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Puzzles Based on Days

Direction (1-5): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:

Seven persons L, M, N, O, P, Q and R attend the seminar in a week starting from Monday to Sunday. Each one of them reads different types of newspaper The Hindu, Financial Express, Times of India, Deccan chronicle, Economic times, Hindustan times and The Indian express but not necessarily in the same order. Person name starts with consecutive alphabet does not attend the seminar on consecutive days. E.g. If L attends the seminar on Tuesday, then M does not attend the seminar immediately before or after L.

O attends the interview after Thursday. More than three persons attend the interview between O and the one who reads the Hindu. Q attends the seminar immediately after the one who reads the Hindu. Only one person attends the seminar between P and the one who reads Financial express. Only one person attends the seminar R and the one who reads Times of India. The one who reads Times of India attends the seminar after R. Two persons attend the seminar between N and the one who reads Economic times. O does not read economic times. M attends the seminar immediately before the one who reads Economic times. Less than two persons attend the seminar between M and the one who reads Hindustan times. Neither R nor O reads Hindustan times. Two persons attend the seminar between the one who reads Deccan chronicle and the one who reads Hindustan times. R and Q do not read Deccan chronicle. O does not read the Indian express.

1). Which of the following persons reads Indian express?

- a) O b) L c) P d) M e) None of these

2). How many persons attend the seminar between N and the one who reads Deccan chronicle?

- a) None b) One c) Two d) Three e) None of these

3). O reads which of the following newspapers?

- a) Times of India b) The Hindu c) Financial Express
d) Cannot be determined e) None of these



4). If N is related to Financial express, M is related to Deccan chronicle, in the same way Q is related to which of the following?

- a) Economic times b) Indian express c) Hindustan times
d) Times of India e) None of these

5). Which of the following persons attends the seminar on Friday?

- a) R b) P c) The one who reads Hindustan times
d) The one who reads Deccan chronicle e) Both (b) and (d)

Direction (6-10): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:

Seven persons K, R, P, T, L, M and B attend the meeting in a week starting from Monday to Sunday. Each one of them works in different company SBI, BOB, IDBI, ICICI, RBI, IDFC and BOM but not necessarily in the same order.

P attends the meeting neither on first nor on last day. Three persons attend the meeting between P and the one who works in SBI. More than three persons attend the meeting between the one who works in SBI and the one who works in IDFC. Number of person attends the meeting before M is one more than the number of person attends the meeting after R. R neither works in IDFC nor works in SBI. M attends the meeting before R. More than two persons attend the meeting between B and the one who works in BOM. B attends the meeting before P. R does not work in BOM. L works in BOB. Less than two persons attend the meeting between L and T. Only one person attends the meeting between T and the one who works in IDBI. K does not attend the meeting on last day. T does not work in RBI.

6). Which of the following combinations is true regarding K?

- a) Less than two persons attend the meeting between K and the one who works in BOB
b) K attends the meeting on Friday
c) K attends the meeting immediately before the one who works in RBI
d) K attends the meeting immediately after the one who works in ICICI
e) None is true

7). How many persons attend the meeting between L and the one who works in RBI?

- a) None b) One c) Two d) Three e) None of these

8). Who among the following persons attends the meeting immediately before the one who works in IDBI?

- a) T b) P c) The one who works in SBI
d) The one who works in ICICI e) None of these



9). Who among the following persons works in ICICI?

- a) K b) T c) M d) B e) None of these

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

- a) B-IDBI b) K-RBI c) T-BOM d) L-SBI e) P-IDFC

Direction (11-15): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:

Seven persons S, R, J, T, L, Z and Y attend the lecture in a week starting from Monday to Sunday. Each one of them is in different age 17, 23, 21, 36, 34, 25 and 18 but not necessarily in the same order.

The one who attends the lecture on Monday is 2 years younger than the one who attends the lecture on Friday. Three persons attend the lecture between J and the one whose age is 18. J attends the lecture before the one whose age is 18. Z's age is twice that of S's age. S attends the lecture before Thursday. Z does not attend the lecture on last day. More than three persons attend the lecture between L and T. T attends the lecture after L. Age of T is not an odd number. J's age is multiple of 3. Age of Y is an even number. Y does not attend the lecture immediately after R. R does not attend the lecture on last day. The one who attends the lecture on Saturday age is not a square number. Z does not attend the lecture immediately after T. T does not attend the lecture on Saturday.

11). Who among the following persons attends the lecture on Friday?

- a) Y b) R c) Z d) T e) None of these

12). How many persons attend the lecture between S and the one whose age is 25?

- a) None b) One c) Two d) Three e) None of these

13). Which of the following combination is not true?

- a) R attends the lecture on Friday and his age is a square number
b) Two persons attend the lecture between J and Z
c) More than three persons attend the lecture between T and S
d) Age of Y is multiple of 5
e) S attends on Tuesday

14). If S is related to 23, R is related to 36, in the same way T is related to which of the following?

- a) 21 b) 17 c) 25 d) 34 e) None of these



15). What is the age difference between the one who attends the lecture on Monday and the one who attends the lecture on Saturday?

- a) 10years b) 11years c) 12years d) 13years e) None of these

Direction (16-20): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:

Seven persons B, J, K, N, R, S and X attend the exam in a week starting from Monday to Sunday. Each one of them studies in different standard from I to VII but not necessarily in the same order.

Two persons attend the exam between B and the one who studies in standard III. B attends the exam before the one who studies in standard III. K attends the exam after Friday. Three persons attend the exam between N and the one who studies in standard IV. The one who studies in standard IV attends the exam before N. The one who studies in standard V attends the exam immediately before N. Only one person attends the exam between J and the one who studies in standard VI. B does not study in standard VI. The one who attends the exam on Monday does not study in standard VI. R attends the exam immediately before the one who studies in standard II. More than two persons attend the exam between S and the one who studies in standard I. S does not study in standard V and VII. K does not study in standard I. X does not attend the exam on Sunday. X does not study in standard II and V. The one who studies in standard I does not attend the exam immediately before or after X. X does not study standard I. X does not attend the exam immediately after N. S does not attend the Examination immediately after the one who studies in standard VII.

16). Which of the following combinations is true?

- a) K studies in standard V and attends the exam on Friday
b) Two persons attend the exam between B and the one who studies in standard II
c) More than three persons attend the exam before the one who studies in standard V
d) J attends the exam on Saturday
e) None is true

17). How many persons attend the exam between X and the one who studies in standard I?

- a) None b) One c) Two d) Three e) None of these

18). Which of the following persons studies in standard VII?

- a) N b) B c) K d) S e) None of these

19). R studies in which of the following standards?

- a) VI b) IV c) III d) II e) None of these



20). If X is related to standard IV, R is related to standard I, in the same way K is related to which of the following standards?

- a) I b) V c) II d) III e) None of these

Direction (21-25): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:

Seven persons G, F, L, Y, N, R and P play different games Hill climb racing, Real bike racing, Racing moto, Horse racing 3D, Crazy of speed, Bike racing 3D and Pop Balloon kids in a week starting from Monday to Sunday. Person name starts with first half of the English alphabetical series plays the game before Thursday. Person name starts with second half of the English alphabetical series plays the game after Wednesday. All the above information is not necessarily in the same order.

Two persons play the game between G and the one who plays Bike racing 3D. N plays the game immediately before the one who plays crazy of speed. Three persons play the game between R and the one who plays Hill climb racing. R does not play on Sunday. More than two persons play the game between P and the one who plays Real bike racing. The one who plays racing moto plays the game immediately after F. L does not play Racing moto. Y does not play immediately before the one who plays Bike racing 3D. N and Y do not play Pop balloon kids. Neither Y nor R plays Horse racing 3D.

21). Who among the following persons play Pop balloon kids?

- a) N b) R c) P
d) Cannot be determined e) None of these

22). How many persons play between F and the one who plays Horse racing 3D?

- a) None b) One c) Two d) Three e) None of these

23). Which of the following combinations is true?

- a) Three persons play between G and the one who plays Pop balloon kids
b) More than two persons play between L and the one who plays bike racing 3D
c) Y plays immediately after the one who plays crazy of speed
d) Only one person plays between R and the one who plays racing moto
e) All are true

24). N plays which of the following games?

- a) Hill climb racing b) Pop balloon kids c) Crazy of speed
d) Horse racing 3D e) None of these

25). Which of the following persons play on Monday and Thursday respectively?



- a) L, Y b) F, P c) G, N d) F, R e) None of these

Direction (26-30): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:

Seven persons S, Y, C, R, J, V, K and M attend the semester exam from 19th to 27th of the month. 24th being Sunday. No exam was conducted on Sunday. Each person attends different exam Web technology, Design and analysis of algorithms, Software engineering, Digital systems, Embedded C programming, Cryptography, Network security and Digital image processing but not necessarily in the same order.

R attends the exam on odd numbered date. R does not attend the exam on last date. Two persons attend the exam between R and the one who attends the exam on Digital image processing. Three persons attend the exam between S and the one who attends Embedded C programming. S attends the exam before the one who attends Embedded C programming. S does not attend Digital image processing. Y attends the exam on even number date. Y attends the exam immediately before the one who attends the exam on Software engineering. More than two persons attend the exam between the one who attends the Software engineering and the one who attends the Cryptography. R does not attend Cryptography exam. Two persons attend the exam between M and the one who attends the Cryptography exam. M attends the exam immediately after the one who attends Digital systems. R does not attend the exam immediately before the one who attends Digital systems. V attends the exam immediately after the one who attends the Network security. V does not attend Cryptography. M does not attend Network security. More than two persons attend the seminar between V and J. Only one person attends the exam between J and the one who attends Web technology. Web technology exam was not conducted on Tuesday. K does not attend the Digital system. J does not attend the exam on Wednesday. Neither R nor S attends the Web technology exam.

26). Which of the following person attends Digital image processing?

- a) R b) V c) Y d) J e) None of these

27). How many persons attend the exam between K and the one who attends the Network security?

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

28). If K is related to Thursday, R is related to Wednesday, in the same way C is related to which of the following?

- a) Monday b) Saturday c) Sunday
d) Tuesday e) Wednesday

29). R attends which of the following exam?

- a) Network security b) Software engineering c) Cryptography
d) Embedded C programming e) None of these

30). Four of the following five are alike in a certain way and hence they form a group.



Which one of the following does not belong to that group?

- a) V b) R c) J d) Y e) K

Direction (31-35): Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions.

Seven persons P, Q, R, S, T, U and V are going for the selection process as Officers in a XYZ company and each of them attends the selection process at different days of the week starting from Monday within a week. Each of them is given different jersey with numbers viz., 3, 6, 9, 11, 13, 15 and 18 but not necessarily in the same order.

The one who attends the selection process at Thursday got prime numbered jersey. The difference between the jersey no. of S and Q is multiple of 5 and difference between T and S is not a single digit number. T attends the selection process immediately before Q and neither of them got even numbered jersey. P does not attend before S. As many persons attend before T as after P. The one who attends selection process at Saturday got even numbered jersey. Two persons attend between T and V, neither of them attends either first or last day of the selection. The difference between the jersey no. of U and R is 7 and S does not attend the selection on the first day. V attends the selection process on one of the days before U and both of them got the jersey no. which is multiple of 3. V's selection process was not on next day of P.

31). On which day does R attend the selection process?

- a) Wednesday b) Sunday c) Thursday
d) Monday e) None of these

32). Who among the following got the jersey no.13?

- a) R b) Q c) V d) S e) None of these

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

- a) R-Tuesday b) Q-Thursday c) P-Friday
d) T-Wednesday e) P-Sunday

34). On which of the following days does the one who got jersey no.3 attend the selection process?

- a) Thursday b) Saturday c) Monday
d) Friday e) None of these

35). Which of the following is true?

- a) V-Friday-15 b) S-Tuesday-11 c) P-Wenesday-13
d) U-Sunday-18 e) None of these



Direction (36-40): Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions.

Seven persons G, K, M, P, T, V and Y are going to attend the interview for the seven different companies viz., C, F, H, J, L, S and W in different days of the same week but not necessary in the same order. The interview starts from Monday and ends on Sunday.

There is only one person attending the interview between K and the one who attends the interview in company F. Number of persons attend the interview between T and the one who attends the interview in company H is one more than the number of persons attends the interview between the one who attends the interview in company L and H. More than two persons attend interview between T and the one who attends the interview in company C. K attends the interview on one of the days before the one who attends the interview in company F and both of them do not attend the interview on first or last day of the week. V attends the interview on either immediately before or immediately after K. There are two persons attending the interview between P and the one who attends the interview in company S. The one who attends the interview in company S attends on one of the days before Thursday but not on Monday. The one who attends the interview in company J attends the interview on immediately after G. V does not attend the interview in company W. As many persons attend the interview before K is same as after P attends the interview. G attends the interview on one of the day after Thursday. Company L does not conduct the interview on first day of the week. T attends the interview on one of the days before the one who attends the interview in company L. M does not attend the interview on last day of the week.

36). How many persons attend the interview between K and the one who attends the interview in company C?

- a) None b) One c) Two d) Three e) More than three

37). Who among the following attends the interview on Friday?

- a) P b) V c) T d) Y e) G

38). If 'T' is related to 'H' and 'P' is related to 'J'. Then 'V' is related to which of the following?

- a) W b) L c) F d) C e) None of these

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

- a) C-Friday b) H-Wednesday c) S-Monday
d) L-Thursday e) J-Saturday

40. Which of the following statements is wrong?

- a) The one who attends the interview in company S attends on Tuesday
b) K attends the interview immediately after T
c) G attends the interview on Saturday
d) Only two persons attend the interview between V and M



e) P attends the interview in company H

Direction (41-45): Read the following information carefully and answer the questions given below.

Seven persons P, Q, R, S, T, U and V are working in seven different public sector units viz., BHEL, BPCL, GAIL, IOCL, NTPC, ONGC and SAIL but not necessary in the same order. They are going to attend the training program in different days of same week starting from Monday. All the seven persons are having different number of chocolates viz., 12, 18, 23, 27, 35, 49 and 53 but not necessary in the same order.

The one who working in NTPC attends the training program immediately before P, who does not working in SAIL. There are two persons attending the training program in between R and the one who got lowest number of chocolates in the group. T attends the training program one of the days before Thursday. The difference between the number of chocolates that of the person who works in GAIL and P is multiples of 7. There is only one person attends the training program in between the person who has 12 chocolates and U. The person who works in ONGC has prime numbered chocolates. As many persons attends the training program before Q is same as after the one who working in BPCL, who does not attends the training program on last day of the week. There are three days between S and the one who works in SAIL, who does not have even numbered chocolates. The number of persons attends the training program between the one who works in NTPC and the one who has maximum numbers of chocolates is one more than the persons between U and the one who works in BHEL. Only two persons attend the training program between T and the one who working in BPCL.

The one who attends the training program in Saturday having the number of chocolates are greater than the person who working in BHEL. There is one person attends the training program between Q and the one who working in IOCL. S attends the training program one of the days before Q and does not working in IOCL. More than three persons attend the training program between the one who has 23 chocolates and R. Neither the one who has 23 chocolates nor R attend the training program on Sunday. The one who attends the program on Thursday has even numbered chocolates. The one who working in ONGC and BHEL are attend the training program on two successive days. U does not have 49 or 35 number of chocolates.

41). Who among the following persons working in ONGC?

- a) The one who having 23 chocolates
- b) The one who attends the training program on Wednesday
- c) V
- d) The one attends the training program immediately after P
- e) None of these

42). How many persons attend the training program in between R and the one who has 18 chocolates?

- a) Three
- b) Two
- c) One
- d) None
- e) More than three



43). If 'BHEL' is related to 'P' and 'SAIL' is related to 'V'. Then which of the following related to 'T'?

- a) GAIL b) ONGC c) BPCL d) IOCL e) NTPC

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

- a) IOCL-49 b) NTPC-23 c) SAIL-12
d) BHEL-18 e) BPCL-53

45). What is the total number of chocolates of V and the one who working in IOCL?

- a) 65 b) 39 c) 71 d) 58 e) None of these

Direction (46-50): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:

Seven children R, T, P, J, L, M and K are playing different games Temple run, Hill climb racing, Traffic rider, Angry birds classic, Clash of clans, 3D bowling and Basketball shoot in a week but not necessarily in the same order. The week starts from Monday to Sunday. Only one person plays the game on each day.

P plays the game between Tuesday and Saturday. P does not play immediately before or immediately after the one who plays clash of clans. If P plays on Wednesday, then the one who plays clash of clans will not be played on Friday. If P plays on Thursday, then the one who plays clash of clans will not be played on Tuesday. If P plays on Friday, then the one who plays clash of clans will not be played on Wednesday. T does not play on the first day. K plays the game immediately after the one who plays 3D bowling. Only one person plays the game between R and the one who play traffic rider. The one who play traffic rider is below R. J plays the game immediately after the one who play traffic rider. More than two persons play game between L and the one who play Basketball shoot. The one who plays clash of clans is not on First and last day. L does not play on the first day. R does not play the basketball shoot. M neither plays basketball shoot nor plays 3D bowling. Neither R nor J plays Hill climb racing. J does not play Temple run. Three persons play the game between T and the one who plays 3D bowling. T plays the game above P.

46). Which of the following person plays temple run?

- a) T b) R c) P d) M e) None of these

47). Which of the following game plays on Wednesday?

- a) Hill climb racing b) Clash of clans c) 3D bowling
d) Traffic rider e) None of these

48). How many persons play between T and the one who likes Angry bird classic?

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



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

- a) J-Hill climb racing b) R-Angry bird classics c) M-3D bowling
 d) M-Basketball shoot e) T-Class of clans

50). If T is related to Traffic rider, L is related to Hill climb racing, in the same way M is related to which of the following?

- a) Angry bird classics b) 3D bowling c) Clash of clans
 d) Basketball shoot e) None of these

Answer Key for Puzzles Based on Days:

1	d	11	b	21	c	31	d	41	a
2	d	12	c	22	b	32	b	42	c
3	c	13	d	23	e	33	c	43	b
4	d	14	d	24	d	34	a	44	e
5	e	15	b	25	e	35	d	45	c
6	c	16	e	26	d	36	c	46	b
7	d	17	c	27	e	37	a	47	d
8	c	18	b	28	c	38	d	48	a
9	b	19	c	29	d	39	d	49	d
10	d	20	d	30	d	40	e	50	a

Detailed Explanation for Puzzles Based on Days:

Direction (1-5):

Monday	N	The Hindu
Tuesday	Q	Hindustan times
Wednesday	M	The Indian express
Thursday	R	Economic times
Friday	P	Deccan chronicle
Saturday	L	Times of India
Sunday	O	Financial express

O attends the interview after Thursday.



Case 1:

Monday		
Tuesday		
Wednesday		
Thursday		
Friday	O	
Saturday		
Sunday		

Case 2:

Monday		
Tuesday		
Wednesday		
Thursday		
Friday		
Saturday	O	
Sunday		

Case 3:

Monday		
Tuesday		
Wednesday		
Thursday		
Friday		
Saturday		
Sunday	O	

More than three persons attend the interview between O and the one who reads the Hindu

Case 1:

Monday		
Tuesday		
Wednesday		
Thursday		
Friday	O	
Saturday		
Sunday		

Case 2:

Monday		The Hindu
Tuesday	Q	
Wednesday		
Thursday		
Friday		
Saturday	O	
Sunday		

Case 3 (a):

Monday		
Tuesday		The Hindu
Wednesday	Q	
Thursday		
Friday		
Saturday		
Sunday	O	

Case 3 (b):

Monday		The Hindu
Tuesday	Q	
Wednesday		
Thursday		
Friday		
Saturday		
Sunday	O	

This case will be dropped because more than three persons attend the interview between O and the one who reads the Hindu.

