In the row of 39 students facing north, Ram was 19th from the left end. Raju is 9th from the right end. David is exactly between Ram and Raju. Sam is eighth to the left of David. What is the position of Sam from the right end?

उत्तर की ओर उन्मुख 39 छात्रों की पंक्ति में, राम बाएं छोर से 19वें स्थान पर है। राजू दायें छोर से नौवें स्थान पर है। डेविड, राम और राजू के ठीक बीच में है। सैम डेविड के बायें आठवां है। सैम का दायें छोर से क्या स्थान है?

A.18th

B.28th

C.14th

D.23rd

E.Cannot be determined

आठ व्यक्ति- देविका, देवकी, दया, दामिनी, दीक्षा, दक्ष, दीपाली और दरपिता एक वर्गाकार मेज के चारों ओर बैठे हैं लेकिन जरूरी नहीं कि इसी क्रम में हों और सभी केंद्र की ओर उन्मुख हों। उनमें से चार कोने में बैठे हैं और उनमें से चार मेज के बीच में बैठे हैं।

दया और देविका दोनों या तो कोने पर या मेज के किनारों पर बैठे हैं। दामिनी उस व्यक्ति के दायें से दूसरे स्थान पर बैठी है जो दया की ओर उन्मुख है। दरपिता देविका की निकटतम पडोसी नहीं है. वह व्यक्ति जो दक्ष के ठीक बायें बैठा है, उसका मुख दामिनी की ओर है। दीपाली न तो दया और न ही देविका की निकटतम पडोसी बैठी है. दक्ष, दीक्षा के ठीक बायें बैठा है। देविका मेज के बीच में नहीं बैठती है।
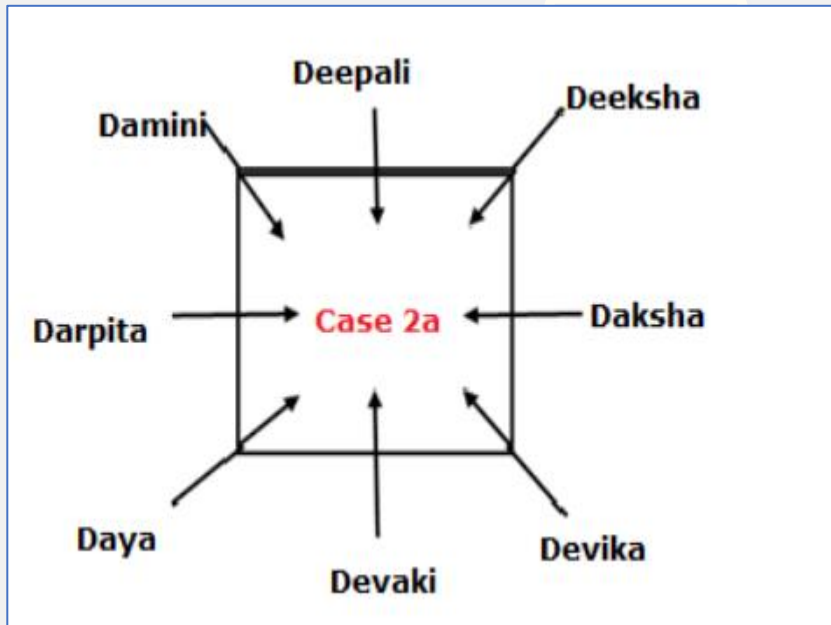
Eight persons- Devika, Devaki, Daya, Damini, Deeksha, Daksha, Deepali and Darpita are sitting around a square table but not necessarily in the same order and all are facing towards the centre. Four of them are sitting in the corner and four of them are sitting in the middle of the table.

Both Daya and Devika are sitting either at the corner or at the sides of the table. Damini sits second to the right of the one who facing Daya. Darpita is not an immediate neighbour of Devika. The one who sits immediate left of Daksha, is facing Damini. Deepali sits immediate neighbour of neither Daya nor Devika. Daksha sits immediate left of Deeksha. Devika does not sit in the middle of the table.

