Khushboo Mandal 6 hours ago

Homework answer: coding 1.D
2.E
Puzzles
Person city transport …

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lomesh Rastogi 10 hours ago

Homework answersi
Chinese coding - rising great view power
                 pa tc la re (option D)
Puzzle…

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Rityaj Seth 10 hours ago

Homework answer:- Chinese coding=Option D
Puzzle=Option =A,A,C,D,D
F - Indore - Train
G - Kolkata - Ship…

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Sarita 8 hours ago

Homework answer
Chinese coding.... Q.1) D
                  Q.2) E

Gautam Kumar 46 minutes ago (edited)

PERSON	CITY	MODE
A	- DELHI	- BUS
B	- BHOPAL	- BUS
C	- GOA	- TRAIN…

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SAGAR GOYAL 8 hours ago

Puzzles answers
AACDE

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Juthika Das 8 hours ago

Puzzle..
F--Indore---Train
I--Kanpur---Bus
B---Bhopal---Bus…

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Nikita Tamang 10 hours ago

Ans(.1) 4) d
        5) e
Ans.(2)
        D -mumbai …

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'rising future simple view' is written as' la re vw tz',
'view power great task' is written as 'pa la so tc',
'power task improve future' is written as 'tz cd so pa',

Which of the following may represents 'rising great view power '?
(a) re cd pa la
(b) vw pa cd so
(c) tz so cd la
(d) re la tc pa
(e) None of these

What does 'so' stand for?
(a) power
(b) rising
(c) simple
(d) task
(e) Either (a) or (d)

30

नौ व्यक्ति A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, और I नौ अलग-अलग स्थानों की यात्रा पर जा रहे हैं। पटना, गोवा, कानपुर, इंदौर, शिमला, मुंबई, दिल्ली, कोलकाता और भोपाल लेकिन जरूरी नहीं इसी क्रम में हो। वे सभी परिवहन के तीन साधनों से यात्रा करते हैं अर्थात। बस, ट्रेन और जहाज। चार से अधिक और दो से कम व्यक्ति परिवहन के एक ही साधन से यात्रा नहीं करते हैं। ट्रेन से यात्रा करने वाला व्यक्ति इंदौर जाता है। मैं शिमला और भोपाल नहीं जा रहा हूँ। वह व्यक्ति जो भोपाल जा रहा है वह ट्रेन से यात्रा नहीं करता है। G कोलकाता जा रहा था लेकिन न तो बस से और न ही ट्रेन से। केवल H उसी परिवहन के साधन से यात्रा करता है जिस प्रकार G यात्रा करता है। D बस से यात्रा करता है लेकिन वह भोपाल, कानपुर और दिल्ली नहीं जा रहा है। B और I दोनों परिवहन के एक ही साधन से यात्रा करते हैं लेकिन गोवा की यात्रा करने वाले के साथ अलग हैं। C ट्रेन से गोवा की यात्रा करता है। न तो E, न ही F मुंबई और दिल्ली जा रहा है। वह व्यक्ति जो दिल्ली की यात्रा करता है वह बस से यात्रा करता है। न तो B और न ही मैं दिल्ली और मुंबई की यात्रा करता हूं। E इंदौर नहीं जा रहा है। वह व्यक्ति जो पटना जा रहा है वह बस और ट्रेन से यात्रा नहीं करता है।

Nine persons A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, and I are going on trips to nine different places viz. Patna, Goa, Kanpur, Indore, Shimla, Mumbai, Delhi, Kolkata, and Bhopal but not necessarily in the same order. They all travel by three modes of transport viz. bus, trains, and ships. Not more than four and not less than two persons travel by the same mode of transport. The one who travels by train goes to Indore. I is not going to Shimla and Bhopal. The one who is going to Bhopal do not travel by train. G was going to Kolkata but neither by bus nor train. Only H travels with the same mode of transport as G travels. D travels by bus but he is not going to Bhopal, Kanpur, and Delhi. Both B and I travels by same mode of transport but different with the one who travels to Goa. C travels to Goa by train. Neither E, nor F is going to Mumbai and Delhi. The one who travels to Delhi travels by bus. Neither B nor I travel to Delhi, and Mumbai. E is not going to Indore. The one who is going to Patna do not travel by bus and train.

