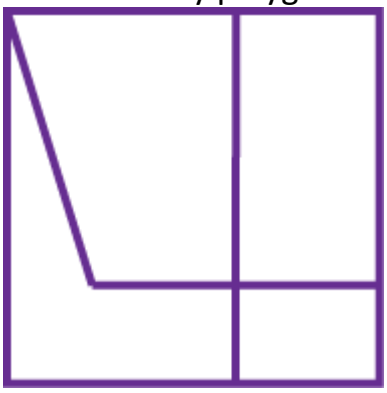
Counting the figures

1. How many polygons are there in the following figure?



A -
7

B -
5

C -
6

D -
More than 7

Solution

There are more than 7 polygons present in the figure.

Hence, option d.

Missing number series

2. In the given question, select the missing numbers from the given series.

1, 3, 7, 13, 21, 31, 43, 57, ?, ?

A -
73, 91

B -
73, 93

C -

71, 91

D -
72, 92

Solution
Given series

1, 3, 7, 13, 21, 31, 43, 57

So, 1+2=3, 3+4=7, 7+6=13, 13+8=21 which means series follows the +2 rule in every step to get the next number.

Similarly, 57+16=73, 73+18=91

Hence, option a.

Distance & direction

3. Ramu moves towards the east direction from point P and covers 30m to reach point Q and then takes right and covers 40m to reach point R. Find thedirection and the distance from the initial point to the final point.

A -
50m east

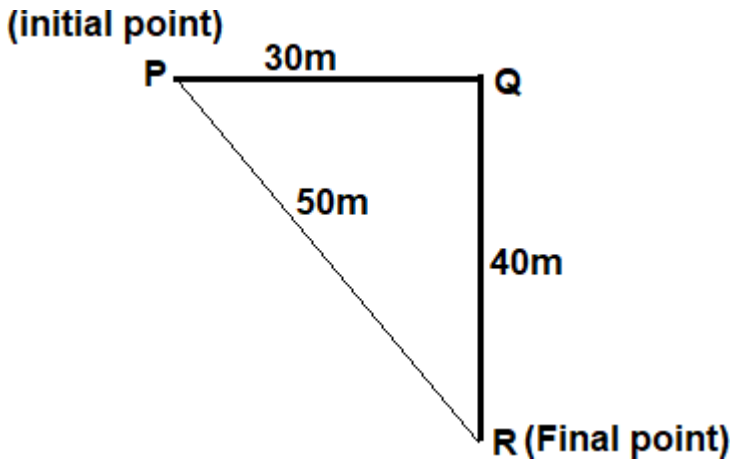
B -
50m south east

C -
40m north east

D -
40m north west

Solution

From figure below, it is clear that Ramu is 50m towards the southeast from the



initial point.

By using Pythagoras Theorem, we get the distance i.e. 50m.

Hence, option b.

Matrix coding

4. A word is represented by only one set of number as given in any one of the alternatives. The sets of numbers given in the alternatives are represented by two classes of alphabets as in two matrices given below. The columns and rows of Matrix I are numbered from 0 to 4 and that of Matrix II are numbered from 5 to 9. A letter from these matrices can be represented first by its column and next by its row, e.g., K can be represented by 00, 13, 23 etc. and L can be represented by 30,14 etc.

Similarly, you have to identify the code of given word “ATRIBUTE”?

Matrix I:

	0	1	2	3	4
0	K	N	T	L	B
1	N	T	A	B	N
2	T	U	N	T	D
3	U	K	K	P	T
4	S	L	O	K	U

Matrix II:

	5	6	7	8	9
5	M	O	L	M	E
6	V	U	Z	D	V
7	Z	A	I	V	A

8	U	D	Q	M	L

9	E	M	R	O	M

A -
21, 44, 78, 67, 13, 43, 60, 95

B -
67, 02, 79, 77, 40, 03, 20, 59

C -
97, 32, 78, 12, 18, 87, 56, 23

D -
97, 32, 78, 12, 12, 19, 45, 11

Solution

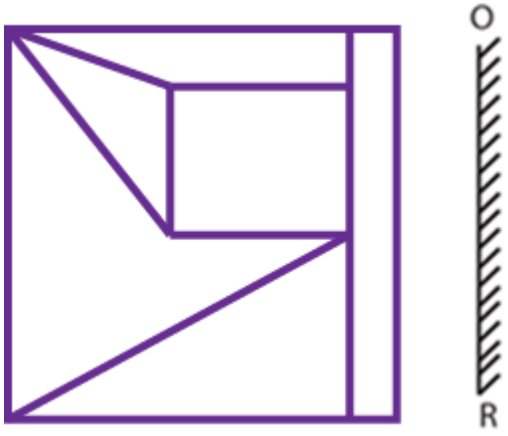
Given word “ATRIBUTE”

A	T	R	I	B	U	T	E
21, 67, 97	11, 20, 32, 43, 02	79	77	31, 40	12,03, 66, 58	11, 20, 32, 43, 02	95, 59

Hence, option b.

Mirror image

5. If a mirror is placed on the line OR, then which of the answer figures is the right image of the given figure?



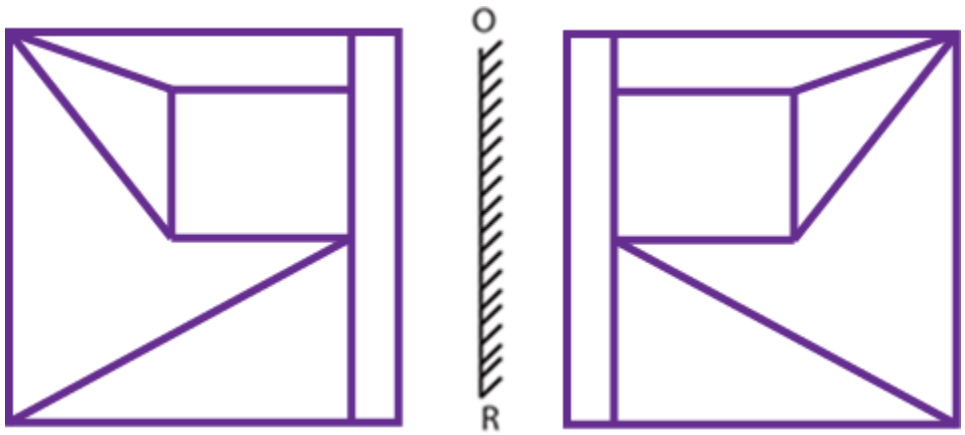
A -

B -

C -

D -

Solution



Hence, option c.

Calendars

6. Mintu's birthday is on Wednesday 8th May. On what day of the week will be Anku's birthday in the same year if Anku was born on 10th August?

A -
Sunday

B -
Thursday

C -
Friday

D -
Saturday

Solution

8th May – Wednesday.

Number of days between 8th May to 10th August

= 23+30+31+10=94

Number of odd days = 94÷7= 3(remainder)

Anku's birthday = Wednesday + 3 = Saturday.

Hence, option d.

Mathematical operations (interchange of signs and numbers)

7. In a certain code language, '+' represents '×', '- 'represents '+', '×' represents '÷' and '÷' represents '-'. What is the answer to the following question?

54 × 9 + 5 – 8 ÷ 12 = ?

A -
26

B -
21

C -
24

D -
23

Solution

So, after changing the signs of the given equation

54 ÷ 9 × 5 + 8 – 12

= 6 × 5 + 8 – 12 = 26

Hence, option a.

Syllogisms

8. In the question below are given two statements followed by two conclusions i.e. I and II. Taking the given statements to be true even if they seem to be variance from commonly known facts, read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusion logically follows the given statements.

