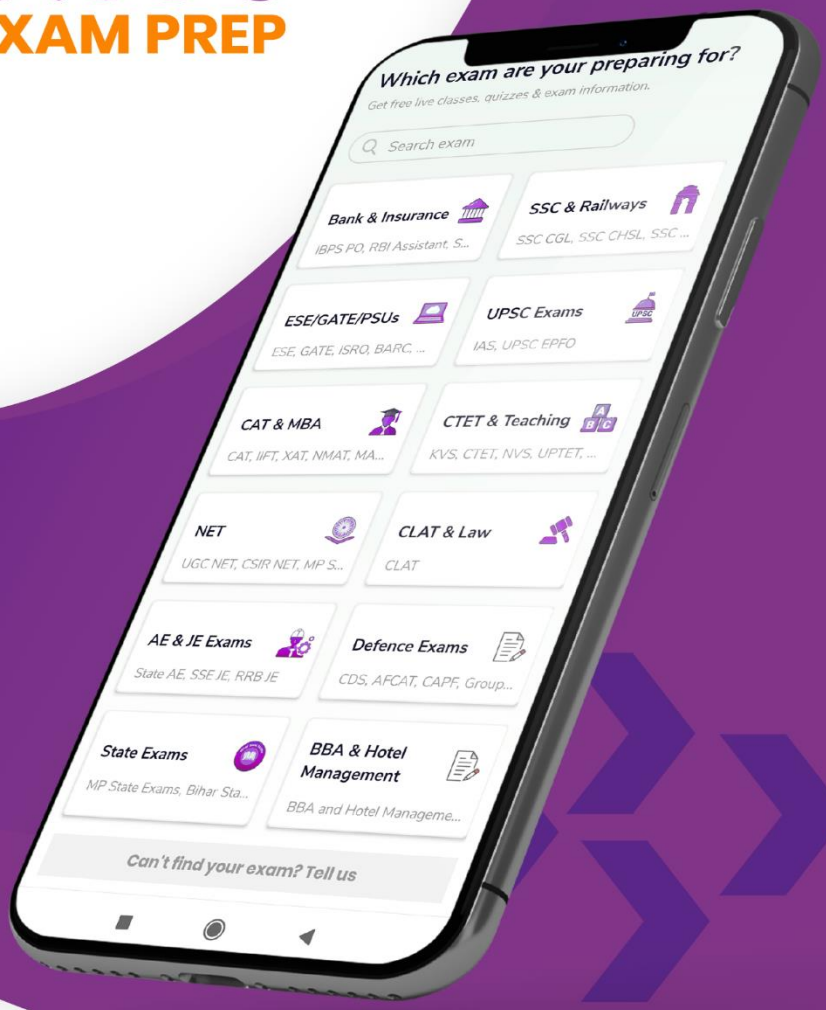
BYJU'S EXAM PREP



IBPS PO Pre 2019

Reasoning Question Paper with Solution (DOWNLOAD PDF)

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Direction: Read the following information carefully to give the answer of the questions based on it.

Six people J, K, L, M, N and O are sitting around a circular table facing the centre. They like different colours i.e. pink, red, green, blue, white and yellow. N is an immediate neighbour of the one who likes red. K is sitting second to the right of N. One person sits between K and the one who likes yellow (either from the right or left side). N neither likes yellow nor red. Only two people are sitting between the one who likes yellow and L. J sits third to the right of the one who likes pink. J neither likes yellow nor red. Only one person sits between J and the one who likes white (either from the right or left side). O sits to the immediate left of the one who likes green.

1. Who among the following likes green colour?
A. L
B. K
C. J
D. O
E. M

2.What is the position of J with respect to the one who likes blue?
A. Immediate right
B. Second to the left
C. Second to the right
D. Immediate left
E. None of these

3.How many people are sitting between the one who likes pink and M when counted from the left of M?
A. One
B. None
C. Two
D. Three
E. More than three

4.Who sits third to the left of O?
A. The one who likes red
B. K
C. The one who likes green
D. N
E. The one who likes blue

5.Which of the following statement is true about M and L?
A. M sits second to the left of L.
B. There are two people between M and L.
C. No one sits between M and L.
D. L sits second to the right of M.
E. None of the above.

Direction: In the following questions assuming the given statement to be true, find which of the conclusion(s) among given conclusions is/are definitely true and then give your answers accordingly.

6. **Statements:**
$A > B \leq C < D$; $F < C \leq E < R$
Conclusions:
I. $R > D$
II. $F < A$
A. If only conclusion I follows
B. If only conclusion II follows
C. If either conclusion I or II follows

D. If neither conclusion I nor II follows
E. If both conclusions I and II follow

7.**Statements:**
V $\leq$ W < X = Y $\geq$ T = Z
Conclusions:
I. Z > X
II. V < Y
A. If only conclusion I follows
B. If only conclusion II follows
C. If either conclusion I or II follows
D. If neither conclusion I nor II follows
E. If both conclusions I and II follow

8.**Statements:**
A > B $\leq$ C < D; F < C $\leq$ E < R
Conclusions:
I. E $\geq$ B
II. A > D
A. If only conclusion I follows
B. If only conclusion II follows
C. If either conclusion I or II follows
D. If neither conclusion I nor II follows
E. If both conclusions I and II follow

9.**Statements:**
J $\leq$ R < K = M; T $\geq$ R = Y
Conclusions:
I. J $\leq$ T
II. M > Y
A. If only conclusion I follows
B. If only conclusion II follows
C. If either conclusion I or II follows
D. If neither conclusion I nor II follows
E. If both conclusions I and II follow

10.Four of the following five are alike in a certain manner and hence form a group. Find the one which does not belong to that group?
A. SXTY
B. CHFK
C. OTRW
D. EJHM
E. LQOT

Direction: Read the following information carefully to give the answer of the questions based on it.

Six boxes A, B, C, D, E and F are placed one above the other in a stack. Each box is of a different color. Only two boxes are there between A and B. Black box is kept immediately above B. Only two boxes are kept between Black box and C. C is not kept at the bottom. Only one box is kept between C and Yellow colored box. Box B is not Yellow in color. Only two boxes are there between Yellow colored box and Green colored box. Green colored box is kept above Yellow colored box. Only one box is kept between Green colored box and Red colored box. D is kept immediately below Red colored box. Only three boxes are there between D and Orange colored box. E is kept above Orange colored box. Blue colored box is kept below E.

11. Four of the following five are alike in a certain way, find the odd one out.
A. Green – A
B. Red – E
C. Black – F
D. Blue – D
E. Orange – C

12.Which of the following statements is true?
A. No box is kept below D
B. No box is kept between Black box and B
C. F is kept above C
D. Only two boxes are there between Orange colored box and A
E. All of the above.

13.How many boxes are there below Blue colored box?
A. One
B. Three
C. More than Three
D. Two
E. None

14.As many boxes are kept between the Yellow colored box and the Orange colored box as between A and __.
A. Blue box
B. Black box
C. D
D. Green Box
E. B

15.Which box is kept immediately above Red colored box?
A. E
B. Blue
C. Yellow
D. Green
E. B

Direction: Study the following data carefully and answer the questions accordingly.
In a certain code language,
'millenials are driving growth' is written as 'sm fi jq zh',
'growth of several industries' is written as 'ro el pa fi',
'several self driving cars' is written as 'dg pa sm hy' and
'industries experts are hopeful' is written as 'jq ks nt el'.

16. What is the code for 'driving'?
A. jq
B. fi
C. el
D. sm
E. zh

17.'pa jq' stand for which of the following?
A. several experts
B. are several
C. industries self
D. cars are
E. growth cars

18.What is the code for 'self'?
A. zh
B. jq
C. Either 'nt' or 'ks'
D. Either 'el' or 'ro'
E. Either 'hy' or 'dg'

19.In this language, if 'experts from industries' is coded as 'el ks vr', then in the same language, how 'from hopeful millenials' will be coded?
A. sm nt hy
B. ro vr zh
C. zh ks nt
D. vr zh nt
E. vr ro ks

Direction: Study the following information and answer the question that follows.

Five people A, B, C, D, and E bought a dress on different occasions. Each person spent a different amount (minimum 1000). C bought a dress immediately after the one who spent 1600 on his dress. Only one person bought a dress between C and D. Only three people bought the dresses between D and the one who bought a dress for 2100. A bought the dress immediately before the one who bought a dress for 4500. The total amount of the dress which A and D bought was 5000. The amount of the dress which B bought is 500 more than that of E. E bought a dress before B

20. Who bought the dress immediately after C?
A. The one who spent 1600
B. The one who spent 3400
C. The one who spent 2100
D. The one who spent 2600
E. None of these

21.Find the odd one out.
A. C - 3400
B. E - C
C. B - 1600
D. B - A
E. A – E

22.Find the amount of the dress bought by D?
A. 2100
B. 4500
C. 3400
D. 1600
E. None of the above

23.Find the difference between amount of the dresses bought by A and E.
A. 500
B. 600
C. 700
D. 400
E. 300

Direction: Study the following data carefully and answer the questions accordingly.

P is the sister-in-law of Q. Q has no siblings. S is the father-in-law of Q. S has only one daughter. Only one child of S is married. T is the

grandson of S. U is the maternal grandfather of T. V is the son-in-law of U. W is the sibling of V. X is the niece of W.

24. How is W related to T?
A. Aunt
B. Father
C. Uncle
D. Mother
E. Can't be determined

25.How is X related to U?
A. Daughter
B. Granddaughter
C. Grandson
D. Daughter-in-law
E. None of these

26.If S is married to Y, then how is P related to Y?
A. Son
B. Daughter-in-law
C. Son-in-law
D. Daughter
E. Can't be determined

Direction: In each of the questions below are given three statements followed by two conclusions. You have to take the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts. Read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follow from the given statements disregarding commonly known facts.

27. **Statements:**
All cotton are linens.
No linen is a silk.
All silk are dresses.
Conclusions:
I. All cotton can never be silk.
II. All linens being dresses is a possibility.
A. If only conclusion I follows
B. If only conclusion II follows
C. If either conclusion I or II follows
D. If neither conclusion I nor II follows
E. If both conclusions I and II follow

28.**Statements:**
All cards are spades.
Only a few spades are heart.
All hearts are diamond.
Conclusions:
I. No card is a diamond.
II. At least some diamonds are cards.
A. If only conclusion I follows
B. If only conclusion II follows
C. If either conclusion I or II follows
D. If neither conclusion I nor II follows
E. If both conclusions I and II follow

29.**Statements:**
Only a few arrivals are departures.
No departure is a holiday.
Only a few holidays are festivals.
Conclusions:
I. All arrivals being holiday is a possibility.
II. No festival is a departure.
A. If only conclusion I follows
B. If only conclusion II follows

C. If either conclusion I or II follows
D. If neither conclusion I nor II follows
E. If both conclusions I and II follow

30.**Statements:**
No teacher is a student.
All students are children.
Only a few children are professors.
Conclusions:
I. All professors being a student is a possibility.
II. Some teachers are definitely not children.
A. If only conclusion I follows
B. If only conclusion II follows
C. If either conclusion I or II follows
D. If neither conclusion I nor II follows
E. If both conclusions I and II follow

Direction: Read the following information carefully to give the answer to the questions based on it.

14 people are sitting in two rows facing each other. P, Q, R, S, T, U, and V are facing south while A, B, C, D, E, F, and G are facing north. Only one person sits between D and F. Q sits 2nd to the left of the one facing F. Only two people sit to the left of D. As many people sit to the left of Q as to the right of R. A faces the immediate neighbour of T. U sits 2nd to the right of T. V sits 4th to the left of P. Only two people sit between A and the one who faces R. As many people sit between V and Q as between D and B. G sits to the immediate right of C.

31. How many people are sitting between B and the one who faces V?
A. One
B. Two
C. None
D. Three
E. More than three

32.Which of the following statement is true regarding D and C?
A. D sits third to the right of C.
B. D and C are immediate neighbours.
C. One of D and C is sitting at the end of the row
D. Three people sit between D and C.
E. None of these

33.Who sits 3rd to the right of E?
A. B
B. D
C. A
D. F
E. C

34.Who among the following faces S?
A. C
B. A
C. D
D. B
E. F

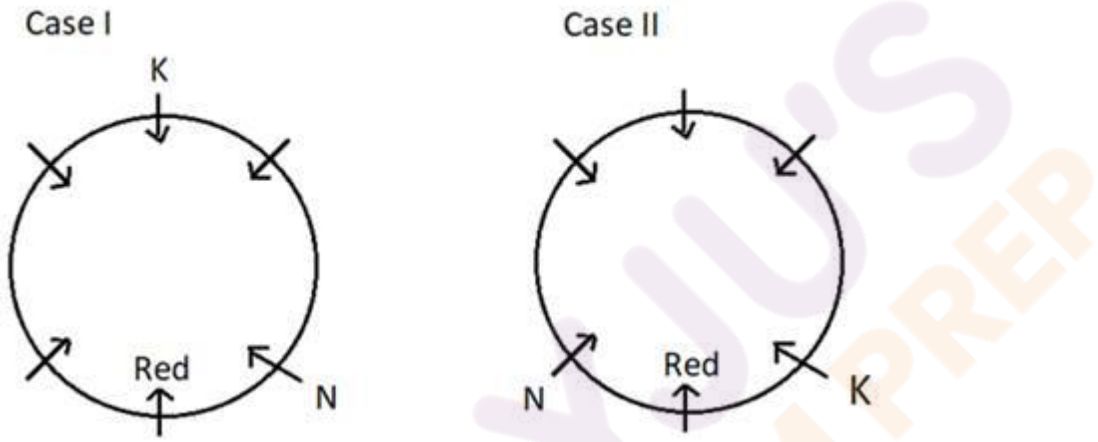
35.Find the odd one out.
A. GF
B. ST
C. QT
D. RU
E. ED

ANSWERS

1. Ans. C.
People: J, K, L, M, N and O.

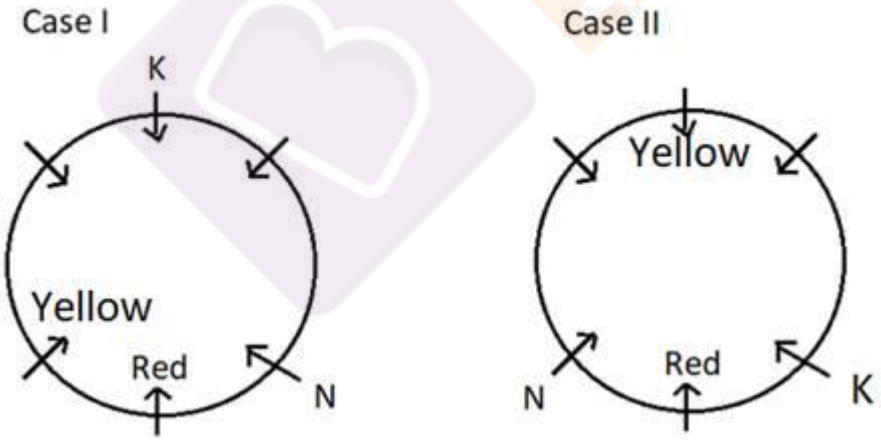
1) N is an immediate neighbour of the one who likes red.

