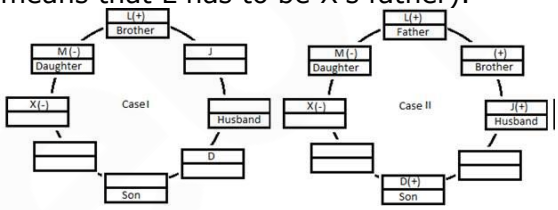
7. There are four males and four females (in case 1a, L, X's husband and X's son are males).

8. J is not X's father.

9. J is second to the left of D whose neighbour is second to the right of X's brother (There will be two cases, case M and case N).

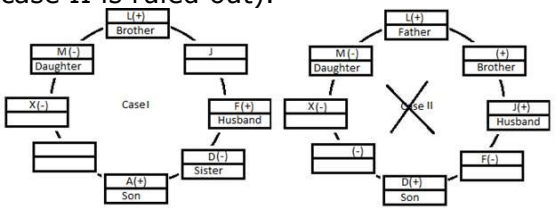


10. There will be several cases formed. So, let's take case 1a and case N first because we know the maximum family members in that case.
Now, we will break case 1a in two cases, case I and Case II and try to merge case N with it.
Case I: When L is X's brother.
Case II: When J is X's husband. (That also means that L has to be X's father).

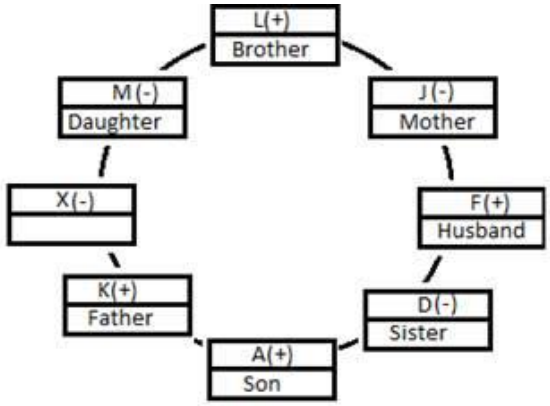


11. D's sister is seated opposite to F who is J's neighbour.
Case I: F has to be X's husband, but opposite to F, there is X. That means D is X's sister.
Case II: M is D's sister. So, F will be seated between J and D. Also F has to be female.

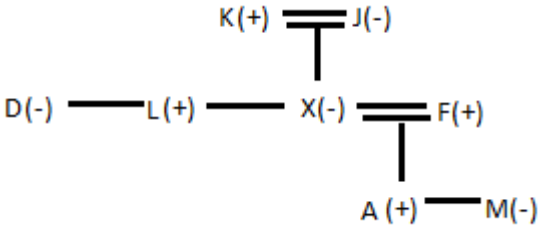
12. In case 1, we considered that A is son or daughter of X. Now, M is daughter of X, so that A has to be X's son (That means case II is ruled out).



13. Now, J is not X's father. That means K is X's father and J is X's mother.



Family Tree:



Clearly, L (J's son) is fourth to the right of A (M's brother).

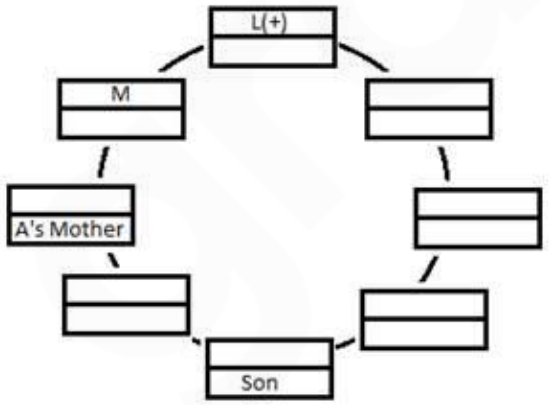
13. Ans. C.

Members: A, J, L, X, K, D, M and F.

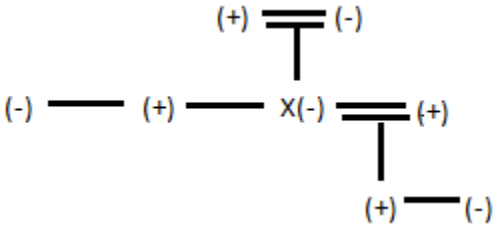
Relation (With X): Mother, Father, Son, Daughter, Brother, Sister and Husband.

