

Top 30 Important Puzzles Questions PDF

Direction (1 – 5) : Study the following information carefully and answer the asked questions carefully.

7 colleagues with names VJ, RJ, AJ, MJ, HJ, NJ and TJ, work in an office and they all have presentations in the different months of a year i.e. November, March, February, September, April, June and October (in different order). They also like different coffees i.e. Nescafe, Folgers, Jacobs, Milestone, Tassim, Sanka and Kenco. MJ has the presentation just after the one, who likes Milestone. TJ doesn't like Jacobs. AJ doesn't like Sanka. VJ has the presentation just before the one, who likes Folgers. There are two presentations between the presentation of TJ and the one, who likes Milestone. NJ doesn't have the presentation in the month, which has less than 31 days. Persons, who like Jacobs and Kenco coffees, have three presentations between them. MJ and HJ have two presentations between them. NJ and the one, who likes Nescafe, have one presentation between them. The one, who likes Nescafe, has the presentation before the presentations of TJ and AJ. TJ has the presentation just before the presentation of AJ. TJ's presentation is in the month, which has 31 days. The one, who likes Jacobs coffee, has the presentation in the month, that has less than 30 days.

1. TJ has presentation in the month of?
A. April
B. June
C. November
D. October
E. None of these
2. Kenco is related to November, Milestone is related to February. In the same way, Jacobs is related to?
A. June
B. April
C. March
D. October
E. None of these
3. How many presentations are there between NJ and VJ?
A. Three

- B. Four
- C. Two
- D. Five
- E. None

4. Find the correct statements.
I. VJ likes Nescafe and has presentation in September.
II. TJ has presentation in the month of October.
III. Four presentations are there between the one who likes Sanka and the one who likes Tassimo.
A. Only II
B. Both I and III
C. Both II and III
D. Only III
E. None of these
5. The one who likes Nescafe has presentation in the month of?
A. October
B. March
C. November
D. June
E. None of these

Direction (6 – 10) : Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:

Three breeds of dogs namely D, O, and G are placed in front of three breeds of cats C, A and T in two rows facing north direction. They are arranged in the descending order of their worth from left to right. G is the most expensive breed of dog, whereas A is the least expensive breed of cat. Both are placed at the edges of their respective rows. C is exactly behind D. T is not adjacent to A.

6. What is the correct order for breeds of dog from right to left?
A. O, D, G
B. G, O, D
C. O, G, D
D. G, D, O
E. D, G, O
7. Which breed of cat is exactly behind G?
A. C
B. A
C. T



- D. Can't be determined
- E. None of these

8. Which is the most expensive breed of cat?

- A. C
- B. A
- C. T
- D. Can't be determined
- E. None of these

9. Which is the least expensive breed of Dog?

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

10. Which of the following statement is wrong about the given arrangement?

- A. The most expensive breeds are in the same positions in the lines.
- B. The least expensive breeds are in the same position in the lines.
- C. G and T are arranged in the same position.
- D. D and C are arranged in the same position.
- E. O is adjacent to G.

Direction (11 – 15) : Read the following information carefully to give the answers to the questions based on it.

There are eight family members A, J, L, X, K, D, M and F and they are sitting around a circular table and facing away from the centre. Everyone is related to X in a certain manner – Mother, Father, Son, Daughter, Brother, Sister and Husband. All the given information is not necessarily in the same order. M's neighbour is second to the right of X's son. Three members are sitting between X's son and L, who is a male. J is second to the left of D whose neighbour is second to the right of X's brother. A's mother is seated to the immediate left of M. D's sister is seated opposite to F who is J's neighbour. M's father is seated opposite to X. J is not X's father.

11. Who is X's brother?

- A. M
- B. J
- C. K
- D. None of these
- E. Cannot be determined

12. What is the position of J's son with respect to M's brother?

- A. Fourth to the right
- B. Second to the left
- C. Second to the right
- D. Can't be determined
- E. None of these

13. What is the relation of A with respect to K?

- A. Son
- B. Daughter
- C. Grandson
- D. Can't be determined
- E. None of these

14. Which one of the following is the correct combination with respect to X?

- A. F – Father
- B. J – Mother
- C. A – Brother
- D. J – Husband
- E. D – Son

15. Four of the following five are alike in a certain manner and hence form a group. Find the one who does not belong to that group?

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

Direction (16 – 20) : Study the following information and answer the given questions.

Six friends, A, B, C, D, E, and F, are living in a six-storey building, but not necessarily in the same order. The ground floor is numbered 1; the floor above it is numbered 2; and so on, until the topmost floor is numbered 6. F lives on the topmost floor. Only three people live between C and F. Only two people live between E and D. The number of persons living between A and B is equal to the



number of people living between C and D.
Only two people live between B and C.

16. Who lives on the lowermost floor?

- A. A
- B. C
- C. D
- D. E
- E. None of the above

17. How many people are living between E and B?

- A. 3
- B. 2
- C. 1
- D. 4
- E. 5

18. Who among the following lives on the 5th floor?

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

19. Who among the following is exactly below A?

- A. E
- B. D
- C. C
- D. B
- E. None of the above

20. How many people live above D?

- A. 2
- B. 3
- C. 4
- D. 5
- E. 1

Direction (21 - 25) : Study the following information carefully and answer the questions that follow.

Seven boxes A, B, C, D, E, F and G are placed one above another such that the first box is placed at the bottommost position is numbered 1, the box above it is numbered 2 and so on. They are of different shapes such as Circle, Triangle, Square, Hexagon, Pentagon, Rectangle and Oval but not necessarily in the same order. The one which is oval in shape is

kept at the top. Two boxes are kept between box F and box B, and none of them is at the topmost or bottommost position. Box E is circular in shape. Box A is Triangular in shape and kept at 4th position from the bottom. The box which is Hexagonal is kept immediately above box A. Box B is kept at the second position from the bottom. More than four boxes are placed between box C and box E. Two boxes are placed between box G and box D, which is Rectangular in shape. Three boxes are placed between box B and the box which is Square in shape.

21. How many boxes are placed between box G and box E?

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

22. Which among the following boxes is Square in shape?

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

23. Four of them are alike in a certain way, which of the following doesn't belong to that group?

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

24. What is the position of box D with respect to box C?

- A. Immediately below
- B. Immediately above
- C. Second below
- D. Third below
- E. Fourth below

25. Box B is in which shape?

- A. Square
- B. Pentagon
- C. Hexagon
- D. Oval



E. Triangle

Direction (26 – 30) : Study the information given below and answer the questions based on it.