Statements:

At least some balls are bats

All bats are caps

Conclusions:

I. All caps are balls

II. Some balls are not bats

A -
Only conclusion I follows

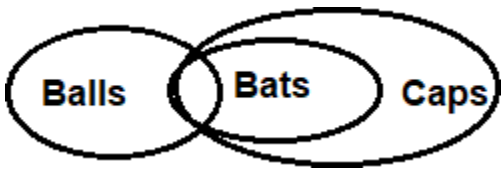
B -
Both conclusions I and II follow

C -
Neither conclusion I nor II follows

D -
Only conclusions II follows

Solution

Following figure can be formed from the above statements.



From the above figure it is clear that all caps are not balls so conclusion I does not follow.

Similarly, all bats can be balls so conclusion II does not follow.

Hence, option c.

Inserting the missing number

9. Select the missing number from the given responses:

79	?	113
25	56	93

54	33	20

A - 56

B - 89

C - 81

D - 43

Solution

Given that:

79	?	113
25	56	93
54	33	20

So, 79 – 25 = 54, 113 – 93 = 20 similarly 89 – 56 = 33

Hence, option b.

Alphabet series

10. In the given question, which one set of letters when sequentially placed at the gaps in the given letter series shall complete it?

pqr_ _pqq_ rssp_ pqq_rrrs_s

A - pqssqp

B - sprpqs

C - spprpq

D -
srpqrp

Solution

Given series follows the following pattern
pqrs/ppqqrrss/pppqqqrrrsss

Hence, option b.

Floors based puzzle

(11-15) Directions: Answer the questions based on the information given below.

Eleven persons, A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J and K live on different floors of a 11 storeyed building, where the bottommost floor is 1 and the floor above it is 2 and so on.

Four persons live above K. Three persons live between K and G, who lives just above D. A lives 3 floors above B, who lives just above H. H lives on a prime numbered floor. J lives on an odd numbered floor below B. One person lives between J and I. Neither F nor E lives adjacent to J. More than three persons live between C and E.

11. _lives on 2nd floor.A -
H

B -
C

C -
I

D -
H

Solution

Starting point: Start with the direct hints, four persons live above K, who lives either above or below G.

Clues: A lives 3 floors above B, who lives just above H. H lives on a prime

numbered floor. J lives on an odd numbered floor below B.

Inference: H either lives on 2nd or 5th floor.

Case 1: When G lives below K. One person lives between J and I, so this case is not possible.

Floors	Persons
11	
10	
9	A
8	
7	K
6	B
5	H
4	
3	G
2	D
1	J

Case 2: When G lives above K. One person lives between J and I, so case 2(a) is not possible.

Floors	Case 2(a)	Case 2(b)
11	G	G
10	D	D
9		A

8		

7	K	K
6	A	B
5		H
4		
3	B	I/J
2	H	
1	J	J/I

Clues: Neither F nor E lives adjacent to J. More than three persons live between C and E.

Inference: So, J lives on the bottommost floor. E lives on 8th floor.

The final arrangement is as follows:

Floors	Persons
11	G
10	D
9	A
8	E
7	K
6	B
5	H

4	F
3	I
2	C
1	J

C lives on 2nd floor.

Hence, option b.

12. How many persons live above G?

A -
2

B -
3

C -
None

D -
5

Solution

Starting point: Start with the direct hints, four persons live above K, who lives either above or below G.

Clues: A lives 3 floors above B, who lives just above H. H lives on a prime numbered floor. J lives on an odd numbered floor below B.

Inference: H either lives on 2nd or 5th floor.

Case 1: When G lives below K. One person lives between J and I, so this case is not possible.

Floors	Persons

11	
10	
9	A
8	
7	K
6	B
5	H
4	
3	G
2	D
1	J

Case 2: When G lives above K. One person lives between J and I, so case 2(a) is not possible.

Floors	Case 2(a)	Case 2(b)
11	G	G
10	D	D
9		A
8		

7	K	K

6	A	B
5		H
4		
3	B	I/J
2	H	
1	J	J/I

Clues: Neither F nor E lives adjacent to J. More than three persons live between C and E.

Inference: So, J lives on the bottommost floor. E lives on 8th floor.

The final arrangement is as follows:

Floors	Persons
11	G
10	D
9	A
8	E
7	K
6	B
5	H
4	F

3	I
2	C
1	J

No one lives above G.

Hence, option c.

13. How many persons live between I and A?

A -
4

B -
2

C -
1

D -
5

Solution

Starting point: Start with the direct hints, four persons live above K, who lives either above or below G.

Clues: A lives 3 floors above B, who lives just above H. H lives on a prime numbered floor. J lives on an odd numbered floor below B.

Inference: H either lives on 2^{nd} or 5^{th} floor.

Case 1: When G lives below K. One person lives between J and I, so this case is not possible.

Floors	Persons
11	

10	
9	A
8	
7	K
6	B
5	H
4	
3	G
2	D
1	J

Case 2: When G lives above K. One person lives between J and I, so case 2(a) is not possible.

Floors	Case 2(a)	Case 2(b)
11	G	G
10	D	D
9		A
8		
7	K	K

6	A	B

5		H
4		
3	B	I/J
2	H	
1	J	J/I

Clues: Neither F nor E lives adjacent to J. More than three persons live between C and E.

Inference: So, J lives on the bottommost floor. E lives on 8th floor.

The final arrangement is as follows:

Floors	Persons
11	G
10	D
9	A
8	E
7	K
6	B
5	H
4	F
3	I

2	C
1	J

5 persons live between I and A.

Hence, option d.

14. How many persons live below D?

A -
9

B -
4

C -
7

D -
1

E -
None

Solution

Starting point: Start with the direct hints, four persons live above K, who lives either above or below G.

Clues: A lives 3 floors above B, who lives just above H. H lives on a prime numbered floor. J lives on an odd numbered floor below B.

Inference: H either lives on 2nd or 5th floor.

Case 1: When G lives below K. One person lives between J and I, so this case is not possible.

Floors	Persons
11	

10	
9	A
8	
7	K
6	B
5	H
4	
3	G
2	D
1	J

Case 2: When G lives above K. One person lives between J and I, so case 2(a) is not possible.

Floors	Case 2(a)	Case 2(b)
11	G	G
10	D	D
9		A
8		
7	K	K

6	A	B

5		H
4		
3	B	I/J
2	H	
1	J	J/I

Clues: Neither F nor E lives adjacent to J. More than three persons live between C and E.

Inference: So, J lives on the bottommost floor. E lives on 8th floor.

The final arrangement is as follows:

Floors	Persons
11	G
10	D
9	A
8	E
7	K
6	B
5	H
4	F
3	I

2	C
1	J

9 persons live below D.

Hence, option a.

15.Who lives on the 8th floor?

A -
E

B -
H

C -
D

D -
Cannot be determined

Solution

Starting point: Start with the direct hints, four persons live above K, who lives either above or below G.

Clues: A lives 3 floors above B, who lives just above H. H lives on a prime numbered floor. J lives on an odd numbered floor below B.

Inference: H either lives on 2nd or 5th floor.

Case 1: When G lives below K. One person lives between J and I, so this case is not possible.

Floors	Persons
11	
10	

9	A
8	
7	K
6	B
5	H
4	
3	G
2	D
1	J

Case 2: When G lives above K. One person lives between J and I, so case 2(a) is not possible.

Floors	Case 2(a)	Case 2(b)
11	G	G
10	D	D
9		A
8		
7	K	K
6	A	B

5		H

4		
3	B	I/J
2	H	
1	J	J/I

Clues: Neither F nor E lives adjacent to J. More than three persons live between C and E.

Inference: So, J lives on the bottommost floor. E lives on 8th floor.

The final arrangement is as follows:

Floors	Persons
11	G
10	D
9	A
8	E
7	K
6	B
5	H
4	F
3	I
2	C

1	J

E lives on the 8th floor.

Hence, option a.