Only one person attends the seminar between R and the one who reads Times of India.

Case 2 (a):

Monday		The Hindu
Tuesday	Q	Financial express
Wednesday		
Thursday	P	
Friday	R	
Saturday	O	
Sunday		Times of India

Case 2 (b):

Monday		The Hindu
Tuesday	Q	
Wednesday		
Thursday	P	
Friday	R	
Saturday	O	Financial express
Sunday		Times of India

Case 3 (a): (i)

Monday	P	
Tuesday		The Hindu
Wednesday	Q	Financial express
Thursday		
Friday	R	
Saturday		
Sunday	O	Times of India

Case 3 (a): (ii) A

Monday		
Tuesday		The Hindu
Wednesday	Q	Financial express
Thursday		
Friday	P	
Saturday		
Sunday	O	

This case will be dropped because Only one person attends the seminar R and the one who reads Times of India

Case 3 (a): (ii) B

Monday	R	
Tuesday		The Hindu
Wednesday	Q	Times of India
Thursday		
Friday	P	
Saturday		
Sunday	O	Financial express

Case 3 (b): (i) A

Monday		The Hindu
Tuesday	Q	Financial express
Wednesday		
Thursday	P	
Friday	R	
Saturday		
Sunday	O	Times of India

Case 3 (b): (i) B

Monday		The Hindu
Tuesday	Q	
Wednesday		
Thursday	P	
Friday	R	
Saturday		Financial express
Sunday	O	Times of India

Case 3 (b): (ii) A

Monday		The Hindu
Tuesday	Q	
Wednesday		Financial express
Thursday	R	
Friday	P	
Saturday		Times of India
Sunday	O	

Case 3 (b): (ii) B

Monday		The Hindu
Tuesday	Q	
Wednesday		
Thursday	R	
Friday	P	
Saturday		Times of India
Sunday	O	Financial express

M attends the seminar immediately before the one who reads economic times. Less than two persons attend the seminar between M and the one who reads Hindustan times. Neither R nor O reads Hindustan times. Two persons attend the seminar between the one who reads Deccan chronicle and the one who reads Hindustan times. R does not read Deccan chronicle.



Case 2 (a): ✗

Monday	N	The Hindu
Tuesday	Q	Financial express
Wednesday	M	
Thursday	P	Economic times
Friday	R	
Saturday	O	
Sunday	L	Times of India

This case will be dropped because Less than two persons attend the seminar between M and the one who reads Hindustan times. Neither R nor O reads Hindustan times.

Case 2 (b): ✗

Monday	N	The Hindu
Tuesday	Q	Hindustan times
Wednesday	M	
Thursday	P	Economic times
Friday	R	Deccan chronicle
Saturday	O	Financial express
Sunday	L	Times of India

This case will be dropped because R does not read deccan chronicle

Case 3 (a): (i) ✗

Monday	P	
Tuesday	N	The Hindu
Wednesday	Q	Financial express
Thursday	M	
Friday	R	Economic times
Saturday	L	Hindustan times
Sunday	O	Times of India

This case will be dropped because two persons attend the seminar between the one who reads Deccan chronicle and the one who reads Hindustan times

Case 3 (a): (ii) B ✗

Monday	R	
Tuesday	N	The Hindu
Wednesday	Q	Times of India
Thursday	M	
Friday	P	Economic times
Saturday	S	Hindustan times
Sunday	O	Financial express

This case will be dropped because two persons attend the seminar between the one who reads Deccan chronicle and the one who reads Hindustan times

Case 3 (b): (i) A ✗

Monday	N	The Hindu
Tuesday	Q	Financial express
Wednesday	M	
Thursday	P	Economic times
Friday	R	Hindustan times
Saturday	L	
Sunday	O	Times of India

This case will be dropped because two persons attend the seminar between the one who reads Deccan chronicle and the one who reads Hindustan times

Case 3 (b): (i) B

Monday	N	The Hindu
Tuesday	Q	
Wednesday	M	
Thursday	P	Economic times
Friday	R	
Saturday	L	Financial express
Sunday	O	Times of India

This case will be dropped because R and Q do not read Deccan chronicle.

Case 3 (b): (ii) A ✗

Monday	N	The Hindu
Tuesday	Q	Hindustan times
Wednesday	M	Financial express
Thursday	R	Economic times
Friday	P	Deccan chronicle
Saturday	L	Times of India
Sunday	O	Indian express

This case will be dropped because O does not read Indian express

Case 3 (b): (ii) B ✓

Monday	N	The Hindu
Tuesday	Q	Hindustan times
Wednesday	M	The Indian express
Thursday	R	Economic times
Friday	P	Deccan chronicle
Saturday	L	Times of India
Sunday	O	Financial express

Direction (6-10):

Monday	B	SBI
Tuesday	M	IDBI
Wednesday	L	BOB
Thursday	T	ICICI
Friday	P	BOM
Saturday	K	IDFC
Sunday	R	RBI

P attends the meeting neither on first nor on last day. Three persons attend the meeting between P and the one who works in SBI.



Case 1:

Monday		
Tuesday	P	
Wednesday		
Thursday		
Friday		
Saturday		SBI
Sunday		

Case 2:

Monday		
Tuesday		
Wednesday	P	
Thursday		
Friday		
Saturday		
Sunday		SBI

Case 3:

Monday		
Tuesday		
Wednesday		
Thursday	P	
Friday		
Saturday		
Sunday		

This case will be dropped because three persons attend the meeting between P and the one who works in SBI.

Case 4:

Monday		SBI
Tuesday		
Wednesday		
Thursday		
Friday	P	
Saturday		
Sunday		

Case 5:

Monday		
Tuesday		SBI
Wednesday		
Thursday		
Friday		
Saturday	P	
Sunday		

More than three persons attend the meeting between the one who works in SBI and the one who works in IDFC.

Case 1:

Monday		IDFC
Tuesday	P	
Wednesday		
Thursday		
Friday		
Saturday		SBI
Sunday		

Case 2 (a):

Monday		
Tuesday		IDFC
Wednesday	P	
Thursday		
Friday		
Saturday		
Sunday		SBI

Case 2 (b):

Monday		IDFC
Tuesday		
Wednesday	P	
Thursday		
Friday		
Saturday		
Sunday		SBI

Case 4 (a):

Monday		SBI
Tuesday		
Wednesday		
Thursday		
Friday	P	
Saturday		IDFC
Sunday		

Case 4 (b):

Monday		SBI
Tuesday		
Wednesday		
Thursday		
Friday	P	
Saturday		
Sunday		IDFC

Case 5(b):

Monday		
Tuesday		SBI
Wednesday		
Thursday		
Friday		
Saturday	P	
Sunday		IDFC

Number of person attends the meeting before M is one more than the number of person attends the meeting after R. R neither works in IDFC nor works in SBI. M attends the meeting before R.

Case 1:

Monday		IDFC
Tuesday	P	
Wednesday		
Thursday	M	
Friday	R	
Saturday		SBI
Sunday		

Case 2 (a):

Monday		
Tuesday		IDFC
Wednesday	P	
Thursday	M	
Friday	R	
Saturday		
Sunday		SBI

Case 2 (b):

Monday		IDFC
Tuesday		
Wednesday	P	
Thursday	M	
Friday	R	
Saturday		
Sunday		SBI

Case 4 (a):

Monday		SBI
Tuesday	M	
Wednesday		
Thursday		
Friday	P	
Saturday		IDFC
Sunday	R	

Case 4 (b):

Monday		SBI
Tuesday		
Wednesday	M	
Thursday		
Friday	P	
Saturday	R	
Sunday		IDFC

Let's solve case 1, and then we can go for case 2.

Case 1:

More than two persons attend the meeting between B and the one who works in BOM. B attends the meeting before P. R does not work in BOM.

R does not work in BOM. L works in BOB. Less than two person attends the meeting between L and T.



Case 1 (a):



Monday	B	IDFC
Tuesday	P	
Wednesday		
Thursday	M	
Friday	R	BOM
Saturday		SBI
Sunday		

This case will be dropped because R does not work in BOM

Case 1 (b):



Monday	B	IDFC
Tuesday	P	
Wednesday	L	BOB
Thursday	M	
Friday	R	
Saturday		SBI
Sunday		BOM

This case will be dropped because less than two person attend the meeting between L and T

As case 1 is dropped, we will see Case 2:

More than two persons attend the meeting between B and the one who works in BOM. B attends the meeting before P. R does not work in BOM.

R does not work in BOM. L works in BOB. Less than two person attends the meeting between L and T. Only one person attends the meeting between T and the one who works in IDBI. K does not attend the meeting on last day. T does not work in RBI.

Case 2 (a): I



Monday	B	
Tuesday		IDFC
Wednesday	P	
Thursday	M	
Friday	R	BOM
Saturday		
Sunday		SBI

This case will be dropped because R does not work in BOM

Case 2 (a): II



Monday	B	
Tuesday		IDFC
Wednesday	P	
Thursday	M	
Friday	R	
Saturday		BOM
Sunday		SBI

This case will be dropped because L works in BOB

Case 2 (a): III



Monday	L	BOB
Tuesday	B	IDFC
Wednesday	P	
Thursday	M	
Friday	R	
Saturday		BOM
Sunday		SBI

This case will be dropped because less than two person attend the meeting between L and T



Case 2 (b): I

Monday	B	IDFC
Tuesday	K	
Wednesday	P	
Thursday	M	
Friday	R	BOM
Saturday	L	BOB
Sunday	T	SBI

This case will be dropped because only one person attend the meeting between T and the one who works in IDFC

Case 2 (b): II

Monday	B	IDFC
Tuesday	L	BOB
Wednesday	P	
Thursday	M	
Friday	R	
Saturday		BOM
Sunday		SBI

This case will be dropped because less than two person attend the meeting between L and T

Case 2 (b): III

Monday		IDFC
Tuesday	B	
Wednesday	P	
Thursday	M	
Friday	R	
Saturday		BOM
Sunday		SBI

This case will be dropped because L works in BOB

As case 2 is dropped, we will see case 4.

Case 4:

More than two persons attend the meeting between B and the one who works in BOM. B attends the meeting before P. R does not work in BOM.

R does not work in BOM. L works in BOB. Less than two persons attend the meeting between L and T. Only one person attends the meeting between T and the one who works in IDBI. K does not attend the meeting on last day. T does not work in RBI.

Case 4 (a): I A

Monday	B	SBI
Tuesday	M	IDBI
Wednesday	L	BOB
Thursday	T	ICICI
Friday	P	BOM
Saturday	K	IDFC
Sunday	R	RBI

Case 4 (a): I B

Monday	B	SBI
Tuesday	M	
Wednesday		
Thursday	L	BOB
Friday	P	BOM
Saturday		IDFC
Sunday	R	

This case will be dropped because only one person attend the meeting between T and the one who works in IDFC

Case 4 (a): II

Monday	B	SBI
Tuesday	M	
Wednesday		
Thursday		
Friday	P	
Saturday		IDFC
Sunday	R	BOM

This case will be dropped because R does not work in BOM

Case 4 (a): III

Monday		SBI
Tuesday	M	
Wednesday	B	
Thursday		
Friday	P	
Saturday		IDFC
Sunday	R	BOM

This case will be dropped because R does not work in BOM

Case 4 (b): I A

Monday	B	SBI
Tuesday	L	BOB
Wednesday	M	
Thursday	T	
Friday	P	BOM
Saturday	R	IDBI
Sunday	K	IDFC

This case will be dropped because only one person attend the meeting between T and the one who works in IDFC

Case 4 (b): I B

Monday	B	SBI
Tuesday	T	
Wednesday	M	
Thursday	L	BOB
Friday	P	BOM
Saturday	R	
Sunday		IDFC

This case will be dropped because only one person attend the meeting between T and the one who works in IDFC

Case 4 (b): II

Monday	B	SBI
Tuesday		
Wednesday	M	
Thursday		
Friday	P	
Saturday	R	BOM
Sunday		IDFC

This case will be dropped because R does not work in BOM

Case 4 (b): III

Monday		SBI
Tuesday	B	
Wednesday	M	
Thursday		
Friday	P	
Saturday	R	BOM
Sunday		IDFC

This case will be dropped because R does not work in BOM

Case 5:



More than two persons attend the meeting between B and the one who works in BOM. B attends the meeting before P. R does not work in BOM.

R does not work in BOM. L works in BOB. Less than two persons attend the meeting between L and T. Only one person attends the meeting between T and the one who works in IDBI. K does not attend the meeting on last day. T does not work in RBI. K does not attend the meeting on last day. So case 5 becomes invalid.

Case 5:

Monday		
Tuesday		SBI
Wednesday		
Thursday		
Friday		
Saturday	P	
Sunday		

Case 5(b)

Monday	B	
Tuesday	T	SBI
Wednesday	L	BOB
Thursday	M	IDBI
Friday	R	BOM
Saturday	P	
Sunday		IDFC

Case 5(c)

Monday	L	BOB
Tuesday		SBI
Wednesday	T	
Thursday	M	
Friday	R	IDBI
Saturday	P	BOM
Sunday		IDFC

Direction (11-15):

Monday	L	23
Tuesday	S	17
Wednesday	J	21
Thursday	Y	36
Friday	R	25
Saturday	Z	34
Sunday	T	18

The one who attends the lecture on Monday is 2 years younger than the one who attends the lecture on Friday.

Case 1:

Monday		21
Tuesday		
Wednesday		
Thursday		
Friday		23
Saturday		
Sunday		

Case 2:

Monday		23
Tuesday		
Wednesday		
Thursday		
Friday		25
Saturday		
Sunday		

Case 3:

Monday		34
Tuesday		
Wednesday		
Thursday		
Friday		36
Saturday		
Sunday		

Three persons attend the lecture between J and the one whose age is 18. J attends the lecture before the one whose age is 18.



Case 1 (a):

Monday		21
Tuesday	J	
Wednesday		
Thursday		
Friday		23
Saturday		18
Sunday		

Case 1 (b):

Monday		21
Tuesday		
Wednesday	J	
Thursday		
Friday		23
Saturday		
Sunday		18

Case 2 (a):

Monday		23
Tuesday	J	
Wednesday		
Thursday		
Friday		25
Saturday		18
Sunday		

Case 2 (b):

Monday		23
Tuesday		
Wednesday	J	
Thursday		
Friday		25
Saturday		
Sunday		18

Case 3 (a):

Monday		34
Tuesday	J	
Wednesday		
Thursday		
Friday		36
Saturday		18
Sunday		

Case 3 (b):

Monday		34
Tuesday		
Wednesday	J	
Thursday		
Friday		36
Saturday		
Sunday		18

Case 1:

Z's age is twice that of S's age. S attends the lecture before Thursday. There are two possibilities

S=18 Z=36(This case will be rejected because 18 is already filled)

S=17 Z=34

Case 1 (a):

Monday	L	21
Tuesday	J	
Wednesday	S	17
Thursday	Z	34
Friday		23
Saturday		18
Sunday		

Case 1 (b): I

Monday		21
Tuesday	S	17
Wednesday	J	
Thursday	Z	34
Friday		23
Saturday		
Sunday		18

Case 1 (b): II

Monday		21
Tuesday	S	17
Wednesday	J	
Thursday		
Friday		23
Saturday	Z	34
Sunday		18

More than three persons attend the lecture between L and T. T attends the lecture after L. Age of T is not an odd number. J's age is multiple of 3. Age of Y is an even number. Y does not attend the lecture immediately after R.

Case 1 (a): I



Monday	L	21
Tuesday	J	36
Wednesday	S	17
Thursday	Z	34
Friday		23
Saturday	T	18
Sunday		25

This case will be dropped because age of Y is an even number

Case 1 (a): II



Monday	L	21
Tuesday	J	25
Wednesday	S	17
Thursday	Z	34
Friday	R	23
Saturday	Y	18
Sunday	T	36

This case will be dropped because Y does attend the lecture immediately after R.

Case 1 (b): I



Monday	L	21
Tuesday	S	17
Wednesday	J	36
Thursday	Z	34
Friday		23
Saturday		25
Sunday	T	18

This case will be dropped because age of Y is an even number

Case 1 (b): II



Monday	L	21
Tuesday	S	17
Wednesday	J	36
Thursday		25
Friday		23
Saturday	Z	34
Sunday	T	18

This case will be dropped because age of Y is an even number

Case 2:

Z's age is twice that of S's age. S attends the lecture before Thursday. There are two possibilities



S=18 Z=36(This case will be rejected because 18 is already filled)

S=17 Z =34

Case 2 (a):

Monday		23
Tuesday	J	
Wednesday	S	17
Thursday	Z	34
Friday		25
Saturday		18
Sunday		

Case 2 (b): I

Monday		23
Tuesday	S	17
Wednesday	J	
Thursday	Z	34
Friday		25
Saturday		
Sunday		18

Case 2 (b): II

Monday		23
Tuesday	S	17
Wednesday	J	
Thursday		
Friday		25
Saturday	Z	34
Sunday		18

More than three persons attend the lecture between L and T. T attends the lecture after L. Age of T is not an odd number. J's age is multiple of 3. Age of Y is an even number. Y does not attend the lecture immediately after R.

Case 2 (a): I

Monday	L	23
Tuesday	J	21
Wednesday	S	17
Thursday	Z	34
Friday	R	25
Saturday	T	18
Sunday	Y	36

This case will be dropped because T does not attend the lecture on Saturday

Case 2 (a): II

Monday	L	23
Tuesday	J	21
Wednesday	S	17
Thursday	Z	34
Friday	R	25
Saturday	Y	18
Sunday	T	36

This case will be dropped because Y does attend the lecture immediately after R

Case 2 (a): III

Monday	L	23
Tuesday	J	36
Wednesday	S	17
Thursday	Z	34
Friday		25
Saturday	T	18
Sunday		21

This case will be dropped because age of Y is an even number

Case 2 (b): I A (i)

Monday	L	23
Tuesday	S	17
Wednesday	J	21
Thursday	Z	34
Friday	R	25
Saturday	T	36
Sunday	Y	18

This case will be dropped because T does not attend the lecture on Saturday

Case 2 (b): I A (ii)

Monday	L	23
Tuesday	S	17
Wednesday	J	21
Thursday	Z	34
Friday	R	25
Saturday	Y	36
Sunday	T	18

This case will be dropped because Y does attend the lecture immediately after R

Case 2 (b): I B

Monday	L	23
Tuesday	S	17
Wednesday	J	36
Thursday	Z	34
Friday		25
Saturday		21
Sunday	T	18

This case will be dropped because age of Y is an even number

Case 2 (b): II A

Monday	L	23
Tuesday	S	17
Wednesday	J	21
Thursday	Y	36
Friday	R	25
Saturday	Z	34
Sunday	T	18

Case 2 (b): II B

Monday	L	23
Tuesday	S	17
Wednesday	J	36
Thursday		21
Friday		25
Saturday	Z	34
Sunday	T	18

This case will be dropped because age of Y is an even number

Case 3:

Z's age is twice that of S's age. S attends the lecture before Thursday. There are two possibilities



Z=18 S=36(This case will be rejected because 18 is already filled)

Z=17 S=34

Case 3 (a): ✗

Monday	Z	34
Tuesday	J	
Wednesday	S	17
Thursday		
Friday		
Saturday		
Sunday		

Case 3 (b): ✗

Monday	Z	34
Tuesday	S	17
Wednesday	J	
Thursday		
Friday		
Saturday		
Sunday		

This both case will be dropped because more than three person attends the lecture between L and T

Direction (16-20):

Monday	S	IV
Tuesday	X	VI
Wednesday	B	VII
Thursday	J	V
Friday	N	I
Saturday	R	III
Sunday	K	II

Two persons attend the exam between B and the one who studies in standard III. B attends the exam before the one who studies in standard III.