G, H, I, J, K, L, M and N are eight persons a family. There are three married couples in the family. The persons are from three generations. All females of this family are married. H and G are the offspring of J while M and N are the offspring of K and I respectively (K and I are not siblings). L is the wife of J. I is one of the females and she is not the wife of G. Among them there are three writers, two Cricketers, two Doctor and one Engineer. Each person has only one occupation.

All of them are sitting around a circular table facing towards the centre. They sit in such a manner that only one of the grandsons of J is sitting between I and G, while only K is sitting between H and L. One of the sons of J is on the immediate left of J. Only one person is sitting between I and H, but it is not N. M, who is not sitting next to H, is also not sitting opposite to J. H is not sitting opposite a female. The persons who are on the immediate left of M and immediate right of H are not writers while N is an Engineer. The persons who are sitting next to K are neither cricketer nor writer.

26. Who are the two females that are sitting adjacent to each other?

- A. I and K
- B. I and G
- C. K and I
- D. Can't be determined

E. None of these

27. The only person who is sitting between H and I is a?

- A. Cricketer
- B. Writer
- C. Doctor
- D. Engineer
- E. Can't be determined

28. The only male who is sitting opposite a female is a?

- A. Cricketer
- B. Writer
- C. Doctor
- D. Engineer
- E. Can't be determined

29. Which of the following statement is true regarding the person who is sitting between M's father and N's grandmother?

- A. She is sitting opposite to a writer
- B. She is an engineer
- C. He is sitting one place away from a cricketer
- D. He is the son of a doctor
- E. He is the grandson of a writer

30. N is sitting between which of the following persons?

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



###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.

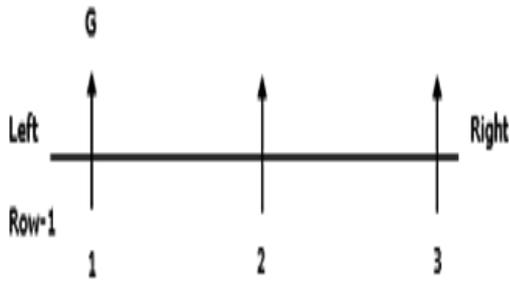
Steps: They are arranged in the descending order of their worth from left to right.

1) G is the most expensive breed of dog.

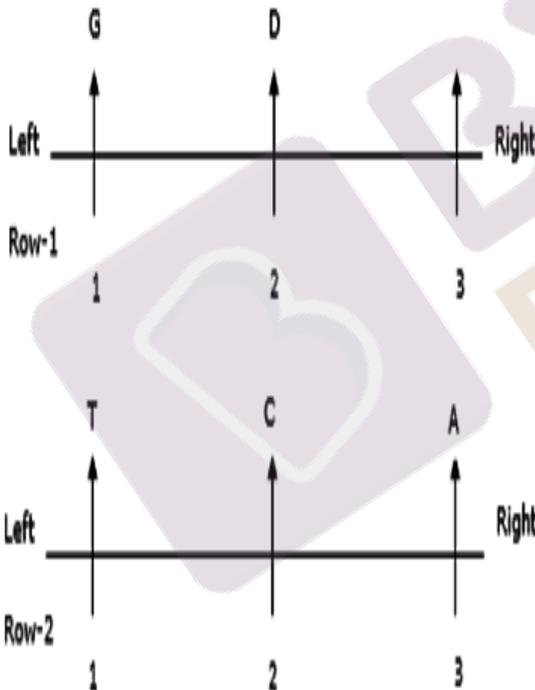
2) A is the least expensive breed of cat.

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.

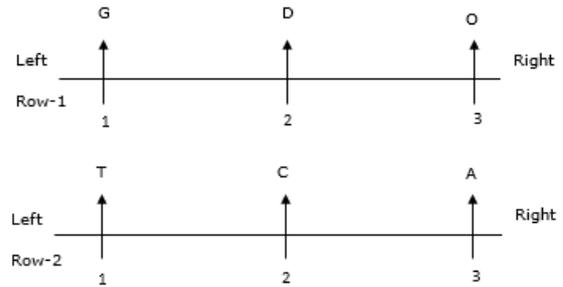




- 4) C is exactly behind D.
- 5) T is not adjacent to A.



- 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

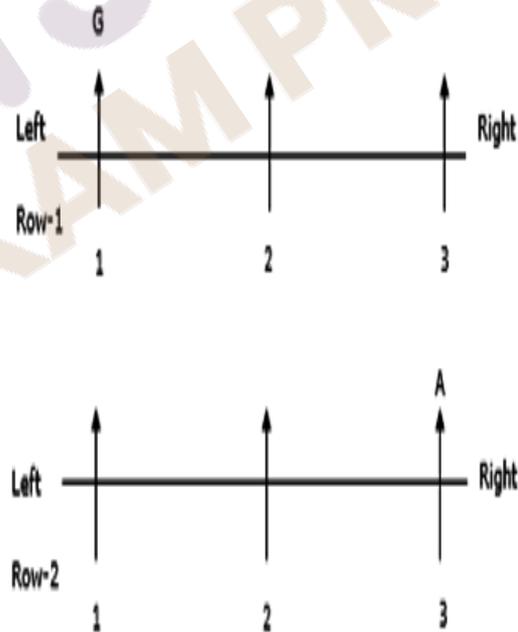
Row-1: D, O, G

Row-2: C, A, T

Both the rows are facing the north.

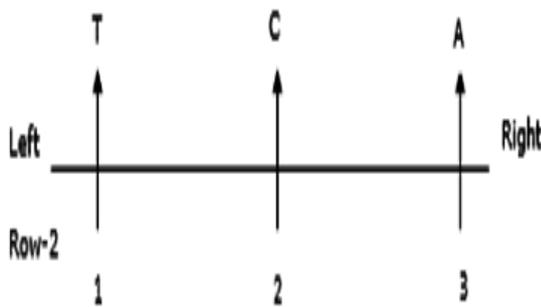
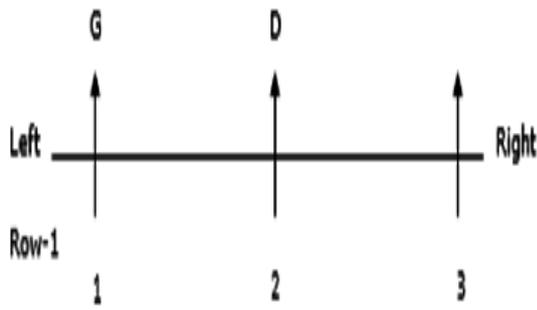
Steps: They are arranged in the descending order of their worth from left to right.

