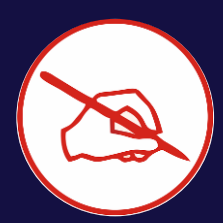# Set-2

Mohit starts from point H and walks 50 km towards north to reach point Z, then he takes a right turn from point Z and walks 30 km to reach point W, then he turns left from point W and walks 60 km to reach point S. Now he takes a right turn from point S and walks 45 km to reach point G and then turns right and walks 100 km to reach point F. Point Y is to the north of point G.

मोहित बिंदु H से शुरू करता है और बिंदु Z तक पहुंचने के लिए उत्तर की ओर 50 किमी चलता है, फिर वह बिंदु Z से दाएं मुड़ता है और बिंदु W तक पहुंचने के लिए 30 किमी चलता है, फिर वह बिंदु W से बाएं मुड़ता है और बिंदु S पर पहुंचने के लिए 60 किमी चलता है। अब वह बिंदु S से दाएं मुड़ता है और बिंदु G पर पहुंचने के लिए 45 किमी चलता है और फिर दाएं मुड़ता है और बिंदु F पर पहुंचने के लिए 100 किमी चलता है। बिंदु Y, बिंदु G के उत्तर में है।

Mohit starts from point H and walks 50 km towards north to reach point Z, then he takes a right turn from point Z and walks 30 km to reach point W, then he turns left from point W and walks 60 km to reach point S. Now he takes a right turn from point S and walks 45 km to reach point G and then turns right and walks 100 km to reach point F. Point Y is to the north of point G.

If point A is east of point H and south of point F, then what is the distance between point F and point A?
a) 12 km
b) 20 km
c) 15 km
d) 10 km
e) 8 km

Mohit starts from point H and walks 50 km towards north to reach point Z, then he takes a right turn from point Z and walks 30 km to reach point W, then he turns left from point W and walks 60 km to reach point S. Now he takes a right turn from point S and walks 45 km to reach point G and then turns right and walks 100 km to reach point F. Point Y is to the north of point G.

Point G is in which direction with respect to point H?

a) North
b) Northwest
c) South
d) Northeast
e) East

Mohit starts from point H and walks 50 km towards north to reach point Z, then he takes a right turn from point Z and walks 30 km to reach point W, then he turns left from point W and walks 60 km to reach point S. Now he takes a right turn from point S and walks 45 km to reach point G and then turns right and walks 100 km to reach point F. Point Y is to the north of point G.

Four of the following five are alike in a certain way based on the given arrangement and hence form a group. Which is the one that does not belong to that group?

a) WG
b) ZY
c) HY
d) YF
e) HS

Eight persons A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H are sitting around a circular table and are at equal distances from their neighbours but not necessarily in the same order. Some of them are facing towards the centre while some are facing outside the centre. D is second to the right of F who is facing opposite centre. H is an immediate right of F. A is third to the left of C. Only three people sit between F and C. Immediate neighbours of F face the opposite direction (if one person faces the centre then the other person faces outside and vice versa). Immediate neighbours of A are facing the same direction (if one person faces the centre then the other person also faces the centre and vice versa). Immediate neighbours of C are facing the same direction as C (if C faces the centre then immediate neighbours are also facing the centre and vice versa). B is second to the left of E. D faces the opposite direction of G. A and F are facing in the same direction.

आठ व्यक्ति A, B, C, D, E, F, G और H एक वृत्ताकार मेज के चारों ओर बैठे हैं और अपने पड़ोसियों से समान दूरी पर बैठे हैं लेकिन जरूरी नहीं कि इसी क्रम में हों। उनमें से कुछ का मुख केंद्र की ओर है जबकि कुछ का मुख केंद्र से बाहर की ओर है। D, F के दायें से दूसरे स्थान पर है जिसका मुख विपरीत केंद्र की ओर है। H, F के ठीक दायें है। A, C के बायें तीसरा है। F और C के बीच केवल तीन लोग बैठे हैं। F के निकटतम पड़ोसियों का मुख विपरीत दिशा की ओर है (यदि एक व्यक्ति केंद्र की ओर उन्मुख है तो दूसरा व्यक्ति बाहर की ओर उन्मुख है और इसके विपरीत)). A के निकटतम पड़ोसियों का मुख समान दिशा की ओर है (यदि एक व्यक्ति का मुख केंद्र की ओर है तो दूसरे व्यक्ति का मुख भी केंद्र की ओर है और इसके विपरीत)। C के निकटतम पड़ोसियों का मुख C के समान दिशा की ओर है (यदि C का मुख केंद्र की ओर है तो निकटतम पड़ोसियों का मुख भी केंद्र की ओर है और इसके विपरीत)। B, E के बायें से दूसरे स्थान पर है। D, G के विपरीत दिशा की ओर उन्मुख है। A और F समान दिशा की ओर उन्मुख हैं।