Nine persons A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, and I are going on trips to nine different places viz. Patna, Goa, Kanpur, Indore, Shimla, Mumbai, Delhi, Kolkata, and Bhopal but not necessarily in the same order. They all travel by three modes of transport viz. bus, trains, and ships. Not more than four and not less than two persons travel by the same mode of transport. The one who travels by train goes to Indore. I is not going to Shimla and Bhopal. The one who is going to Bhopal do not travel by train. G was going to Kolkata but neither by bus nor train. Only H travels with the same mode of transport as G travels. D travels by bus but he is not going to Bhopal, Kanpur, and Delhi. Both B and I travels by same mode of transport but different with the one who travels to Goa. C travels to Goa by train. Neither E, nor F is going to Mumbai and Delhi. The one who travels to Delhi travels by bus. Neither B nor I travel to Delhi, and Mumbai. E is not going to Indore. The one who is going to

Who travels to Shimla?
(a) E
(b) F
(c) The one who travels by Train
(d) The one who travels by Bus
(e) G

B is going to which city?
(a) Bhopal
(b) Indore
(c) Kanpur
(d) Indore
(e) Cannot be determined

.Which combination represents the persons travelling by train?
(a) E, F, C, D
(b) H, E, F
(c) C, F, E
(d) H, G, C, E
(e) None of these

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Four of the following five are alike in a certain way based on a group, which among the following does not belong to that group?
(a) Delhi
(b) Bhopal
(c) Mumbai
(d) Shimla
(e) Kanpur

Choose the incorrect combination of persons, places, and modes of transport from the following alternatives?
(a) B- Bhopal- Bus
(b) I- Kanpur- Bus
(c) F- Indore- Train
(d) D- Mumbai- Bus
(e) All are correct

30

528   439   671   264   863

If the numbers are written in descending order within the number from left to right, which of the following number will become the highest number?

यदि संख्याओं को बाएं से दाएं की संख्या के भीतर अवरोही क्रम में लिखा जाता है, तो निम्न में से कौन सी संख्या सबसे बड़ी संख्या होगी?

A.863
B.264
C.671
D.439
E.528

30

528   439   671   264   863

If the second digit of each number is dropped, then the first and last digits of each number are interchanged, which of the following will be the lowest number?

यदि प्रत्येक संख्या के दूसरे अंक को हटा दिया जाए, तो प्रत्येक संख्या के पहले और अंतिम अंक को आपस में बदल दिया जाता है, निम्न में से कौन सी सबसे छोटी संख्या होगी?

A.863
B.528
C.671
D.439
E.264

30

528   439   671   264   863

If the position of the second and last digits are interchanged then how many numbers will be divisible by two?
यदि दूसरे और अंतिम अंक के स्थान को आपस में बदल दिया जाए तो कितनी संख्याएँ दो से विभाज्य होंगी?

A.1
B.2
C.3
D.4
E.none

528   439   671   264   863

What is the sum of the second digit ofthe highest number and the third digit of the lowest number?

सबसे बड़ी संख्या के दूसरे अंक और सबसे छोटी संख्या के तीसरे अंक का योग क्या है?

A.10
B.14
C.12
D.8
E.6

30

In a class, Raju is ranked 18th from the bottom and Mahesh is ranked 15th from the top. 8 persons have failed in at least one subject in the examination. If Raju is ranked immediately after Mahesh then how many students are in the class?