Steps:

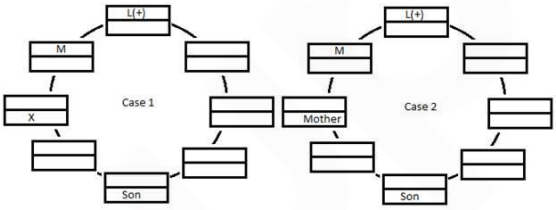
1. M's neighbour is second to the right of X's son.
2. A's mother is seated to the immediate left of M.
3. Three members are sitting between X's son and L, who is a male.



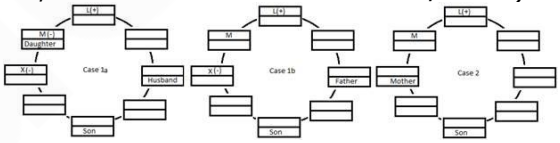
4. Everyone is related to X in a certain manner – Mother, Father, Son, Daughter, Brother, Sister and Husband.



5. There are two mothers in the family tree. One is X and one is X's mother. Now, we can take two cases. In case 1, A is son or daughter of X and in case 2, if A is sister/brother of X, then A's mother will be X's mother.



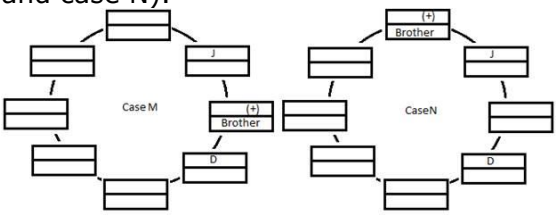
6. M's father is seated opposite to X (That means, in case 1a, X's husband could be M's father. So, that X would be M's mother and M would be X's daughter and in case 1b X's father could be M's father. So, that M would be X's brother/sister).



7. There are four males and four females (in case 1a, L, X's husband and X's son are males).

8. J is not X's father.

9. J is second to the left of D whose neighbour is second to the right of X's brother (There will be two cases, case M and case N).

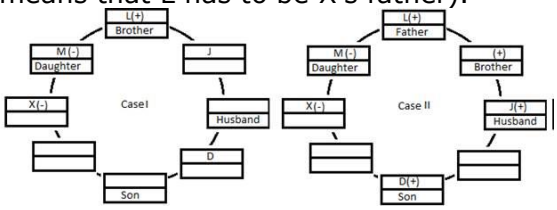


10. There will be several cases formed. So, let's take case 1a and case N first because we know the maximum family members in that case.

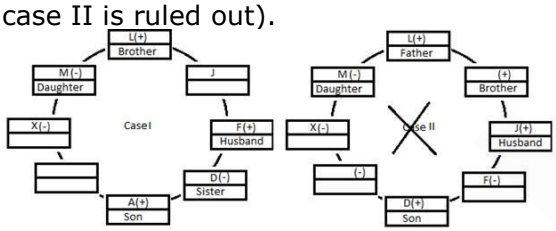
Now, we will break case 1a in two cases, case I and Case II and try to merge case N with it.

Case I: When L is X's brother.

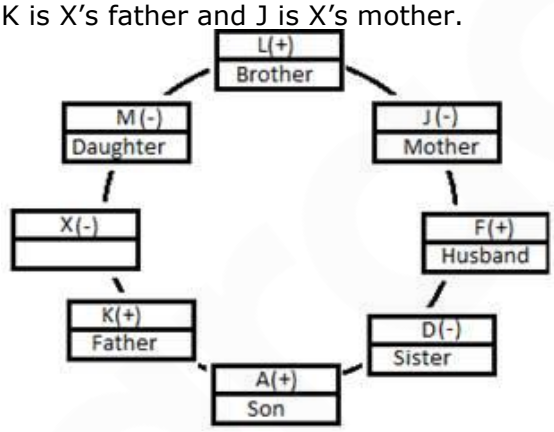
Case II: When J is X's husband. (That also means that L has to be X's father).



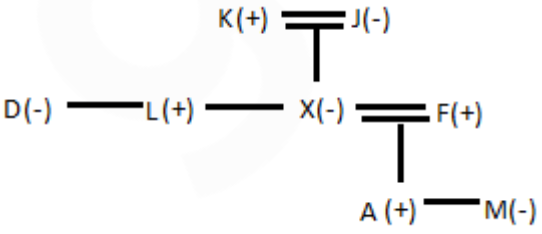
11. D's sister is seated opposite to F who is J's neighbour.
Case I: F has to be X's husband, but opposite to F, there is X. That means D is X's sister.
Case II: M is D's sister. So, F will be seated between J and D. Also F has to be female.
12. In case 1, we considered that A is son or daughter of X. Now, M is daughter of X, so that A has to be X's son (That means case II is ruled out).