Eight persons- Devika, Devaki, Daya, Damini, Deeksha, Daksha, Deepali and Darpita are sitting around a square table but not necessarily in the same order and all are facing towards the centre. Four of them are sitting in the corner and four of them are sitting in the middle of the table.

Both Daya and Devika are sitting either at the corner or at the sides of the table. Damini sits second to the right of the one who facing Daya. Darpita is not an immediate neighbour of Devika. The one who sits immediate left of Daksha, is facing Damini. Deepali sits immediate neighbour of neither Daya nor Devika. Daksha sits immediate left of Deeksha. Devika does not sit in the middle of the table.

Who among the following person sits opposite to Deeksha?
A.Daya
B.Damini
C.Devika
D.Devaki
E.Daksha
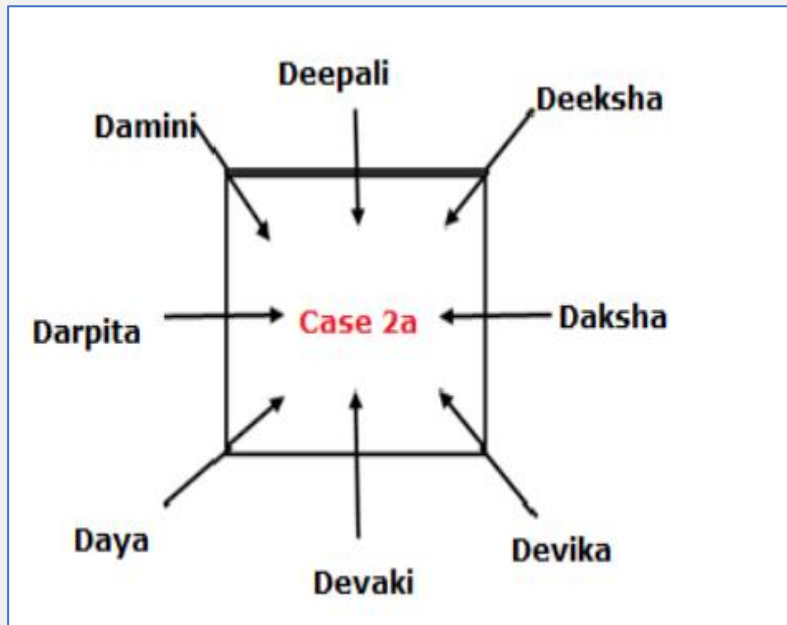
How many people sit between Devaki and Damini?
A.Two
B.Three
C.Four
D.Either a or c
E.No one

What is the position of Devaki with respect to Deeksha?
A.Second to the right
B.Third to the right
C.Second to the left
D.Third to the left
E.both a and d

30

Case 2a

Deepali, Deeksha, Damini, Darpita, Daksha, Daya, Devaki, Devika

Which of the following statement is/are true?
I). Devika and Daksha are immediate neighbours
II). Damini sits immediate left of Darpita
III). Devika and Damini are sitting opposite to each other.
A. Only I and III
B. Only III
C. Only I and II
D. Only II
E. All I, II and III

Four of the five among the following are similar in such a way to form a group, who among the following doesn't belong to the group?
A. Deepali
B. Darpita
C. Devaki
D. Daksha
E. Devika

30

नौ अक्षर A, C, E, I, M, N, S, S और T को एक अर्थपूर्ण शब्द बनाने के लिए बाएं से दाएं व्यवस्थित किया गया है।
M किसी एक अंतिम छोर से तीसरे स्थान पर है। I और M के बीच तीन अक्षर रखे गए हैं। E, M के ठीक बाईं ओर रखा गया है। A के बाईं ओर रखे गए अक्षरों की संख्या इसके दाईं ओर अक्षरों की संख्या से दो कम है। वर्णमाला श्रृंखला के अनुसार T और उसके तत्काल पूर्ववर्ती अक्षर के बीच केवल चार अक्षर हैं लेकिन T को अंतिम छोर पर नहीं रखा गया है। C, I और S के ठीक बीच में रखा गया है। N, C के बायें से तीसरे स्थान पर है।