एक कक्षा में, राजू नीचे से 18वें स्थान पर है और महेश ऊपर से 15वें स्थान पर है। 8 व्यक्ति परीक्षा में कम से कम एक विषय में अनुत्तीर्ण हुए हैं। यदि राजू का स्थान महेश के ठीक बाद है, तो कक्षा में कितने विद्यार्थी हैं?
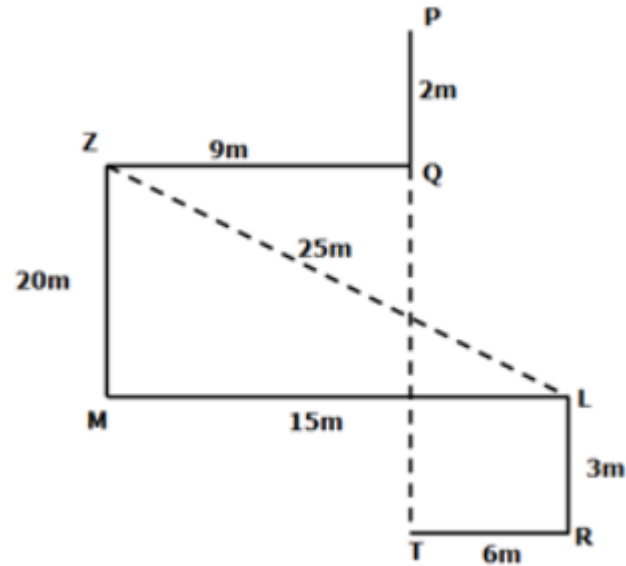
A.41

B.33

C.35

D.40

E.None of the above

Point P is 2m north of Point Q. Point Z is 9m west of Point Q. Point L is 15m east of Point M which is 20m south of Point Z. Point R is 3m south of Point L. Point T is west of point R and South of Point P.

बिंदु P, बिंदु Q के 2मी उत्तर में है. बिंदु Z, बिंदु Q के 9मी पश्चिम में है। बिंदु L, बिंदु M के 15मी पूर्व में है जो बिंदु Z के 20मी दक्षिण में है। बिंदु R, बिंदु L के 3मी दक्षिण में है। बिंदु T, बिंदु R के पश्चिम में है। और बिंदु P के दक्षिण में।

How far and what is the direction of Q with respect to T?
A. 21m towards the south
B. 20m towards the south
C. 23m towards the north
D. 22m towards the north
E. None of the above

What is the shortest distance between T and R?
A.6m
B.15m
C.7m
D.9m
E.None of the above

What is the shortest distance between Point L and Point Z?
A.21m
B.24m
C.20m
D.23m
E.25m

बारह लोग दो समानांतर पंक्तियों में बैठे हैं जिनमें प्रत्येक में छह लोग इस प्रकार बैठे हैं कि वे एक दूसरे से समान दूरी पर हैं। पंक्ति 1 में, जॉन, अब्राहम, रॉबर्ट, केरी, डेविड और माइकल दक्षिण की ओर मुख करके बैठे हैं। पंक्ति 2 में, पीटर, एडम, बेकेट, गेब्रियल, कीट्स और टॉम उत्तर की ओर मुख करके बैठे हैं। इसलिए, दी गई बैठने की व्यवस्था में, एक पंक्ति में बैठे प्रत्येक सदस्य का मुख दूसरी पंक्ति के दूसरे सदस्य की ओर है। रॉबर्ट और केरी के बीच तीन व्यक्ति बैठे हैं। या तो रॉबर्ट या केरी पंक्ति के अंतिम छोर पर बैठे हैं। वह व्यक्ति जिसका मुख केरी की ओर है, बेकेट के बायें से तीसरे स्थान पर बैठा है। गेब्रियल का मुख उस व्यक्ति के सामने है जो जॉन के बायें से तीसरे स्थान पर बैठा है और वह बेकेट के आसन्न नहीं बैठ सकता है। आदम के निकटतम पड़ोसी का मुख जॉन के निकटतम पड़ोसी के सामने है. पीटर और कीट्स के मध्य केवल एक व्यक्ति बैठा है, जो डेविड के ठीक दायें बैठे व्यक्ति की ओर उन्मुख है। न तो डेविड और न ही माइकल का सामना बेकेट से होता है। टॉम और एडम एक दूसरे के आसन्न नहीं बैठ सकते।