D is second to the right of F who is facing opposite centre. H is an immediate right of F. A is third to the left of C. Only three people sit between F and C. Immediate neighbours of F face the opposite direction (if one person faces the centre then the other person faces outside and vice versa). Immediate neighbours of A are facing the same direction (if one person faces the centre then the other person also faces the centre and vice versa). Immediate neighbours of C are facing the same direction as C (if C faces the centre then immediate neighbours are also facing the centre and vice versa). B is second to the left of E. D faces the opposite direction of G. A and F are facing in the same direction.

How many persons are facing outside the centre?
a)   None
b)   One
c)   Two
d)   Three
e)   Four

D is second to the right of F who is facing opposite centre. H is an immediate right of F. A is third to the left of C. Only three people sit between F and C. Immediate neighbours of F face the opposite direction (if one person faces the centre then the other person faces outside and vice versa). Immediate neighbours of A are facing the same direction (if one person faces the centre then the other person also faces the centre and vice versa). Immediate neighbours of C are facing the same direction as C (if C faces the centre then immediate neighbours are also facing the centre and vice versa). B is second to the left of E. D faces the opposite direction of G. A and F are facing in the same direction.

What is the position of D with respect to C?

a) Third to the left
b) Second to the left
c) Second to the right
d) Immediate to the left
e) Immediate to the right

D is second to the right of F who is facing opposite centre. H is an immediate right of F. A is third to the left of C. Only three people sit between F and C. Immediate neighbours of F face the opposite direction (if one person faces the centre then the other person faces outside and vice versa). Immediate neighbours of A are facing the same direction (if one person faces the centre then the other person also faces the centre and vice versa). Immediate neighbours of C are facing the same direction as C (if C faces the centre then immediate neighbours are also facing the centre and vice versa). B is second to the left of E. D faces the opposite direction of G. A and F are facing in the same direction.

Who is third to the left of F?

a) H
b) B
c) E
d) A
e) C

D is second to the right of F who is facing opposite centre. H is an immediate right of F. A is third to the left of C. Only three people sit between F and C. Immediate neighbours of F face the opposite direction (if one person faces the centre then the other person faces outside and vice versa). Immediate neighbours of A are facing the same direction (if one person faces the centre then the other person also faces the centre and vice versa). Immediate neighbours of C are facing the same direction as C (if C faces the centre then immediate neighbours are also facing the centre and vice versa). B is second to the left of E. D faces the opposite direction of G. A and F are facing in the same direction.

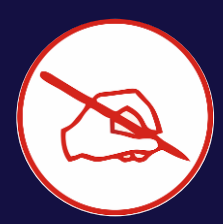How many persons are sitting between E and G, when counted from the left of E?

a)   Two
b)   Three
c)   Four
d)   One
e)   Five

D is second to the right of F who is facing opposite centre. H is an immediate right of F. A is third to the left of C. Only three people sit between F and C. Immediate neighbours of F face the opposite direction (if one person faces the centre then the other person faces outside and vice versa). Immediate neighbours of A are facing the same direction (if one person faces the centre then the other person also faces the centre and vice versa). Immediate neighbours of C are facing the same direction as C (if C faces the centre then immediate neighbours are also facing the centre and vice versa). B is second to the left of E. D faces the opposite direction of G. A and F are facing in the same direction.

Four of the following five are alike in a certain way and so form a group. Which one does not belong to that group?

a) H
b) B
c) E
d) A
e) C

A certain number of people are sitting in a straight line facing north. There are five persons sitting between A and B. D is fifth to the left of E. C is third to the right of B. Number of people between A and C is the same as the number of people between A and D. J is fourth to the right of E. J is sitting one of the extreme ends of the line. K is the twelfth from the left end of the line and to the immediate right of D.