- 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.

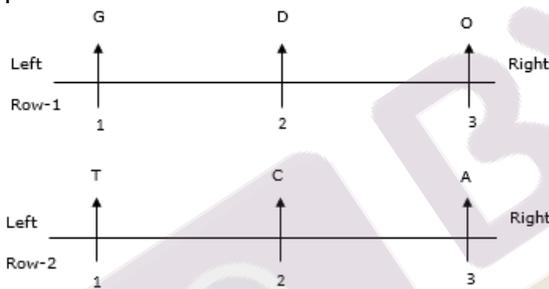


- 4) C is exactly behind D.
- 5) T is not adjacent to A.





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

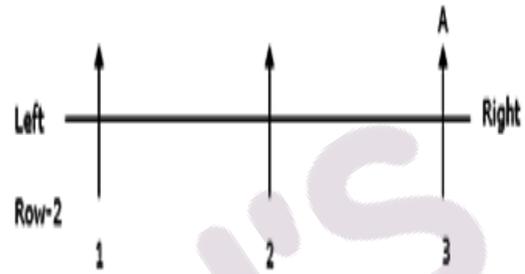
Row-1: D, O, G

Row-2: C, A, T

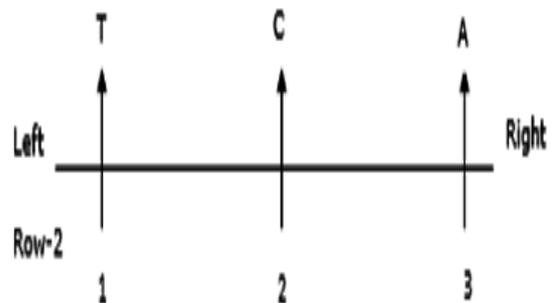
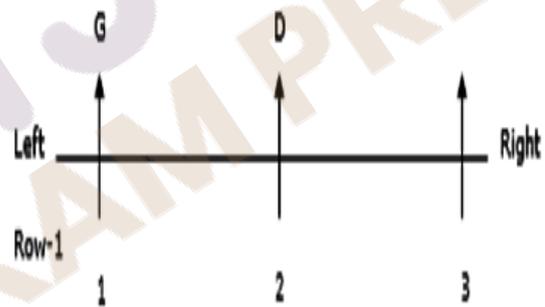
Both the rows are facing the north.

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.

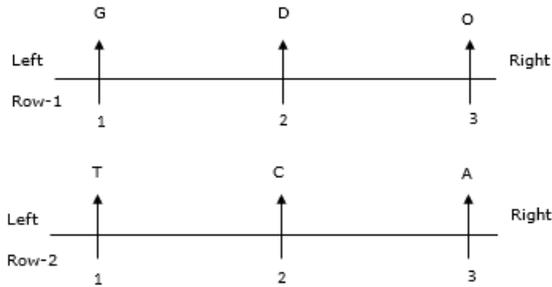


- 4) C is exactly behind D.
- 5) T is not adjacent to A.



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

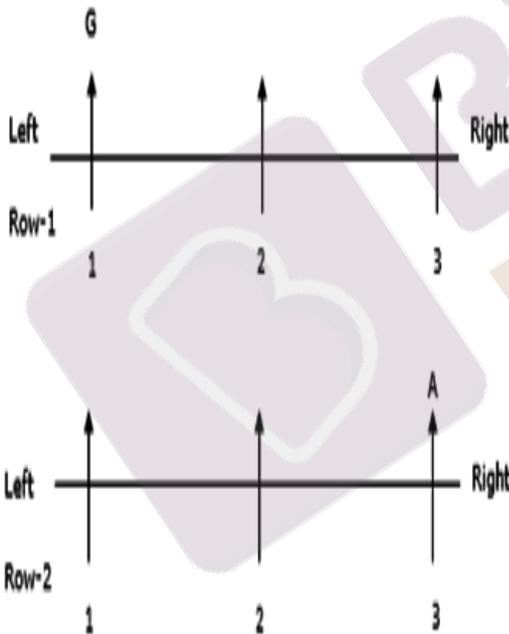
Row-1: D, O, G

Row-2: C, A, T

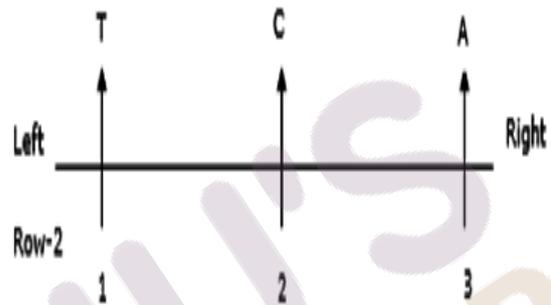
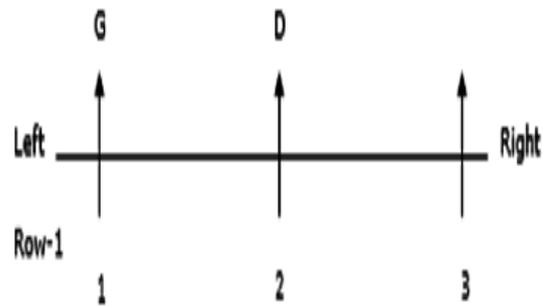
Both the rows are facing the north.

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

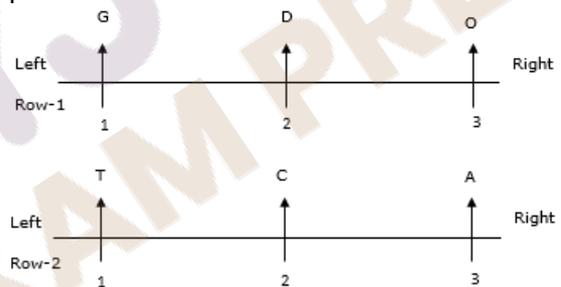
- 1) G is the most expensive breed of dog.
- 2) A is the least expensive breed of cat.
- 3) G is the most expensive breed of dog, whereas A is the least expensive breed of cat and both are placed at the edges of their respective rows.