Twelve people are sitting in two parallel rows containing six people each such that they are equidistant from each other. In row 1, John, Abrahim, Robert, Kerry, David and Michael are sitting facing South. In row 2, Peter, Adam, Beckett, Gabriel, Keats and Tom are sitting facing North. Therefore, in the given seating arrangement, each member sitting in a row faces another member of the other row. Three persons sit between Robert and Kerry. Either Robert or Kerry sits at an extreme end of the line. The one who faces Kerry sits third to the left of Beckett. Gabriel faces the one who sits third to the left of John and he cannot sit adjacent to Beckett. The immediate neighbour of Adam faces the immediate neighbour of John. Only one person sits between Peter and Keats, who is facing the one sitting on the immediate right of David. Neither David nor Michael faces Beckett. Tom and Adam cannot sit adjacent to each other.
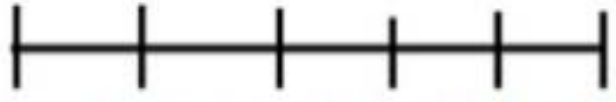
Twelve people are sitting in two parallel rows containing six people each such that they are equidistant from each other. In row 1, John, Abrahim, Robert, Kerry, David and Michael are sitting facing South. In row 2, Peter, Adam, Beckett, Gabriel, Keats and Tom are sitting facing North. Therefore, in the given seating arrangement, each member sitting in a row faces another member of the other row. Three persons sit between Robert and Kerry. Either Robert or Kerry sits at an extreme end of the line. The one who faces Kerry sits third to the left of Beckett. Gabriel faces the one who sits third to the left of John and he cannot sit adjacent to Beckett. The immediate neighbour of Adam faces the immediate neighbour of John. Only one person sits between Peter and Keats, who is facing the one sitting on the immediate right of David. Neither David nor Michael faces Beckett. Tom and Adam cannot sit adjacent to each other.

Kerry David John Abrahim Robert Michael

Keats   Tom   Peter Beckett Adam Gabriel

Who among the following sit at the extreme ends of the rows?
a) Kerry, Adam
b) Keats, Michael
c) David, Gabriel
d) Abrahim, Keats
e) Michael, Adam

If David is related to Peter in the same way as Robert is related to Gabriel, which of the following is John related to, following the same pattern?
a) Tom
b) Beckett
c) Adam
d) Keats
e) Can't be determined

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Kerry David John Abrahim Robert Michael

Keats   Tom   Peter Beckett Adam Gabriel

How many persons are sitting between David and Michael?
a) None
b) One
c) Two
d) Three
e) Four

Four of the following five are alike in a certain way based on the given arrangement and so form a group. Which is the one that does not belong to that group?
a) Peter–Kerry
b) Adam–John
c) Adam–Michael
d) Gabriel–Abrahim
e) Keats– John

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Kerry David John Abrahim Robert Michael

Keats   Tom   Peter Beckett Adam Gabriel

Which of the following is true regarding Peter?
a) Adam is an immediate neighbour of Peter.
b) Peter faces the immediate neighbour of Abrahim
c) Peter sits second from the left end of the row
d) Peter sits at one of the extreme ends.
e) Peter faces the one who is second from the right end of the row.

30

(a) If only conclusion I follow.
(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 conclusion I and II follow.

Statements:
$P \geq N = G > T < K > L$
Conclusion:
I). $G < K$
II). $P > T$

Statements:
$Q > K > L \leq C = H > I$
Conclusion:
I). $K > I$
II). $H > L$

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Statements:
I. All plates are tables.
II. All tables are chairs.
III. Some cups are chairs.
Conclusions:
1. Some chairs are plates.
2. Some cups are tables.
3. All the tables are plates.
a) Only (1) and (2)
b) Only (1)
c) Only (2)
d) Only (1) and (3)
e) None follows

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Statements:
I. Some PQ is RS
II. No RS is TU

Conclusions:
1. Some TU is RS.
2. All PQ is TU.
3. All TU being PQ is a possibility.