Case 1:

Monday	B	
Tuesday		
Wednesday		
Thursday		III
Friday		
Saturday		
Sunday		

Case 2:

Monday		
Tuesday	B	
Wednesday		
Thursday		
Friday		III
Saturday		
Sunday		

Case 3:

Monday		
Tuesday		
Wednesday	B	
Thursday		
Friday		
Saturday		III
Sunday		

Case 4:

Monday		
Tuesday		
Wednesday		
Thursday	B	
Friday		
Saturday		
Sunday		III

Case 1:



Three persons attend the exam between N and the one who studies in standard IV. The one who studies in standard IV attends the exam before N. The one who studies in standard V attends the exam immediately before N.

Case 1(a):

Monday	B	
Tuesday		
Wednesday		IV
Thursday		III
Friday		
Saturday	K	V
Sunday	N	

Case 1(b):

Monday	B	
Tuesday		IV
Wednesday		
Thursday		III
Friday		V
Saturday	N	
Sunday	K	

Only one person attends the exam between J and the one who studies in standard VI. B does not study in standard VI. The one who attends the exam on Monday does not study in standard VI. R attends the exam immediately before the one who studies in standard II.

Case 1(a): I



Monday	B	
Tuesday		
Wednesday	J	IV
Thursday		III
Friday		VI
Saturday	K	V
Sunday	N	

This case will be dropped because R attends the exam immediately before the one who studies in standard II

Case 1(a): II



Monday	B	
Tuesday		VI
Wednesday		IV
Thursday	J	III
Friday		
Saturday	K	V
Sunday	N	

This case will be dropped because R attends the exam immediately before the one who studies in standard II

Case 1(a): III



Monday	B	
Tuesday		
Wednesday		IV
Thursday	R	III
Friday	J	II
Saturday	K	V
Sunday	N	VI

This case will be dropped because more than two persons attend the exam between S and the one who studies in standard I

Case 1(b): I



Monday	B	I
Tuesday	R	IV
Wednesday		II
Thursday	J	III
Friday	S	V
Saturday	N	VI
Sunday	K	

This case will be dropped because S does not study in standard V

Case 1(b): II



Monday	B	
Tuesday		IV
Wednesday		VI
Thursday		III
Friday	J	V
Saturday	N	
Sunday	K	

This case will be dropped because R attends the exam immediately before the one who studies in standard II

Case 1(b): II



Monday	B	
Tuesday	R	IV
Wednesday		II
Thursday		III
Friday	J	V
Saturday	N	
Sunday	K	VI

This case will be dropped because more than two persons attend the exam between S and the one who studies in standard I

Case 2:

Three persons attend the exam between N and the one who studies in standard IV. The one who studies in standard IV attends the exam before N. The one who studies in standard V attends the exam immediately before N.

Case 2(a): I

Monday		
Tuesday	B	
Wednesday		IV
Thursday		
Friday		III
Saturday	K	V
Sunday	N	

Case 2(a): II

Monday		IV
Tuesday	B	
Wednesday		
Thursday		V
Friday	N	III
Saturday	K	
Sunday		

Case 2(b):

Monday		IV
Tuesday	B	
Wednesday		
Thursday		V
Friday	N	III
Saturday		
Sunday	K	



Only one person attends the exam between J and the one who studies in standard VI. B does not study in standard VI. The one who attends the exam on Monday does not study in standard VI. R attends the exam immediately before the one who studies in standard II.

Case 2(a): I A

Monday	R	
Tuesday	B	II
Wednesday		IV
Thursday		
Friday	J	III
Saturday	K	V
Sunday	N	VI

This case will be dropped because more than two persons attend the exam between S and the one who studies in standard I

Case 2(a): I B

Monday		
Tuesday	B	
Wednesday	R	IV
Thursday		II
Friday	J	III
Saturday	K	V
Sunday	N	VI

This case will be dropped because more than two persons attend the exam between S and the one who studies in standard I

Case 2(a): II A

Monday	J	IV
Tuesday	B	
Wednesday		VI
Thursday		V
Friday	N	III
Saturday	K	
Sunday		

This case will be dropped because R attends the exam immediately before the one who studies in standard II

Case 2(a): II B

Monday	R	IV
Tuesday	B	II
Wednesday		
Thursday	J	V
Friday	N	III
Saturday	K	VI
Sunday		

This case will be dropped because S does not study in standard VII

Case 2(b): I

Monday	J	IV
Tuesday	B	
Wednesday		VI
Thursday		V
Friday	N	III
Saturday	R	
Sunday	K	II

This case will be dropped because more than two persons attend the exam between S and the one who studies in standard I

Case 2(b): II A

Monday	R	IV
Tuesday	B	II
Wednesday	S	
Thursday	J	V
Friday	N	III
Saturday		VI
Sunday	K	I

This case will be dropped because K does not study in standard I

Case 2(b): II B

Monday		IV
Tuesday	B	
Wednesday		
Thursday	J	V
Friday	N	III
Saturday	R	VI
Sunday	K	II

This case will be dropped because more than two persons attend the exam between S and the one who studies in standard I

Case 3:

Three persons attend the exam between N and the one who studies in standard IV. The one who studies in standard IV attends the exam before N. The one who studies in standard V attends the exam immediately before N.

Case 3(a):

Monday		IV
Tuesday		
Wednesday	B	
Thursday		V
Friday	N	
Saturday	K	III
Sunday		

Case 3(b): I

Monday		
Tuesday		IV
Wednesday	B	
Thursday		
Friday		V
Saturday	N	III
Sunday	K	

Case 3(b): II

Monday		IV
Tuesday		
Wednesday	B	
Thursday		V
Friday	N	
Saturday		III
Sunday	K	

Only one person attends the exam between J and the one who studies in standard VI. B does not study in standard VI. The one who attends the exam on Monday does not study in standard VI. R attends the exam immediately before the one who studies in standard II.



Case 3(a): I A

Monday	S	IV
Tuesday	R	VI
Wednesday	B	II
Thursday	J	V
Friday	N	I
Saturday	K	III
Sunday	X	VII

This case will be dropped because X does not attend the exam on Sunday

Case 3(a): I B

Monday	S	IV
Tuesday	R	VI
Wednesday	B	II
Thursday	J	V
Friday	N	
Saturday	K	III
Sunday	X	I

This case will be dropped because X does not attend the exam on Sunday

Case 3(a): II A

Monday	R	IV
Tuesday	S	II
Wednesday	B	VII
Thursday	X	V
Friday	N	VI
Saturday	K	III
Sunday	J	I

This case will be dropped because X does not study in standard V

Case 3(a): II B

Monday	S	IV
Tuesday	R	
Wednesday	B	II
Thursday	X	V
Friday	N	VI
Saturday	K	III
Sunday	J	I

This case will be dropped because X does not study in standard V

Case 3(b): I

Monday		
Tuesday	J	IV
Wednesday	B	
Thursday		VI
Friday		V
Saturday	N	III
Sunday	K	

This case will be dropped because R attends the exam immediately before the one who studies in standard II

Case 3(b): II

Monday	S	IV
Tuesday	X	VI
Wednesday	B	VII
Thursday	J	V
Friday	N	I
Saturday	R	III
Sunday	K	II

Case 4:

Three persons attend the exam between N and the one who studies in standard IV. The one who studies in standard IV attends the exam before N. The one who studies in standard V attends the exam immediately before N.

Case 4(a): I

Monday		
Tuesday		
Wednesday		IV
Thursday	B	
Friday		
Saturday	K	V
Sunday	N	III

Case 4(a): II

Monday		IV
Tuesday		
Wednesday		
Thursday	B	V
Friday	N	
Saturday	K	
Sunday		III

Case 4(b): I

Monday		
Tuesday		IV
Wednesday		
Thursday	B	
Friday		V
Saturday	N	
Sunday	K	III

Case 4(b): II

Monday		IV
Tuesday		
Wednesday		
Thursday	B	V
Friday	N	
Saturday		
Sunday	K	III

Only one person attends the exam between J and the one who studies in standard VI. B does not study in standard VI. The one who attends the exam on Monday does not study in standard VI. R attends the exam immediately before the one who studies in standard II.



Case 4(a): I

Monday	R	I
Tuesday	X	II
Wednesday	J	IV
Thursday	B	VII
Friday	S	VI
Saturday	K	V
Sunday	N	III

This case will be dropped because X does not study in standard II

Case 4(a): II A

Monday	R	IV
Tuesday	X	II
Wednesday	J	I
Thursday	B	V
Friday	N	VI
Saturday	K	
Sunday	S	III

This case will be dropped because X does not study in standard II

Case 4(a): II B

Monday	R	IV
Tuesday		II
Wednesday		I
Thursday	B	V
Friday	N	VI
Saturday	K	
Sunday	J	III

This case will be dropped because more than two persons attend the exam between S and the one who studies in standard I

Case 4(a): II C

Monday	X	IV
Tuesday	R	I
Wednesday	J	II
Thursday	B	V
Friday	N	VI
Saturday	K	VII
Sunday	S	III

This case will be dropped because the one who studies in standard I does not attend the exam immediately before or after X

Case 4(a): II D

Monday		IV
Tuesday	R	I
Wednesday		II
Thursday	B	V
Friday	N	VI
Saturday	K	
Sunday	J	III

This case will be dropped because more than two persons attend the exam between S and the one who studies in standard I

Case 4(b): I A

Monday	J	
Tuesday		IV
Wednesday		VI
Thursday	B	
Friday	R	V
Saturday	N	II
Sunday	K	III

This case will be dropped because more than two persons attend the exam between S and the one who studies in standard I

Case 4(b): I B

Monday	J	I
Tuesday	X	IV
Wednesday	R	VI
Thursday	B	II
Friday	S	V
Saturday	N	VII
Sunday	K	III

This case will be dropped because the one who studies in standard I does not attend the exam immediately before or after X

Case 4(b): I C

Monday	X	VII
Tuesday	S	IV
Wednesday	R	VI
Thursday	B	II
Friday	J	V
Saturday	N	I
Sunday	K	III

This case will be dropped because S does not attend the lecture immediately after the one who studies in standard VII

Case 4(b): II A

Monday	J	IV
Tuesday		
Wednesday		VI
Thursday	B	V
Friday	N	
Saturday		
Sunday	K	III

This case will be dropped because R attends the exam immediately before the one who studies in standard II

Case 4(b): II B

Monday	S	IV
Tuesday	R	I
Wednesday	J	II
Thursday	B	V
Friday	N	VI
Saturday	X	VII
Sunday	K	III

This case will be dropped because X does not attend the exam immediately after N

Case 4(b): II B

Monday	R	IV
Tuesday	S	II
Wednesday	J	
Thursday	B	V
Friday	N	VI
Saturday	X	I
Sunday	K	III

This case will be dropped because X does not study in standard I

Direction (21-25):

Monday	L	Hill climb racing
Tuesday	F	Real bike racing
Wednesday	G	Racing moto
Thursday	N	Horse racing 3D
Friday	R	Crazy of speed
Saturday	Y	Bike racing 3D
Sunday	P	Pop balloon kids

G, L and F play the game either on Monday or Tuesday or Wednesday.

N, R, L and P play the game either on Thursday or Friday or Saturday or Sunday.

Two persons play the game between G and the one who plays Bike racing 3D.



Case 1:

Monday	G	
Tuesday		
Wednesday		
Thursday		Bike racing 3D
Friday		
Saturday		
Sunday		

Case 2:

Monday		
Tuesday	G	
Wednesday		
Thursday		
Friday		Bike racing 3D
Saturday		
Sunday		

Case 3:

Monday		
Tuesday		
Wednesday	G	
Thursday		
Friday		
Saturday		Bike racing 3D
Sunday		

Let's solve case 1, then we can go for case 2:

Case 1:

N plays the game immediately before the one who plays crazy of speed.

Case 1(a):

Monday	G	
Tuesday		
Wednesday		
Thursday	N	Bike racing 3D
Friday		Crazy of speed
Saturday		
Sunday		

Case 1(b):

Monday	G	
Tuesday		
Wednesday		
Thursday		Bike racing 3D
Friday	N	
Saturday		Crazy of speed
Sunday		

Case 1(c):

Monday	G	
Tuesday		
Wednesday		
Thursday		Bike racing 3D
Friday		
Saturday	N	
Sunday		Crazy of speed

Three persons play the game between R and the one who plays Hill climb racing. R does not play on Sunday.

Case 1(a): I

Monday	G	Hill climb racing
Tuesday		
Wednesday		
Thursday	N	Bike racing 3D
Friday	R	Crazy of speed
Saturday		
Sunday		

Case 1(a): II

Monday	G	
Tuesday		Hill climb racing
Wednesday		
Thursday	N	Bike racing 3D
Friday		Crazy of speed
Saturday	R	
Sunday		

Case 1(b):

Monday	G	
Tuesday		Hill climb racing
Wednesday		
Thursday		Bike racing 3D
Friday	N	
Saturday	R	Crazy of speed
Sunday		

Case 1(c):

Monday	G	Hill climb racing
Tuesday		
Wednesday		
Thursday		Bike racing 3D
Friday	R	
Saturday	N	
Sunday		Crazy of speed

More than two persons play the game between P and the one who plays Real bike racing. The one who plays racing moto plays the game immediately after F.



Case 1(a): I A

Monday	G	Hill climb racing
Tuesday	F	Real bike racing
Wednesday	L	Racing moto
Thursday	N	Bike racing 3D
Friday	R	Crazy of speed
Saturday	P	
Sunday	Y	

This case will be dropped because L does not play racing moto

Case 1(a): I B

Monday	G	Hill climb racing
Tuesday		
Wednesday		Real bike racing
Thursday	N	Bike racing 3D
Friday	R	Crazy of speed
Saturday		
Sunday	P	

This case will be dropped because the one who plays Racing moto plays the game immediately after F

Case 1(a): I C

Monday	G	Hill climb racing
Tuesday	F	Real bike racing
Wednesday	L	Racing moto
Thursday	N	Bike racing 3D
Friday	R	Crazy of speed
Saturday	Y	
Sunday	P	

This case will be dropped because L does not play racing moto

Case 1(a): II A

Monday	G	Real bike racing
Tuesday	F	Hill climb racing
Wednesday	L	Racing moto
Thursday	N	Bike racing 3D
Friday	P	Crazy of speed
Saturday	R	
Sunday	Y	

This case will be dropped because L does not play racing moto

Case 1(a): II B

Monday	G	
Tuesday		Hill climb racing
Wednesday		Real bike racing
Thursday	N	Bike racing 3D
Friday		Crazy of speed
Saturday	R	
Sunday	P	

This case will be dropped because the one who plays Racing moto plays the game immediately after F

Case 1(a): II C

Monday	G	Real bike racing
Tuesday	F	Hill climb racing
Wednesday	L	Racing moto
Thursday	N	Bike racing 3D
Friday	Y	Crazy of speed
Saturday	R	
Sunday	P	

This case will be dropped because L does not play racing moto

Case 1(b): I

Monday	G	Real bike racing
Tuesday	F	Hill climb racing
Wednesday	L	Racing moto
Thursday	Y	Bike racing 3D
Friday	N	
Saturday	R	Crazy of speed
Sunday	P	

This case will be dropped because L does not play racing moto

Case 1(b): II

Monday	G	
Tuesday		Hill climb racing
Wednesday		Real bike racing
Thursday		Bike racing 3D
Friday	N	
Saturday	R	Crazy of speed
Sunday	P	

This case will be dropped because the one who plays Racing moto plays the game immediately after F

Case 1(c): I

Monday	G	Hill climb racing
Tuesday		
Wednesday		Real bike racing
Thursday		Bike racing 3D
Friday	R	
Saturday	N	
Sunday	P	Crazy of speed

This case will be dropped because the one who plays Racing moto plays the game immediately after F

Case 1(c): II

Monday	G	Hill climb racing
Tuesday	F	Real bike racing
Wednesday	L	Racing moto
Thursday		Bike racing 3D
Friday	R	
Saturday	N	
Sunday	P	Crazy of speed

This case will be dropped because L does not play racing moto

Case 2:

N plays the game immediately before the one who plays crazy of speed.

Case 2(a):

Monday		
Tuesday	G	
Wednesday		
Thursday		
Friday	N	Bike racing 3D
Saturday		Crazy of speed
Sunday		

Case 2(b):

Monday		
Tuesday	G	
Wednesday		
Thursday		
Friday		Bike racing 3D
Saturday	N	
Sunday		Crazy of speed



Three persons play the game between R and the one who plays Hill climb racing. R does not play on Sunday.

Case 2(a):

Monday		
Tuesday	G	Hill climb racing
Wednesday		
Thursday		
Friday	N	Bike racing 3D
Saturday	R	Crazy of speed
Sunday		

Case 2(b):

Monday		Hill climb racing
Tuesday	G	
Wednesday		
Thursday		
Friday	R	Bike racing 3D
Saturday	N	
Sunday		Crazy of speed

More than two persons play the game between P and the one who plays Real bike racing. The one who plays Racing moto plays the game immediately after F.

Case 2(a): I

Monday	L	
Tuesday	G	Hill climb racing
Wednesday	F	Real bike racing
Thursday	Y	Racing moto
Friday	N	Bike racing 3D
Saturday	R	Crazy of speed
Sunday	P	

This case will be dropped because Y does not play immediately before the one who play bike racing 3D

Case 2(a): II

Monday	L	Real bike racing
Tuesday	G	Hill climb racing
Wednesday	F	
Thursday	Y	Racing moto
Friday	N	Bike racing 3D
Saturday	R	Crazy of speed
Sunday	P	

This case will be dropped because Y does not play immediately before the one who play bike racing 3D

Case 2(b): I

Monday	L	Hill climb racing
Tuesday	G	Real bike racing
Wednesday	F	
Thursday	Y	Racing moto
Friday	R	Bike racing 3D
Saturday	N	
Sunday	P	Crazy of speed

This case will be dropped because Y does not play immediately before the one who play bike racing 3D

Case 2(b): II A

Monday	F	Hill climb racing
Tuesday	G	Racing moto
Wednesday	L	Real bike racing
Thursday	Y	
Friday	R	Bike racing 3D
Saturday	N	
Sunday	P	Crazy of speed

This case will be dropped because Y does not play immediately before the one who play bike racing 3D

Case 2(b): II B

Monday	L	Hill climb racing
Tuesday	G	
Wednesday	F	Real bike racing
Thursday	Y	Racing moto
Friday	R	Bike racing 3D
Saturday	N	
Sunday	P	Crazy of speed

This case will be dropped because Y does not play immediately before the one who play bike racing 3D

Case 3:

N plays the game immediately before the one who plays crazy of speed.