North-south facing sitting arrangement

(16-19) Directions: Answer the questions based on the information given below.

Fourteen persons are sitting at an equal distance in parallel rows, such that, A, B, C, D, E, F and G are sitting in row 1 facing north and S, T, U, V, W, X, and Y are sitting in row 2 facing south. Both the rows are facing each other.

D is sitting 3rd to the left of A, who is sitting opposite to the person, who is sitting adjacent to X. W is sitting 2nd to the right of V. X is sitting 3rd from one of the ends. W is sitting opposite to B. Three persons are sitting between B and C. One person is sitting between C and E, who is not sitting in the left of A. G is not sitting adjacent to B. U is sitting immediately right of Y. S is not sitting opposite to F.

16. Find the odd one out.

A - W

B - D

C - E

D - Y

Solution

Starting point: Start placing A, D and X. And X is sitting 3rd from one of the end.

Clues: W is sitting 2nd to the right of V. W is sitting opposite to B. Three persons are sitting between B and C. One person is sitting between C and E, who is not sitting in the left of A.

Inference: X is sitting 3rd from the left or right end. E must be sitting in the right

of A.

There are two possible cases:

Case 1: When X is sitting 3rd from the left end (considering all are facing north). V cannot be placed in this case, so this case is not possible.

		X				W
D		C	A	E		B

Case 2(a): When X is sitting 3rd from the right end (considering all are facing north). V cannot be placed in this arrangement, so this case is not possible.

				X		W
D		C	A	E		B

Case 2(b): When X is sitting 3rd from the right end (considering all are facing north).

W		V		X		
B		D		C	A	E

Clues: G is not sitting adjacent to B. U is sitting immediately right of Y. S is not sitting opposite to F.

Inference: G is sitting adjacent to C. S is sitting opposite to G. Y is sitting at the extreme end.

The final arrangement is as follows:

W	T	V	S	X	U	Y
B	F	D	G	C	A	E

All of them are sitting at the extreme ends, except D.

Hence, option b.

17._____is sitting opposite to V.

A -
D

B -
F

C -
E

D -
G

Solution

Starting point: Start placing A, D and X. And X is sitting 3rd from one of the end.

Clues: W is sitting 2nd to the right of V. W is sitting opposite to B. Three persons are sitting between B and C. One person is sitting between C and E, who is not sitting in the left of A.

Inference: X is sitting 3rd from the left or right end. E must be sitting in the right of A.

There are two possible cases:

Case 1: When X is sitting 3rd from the left end (considering all are facing north). V cannot be placed in this case, so this case is not possible.

		X				W
D		C	A	E		B

Case 2(a): When X is sitting 3rd from the right end (considering all are facing north). V cannot be placed in this arrangement, so this case is not possible.

				X		W
D		C	A	E		B

Case 2(b): When X is sitting 3rd from the right end (considering all are facing north).

W		V		X		
B		D		C	A	E

Clues: G is not sitting adjacent to B. U is sitting immediately right of Y. S is not sitting opposite to F.

Inference: G is sitting adjacent to C. S is sitting opposite to G. Y is sitting at the extreme end.

The final arrangement is as follows:

W	T	V	S	X	U	Y
B	F	D	G	C	A	E

D is sitting opposite to V.

Hence, option a.

18. What is the position of T with respect to U?

A -
4th to the left

B -
2nd to the right

C -
4th to the right

D -
3rd to the left

E -
5th to the right

Solution

Starting point: Start placing A, D and X. And X is sitting 3rd from one of the end.

Clues: W is sitting 2nd to the right of V. W is sitting opposite to B. Three persons are sitting between B and C. One person is sitting between C and E, who is not sitting in the left of A.

Inference: X is sitting 3rd from the left or right end. E must be sitting in the right of A.

There are two possible cases:

Case 1: When X is sitting 3rd from the left end (considering all are facing north). V cannot be placed in this case, so this case is not possible.

		X				W
D		C	A	E		B

Case 2(a): When X is sitting 3rd from the right end (considering all are facing north). V cannot be placed in this arrangement, so this case is not possible.

				X		W
D		C	A	E		B

Case 2(b): When X is sitting 3rd from the right end (considering all are facing north).

W		V		X		
B		D		C	A	E

Clues: G is not sitting adjacent to B. U is sitting immediately right of Y. S is not sitting opposite to F.

Inference: G is sitting adjacent to C. S is sitting opposite to G. Y is sitting at the extreme end.

The final arrangement is as follows:

W	T	V	S	X	U	Y

B	F	D	G	C	A	E

T is sitting 4th to the right of U.

Hence, option c.

19._____is sitting adjacent to X.

A - S

B - Y

C - T

D - W

E - V

Solution

Starting point: Start placing A, D and X. And X is sitting 3rd from one of the end.

Clues: W is sitting 2nd to the right of V. W is sitting opposite to B. Three persons are sitting between B and C. One person is sitting between C and E, who is not sitting in the left of A.

Inference: X is sitting 3rd from the left or right end. E must be sitting in the right of A.

There are two possible cases:

Case 1: When X is sitting 3rd from the left end (considering all are facing north). V cannot be placed in this case, so this case is not possible.

		X				W
D		C	A	E		B

Case 2(a): When X is sitting 3rd from the right end (considering all are facing north). V cannot be placed in this arrangement, so this case is not possible.

				X		W
D		C	A	E		B

Case 2(b): When X is sitting 3rd from the right end (considering all are facing north).

W		V		X		
B		D		C	A	E

Clues: G is not sitting adjacent to B. U is sitting immediately right of Y. S is not sitting opposite to F.

Inference: G is sitting adjacent to C. S is sitting opposite to G. Y is sitting at the extreme end.

The final arrangement is as follows:

W	T	V	S	X	U	Y
B	F	D	G	C	A	E

S is sitting adjacent to X.

Hence, option a.

Hexagonal sitting arrangement

(20-24) Directions: Answer the questions based on the information given below.

Six persons, L, M, N, O, P and Q are sitting at the corners of a hexagonal table. Some of them are facing the centre, while others are facing away from the centre. Each of them like different colors, Green, Red, Yellow, Blue, Pink and Black.

Q is sitting 2nd to the right of the person, who likes Green and both of them are facing the same direction. O is sitting to the immediate right of Q. One person is sitting between P and L, who likes Red. Neither M nor N is sitting adjacent to O, who is facing the opposite direction of M. Person, who likes Black, is sitting

opposite to the one, who likes Blue. M doesn't sit immediately left of P. Person, who likes Pink, is not sitting 2nd to the right of M. Person sitting adjacent to P likes Yellow. Person, who likes Yellow is not facing away from the centre.