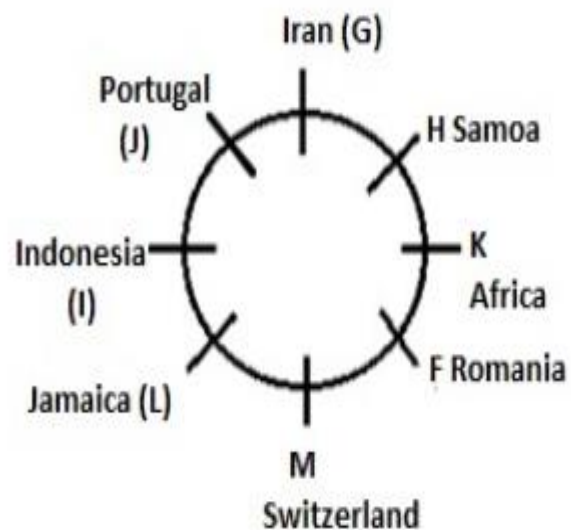a) Only (1)
b) Only (2)
c) Only (3)
d) Only (1) and (3)
e) None follows

एक व्यापार शिखर सम्मेलन में, आठ प्रतिनिधि, अर्थात। F, G, H, I, J, K, L और M विभिन्न देशों का प्रतिनिधित्व करते हैं, जैसे इंडोनेशिया, अफ्रीका, पुर्तगाल, रोमानिया, जमैका, समोआ, ईरान और स्विटजरलैंड, लेकिन जरूरी नहीं कि इसी क्रम में हों। वे सभी एक वृताकार मेज के चारो ओर केंद्र की ओर मुख करके बैठे हैं। K, J के बाएं से तीसरे स्थान पर बैठा है। H और M और उनके निकटतम पड़ोसी भी पुर्तगाल का प्रतिनिधित्व नहीं करते हैं। L और पुर्तगाल के प्रतिनिधि के बीच केवल एक व्यक्ति बैठा है। रोमानिया और अफ्रीका के प्रतिनिधि एक दूसरे के निकटतम पड़ोसी हैं। H न तो जमैका और न ही रोमानिया का प्रतिनिधित्व करता है। F और समोआ का प्रतिनिधित्व करने वाले व्यक्ति के मध्य केवल एक व्यक्ति बैठा है। F या तो पुर्तगाल या अफ्रीका का प्रतिनिधित्व नहीं करता है। H, M के दायें से तीसरे स्थान पर बैठा है। M स्विट्जरलैंड का प्रतिनिधित्व करता है। J या तो H या M का निकटतम पड़ोसी नहीं है। वह व्यक्ति जो इंडोनेशिया का प्रतिनिधित्व करता है, J का निकटतम पड़ोसी है। M और ईरान के प्रतिनिधि के बीच तीन व्यक्ति बैठे हैं। G या तो पुर्तगाल या इंडोनेशिया का प्रतिनिधित्व नहीं कर रहा है।

In a business summit, eight representatives, viz. F, G, H, I, J, K, L and M are representing different countries, viz Indonesia, Africa, Portugal, Romania, Jamaica, Samoa, Iran and Switzerland, but not necessarily in the same order. All of them are sitting around a circular table facing the centre. K sits third to the left of J. H and M and also their immediate neighbours do not represent Portugal. Only one person sits between L and the representative of Portugal. The representatives of Romania and Africa are immediate neighbours of each other. H represents neither Jamaica nor Romania. Only one person sits between F and the one who represents Samoa. F does not represent either Portugal or Africa. H sits third to the right of M. M represents Switzerland. J is not an immediate neighbour of either H or M. The one who represents Indonesia is an immediate neighbour of J. Three people sit between M and the representative of Iran. G is not representing either Portugal or Indonesia.