13. Now, J is not X's father. That means K is X's father and J is X's mother.

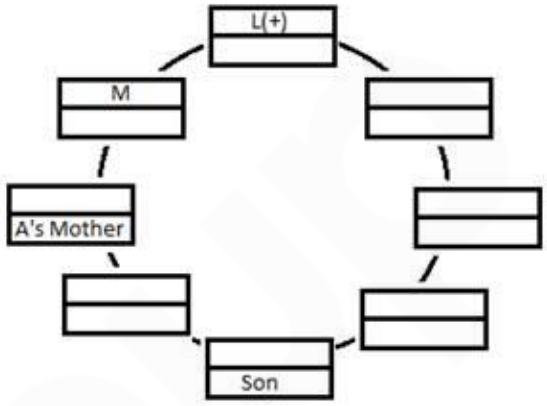


Family Tree:

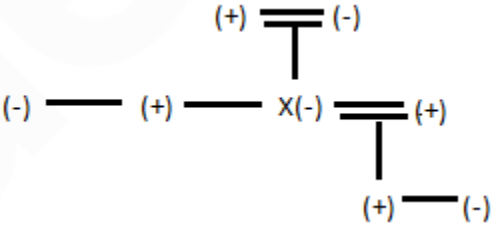


Clearly, A is K's grandson.
14. Ans. B.
Members: A, J, L, X, K, D, M and F.

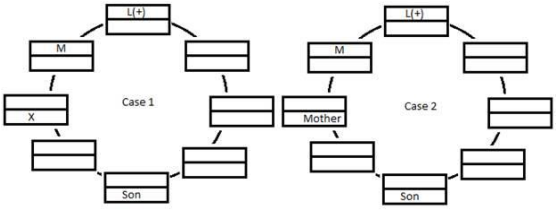
Relation (With X): Mother, Father, Son, Daughter, Brother, Sister and Husband.
Steps:
1. M's neighbour is second to the right of X's son.
2. A's mother is seated to the immediate left of M.
3. Three members are sitting between X's son and L, who is a male.



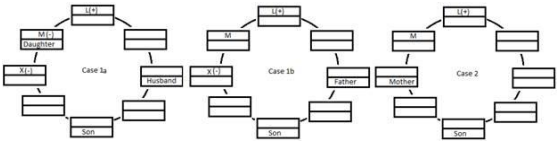
4. Everyone is related to X in a certain manner – Mother, Father, Son, Daughter, Brother, Sister and Husband.



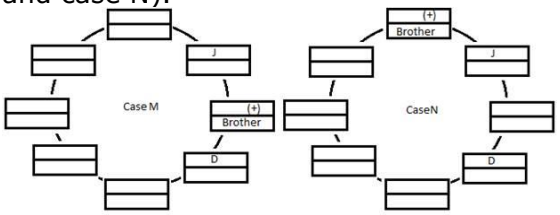
5. There are two mothers in the family tree. One is X and one is X's mother. Now, we can take two cases. In case 1, A is son or daughter of X and in case 2, if A is sister/brother of X, then A's mother will be X's mother.



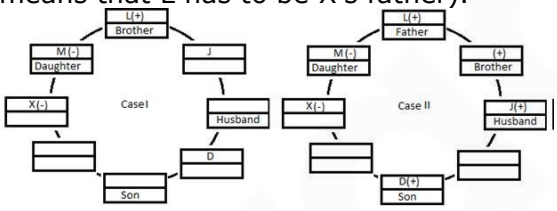
6. M's father is seated opposite to X (That means, in case 1a, X's husband could be M's father. So, that X would be M's mother and M would be X's daughter and in case 1b X's father could be M's father. So, that M would be X's brother/sister).



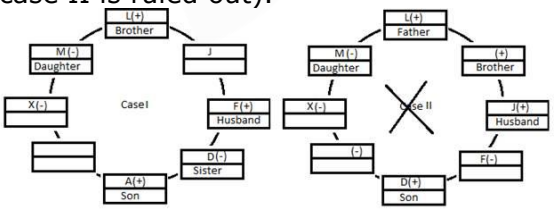
7. There are four males and four females (in case 1a, L, X's husband and X's son are males).
8. J is not X's father.
9. J is second to the left of D whose neighbour is second to the right of X's brother (There will be two cases, case M and case N).