20. Find the odd one out.A - NP

B - LO

C - OQ

D - QL

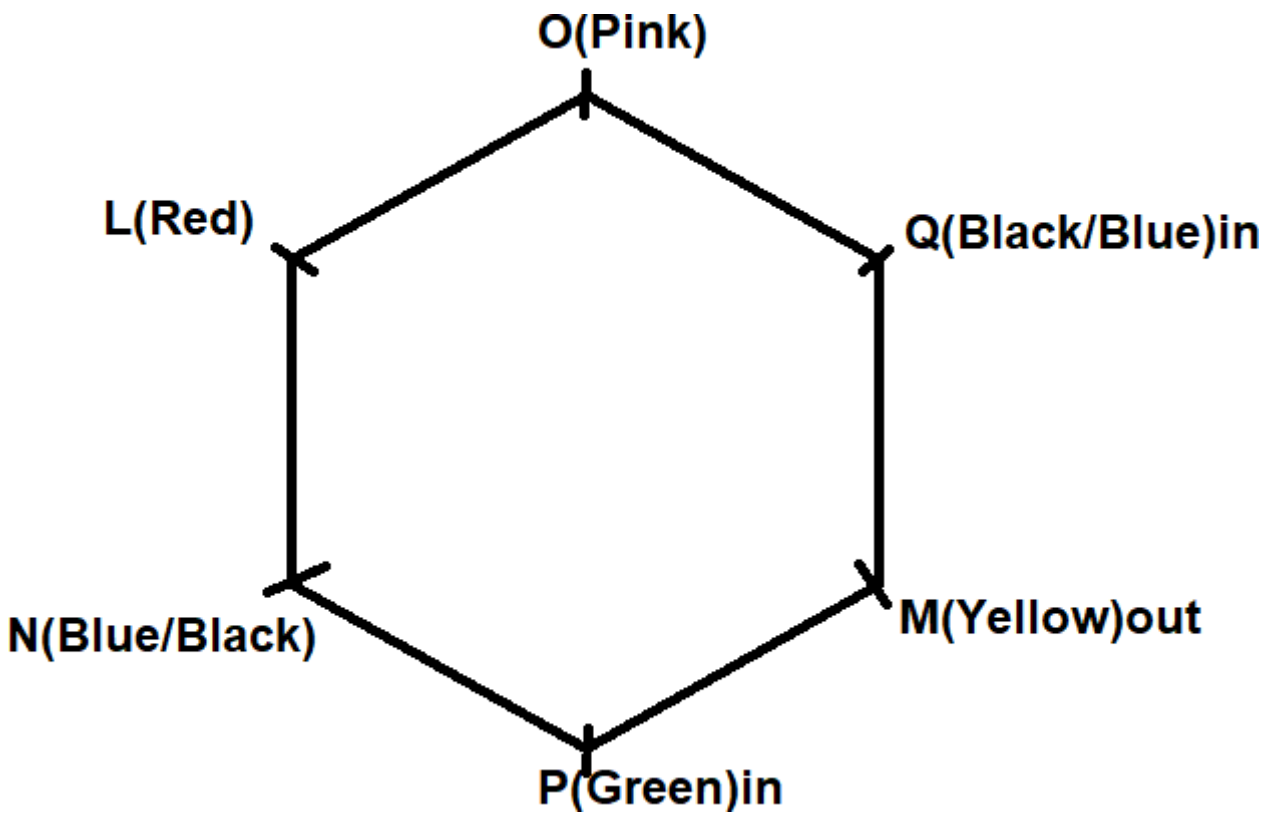
Solution

Starting point: Start placing Q and the person, who likes Green. They are either facing towards or away from the centre. O is sitting immediate right of Q.

Clues: One person is sitting between P and L, who likes Red. Neither M nor N is sitting adjacent to O, who is facing the opposite direction of M. Person, who likes Black is sitting opposite to the one, who likes Blue. M doesn't sit immediately left of P. Person sitting adjacent to P likes Yellow. Person, who likes Yellow is not facing away from the centre.

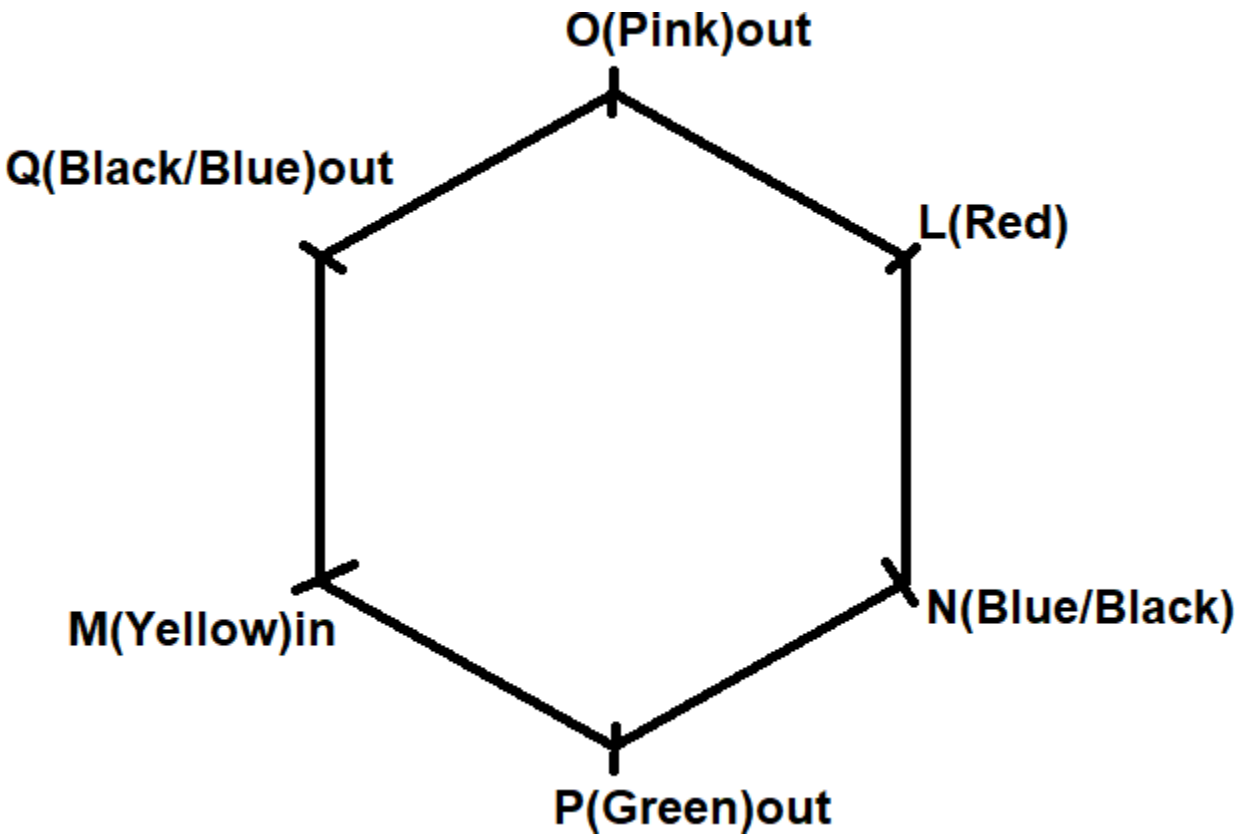
Inference: If L and P are sitting opposite to Q and adjacent to Q, then M and N cannot be placed in the arrangement, so P likes Green. So, M likes Yellow.

Case 1: When Q is facing the centre. Person, who likes Yellow is not facing away from the centre, so this case is not possible.



Case 2: When Q is facing away from the centre.

The final arrangement is as follows:



All of them are sitting adjacent to each other, except Q and L.

Hence, option d.