- 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

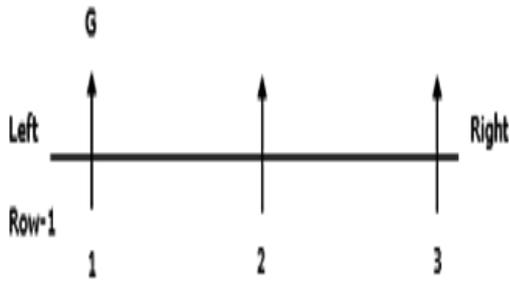
Row-2: C, A, T

Both the rows are facing the north.

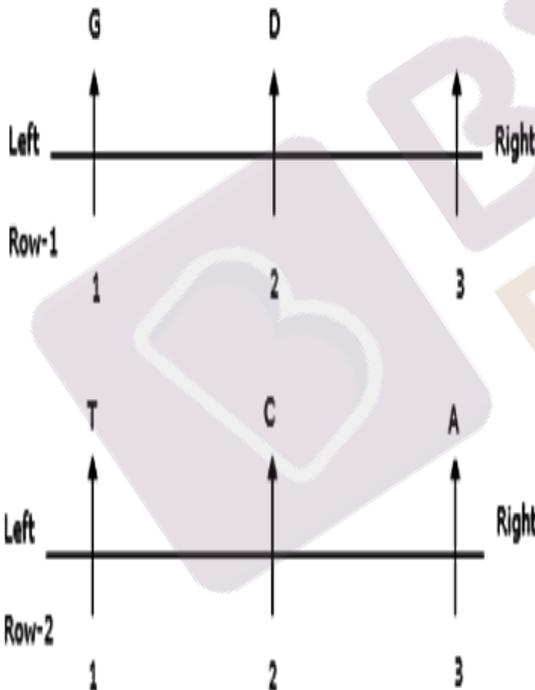
Steps: They are arranged in the descending order of their worth from left to right.

- 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.

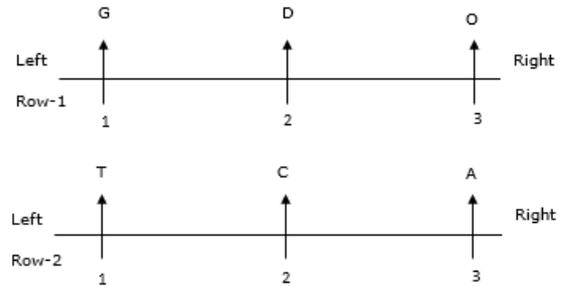




- 4) C is exactly behind D.
- 5) T is not adjacent to A.



- 6) Substituting the O in the leftover position



Hence, "O is adjacent to G" is wrong.

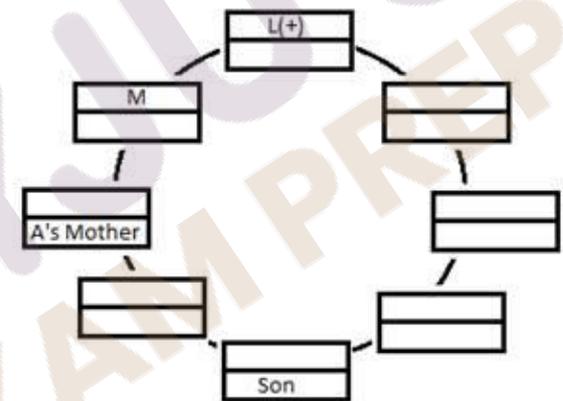
11. Ans. D.

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

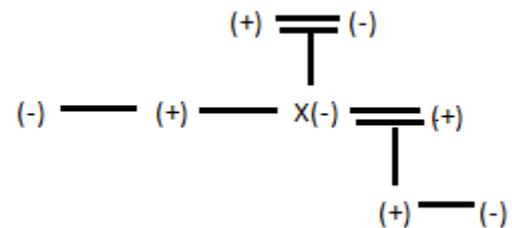
Relation (With X): Mother, Father, Son, Daughter, Brother, Sister and Husband.

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.

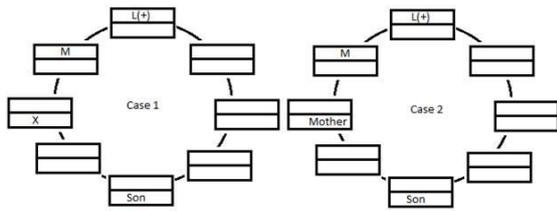


- 4. Everyone is related to X in a certain manner - Mother, Father, Son, Daughter, Brother, Sister and Husband.



- 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.





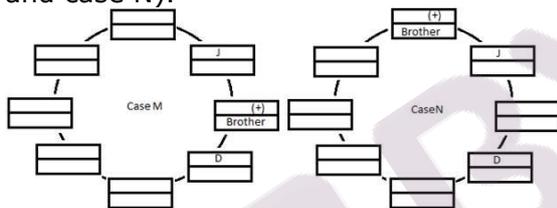
6. M's father is seated opposite to X (That means, in case 1a, X's husband could be M's father. So, that X would be M's mother and M would be X's daughter and in case 1b X's father could be M's father. So, that M would be X's brother/sister).



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).

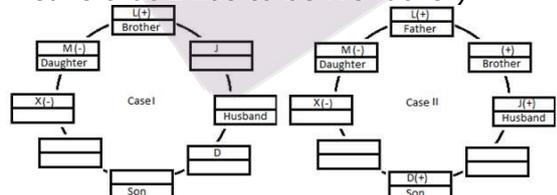


10. There will be several cases formed. So, let's take case 1a and case N first because we know the maximum family members in that case.

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).

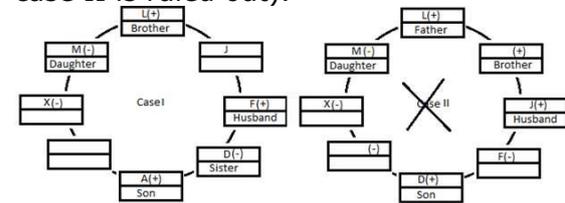


11. D's sister is seated opposite to F who is J's neighbour.

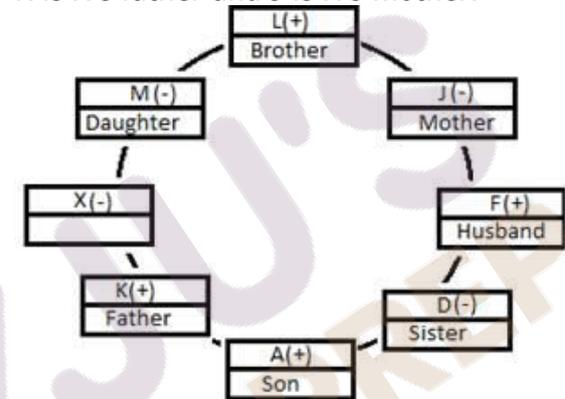
Case I: F has to be X's husband, but opposite to F, there is X. That means D is X's sister.