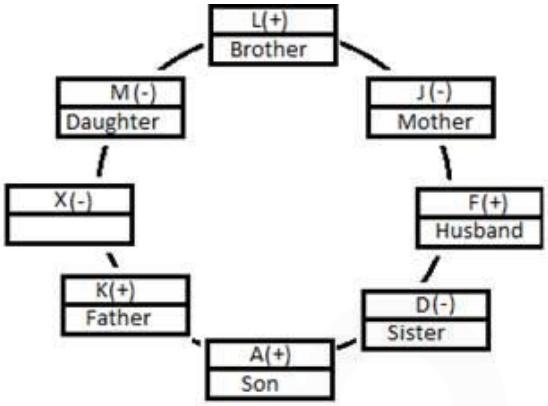
10. There will be several cases formed. So, let's take case 1a and case N first because we know the maximum family members in that case.
Now, we will break case 1a in two cases, case I and Case II and try to merge case N with it.
Case I: When L is X's brother.
Case II: When J is X's husband. (That also means that L has to be X's father).



11. D's sister is seated opposite to F who is J's neighbour.
Case I: F has to be X's husband, but opposite to F, there is X. That means D is X's sister.
Case II: M is D's sister. So, F will be seated between J and D. Also F has to be female.
12. In case 1, we considered that A is son or daughter of X. Now, M is daughter of X, so that A has to be X's son (That means case II is ruled out).



13. Now, J is not X's father. That means K is X's father and J is X's mother.



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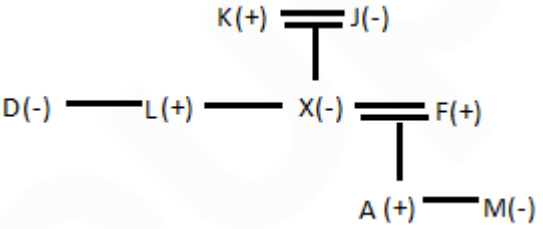

Clearly, J is mother of X.
15. Ans. C.
Members: A, J, L, X, K, D, M and F.
Relation (With X): Mother, Father, Son, Daughter, Brother, Sister and Husband.
Steps:
1. M's neighbour is second to the right of X's son.
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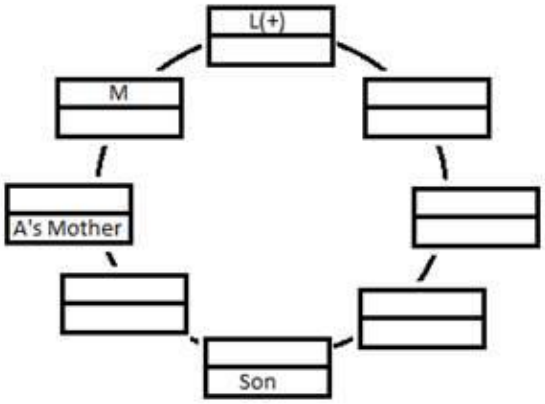

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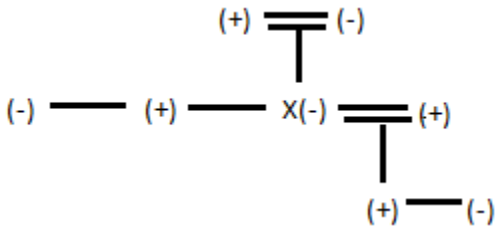

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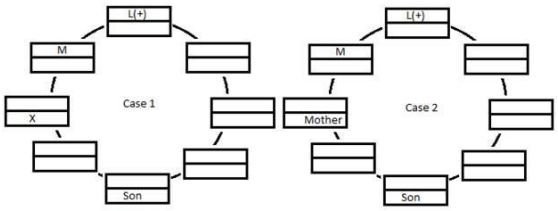

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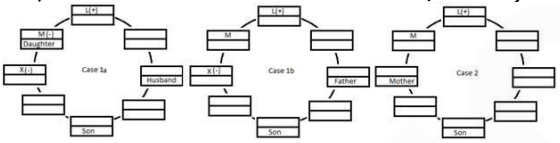

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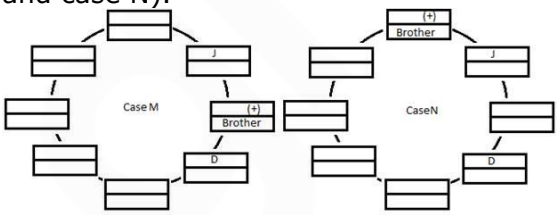

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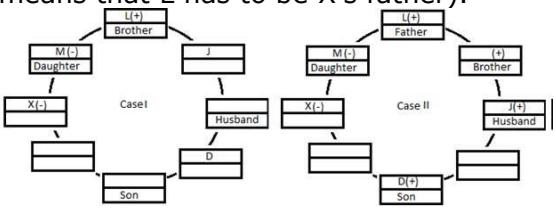
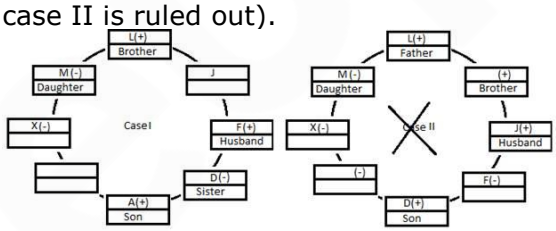