2) K is sitting second to the right of N.

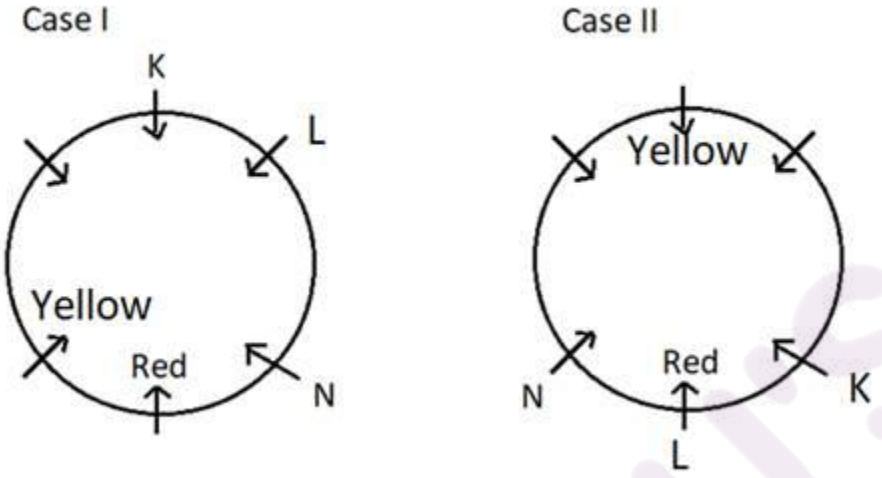


3) One person sits between K and the one who likes yellow (either from the right or left side).

4) N neither likes yellow nor red.



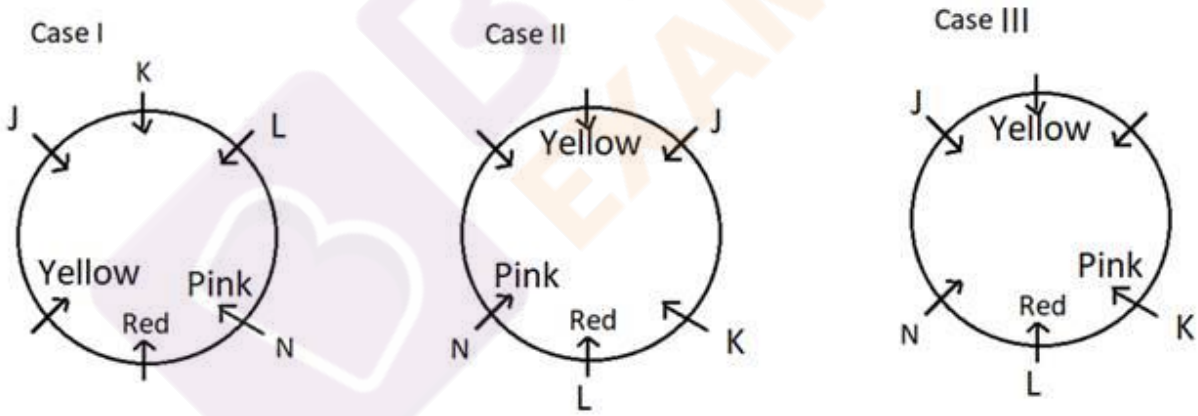
5) Only two people are sitting between the one who likes yellow and L.



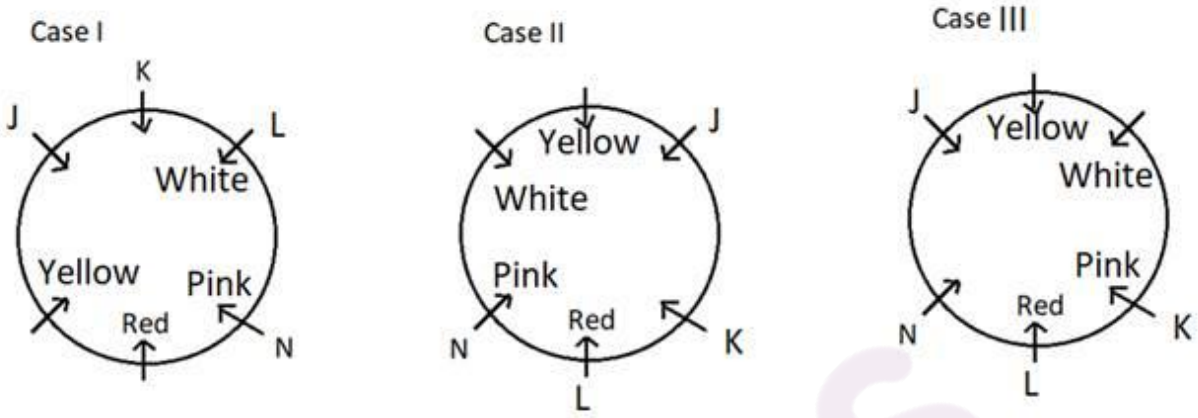
6) J sits third to the right of the one who likes pink.

7) J neither likes yellow nor red.

(Hence, three cases will be there)

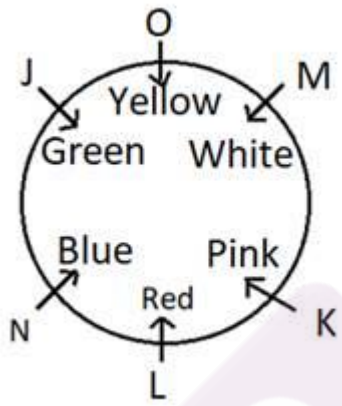


8) Only one person sits between J and the one who likes white (either from the right or left side).



9) O sits to the immediate left of the one who likes green.

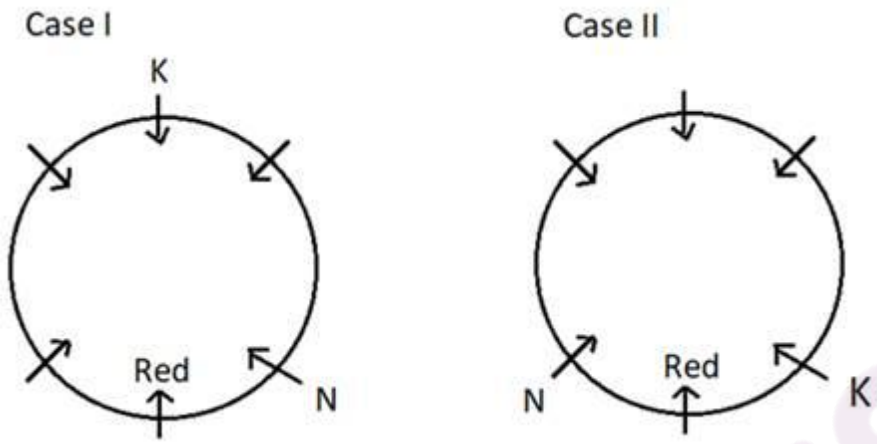
(Hence, Case I and Case II will be eliminated)



Hence, J likes green colour.
2. Ans. D.
People: J, K, L, M, N and O.

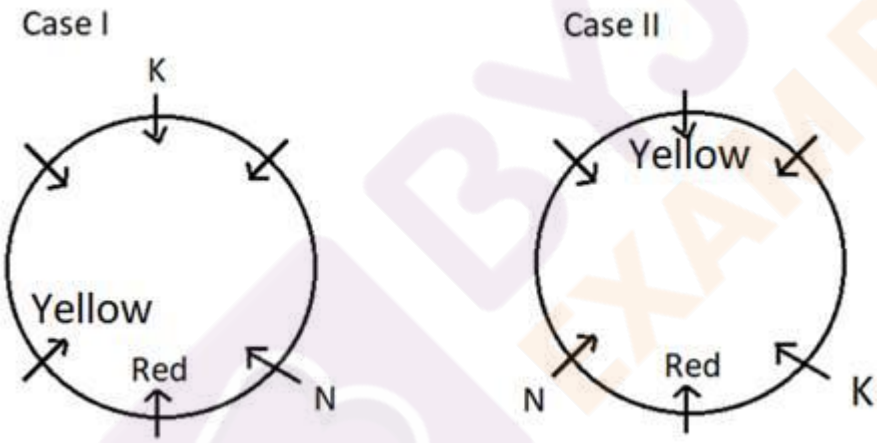
1) N is an immediate neighbour of the one who likes red.

2) K is sitting second to the right of N.

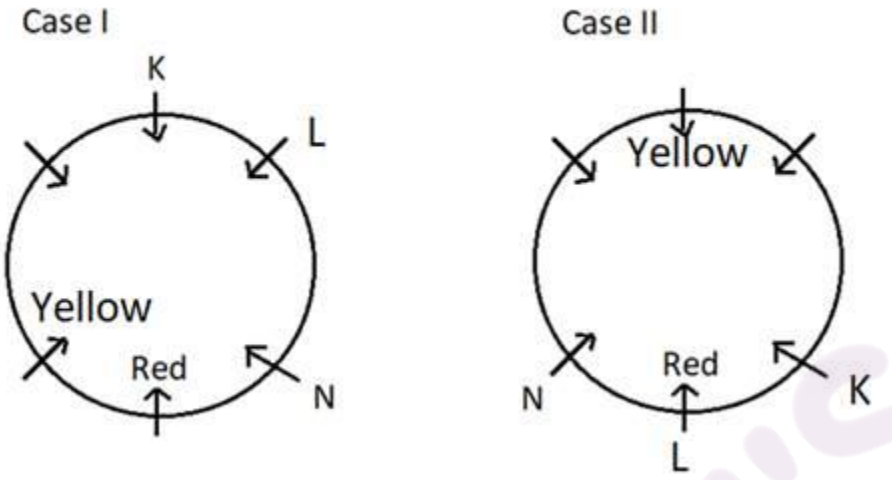


3) One person sits between K and the one who likes yellow (either from the right or left side).

4) N neither likes yellow nor red.



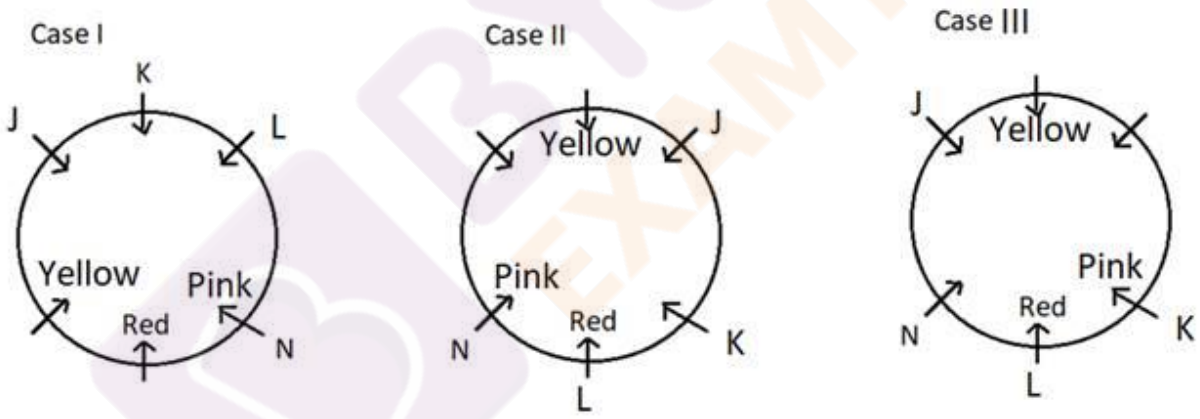
5) Only two people are sitting between the one who likes yellow and L.



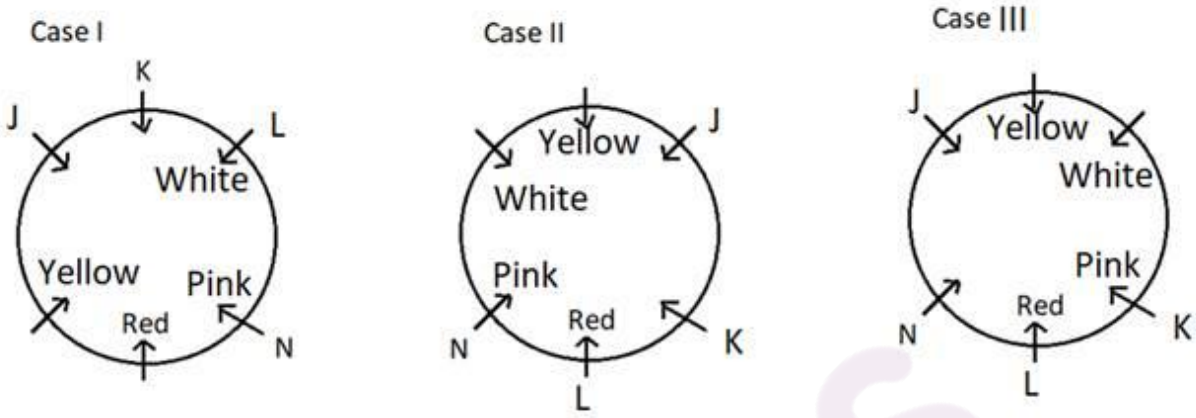
6) J sits third to the right of the one who likes pink.

7) J neither likes yellow nor red.

(Hence, three cases will be there)

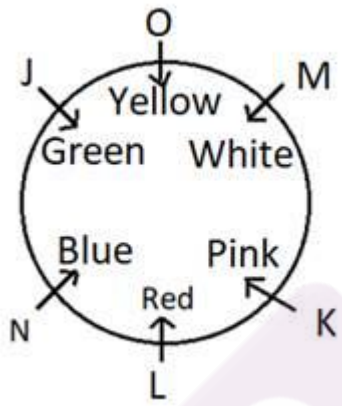


8) Only one person sits between J and the one who likes white (either from the right or left side).



9) O sits to the immediate left of the one who likes green.

(Hence, Case I and Case II will be eliminated)

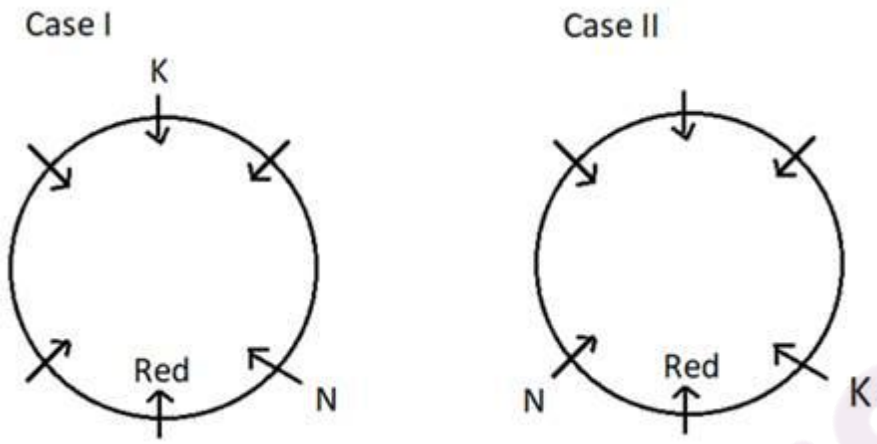


Clearly, J sits to the immediate left of the one who likes blue.