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

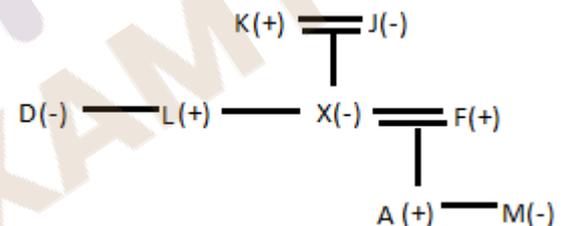
12. In case 1, we considered that A is son or daughter of X. Now, M is daughter of X, so that A has to be X's son (That means case II is ruled out).



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.

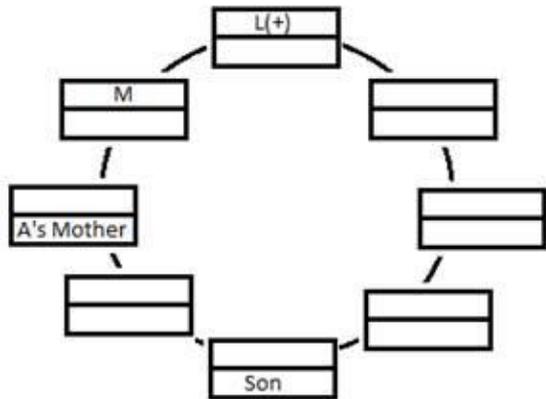
Members: A, J, L, X, K, D, M and F.

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

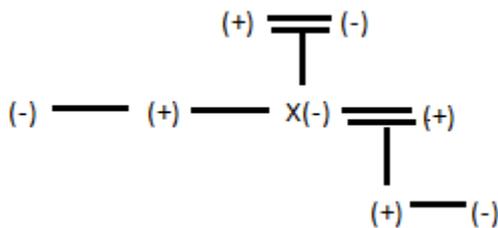
Steps:

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.

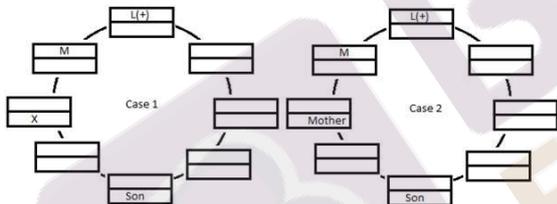




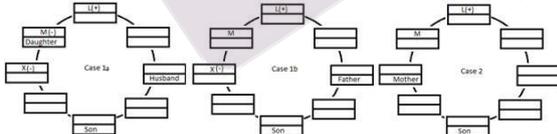
4. Everyone is related to X in a certain manner – Mother, Father, Son, Daughter, Brother, Sister and Husband.



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).

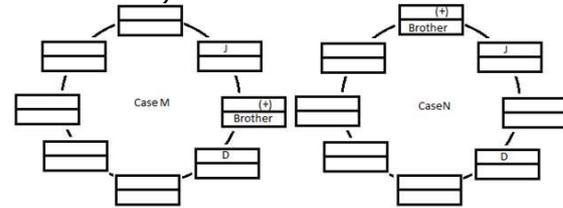


7. There are four males and four females (in case 1a, L, X's husband and X's son are males).

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).

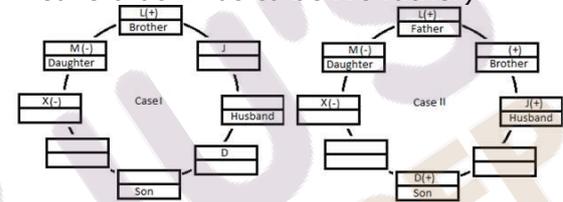


10. There will be several cases formed. So, let's take case 1a and case N first because we know the maximum family members in that case.

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).

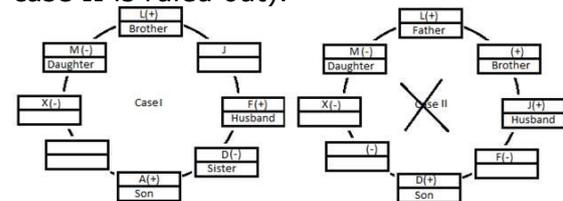


11. D's sister is seated opposite to F who is J's neighbour.

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

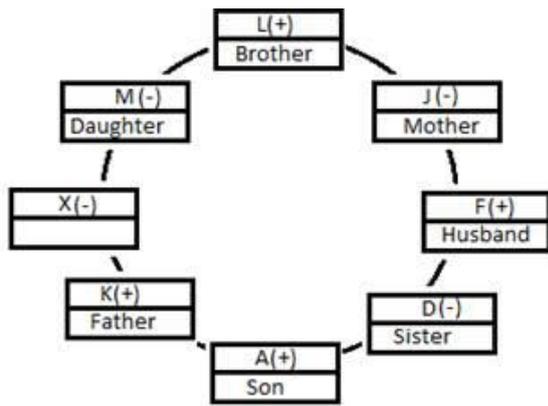
Case II: M is D's sister. So, F will be seated between J and D. Also F has to be female.

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).

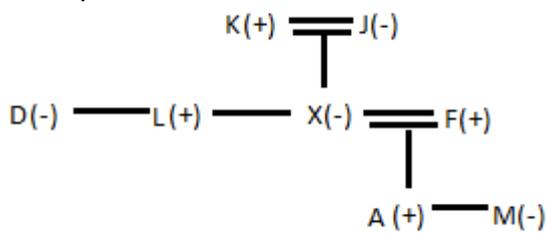


13. Now, J is not X's father. That means K is X's father and J is X's mother.





Family Tree:



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

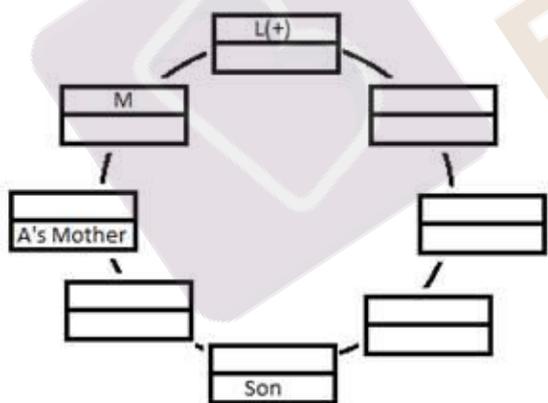
13. Ans. C.