Nine letters A, C, E, I, M, N, S, S and T are arranged from left to right in such a manner to form a meaningful word.
M is placed third from one of the extreme ends. Three letters are placed between I and M. E is placed on the immediate left of M. Number of letters placed to the left of A is two less than the number of letters on its right. Only four letters are between T and its immediate preceding letter according to the alphabetical series but T is not placed at the extreme ends. C is placed exactly between I and S. N is placed third to the left of C.

Nine letters A, C, E, I, M, N, S, S and T are arranged from left to right in such a manner to form a meaningful word. M is placed third from one of the extreme ends. Three letters are placed between I and M. E is placed on the immediate left of M. Number of letters placed to the left of A is two less than the number of letters on its right. Only four letters are between T and its immediate preceding letter according to the alphabetical series but T is not placed at the extreme ends. C is placed exactly between I and S. N is placed third to the left of C.

| S | E | M | A | N | T | I | C | S |

How many letters are there to the left of T?
A.Two
B.Three
C.Four
D.Five
E.Six

Which of the following statement(s) is /are true based on the given arrangement?
A.E is the second letter from the left end
B.Only one letter is between M and A
C.Two letters are between I and C
D.Only a and b are true
E.All the statements are true

30

How many meaningful words can be formed from 2nd, 3rd, 6th and 7th letter of the so formed word based on the given arrangement?
A.Two
B.Three
C.Four
D.Five
E.None

S	E	M	A	N	T	I	C	S

Find the odd one?
A.S, A
B.E, N
C.T, S
D.N, C
E.A, T

Which will be the middle letter of the word that is formed based on the given arrangement?
A.M
B.N
C.C
D.E
E.T

30

2:00

शुक्रवार से शुक्रवार तक एक के बाद एक आठ विषयों पर सेमिनार आयोजित किए जाते हैं। दोनों सेमिनारों के बीच कोई गैप नहीं है। कोई भी दो सेमिनार एक ही दिन में निर्धारित नहीं हैं।

अनुबंध के कानून पर संगोष्ठी रविवार या गुरुवार को आयोजित की जाती है। अनुबंध के कानून से पहले आयोजित संगोष्ठियों की संख्या राजनीति के बाद आयोजित संगोष्ठियों की संख्या के समान है। राजनीति के दो दिन बाद सिविल लॉ पर सेमिनार का आयोजन किया जाता है। आपराधिक कानून पर संगोष्ठी संविधान के ठीक पहले आयोजित की जाती है, लेकिन शुक्रवार को नहीं। साइबर लॉ पर सेमिनार फैमिली लॉ के बाद होता है, लेकिन प्रॉपर्टी लॉ के बाद नहीं। संपत्ति कानून पर संगोष्ठी अंतिम दिन निर्धारित नहीं है।

Seminars on eight subjects are scheduled on days one after the other starting from Friday to Friday. No gap is between the two seminars. No two seminars are scheduled on the same day.

Seminar on the Law of Contract is held on either Sunday or Thursday. The number of seminars held before the Law of Contract is as same as the number of seminars held after Politics. The seminar on Civil Law is held on two days after the Politics. The seminar on Criminal Law is held immediately before the Constitution, but not on Friday. The seminar on Cyber Law is held after Family Law, but not after Property Law. The seminar on Property Law is not scheduled on the last day.

Seminars on eight subjects are scheduled on days one after the other starting from Friday to Friday. No gap is between the two seminars. No two seminars are scheduled on the same day.

