A man standing at point M, walks to point N, located 8 km east of M. He takes a left turn from N and reaches at O after 2 km. He walks straight 2 km to reach P. He then turns left and reaches at Q after 3 km. He moves 2 km in left direction and stops at R.

बिंदु M पर खड़ा एक व्यक्ति, बिंदु N तक चलता है, जो M से 8 किमी पूर्व में स्थित है। वह N से बाएं मुड़ता है और 2 किमी के बाद O पर पहुंचता है। वह P तक पहुंचने के लिए सीधे 2 किमी चलता है। फिर वह बाएं मुड़ता है और 3 किमी के बाद Q पर पहुंचता है। वह बाएं दिशा में 2 किमी चलता है और R पर रुकता है।

A man standing at point **M**, walks to point **N**, located 8 km east of **M**. He takes a left turn from **N** and reaches at **O** after 2 km. He walks straight 2 km to reach **P**. He then turns left and reaches at **Q** after 3 km. He moves 2 km in left direction and stops at **R**.

What is the total distance between P and N?

a) **5 km**
b) **2 km**
c) **3 km**
d) **4 km**
e) **None of these**

A man standing at point **M**, walks to point **N**, located 8 km east of **M**. He takes a left turn from **N** and reaches at **O** after 2 km. He walks straight 2 km to reach **P**. He then turns left and reaches at **Q** after 3 km. He moves 2 km in left direction and stops at **R**.

What is the direction of P with respect to M?

a) North east
b) North
c) South
d) North west
e) None of these

A man standing at point M, walks to point N, located 8 km east of M. He takes a left turn from N and reaches at O after 2 km. He walks straight 2 km to reach P. He then turns left and reaches at Q after 3 km. He moves 2 km in left direction and stops at R.

If that person starts walk in south direction from R to S for 4 km then, what is the distance between Q and S?

a) 5 km
b) 6 km
c) 7 km
d) 4 km
e) None of these

A person rides from shop towards west for 15km and reaches Hotel and then takes a left turn and rides 6km to reach his office where he takes a left turn again and rides 12km to reach his school. From his school, he takes a right turn and rides 11km to reach the mall, where he takes a right turn again and rides 9km to reach his home. Then, he takes a right turn and rides 4km to reach the temple and stops.

एक व्यक्ति दुकान से पश्चिम की ओर 15 किमी चलता है और होटल पहुंचता है और फिर बाएं मुड़ता है और अपने कार्यालय तक पहुंचने के लिए 6 किमी चलता है, जहां वह फिर से बाएं मुड़ता है और अपने स्कूल तक पहुंचने के लिए 12 किमी चलता है। अपने स्कूल से, वह दाईं ओर मुड़ता है और मॉल तक पहुंचने के लिए 11 किमी की दूरी तय करता है, जहां वह फिर से दाईं ओर मुड़ता है और अपने घर तक पहुंचने के लिए 9 किमी की यात्रा करता है। फिर, वह दाएं मुड़ता है और मंदिर तक पहुंचने के लिए 4 किमी चलता है और रुक जाता है।

A person rides from shop towards west for 15km and reaches Hotel and then takes a left turn and rides 6km to reach his office where he takes a left turn again and rides 12km to reach his school. From his school, he takes a right turn and rides 11km to reach the mall, where he takes a right turn again and rides 9km to reach his home. Then, he takes a right turn and rides 4km to reach the temple and stops.

What is the total distance from the temple to shop?

a) 77km
b) 57km
c) 36km
d) 49km
e) None of these

A person rides from shop towards west for 15km and reaches Hotel and then takes a left turn and rides 6km to reach his office where he takes a left turn again and rides 12km to reach his school. From his school, he takes a right turn and rides 11km to reach the mall, where he takes a right turn again and rides 9km to reach his home. Then, he takes a right turn and rides 4km to reach the temple and stops.

In which of the following direction is the school located with respect to the shop?

a) South
b) North
c) Northeast
d) Southwest
e) None of these

A person rides from shop towards west for 15km and reaches Hotel and then takes a left turn and rides 6km to reach his office where he takes a left turn again and rides 12km to reach his school. From his school, he takes a right turn and rides 11km to reach the mall, where he takes a right turn again and rides 9km to reach his home. Then, he takes a right turn and rides 4km to reach the temple and stops.