Case 3(a):

Monday		
Tuesday		
Wednesday	G	
Thursday	N	
Friday		Crazy of speed
Saturday		Bike racing 3D
Sunday		

Case 3(b):

Monday		
Tuesday		
Wednesday	G	
Thursday		
Friday		
Saturday	N	Bike racing 3D
Sunday		Crazy of speed

Three persons play the game between R and the one who plays Hill climb racing. R does not play on Sunday.

Case 3(a): I

Monday		Hill climb racing
Tuesday		
Wednesday	G	
Thursday	N	
Friday	R	Crazy of speed
Saturday		Bike racing 3D
Sunday		

Case 3(a): II

Monday		
Tuesday		Hill climb racing
Wednesday	G	
Thursday	N	
Friday		Crazy of speed
Saturday	R	Bike racing 3D
Sunday		

Case 3(b):

Monday		Hill climb racing
Tuesday		
Wednesday	G	
Thursday		
Friday	R	
Saturday	N	Bike racing 3D
Sunday		Crazy of speed

More than two persons play the game between P and the one who plays Real bike racing. The one who plays racing moto plays the game immediately after F.

Case 3(a): I A

Monday	L	Hill climb racing
Tuesday	F	Real bike racing
Wednesday	G	Racing moto
Thursday	N	
Friday	R	Crazy of speed
Saturday	P	Bike racing 3D
Sunday	Y	

This case will be dropped because N and Y do not play Pop balloon kids

Case 3(a): I B

Monday	L	Hill climb racing
Tuesday	F	Real bike racing
Wednesday	G	Racing moto
Thursday	N	Horse racing 3D
Friday	R	Crazy of speed
Saturday	Y	Bike racing 3D
Sunday	P	Pop balloon kids

Case 3(a): I C

Monday		Hill climb racing
Tuesday		
Wednesday	G	Real bike racing
Thursday	N	
Friday	R	Crazy of speed
Saturday	Y	Bike racing 3D
Sunday	P	

This case will be dropped because Y does not play immediately before the one who play bike racing 3D



Case 3(a): II A

Monday	L	Real bike racing
Tuesday	F	Hill climb racing
Wednesday	G	Racing moto
Thursday	N	
Friday	P	Crazy of speed
Saturday	R	Bike racing 3D
Sunday	Y	

This case will be dropped because N and Y do not play Pop balloon kids

Case 3(a): II B

Monday		
Tuesday		Hill climb racing
Wednesday	G	Real bike racing
Thursday	N	
Friday		Crazy of speed
Saturday	R	Bike racing 3D
Sunday	P	

This case will be dropped because the one who plays Racing moto plays the game immediately after F

Case 3(a): II C

Monday	L	Real bike racing
Tuesday	F	Hill climb racing
Wednesday	G	Racing moto
Thursday	N	Horse racing 3D
Friday	Y	Crazy of speed
Saturday	R	Bike racing 3D
Sunday	P	Pop balloon kids

This case will be dropped because Y does not play immediately before the one who play bike racing 3D

Case 3(b): I

Monday	L	Hill climb racing
Tuesday	F	Real bike racing
Wednesday	G	Racing moto
Thursday	Y	
Friday	R	
Saturday	N	Bike racing 3D
Sunday	P	Crazy of speed

This case will be dropped because neither Y nor R play Horse racing 3D

Case 3(b): II

Monday	F	Hill climb racing
Tuesday	L	Racing moto
Wednesday	G	Real bike racing
Thursday	Y	
Friday	R	
Saturday	N	Bike racing 3D
Sunday	P	Crazy of speed

This case will be dropped because L does not play racing moto

Direction (26-30):

19	Tuesday	K	Design and analysis of algorithms
20	Wednesday	S	Cryptography
21	Thursday	J	Digital image processing
22	Friday	C	Digital systems
23	Saturday	M	Web technology
24	Sunday	-	-
25	Monday	R	Embedded C programming
26	Tuesday	Y	Network security
27	Wednesday	V	Software engineering



R attends the exam on odd number date. Two persons attend the exam between R and the one who attends the exam on Digital image processing.

Case 1:

19	Tuesday	R	
20	Wednesday		
21	Thursday		
22	Friday		Digital image processing
23	Saturday		
24	Sunday	-	-
25	Monday		
26	Tuesday		
27	Wednesday		

Case 2:

19	Tuesday		
20	Wednesday		
21	Thursday	R	
22	Friday		
23	Saturday		
24	Sunday	-	-
25	Monday		Digital image processing
26	Tuesday		
27	Wednesday		

Case 3(a):

19	Tuesday		
20	Wednesday		Digital image processing
21	Thursday		
22	Friday		
23	Saturday	R	
24	Sunday	-	-
25	Monday		
26	Tuesday		
27	Wednesday		

Case 3(b):

19	Tuesday		
20	Wednesday		
21	Thursday		
22	Friday		
23	Saturday	R	
24	Sunday	-	-
25	Monday		
26	Tuesday		
27	Wednesday		Digital image processing

Case 4:

19	Tuesday		
20	Wednesday		
21	Thursday		Digital image processing
22	Friday		
23	Saturday		
24	Sunday	-	-
25	Monday	R	
26	Tuesday		
27	Wednesday		

Three persons attend the exam between S and the one who attends Embedded C programming. S attends the exam before the one who attends Embedded C programming. S does not attend Digital image processing.

Case 1:

S attends the exam before the one who attends Embedded C programming. S does not attend Digital image processing.

Case 1(a):

19	Tuesday	R	
20	Wednesday	S	
21	Thursday		
22	Friday		Digital image processing
23	Saturday		
24	Sunday	-	-
25	Monday		Embedded C programming
26	Tuesday		
27	Wednesday		

Case 1(b):

19	Tuesday	R	
20	Wednesday		
21	Thursday	S	
22	Friday		Digital image processing
23	Saturday		
24	Sunday	-	-
25	Monday		
26	Tuesday		Embedded C programming
27	Wednesday		

Y attends the exam on even numbered date. Y attends the exam immediately before the one who attends the exam on Software engineering. More than two persons attend the exam between the one who attends the Software engineering and the one who attends the Cryptography. R does not attend Cryptography exam. Two persons attend the exam between M and the one who attends the



Cryptography exam. M attends the exam immediately after the one who attends the Digital systems.

Case 1(a): I

19	Tuesday	R	Cryptography
20	Wednesday	S	
21	Thursday		
22	Friday	Y	Digital image processing
23	Saturday		Software engineering
24	Sunday	-	-
25	Monday		Embedded C programming
26	Tuesday		
27	Wednesday		

This case will be dropped because R does not attend cryptography exam

Case 1(a): II A

19	Tuesday	R	
20	Wednesday	S	
21	Thursday		Cryptography
22	Friday		Digital image processing
23	Saturday		
24	Sunday	-	-
25	Monday	M	Embedded C programming
26	Tuesday	Y	
27	Wednesday		Software engineering

This case will be dropped because M attends the exam immediately after the one who attends the digital systems

Case 1(a): II B

19	Tuesday	R	
20	Wednesday	S	Cryptography
21	Thursday		
22	Friday		Digital image processing
23	Saturday	M	
24	Sunday	-	-
25	Monday		Embedded C programming
26	Tuesday	Y	
27	Wednesday		Software engineering

This case will be dropped because M attends the exam immediately after the one who attends the digital systems

Case 1(b): I

19	Tuesday	R	
20	Wednesday	Y	
21	Thursday	S	Software engineering
22	Friday		Digital image processing
23	Saturday	M	
24	Sunday	-	-
25	Monday		
26	Tuesday		Embedded C programming
27	Wednesday		Cryptography

This case will be dropped because M attends the exam immediately after the one who attends the digital systems

Case 1(b): II A

19	Tuesday	R	Cryptography
20	Wednesday		
21	Thursday	S	
22	Friday	Y	Digital image processing
23	Saturday		Software engineering
24	Sunday	-	-
25	Monday		
26	Tuesday		Embedded C programming
27	Wednesday		

This case will be dropped because R does not attend cryptography exam

Case 1(b): II B

19	Tuesday	R	
20	Wednesday		Cryptography
21	Thursday	S	
22	Friday		Digital image processing
23	Saturday	M	
24	Sunday	-	-
25	Monday		
26	Tuesday	Y	Embedded C programming
27	Wednesday		Software engineering

This case will be dropped because M attends the exam immediately after the one who attends the digital systems

Case 1(b): II C

19	Tuesday	R	
20	Wednesday		
21	Thursday	S	Cryptography
22	Friday	M	Digital image processing
23	Saturday		
24	Sunday	-	-
25	Monday		
26	Tuesday	Y	Embedded C programming
27	Wednesday		Software engineering

This case will be dropped because M attends the exam immediately after the one who attends the digital systems

As case 1 is dropped, we will see case 2

Case 2:

S attends the exam before the one who attends Embedded C programming. S does not attend Digital image processing.

Case 2(a):

19	Tuesday	S	
20	Wednesday		
21	Thursday	R	
22	Friday		
23	Saturday		Embedded C programming
24	Sunday	-	-
25	Monday		Digital image processing
26	Tuesday		
27	Wednesday		

Case 2(b):

19	Tuesday		
20	Wednesday		
21	Thursday	R	
22	Friday	S	
23	Saturday		
24	Sunday	-	-
25	Monday		Digital image processing
26	Tuesday		
27	Wednesday		Embedded C programming

Y attends the exam on even number date. Y attends the exam immediately before the one who attends the exam on Software engineering. More than two persons attend the exam between the



one who attends the Software engineering and the one who attends Cryptography. R does not attend Cryptography exam. Two persons attend the exam between M and the one who attends Cryptography exam. M attends the exam immediately after the one who attends Digital systems.

Case 2(a): I



19	Tuesday	S	
20	Wednesday	Y	
21	Thursday	R	Software engineering
22	Friday		Digital systems
23	Saturday	M	Embedded C programming
24	Sunday	-	-
25	Monday		Digital image processing
26	Tuesday		
27	Wednesday		Cryptography

This case will be dropped because V attends the exam immediately after the one who attends network security

Case 2(a): II



19	Tuesday	S	Cryptography
20	Wednesday	J	
21	Thursday	R	Digital systems
22	Friday	M	
23	Saturday		Embedded C programming
24	Sunday	-	-
25	Monday		Digital image processing
26	Tuesday	Y	n/w security
27	Wednesday	V	Software engineering

This case will be dropped because J does not attend the exam on Wednesday

Case 2(b):



19	Tuesday		
20	Wednesday	Y	
21	Thursday	R	Software engineering
22	Friday	S	
23	Saturday		
24	Sunday	-	-
25	Monday		Digital image processing
26	Tuesday		Cryptography
27	Wednesday		Embedded C programming

This case will be dropped because Two persons attend the exam between H and the one who attends the cryptography exam.

Case 3:

S attends the exam before the one who attends Embedded C programming. S does not attend Digital image processing.

Case 3(a): I

19	Tuesday	S	
20	Wednesday		Digital image processing
21	Thursday		
22	Friday		
23	Saturday	R	Embedded C programming
24	Sunday	-	-
25	Monday		
26	Tuesday		
27	Wednesday		

Case 3(a): II

19	Tuesday		
20	Wednesday		Digital image processing
21	Thursday	S	
22	Friday		
23	Saturday	R	
24	Sunday	-	-
25	Monday		
26	Tuesday		Embedded C programming
27	Wednesday		

Case 3(a): III

19	Tuesday		
20	Wednesday		Digital image processing
21	Thursday		
22	Friday	S	
23	Saturday	R	
24	Sunday	-	-
25	Monday		
26	Tuesday		
27	Wednesday		Embedded C programming

Y attends the exam on even number date. Y attends the exam immediately before the one who attends the exam on Software engineering. More than two persons attend the exam between the one who attends Software engineering and the one who attends Cryptography. R does not attend Cryptography exam. Two persons attend the exam between M and the one who attends Cryptography exam. M attends the exam immediately after the one who attends Digital systems.



Case 3(a): I A

19	Tuesday	S	
20	Wednesday	Y	Digital image processing
21	Thursday		Software engineering
22	Friday		
23	Saturday	R	Embedded C programming
24	Sunday	-	-
25	Monday		
26	Tuesday		
27	Wednesday		

This case will be dropped because Two persons attend the exam between M and the one who attends the cryptography exam.

Case 3(a): I B

19	Tuesday	S	
20	Wednesday		Digital image processing
21	Thursday		Cryptography
22	Friday		
23	Saturday	R	Embedded C programming
24	Sunday	-	-
25	Monday	M	
26	Tuesday	Y	
27	Wednesday		Software engineering

This case will be dropped because M attends the exam immediately after the one who attends the digital systems

Case 3(a): II A

19	Tuesday		
20	Wednesday	Y	Digital image processing
21	Thursday	S	Software engineering
22	Friday		
23	Saturday	R	
24	Sunday	-	-
25	Monday		
26	Tuesday		Embedded C programming
27	Wednesday		Cryptography

This case will be dropped because Two persons attend the exam between M and the one who attends the cryptography exam.

Case 3(a): II B

19	Tuesday		Cryptography
20	Wednesday		Digital image processing
21	Thursday	S	
22	Friday	Y	
23	Saturday	R	Software engineering
24	Sunday	-	-
25	Monday		
26	Tuesday		Embedded C programming
27	Wednesday		

This case will be dropped because Two persons attend the exam between M and the one who attends the cryptography exam.

Case 3(a): II C

19	Tuesday		Cryptography
20	Wednesday		Digital image processing
21	Thursday	S	Digital systems
22	Friday	M	
23	Saturday	R	
24	Sunday	-	-
25	Monday		
26	Tuesday	Y	Embedded C programming
27	Wednesday		Software engineering

This case will be dropped because V attends the exam immediately after the one who attends network security

Case 3(a): III

19	Tuesday		
20	Wednesday	Y	Digital image processing
21	Thursday		Software engineering
22	Friday	S	
23	Saturday	R	
24	Sunday	-	-
25	Monday		
26	Tuesday		Cryptography
27	Wednesday		Embedded C programming

This case will be dropped because Two persons attend the exam between M and the one who attends the cryptography exam.

Case 3(b): I

19	Tuesday	S	
20	Wednesday	Y	
21	Thursday		Software engineering
22	Friday	M	
23	Saturday	R	Embedded C programming
24	Sunday	-	-
25	Monday		
26	Tuesday		Cryptography
27	Wednesday		Digital image processing

This case will be dropped because M attends the exam immediately after the one who attends the digital systems

Case 3(b): II

19	Tuesday		Cryptography
20	Wednesday	S	
21	Thursday		
22	Friday	Y	
23	Saturday	R	Software engineering
24	Sunday	-	-
25	Monday		Embedded C programming
26	Tuesday		
27	Wednesday		Digital image processing

This case will be dropped because Two persons attend the exam between M and the one who attends the cryptography exam.

Case 3(b): III

19	Tuesday		
20	Wednesday	Y	
21	Thursday	S	Software engineering
22	Friday		
23	Saturday	R	
24	Sunday	-	-
25	Monday		
26	Tuesday		Embedded C programming
27	Wednesday		Digital image processing

This case will be dropped because More than two persons attend the exam between the one who attends the software engineering and the one who attends the Cryptography.

Case 4:

S attends the exam before the one who attends Embedded C programming. S does not attend Digital image processing.



Case 4(a):

19	Tuesday	S	
20	Wednesday		
21	Thursday		Digital image processing
22	Friday		
23	Saturday		Embedded C programming
24	Sunday	-	-
25	Monday	R	
26	Tuesday		
27	Wednesday		

Case 4(b):

19	Tuesday		
20	Wednesday	S	
21	Thursday		Digital image processing
22	Friday		
23	Saturday		
24	Sunday	-	-
25	Monday	R	Embedded C programming
26	Tuesday		
27	Wednesday		

Case 4(c):

19	Tuesday		
20	Wednesday	Y	
21	Thursday		Digital image processing
22	Friday	S	
23	Saturday		
24	Sunday	-	-
25	Monday	R	
26	Tuesday		
27	Wednesday		Embedded C programming

This case will be dropped Y attends the exam immediately before the one who attends the exam on software engineering.

Y attends the exam on even numbered date. Y attends the exam immediately before the one who attends the exam on Software engineering. More than two persons attend the exam between the one who attends Software engineering and the one who attends Cryptography. R does not attend Cryptography exam. Two persons attend the exam between M and the one who attends Cryptography exam. M attends the exam immediately after the one who attends Digital systems.

Case 4(a):

19	Tuesday	S	
20	Wednesday		Cryptography
21	Thursday		Digital image processing
22	Friday		Digital systems
23	Saturday	M	Embedded C programming
24	Sunday	-	-
25	Monday	R	
26	Tuesday	Y	n/w security
27	Wednesday	V	Software engineering

This case will be dropped because neither S nor S attends the web technology exam

Case 4(b): I

19	Tuesday		Cryptography
20	Wednesday	S	
21	Thursday		Digital image processing
22	Friday	Y	
23	Saturday		Software engineering
24	Sunday	-	-
25	Monday	R	Embedded C programming
26	Tuesday		
27	Wednesday		

This case will be dropped because Two persons attend the exam between M and the one who attend the cryptography exam.

Case 4(b): II A

19	Tuesday	K	Design and analysis of algorithms
20	Wednesday	S	Cryptography
21	Thursday	J	Digital image processing
22	Friday	C	Digital systems
23	Saturday	M	Web technology
24	Sunday	-	-
25	Monday	R	Embedded C programming
26	Tuesday	Y	Network security
27	Wednesday	V	Software engineering

Case 4(b): II B

19	Tuesday		Cryptography
20	Wednesday	S	Network security
21	Thursday		Digital image processing
22	Friday	M	
23	Saturday		
24	Sunday	-	-
25	Monday	R	Embedded C programming
26	Tuesday	Y	
27	Wednesday		Software engineering

This case will be dropped because M attends the exam immediately after the one who attends the digital systems

Direction (31-35):

Explanation:

Two persons attend between T and V, neither of them attends either first or last day of the selection.

Case-1			Case-2			Case-3			Case-4		
Mon			Mon			Mon			Mon		
Tue	T		Tue	V		Tue			Tue		
Wed			Wed			Wed	T		Wed	V	
Thu			Thu			Thu			Thu		
Fri	V		Fri	T		Fri			Fri		
Sat			Sat			Sat	V		Sat	T	
Sun			Sun			Sun			Sun		



T attends the selection process immediately before Q and neither of them got even numbered jersey. As many persons attend before T as after P.

Because of 'V's selection process was not on next day of P', the Cases-3 and 4 will be dropped.