Seminar on the Law of Contract is held on either Sunday or Thursday. The number of seminars held before the Law of Contract is as same as the number of seminars held after Politics. The seminar on Civil Law is held on two days after the Politics. The seminar on Criminal Law is held immediately before the Constitution, but not on Friday. The seminar on Cyber Law is held after Family Law, but not after Property Law. The seminar on Property Law is not scheduled on the last day.
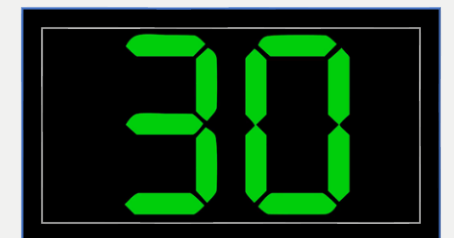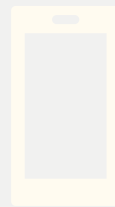
Days	Seminars
Friday	Family Law
Saturday	Cyber Law
Sunday	Law of Contract
Monday	Criminal Law
Tuesday	Constitution
Wednesday	Politics
Thursday	Property Law
Friday	Civil Law

Which of the following subject's seminar is scheduled on Thursday?
A.Law of Contract
B.Criminal Law
C.Property Law
D.Law of Contract
E.None of these

Which of the following seminars is scheduled two days before the Law of Contract?
A.Criminal Law
B.Constitution
C.Family Law
D.Cyber Law
E.None of these

30

Days	Seminars
Friday	Family Law
Saturday	Cyber Law
Sunday	Law of Contract
Monday	Criminal Law
Tuesday	Constitution
Wednesday	Politics
Thursday	Property Law
Friday	Civil Law

Which of the following seminars is scheduled two days before the Law of Contract?
A.Criminal Law
B.Constitution
C.Family Law
D.Cyber Law
E.None of these

Which among the following combinations doesn't form a group?
A.Family Law- Friday
B.Criminal Law- Monday
C.Civil Law- Friday
D.Property Law- Thursday
E.Cyber Law- Monday

30

` Anoto Camlin Esterbrook Danhill ' means 'N@ J& B$ L#',
'Lamy Anoto Curtis Hero' means 'I+ T% U@ N@',
'Curtis Camlin Parker Hero' means 'L# P! U@ T%',
'Reynolds Lamy Parker Esterbrook' means 'Z* P! I+ B$'.

What is the code for the word "Esterbrook" in the given code language?
A.T%
B.N@
C.L#
D.I+
E.B$

Which of the following codes can represent the words "Anoto Camlin Reynolds"?
A.N@ Z* J&
B.T% U@ I+
C.N@ L# Z*
D.U@ Z* L#
E.None of these

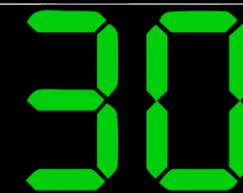` **Anoto Camlin Esterbrook Danhill** ' means '**N@ J& B$ L#**',
'**Lamy Anoto Curtis Hero**' means '**I+ T% U@ N@**',
'**Curtis Camlin Parker Hero**' means '**L# P! U@ T%**',
'**Reynolds Lamy Parker Esterbrook**' means '**Z* P! I+ B$**'.