3. Ans. B.
People: J, K, L, M, N and O.

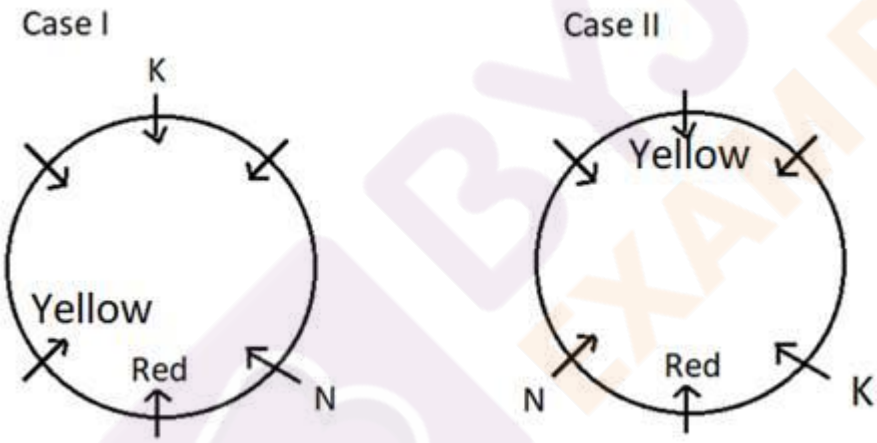
1) N is an immediate neighbour of the one who likes red.

2) K is sitting second to the right of N.

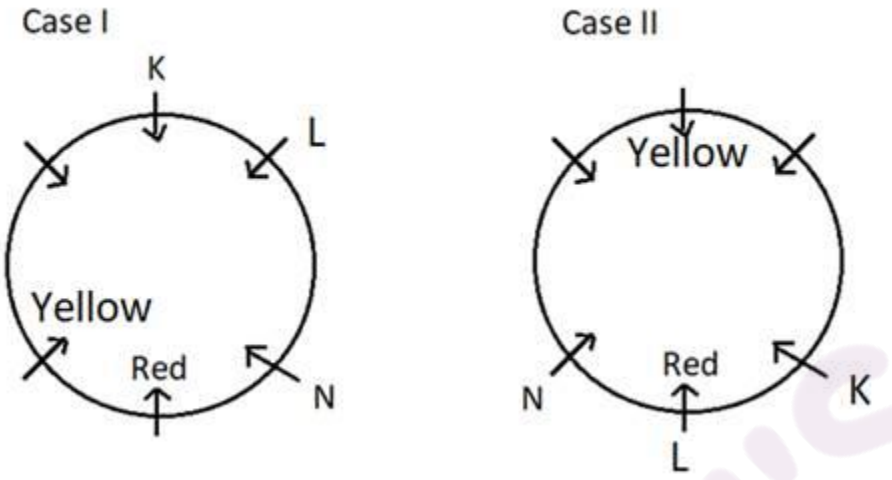


3) One person sits between K and the one who likes yellow (either from the right or left side).

4) N neither likes yellow nor red.



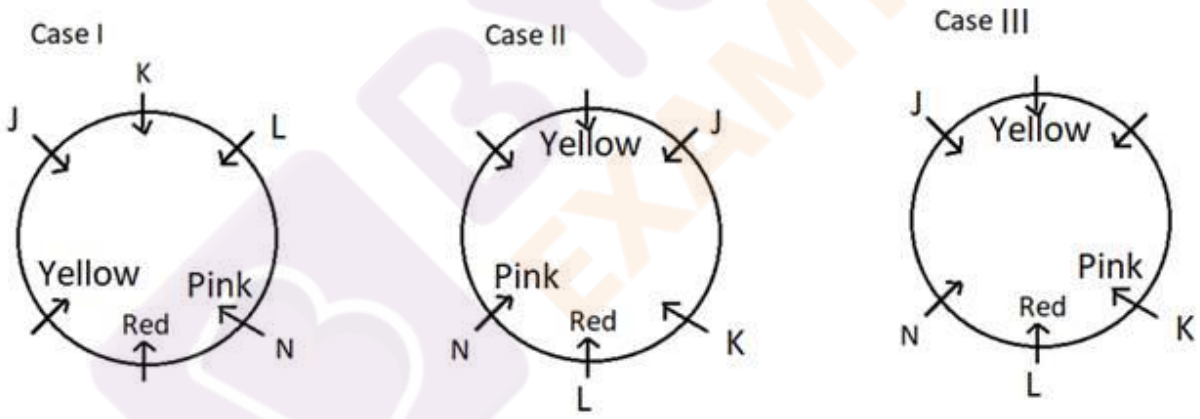
5) Only two people are sitting between the one who likes yellow and L.



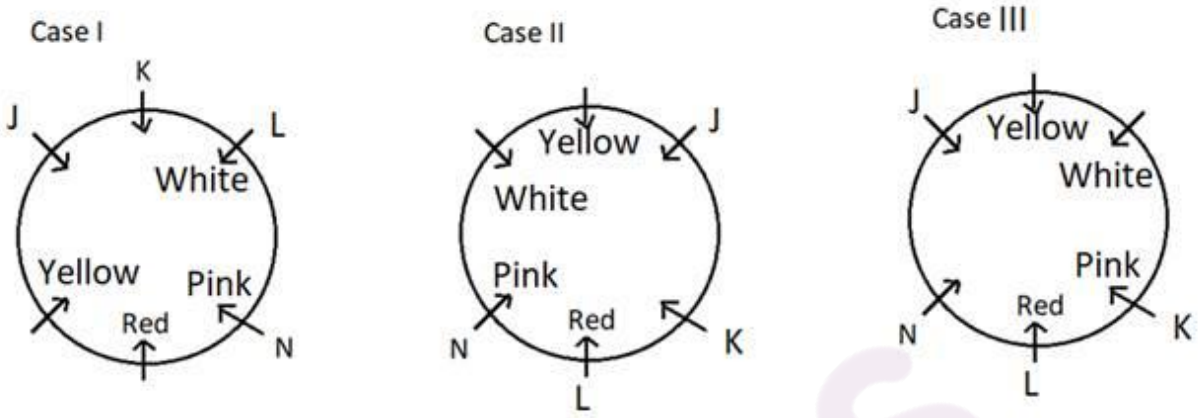
6) J sits third to the right of the one who likes pink.

7) J neither likes yellow nor red.

(Hence, three cases will be there)

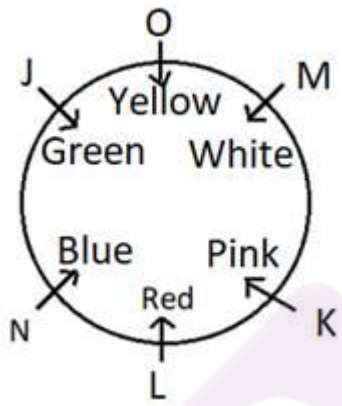


8) Only one person sits between J and the one who likes white (either from the right or left side).



9) O sits to the immediate left of the one who likes green.

(Hence, Case I and Case II will be eliminated)

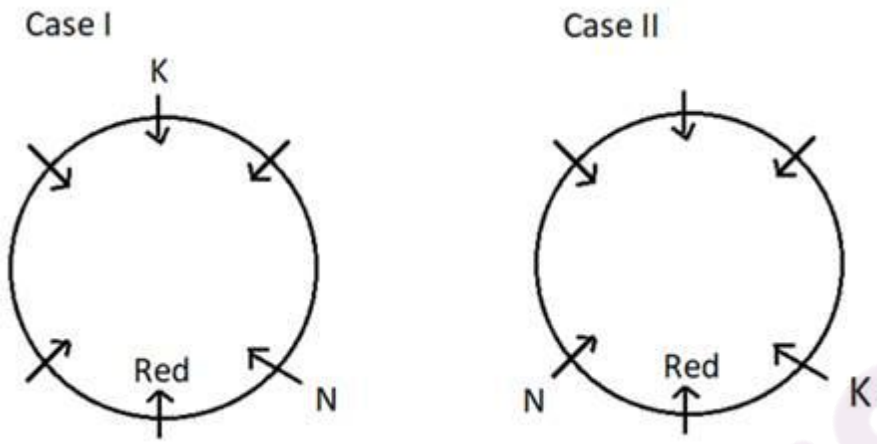


Clearly, no one sits between the one who likes pink and M when counted from the left of M.

4. Ans. A.
People: J, K, L, M, N and O.

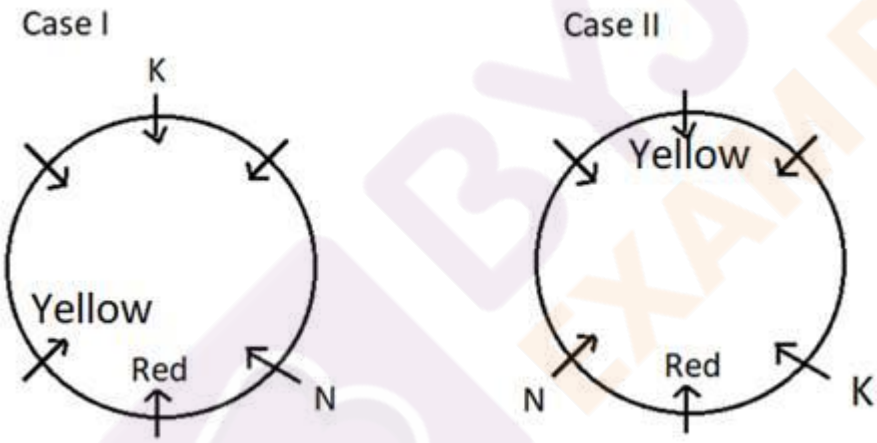
1) N is an immediate neighbour of the one who likes red.

2) K is sitting second to the right of N.

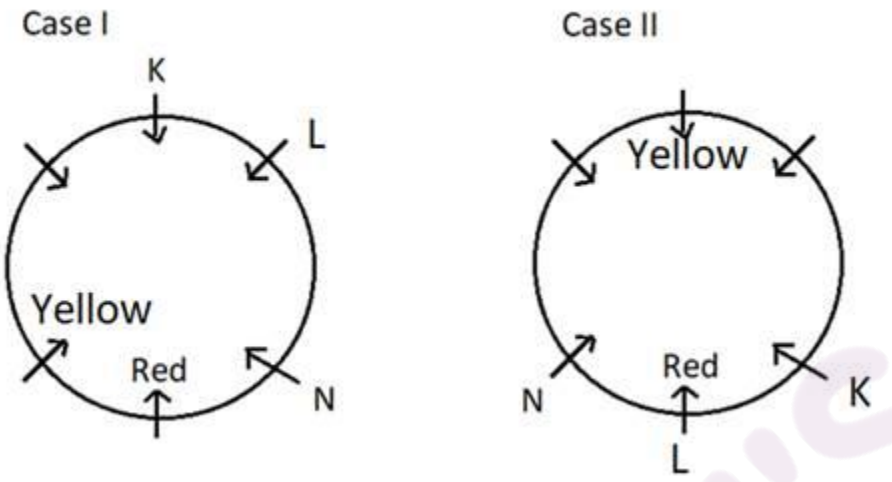


3) One person sits between K and the one who likes yellow (either from the right or left side).

4) N neither likes yellow nor red.



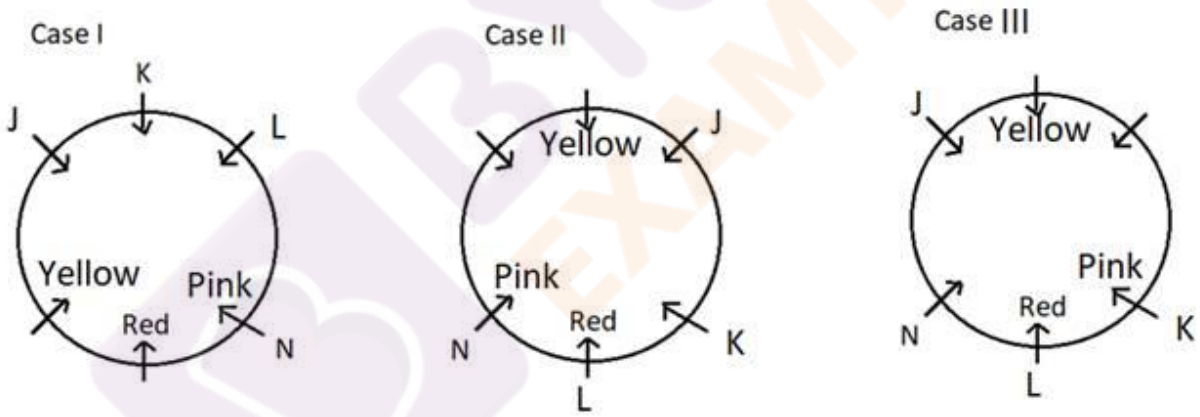
5) Only two people are sitting between the one who likes yellow and L.



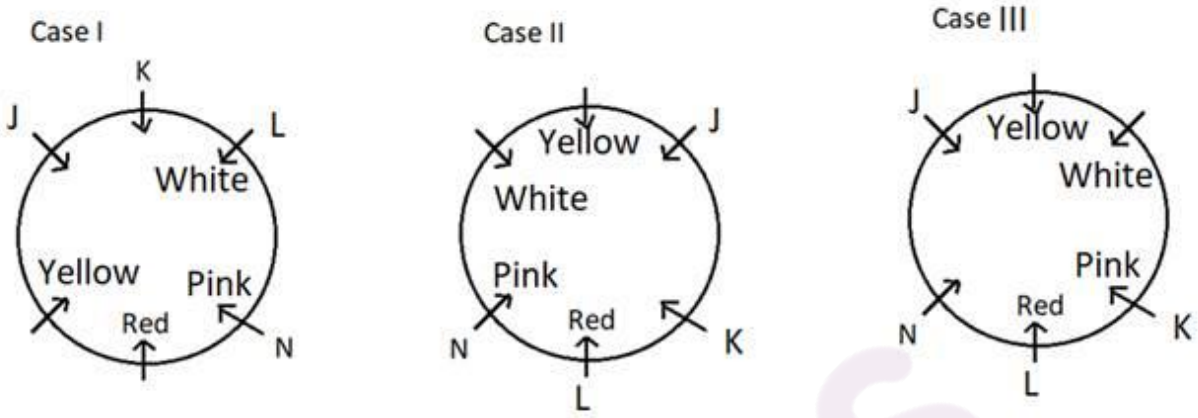
6) J sits third to the right of the one who likes pink.