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

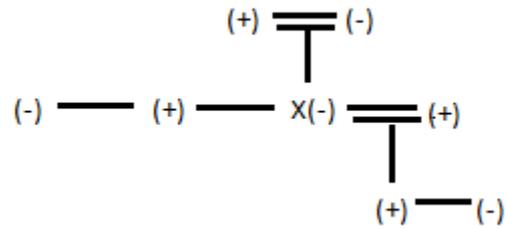
Relation (With X): Mother, Father, Son, Daughter, Brother, Sister and Husband.

Steps:

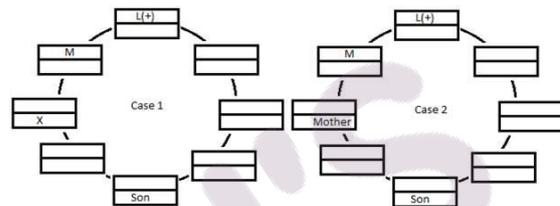
1. M's neighbour is second to the right of X's son.
2. A's mother is seated to the immediate left of M.
3. Three members are sitting between X's son and L, who is a male.



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.



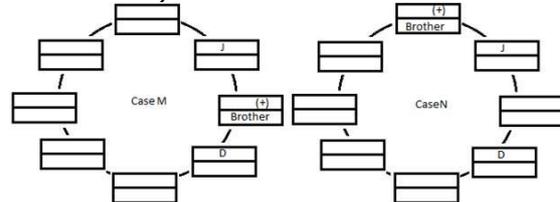
6. M's father is seated opposite to X (That means, in case 1a, X's husband could be M's father. So, that X would be M's mother and M would be X's daughter and in case 1b X's father could be M's father. So, that M would be X's brother/sister).



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).



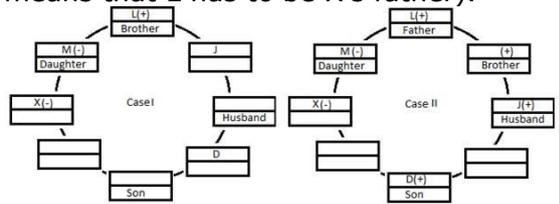
10. There will be several cases formed. So, let's take case 1a and case N first because we know the maximum family members in that case.

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).

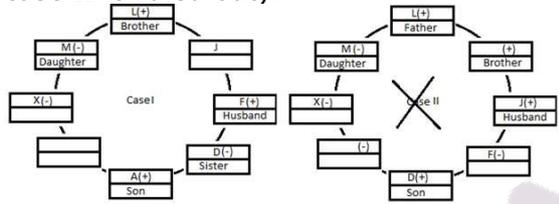


11. D's sister is seated opposite to F who is J's neighbour.

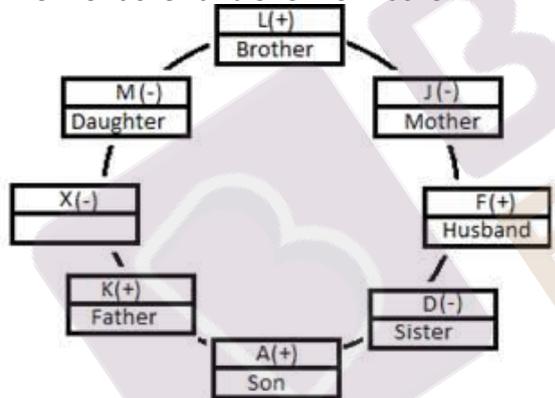
Case I: F has to be X's husband, but opposite to F, there is X. That means D is X's sister.

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

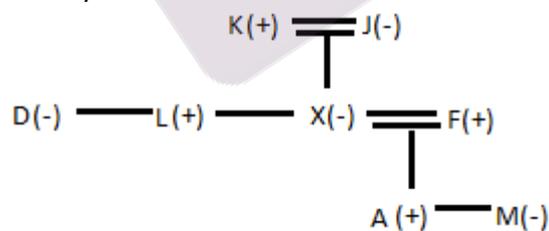
12. In case 1, we considered that A is son or daughter of X. Now, M is daughter of X, so that A has to be X's son (That means case II is ruled out).



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.

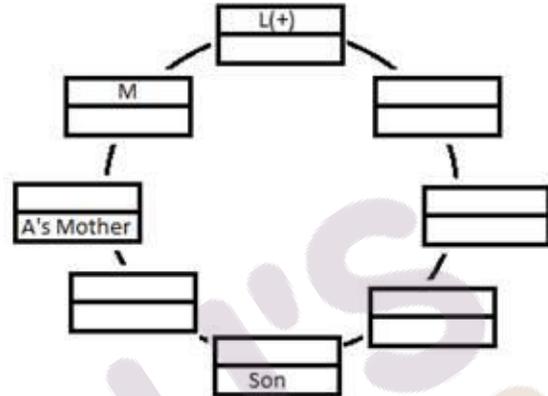
14. Ans. B.

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

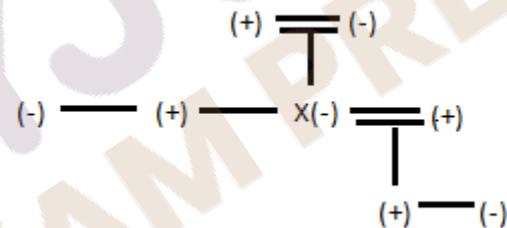
Relation (With X): Mother, Father, Son, Daughter, Brother, Sister and Husband.

Steps:

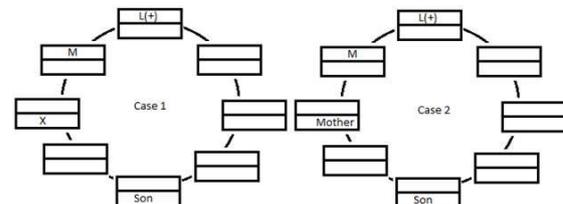
1. M's neighbour is second to the right of X's son.
2. A's mother is seated to the immediate left of M.
3. Three members are sitting between X's son and L, who is a male.