Which of the following code represents the word '"Parker" in the given code language?
A.P!
B.I+
C.B$
D.Z*
E.None of these
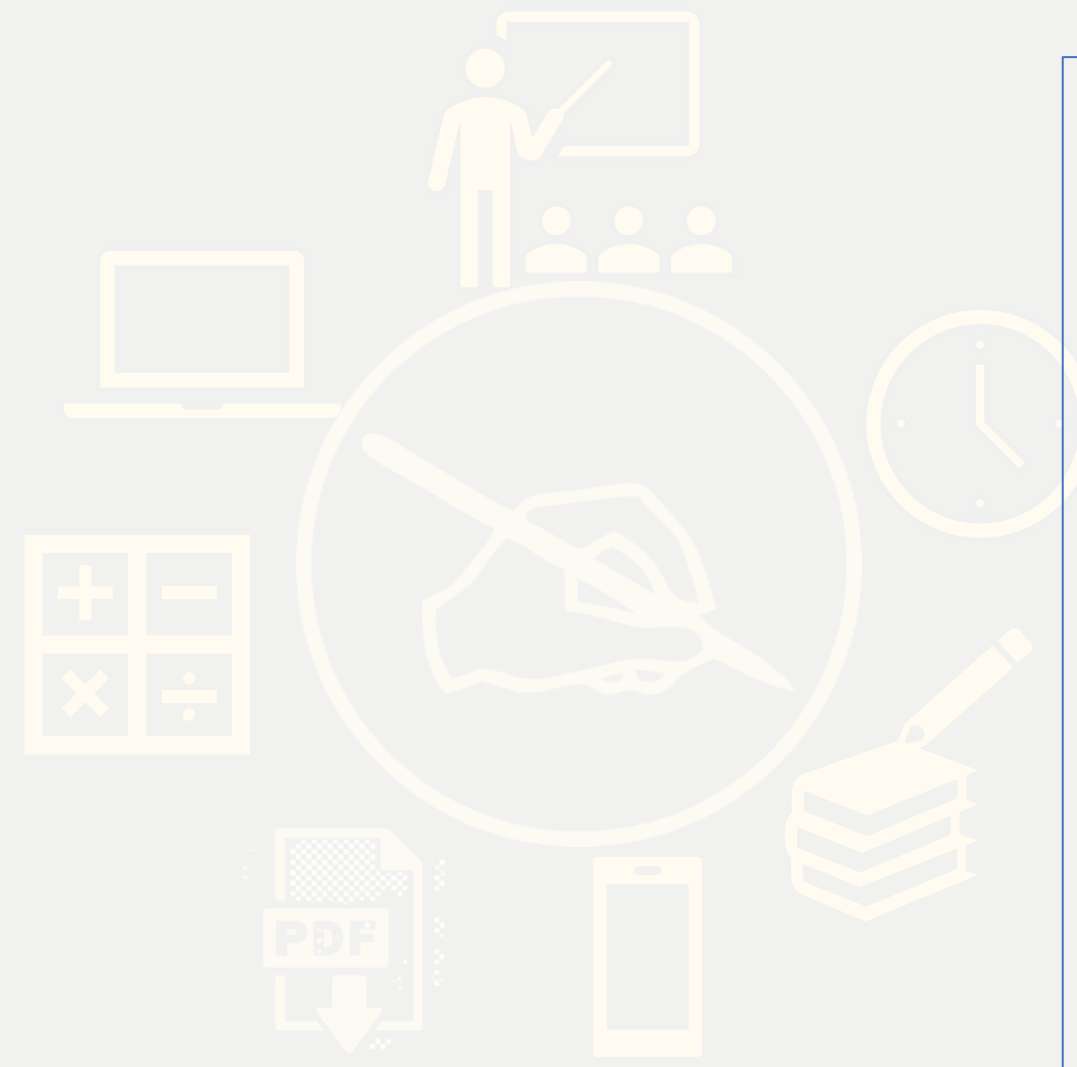
If the code of Curtis is "T%", which of the following represents the code of "Hero"?
A.N@
B.I+
C.T#
D.U@
E.None of these

30

सात लोग P, Q, R, S, T, U और V हैं। वे तीन अलग-अलग देशों हांगकांग, ब्राजील, अर्जेंटीना से हैं। उन्हें विभिन्न रंग पसंद हैं जैसे लाल, बैंगनी, ग्रे, नीला, हरा, काला और नारंगी। प्रत्येक देश में कम से कम दो लोग आते हैं। Q को लाल रंग पसंद है लेकिन वह ब्राज़ील नहीं जाता है। केवल दो लोग हांगकांग जाते हैं। T अर्जेंटीना का दौरा करता है और उसे काला रंग पसंद है। S, T के समान शहर का दौरा करता है लेकिन नीला रंग पसंद नहीं करता है। P और U एक ही शहर का दौरा करते हैं। P को ग्रे रंग पसंद है। R अर्जेंटीना की यात्रा नहीं करता है और बैंगनी रंग पसंद करता है। V ब्राजील नहीं जाता है। S को नारंगी रंग पसंद है। हरा रंग पसंद करने वाला व्यक्ति अर्जेंटीना जाता है।