Shruti starts walking from point T towards east for 6m to reach point N. Then she turns to her right and walks for 8m to reach point Q. Then she walks for 5m to reach point S after taking a left turn. At point S, she takes a right turn and walks for 4m to reach point M. Then she walks for 9m towards the east and to reach point L where she turns to her left and walks for 10m to reach point G.

श्रुति बिंदु N तक पहुंचने के लिए बिंदु T से पूर्व की ओर 6 मीटर चलना शुरू करती है। फिर वह अपनी दाईं ओर मुड़ती है और बिंदु Q तक पहुंचने के लिए 8 मीटर चलती है। फिर वह बाईं ओर मुड़ने के बाद बिंदु S तक पहुंचने के लिए 5 मीटर चलती है। बिंदु S पर, वह दाईं ओर मुड़ती है और बिंदु M तक पहुंचने के लिए 4 मीटर चलती है। फिर वह पूर्व की ओर 9 मीटर चलती है और बिंदु L तक पहुंचती है, जहां वह बाईं ओर मुड़ती है और बिंदु G तक पहुंचने के लिए 10 मीटर चलती है।

Shruti starts walking from point T towards east for 6m to reach point N. Then she turns to her right and walks for 8m to reach point Q. Then she walks for 5m to reach point S after taking a left turn. At point S, she takes a right turn and walks for 4m to reach point M. Then she walks for 9m towards the east and to reach point L where she turns to her left and walks for 10m to reach point G.

If point X is 2m south of point N, then what is the shortest distance between G and X?

a) 16m
b) 15m
c) 14m
d) 13m
e) 17m

Shruti starts walking from point T towards east for 6m to reach point N. Then she turns to her right and walks for 8m to reach point Q. Then she walks for 5m to reach point S after taking a left turn. At point S, she takes a right turn and walks for 4m to reach point M. Then she walks for 9m towards the east and to reach point L where she turns to her left and walks for 10m to reach point G.

What is the direction of point N with respect to point S?

a) East
b) North-West
c) North-East
d) South
e) South-west

Shruti starts walking from point T towards east for 6m to reach point N. Then she turns to her right and walks for 8m to reach point Q. Then she walks for 5m to reach point S after taking a left turn. At point S, she takes a right turn and walks for 4m to reach point M. Then she walks for 9m towards the east and to reach point L where she turns to her left and walks for 10m to reach point G.

What is the shortest distance between the points T and Q?

a) 12 m
b) 10 m
c) 14 m
d) 16 m
e) None of these

Shruti starts walking from point T towards east for 6m to reach point N. Then she turns to her right and walks for 8m to reach point Q. Then she walks for 5m to reach point S after taking a left turn. At point S, she takes a right turn and walks for 4m to reach point M. Then she walks for 9m towards the east and to reach point L where she turns to her left and walks for 10m to reach point G.

Point G is 8m north of Point F which is 9m west of Point B. Point B is 6m north of Point K. Point T is 15m west of Point K. Point M is exactly in the middle of Point S and G. Point S is 12m west of Point G. If the person walks towards south from Point A, after walking 3m to reach point C. Now he turns to his right and walks for 5m to reach point R, then he walks 7m in south direction to reach point L. Point L is north of B and east of Point G.

बिंदु G, बिंदु F से 8 मीटर उत्तर में है जो बिंदु B से 9 मीटर पश्चिम में है। बिंदु B, बिंदु K से 6 मीटर उत्तर में है। बिंदु T, बिंदु K से 15 मीटर पश्चिम में है। बिंदु M, बिंदु S और G के ठीक मध्य में है। बिंदु S, बिंदु G से 12 मीटर पश्चिम में है। यदि व्यक्ति बिंदु A से दक्षिण की ओर चलता है, तो बिंदु C तक पहुंचने के लिए 3 मीटर चलने के बाद। अब वह अपने दाईं ओर मुड़ता है और बिंदु R तक पहुंचने के लिए 5 मीटर चलता है, फिर वह चलता है बिंदु L तक पहुंचने के लिए दक्षिण दिशा में 7 मीटर की दूरी पर है। बिंदु L, बिंदु B के उत्तर में और बिंदु G के पूर्व में है।

Point **G** is 8m north of Point **F** which is 9m west of Point **B**. Point **B** is 6m north of Point **K**. Point **T** is 15m west of Point **K**. Point **M** is exactly in the middle of Point **S** and **G**. Point **S** is 12m west of Point **G**. If the person walks towards south from Point **A**, after walking 3m to reach point **C**. Now he turns to his right and walks for 5m to reach point **R**, then he walks 7m in south direction to reach point **L**. Point **L** is north of **B** and east of Point **G**.