7) J neither likes yellow nor red.

(Hence, three cases will be there)

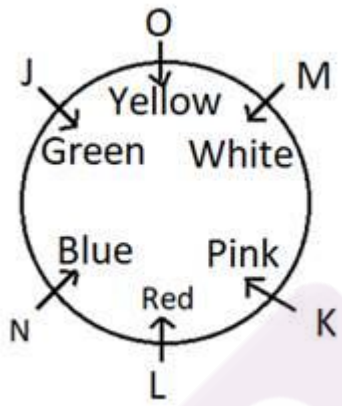


8) Only one person sits between J and the one who likes white (either from the right or left side).



9) O sits to the immediate left of the one who likes green.

(Hence, Case I and Case II will be eliminated)

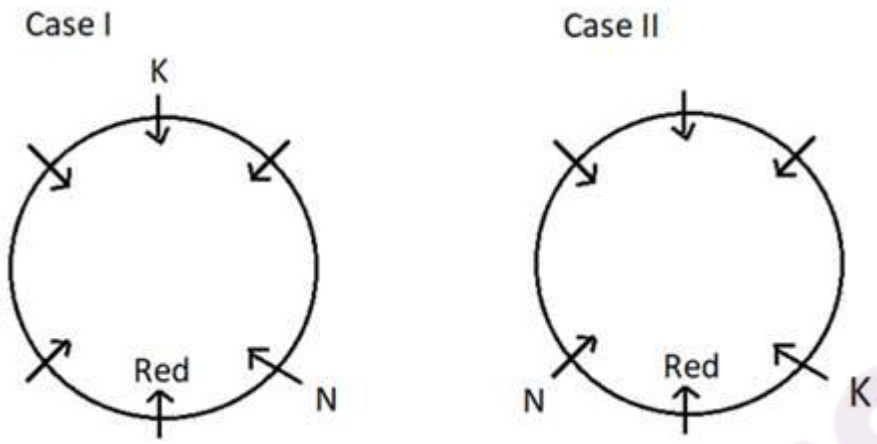


Clearly, the one who likes red sits third to the left of O.

5. Ans. E.
People: J, K, L, M, N and O.

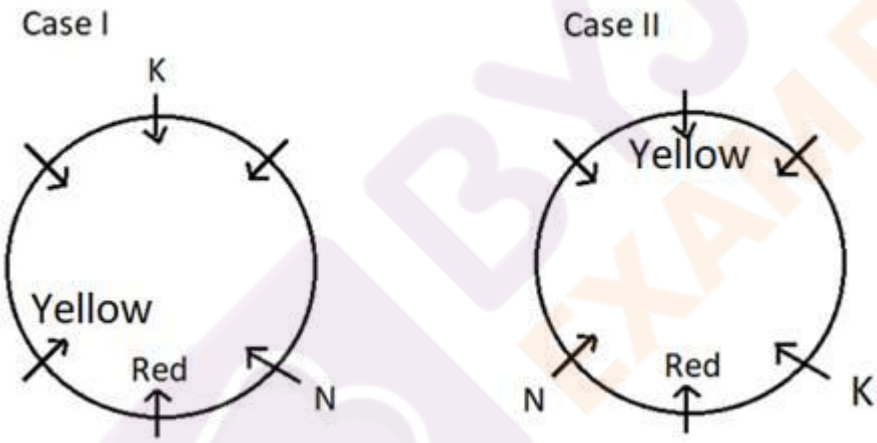
1) N is an immediate neighbour of the one who likes red.

2) K is sitting second to the right of N.

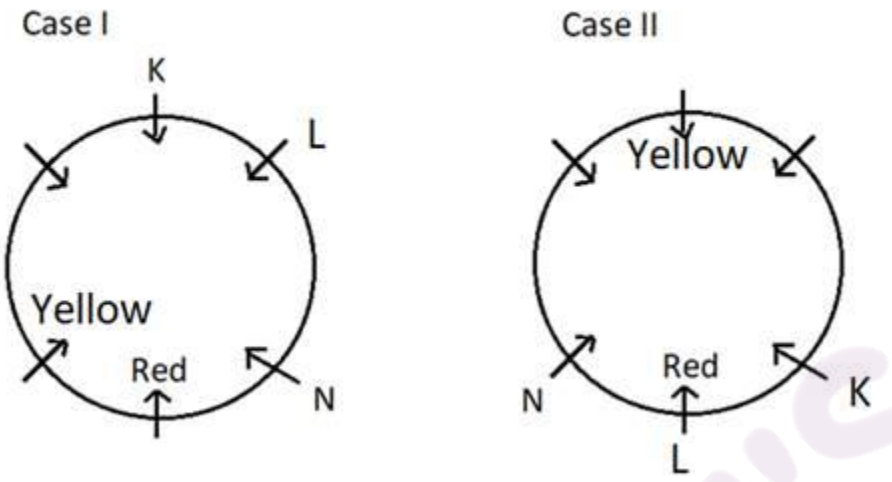


3) One person sits between K and the one who likes yellow (either from the right or left side).

4) N neither likes yellow nor red.



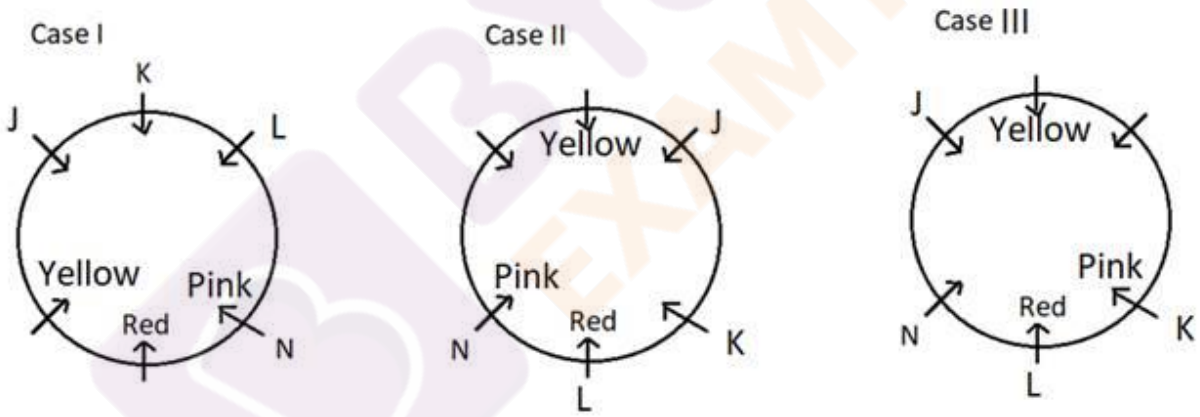
5) Only two people are sitting between the one who likes yellow and L.



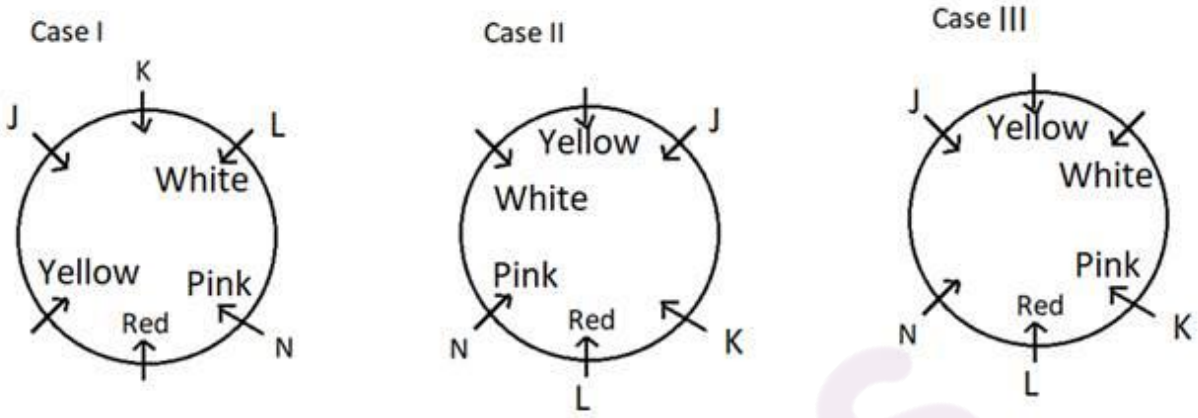
6) J sits third to the right of the one who likes pink.

7) J neither likes yellow nor red.

(Hence, three cases will be there)

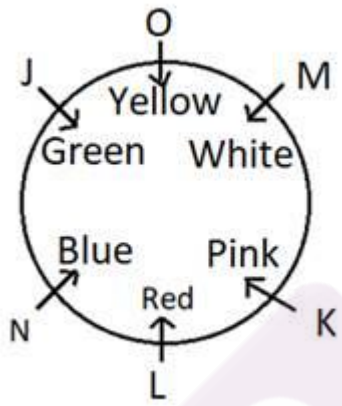


8) Only one person sits between J and the one who likes white (either from the right or left side).



9) O sits to the immediate left of the one who likes green.

(Hence, Case I and Case II will be eliminated)



Clearly, none of the above statements regarding M and L are true.

6. Ans. D.
Conclusions:

I. R > D → False (as D > C ≤ E < R → hence clear relation between R & D cannot be determined)

II. F < A → False (as A > B ≤ C > F → hence clear relation between F & A cannot be determined)

7. Ans. B.
Conclusions:

I. Z > X → False (as X = Y ≥ T = Z)

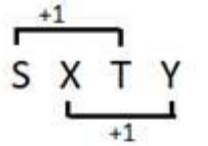
II. V < Y → True (as V ≤ W < X = Y)
8. Ans. A.
Conclusions:

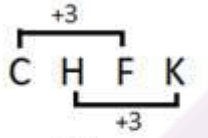
I. E ≥ B → True (as B ≤ C ≤ E)

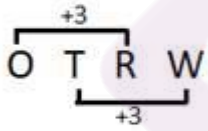
II. A > D → False (as A > B ≤ C < D → hence clear relation between A & D cannot be determined)
9. Ans. E.
Conclusions:

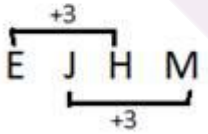
(i) J ≤ T → True (as J ≤ R ≤ T)

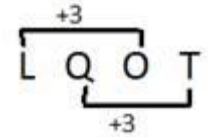
(ii) M > Y → True (as Y = R < K = M)
10. Ans. A.











Clearly, SXTY follows the different pattern from others. Hence, SXTY does not belong to that group.

11. Ans. B.
Boxes: A, B, C, D, E and F.

1) Only two boxes are there between A and B.

2) Black box is kept immediately above B.

Case I:

Box	Color
A	
	Black
B	

Case II:

Box	Color
	Black
B	
A	

3) Only two boxes are kept between Black box and C.
4) C is not kept the bottom.
Case I:

Box	Color
C	
A	
	Black
B	

Case II:

Box	Color
	Black
B	
C	
A	

5) Only one box is kept between C and Yellow colored box.

6) Box B is not Yellow in color.

Case I:

Box	Color
C	
A	
	Yellow
	Black
B	

Case II:

Box	Color
	Black
B	
C	
A	
	Yellow

7) Only two boxes are there between Yellow colored box and Green colored box.

8) Green colored box is kept above Yellow colored box.

Case I:

Box	Color
	Green
C	
A	
	Yellow
	Black
B	

Case II:

Box	Color
	Black
B	
	Green
C	
A	
	Yellow

9) Only one box is kept between Green colored box and Red colored box.

Case I:

Box	Color
	Green
C	
A	Red
	Yellow
	Black
B	

Case II:

Box	Color
	Black
B	
	Green
C	
A	Red
	Yellow

10) D is kept immediately below Red colored box.

Case I:

Box	Color
	Green
C	
A	Red
D	Yellow
	Black
B	

Case II:

Box	Color
	Black
B	
	Green
C	
A	Red
D	Yellow

11) Only three boxes are there between D and Orange colored box.

(Hence, Case I will be eliminated)

Box	Color
	Black
B	Orange
	Green
C	
A	Red
D	Yellow

12) E is kept above Orange colored box.

13) Blue colored box is kept below E.

Box	Color
E	Black
B	Orange
F	Green
C	Blue
A	Red
D	Yellow

There are three boxes between red colored box and E whereas there is only one box in between them in other options. Hence, second option is the odd one out.

12. Ans. E.

Boxes: A, B, C, D, E and F.

1) Only two boxes are there between A and B.

2) Black box is kept immediately above B.

Case I:

Box	Color
A	
	Black
B	

Case II:

Box	Color
	Black
B	
A	

3) Only two boxes are kept between Black box and C.

4) C is not kept the bottom.

Case I:

Box	Color
C	
A	
	Black
B	

Case II:

Box	Color
	Black
B	
C	
A	

5) Only one box is kept between C and Yellow colored box.

6) Box B is not Yellow in color.

Case I:

Box	Color
C	
A	
	Yellow
	Black
B	

Case II:

Box	Color
	Black
B	
C	
A	
	Yellow

7) Only two boxes are there between Yellow colored box and Green colored box.

8) Green colored box is kept above Yellow colored box.

Case I:

Box	Color
	Green
C	
A	
	Yellow
	Black
B	

Case II:

Box	Color
	Black
B	
	Green
C	
A	
	Yellow

9) Only one box is kept between Green colored box and Red colored box.

Case I:

Box	Color
	Green
C	
A	Red
	Yellow
	Black
B	

Case II:

Box	Color
	Black
B	
	Green
C	
A	Red
	Yellow

10) D is kept immediately below Red colored box.

Case I:

Box	Color
	Green
C	
A	Red
D	Yellow
	Black
B	

Case II:

Box	Color
	Black
B	
	Green
C	
A	Red
D	Yellow

11) Only three boxes are there between D and Orange colored box.

(Hence, Case I will be eliminated)

Box	Color
	Black
B	Orange
	Green
C	
A	Red
D	Yellow

12) E is kept above Orange colored box.

13) Blue colored box is kept below E.

Box	Color
E	Black
B	Orange
F	Green
C	Blue
A	Red
D	Yellow

Clearly, all the given statements are true.

13. Ans. D.
Boxes: A, B, C, D, E and F.

1) Only two boxes are there between A and B.

2) Black box is kept immediately above B.

Case I:

Box	Color
A	
	Black
B	

Case II:

Box	Color
	Black
B	
A	

3) Only two boxes are kept between Black box and C.

4) C is not kept the bottom.

Case I:

Box	Color
C	
A	
	Black
B	

Case II:

Box	Color
	Black
B	
C	
A	

5) Only one box is kept between C and Yellow colored box.

6) Box B is not Yellow in color.

Case I:

Box	Color
C	
A	
	Yellow
	Black
B	

Case II:

Box	Color
	Black
B	
C	
A	
	Yellow

7) Only two boxes are there between Yellow colored box and Green colored box.

8) Green colored box is kept above Yellow colored box.