एक निश्चित संख्या में व्यक्ति एक सीधी पंक्ति में उत्तर की ओर उन्मुख होकर बैठे हैं। A और B के बीच पांच व्यक्ति बैठे हैं। D, E के बायें से पांचवें स्थान पर है। C, B के दायें से तीसरे स्थान पर है। A और C के बीच व्यक्तियों की संख्या, A और D के बीच व्यक्तियों की संख्या के बराबर है। J है E के दायें चौथा है। J पंक्ति के किसी एक अंतिम छोर पर बैठा है। K रेखा के बायें छोर से बारहवाँ है और D के ठीक दायें है.

A certain number of people are sitting in a straight line facing north. There are five persons sitting between A and B. D is fifth to the left of E. C is third to the right of B. Number of people between A and C is the same as the number of people between A and D. J is fourth to the right of E. J is sitting one of the extreme ends of the line. K is the twelfth from the left end of the line and to the immediate right of D.

Total how many people are sitting in the row?

a)   21
b)   25
c)   20
d)   18
e)   None of these

A certain number of people are sitting in a straight line facing north. There are five persons sitting between A and B. D is fifth to the left of E. C is third to the right of B. Number of people between A and C is the same as the number of people between A and D. J is fourth to the right of E. J is sitting one of the extreme ends of the line. K is the twelfth from the left end of the line and to the immediate right of D.

What is the position of K from the extreme end?

a) Eighth from the right
b) Tenth from the right
c) Ninth from the right
d) Seventh from the right
e) Sixth from the right

A certain number of people are sitting in a straight line facing north. There are five persons sitting between A and B. D is fifth to the left of E. C is third to the right of B. Number of people between A and C is the same as the number of people between A and D. J is fourth to the right of E. J is sitting one of the extreme ends of the line. K is the twelfth from the left end of the line and to the immediate right of D.

How many people sit between K and C?

a) 6
b) 7
c) 8
d) 5
e) None of these

A certain number of people are sitting in a straight line facing north. There are five persons sitting between A and B. D is fifth to the left of E. C is third to the right of B. Number of people between A and C is the same as the number of people between A and D. J is fourth to the right of E. J is sitting one of the extreme ends of the line. K is the twelfth from the left end of the line and to the immediate right of D.

Four of the following five are alike in a certain way and form a group. Which is the one that does not belong to the group?

a)   B
b)   A
c)   E
d)   D
e)   J

A certain number of people are sitting in a straight line facing north. There are five persons sitting between A and B. D is fifth to the left of E. C is third to the right of B. Number of people between A and C is the same as the number of people between A and D. J is fourth to the right of E. J is sitting one of the extreme ends of the line. K is the twelfth from the left end of the line and to the immediate right of D.

Who is sitting fourth to the left of E?

a)   A
b)   D
c)   K
d)   J
e)   None of these

In a certain code language,
"before west to mailing" is written as "ad mi ja no",
"the west to himalaya" is written as "ku ja ig ad",
"mailing of the layout" is written as "be ku zo mi"
"to should of changes" is written as "be li ya ja".

Which of the following code represents "of the west"?

a) ku be ad
b) rni be no
c) ku be ya
d) mi ku be
e) be mi ad

In a certain code language,
"before west to mailing" is written as "ad mi ja no",
"the west to himalaya" is written as "ku ja ig ad",
"mailing of the layout" is written as "be ku zo mi"
"to should of changes" is written as "be li ya ja".

"mi" is the code for the word _____.

a) to
b) mailing
c) West
d) of
e) Cannot be determined

In a certain code language,
"before west to mailing" is written as "ad mi ja no",
"the west to himalaya" is written as "ku ja ig ad",
"mailing of the layout" is written as "be ku zo mi"
"to should of changes" is written as "be li ya ja".

Which of the following code may represent "himalaya is west"?

a) ig ad no
b) ig py ya
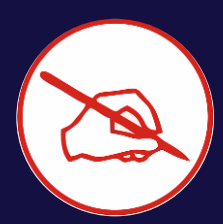c) re ad be
d) ig li re
e) ad re ig

In a certain code language,
"before west to mailing" is written as "ad mi ja no",
"the west to himalaya" is written as "ku ja ig ad",
"mailing of the layout" is written as "be ku zo mi"
"to should of changes" is written as "be li ya ja".