11. D's sister is seated opposite to F who is J's neighbour.

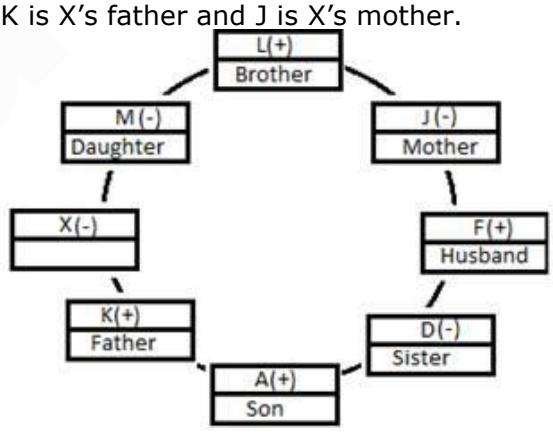
Case I: F has to be X's husband, but opposite to F, there is X. That means D is X's sister.

Case II: M is D's sister. So, F will be seated between J and D. Also F has to be female.

12. In case 1, we considered that A is son or daughter of X. Now, M is daughter of X, so that A has to be X's son (That means case II is ruled out).



13. Now, J is not X's father. That means K is X's father and J is X's mother.



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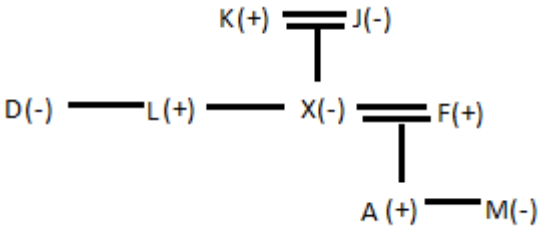


Clearly, only D is a female.

16. Ans. D.

Persons: A, B, C, D, E, and F

Floors: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6

Step 1:
F lives on the topmost floor.
Only three people live between C and F.

Floors	Persons
6	F
5	
4	
3	
2	C
1	

Step 2:
Only two people live between E and D.
Thus, we have only two possibilities, because in other positions, E and D will be overlapping with the positions of C or F.

Floors	Persons (Case I)	Persons (Case II)
6	F	F
5		
4	D	E
3		
2	C	C
1	E	D

Step 3:
Only two people live between B and C.

Floors	Persons (Case I)	Persons (Case II)
6	F	F
5	B	B
4	D	E
3		
2	C	C
1	E	D

Floors	Persons (Case I)	Persons (Case II)
6	F	F
5	B	B
4	D	E
3	A	A
2	C	C
1	E	D

Only one position and one person is left. And he is A.
Step 4:
The number of persons living between A and B is equal to the number of people living between C and D.
Only one person lives between A and B. Therefore, one person will be living between C and D. Hence, case II is not valid. Only case I is valid.
Therefore, the puzzle becomes:

Floors	Persons
6	F
5	B
4	D
3	A
2	C
1	E

Therefore, E lives on the lowermost floor.
17. Ans. A.
Persons: A, B, C, D, E, and F
Floors: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6
Step 1:
F lives on the topmost floor.
Only three people live between C and F.

Floors	Persons
6	F
5	
4	
3	
2	C
1	

Step 2:
Only two people live between E and D.
Thus, we have only two possibilities, because in other positions, E and D will be overlapping with the positions of C or F.

Floors	Persons (Case I)	Persons (Case II)
6	F	F
5		
4	D	E
3		
2	C	C
1	E	D

Step 3:
Only two people live between B and C.

Floors	Persons (Case I)	Persons (Case II)
6	F	F
5	B	B
4	D	E
3		
2	C	C
1	E	D

Floors	Persons (Case I)	Persons (Case II)
6	F	F
5	B	B
4	D	E
3	A	A
2	C	C
1	E	D

Only one position and one person is left. And he is A.
Step 4:
The number of persons living between A and B is equal to the number of people living between C and D.
Only one person lives between A and B. Therefore, one person will be living between C and D. Hence, case II is not valid. Only case I is valid.
Therefore, the puzzle becomes:

Floors	Persons
6	F
5	B
4	D
3	A
2	C
1	E

Thus, only three people are living between E and B.
18. Ans. A.
Persons: A, B, C, D, E, and F
Floors: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6
Step 1:
F lives on the topmost floor.
Only three people live between C and F.