Case-1			Case-2			Case-3			Case-4		
Mon			Mon			Mon			Mon		
Tue	T		Tue	V		Tue			Tue	P	
Wed	Q		Wed	P		Wed	T		Wed	V	
Thu			Thu			Thu	Q		Thu		
Fri	V		Fri	T		Fri	P		Fri		
Sat	P		Sat	Q		Sat	V		Sat	T	
Sun			Sun			Sun			Sun	Q	

S does not attend the selection on the first day. P does not attend before S.

So, case-2 will be dropped.

Case-1			Case-2		
Mon			Mon	S	
Tue	T		Tue	V	
Wed	Q		Wed	P	
Thu	S		Thu		
Fri	V		Fri	T	
Sat	P		Sat	Q	
Sun			Sun		

V attends the selection process one of the days before U. The one who attends selection process at Saturday got even numbered jersey.

The different between the jersey no. of U and R is 7.

In Case-1(a), if P's jersey no. is 6 then the jersey number of U and R is 18 and 11 respectively.

In Case-1(b), if P's jersey no. is 18 then the jersey number of U and R is 6 and 13 respectively.

The difference between the jersey no. of S and Q is multiples of 5.

Here the jersey number 13 is only for either Q or S. So case-1(b) will be dropped.



Case-1(a)			Case-1(b)		
Mon	R	11	Mon	R	13
Tue	T		Tue	T	
Wed	Q	13/3	Wed	Q	
Thu	S	3/13	Thu	S	
Fri	V		Fri	V	
Sat	P	6	Sat	P	18
Sun	U	18	Sun	U	6

Difference between T and S is not a single digit number. So, the jersey number of S is definitely 3. Case-1(a) will be the answer.

Case-1(a)		
Mon	R	11
Tue	T	15
Wed	Q	13
Thu	S	3
Fri	V	9
Sat	P	6
Sun	U	18

Direction (36-40):

Explanation:

There is only one person attending the interview between K and the one who attends the interview in company F.

K attends the interview on one of the days before the one who attends the interview in company F and both of them does not attend the interview in first or last day of the week.

As many persons attend the interview before K is same as after P attends the interview. S, Case-3 will be dropped.



Case-1			Case-2			Case-3		
Days	Persons	Company	Days	Persons	Company	Days	Persons	Company
Mon			Mon			Mon		
Tue	K		Tue			Tue		
Wed			Wed	K		Wed		
Thu		F	Thu			Thu	K	
Fri			Fri	P	F	Fri		
Sat	P		Sat			Sat		F
Sun			Sun			Sun		

G attends the interview one of the day after Thursday. The one who attends the interview in company J attends the interview on immediately after G.

Number of persons attends the interview between T and the one who attends the interview in company H is one more than the number of persons attends the interview between the one who attends the interview in company L and H.

Company L does not conduct the interview on first day of the week.

Case-1			Case-2		
Days	Persons	Company	Days	Persons	Company
Mon			Mon		
Tue	K	L	Tue		
Wed			Wed	K	L
Thu		F	Thu		
Fri	G		Fri	P	F
Sat	P	J	Sat	G	
Sun			Sun		J

There are two persons attending the interview between P and the one who attends the interview in company S. The one who attends the interview in company S attends one of the days before Thursday but not on Monday.

T attends the interview one of the days before the one who attends the interview in company L.

Number of persons attends the interview between T and the one who attends the interview in company H is half the number of persons attends the interview between the one who attends the interview in company L and H.

So, Case-1 will be dropped.



Case-1			Case-2		
Days	Persons	Company	Days	Persons	Company
Mon	T		Mon		
Tue	K	L	Tue	T	S
Wed		S	Wed	K	L
Thu		F	Thu		H
Fri	G		Fri	P	F
Sat	P	J	Sat	G	
Sun			Sun		J

More than two persons attend interview between T and the one who attends the interview in company C. V attends the interview on either immediately before or immediately after K. V does not attend the interview in company W. M does not attend the interview on last day of the week.

So, Case-2 will be the answer.

Case-2		
Days	Persons	Company
Mon	M	W
Tue	T	S
Wed	K	L
Thu	V	H
Fri	P	F
Sat	G	C
Sun	Y	J

Direction (41-45):

Explanation:

T attends the training program one of the days before Thursday. Only two persons attend the training program between T and the one who working in BPCL.

As many persons attends the training program before Q is same as after the one who working in BPCL, who does not attends the training program on last day of the week.

Days	Case-1			Case-2			Case-3		
Mon							T		
Tue	Q			T					
Wed	T			Q					
Thu							Q	BPCL	
Fri					BPCL				
Sat		BPCL							
Sun									

There is one person attends the training program between Q and the one who working in IOCL.

There are three days between S and the one who works in SAIL, who does not has even numbered chocolates.



S attends the training program one of the days before Q and does not working in IOCL.

So, case-2 will be dropped.

Days	Case-1			Case-2			Case-3(a)			Case-3(b)		
Mon	S			S	IOCL		T			T		
Tue	Q			T				IOCL				
Wed	T			Q			S			S		
Thu		IOCL					Q	BPCL		Q	BPCL	
Fri		SAIL			BPCL							
Sat		BPCL									IOCL	
Sun								SAIL			SAIL	

More than three persons attend the training program between the one who has 23 chocolates and R. Neither the one who has 23 chocolates nor R attend the training program in Sunday.

There are two persons attending the training program in between R and the one who got lowest number of chocolates in the group.

There is only one person attends the training program in between the person who has 12 chocolates and U.

The one who working in NTPC attends the training program immediately before P, who does not working in SAIL.

Days	Case-1			Case-3(a)			Case-3(b)		
Mon	S		23	T	NTPC	23	T	NTPC	23
Tue	Q			P	IOCL		P		
Wed	T	NTPC	12	S		12	S		12
Thu	P	IOCL		Q	BPCL		Q	BPCL	
Fri	U	SAIL		U			U		
Sat	R	BPCL		R			R	IOCL	
Sun					SAIL			SAIL	

The one who attends the program on Thursday has even numbered chocolates.

The person who works in ONGC has prime numbered chocolates. So, the chocolates are either 23/53.

The one who working in ONGC and BHEL are attend the training program on two successive days.

The difference between the number of chocolates that of the person who works in GAIL and P is multiples of 7.

The number of persons attends the training program between the one who works in NTPC and the one who has maximum numbers of chocolates is one more than the persons between U and the one who works in BHEL.



So, Case-3(a) and Case-3(b) will be dropped.

Days	Case-1			Case-3(a)			Case-3(b)		
Mon	S		23	T	NTPC	23	T	NTPC	23
Tue	Q			P	IOCL		P		
Wed	T	NTPC	12	S		12	S		12
Thu	P	IOCL	18	Q	BPCL	18	Q	BPCL	18
Fri	U	SAIL		U			U		
Sat	R	BPCL		R			R	IOCL	
Sun					SAIL			SAIL	

The one who attends the training program in Saturday having the number of chocolates are greater than the person who working in BHEL.

U does not having 49 or 35 number of chocolates.

So, Case-1 will be the answer.

Days	Case-1		
Mon	S	ONGC	23
Tue	Q	BHEL	35
Wed	T	NTPC	12
Thu	P	IOCL	18
Fri	U	SAIL	27
Sat	R	BPCL	49
Sun	V	GAIL	53

Direction (46-50):

Monday	R-Temple run
Tuesday	T-Basketball shoot
Wednesday	M-Traffic rider
Thursday	J-Angry bird classics
Friday	P-Clash of clans
Saturday	L-3D bowling
Sunday	K-Hill climb racing

P plays the game between Tuesday and Saturday. P plays the game either on Wednesday or Thursday or Friday. So there are three cases for P.



Case 1:

Monday	
Tuesday	
Wednesday	P
Thursday	
Friday	
Saturday	
Sunday	

Case 2:

Monday	
Tuesday	
Wednesday	
Thursday	P
Friday	
Saturday	
Sunday	

Case 3:

Monday	
Tuesday	
Wednesday	
Thursday	
Friday	P
Saturday	
Sunday	

The one who plays clash of clans is not on First and last day. P does not play immediately before or immediately after the one who plays clash of clans.

Case 1: If P plays on Wednesday, then the one who plays clash of clans will not be played on Friday.

Case 1(a):

Monday	
Tuesday	T
Wednesday	P-clash of clans
Thursday	
Friday	
Saturday	-3D bowling
Sunday	K-

Case 1(b):

Monday	
Tuesday	T
Wednesday	P
Thursday	
Friday	
Saturday	-Clash of clans
Sunday	

case 1(b) will be dropped because three persons play the game between R and the one who plays 3D bowling.

Case 2: If P plays on Thursday, then the one who plays clash of clans will not be played on Tuesday.

Case 2(a):

Monday	
Tuesday	T
Wednesday	
Thursday	P-Clash of clans
Friday	
Saturday	-3D bowling
Sunday	K-

Case 2(b):

Monday	
Tuesday	T-
Wednesday	
Thursday	P-
Friday	
Saturday	-Clash of clans
Sunday	

case 2(b) will be dropped because three persons sit between T and the one who likes 3D bowling



Case 3: If P plays on Friday, then the one who plays clash of clans will not be played on Wednesday.

Case 3(a):

Monday	
Tuesday	T-Clash of clans
Wednesday	
Thursday	
Friday	P
Saturday	-3D bowling
Sunday	K

Case 3(b):

Monday	
Tuesday	T-
Wednesday	
Thursday	
Friday	P-Clash of clans
Saturday	-3D bowling
Sunday	K-

First we will solve case 1, and then we can go for case 2 and case 3

Case 1(a):

Monday	
Tuesday	T
Wednesday	P-clash of clans
Thursday	
Friday	R
Saturday	-3D bowling
Sunday	K-Traffic rider

case 1(a) will be dropped because J plays the game immediately after the one who play traffic rider

Case 2(a):

Monday	M-Basketball shoot
Tuesday	T
Wednesday	R
Thursday	P-Clash of clans
Friday	L -Traffic rider
Saturday	J-3D bowling
Sunday	K-

case 2(a) will be dropped because M does not play basketball shoot

As case 1 and case 2 are dropped, now we will see case 3



Case 3(a): I

Monday	R - Basketball shoot
Tuesday	T-Clash of clans
Wednesday	M -Traffic rider
Thursday	J -
Friday	P -
Saturday	L -3D bowling
Sunday	K -

case 3(a): I will be dropped because I
R does not play basketball shoot

Case 3(a): II

Monday	
Tuesday	T-Clash of clans
Wednesday	R -
Thursday	L -
Friday	P-Traffic rider
Saturday	J -3D bowling
Sunday	K

case 3(a):II will be dropped because
More than two persons play between L
and the one who play Basketball shoot

As case 3(a) is dropped, let's see case 3(b)

Case 3(b):

Monday	R-Temple run
Tuesday	T-Basketball shoot
Wednesday	M-Traffic rider
Thursday	J-Angry bird classics
Friday	P-Clash of clans
Saturday	L-3D bowling
Sunday	K-Hill climb racing

Case 3(b) satisfies all the conditions.

Puzzles Based on Floors

Direction (51-55): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:

Eight persons Y, M, S, T, R, B, K and J live in eight different floors. The lowermost floor is numbered one, the above floor is numbered two and so on and till the topmost floor is numbered eight. The persons living in odd numbered floor are having different types of clocks viz., Torsion pendulum, Mantel, Cuckoo and Lantern clock. The person living on even numbered floor uses different types of tiles Vitrified tiles, Pebble tiles, Porcelain tiles and Eleation tiles in their floor. All the above information is not necessarily in the same order.

More than two persons live between T and the one who uses Lantern clock. The one who uses Porcelain tiles lives immediately above of R. Only one person lives between J and the one who has



Cuckoo clock. J lives neither on third nor on seventh floor. Three persons sit between B and the one who uses Pebble tiles. Number of person lives above the one who uses Eleation tiles is same as the number of person lives below the one who has Mantel clock. Only one person sits between T and the one who is having Mantel clock. Y does not use Eleation tiles. Two persons live between Y and the one who has Cuckoo clock. Y does not have Vitrified tiles. Number of person live above K is one more than the number of person lives below S. T does not have cuckoo clock. J lives on odd number floor. B lives above the one who uses pebble tiles. K lives one of the floors above S.

51). Which of the following person uses Eleation tiles?

- a) R b) K c) S d) M e) None of these

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

- a) R b) J c) M d) S e) T

53). If 'T' is related to 'Pebble' tiles and 'S' is related to 'Lantern' clock, in the same way 'J' is related to which of the following?

- a) Vitrified tiles b) Torsion pendulum clock c) Porcelain tiles
d) Cuckoo clock e) None of these

54). Which of the following combinations is true?

- a) Two persons live between the one who have Cuckoo clock and Vitrified tiles
b) More than four persons live above Y
c) S lives immediately above of the one who have Torsion pendulum clock
d) More than two persons sit between R and Y
e) None is true

55). How many persons live between K and the one who have torsion pendulum clock?

- a) One b) Two c) Three d) Four e) More than Four

Direction (56-60): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:

There are 15 persons-F, P, T, V, M, S, L, G, B, J, K, A, D, R and N are living in a building with five floors(Numbered 1 to 5). Lowermost floor is number 1 and the top most floor is number 5. There are three flats on each floor from left to right numbered 1 to 3. Each one of them likes different types of flower viz., Lily, Peony, Coxcomb, Daffodil, Aster, Orchid, Freesia, Rose, Heather, Gerbera, Tulip, Calla, Dahlia, Liatris and Bupleurum but not necessarily in the same order.

G lives on floor number 3. N does not live on flat number 2. There are two floors between R and the one who likes Orchid. The one who likes Orchid lives on even number floor. The one who likes Rose sits immediate left flat of R. Number of person lives above V and below A are same. The one



who likes Calla sits immediate left flat of A. Two persons live between P and the one who likes Calla. A does not like Orchid. Only one flat is between M and S. Only one floor is between K and the one who likes Bupleurum. K lives either on first or third floor. J is second to the left of the one who lives immediately below B. Three persons live between the one who likes Lily and the one who likes Freesia. The one who likes Freesia does not live on topmost floor. R neither likes Freesia nor likes Lily. The one who likes Coxcomb is immediate right of T. R lives on odd number flat. V lives on even number floor. B does not like coxcomb. L lives immediately below the one who likes aster. L does not like rose. N likes Heather and lives just below the one who sits right of G. Two persons sit between D and the one who likes Daffodil. G does not like tulip. P does not live on lowermost floor. Only one person lives between the one who likes Dahlia and the one who likes Gerbera. P and S do not live on same flat. R does not like Dahlia. T likes Peony. M does not like Daffodil.

56). Which of the following person lives on flat number 2 of floor number 3?

- a) D b) The one who likes rose c) G
 d) F e) None of these

57). How many floors are there between J and the one who likes Aster?

- a) One b) Two c) Three d) Four e) None of these

58). Which of the following flower is liked by V?

- a) Liatris b) Rose c) Orchid d) Daffodil e) Bupleurum

59). Which of the following persons lives on flat number 1, flat number 2 and flat number 3 of floor number 5 respectively?

- a) J, G, B b) M, L, S c) P, D, R d) P, T, F e) Cannot be determined

60). On which of the following flat and floor number does F lives respectively?

- a) 3, 3 b) 2, 4 c) 3, 5
 d) Cannot be determined e) None of these

Direction (61-65): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:

Eight children P, T, M, V, W, R, D and G live in eight different floors. The lowermost floor is numbered one, the above floor is numbered two and so on. And the topmost floor is numbered eight. Each one of them plays different games Exion Hill Racing, Tic Tac Toe, Clash Of Clans, Temple Run 2, Word Search, Lep's World 2, Traffic Rider and Angry Birds Rio. Each one of them has different lucky number from 1 to 8, but the person whose lucky number does not match with their floor number.

Only one person lives between M and the one whose lucky number is 6. M lives above P. Only one person lives between V and the one who play Lep's World 2. W plays Angry Birds Rio and does not live on odd number floor. Three persons live between the one who plays Temple Run 2 and W. Sum of P's lucky number and W's lucky number is equal to M's lucky number. P's lucky number is even



number. M's lucky number is prime number. The one who plays Tic Tac Toe's lucky number is 7. M does not play Tic Tac Toe. The one whose lucky number is 6 lives below M. V lives on even number floor but not on sixth floor. D lives immediately above of the one who plays Tic Tac Toe. D does not live on third floor. R's lucky number is above 6. Two persons live between D and the one who plays Traffic Rider. G does not play Traffic Rider. Two persons live between the one who play Exion Hill Racing and the one who play Traffic Rider. Neither R nor G play Word Search. M lives on odd numbered floor. P's lucky number is below 5. D's lucky number is not above 6. G does not play Clash of Clans. Neither R nor T plays Tic Tac Toe. P lives either on fourth or sixth floor. P does not play Temple Run 2. V's lucky number is 1. The one who plays Angry Birds Rio does not live immediately above the one who plays Word Search.

61). Which of the following combination is not true?

- a) The one who plays Word Search lives above the one whose lucky number is 3
- b) The person who lives on seventh floor lucky number is 5
- c) W's lucky number is half of T's lucky number
- d) The one who plays Lep's World 2's lucky number is 2
- e) All are true

62). Which of the following person lives on second floor?

- a) The one who plays Traffic Rider
- b) The one who plays Clash of Clans
- c) The one who plays Exion Hill Racing
- d) D
- e) Both (c) and (d)

63). How many persons live between M and the one who plays Traffic Rider?

- a) One b) Two c) Three d) Four e) None of these

64). Which of the following person lives immediately above the one whose lucky number is 8?

- a) W
- b) The one whose lucky number is 3
- c) The one who plays Angry Birds Rio
- d) The one who lives immediately below T
- e) All the above

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



- a) M-Word Search-5 b) T-Traffic Rider-6 c) R-Clash of Clans-8
 d) W-Angry Birds Rio-3 e) G-Tic Tac Toe-7

Direction (66-70): Read the following information carefully and answer the questions given below.

Eight persons B, D, F, G, K, P, T and V are living in eight storey building in such a way that ground floor is numbered one, the above floor is numbered two and so on until the topmost floor is numbered eight. They all are born in different years viz. 1966, 1971, 1978, 1983, 1985, 1989, 1991 and 1993 but not necessary in the same order.

Note: Age of a person is calculated as in the year 2018 and assume that all the persons are born in same date of the same month of given years.

P does not live in odd numbered floor and there are two persons live between P and the one who born in 1991. The difference between the ages of B and T is equal to the age of F. As many persons born before G is same as born after F. D's age is in multiples of 5 and born after the one who born in 1978. Not more than three persons live below G, whose age is one of the prime number. Persons who are born in even numbered years do not live in even numbered floors. The difference between the ages of F and the one who born in 1983 is same as the floor number which is T lives. T does not live immediately above or immediately below the one who born in 1991. Only one person lives between the one who born in 1983 and the eldest person in the group. The eldest person lives one of the floors above fourth floor. The one whose age is a prime number lives in second floor but it is not G. There are three persons live between D and the one whose age is in perfect cube. K does not born in 1978.

66). In which of the following floor does F live?

- a) First b) Eighth c) Fifth d) Third e) Seventh

67). How many persons lives between K and the one who born in 1985?

- a) One b) Two c) Three d) More than three e) None

68). What is the difference between the ages of P and V?

- a) 7 b) 19 c) 2 d) 10 e) 11

69). If 'T' is related '1978' and 'K' is related to '1983' in a certain way. Then which of the following is related to '1991'?