21. How many persons are sitting between L and Q, when counted from the left of L?

A - 2

B - 3

C - 1

D -

cannot be determined

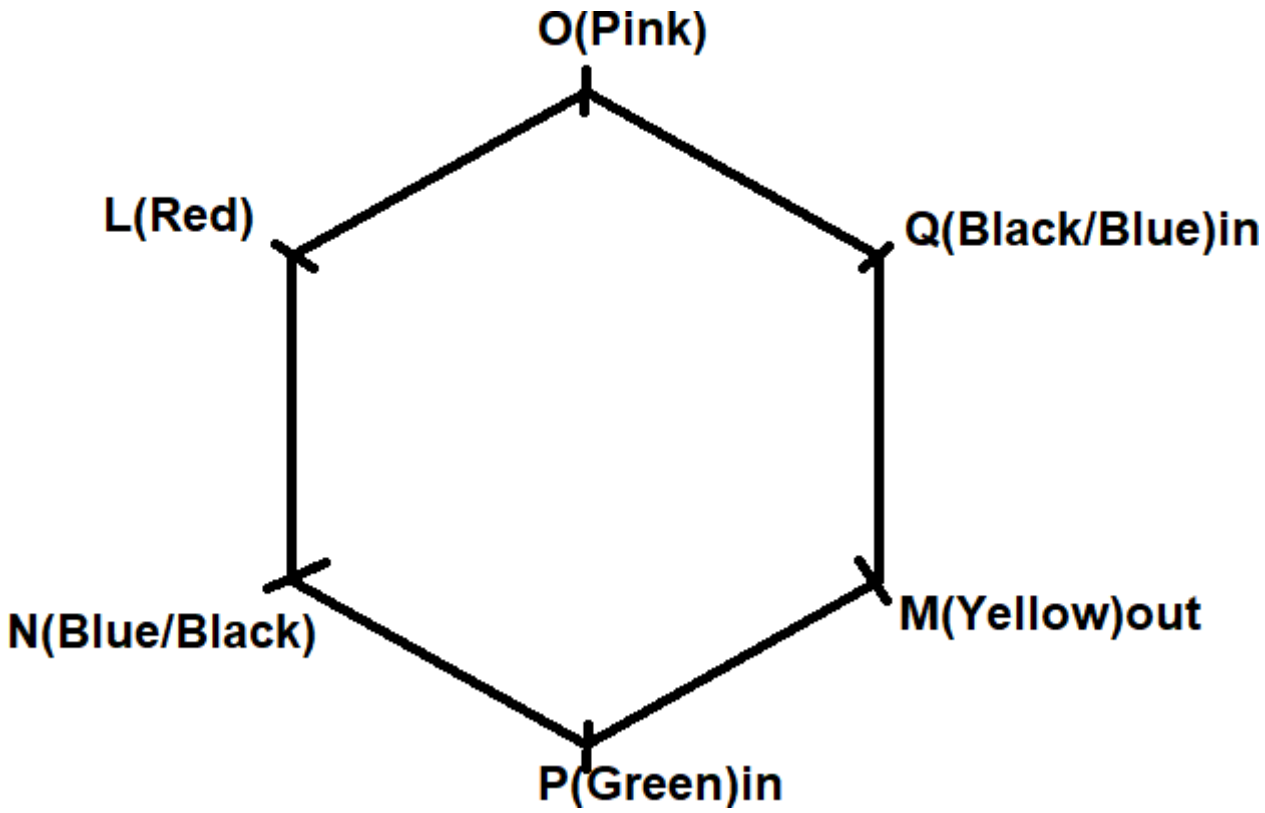
Solution

Starting point: Start placing Q and the person, who likes Green. They are either facing towards or away from the centre. O is sitting immediate right of Q.

Clues: One person is sitting between P and L, who likes Red. Neither M nor N is sitting adjacent to O, who is facing the opposite direction of M. Person, who likes Black is sitting opposite to the one, who likes Blue. M doesn't sit immediately left of P. Person sitting adjacent to P likes Yellow. Person, who likes Yellow is not facing away from the centre.

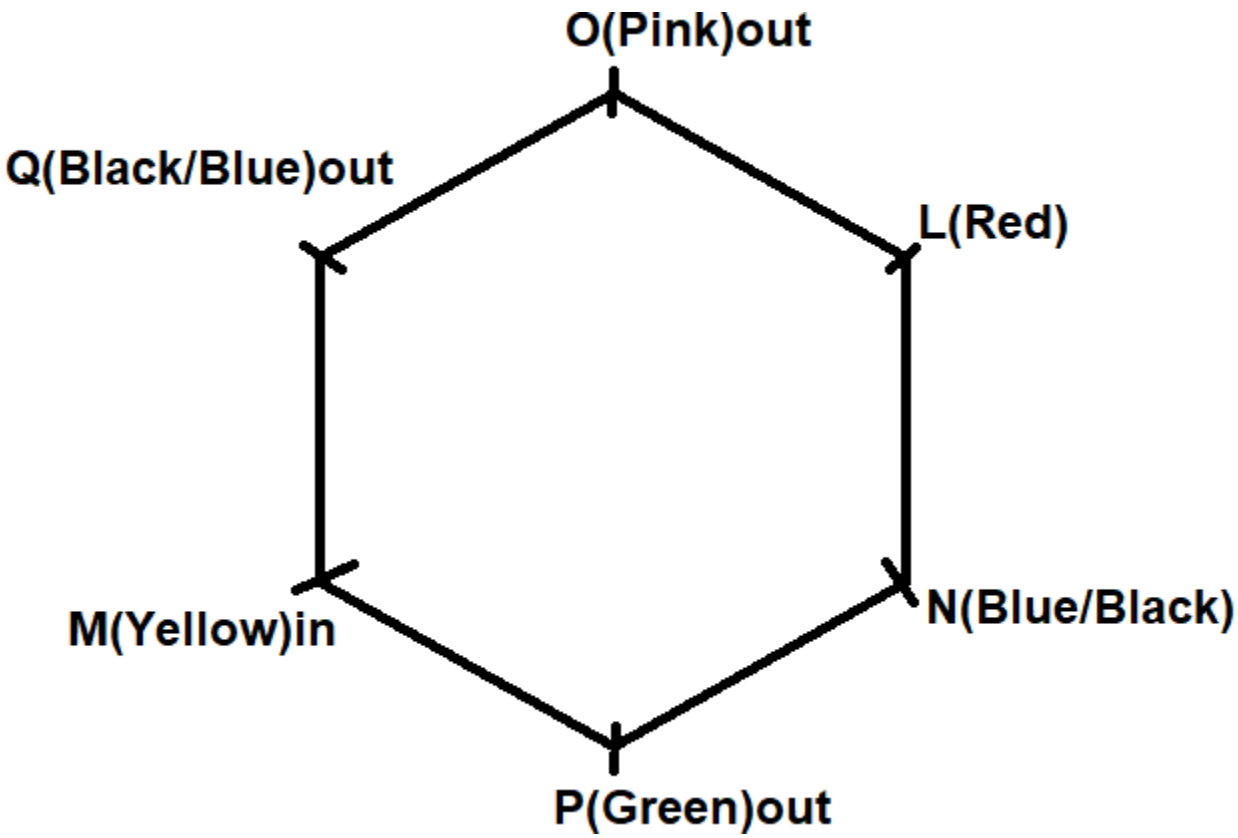
Inference: If L and P are sitting opposite to Q and adjacent to Q, then M and N cannot be placed in the arrangement, so P likes Green. So, M likes Yellow.

Case 1: When Q is facing the centre. Person, who likes Yellow is not facing away from the centre, so this case is not possible.



Case 2: When Q is facing away from the centre.

The final arrangement is as follows:



L is facing either towards or away from the centre.

Hence, option D.

22. _____likes Pink.