Floors	Persons
6	F
5	
4	
3	
2	C
1	

Step 2:
Only two people live between E and D.
Thus, we have only two possibilities, because in other positions, E and D will be overlapping with the positions of C or F.

Floors	Persons (Case I)	Persons (Case II)
6	F	F
5		
4	D	E
3		
2	C	C
1	E	D

Step 3:
Only two people live between B and C.

Floors	Persons (Case I)	Persons (Case II)
6	F	F
5	B	B
4	D	E
3		
2	C	C
1	E	D

Floors	Persons (Case I)	Persons (Case II)
6	F	F
5	B	B
4	D	E
3	A	A
2	C	C
1	E	D

Only one position and one person is left. And he is A.
Step 4:
The number of persons living between A and B is equal to the number of people living between C and D.
Only one person lives between A and B. Therefore, one person will be living between C and D. Hence, case II is not valid. Only case I is valid.
Therefore, the puzzle becomes:

Floors	Persons
6	F
5	B
4	D
3	A
2	C
1	E

Therefore, B lives on the 5th floor.
19. Ans. C.
Persons: A, B, C, D, E, and F
Floors: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6
Step 1:
F lives on the topmost floor.
Only three people live between C and F.

Floors	Persons
6	F
5	
4	
3	
2	C
1	

Step 2:
Only two people live between E and D.
Thus, we have only two possibilities, because in other positions, E and D will be overlapping with the positions of C or F.

Floors	Persons (Case I)	Persons (Case II)
6	F	F
5		
4	D	E
3		
2	C	C
1	E	D

Step 3:
Only two people live between B and C.

Floors	Persons (Case I)	Persons (Case II)
6	F	F
5	B	B
4	D	E
3		
2	C	C
1	E	D

Floors	Persons (Case I)	Persons (Case II)
6	F	F
5	B	B
4	D	E
3	A	A
2	C	C
1	E	D

Only one position and one person is left. And he is A.
Step 4:
The number of persons living between A and B is equal to the number of people living between C and D.
Only one person lives between A and B. Therefore, one person will be living between C and D. Hence, case II is not valid. Only case I is valid.
Therefore, the puzzle becomes:

Floors	Persons
6	F
5	B
4	D
3	A
2	C
1	E

Therefore, C lives exactly below A.
20. Ans. A.
Persons: A, B, C, D, E, and F
Floors: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6
Step 1:
F lives on the topmost floor.
Only three people live between C and F.

Floors	Persons
6	F
5	
4	
3	
2	C
1	

Step 2:
Only two people live between E and D.
Thus, we have only two possibilities, because in other positions, E and D will be overlapping with the positions of C or F.

Floors	Persons (Case I)	Persons (Case II)
6	F	F
5		
4	D	E
3		
2	C	C
1	E	D

Step 3:
Only two people live between B and C.

Floors	Persons (Case I)	Persons (Case II)
6	F	F
5	B	B
4	D	E
3		
2	C	C
1	E	D

Floors	Persons (Case I)	Persons (Case II)
6	F	F
5	B	B
4	D	E
3	A	A
2	C	C
1	E	D

Only one position and one person is left. And he is A.

Step 4:

The number of persons living between A and B is equal to the number of people living between C and D.

Only one person lives between A and B. Therefore, one person will be living between C and D. Hence, case II is not valid. Only case I is valid.

Therefore, the puzzle becomes:

Floors	Persons
6	F
5	B
4	D
3	A
2	C
1	E

Therefore, 2 people live above D.

21. Ans. D.

1. Box A is Triangular in shape and kept at 4th position from bottom. The box which is Hexagonal is kept immediately above box A. Box B is kept at the second position from the bottom.

Position	Box	Shape
7		
6		
5		Hexagon
4	A	Triangle
3		
2	B	
1		

2. Two boxes are kept between box F and box B. The one which is oval in shape is kept at the top.

Position	Box	Shape
7		Oval
6		
5	F	Hexagon
4	A	Triangle
3		
2	B	
1		

3. More than four boxes are placed between box C and box E and Box E is circular in shape.

Position	Box	Shape
7	C	Oval
6		
5	F	Hexagon
4	A	Triangle
3		
2	B	
1	E	Circle

4. Three boxes are placed between box B and the box which is Square in shape.

Position	Box	Shape
7	C	Oval
6		Square
5	F	Hexagon
4	A	Triangle
3		
2	B	
1	E	Circle

5. Two boxes are placed between box G and box D which is Rectangular in shape. Therefore box B is pentagonal in shape.

Position	Box	Shape
7	C	Oval
6	G	Square
5	F	Hexagon
4	A	Triangle
3	D	Rectangle
2	B	Pentagon
1	E	Circle

22. Ans. C.

1. Box A is Triangular in shape and kept at 4th position from bottom. The box which is Hexagonal is kept immediately

above box A. Box B is kept at the second position from the bottom.