Case I:

Box	Color
	Green
C	
A	
	Yellow
	Black
B	

Case II:

Box	Color
	Black
B	
	Green
C	
A	
	Yellow

9) Only one box is kept between Green colored box and Red colored box.

Case I:

Box	Color
	Green
C	
A	Red
	Yellow
	Black
B	

Case II:

Box	Color
	Black
B	
	Green
C	
A	Red
	Yellow

10) D is kept immediately below Red colored box.

Case I:

Box	Color
	Green
C	
A	Red
D	Yellow
	Black
B	

Case II:

Box	Color
	Black
B	
	Green
C	
A	Red
D	Yellow

11) Only three boxes are there between D and Orange colored box.

(Hence, Case I will be eliminated)

Box	Color
	Black
B	Orange
	Green
C	
A	Red
D	Yellow

12) E is kept above Orange colored box.

13) Blue colored box is kept below E.

Box	Color
E	Black
B	Orange
F	Green
C	Blue
A	Red
D	Yellow

Clearly, there are two boxes below Blue colored box.

14. Ans. B.
Boxes: A, B, C, D, E and F.

1) Only two boxes are there between A and B.

2) Black box is kept immediately above B.

Case I:

Box	Color
A	
	Black
B	

Case II:

Box	Color
	Black
B	
A	

3) Only two boxes are kept between Black box and C.

4) C is not kept the bottom.

Case I:

Box	Color
C	
A	
	Black
B	

Case II:

Box	Color
	Black
B	
C	
A	

5) Only one box is kept between C and Yellow colored box.

6) Box B is not Yellow in color.

Case I:

Box	Color
C	
A	
	Yellow
	Black
B	

Case II:

Box	Color
	Black
B	
C	
A	
	Yellow

7) Only two boxes are there between Yellow colored box and Green colored box.

8) Green colored box is kept above Yellow colored box.

Case I:

Box	Color
	Green
C	
A	
	Yellow
	Black
B	

Case II:

Box	Color
	Black
B	
	Green
C	
A	
	Yellow

9) Only one box is kept between Green colored box and Red colored box.

Case I:

Box	Color
	Green
C	
A	Red
	Yellow
	Black
B	

Case II:

Box	Color
	Black
B	
	Green
C	
A	Red
	Yellow

10) D is kept immediately below Red colored box.

Case I:

Box	Color
	Green
C	
A	Red
D	Yellow
	Black
B	

Case II:

Box	Color
	Black
B	
	Green
C	
A	Red
D	Yellow

11) Only three boxes are there between D and Orange colored box.

(Hence, Case I will be eliminated)

Box	Color
	Black
B	Orange
	Green
C	
A	Red
D	Yellow

12) E is kept above Orange colored box.

13) Blue colored box is kept below E.

Box	Color
E	Black
B	Orange
F	Green
C	Blue
A	Red
D	Yellow

Clearly, there are three boxes between Yellow colored box and the Orange colored box. Following the same pattern, there are three boxes between A and Black colored box.

15. Ans. B.
Boxes: A, B, C, D, E and F.

1) Only two boxes are there between A and B.

2) Black box is kept immediately above B.

Case I:

Box	Color
A	
	Black
B	

Case II:

Box	Color
	Black
B	
A	

3) Only two boxes are kept between Black box and C.

4) C is not kept the bottom.

Case I:

Box	Color
C	
A	
	Black
B	

Case II:

Box	Color
	Black
B	
C	
A	

5) Only one box is kept between C and Yellow colored box.

6) Box B is not Yellow in color.

Case I:

Box	Color
C	
A	
	Yellow
	Black
B	

Case II:

Box	Color
	Black
B	
C	
A	
	Yellow

7) Only two boxes are there between Yellow colored box and Green colored box.

8) Green colored box is kept above Yellow colored box.

Case I:

Box	Color
	Green
C	
A	
	Yellow
	Black
B	

Case II:

Box	Color
	Black
B	
	Green
C	
A	
	Yellow

9) Only one box is kept between Green colored box and Red colored box.

Case I:

Box	Color
	Green
C	
A	Red
	Yellow
	Black
B	

Case II:

Box	Color
	Black
B	
	Green
C	
A	Red
	Yellow

10) D is kept immediately below Red colored box.

Case I:

Box	Color
	Green
C	
A	Red
D	Yellow
	Black
B	

Case II:

Box	Color
	Black
B	
	Green
C	
A	Red
D	Yellow

11) Only three boxes are there between D and Orange colored box.

(Hence, Case I will be eliminated)

Box	Color
	Black
B	Orange
	Green
C	
A	Red
D	Yellow

12) E is kept above Orange colored box.

13) Blue colored box is kept below E.

Box	Color
E	Black
B	Orange
F	Green
C	Blue
A	Red
D	Yellow

Clearly, Blue colored box is kept immediately above Red colored box.

16. Ans. D.

Words	Codes
growth	fi
driving	sm
several	pa
are	Jq
millenials	Zh
industries	El
of	Ro
self	dg/hy
cars	hy/dg
experts	ks/nt
hopeful	nt/ks

17. Ans. B.

Words	Codes
growth	fi
driving	sm
several	pa
are	jq
millenials	zh
industries	el
of	ro
self	dg/hy
cars	hy/dg
experts	ks/nt
hopeful	nt/ks

18. Ans. E.

Words	Codes
growth	fi
driving	sm
several	pa
Are	jq
millenials	zh
industries	el
Of	ro
Self	dg/hy
Cars	hy/dg
experts	ks/nt
hopeful	nt/ks

19. Ans. D.

Words	Codes
growth	fi
driving	sm
several	pa
Are	jq
millenials	zh
industries	el
Of	ro
Self	dg/hy
Cars	hy/dg
experts	ks/nt
hopeful	nt/ks

20. Ans. D.
People: A, B, C, D and E.

1) C bought a dress immediately after the one who spent 1600 on his dress.

People	Amount
	1600
C	

2) Only one person bought a dress between C and D.

3) Only three people bought the dresses between D and the one who bought a dress for 2100.

Case I:

People	Amount
D	
	1600
C	
	2100

Case II:

People	Amount
	2100
	1600
C	
D	

4) A bought the dress immediately before the one who bought a dress for 4500.

(Hence, three cases will be feasible)

Case I:

People	Amount
D	
A	1600
C	4500
	2100

Case II:

People	Amount
	2100
	1600
C	
A	
D	4500

Case III:

People	Amount
	2100
A	1600
C	4500
D	

5) The total amount of the dress which A and D bought was 5000.

(Here, case II will be eliminated as the amount of A = 500 and it is given that amount should not be less than 1000)

Case I:

People	Amount
D	3400
A	1600
C	4500
	2100

Case III:

People	Amount
	2100
A	1600
C	4500
D	3400

6) The amount of the dress which B bought is 500 more than that of E.

7) E bought a dress before B.

(In Case I, the amount of A and E are equal, and it is given that each people spent a different amount, hence case I will be eliminated)

Case I:

People	Amount
D	3400
A	1600
C	4500
E	1600
B	2100

Case III:

People	Amount
E	2100
A	1600
C	4500
B	2600
D	3400

The Final table is as follow:

People	Amount
E	2100
A	1600
C	4500
B	2600
D	3400

21. Ans. E.
People: A, B, C, D and E.

1) C bought a dress immediately after the one who spent 1600 on his dress.

People	Amount
	1600
C	

2) Only one person bought a dress between C and D.

3) Only three people bought the dresses between D and the one who bought a dress for 2100.

Case I:

People	Amount
D	
	1600
C	
	2100

Case II:

People	Amount
	2100
	1600
C	
D	

4) A bought the dress immediately before the one who bought a dress for 4500.

(Hence, three cases will be feasible)

Case I:

People	Amount
D	
A	1600
C	4500
	2100

Case II:

People	Amount
	2100
	1600
C	
A	
D	4500

Case III:

People	Amount
	2100
A	1600
C	4500
D	

5) The total amount of the dress which A and D bought was 5000.

(Here, case II will be eliminated as the amount of A = 500 and it is given that amount should not be less than 1000)

Case I:

People	Amount
D	3400
A	1600
C	4500
	2100

Case III:

People	Amount
	2100
A	1600
C	4500
D	3400

6) The amount of the dress which B bought is 500 more than that of E.

7) E bought a dress before B.

(In Case I, the amount of A and E are equal, and it is given that each people spent a different amount, hence case I will be eliminated)

Case I:

People	Amount
D	3400
A	1600
C	4500
E	1600
B	2100

Case III:

People	Amount
E	2100
A	1600
C	4500
B	2600
D	3400

The Final table is as follow:

People	Amount
E	2100
A	1600
C	4500
B	2600
D	3400

22. Ans. C.
People: A, B, C, D and E.

1) C bought a dress immediately after the one who spent 1600 on his dress.

People	Amount
	1600
C	

2) Only one person bought a dress between C and D.

3) Only three people bought the dresses between D and the one who bought a dress for 2100.

Case I:

People	Amount
D	
	1600
C	
	2100

Case II:

People	Amount
	2100
	1600
C	
D	

4) A bought the dress immediately before the one who bought a dress for 4500.

(Hence, three cases will be feasible)

Case I:

People	Amount
D	
A	1600
C	4500
	2100

Case II:

People	Amount
	2100
	1600
C	
A	
D	4500

Case III:

People	Amount
	2100
A	1600
C	4500
D	

5) The total amount of the dress which A and D bought was 5000.

(Here, case II will be eliminated as the amount of A = 500 and it is given that amount should not be less than 1000)

Case I:

People	Amount
D	3400
A	1600
C	4500
	2100

Case III:

People	Amount
	2100
A	1600
C	4500
D	3400

6) The amount of the dress which B bought is 500 more than that of E.

7) E bought a dress before B.

(In Case I, the amount of A and E are equal, and it is given that each people spent a different amount, hence case I will be eliminated)

Case I:

People	Amount
D	3400
A	1600
C	4500
E	1600
B	2100

Case III:

People	Amount
E	2100
A	1600
C	4500
B	2600
D	3400

The Final table is as follow:

People	Amount
E	2100
A	1600
C	4500
B	2600
D	3400

23. Ans. A.
People: A, B, C, D and E.

1) C bought a dress immediately after the one who spent 1600 on his dress.

People	Amount
	1600
C	

2) Only one person bought a dress between C and D.

3) Only three people bought the dresses between D and the one who bought a dress for 2100.

Case I:

People	Amount
D	
	1600
C	
	2100

Case II:

People	Amount
	2100
	1600
C	
D	

4) A bought the dress immediately before the one who bought a dress for 4500.

(Hence, three cases will be feasible)

Case I:

People	Amount
D	
A	1600
C	4500
	2100

Case II:

People	Amount
	2100
	1600
C	
A	
D	4500

Case III:

People	Amount
	2100
A	1600
C	4500
D	

5) The total amount of the dress which A and D bought was 5000.

(Here, case II will be eliminated as the amount of A = 500 and it is given that amount should not be less than 1000)

Case I:

People	Amount
D	3400
A	1600
C	4500
	2100

Case III:

People	Amount
	2100
A	1600
C	4500
D	3400

6) The amount of the dress which B bought is 500 more than that of E.

7) E bought a dress before B.

(In Case I, the amount of A and E are equal, and it is given that each people spent a different amount, hence case I will be eliminated)

Case I:

People	Amount
D	3400
A	1600
C	4500
E	1600
B	2100

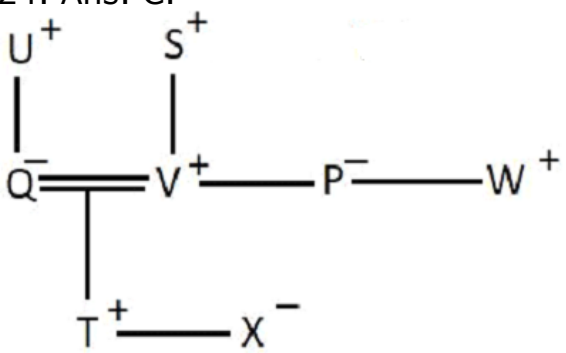
Case III:

People	Amount
E	2100
A	1600
C	4500
B	2600
D	3400

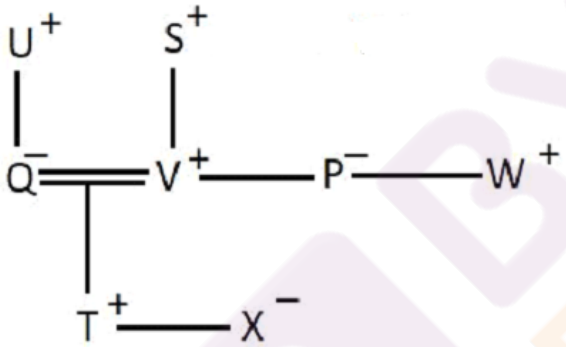
The Final table is as follow:

People	Amount
E	2100
A	1600
C	4500
B	2600
D	3400

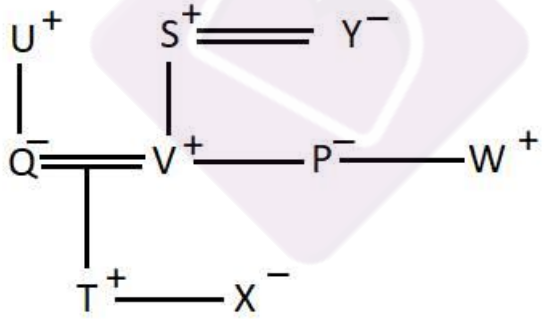
24. Ans. C.



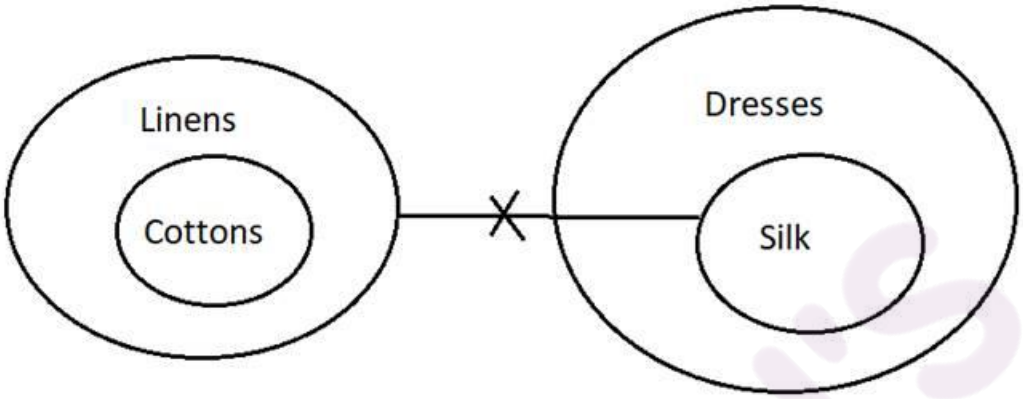
25. Ans. B.