In a business summit, eight representatives, viz. F, G, H, I, J, K, L and M are representing different countries, viz Indonesia, Africa, Portugal, Romania, Jamaica, Samoa, Iran and Switzerland, but not necessarily in the same order. All of them are sitting around a circular table facing the centre. K sits third to the left of J. H and M and also their immediate neighbours do not represent Portugal. Only one person sits between L and the representative of Portugal. The representatives of Romania and Africa are immediate neighbours of each other. H represents neither Jamaica nor Romania. Only one person sits between F and the one who represents Samoa. F does not represent either Portugal or Africa. H sits third to the right of M. M represents Switzerland. J is not an immediate neighbour of either H or M. The one who represents Indonesia is an immediate neighbour of J. Three people sit between M and the representative of Iran. G is not representing either Portugal or Indonesia.
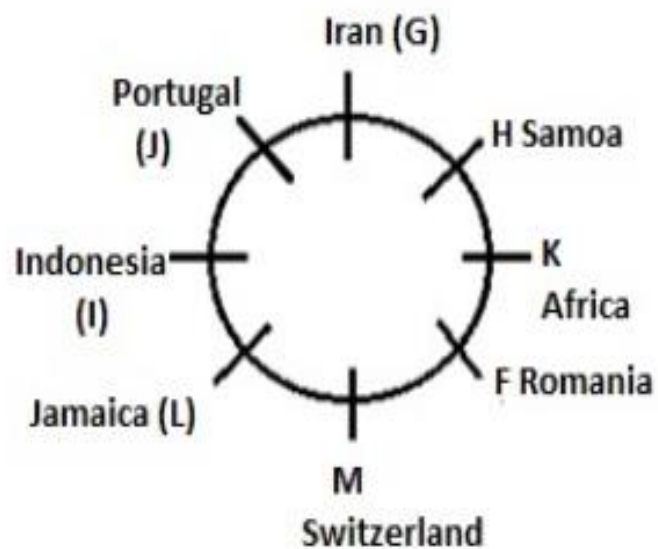
Who among the following represents Africa?
a) Q
b) R
c) T
d) V
e) Cannot be determined

Who among the following represent immediate neighbours of V?
a) P, Q
b) P, S
c) T, W
d) P, R
e) P and the representative of Jamaica

30

Iran (G)
Portugal (J)
H Samoa
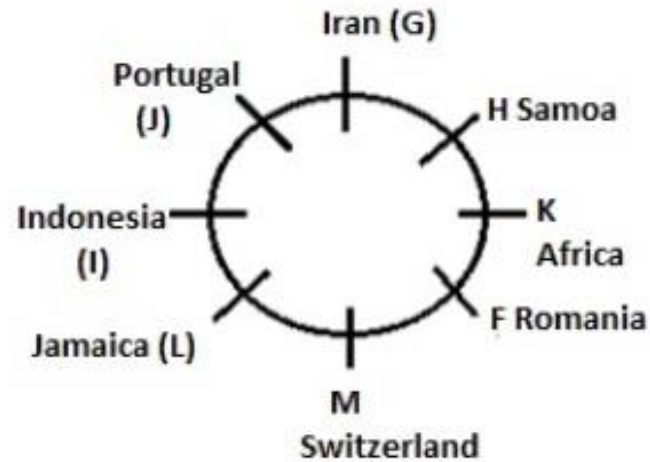Indonesia (I)
K Africa
Jamaica (L)
F Romania
M Switzerland

Which of the following is true regarding W?
a) W sits second to the right of P.
b) W represents Romania.
c) W sits between Q and the representative of Switzerland.
d) Only one person sits between W and the representative of Africa.
e) None is true

How many persons sit between S and the representative of Romania, when counted anticlockwise from S?
a) None
b) One
c) Two
d) Three
e) Four

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Iran (G)
Portugal (J)
H Samoa
Indonesia (I)
K Africa
Jamaica (L)
F Romania
M Switzerland

Which of the following is true?
a) S represents Portugal.
b) Only one person is sitting between the representatives of Romania and Jamaica.
c) The representative of Africa is an immediate neighbour of W.
d) One person sits between Z and the representative of Portugal.
e) None is true

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I. Point M is 11 m north of point N.
II. Point O is 11 m east of point N.
III. Point P is 6 m north of point O.
IV. Point Q is 7 m west of point P.
V. Point R is 8 m north of point Q.
VI. Point S is 4 m west of point R.

How far is point R from point M?
a) 13 m
b) 4 m
c) 3 m
d) 5 m
e) None of these