Position	Box	Shape
7		
6		
5		Hexagon
4	A	Triangle
3		
2	B	
1		

2. Two boxes are kept between box F and box B. The one which is oval in shape is kept at the top.

Position	Box	Shape
7		Oval
6		
5	F	Hexagon
4	A	Triangle
3		
2	B	
1		

3. More than four boxes are placed between box C and box E and Box E is circular in shape.

Position	Box	Shape
7	C	Oval
6		
5	F	Hexagon
4	A	Triangle
3		
2	B	
1	E	Circle

4. Three boxes are placed between box B and the box which is Square in shape.

Position	Box	Shape
7	C	Oval
6		Square
5	F	Hexagon
4	A	Triangle
3		
2	B	
1	E	Circle

5. Two boxes are placed between box G and box D which is Rectangular in shape. Therefore box B is pentagonal in shape.

Position	Box	Shape
7	C	Oval
6	G	Square
5	F	Hexagon
4	A	Triangle
3	D	Rectangle
2	B	Pentagon
1	E	Circle

23. Ans. E.

1. Box A is Triangular in shape and kept at 4th position from bottom. The box which is Hexagonal is kept immediately above box A. Box B is kept at the second position from the bottom.

Position	Box	Shape
7		
6		
5		Hexagon
4	A	Triangle
3		
2	B	
1		

2. Two boxes are kept between box F and box B. The one which is oval in shape is kept at the top.

Position	Box	Shape
7		Oval
6		
5	F	Hexagon
4	A	Triangle
3		
2	B	
1		

3. More than four boxes are placed between box C and box E and Box E is circular in shape.

Position	Box	Shape
7	C	Oval
6		
5	F	Hexagon
4	A	Triangle
3		
2	B	
1	E	Circle

4. Three boxes are placed between box B and the box which is Square in shape.

Position	Box	Shape
7	C	Oval
6		Square
5	F	Hexagon
4	A	Triangle
3		
2	B	
1	E	Circle

5. Two boxes are placed between box G and box D which is Rectangular in shape. Therefore box B is pentagonal in shape.

Position	Box	Shape
7	C	Oval
6	G	Square
5	F	Hexagon
4	A	Triangle
3	D	Rectangle
2	B	Pentagon
1	E	Circle

24. Ans. E.

1. Box A is Triangular in shape and kept at 4th position from bottom. The box which is Hexagonal is kept immediately above box A. Box B is kept at the second position from the bottom.

Position	Box	Shape
7		
6		
5		Hexagon
4	A	Triangle
3		
2	B	
1		

2. Two boxes are kept between box F and box B. The one which is oval in shape is kept at the top.

Position	Box	Shape
7		Oval
6		
5	F	Hexagon
4	A	Triangle
3		
2	B	
1		

3. More than four boxes are placed between box C and box E and Box E is circular in shape.

Position	Box	Shape
7	C	Oval
6		
5	F	Hexagon
4	A	Triangle
3		
2	B	
1	E	Circle

4. Three boxes are placed between box B and the box which is Square in shape.

Position	Box	Shape
7	C	Oval
6		Square
5	F	Hexagon
4	A	Triangle
3		
2	B	
1	E	Circle

5. Two boxes are placed between box G and box D which is Rectangular in shape. Therefore box B is pentagonal in shape.

Position	Box	Shape
7	C	Oval
6	G	Square
5	F	Hexagon
4	A	Triangle
3	D	Rectangle
2	B	Pentagon
1	E	Circle

25. Ans. B.

1. Box A is Triangular in shape and kept at 4th position from bottom. The box which is Hexagonal is kept immediately

above box A. Box B is kept at the second position from the bottom.