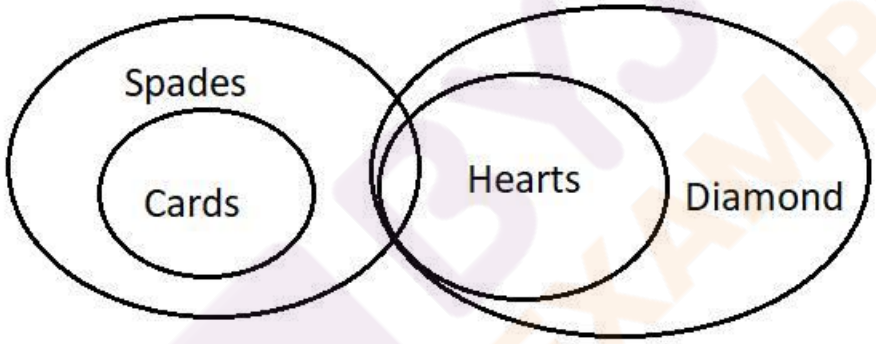
26. Ans. D.



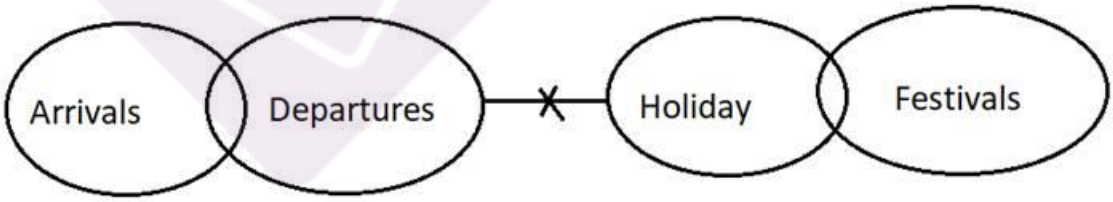
27. Ans. E.
The least possible venn diagram for the given statements is as follows:



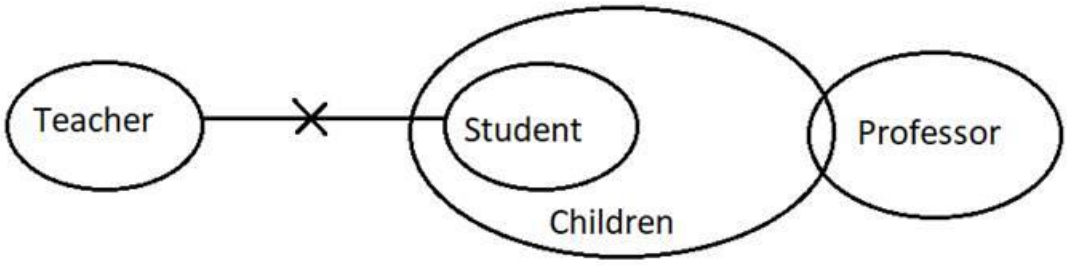
28. Ans. C.
The least possible venn diagram for the given statements is as follows:



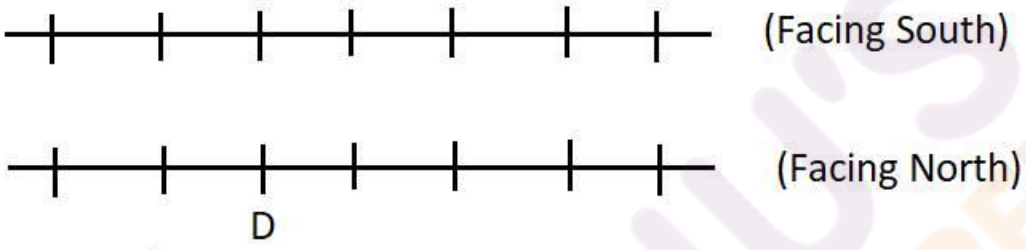
29. Ans. D.
The least possible venn diagram for the given statements is as follows:



30. Ans. A.
The least possible venn diagram for the given statements is as follows:



31. Ans. D.
1) Only two people sit to the left of D.

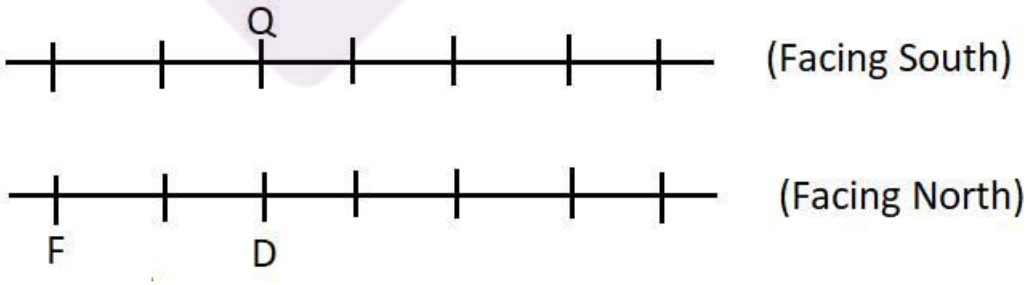


2) Only one person sits between D and F.

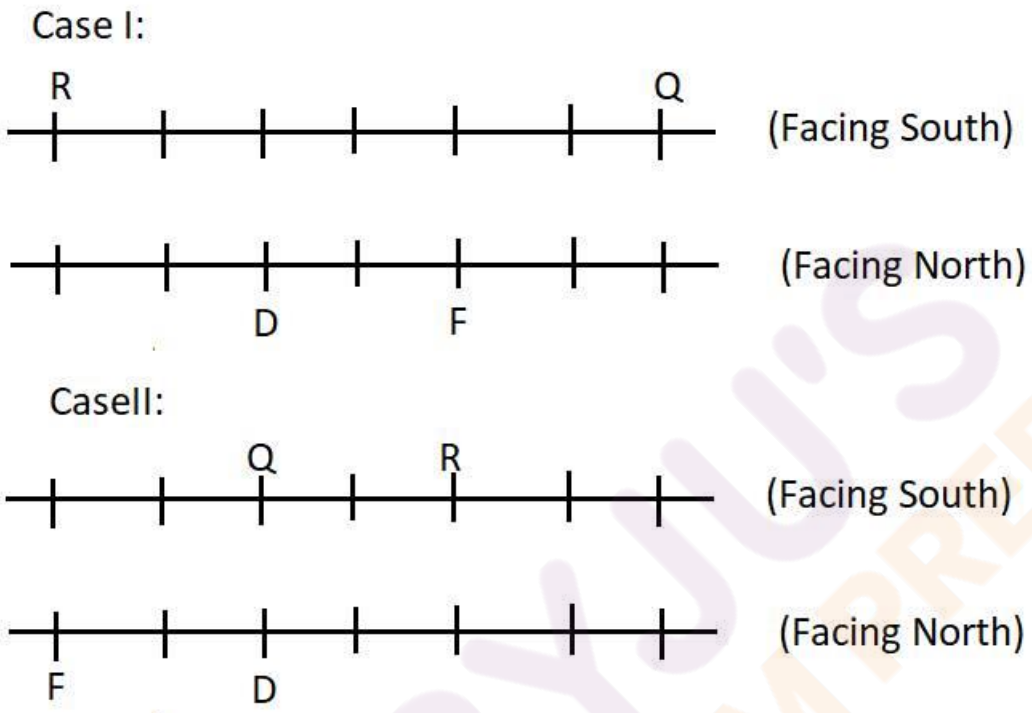
3) Q sits 2nd to the left of the one facing F.

Case I:

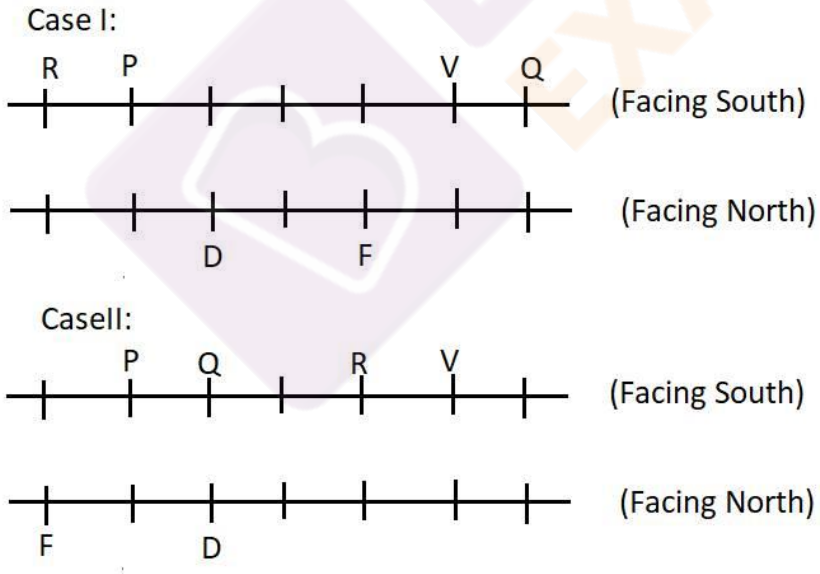
CaseII:



4) As many people sit to the left of Q as to the right of R.



5) V sits 4th to the left of P.

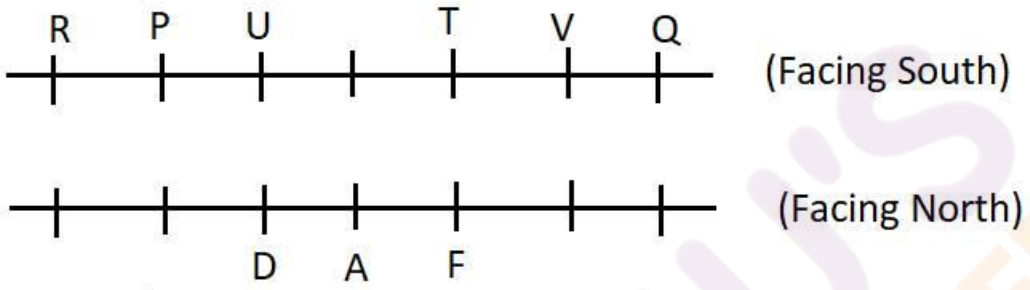


6) U sits 2nd to the right of T.

(Here, Case II will be eliminated)

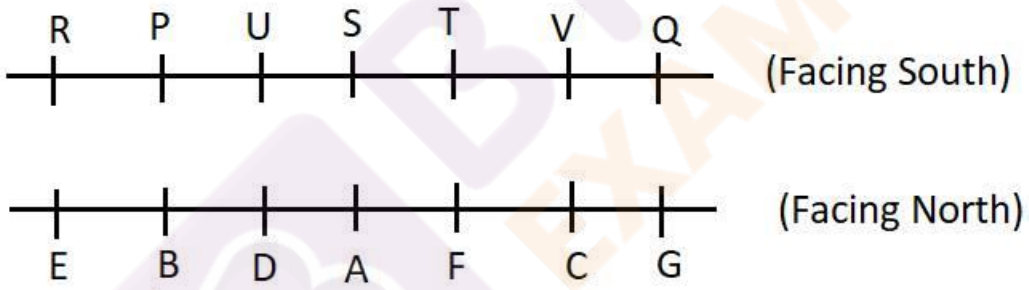
7) A faces the immediate neighbour of T.

8) Only two people sit between A and the one who faces R.

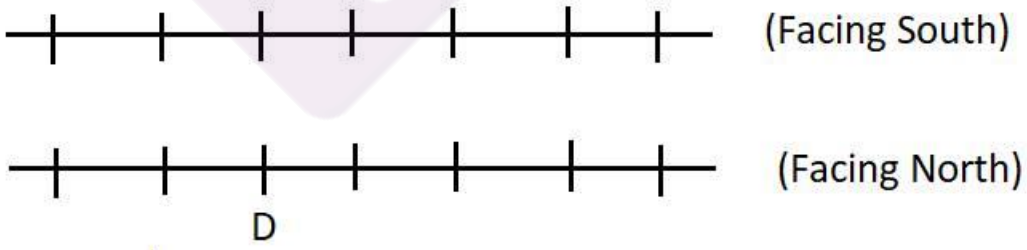


9) As many people sit between V and Q as between D and B.

10) G sits to the immediate right of C.



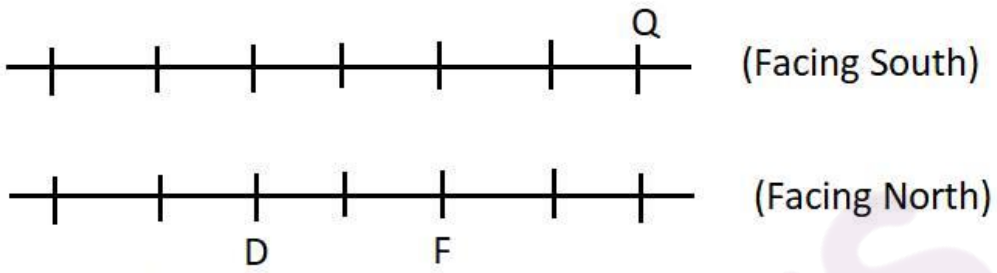
32. Ans. E.
1) Only two people sit to the left of D.



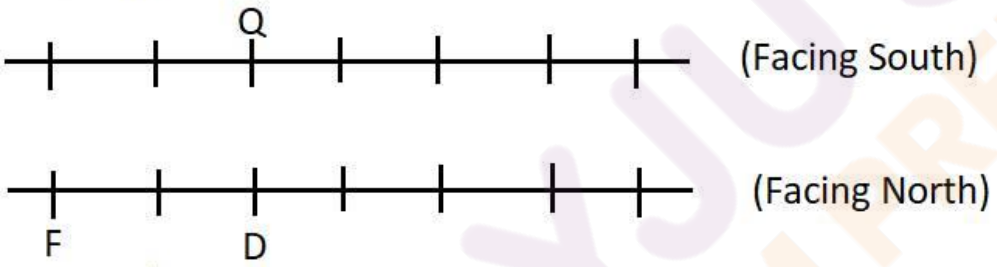
2) Only one person sits between D and F.

3) Q sits 2nd to the left of the one facing F.