What is the code for the word "should"?

a) be
b) li
c) ya
d) ja
e) Cannot be determined

There are six floors in a building numbered 1 to 6. A, B, C, D, E and F live on different floors. In the building, the ground floor is numbered '1' and the floor above it is numbered 2 and so on, the last floor is numbered '6'. Each of them has a different age. C lives even number floor but not on the topmost floor. There are only two floors between D and C. The one whose age is 15 years lives immediately below C. The one whose age is 30 years lives immediately above D. Only three persons live between the persons who are 30 years old and 22 years old. B does not live on the odd number floor and his age is not 30 years. The number of people living above C is the same as below F. A lives immediately above the person whose age is 35 years. The difference in ages of A and E is 10 years. A is younger than E. The age of the eldest person is 38 years.

क इमारत में 1 से 6 तक छह मंजिलें हैं। A, B, C, D, E और F अलग-अलग मंजिलों पर रहते हैं। भवन में भूतल की संख्या '1' है और इससे ऊपर की मंजिल की संख्या 2 है और इसी प्रकार अंतिम मंजिल की संख्या '6' है। उनमें से प्रत्येक की एक अलग उम्र है। C सम संख्या वाली मंजिल पर रहता है लेकिन सबसे ऊपर वाली मंजिल पर नहीं रहता है। D और C के बीच केवल दो मंजिलें हैं। जिसकी आयु 15 वर्ष है वह C के ठीक नीचे रहता है। जिसकी आयु 30 वर्ष है वह D के ठीक ऊपर रहता है। 30 वर्ष और 22 वर्ष की आयु वाले व्यक्तियों के बीच केवल तीन व्यक्ति रहते हैं . B विषम संख्या वाली मंजिल पर नहीं रहता है और उसकी आयु 30 वर्ष नहीं है। C के ऊपर रहने वाले लोगों की संख्या F के नीचे रहने वालों की संख्या के बराबर है। A उस व्यक्ति के ठीक ऊपर रहता है जिसकी आयु 35 वर्ष है। A और E की आयु में 10 वर्ष का अंतर है। A, E से छोटा है। सबसे बड़े व्यक्ति की आयु 38 वर्ष है।

C lives even number floor but not on the topmost floor. There are only two floors between D and C. The one whose age is 15 years lives immediately below C. The one whose age is 30 years lives immediately above D. Only three persons live between the persons who are 30 years old and 22 years old. B does not live on the odd number floor and his age is not 30 years. The number of people living above C is the same as below F. A lives immediately above the person whose age is 35 years. The difference in ages of A and E is 10 years. A is younger than E. The age of the eldest person is 38 years.

What is the sum of ages of persons living on even number of floors?
a)   87
b)   95
c)   85
d)   97
e)   94

C lives even number floor but not on the topmost floor. There are only two floors between D and C. The one whose age is 15 years lives immediately below C. The one whose age is 30 years lives immediately above D. Only three persons live between the persons who are 30 years old and 22 years old. B does not live on the odd number floor and his age is not 30 years. The number of people living above C is the same as below F. A lives immediately above the person whose age is 35 years. The difference in ages of A and E is 10 years. A is younger than E. The age of the eldest person is 38 years.

Which of the following combination is correct?
a)   A 22
b)   B 35
c)   D 30
d)   E 38
e)   F 15

C lives even number floor but not on the topmost floor. There are only two floors between D and C. The one whose age is 15 years lives immediately below C. The one whose age is 30 years lives immediately above D. Only three persons live between the persons who are 30 years old and 22 years old. B does not live on the odd number floor and his age is not 30 years. The number of people living above C is the same as below F. A lives immediately above the person whose age is 35 years. The difference in ages of A and E is 10 years. A is younger than E. The age of the eldest person is 38 years.
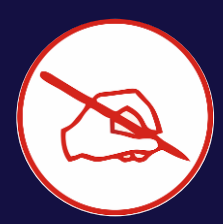
Who among them is 38 years old?

a)   A
b)   B
c)   D
d)   E
e)   F

C lives even number floor but not on the topmost floor. There are only two floors between D and C. The one whose age is 15 years lives immediately below C. The one whose age is 30 years lives immediately above D. Only three persons live between the persons who are 30 years old and 22 years old. B does not live on the odd number floor and his age is not 30 years. The number of people living above C is the same as below F. A lives immediately above the person whose age is 35 years. The difference in ages of A and E is 10 years. A is younger than E. The age of the eldest person is 38 years.