Four of the following are alike in a certain way. Which of the following does not belongs to the group?

a) AG
b) CF
c) BT
d) CG
e) SK

Point **G** is 8m north of Point **F** which is 9m west of Point **B**. Point **B** is 6m north of Point **K**. Point **T** is 15m west of Point **K**. Point **M** is exactly in the middle of Point **S** and **G**. Point **S** is 12m west of Point **G**. If the person walks towards south from Point **A**, after walking 3m to reach point **C**. Now he turns to his right and walks for 5m to reach point **R**, then he walks 7m in south direction to reach point **L**. Point **L** is north of **B** and east of Point **G**.

What is the direction and distance of R with respect to K?

a) **22m towards south**
b) **20m towards north**
c) **21m towards north**
d) **20m towards south**
e) **18m towards north**

Point **G** is 8m north of Point **F** which is 9m west of Point **B**. Point **B** is 6m north of Point **K**. Point **T** is 15m west of Point **K**. Point **M** is exactly in the middle of Point **S** and **G**. Point **S** is 12m west of Point **G**. If the person walks towards south from Point **A**, after walking 3m to reach point **C**. Now he turns to his right and walks for 5m to reach point **R**, then he walks 7m in south direction to reach point **L**. Point **L** is north of **B** and east of Point **G**.

What is the shortest distance between M and T?

a) 15m
b) 14m
c) 16m
d) 12m
e) None of the above

Point G is 8m north of Point F which is 9m west of Point B. Point B is 6m north of Point K. Point T is 15m west of Point K. Point M is exactly in the middle of Point S and G. Point S is 12m west of Point G. If the person walks towards south from Point A, after walking 3m to reach point C. Now he turns to his right and walks for 5m to reach point R, then he walks 7m in south direction to reach point L. Point L is north of B and east of Point G.

There are seven members A, D, K, L, R, S and V in a family which consists of three generations. D is the only son of A, who is son of K. S is the brother-in-law of K, who has no siblings. L has three grandchildren. Gender of L and V is different.

तीन पीढ़ियों वाले एक परिवार में सात सदस्य A, D, K, L, R, S और V हैं। D, A का इकलौता पुत्र है, जो K का पुत्र है। S, K का साला है, जिसका कोई सहोदर नहीं है। L के तीन पोते हैं। L और V का लिंग अलग है।

There are seven members A, D, K, L, R, S and V in a family which consists of three generations. D is the only son of A, who is son of K. S is the brother-in-law of K, who has no siblings. L has three grandchildren. Gender of L and V is different.

How is R related to S's brother?
a. Daughter-in-law
b. Daughter
c. Grand daughter
d. Sister
e. None of the above

There are seven members A, D, K, L, R, S and V in a family which consists of three generations. D is the only son of A, who is son of K. S is the brother-in-law of K, who has no siblings. L has three grandchildren. Gender of L and V is different.

How is A related to V?
a. Son
b. Father
c. Brother
d. Brother-in-law
e. None of the above

There are seven members A, D, K, L, R, S and V in a family which consists of three generations. D is the only son of A, who is son of K. S is the brother-in-law of K, who has no siblings. L has three grandchildren. Gender of L and V is different.

Who is the grandmother of V?

a. S

b. L

c. K

d. D

e. None of the above

There are seven members in a family (A, B, C, D, E, F and G) which consists of three generations. There is only one married couple in the family. The least number of persons in the family is only in 3rd generation. A is the only son of B, who has three children. F is the brother in law of C, who is father of G. E is the paternal aunt of D. G is not the mother of D.

एक परिवार में सात सदस्य हैं (A, B, C, D, E, F और G) जिसमें तीन पीढ़ियां हैं। परिवार में केवल एक विवाहित जोड़ा है। परिवार में सबसे कम व्यक्ति केवल तीसरी पीढ़ी में हैं। A, B का इकलौता पुत्र है, जिसके तीन बच्चे हैं। F, C का ब्रदर इन लॉ है, जो G का पिता है। E, D की पैतृक चाची है। G, D की माँ नहीं है।

There are seven members in a family (A, B, C, D, E, F and G) which consists of three generations. There is only one married couple in the family. The least number of persons in the family is only in 3rd generation. A is the only son of B, who has three children. F is the brother in law of C, who is father of G. E is the paternal aunt of D. G is not the mother of D.