Case I:



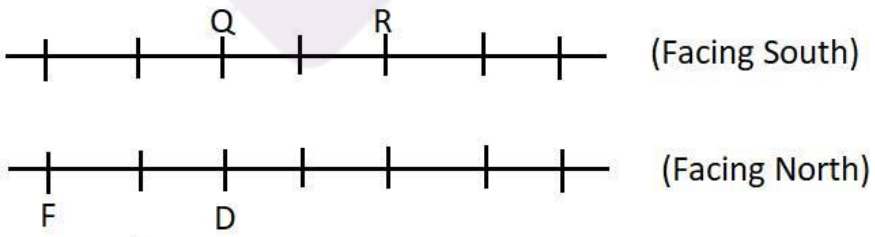
Casell:



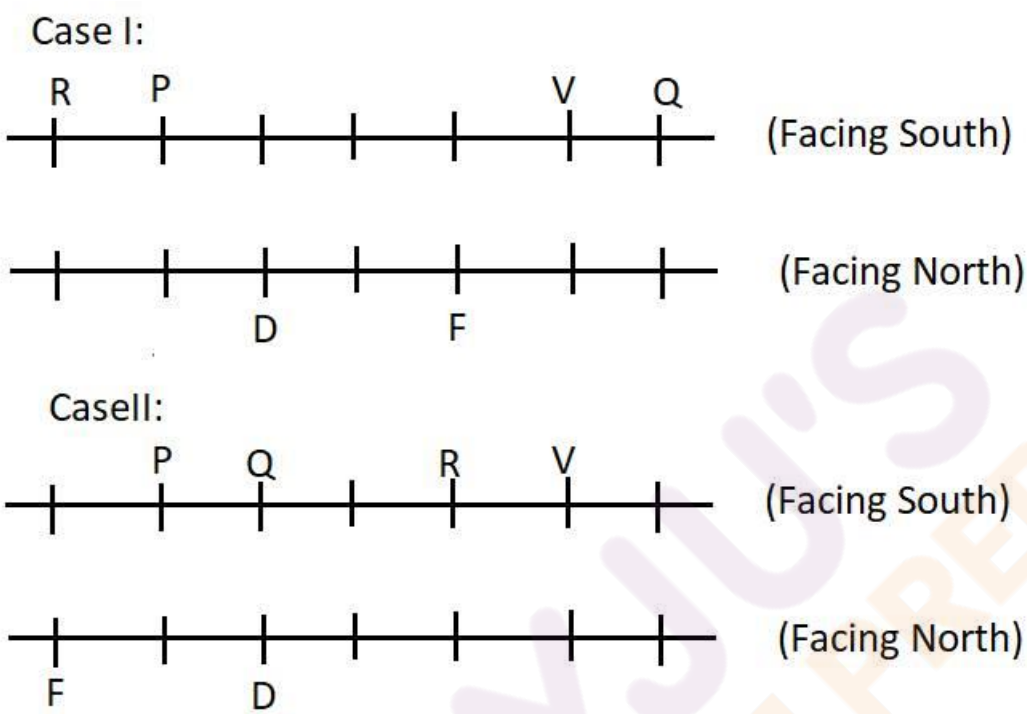
4) As many people sit to the left of Q as to the right of R.

Case I:

Casell:



5) V sits 4th to the left of P.

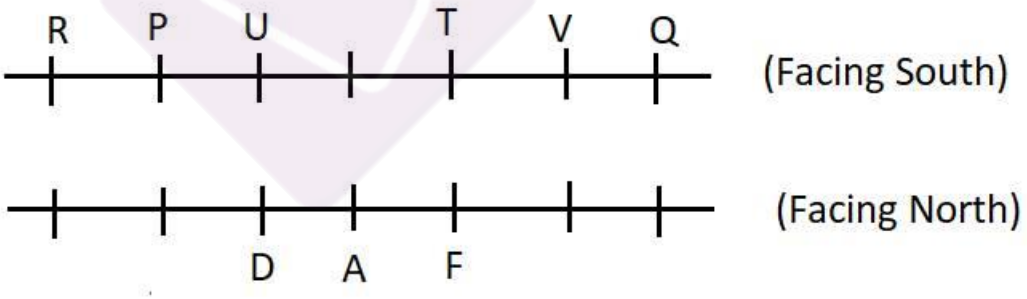


6) U sits 2nd to the right of T.

(Here, Case II will be eliminated)

7) A faces the immediate neighbour of T.

8) Only two people sit between A and the one who faces R.



9) As many people sit between V and Q as between D and B.

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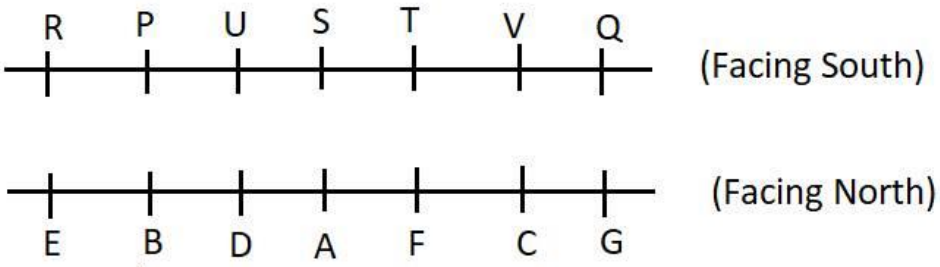
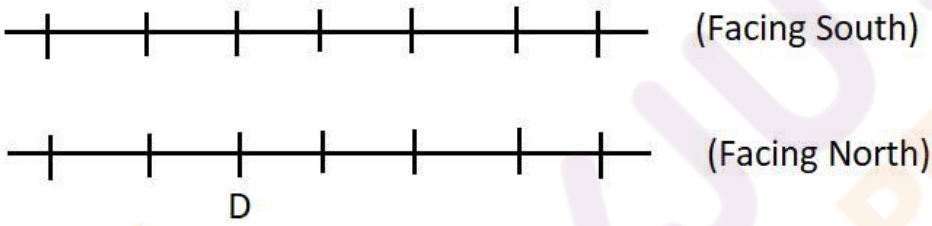
10) G sits to the immediate right of C.



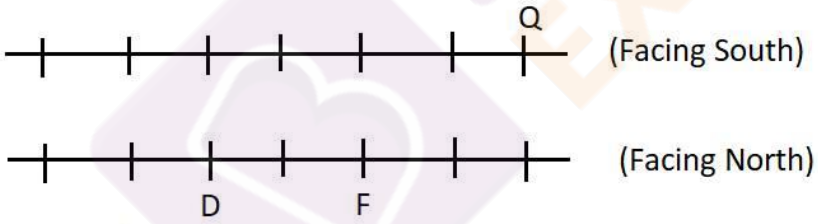
33. Ans. C.
1) Only two people sit to the left of D.



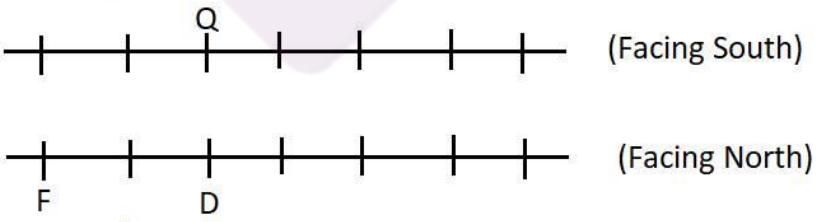
2) Only one person sits between D and F.

3) Q sits 2nd to the left of the one facing F.

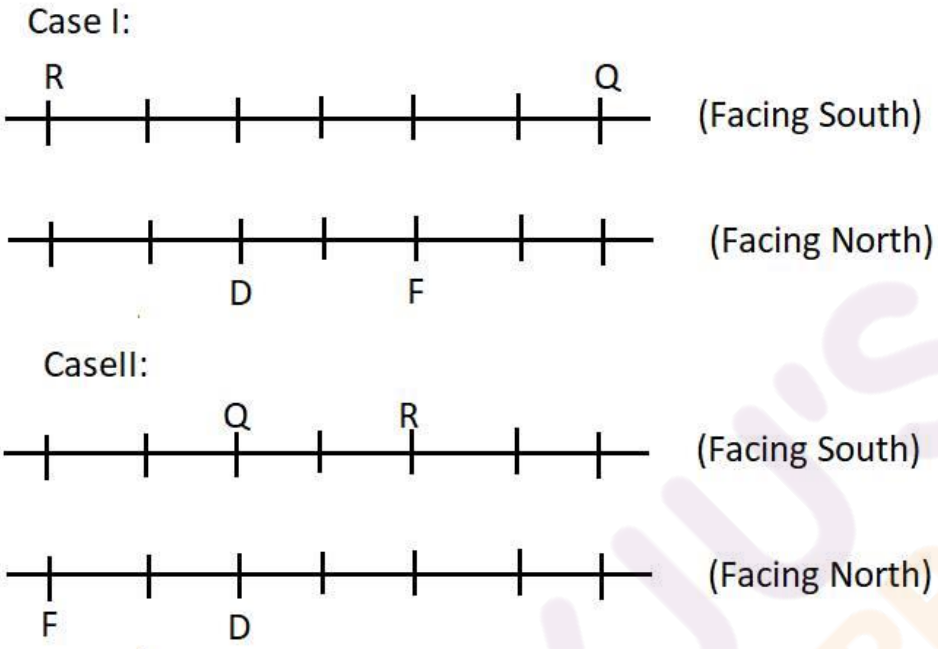
Case I:



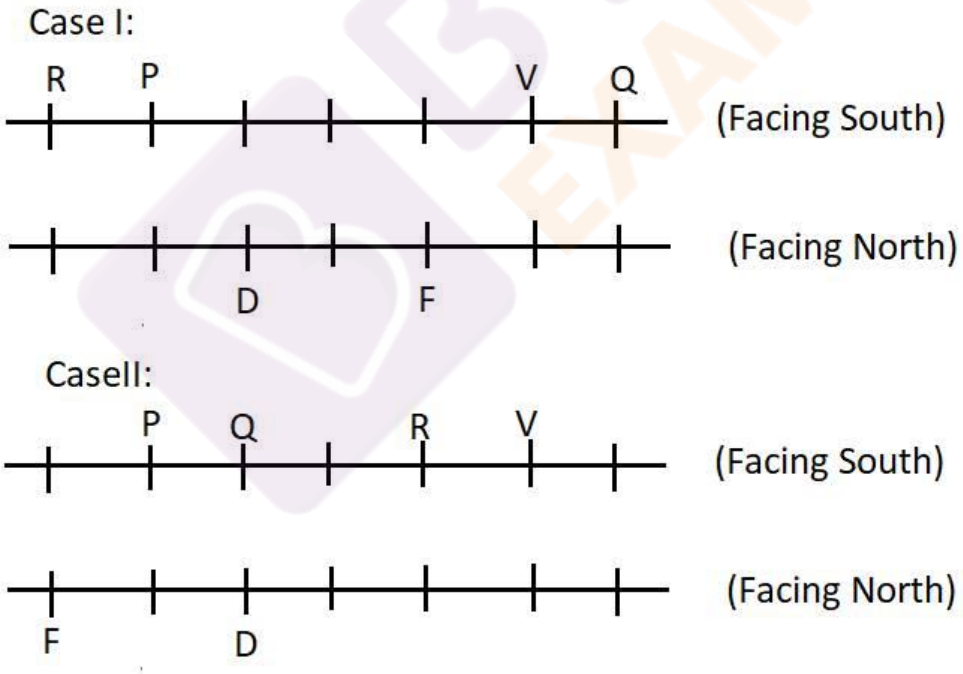
CaseII:



4) As many people sit to the left of Q as to the right of R.



5) V sits 4th to the left of P.

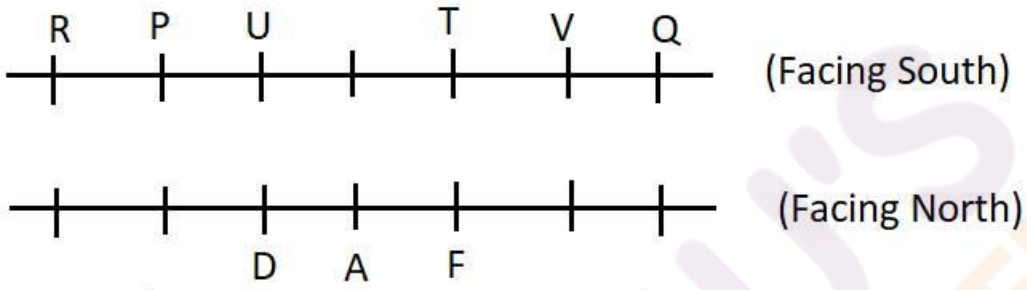


6) U sits 2nd to the right of T.

(Here, Case II will be eliminated)

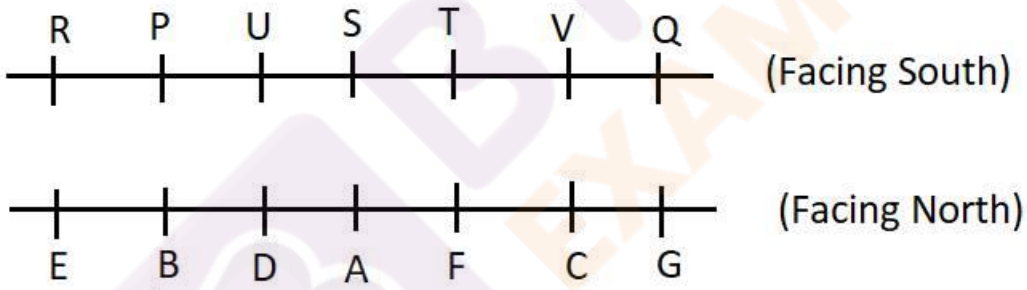
7) A faces the immediate neighbour of T.

8) Only two people sit between A and the one who faces R.

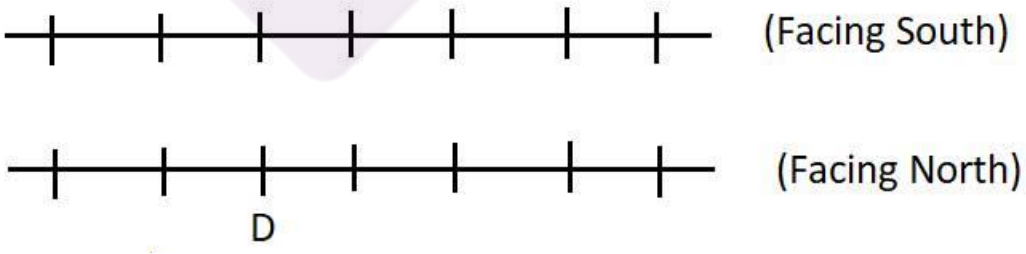


9) As many people sit between V and Q as between D and B.

10) G sits to the immediate right of C.



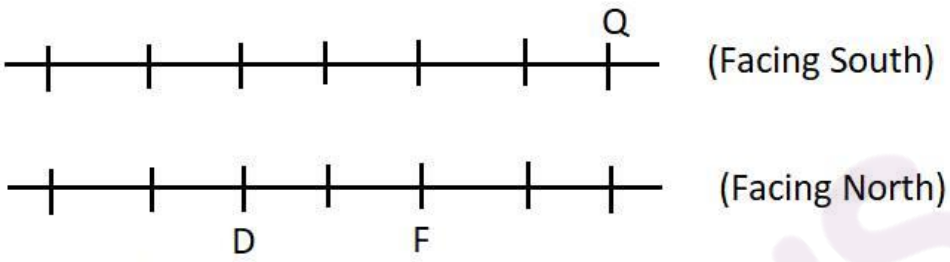
34. Ans. B.
1) Only two people sit to the left of D.