How many floors are there between E and A?

a)   3
b)   4
c)   5
d)   2
e)   1

Six persons A, B, C, D, E and F have different heights. D is taller than C and A. B is taller than D but shorter than E. Only three people are taller than C. A is not the shortest. The height of the third tallest person is 175 cm.

छह व्यक्तियों A, B, C, D, E और F की लंबाई अलग-अलग है। D, C और A से लम्बा है। B, D से लम्बा है लेकिन E से छोटा है। केवल तीन व्यक्ति C से लम्बे हैं। A सबसे छोटा नहीं है। तीसरे सबसे लम्बे व्यक्ति की ऊंचाई 175 सेमी है।

Six persons A, B, C, D, E and F have different heights. D is taller than C and A. B is taller than D but shorter than E. Only three people are taller than C. A is not the shortest. The height of the third tallest person is 175 cm.

Who is the second tallest person?
a) B
b) C
c) A
d) D
e) E

Six persons A, B, C, D, E and F have different heights. D is taller than C and A. B is taller than D but shorter than E. Only three people are taller than C. A is not the shortest. The height of the third tallest person is 175 cm. Who among them is the shortest?
a) C
b) D
c) B
d) E
e) F

Six persons A, B, C, D, E and F have different heights. D is taller than C and A. B is taller than D but shorter than E. Only three people are taller than C. A is not the shortest. The height of the third tallest person is 175 cm. If the sum of heights of A and D is 320 cm and the sum of heights of E and A is 337 cm then what is the height of E?

a) 200
b) 164
c) 172
d) 182
e) 192

Only few win are loss.
Only few loss are vowel.
All vowel are first.
Conclusions:
I. Some win, which are not loss, being first is a possibility.
II. All first being loss 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

Statements:
All man are tall.
All tall are smart.
Only few smart are best.
Conclusions:
I. Some tall are not best.
II. All man can never be best.

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

Statements:
No bat is cat.
Only few cat are rat.
Only few rat are ant.
Only few smart are best.
Conclusions:
I. Some rat are not bat.
II. All cat being ant 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

Statements:
Few shift are font.
All font are paste.
All paste are tab.
Conclusions:
I. Some shift, which are font as well as paste, being tab is a possibility.
II. Some tab are font.

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

In a family of some people, B is the daughter of D and married to C who is the father of H. E is the daughter-in-law of D. G is the grandson of F who has only one child E. P has only two children and she is the wife of D. J is the maternal uncle of H. M is the cousin of G.

कुछ लोगों के परिवार में, B, D की पुत्री है और C से विवाहित है जो H का पिता है। E, D की बहू है। G, F का पोता है, जिसका केवल एक बच्चा E है। P का है केवल दो बच्चे हैं और वह D की पत्नी है। J, H का मामा है। M, G का कजिन है।

In a family of some people, B is the daughter of D and married to C who is the father of H. E is the daughter-in-law of D. G is the grandson of F who has only one child E. P has only two children and she is the wife of D. J is the maternal uncle of H. M is the cousin of G.

How is M related to E?
a) Nephew
b) Aunty
c) Niece
d) Sister
e) Cannot be determined

In a family of some people, B is the daughter of D and married to C who is the father of H. E is the daughter-in-law of D. G is the grandson of F who has only one child E. P has only two children and she is the wife of D. J is the maternal uncle of H. M is the cousin of G.

How is P related to J?

a) Son
b) Mother
c) Grandfather
d) Father
e) Grandson

In a family of some people, B is the daughter of D and married to C who is the father of H. E is the daughter-in-law of D. G is the grandson of F who has only one child E. P has only two children and she is the wife of D. J is the maternal uncle of H. M is the cousin of G.

How is G related to D?

a) Son
b) Brother
c) Grandson
d) Granddaughter
e) Grandfather

Thank you