Position	Box	Shape
7		
6		
5		Hexagon
4	A	Triangle
3		
2	B	
1		

2. Two boxes are kept between box F and box B. The one which is oval in shape is kept at the top.

Position	Box	Shape
7		Oval
6		
5	F	Hexagon
4	A	Triangle
3		
2	B	
1		

3. More than four boxes are placed between box C and box E and Box E is circular in shape.

Position	Box	Shape
7	C	Oval
6		
5	F	Hexagon
4	A	Triangle
3		
2	B	
1	E	Circle

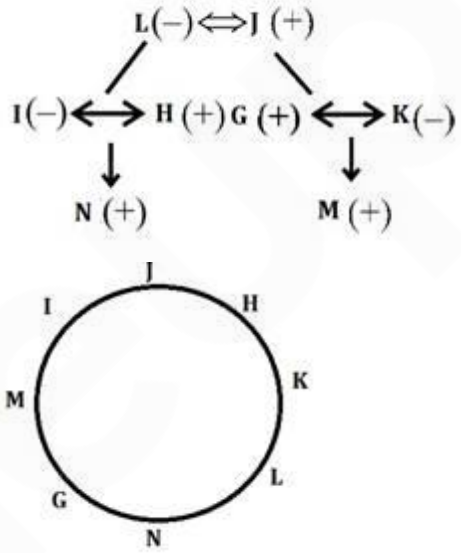
4. Three boxes are placed between box B and the box which is Square in shape.

Position	Box	Shape
7	C	Oval
6		Square
5	F	Hexagon
4	A	Triangle
3		
2	B	
1	E	Circle

5. Two boxes are placed between box G and box D which is Rectangular in shape. Therefore box B is pentagonal in shape.

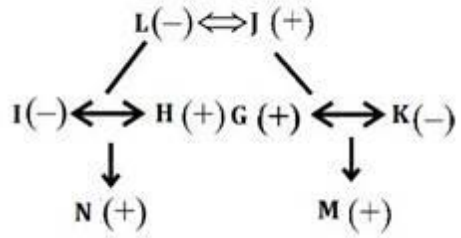
Position	Box	Shape
7	C	Oval
6	G	Square
5	F	Hexagon
4	A	Triangle
3	D	Rectangle
2	B	Pentagon
1	E	Circle

26. Ans. E.



Writer	K,M,G
Cricketer	I,J
Doctor	H,L
Engineer	N

27. Ans. A.



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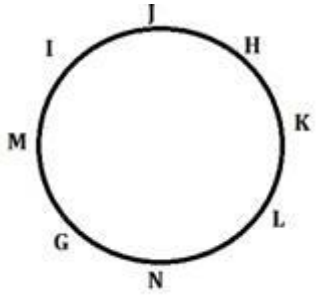
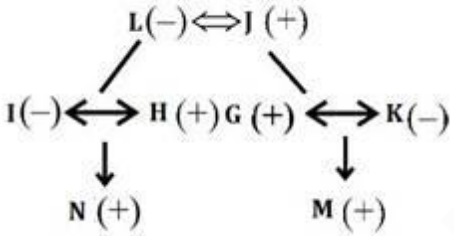
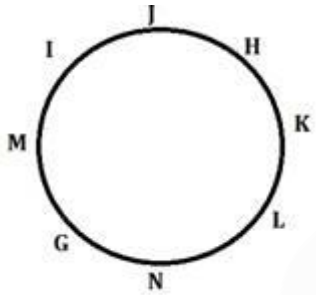


Writer	K,M,G
Cricketer	I,J
Doctor	H,L
Engineer	N

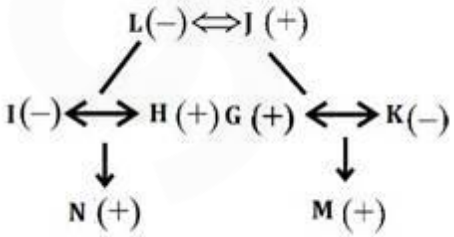
28. Ans. B.

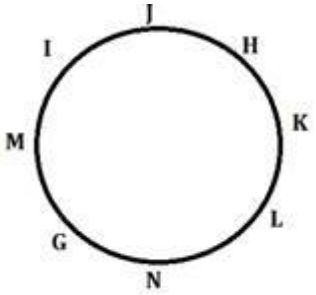




Writer	K,M,G
Cricketer	I,J
Doctor	H,L
Engineer	N

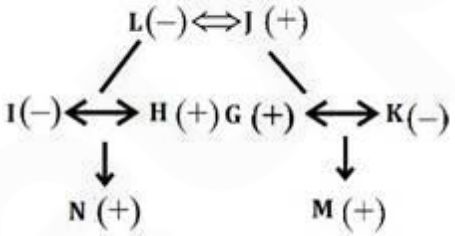
29. Ans. D.

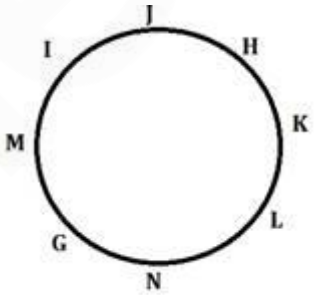




Writer	K,M,G
Cricketer	I,J
Doctor	H,L
Engineer	N

30. Ans. C.





Writer	K,M,G
Cricketer	I,J
Doctor	H,L
Engineer	N

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