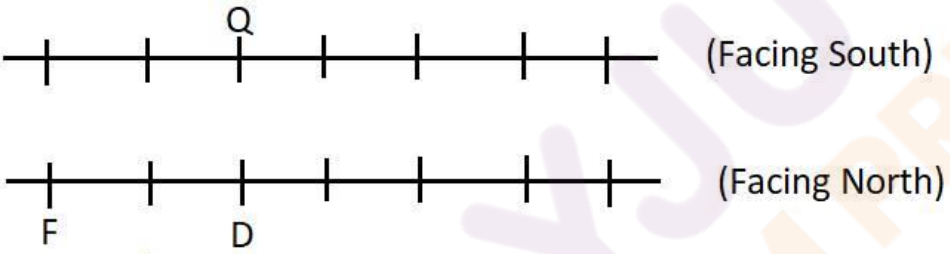
2) Only one person sits between D and F.

3) Q sits 2nd to the left of the one facing F.

Case I:

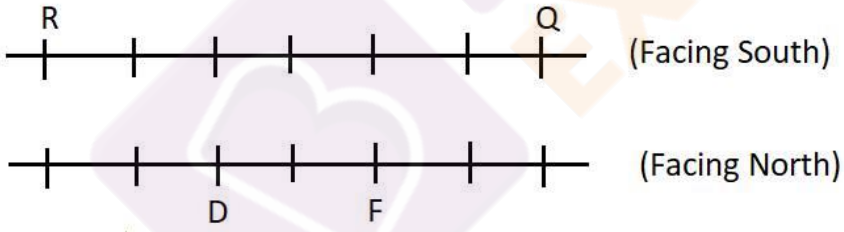


Casell:

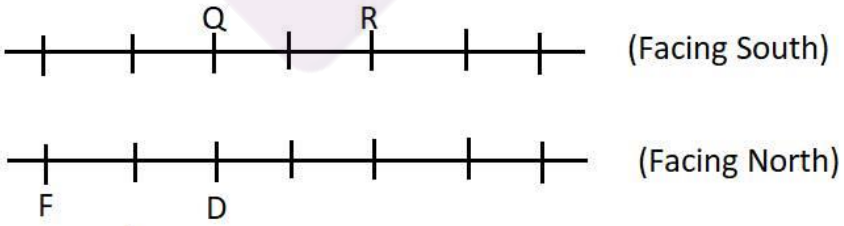


4) As many people sit to the left of Q as to the right of R.

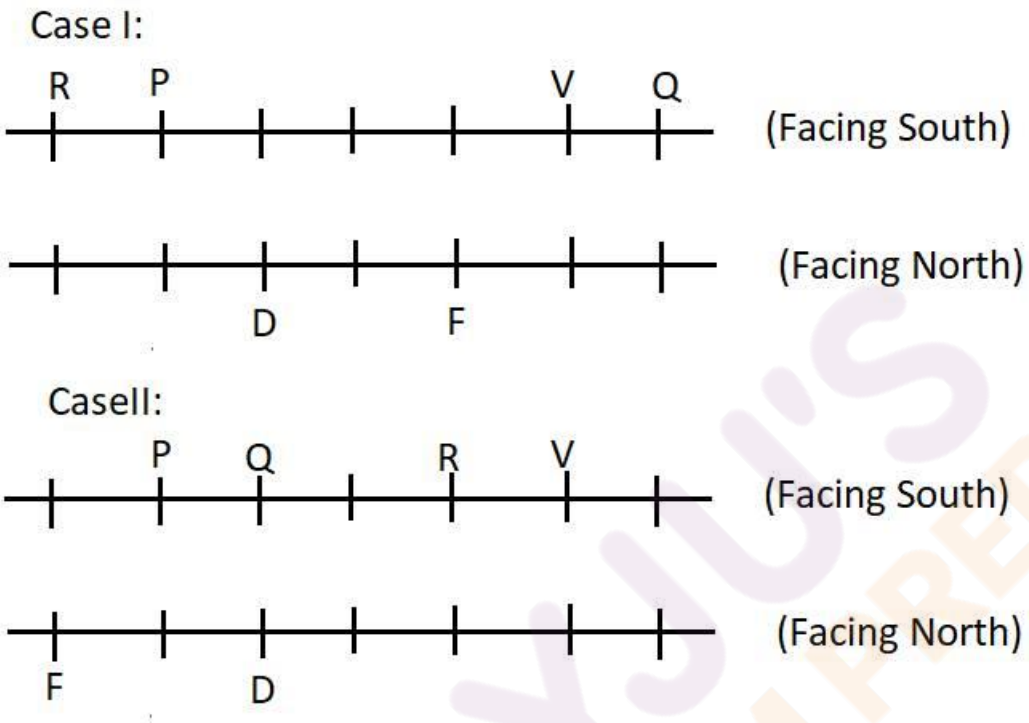
Case I:



Casell:



5) V sits 4th to the left of P.

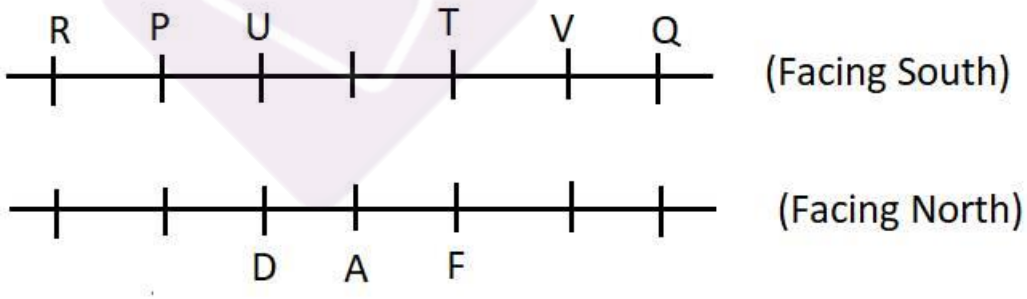


6) U sits 2nd to the right of T.

(Here, Case II will be eliminated)

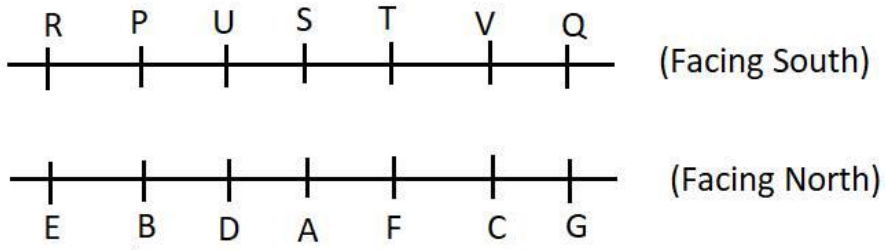
7) A faces the immediate neighbour of T.

8) Only two people sit between A and the one who faces R.

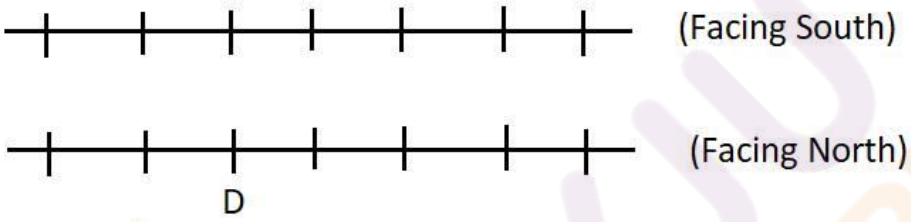


9) As many people sit between V and Q as between D and B.

10) G sits to the immediate right of C.



35. Ans. B.
1) Only two people sit to the left of D.

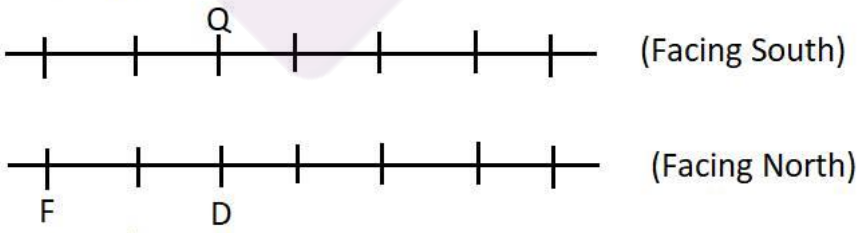


2) Only one person sits between D and F.

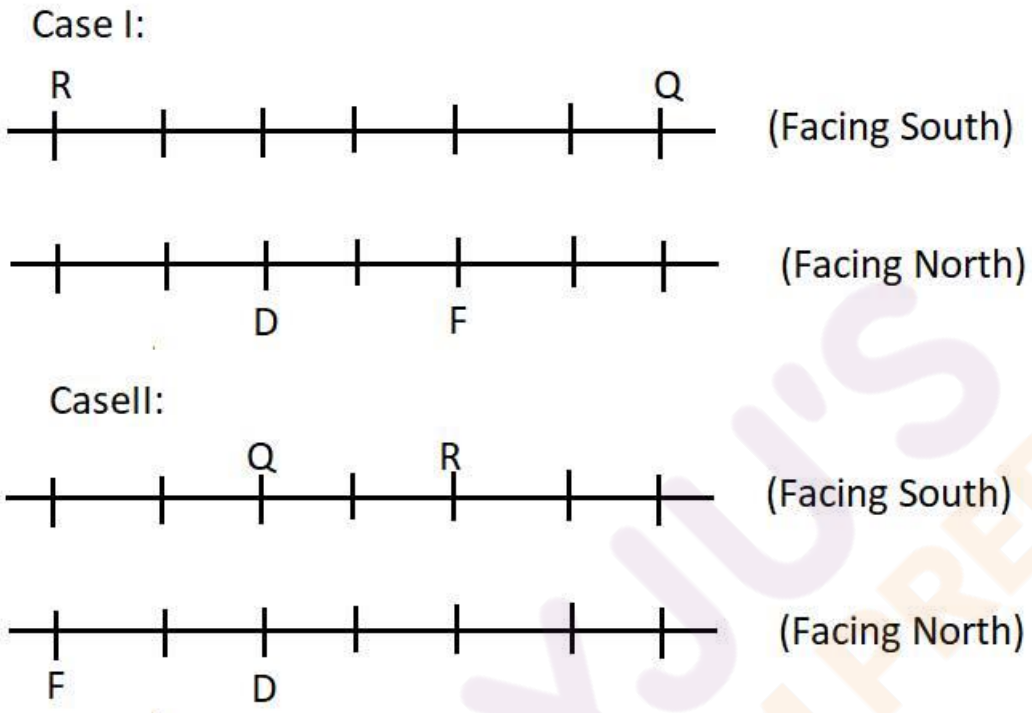
3) Q sits 2nd to the left of the one facing F.

Case I:

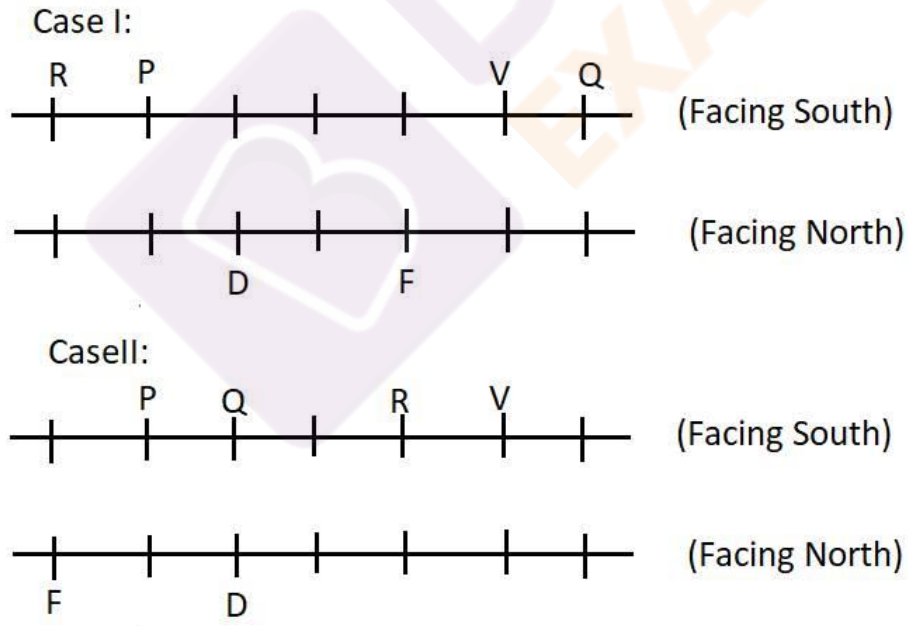
CaseII:



4) As many people sit to the left of Q as to the right of R.



5) V sits 4th to the left of P.

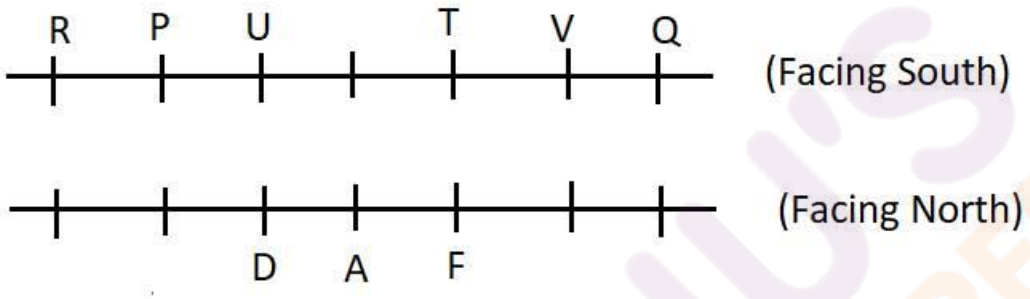


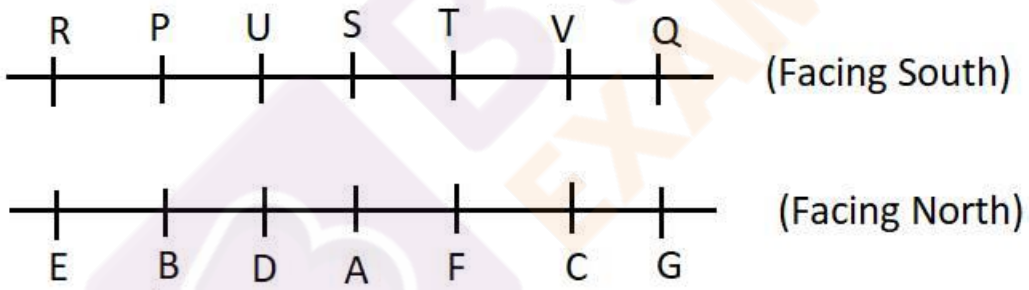
6) U sits 2nd to the right of T.

(Here, Case II will be eliminated)

7) A faces the immediate neighbour of T.

8) Only two people sit between A and the one who faces R.



9) As many people sit between V and Q as between D and B.

10) G sits to the immediate right of C.