A - M

B - P

C - Q

D - O

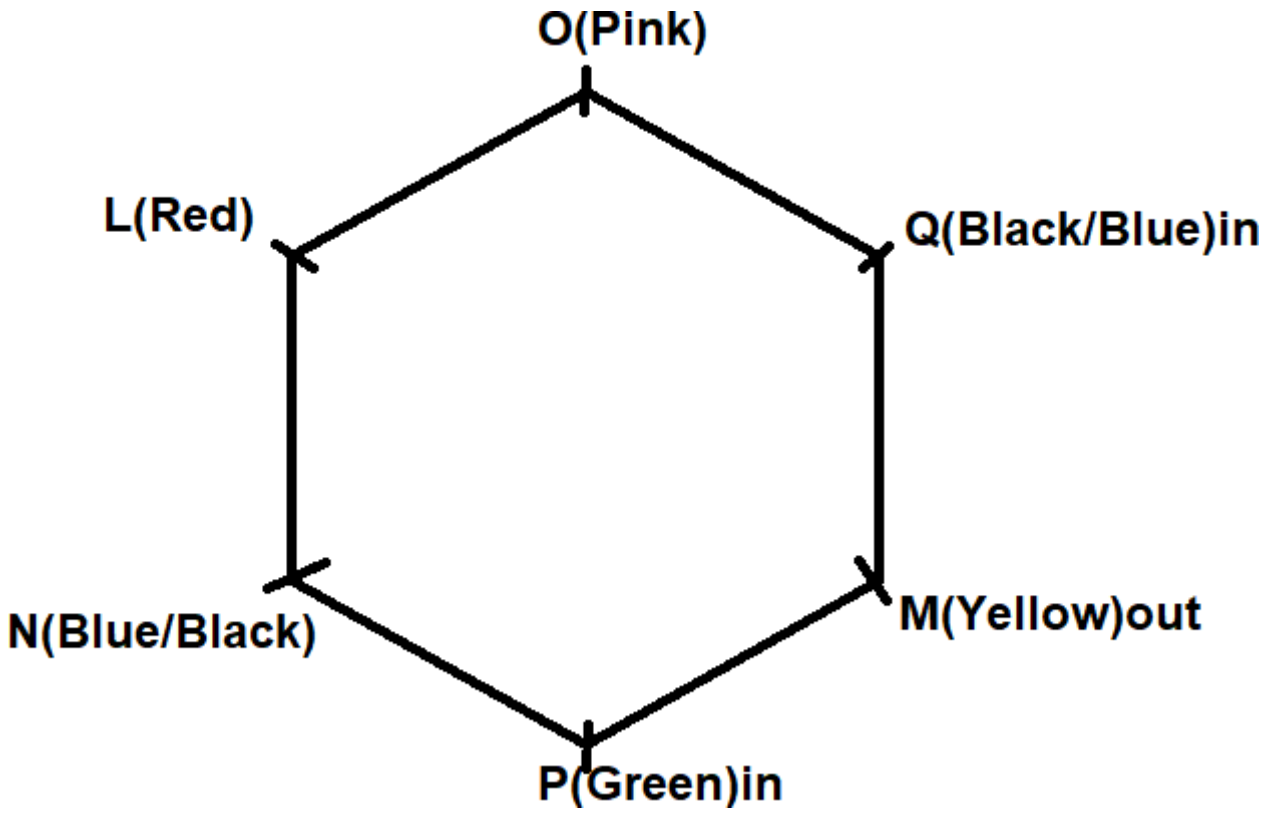
Solution

Starting point: Start placing Q and the person, who likes Green. They are either facing towards or away from the centre. O is sitting immediate right of Q.

Clues: One person is sitting between P and L, who likes Red. Neither M nor N is sitting adjacent to O, who is facing the opposite direction of M. Person, who likes Black is sitting opposite to the one, who likes Blue. M doesn't sit immediately left of P. Person sitting adjacent to P likes Yellow. Person, who likes Yellow is not facing away from the centre.

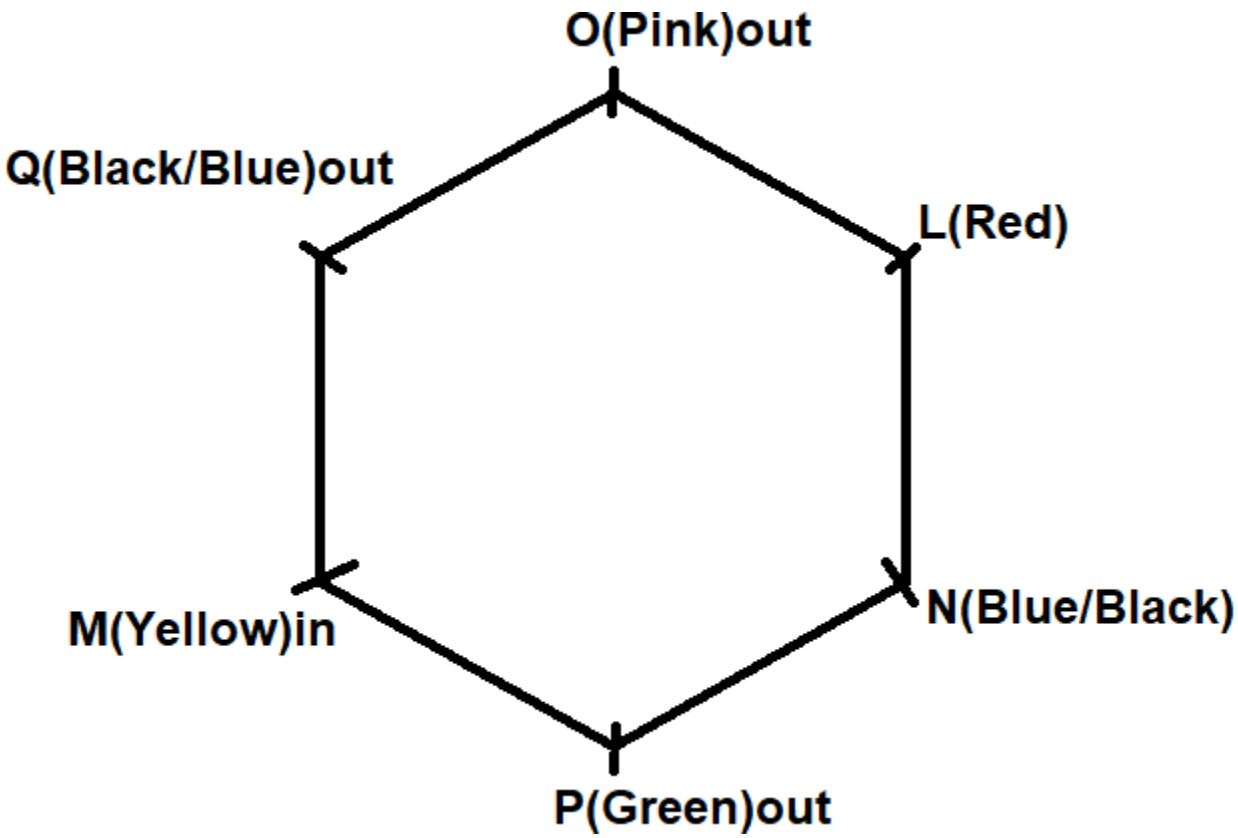
Inference: If L and P are sitting opposite to Q and adjacent to Q, then M and N cannot be placed in the arrangement, so P likes Green. So, M likes Yellow.

Case 1: When Q is facing the centre. Person, who likes Yellow is not facing away from the centre, so this case is not possible.



Case 2: When Q is facing away from the centre.

The final arrangement is as follows:



O likes Pink.

Hence, option d.

23._____is sitting adjacent to the person, who is sitting 3rd to the right of O.