There are Seven people P, Q, R, S, T, U and V. They are from three different countries Hongkong, Brazil, Argentina. They like different colors like red, purple, grey, blue, green, black and orange. Minimum two people visit to each country. Q likes red but does not visit brazil. Only two people visit Hongkong. T visits Argentina and likes black color. S visits the same city as T but does not like blue color. P and U visits the same city. P likes grey color. R does not visit Argentina and likes purple color. V does not visit brazil. S likes orange color. The one who likes green visit Argentina.

There are Seven people P, Q, R, S, T, U and V. They are from three different countries Hongkong, Brazil, Argentina. They like different colors like red, purple, grey, blue, green, black and orange. Minimum two people visit to each country. Q likes red but does not visit brazil. Only two people visit Hongkong. T visits Argentina and likes black color. S visits the same city as T but does not like blue color. P and U visits the same city. P likes grey color. R does not visit Argentina and likes purple color. V does not visit brazil. S likes orange color. The one who likes green visit Argentina.

Person	Country	Color
P	Brazil	Grey
Q	Hong Kong	Red
R	Hong Kong	Purple
S	Argentina	Orange
T	Argentina	Black
U	Brazil	Blue
V	Argentina	Green

Which color is liked by P?
(a) Purple (b) Blue (c) Grey (d) Orange (e) None of the above

Which color is liked by the one who goes to Brazil?
(a) Orange (b) Purple (c) Black (d) Grey (e) None is true

Which color is liked by the one who goes to Argentina? (a) Orange (b) Blue (c) Grey (d) Purple (e) None of the above

30

Which color is liked by U?
(a) Grey (b) Blue (c) Purple (d) Green (e) None of the above

U goes to which country and like which color? (a) Brazil-Grey (b) Hong Kong- Red (c) Brazil-Blue (d) Argentina-Green (e) None of the above

पांच व्यक्ति A, B, C, D और E अलग-अलग ऊंचाई के हैं और उन्हें अलग-अलग रंग पसंद हैं अर्थात नीला, पीला, गुलाबी, लाल और हरा। (कोई भी दो व्यक्ति समान लंबाई के नहीं हैं और एक ही रंग पसंद नहीं करते हैं)। B को लाल या गुलाबी पसंद नहीं है। बी सबसे छोटा है। D, C और A से लंबा है। केवल तीन व्यक्ति C से छोटे हैं। जिसे पीला रंग पसंद है वह सबसे लंबा नहीं है। वह व्यक्ति जिसे पीला रंग पसंद है, वह लाल रंग पसंद करने वाले व्यक्ति से लम्बा है। हरा रंग पसंद करने वाला व्यक्ति, लाल रंग पसंद करने वाले व्यक्ति से ठीक छोटा है। D और गुलाबी रंग पसंद करने वाले व्यक्ति के बीच में एक व्यक्ति की लंबाई है।

Five persons A , B, C,D and E are of different heights and they like different colors i.e. Blue, Yellow, Pink, Red and Green. (No two persons are of similar heights and do not like same color). B does not like Red or Pink . B is shortest. D is taller than C and A. Only three persons are shorter than C. The one who likes yellow is not the tallest. The one who likes Yellow is taller than the one who likes Red. The one who likes green is just shorter than the one who likes Red. One person have a height in between D and the one who likes Pink.

Five persons A , B, C,D and E are of different heights and they like different colors i.e. Blue, Yellow, Pink, Red and Green. (No two persons are of similar heights and do not like same color). B does not like Red or Pink . B is shortest. D is taller than C and A. Only three persons are shorter than C. The one who likes yellow is not the tallest. The one who likes Yellow is taller than the one who likes Red. The one who likes green is just shorter than the one who likes Red. One person have a height in between D and the one who likes Pink.