- a) F b) P c) B d) D e) V

70). Four of the following are alike in a certain way and thus form a group. Which of the following does not belong to the group?

- a) B-1971 b) F-1989 c) V-1991
 d) P-1966 e) T-1983



Direction (71-75): Read the following information carefully and answer the questions given below.

Eight persons Arun, Banu, Chanu, Dharun, Emi, Fazal, Glen and Haji are living in an eight storey building but not necessary in the same order. The ground floor is numbered one and the one above floor is numbered two and so on until the topmost floor is numbered eight. The persons who are living in prime numbered floor like different fruits namely Apple, Papaya, Guava and Mango. Remaining persons are like different flowers namely Daisy, Lily, Lotus and Rose. All the information given is not necessary in the same order. **Note: Here '1' is not a prime number.**

There are only two persons live between Arun and the one who likes Mango. Glen does not live in odd numbered floor and does not like any fruits. The person one who likes Apple lives immediately above Dharun. Only one person lives between the one who likes Rose and the one who likes Lotus. The one who likes Rose lives one of the floors above the one who likes Lotus. As many persons lives above Banu is same as the persons lives below the one who likes Mango. Not more than three persons lives below Dharun. Fazal lives one of the floors below Dharun and does not like Papaya. Arun neither likes Lotus nor likes Rose and does not live in even numbered floor. Banu does not like Papaya. Only three persons lives between the one who likes Daisy and Emi. The one who likes Papaya does not live immediately below or immediately above the floor in which Glen lives. As many people lives between the one who likes Guava and Dharun is one less than that the people lives between the one who likes Apple and Chanu.

71). Who among the following person lives between Banu and the one who likes Apple?

- a) Emi b) The one who likes Lotus c) Fazal
- d) The one who likes Mango e) No one

72). Which of the following statements is true?

- Glen does not like Lotus
- Fazal lives one of the odd numbered floors
- Only two people lives between the one who likes Guava and Arun
- Chanu likes Papaya
- Haji lives the floor immediately above the one who likes Mango

73). Four of the following are alike in a certain way and thus form a group. Which of the following does not belong to the group?

- a) Dharun – Lily b) Fazal – Apple c) Arun - Papaya
- d) Banu – Daisy e) Haji – Lotus

74). If 'Banu' is related to 'Rose' and 'Chanu' is related to 'Mango' in a certain way. Then who among the following will be related to 'Guava'?

- a) Glen b) Fazal c) Haji d) Emi e) None of them

75). Who among the following lives in topmost floor?



- a) Chanu
- b) The one who likes Rose
- c) The one who likes Lotus
- d) The one who likes Daisy
- e) None of them

Directions (76-80): Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions:

Eight people – Aaron, Ben, Chris, Danny, Edward, Finn, George and Harvey lives at different floors in a multi-storey building where, the ground floor is numbered as 1 and the floor above 1 is numbered 2 and so on. Each were born either in 6th or 14th of different months viz. September, October, November and December but not necessarily in the same order.

One person lives between Chris and Finn. Number of people living between Harvey and George is as same as the number of people living between Aaron and Edward. The people who have birthday on October live in adjacent floors. The one who has birthday in the month which has more than 30 days lives in ground floor. Harvey is two months elder to George. The eldest among the people lives in topmost floor. Two people have birthday between Chris and Danny. Aaron is the second eldest person in the group. Ben lives in an even numbered floor but not on floor numbered 8. Only one person lives between Harvey and Aaron. Two people lives between the persons who have birthday in November. Finn lives in even numbered floor above Ben who lives immediately below the second eldest. George lives in one of the positions below Ben. Edward is elder than Ben. Two people have birthday between Danny and George.

76). Who is born on 6th October?

- a) George
- b) Ben
- c) Harvey
- d) Danny
- e) Edward

77). In which Floor does Danny live?

- a) Floor number 6
- b) Floor number 8
- c) Floor number 4
- d) Floor number 2
- e) Floor number 5

78). Which among the following statement is true?

- a) Only two lives between the people who were born in December
- b) Finn is the second youngest among them
- c) Edward lives in Floor numbered 7
- d) There is exactly one month gap between the birthdays of Chris and Danny
- e) Ben lives in floor numbered 2

79). Who among the following were born in same month?

- a) Harvey – George
- b) Finn – Ben
- c) Edward – Aaron



- d) George – Ben e) Chris - Aaron

80). How many people lives between Edward and Harvey?

- a) One b) Three c) Two d) Four e) More than Four

Direction (81-85): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:

Eight persons P, H, S, J, N, D, L and X live in eight different floors. The lowermost floor is numbered one, the above floor is numbered two and so on. And the top most floor is numbered eight. Person name starts with first half of the English alphabetical series live in even numbered floor. Person name starts with second half of the English alphabetical series live in odd numbered floor.

X does not use Birr. Two persons live between the one who uses shilling and X. More than three persons live between J and the one who uses shilling. More than two persons live between the one who uses tugrik and P. P does not live on lowermost floor. Only one person lives between S and the one who uses Koruna. S lives above the one who uses Koruna. L lives immediately above the one who uses Baht. Two persons live between the one who uses Baht and the one who uses Ringgit. Only one person lives between H and the one who uses Ringgit. H lives immediately above the one who uses Dirham. Only one person lives between D and the one who uses Zloty. Neither J nor L likes Zloty. Less than two persons live between X and the one who uses tugrik.

81). Which of the following person uses Dirham currency?

- a) J b) N c) X d) S e) None of these

82). How many persons live between P and the one who uses Birr?

- a) None b) One c) Two d) Three e) None of these

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

- a) The one who uses shilling b) The one who uses Zloty
 c) The one who uses Birr d) The one who uses Tugrik
 e) The one who uses Ringgit

84). J uses which of the following currency?

- a) Koruna b) Dirham c) Baht d) Birr e) None of these

85). Which of the following combination is true regarding H?

- a) H lives immediately below the one who uses Baht currency
 b) Three persons live between H and the one who uses Birr currency
 c) Two persons live above H



- d) Only one person live between H and the one who uses Shilling currency
- e) All are true

D.86-90) Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:

Seven persons A, B, C, D, E, F and G live in eight different floors. There is one vacant floor in a building. The lowermost floor is number 1, the above floor is numbered two and so on until the top most floor is numbered eight. Each one of them likes different colour like Red, Pink, Green, Orange, Blue, White and Yellow. All the above information is not necessarily in the same order.

F lives on even numbered floor. Topmost floor is not vacant. The one who likes blue lives immediately below E. Two persons live between the one who likes pink and the one who likes green. Two persons live between the one who likes blue and the one who likes yellow. The one who likes pink lives immediately below A. Only one person is between F and the vacant floor. Only one person lives between C and the one who likes green. B likes red. More than two person lives between B and C. E lives on seventh floor. Two persons live between D and G. G does not live on lowermost floor. C does not like orange.

86). Which of the following person lives immediately below the vacant floor?

- a) The one who likes green
- b) The one who likes red
- c) The one who likes yellow
- d) The one who likes white
- e) None of these

87). How many persons live between D and the one who likes blue?

- a) None
- b) One
- c) Two
- d) Three
- e) None of these

88). A likes which of the following colour?

- a) Pink
- b) Orange
- c) Blue
- d) Cannot be determined
- e) None of these

89). If D is related to red, F is related to Orange, in the same way C is related to which of the following colour?

- a) Pink
- b) Blue
- c) White
- d) Green
- e) Yellow

90). Which of the following combinations is true?

- a) The one who likes yellow lives above the vacant floor
- b) E lives immediately below the one who likes red
- c) G lives immediately below the vacant floor
- d) The one who likes green lives immediately above the one who likes yellow



e) None is true

Direction (91-95): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:

Nine persons Sekar, Balu, Arun, Rohini, Naveen, Madhan, Kavitha, Sneha and Karthick live in nine different floors. Lowermost floor is numbered one and the top most floor is numbered nine. Each one of them is studying in different standards from I to IX. Each one of them likes different shapes square, circle, rectangle, sphere, cone, hexagon, cube, octagon and triangle but not necessarily in the same order. Person studying in consecutive standards are not immediate neighbours of each other.

The one who studies in standard III live either on fourth or sixth floor. Two persons live between the one who studies in standard III and the one who likes rectangle shape. The one who likes rectangle does not live on lowermost floor. Sneha lives above seventh floor and studies in standard V. Two persons live between the one who studies in standard V and Naveen. The one who studies in standard IV likes triangle shape. The one who likes triangle shape live on odd numbered floor. The one who studies in standard IV does not live immediately below the fourth floor. Only one person lives between the one who studies in standard I and the one who likes triangle. Karthick studies in standard II. Karthick lives on odd numbered floor. Three persons live between Karthick and the one who likes cone. The one who likes cone lives below the one who studies in standard II. Karthick does not live on seventh floor. The one who likes octagon lives immediately below the one who studies in standard IX. Rohini lives immediately above the one who studies in standard IX. Only one person lives between the one who likes Sphere and the one who studies in VI. Only one person lives between the one who likes sphere and the one who likes circle. The one who likes circle does not live immediately above or below the one who likes rectangle. The one who studies in standard VII lives immediately below Madhan. Sekar lives immediately below the one who likes Hexagon. Only one person sits between Kavitha and the one who likes square. Balu does not study in standard VI. Rohini does not study in standard VI.

91). Which of the following combination is true?

- a) The one who studies in standard II likes Rectangle
- b) Rohini lives below the one who likes cone
- c) More than three persons live above Kavitha
- d) Two persons live between Naveen and the one who likes Hexagon
- e) None is true

92). How many persons live between Arun and the one who lives on topmost floor?

- a) None b) One c) Two d) Three e) None of these

93). Who among the following person lives on second floor?

- a) Arun b) The one who likes octagon
- c) Cannot be determined d) Balu



e) None of these

94). Kavitha studies in which of the following standard and likes which of the following shape respectively?

- a) VII, Cone b) VIII, Cube c) IV, Triangle
 d) IX, Hexagon e) None of these

95). If Balu is related to circle, Arun is related to Sphere, in the same way Naveen is related to which of the following?

- a) Square b) Octagon c) Cone
 d) Triangle e) None of these

Direction (96-100): Study the given information carefully and answer the following questions.

Eight friends Anushka, Bhavana, Catherine, Dhivyasri, Emi, Fathima, Genelia and Hanshika are living in a building which has nine floors, one of the floors is vacant and the floors are numbered as 1-9 from ground floor to top floor. They have different ages 27, 47, 16, 33, 25, 64, 50 and 67 but not necessarily in the same order.

Genelia lives in even numbered floor. Catherine lives in one of the floors above vacant floor. Fathima lives immediately above Dhivyasri, whose age is a prime number. The difference between Catherine's age and Hanshika's age is equal to the floor number where Anushka live. Two persons live between the one whose age is 25 and Emi, who lives in 7th floor. Vacant floor is one of the floors below Emi's floor. Hanshika lives one of the floors above Genelia and her age is square of her floor number. The person whose age is 25 lives one of the floors below Genelia. Emi's age is greater than Bhavana's age but less than Genelia's age. Catherine lives even numbered floor but not live immediately below Anushka's floor. None of the floor is vacant above Bhavana's floor. Fathima's age is less than Anushka's age.

96). What is the difference between the age of Genelia and Bhavana?

- a) 06 b) 09 c) 23 d) 22 e) None of these

97). What is Anushka's floor number and her age?

- a) 06-25 b) 04-50 c) 03-27 d) 03-25 e) None of these

98). If Emi and Dhivyasri interchange their position, then how many person live between Catherine and Emi?

- a) 03 b) 02 c) 04 d) 01 e) None of these

99). Which of the following statements is true?

- a) Anushka is two floors away from dhivyasri



- b) The number of floors between Genelia and Anushka is as same as the number of floors between Emi and Catherine
- c) Bhavana is immediately above Hanishka
- d) Floor number five is vacant floor
- e) All of these

100). What is the product of ages of Genelia and Anushka?

- a)1250 b)2211 c)891 d)400 e) None of these

Answer Key Puzzles Based on Floors:

51	b	61	e	71	b	81	c	91	d
52	d	62	e	72	e	82	e	92	e
53	c	63	a	73	c	83	d	93	d
54	c	64	e	74	a	84	d	94	b
55	d	65	d	75	b	85	e	95	c
56	c	66	d	76	c	86	d	96	c
57	a	67	c	77	d	87	d	97	d
58	d	68	a	78	c	88	c	98	a
59	d	69	b	79	e	89	b	99	e
60	c	70	c	80	b	90	b	100	a

Detailed Explanation Puzzles Based on Floors:

Direction (51-55):

8	B	Porcelain tiles
7	R	Cuckoo clock
6	K	Eleation tiles
5	J	Lantern clock
4	Y	Pebble tiles
3	M	Mantel clock
2	S	Vitrified tiles
1	T	Torsion pendulum clock

The one who uses Porcelain tiles lives immediately above of R.



As we know the one who uses Porcelain tiles lives on even numbered floor. So it can be 2, 4, 6 and 8. So, there are 4 possibilities.

Case 1:

8		
7		
6		
5		
4		
3		
2		Porcelain tiles
1	R	

Case 2:

8		
7		
6		
5		
4		Porcelain tiles
3	R	
2		
1		

Case 3:

8		
7		
6		Porcelain tiles
5	R	
4		
3		
2		
1		

Case 4:

8		Porcelain tiles
7	R	
6		
5		
4		
3		
2		
1		

Only one person sits between J and the one who has cuckoo clock. J lives neither on third nor on seventh floor.

Case 1:

As per the condition given above, we can place the cuckoo clock on fifth floor.



Case 1(a):

8		
7		
6	Y	
5	J	
4		
3		Cuckoo clock
2		Porcelain tiles
1	R	

Case 1(b):

8		
7		Cuckoo clock
6		
5	J	
4	Y	
3		
2		Porcelain tiles
1	R	

Three persons live between B and the one who uses pebble tiles. B lives above the one who uses pebble tiles.

Case 1(a):

8	B	
7		
6	Y	
5	J	
4		Pebble tiles
3		Cuckoo clock
2		Porcelain tiles
1	R	

Case 1(b):

8	B	
7		Cuckoo clock
6		
5	J	
4	Y	Pebble tiles
3		
2		Porcelain tiles
1	R	

Number of person lives above the one who uses Eleation tiles is same as the number of person lives below the one who has mantel clock. Only one person sits between T and the one who is having mantel clock. T does not have cuckoo clock. Y does not use Eleation tiles. More than two persons live between T and the one who uses Lantern clock. Y does not have vitrified tiles.



Case 1(a):

8	B	Election tiles
7		
6	Y	
5	J	
4		Pebble tiles
3	T	Cuckoo clock
2		Porcelain tiles
1	R	Mantel clock

This case will be dropped because T does not have cuckoo clock

Case 1(b):

8	B	Election tiles
7		Cuckoo clock
6		
5	J	
4	Y	Pebble tiles
3	T	
2		Porcelain tiles
1	R	Mantel clock

This case will be dropped because more than two persons live between T and the one who uses Lantern clock

Case 2:

As per the condition given above, we can place the cuckoo clock either on first or fifth floor.

Case 2(a):

8		
7		
6	Y	
5		
4		Porcelain tiles
3	R	Cuckoo clock
2		
1	J	

Case 2(b):

8		
7		Cuckoo clock
6		
5	J	
4	Y	Porcelain tiles
3	R	
2		
1		

Case 2(c):

8		
7		
6	Y	
5	J	
4		Porcelain tiles
3	R	Cuckoo clock
2		
1		

Three persons live between B and the one who uses pebble tiles. B lives above the one who uses pebble tiles.



Case 2(a):

8		
7		
6	Y	
5		
4		Porcelain tiles
3	R	Cuckoo clock
2		Pebble tiles
1	J	

This case will be dropped because three persons live between B and the one who uses pebble tiles

Case 2(b):

8		
7		Cuckoo clock
6	B	
5	J	
4	Y	Porcelain tiles
3	R	
2		Pebble tiles
1		

Case 2(c):

8		
7		
6	Y	
5	J	
4		Porcelain tiles
3	R	Cuckoo clock
2		Pebble tiles
1		

This case will be dropped because three persons live between B and the one who uses pebble tiles

Number of person lives above the one who uses Eleation tiles is same as the number of person lives below the one who has mantel clock. Only one person sits between T and the one who is having mantel clock. T does not have cuckoo clock. Y does not use Eleation tiles. More than two persons live between T and the one who uses Lantern clock. Y does not have vitrified tiles.

Case 2(b):

8		Vitrified tiles
7		Cuckoo clock
6	B	Eleation tiles
5	J	Lantern clock
4	Y	Porcelain tiles
3	R	Mantel clock
2		Pebble tiles
1	T	Torsion pendulum

This case will be dropped because Number of person live above K is one more than the number of person lives below S

Case 3:

As per the condition given above, we can place the cuckoo clock on first floor.



Case 3:

8		
7		
6	Y	Porcelain tiles
5	R	
4		
3		Cuckoo clock
2		
1	J	

Three persons live between B and the one who uses pebble tiles. B lives above the one who uses pebble tiles.

Case 3:

8	B	
7		
6	Y	Porcelain tiles
5	R	
4		Pebble tiles
3		Cuckoo clock
2		
1	J	

Number of person lives above the one who uses Eleation tiles is same as the number of person lives below the one who has mantel clock. Only one person lives between T and the one who is having mantel clock. T does not have cuckoo clock. Y does not use Eleation tiles. More than two persons live between T and the one who uses Lantern clock. Y does not have vitrified tiles.



Case 3:



8	B	
7		Mantel clock
6	Y	Porcelain tiles
5	R	
4		Pebble tiles
3		Cuckoo clock
2		Elevation tiles
1	J	

This case will be dropped because only one person lives between T and the one who uses mantel clock

Case 4:

As per the condition given above, we can place the cuckoo clock either on first or fifth floor.

Case 4(a):

8		Porcelain tiles
7	R	
6	Y	
5		
4		
3		Cuckoo clock
2		
1	J	

Case 4(b):

8		Porcelain tiles
7	R	
6	Y	
5	J	
4		
3		Cuckoo clock
2		
1		

Case 4(c):

8		Porcelain tiles
7	R	Cuckoo clock
6		
5	J	
4	Y	
3		
2		
1		

Three persons live between B and the one who uses pebble tiles. B lives above the one who uses pebble tiles.

Case 4(a):

8	B	Porcelain tiles
7	R	
6	Y	
5		
4		Pebble tiles
3		Cuckoo clock
2		
1	J	

Case 4(b):

8	B	Porcelain tiles
7	R	
6	Y	
5	J	
4		Pebble tiles
3		Cuckoo clock
2		
1		

Case 4(c): I

8	B	Porcelain tiles
7	R	Cuckoo clock
6		
5	J	
4	Y	Pebble tiles
3		
2		
1		

Case 4(c): II

8		Porcelain tiles
7	R	Cuckoo clock
6	B	
5	J	
4	Y	
3		
2		Pebble tiles
1		



Number of person lives above the one who uses Eleation tiles is same as the number of person lives below the one who has mantel clock. Only one person sits between T and the one who is having mantel clock. T does not have cuckoo clock. Y does not use Eleation tiles. More than two persons live between T and the one who uses Lantern clock. Y does not have vitrified tiles.