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

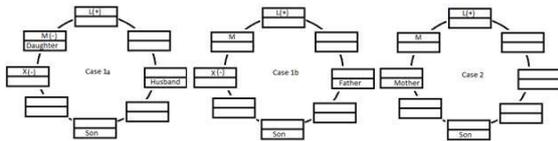


5. There are two mothers in the family tree. One is X and one is X's mother. Now, we can take two cases. In case 1, A is son or daughter of X and in case 2, if A is sister/brother of X, then A's mother will be X's mother.



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).

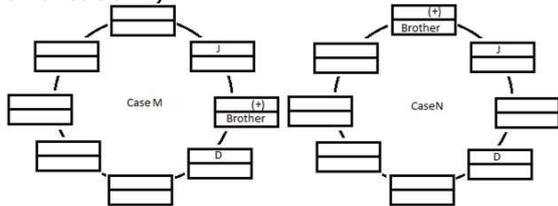




7. There are four males and four females (in case 1a, L, X's husband and X's son are males).

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).

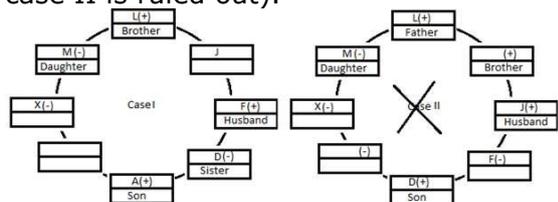


11. D's sister is seated opposite to F who is J's neighbour.

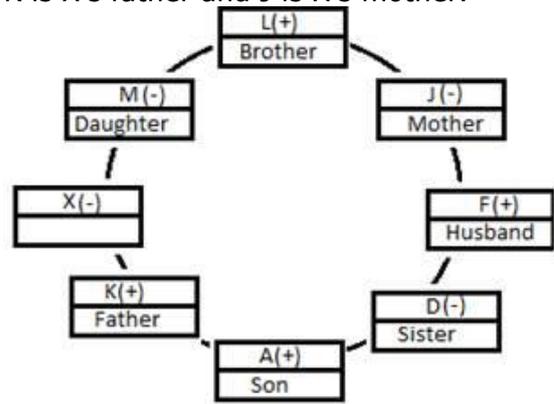
Case I: F has to be X's husband, but opposite to F, there is X. That means D is X's sister.

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

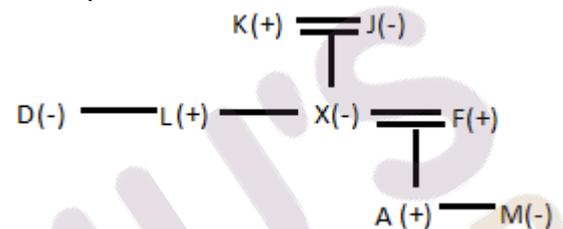
12. In case 1, we considered that A is son or daughter of X. Now, M is daughter of X, so that A has to be X's son (That means case II is ruled out).



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



Family Tree:



Clearly, J is mother of X.

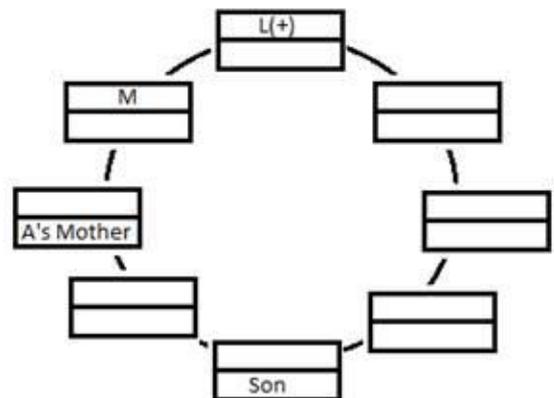
15. Ans. C.

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

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

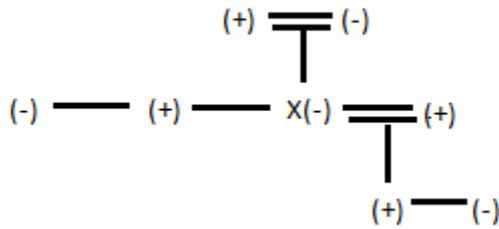
Steps:

1. M's neighbour is second to the right of X's son.
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.

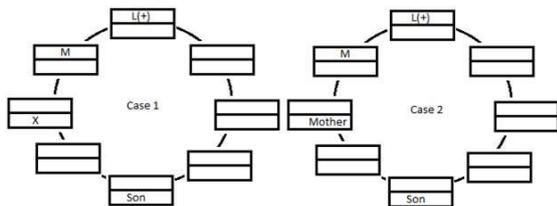


4. Everyone is related to X in a certain manner - Mother, Father, Son, Daughter, Brother, Sister and Husband.

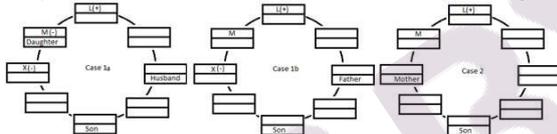




5. There are two mothers in the family tree. One is X and one is X's mother. Now, we can take two cases. In case 1, A is son or daughter of X and in case 2, if A is sister/brother of X, then A's mother will be X's mother.



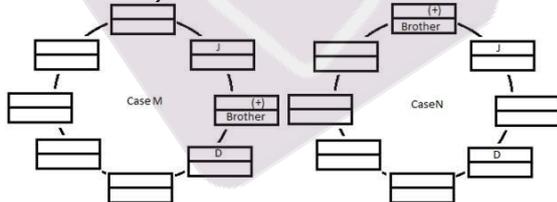
6. M's father is seated opposite to X (That means, in case 1a, X's husband could be M's father. So, that X would be M's mother and M would be X's daughter and in case 1b X's father could be M's father. So, that M would be X's brother/sister).



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.

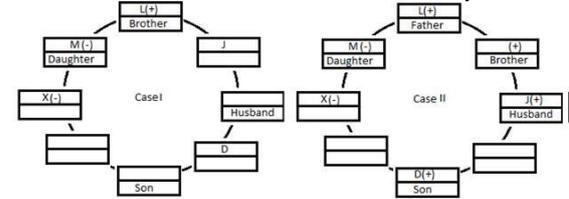
9. J is second to the left of D whose neighbour is second to the right of X's brother (There will be two cases, case M and case N).