A - N

B - Q

C - L

D - P

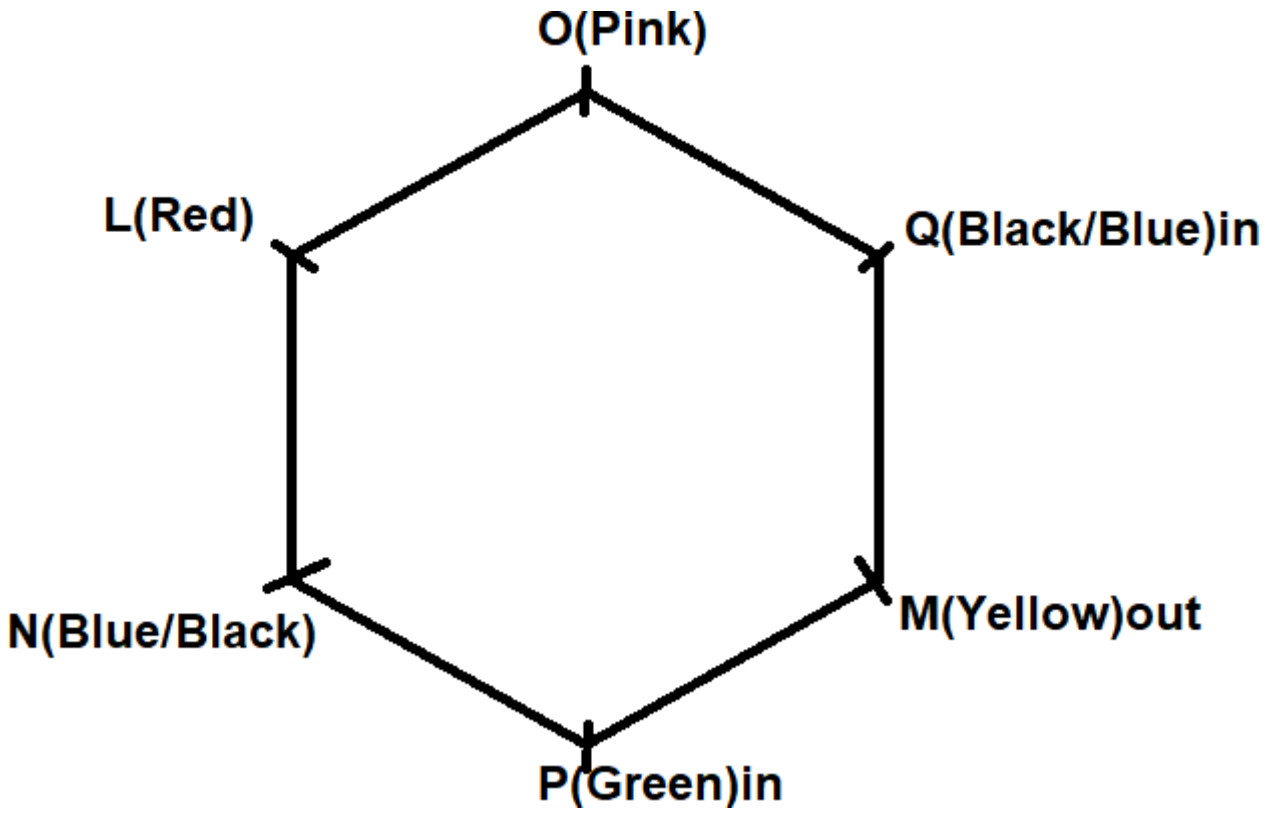
Solution

Starting point: Start placing Q and the person, who likes Green. They are either facing towards or away from the centre. O is sitting immediate right of Q.

Clues: One person is sitting between P and L, who likes Red. Neither M nor N is sitting adjacent to O, who is facing the opposite direction of M. Person, who likes Black is sitting opposite to the one, who likes Blue. M doesn't sit immediately left of P. Person sitting adjacent to P likes Yellow. Person, who likes Yellow is not facing away from the centre.

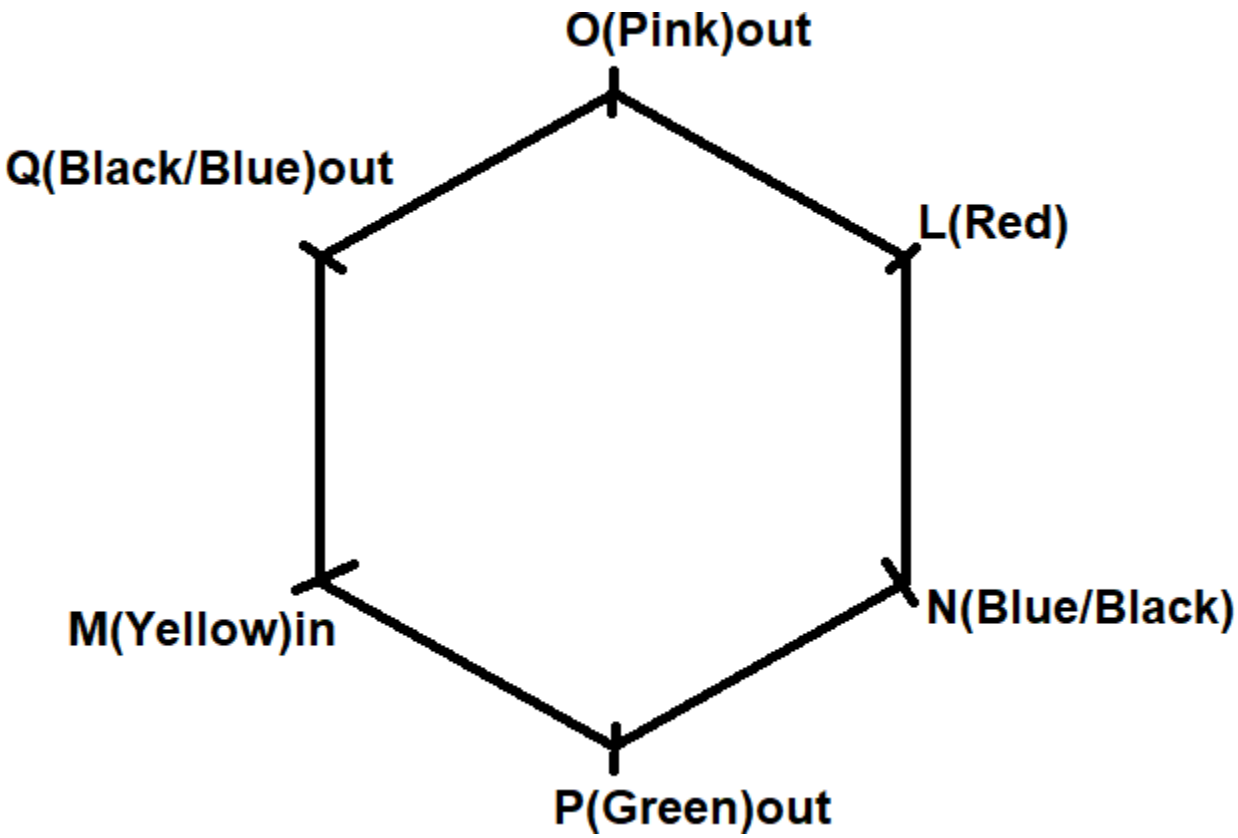
Inference: If L and P are sitting opposite to Q and adjacent to Q, then M and N cannot be placed in the arrangement, so P likes Green. So, M likes Yellow.

Case 1: When Q is facing the centre. Person, who likes Yellow is not facing away from the centre, so this case is not possible.



Case 2: When Q is facing away from the centre.

The final arrangement is as follows:



N is sitting adjacent to P, who is sitting 3rd to the right of O.

Hence, option a.

Logical inequalities

24. In the question, assuming the given statements to be true, find which of the conclusion (s) among given three conclusions is /are definitely true and then give your answer accordingly.

Statements: $X \leq J = 7$; $9 < X \geq 5$; $V < 7 \leq D$

Conclusions:

I. $9 < 7$

II. $D \geq X$

III. $V < 5$

A -

Only conclusion I is true.

B -
Both conclusions I and II are true.

C -
Both conclusions I and III are true.

D -
Only conclusion II is true.

Solution

Given statements: X ≤ J = 7; 9 < X ≥ 5; V < 7 ≤ D

On combining, we get

9 < X ≤ J = 7 ≤ D; V < 7 = J ≥ X ≥ 5

Conclusions:

I. 9 < 7: True (As 9 < X ≤ J = 7, so 9 < 7)

II. D ≥ X: True (As X ≤ J = 7 ≤ D, so D ≥ X)

III. V < 5: False (As V < 7 = J ≥ X ≥ 5, the relation between V and 5 can't be determined)

Hence, option b.

Alphabet test

25. How many pairs of letters are there in the word 'DETECTIVES' which has as many letters between them in the word as in the alphabetical series?