Case 4(a):

8	B	Porcelain tiles
7	R	Mantel clock
6	Y	Vitrified tiles
5	T	Torsion pendulum clock
4		Pebble tiles
3		Cuckoo clock
2		Eleation tiles
1	J	Lantern clock

This case will be dropped because Y does not have vitrified tiles

Case 4(b):

8	B	Porcelain tiles
7	R	
6	Y	
5	J	
4		Pebble tiles
3		Cuckoo clock
2		
1		

This case will be dropped because Number of person lives above the one who uses Eleation tiles is same as the number of person lives below the one who has mantel clock

Case 4(c): I

8	B	Porcelain tiles
7	R	Cuckoo clock
6	K	Eleation tiles
5	J	Lantern clock
4	Y	Pebble tiles
3	M	Mantel clock
2	S	Vitrified tiles
1	T	Torsion pendulum clock

Case 4(c): II

8		Porcelain tiles
7	R	Cuckoo clock
6	B	Eleation tiles
5	J	Lantern clock
4	Y	Vitrified tiles
3		Mantel clock
2		Pebble tiles
1	T	Torsion pendulum clock

This case will be dropped because Y does not have vitrified tiles

Direction (56-60):

Floor	Flat 1	Flat 2	Flat 3
5	P - Lily	T - Peony	F - Coxcomb
4	M - Aster	V - Daffodil	S - Orchid
3	L - Bupleurum	G - Liatris	B - Dahlia
2	J - Calla	A - Tulip	N - Heather
1	K - Freesia	D - Rose	R - Gerbera

G lives on floor number 3. N likes Heather and lives just below the one who sits right of G. N does not live on flat number 2.

Case 1:

Floor	Flat 1	Flat 2	Flat 3
5			
4			
3	G		
2			N-Heather
1			

There are two floors between R and the one who likes orchid. R lives on odd number flats. The one who likes orchid lives on even number floor. The one who likes Rose sits immediate left of R.

As R lives on odd number flat which means R can either live in flat number 1 or flat number 3. But R cannot live on flat number 1 by the last point given above. As flat number 3 of floor number 2 is filled, so definitely the one who likes orchid lives on flat number 3 of floor number 4.

Floor	Flat 1	Flat 2	Flat 3
5			



4			-Orchid
3	G		
2			N-Heather
1		-Rose	R

V lives on even number floor. Number of person lives above V and below A are same. The one who likes calla sits immediate left of A. Two persons sit between P and the one who likes calla. P does not live on lowermost floor.

We can't fix the person who likes calla on 4th floor because P does not live on lowermost floor. So definitely the one who likes calla lives on second floor. So A will be in flat number 2 of floor number 2. A does not like orchid. Number of person lives above V and below A are same.

Floor	Flat 1	Flat 2	Flat 3
5	P -		
4		V -	- Orchid
3	G		
2	- Calla	A	N - Heather
1	-	- Rose	R

Only one flat is between M and S. P and S does not live on same flat.

Floor	Flat 1	Flat 2	Flat 3
5	P		
4	M	V -	S - Orchid
3	G		
2	- Calla	A	N - Heather
1		- Rose	R

Only one floor is between K and the one who likes Bupleurum. K lives either on first or third floor. J sits second to the left of the one who lives immediately below B. So J is on flat number 1 and B is on flat number 3.

J is second to the left of the one who lives immediately below B. Three persons live between the one who likes lily and the one who likes freesia. The one who likes freesia does not live on topmost floor. R neither likes freesia nor likes lily.

Case 1(a): (K is on flat number 1)

Floor	Flat 1	Flat 2	Flat 3
5	P - Lily	T- Peony	Coxcomb
4	M	V -Daffodil	S - Orchid
3	G - Bupleurum		B- Dahlia
2	J - Calla	A	N - Heather
1	K - Freesia	D - Rose	R - Gerbera

This case will be dropped because L lives immediately below the one who likes aster.



Case 1(b): (K is on flat number 2)

Floor	Flat 1	Flat 2	Flat 3
5	P - Lily	- Bupleurum	
4	M	V -	S - Orchid
3	G	K -	B-
2	J - Calla	A	N - Heather
1	- Freesia	- Rose	R

This case will be dropped because the one who likes coxcomb is immediate right of T. T likes Peony.

Case 1(c): (K is on flat number 2)

Floor	Flat 1	Flat 2	Flat 3
5	P - Lily	T - Peony	Coxcomb
4	M - Daffodil	V - Aster	S - Orchid
3	G	L - Bupleurum	B - Dahlia
2	J - Calla	A	N - Heather
1	D - Freesia	K - Rose	R - Gerbera

This case will be dropped because M does not like daffodil

Case 1(d): (K is on flat number 3)

Floor	Flat 1	Flat 2	Flat 3
5	P - Lily		Bupleurum
4	M	V -	S - Orchid
3	G	- Bupleurum	K -
2	- Calla	A	N - Heather
1	- Freesia	K - Rose	R

This case will be dropped because J is second to the left of the one who lives immediately below B.

Case 1(e): (K is on flat number 3)

Floor	Flat 1	Flat 2	Flat 3
5	P - Lily		
4	M	V -	S - Orchid
3	G	- Bupleurum	K
2	- Calla	A	N - Heather
1	- Freesia	K - Rose	R - Bupleurum

This case will be dropped because J is second to the left of the one who lives immediately below B.

Case 2:

Floor	Flat 1	Flat 2	Flat 3
5			
4			
3		G	
2			N-Heather
1			



There are two floors between R and the one who likes orchid. R lives on odd number flats. The one who likes orchid lives on even number floor. The one who likes Rose sits immediate left of R.

As R lives on odd number flat which means R can either live in flat number 1 or flat number 3. But R cannot live on flat number 1 by the last point given above. As flat number 3 of floor number 2 is filled, so definitely the one who likes orchid lives on flat number 3 of floor number 4.

Floor	Flat 1	Flat 2	Flat 3
5			
4			-Orchid
3		G	
2			N-Heather
1		-Rose	R

V lives on even number floor. Number of person lives above V and below A are same. The one who likes calla sits immediate left of A. Two persons sit between P and the one who likes calla. P does not live on lowermost floor.

We can't fix the person who likes calla on 4th floor because P does not live on lowermost floor. So definitely the one who likes calla lives on second floor. So A will be in flat number 2 of floor number 2. A does not like orchid.

Floor	Flat 1	Flat 2	Flat 3
5	P-		
4		V -	- Orchid
3		G	
2	- Calla	A	N - Heather
1		- Rose	R

Only one flat is between M and S. P and S does not live on same flat. J is second to the left of the one who lives immediately below B. Three persons live between the one who likes lily and the one who likes freesia. The one who likes freesia does not live on topmost floor. R neither likes freesia nor likes lily.

Case 2(a):

Floor	Flat 1	Flat 2	Flat 3
5	P - Lily	T- Peony	Coxcomb
4	M	V -	S - Orchid
3		G	
2	- Calla	A	N - Heather
1	- Freesia	- Rose	R

This case will be dropped because J is second to the left of the one who lives immediately below B.

Case 2(a): I (K is on flat number 1)



Floor	Flat 1	Flat 2	Flat 3
5	P - Lily	T - Peony	F - Coxcomb
4	M - Aster	V - Daffodil	S - Orchid
3	L - Bupleurum	G - Liatris	B - Dahlia
2	J - Calla	A - Tulip	N - Heather
1	K - Freesia	D - Rose	R - Gerbera

Case 2(a): II (K is on flat number 2)

Floor	Flat 1	Flat 2	Flat 3
5	P - Lily	T-Peony	- Coxcomb
4	M - Aster	V -	S - Orchid
3	L -	G - Bupleurum	B -
2	J - Calla	A	N - Heather
1	- Freesia	K - Rose	R

This case will be dropped because two persons sit between D and the one who likes Daffodil.

Case 2(a): III (K is on flat number 3)

Floor	Flat 1	Flat 2	Flat 3
5	P - Lily		- Bupleurum
4	M -	V -	S - Orchid
3		G	K
2	- Calla	A	N - Heather
1	Freesia	- Rose	R

This case will be dropped because J is second to the left of the one who lives immediately below B.

Case 2(a): IV (K is on flat number 3)

Floor	Flat 1	Flat 2	Flat 3
5	P - Lily		
4	M -	V -	S - Orchid
3		G	K
2	- Calla	A	N - Heather
1	- Freesia	- Rose	R - Bupleurum

This case will be dropped because J is second to the left of the one who lives immediately below B.

Case 2(b):

Floor	Flat 1	Flat 2	Flat 3
5	P - Lily	T- Peony	B - Coxcomb
4	J -	V -	- Orchid
3	M -	G	S -
2	- Calla	A	N - Heather
1	- Freesia	- Rose	R

This case will be dropped because B does not like coxcomb.



So, the Case 2(a): I will be the answer.

Case 2(a): I

Floor	Flat 1	Flat 2	Flat 3
5	P - Lily	T - Peony	F - Coxcomb
4	M - Aster	V - Daffodil	S - Orchid
3	L - Bupleurum	G - Liatris	B - Dahlia
2	J - Calla	A - Tulip	N - Heather
1	K - Freesia	D - Rose	R - Gerbera

Direction (61-65):

8	V	1	Temple Run2
7	M	5	Word Search
6	P	2	Lep's World 2
5	T	6	Traffic Rider
4	W	3	Angry Birds Rio
3	R	8	Clash Of Clans
2	D	4	Exion Hill Racing
1	G	7	Tic Tac Toe

Case 1 and 2: P lives on fourth floor. M lives on odd numbered floor. M lives above P which means M cannot live on eighth floor because one person lives between M and the one whose lucky number is 6. So M can be live either on fifth or seventh floor.

Case 3: P lives on sixth floor. M lives above P which means M cannot live on eighth floor because one person lives between M and the one whose lucky number is 6. So M can be live on seventh floor.

Case 1:

8			
7			
6			
5	M		
4	P		
3		6	
2			
1			

Case 2:

8			
7	M		
6			
5		6	
4	P		
3			
2			
1			

Case 3:

8			
7	M		
6	P		
5		6	
4			
3			
2			
1			



Let's solve case 1, and then we can go for case 2 and case 3.

Case 1:

Case 1(a):

8			
7			
6			Temple run2
5	M		
4	P		
3		6	
2	W		Angry birds rio
1			

Case 1(b):

8			
7			
6	W		Angry birds rio
5	M		
4	P		
3		6	
2			Temple run2
1			

Case 1(c):

8	W		Angry birds rio
7			
6			
5	M		
4	P		Temple run2
3		6	
2			
1			

Sum of P's lucky number and W's lucky number is equal to M's lucky number. P's lucky number is even number. M's lucky number is prime number. P's lucky number is below 5.

So $P=2$ or 4

But $P+W=M$, if P lives on 4th floor then P's lucky number would be 2. M's lucky number is prime number. So it can be 2, 3, 5 or 7. As $V=1$ and M lucky number is not 7. So M's lucky number is either 3 or 5. But M's lucky number will not be 3 because $P=2$ and the remaining is 1, but it is for V. So this is not possible. So we can fix $W=3$. $P+W=M \rightarrow 2+3=5$.

Case 1(a):

8			
7			
6			Temple run2
5	M	5	
4	P	2	
3		6	
2	W	3	Angry birds rio
1			

Case 1(b):

8			
7			
6	W	3	Angry birds rio
5	M	5	
4	P	2	
3		6	
2			Temple run2
1			

Case 1(c):

8	W	3	Angry birds rio
7			
6			
5	M	5	
4	P	2	Temple run2
3		6	
2			
1			

Case 1(a), 1(b) and 1(c) will be dropped because M's floor number and lucky number are same

Case 2:

W plays Angry Birds Rio and does not live on odd number floor. Three persons live between the one who plays Temple Run 2 and W.



Case 2(a):

8			
7	M		
6			Temple run2
5		6	
4	P		
3			
2	W		Angry birds rio
1			

Case 2(b):

8			
7	M		
6	W		Angry birds rio
5		6	
4	P		
3			
2			Temple run2
1			

Case 2(c):

8	W		Angry birds rio
7	M		
6			
5		6	
4	P		Temple run2
3			
2			
1			

V's lucky number is 1. V lives on even number floor but not on sixth floor. Only one person lives between V and the one who play Lep's World 2.

As 2nd and 4th floor are filled, V cannot be on 6th floor. So V can be on 8th floor.

Case 2(a): ~~X~~

8	V	1	
7	M	5	
6			Temple run2
5		6	
4	P	2	
3			
2	W	3	Angry birds rio
1			

This case will be dropped because one person lives between V and the one who plays Lep's world 2

Case 2(b): I

8			
7	M	5	
6	W	3	Angry birds rio
5		6	
4	P	2	Lep's world 2
3			
2	V	1	Temple run2
1			

Case 2(b): II ~~X~~

8	V	1	
7	M	5	
6	W	3	Angry birds rio
5		6	
4	P	2	
3			
2			Temple run2
1			

This case will be dropped because one person lives between V and the one who plays Lep's world 2

Case 2(c): ~~X~~

8	W	3	Angry birds rio
7	M	5	
6			
5		6	
4	P	2	Temple run2
3			
2	V	1	
1			

This case will be dropped because one person lives between V and the one who plays Lep's world 2

D lives immediately above of the one who plays Tic Tac Toe



Case 2(b): I

8			
7	M	5	
6	W	3	Angry birds rio
5		6	
4	P	2	Lep's world 2
3			
2	V	1	Temple run2
1			

This case will be dropped because D lives immediately above of the one who plays tic tac toe

Case 3:

P's lucky number is not 4, because if we fix $P=4$, then to obtain M's lucky number is 3 or 5, But both are not possible.

But 3 is not possible

$$P+W=M$$

$4(P)+1(V)=5$, this case rejected. So definitely lucky number of P is 2. So as said in the above case itself, $P+W=M \rightarrow 2+3=5$ (only one case is possible)

Case 3 (a): I

8	V		
7	M	5	
6	P	2	Temple run2
5		6	
4			
3			
2	W	3	Angry birds rio
1			

This case will be dropped because one person lives between V and the one who plays Lep's world 2

Case 3 (a): II

8			
7	M	5	
6	P	2	Temple run2
5		6	
4	V		
3			
2	W	3	Angry birds rio
1			

This case will be dropped because one person lives between V and the one who plays Lep's world 2



Case 3 (b): I

8	V	1	Temple run2
7	M	5	
6	P	2	Lep's world 2
5		6	
4	W	3	Angry birds rio
3			
2			
1			

Case 3 (b): II

8			Temple run2
7	M	5	
6	P	2	
5		6	
4	W	3	Angry birds rio
3			
2	V	1	
1			

This case will be dropped because one person lives between V and the one who plays Lep's world 2

Case 3(c): I

8	W	3	Angry birds rio
7	M	5	
6	P	2	
5		6	
4			Temple run2
3			
2	V	1	
1			

Case 3(c): II

8	W	3	Angry birds rio
7	M	5	
6	P	2	
5		6	
4	V	1	Temple run2
3			
2			Lep's world 2
1			

This case will be dropped because one person lives between V and the one who plays Lep's world 2

R's lucky number is above 6. Two persons live between D and the one who plays traffic rider. G does not play traffic rider. Two persons live between the one who play Exion hill racing and the one who play traffic rider. R does not play word search.



Case 3 (b): I

8	V	1	Temple run2
7	M	5	Word search
6	P	2	Lep's world 2
5	T	6	Traffic rider
4	W	3	Angry birds rio
3	R	8	Clash of clans
2	D	4	Exion hill racing
1	G	7	Tic tac toe

Case 3(c): II

8	W	3	Angry birds rio
7	M	5	
6	P	2	
5	T	6	Traffic rider
4	V	1	Temple run2
3	R	8	
2	D	4	Lep's world 2
1	G	7	Tic tac toe

This case will be dropped because Two persons live between the one who play Exion hill racing and the one who play traffic rider

Case 3(c): III

8	W	3	Angry birds rio
7	M	5	Word search
6	P	2	Lep's world 2
5	T	6	Traffic rider
4	V	1	Temple run2
3	R	8	Clash of clans
2	D	4	Exion hill racing
1	G	7	Tic tac toe

This case will be dropped because the one who play angry birds rio does not live immediately above the one who plays word search

So, Case-3(b):I will be the answer.

Direction (66-70):

The difference between the ages of B and T is equal to the age of F.

From the above statement,

There are only two possible way to identify the F's birth year

i) $1966 \sim 1991 = 25(B \sim T = F)$ and

ii) $1966 \sim 1993 = 27(B \sim T = F)$

The difference between the ages of F and the one who born in 1983 is same as the floor number which is T lives.

From the above statement,

If F is 25 years old, then the difference between the years 1993 and 1983 is 10. There is no 10th floor in the given data. So, F is not born in 1993.

If F is 27 years old, then the difference between the years 1991 and 1983 is 8.

So, definitely F is born in 1991 and T lives in eighth floor.

B and T's birth year is either 1966 or 1993.

From the statement, Persons who are born in even numbered years are does not live in even numbered floors. So,T definitely born in 1993 and B born in 1966.

P does not lives in odd numbered floor and there are two persons lives between P and the one who born in 1991.T does not live immediately above or immediately below the one who born in 1991.

D's age is in multiples of 5 and born after the one who born in 1978. So, D's age is 35. There are three persons lives between D and the one whose age is in perfect cube.



Case-1			Case-2			Case-3		
Floor	Person	Year	Floor	Person	Year	Floor	Person	Year
8	T	1993	8	T	1993	8	T	1993
7	D	1983	7			7		
6	P		6			6		
5			5	D	1983	5	F	1991
4			4	P		4		
3	F	1991	3			3		
2			2			2	P	
1			1	F	1991	1	D	1983

As many persons born before G is same as born after F. If F's birth year is 1991 then G's birth year is definitely 1971.

Only one person lives between the one who born in 1983 and the eldest in the group. The eldest person lives one of the floor above fourth floor.

So, Case-3 will be dropped.

Case-1			Case-2			Case-3		
Floor	Person	Year	Floor	Person	Year	Floor	Person	Year
8	T	1993	8	T	1993	8	T	1993
7	D	1983	7	B	1966	7		
6	P		6			6		
5	B	1966	5	D	1983	5	F	1991
4			4	P		4		
3	F	1991	3			3	B	1966
2			2			2	P	
1			1	F	1991	1	D	1983

The one whose age is a prime number lives in second floor but it is not G. K does not born in 1978. Not more than three persons lives below G, whose age is one of the prime number.

Persons who are born in even numbered years are does not live in even numbered floors.

Case-2 will be dropped because of 'Not more than three persons lives below G'.

Case-1			Case-2		
Floor	Person	Year	Floor	Person	Year
8	T	1993	8	T	1993
7	D	1983	7	B	1966
6	P	1985	6	G	1971
5	B	1966	5	D	1983
4	G	1971	4	P	
3	F	1991	3		1978
2	K	1989	2		
1	V	1978	1	F	1991

Hence, Case-1 will be the answer.



Direction (71-75):

- Only one person lives between the one who likes Rose and the one who likes Lotus.
- The one who likes Rose lives one of the floors above the one who likes Lotus.