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).

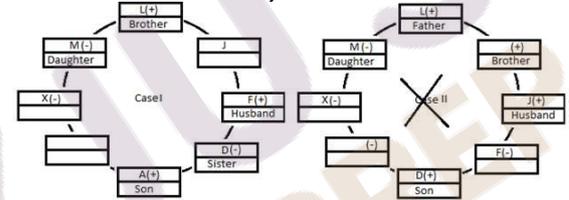


11. D's sister is seated opposite to F who is J's neighbour.

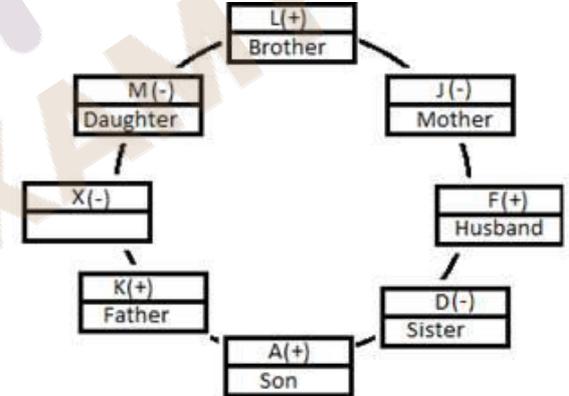
Case I: F has to be X's husband, but opposite to F, there is X. That means D is X's sister.

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

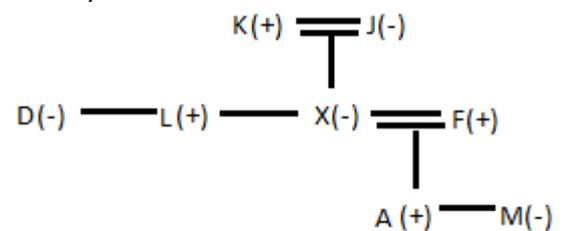
12. In case 1, we considered that A is son or daughter of X. Now, M is daughter of X, so that A has to be X's son (That means case II is ruled out).



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



Family Tree:



Clearly, 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

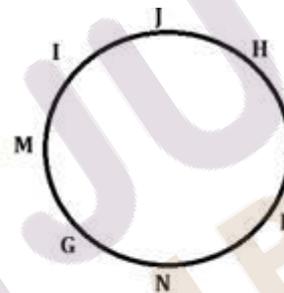
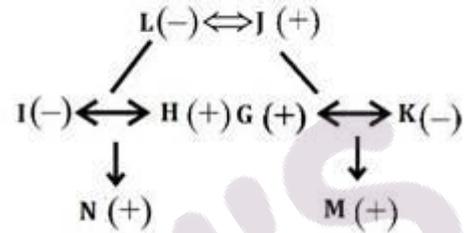
4. Three boxes are placed between box B and the box which is Square in shape.

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.

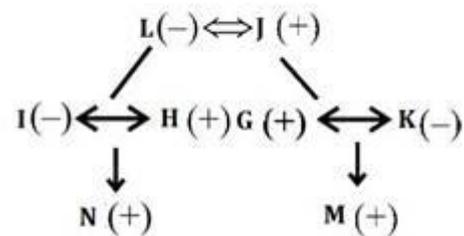
Position	Box	Shape
7	C	Oval
6	G	Square
5	F	Hexagon
4	A	Triangle
3	D	Rectangle
2	B	Pentagon
1	E	Circle

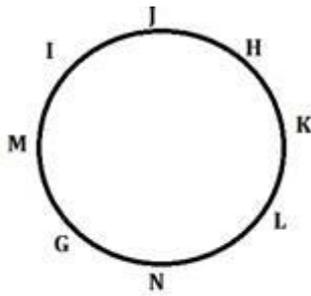
26. Ans. E.



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

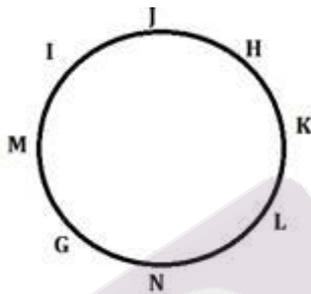
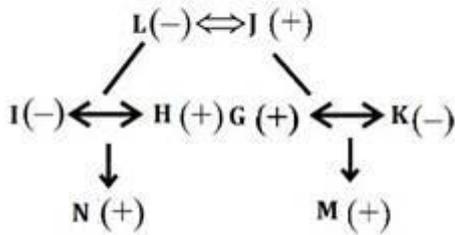
27. Ans. A.





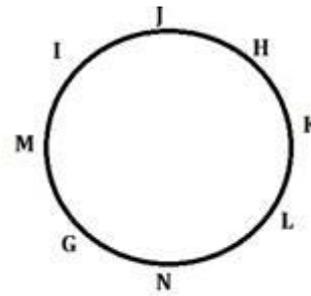
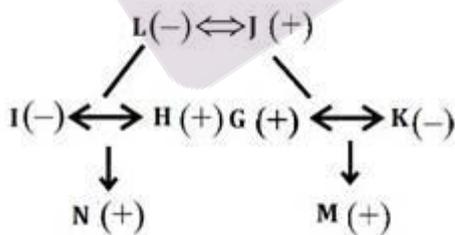
Writer	K,M,G
Cricketer	I,J
Doctor	H,L
Engineer	N

28. Ans. B.



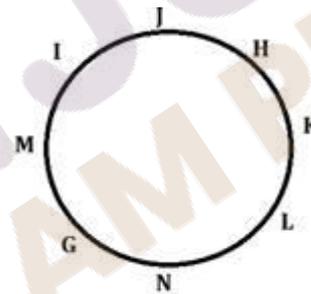
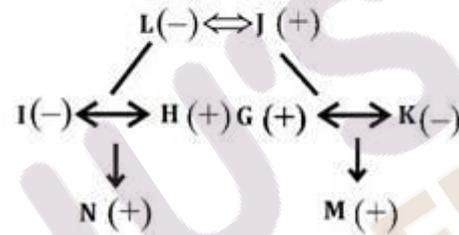
Writer	K,M,G
Cricketer	I,J
Doctor	H,L
Engineer	N

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