How is F related to E?
a. Father
b. Paternal Uncle
c. Maternal Uncle
d. Brother
e. None of the above

There are seven members in a family (A, B, C, D, E, F and G) which consists of three generations. There is only one married couple in the family. The least number of persons in the family is only in 3rd generation. A is the only son of B, who has three children. F is the brother in law of C, who is father of G. E is the paternal aunt of D. G is not the mother of D.

How is D related to mother of G?

a. Son
b. Either C or E
c. Grand daughter
d. Daughter in law
e. Grandson

There are seven members in a family (A, B, C, D, E, F and G) which consists of three generations. There is only one married couple in the family. The least number of persons in the family is only in 3rd generation. A is the only son of B, who has three children. F is the brother in law of C, who is father of G. E is the paternal aunt of D. G is not the mother of D.

How is A's father related to D, if D is a female?
a. Paternal Aunt
b. Mother
c. Grandfather
d. Maternal Aunt
e. None of the above

There are six members D, K, L, M, Q and R in a family. Q is the father-in-law of L. K is the only son of D and is not married. D is the brother of R. Gender of R and M is same. L has at least two children. Q has at most 2 children.

एक परिवार में छह सदस्य D, K, L, M, Q और R हैं। Q, L का ससुर है। K, D का इकलौता पुत्र है और विवाहित नहीं है। D, R का भाई है। R और M का लिंग समान है। L के कम से कम दो बच्चे हैं। Q के पास अधिकतम 2 बच्चे हैं।

There are six members D, K, L, M, Q and R in a family. Q is the father-in-law of L. K is the only son of D and is not married. D is the brother of R. Gender of R and M is same. L has at least two children. Q has at most 2 children.

How is L related to M?
a. Mother
b. Sister
c. Daughter
d. Sister-in-law
e. None of the above

There are six members D, K, L, M, Q and R in a family. Q is the father-in-law of L. K is the only son of D and is not married. D is the brother of R. Gender of R and M is same. L has at least two children. Q has at most 2 children.

How is R related to Q?
a. Son
b. Sister
c. Mother
d. Daughter
e. None of the above

There are six members D, K, L, M, Q and R in a family. Q is the father-in-law of L. K is the only son of D and is not married. D is the brother of R. Gender of R and M is same. L has at least two children. Q has at most 2 children.

If C is the only son-in-law of Q, then how is C related to M's father?

a. Son-in-law
b. Brother
c. Father-in-law
d. Brother-in-law
e. None of the above

There are six members C, D, K, L, M and R in a family, which consists of three generations. There are two couples in the family. R is the father of C, who is the father of M. C has no brother. K is the mother-in-law of D. Neither D nor M is male. L is the sister of C.

एक परिवार में छह सदस्य C, D, K, L, M और R हैं, जिसमें तीन पीढ़ियाँ शामिल हैं। परिवार में दो जोड़े हैं। R, C का पिता है, जो M का पिता है। C का कोई भाई नहीं है। K, D की सास है। न तो D और न ही M पुरुष है। L, C की बहन है.

There are six members C, D, K, L, M and R in a family, which consists of three generations. There are two couples in the family. R is the father of C, who is the father of M. C has no brother. K is the mother-in-law of D. Neither D nor M is male. L is the sister of C.

How is L related to D?
a. Aunt
b. Sister
c. Daughter
d. Sister-in-law
e. None of the above

There are six members C, D, K, L, M and R in a family, which consists of three generations. There are two couples in the family. R is the father of C, who is the father of M. C has no brother. K is the mother-in-law of D. Neither D nor M is male. L is the sister of C.

How is M related to D's husband?
a. Daughter
b. Sister
c. Grand Daughter
d. Niece
e. None of the above

There are six members C, D, K, L, M and R in a family, which consists of three generations. There are two couples in the family. R is the father of C, who is the father of M. C has no brother. K is the mother-in-law of D. Neither D nor M is male. L is the sister of C.

How K related to L?
a. Daughter
b. Sister
c. Mother
d. Niece
e. None of the above