A -
Three

B -
Two

C -
One

D -
Zero

Solution

Given: DETECTIVES

DE, and TV are the two pairs which have as many letters between them in the given word 'DETECTIVES' as in the alphabetical series.

Hence, option b.

26. In the question below there are four statements followed by three conclusions I, II and III. You have to take the four given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the four statements disregarding commonly known facts.

Statements:

No FJJ are HJJ.

A few HJJ are LJJ

Every LJJ is YJJ.

1% YJJ are EJJ.

Conclusions:

I. A few LJJ are not FJJ.

II. Some FJJ being YJJ is a possibility.

III. No EJJ are LJJ.

A -
Only conclusion I follows

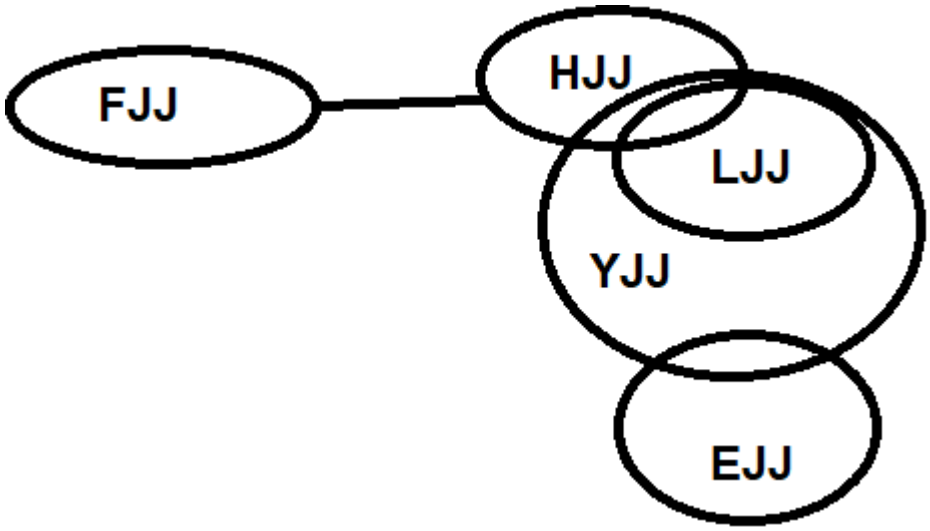
B -
Both conclusion I and conclusion II follow.

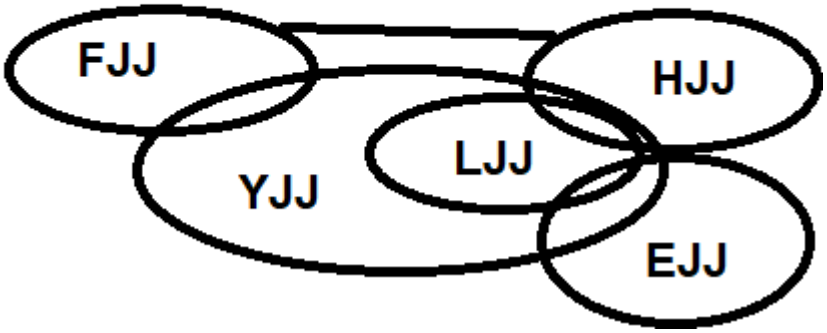
C -
Both conclusion II and conclusion III follow.

D -
Only conclusion II follows

Solution

Following figure can be formed:





From the figure, both conclusion I and conclusion II follow.

Hence, option b.

(51-52) Directions: Answer the questions based on the information given below.

Nine persons, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q and R have different number of boxes.

A@2 means 2 persons have less boxes than A.

A%B means A has less boxes than only B.

A&5 means A has more boxes than 5 persons.

L has more boxes than P and N. At most 2 persons have more boxes than J. P has more boxes than Q. N doesn't have the lowest number of boxes.

K@2; R%M; O&5

27. How many persons have lesser number of boxes than J?'

A -
3

B -
4

C -
6

D -
5

Solution

Clues: L has more boxes than P and N. At most 2 persons have more boxes than J. P has more boxes than Q. N doesn't have the lowest number of boxes.

K@2; R%M; O&5

Inference: K has 3rd lowest number of boxes. M has highest number of boxes. R has more boxes than J, who has 3rd highest number of boxes. O has more boxes than 5 persons.

The final arrangement is as follows:

M > R > J > O > L > P/N > K > N/P > Q

6 persons have lesser number of boxes than J.

Hence, option c.

28. Who has the 2nd lowest number of boxes?

A -
N

B -

P

C -

Q

D -

Cannot be determined

Solution

Clues: L has more boxes than P and N. At most 2 persons have more boxes than J. P has more boxes than Q. N doesn't have the lowest number of boxes.

K@2; R%M; O&5

Inference: K has 3rd lowest number of boxes. M has highest number of boxes. R has more boxes than J, who has 3rd highest number of boxes. O has more boxes than 5 persons.

The final arrangement is as follows:

M > R > J > O > L > P/N > K > N/P > Q

Either N or P has the 2nd lowest number of boxes.

Hence, option d.

Coding-decoding

(29-30) Directions: Answer the questions based on the information given below.

In a certain code of language,

'profits and margins list' is written as 'bkj mkj aqr cdr'

'price and profits here' is written as 'bkj aqr pir ghr'

'tender and margins now' is written as 'jkl aqr cdr tyr'

'companies small profits here' is written as 'rte qit bkj pir'

29.What is the code of “and”?

A -
cdr

B -
aqr

C -
mkj

D -
pir

Solution

From statement I, II and III, we conclude that ‘and’ is coded as ‘aqr’.

From statement I and III, we conclude that ‘margins’ is coded as ‘cdr’.

From statement III only, we conclude that ‘tender’ and ‘now’ is coded as ‘tyr’ and ‘jkl’.

From statement I only, we conclude that ‘list’ is coded as ‘mkj’.

From statement II and IV, ‘profits’ is coded as ‘bkj’

From statement II only, ‘price’ is coded as ‘ghr’

From statement IV only, we conclude that ‘small’ and ‘companies’ is coded as ‘qit’ and ‘rte’.

The final table is shown below:

Word	profits	and	margins	list	price	here	tender	now	companies	small
Code	bkj	aqr	cdr	mkj	ghr	pir	tyr/jkl	jkl/tyr	rte/qit	qit/rte

The code of the word ‘and’ is ‘aqr’.

Hence, option b.

30. Directions: Answer the questions based on the information given below.

In a certain code of language,

‘profits and margins list’ is written as ‘bkj mkj aqr cdr’

‘price and profits here’ is written as ‘bkj aqr pir ghr’

‘tender and margins now’ is written as ‘jkl aqr cdr tyr’

‘companies small profits here’ is written as ‘rte qit bkj pir’

What is the code of the word ‘small’?

A -
rte

B -
cdr

C -
pqr

D -
Can’t be determined

Solution

From statement I, II and III, we conclude that ‘and’ is coded as ‘aqr’.

From statement I and III, we conclude that ‘margins’ is coded as ‘cdr’.

From statement III only, we conclude that ‘tender’ and ‘now’ is coded as ‘tyr’ and ‘jkl’. https://www.freshersnow.com/placement-papers-download/

From statement I only, we conclude that ‘list’ is coded as ‘mkj’.

From statement II and IV, ‘profits’ is coded as ‘bkj’

From statement II only, ‘price’ is coded as ‘ghr’

From statement IV only, we conclude that ‘small’ and ‘companies’ is coded as ‘qit’ and ‘rte’.

The final table is shown below:

Word	profits	and	margins	list	price	here	tender	now	companies	small

Code	bkj	aqr	cdr	mkj	ghr	pir	tyr/jkl	jkl/tyr	rte/qit	qit/rte

The code of the word ‘small’ is either ‘qit’ or ‘rte’

Hence, option d.