D (Blue) > C (yellow) > A/E (Pink) > E/A (Red) > B (Green)

Who among the following is just shorter than C?
(a) A (b) E (c) B (d) Either (a) or (b) (e) None of the above

Which color is liked by D?
(a) Pink (b) Yellow (c) Blue (d) Red (e) None of the above

Who among the following likes green color?
(a) E (b) C (c) D (d) B (e) None of the above

30

नौ व्यक्ति ए, बी, सी, डी, ई, एफ, जी, एच और के एक इमारत के नौ अलग-अलग मंजिलों पर रहते हैं जहां भूतल की संख्या मंजिल 1 के रूप में है, इसके ऊपर मंजिल 2 है और इसी तरह सबसे ऊपरी मंजिल की संख्या तक है। मंजिल 9 के रूप में। प्रत्येक मंजिल पर केवल एक व्यक्ति रहता है। E और F के बीच तीन व्यक्ति रहते हैं। E, H के नीचे विषम मंजिलों में से एक पर रहता है। C उस मंजिल के नीचे एक सम मंजिल पर रहता है जिस पर E रहता है। A, C के ठीक नीचे रहता है। G सबसे ऊपरी मंजिल पर रहता है। B और E के मध्य दो व्यक्ति रहते हैं। H, K के ठीक ऊपर रहता है। K, छठी मंजिल पर रहता है। D उस तल के ठीक ऊपर रहता है जिस पर F रहता है।

There are nine persons A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H and K live on nine different floors of a building where ground floor is numbered as floor1, above it is floor2 and so on till the topmost floor is numbered as floor9. Only one person lives on each of the floor. There are three persons living between E and F. E lives on one of the odd floors below H. C lives on one of the even floors below the floor on which E lives. A Lives immediately below C. G lives on the top floor. There are two persons living between B and E. H lives immediately above K. K lives on the 6th floor. D lives just above the floor on which F lives.

There are nine persons A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H and K live on nine different floors of a building where ground floor is numbered as floor1, above it is floor2 and so on till the topmost floor is numbered as floor9. Only one person lives on each of the floor. There are three persons living between E and F. E lives on one of the odd floors below H. C lives on one of the even floors below the floor on which E lives. A Lives immediately below C. G lives on the top floor. There are two persons living between B and E. H lives immediately above K. K lives on the 6th floor. D lives just above the floor on which F lives.

Floor	Person
9	G
8	B
7	H
6	K
5	E
4	C
3	A
2	D
1	F

Who lives on floor number 5?
(a) G (b) B (c) E (d) C (e) None of the above

Who lives immediately below C?
(a) A (b) B (c) D (d) C (e) None is true

Who lives on the odd number floor?
(a) B (b) K (c) E (d) C (e) None of the above

Who lives just above K?
(a) G (b) H (c) D (d) F (e) None of the above

30

Who lives at the bottom floor?
(a) B (b) F (c) K (d) H (e) None of the above

(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.

Q28. Statements: $J > Z \geq R < Q = P, R > S < J$

Conclusion I: $Z < R$ **II:** $J > P$

Q29. Statements: $M \leq B = C > D, A \geq B < K$

Conclusion I: $M < K$ **II:** $D < A$

Q30. Statements: $E > F = G \geq S, T \leq G \geq H$

Conclusion I: $E < S$ **II:** $T < F$

Q31. Statements: $P > Q \leq R < S \leq T = U > V = W$

Conclusion I: $R < P$ **II:** $Q < T$

Q32. Statements: $J > K \leq L < M \leq N = O > P = Q$

Conclusion I: $J < L$ **II:** $M > J$

(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.

Statement:

Only a few train is bus.

No bus is car. Some car is plane.

Conclusions:

I.   All plane can be car.

II. All bus can be train.

Statement:

Some nail is paint.

Only a few paint is cream.

No cream is face.

Conclusions:

I.   Some face is nail.

II. All paint can be face.

30