So, these two persons are definitely lives in non-prime numbered floors.

Case-1			Case-2		
8			8		Rose
7			7		
6		Rose	6		Lotus
5			5		
4		Lotus	4		
3			3		
2			2		
1			1		

We will take Case-1

- Not more than three persons live below Dharun.
- The one who likes Apple lives immediately above Dharun.
- Arun neither likes Lotus nor likes Rose and does not live in even numbered floor.
- There are only two persons live between Arun and the one who likes Mango.

Here, the one who likes Mango lives in Prime numbered floor.

- Fazal lives one of the floors below Dharun and does not like Papaya.
- As many persons lives above Banu is same as the persons lives below the one who likes Mango.

Case-1(a)			Case-1(b)		
8			8		
7	Banu		7	Banu	
6		Rose	6		Rose
5	Arun	Apple	5	Arun	
4	Dharun	Lotus	4		Lotus
3			3		Apple
2		Mango	2	Dharun	Mango
1			1	Fazal	

Only three persons lives between the one who likes Daisy and Emi.

So, Case-1(a) will be dropped.

- Glen does not live in odd numbered floor and does not like any fruits.
- The one who likes Papaya does not live immediately below or immediately above the floor which Glen lives.



- As many people lives between the one who likes Guava and Dharun is one less than that the people lives between the one who likes Apple and Chanu.

So, Case-1(b) also will be dropped.

Case-1(a)			Case-1(b)		
8			8	Glen	Daisy
7	Banu		7	Banu	Guava
6		Rose	6		Rose
5	Arun	Apple	5	Arun	Papaya
4	Dharun	Lotus	4	Emi	Lotus
3			3		Apple
2		Mango	2	Dharun	Mango
1			1	Fazal	Lily

We will take Case-2.

- Not more than three persons live below Dharun.
- The person one who likes Apple lives immediately above Dharun.
- Arun neither likes Lotus nor likes Rose and does not live in even numbered floor.
- There are only two persons live between Arun and the one who likes Mango.

Here, the one who likes Mango lives in Prime numbered floor.

- Fazal lives one of the floors below Dharun and does not like Papaya.
- As many persons lives above Banu is same as the persons lives below the one who likes Mango.

Case-2(a)			Case-2(b)		
8		Rose	8		Rose
7	Banu		7	Banu	
6		Lotus	6		Lotus
5	Arun	Apple	5	Arun	
4	Dharun		4		
3			3		Apple
2		Mango	2	Dharun	Mango
1			1	Fazal	

- Only three persons lives between the one who likes Daisy and Emi.
- Glen does not live in odd numbered floor and does not like any fruits.
- The one who likes Papaya does not live immediately below or immediately above the floor which Glen lives.
- As many people lives between the one who likes Guava and Dharun is one less than the people lives between the one who likes Apple and Chanu.
- Banu does not like Papaya.

So, Case-2(b) also will be dropped.



Case-2(a)			Case-2(b)		
8	Emi	Rose	8	Emi	Rose
7	Banu	Guava	7	Banu	Papaya
6	Glen	Lotus	6		Lotus
5	Arun	Apple	5	Arun	
4	Dharun	Daisy	4	Glen	Daisy
3	Haji	Papaya	3		Apple
2	Fazal	Mango	2	Dharun	Mango
1	Chanu	Lily	1	Fazal	Lily

So, Case-2(a) will be the answer.

Directions (76-80):

- One person lives between Chris and Finn.

So we get two possibilities,

Chris Finn

Finn Chris

- Number of people living between Harvey and George is as same as the number of people living between Aaron and Edward.
- The people who have birthday on October lives in adjacent floors.
- The one who has birthday in the month which has more than 30 days lives in ground floor.

So it must be either December or October.

- Harvey is two months elder to George. The eldest among the group lives in topmost floor.

So three people have birthday between Harvey and George

- Two people have birthday between Chris and Danny.
- Aaron is the second eldest person in the group.

So we can conclude that Aaron has birthday on Sep 14th

- Ben lives in an even numbered floor but not on floor numbered 8.

Here we get three possibilities based on the position of Ben. Case (a), Case (b) and Case (c).

- Only one person lives between Harvey and Aaron.
- Two people lives between the persons who have birthday in November.
- Finn lives in even numbered floor above Ben who lives immediately below the second eldest.
- George lives in one of the positions below Ben.

As George lives below Ben, we can conclude that Aaron lives above Harvey. As there is one person between Chris and Finn, we can fix the position of Finn.

Case (a):



Floor	Name	Month	Date
8	Finn	September	6 th
7	Edward		
6	Ben		
5	Aaron	September	14 th
4			
3	Harvey		
2			
1	George		

Case (a) gets eliminated as we can't fix the position of Chris.

Case (b):

Floor	Name	Month	Date
8	Chris	September	6 th
7	Edward		
6	Finn		
5	Aaron	September	14 th
4	Ben		
3	Harvey		
2	Danny		
1	George		

Case (c):

Floor	Name	Month	Date
8	Danny	September	6 th
7	Edward		
6	Chris		
5	Aaron	September	14 th
4	Finn		
3	Harvey		
2	Ben		
1	George		

People		Aaron						
Month	Sep 6 th	Sep 14 th	Oct 6 th	Oct 14 th	Nov 6 th	Nov 14 th	Dec 6 th	Dec 14 th



- Edward is elder than Ben.
- Two people have birthday between Danny and George.

In Case (c) we can fix Danny as the eldest, if Danny is the eldest then George must be born in October 14th. Since Harvey is two months elder to George, Case (c) gets eliminated.

Case (c):

Floor	Name	Month	Date
8	Danny	September	6 th
7	Edward		
6	Chris		
5	Aaron	September	14 th
4	Finn		
3	Harvey		
2	Ben		
1	George		

People	Danny	Aaron		George				
Month	Sep 6 th	Sep 14 th	Oct 6 th	Oct 14 th	Nov 6 th	Nov 14 th	Dec 6 th	Dec 14 th

In Case (b) we can fix Chris as the eldest, as Harvey is two months elder than George and two people celebrates birthday between Danny and George. And taking the statement that two people lives between the month who were born in November. We can fix the following,

Case (b):

Floor	Name	Month	Date
8	Chris	September	6 th
7	Edward	November	6 th
6	Finn	December	14 th
5	Aaron	September	14 th
4	Ben	November	14 th
3	Harvey	October	6 th
2	Danny	October	14 th
1	George	December	6 th

People	Chris	Aaron	Harvey	Danny	Edward	Ben	George	Finn
Month	Sep 6 th	Sep 14 th	Oct 6 th	Oct 14 th	Nov 6 th	Nov 14 th	Dec 6 th	Dec 14 th

Direction (81-85):



8	L	Shilling
7	P	Baht
6	H	Zloty
5	X	Dirham
4	D	Ringgit
3	S	Tugrik
2	J	Birr
1	N	Koruna

J lives on even numbered floor.

Case 1:

8	J	
7		
6		
5		
4		
3		
2		
1		

Case 2:

8		
7		
6	J	
5		
4		
3		
2		
1		

Case 3:

8		
7		
6		
5		
4	J	
3		
2		
1		

Case 4:

8		
7		
6		
5		
4		
3		
2	J	
1		

Case 1:

More than three persons live between J and the one who uses shilling. Two persons live between the one who uses shilling and X.

Case 1(a):

8	J	
7		
6	X	
5		
4		
3		Shilling
2		
1		

This case will be dropped because X lives on odd numbered floor

Case 1(b):

8	J	
7		
6		
5	X	
4		
3		
2		Shilling
1		

Case 1(c):

8	J	
7		
6		
5		
4	X	
3		
2		
1		Shilling

This case will be dropped because X lives on odd numbered floor

Less than two persons live between X and the one who uses tugrik. More than two persons live between the one who uses tugrik and P. P does not live on lowermost floor.



Case 1(b): I

8	J	
7	P	
6		
5	X	
4		
3		Tugrik
2		Shilling
1		

Case 1(b): II ~~X~~

8	J	
7		
6		
5	X	
4		Tugrik
3		
2		Shilling
1		

This case will be dropped because more than two persons live between P and the one who uses tugrik

Case 1(b): III ~~X~~

8	J	
7		
6		Tugrik
5	X	
4		
3		
2		Shilling
1	P	

This case will be dropped because P does not live on lowermost floor

Case 1(b): IV

8	J	
7		Tugrik
6		
5	X	
4		
3	P	
2		Shilling
1		

Only one person lives between S and the one who uses Koruna. S lives above the one who uses Koruna.

Case 1(b): I

8	J	
7	P	
6		
5	X	
4		
3	S	Tugrik
2		Shilling
1		Koruna

Case 1(b): IV

8	J	
7	S	Tugrik
6		
5	X	Koruna
4		
3	P	
2		Shilling
1		

L lives immediately above the one who uses Baht.

Two persons live between the one who uses Baht and the one who uses Ringgit



Case 1(b): I

8	J	Ringgit
7	P	
6	L	
5	X	Baht
4		
3	S	Tugrik
2		Shilling
1		Koruna

This case will be dropped because only one person lives between H and the one who uses ringgit

Case 1(b): IV A

8	J	
7	S	Tugrik
6		Ringgit
5	X	Koruna
4	L	
3	P	Baht
2		Shilling
1		

This case will be dropped because only one person lives between H and the one who uses ringgit

Case 1(b): IV B

8	J	
7	S	Tugrik
6	H	
5	X	Koruna
4		Ringgit
3	P	
2	L	Shilling
1		Baht

This case will be dropped because H lives immediately above the one who uses Dirham

Case 2:

More than three persons live between J and the one who uses shilling. Two persons live between the one who uses shilling and X.

Case 2:

8		
7		
6	J	
5		
4	X	
3		
2		
1		Shilling

This case will be dropped because X lives on odd numbered floor

Case 3:

More than three persons live between J and the one who uses shilling. Two persons live between the one who uses shilling and X.

Case 3: ~~X~~

8		
7		
6		
5		
4	J	
3		
2		
1		

This case will be dropped
because More than three persons
live between J and the one who
uses shilling

Case 4:

More than three persons live between J and the one who uses shilling. Two persons live between the one who uses shilling and X.

Case 4(a): ~~X~~

8		
7		Shilling
6		
5		
4	X	
3		
2	J	
1		

This case will be dropped
because X lives on odd
numbered floor

Case 4(b):

8		Shilling
7		
6		
5	X	
4		
3		
2	J	
1		

Less than two persons live between X and the one who uses tugrik. More than two persons live between the one who uses tugrik and P. P does not live on lowermost floor.



Case 4(b): I

8		Shilling
7		Tugrik
6		
5	X	
4		
3	P	
2	J	
1		

Case 4(b): II

8		Shilling
7		
6		Tugrik
5	X	
4		
3		
2	J	
1	P	

This case will be dropped
because P does not live on
lowermost floor

Case 4(b): III

8		Shilling
7		
6		
5	X	
4		Tugrik
3		
2	J	
1		

This case will be dropped
because more than two
persons live between P and
the one who uses tugrik

Case 4(b): IV

8		Shilling
7	P	
6		
5	X	
4		
3		Tugrik
2	J	
1		

Only one person lives between S and the one who uses Koruna. S lives above the one who uses Koruna.

Case 4(b): I

8		Shilling
7	S	Tugrik
6		
5	X	Koruna
4		
3	P	
2	J	
1		

Case 4(b): IV

8		Shilling
7	P	
6		
5	X	
4		
3	S	Tugrik
2	J	
1		Koruna

L lives immediately above the one who uses Baht.

Two persons live between the one who uses Baht and the one who uses Ringgit



Case 4(b): I

8		Shilling
7	S	Tugrik
6		Ringgit
5	X	Koruna
4	L	
3	P	Baht
2	J	
1		

This case will be dropped because only one person lives between H and the one who uses ringgit

Case 4(b): IV A

8	L	Shilling
7	P	Baht
6	H	Zloty
5	X	Dirham
4	D	Ringgit
3	S	Tugrik
2	J	Birr
1	N	Koruna

Case 4(b): IV B

8	D	Shilling
7	P	
6	L	Zloty
5	X	Baht
4	H	
3	S	Tugrik
2	J	Ringgit
1	N	Koruna

This case will be dropped because L does not like Zloty

Case 4(b): I

8		Shilling
7	S	Tugrik
6		Ringgit
5	X	Koruna
4	L	
3	P	Baht
2	J	
1		

Case 4(b): IV A

8	L	Shilling
7	P	Baht
6	H	Zloty
5	X	Dirham
4	D	Ringgit
3	S	Tugrik



2	J	Birr
1	N	Koruna

Case 4(b): IV B

8	D	Shilling
7	P	
6	L	Zloty
5	X	Baht
4	H	
3	S	Tugrik
2	J	Ringgit
1	N	Koruna

Direction (86-90):

8	B	Red
7	E	Orange
6	A	Blue
5	G	Pink
4	Vacant	Vacant
3	C	White
2	F	Yellow
1	D	Green

F lives on even numbered floor (2, 4, 6 and 8). Only one person is between F and the vacant floor. Topmost floor is not vacant. E lives on seventh floor. The one who likes blue lives immediately below E. Two persons live between the one who likes blue and the one who likes yellow. The one who likes pink lives immediately below A. Two persons live between the one who likes pink and the one who likes green. Only one person lives between C and the one who likes green. B likes red. More than two person lives between B and C. Two persons live between D and G. G does not live on lowermost floor. C does not like orange.



Case 1: If F lives on Eighth floor. E lives on seventh floor. The one who likes blue lives immediately below E.

8	F	
7	E	
6		Blue
5		
4		
3		
2		
1		

1

Case 1 will be dropped because of only one person is between F and Vacant floor.

Case 2: If F lives on Sixth floor. Vacant floor is not topmost.

8	A	
7	E	Pink
6	F	Blue
5	C/B	
4	Vac	Vac
3		Green
2		
1	C/B	

2

Case 2 will be dropped because More than two person sits between C and B.

Case 3: If F lives on fourth floor

8	A	
7	E	Pink
6	C	Blue
5	D/G	
4	F	Green
3	D/G	Yellow
2	Vac	Vac
1	B	Red

3(a)

8		
7	E	
6	A	Blue
5		Pink
4	F	
3	C	Yellow
2	Vac	Vac
1		Green

3(b)

8		Green
7	E	
6	A	Blue
5		Pink
4	F	
3		Yellow
2	Vac	Vac
1		

3(c)



8		
7	E	Green
6		Blue
5	A	
4	F	Pink
3		Yellow
2	Vac	Vac
1		

3(d)

Case 3(a) will be dropped because two persons live between D and G.

Case 3(b), 3(c) and 3(d) will be dropped because only one person lives between C and the one who likes green

Case 4: If F lives on second floor

8		
7	E	
6		Blue
5		
4	Vac	Vac
3		
2	F	Yellow
1		

4

8	A	
7	E	Pink
6		Blue
5	C	
4	Vac	Vac
3		Green
2	F	Yellow
1	B	Red

4(a)

8	A	
7	E	Pink
6		Blue
5	B	Red
4	Vac	Vac
3		Green
2	F	Yellow
1	C	

4(b)

8	B	Red
7	E	Orange
6	A	Blue
5	G	Pink
4	Vac	Vac
3	C	White
2	F	Yellow
1	D	Green

4(c)

8		Green
7	E	
6	A	Blue
5		Pink
4	Vac	Vac
3		
2	F	Yellow
1		

4(d)

4(a), 4(b) will be dropped because more than two person sits between D and G. 4(d) will be dropped because one person sits between A and the one who likes green.

4(c) satisfy all the condition.


Direction (91-95):

9	Karthick	II	Square
8	Sneha	V	Circle
7	Kavitha	VIII	Cube
6	Rohini	III	Sphere
5	Naveen	IX	Cone
4	Arun	VI	Octagon
3	Madhan	I	Rectangle
2	Balu	VII	Hexagon
1	Sekar	IV	Triangle

The one who studies in III standard live either on fourth or sixth floor.

Case 1: Let's assume the one who studies in standard III lives on fourth floor. Two persons live between III and the one who likes rectangle shape. The one who likes rectangle does not live on lowermost floor.

Case 2: Let's assume the one who studies in standard III lives on Sixth floor. Two persons live between III and the one who likes rectangle shape. The one who likes rectangle does not live on lowermost floor

Case 1:

9			
8			
7			Rectangle
6			
5			
4		III	
3			
2			
1			

Case 2(a):

9			Rectangle
8			
7			
6		III	
5			
4			
3			
2			
1			

Case 2(b):

9			
8			
7			
6		III	
5			
4			
3			Rectangle
2			
1			

Let's solve case 1, and then we can go for case 2:

Sneha lives above seventh floor and studies in standard V. Either Sneha lives on eighth or ninth floor. So there are two possibilities.

Two persons live between the one who studies in standard V and Naveen. The one who likes triangle shape lives on odd numbered floor.



The one who likes triangle shape either lives on First, third, or Fifth floor. But we cannot place on Third or Fifth floor because the persons studying in consecutive standard are not immediate neighbours. We can place standard IV on first floor. Two persons live between the one who studies in standard V and Naveen. The one who studies in standard IV likes triangle shape. The one who likes triangle shape lives on odd numbered floor. Karthick studies in standard II. Karthick lives on odd numbered floor. Three persons sit between Karthick and the one who likes cone. The one who likes cone lives after the one who studies in standard II.

Case 1(a):

9	Karthick	II	
8	Sneha	V	
7			Rectangle
6	Rohini	VI	
5			
4		III	
3		I	
2			
1		IV	Triangle

Case 1(b):

9	Sneha	V	
8			
7			Rectangle
6			
5			
4		III	
3		I	
2			
1		IV	Triangle

Case 1(a) will be dropped because Rohini does not study in standard IV.

Case 1(b) will be dropped because three persons sit between Karthick and the one who likes cone.

Karthick studies in standard II. Karthick lives on odd numbered floor. Three persons sit between Karthick and the one who likes cone. The one who likes cone lives after the one who studies in standard II.

As case 1 is dropped we can go for case 2

Case 2: Let's assume the one who studies in standard III lives on Sixth floor. Two persons live between III and the one who likes rectangle shape. The one who likes rectangle does not live on lowermost floor.

The one who likes triangle shape either lives on First, third, or Fifth floor. But we cannot place on Fifth or seventh floor because the persons studying in consecutive standard are not immediate neighbours. We cannot place it on third floor because the one who studies in standard IV does not live immediately below third floor. We can place standard IV on first floor.

Case 2(a):



Case 2(a): I

9	Sneha	V	Rectangle
8			
7			
6	Naveen	III	
5			
4			
3		I	
2			
1		IV	Triangle

case 2(a): I will be dropped because three persons sit between Karthick and the one who likes cone.

Case 2(a): II

9	Karthick	II	Rectangle
8	Sneha	V	
7			
6		III	
5	Naveen		Cone
4			
3		I	
2			
1		IV	Triangle

Case 2(b):

Case 2(b): I

9	Sneha	V	
8			
7			
6	Naveen	III	
5			
4			
3		I	Rectangle
2			
1		IV	Triangle

case 2(b): I will be dropped because three persons sit between Karthick and the one who likes cone.

Case 2(b): II

9	Karthick	II	
8	Sneha	V	
7			
6		III	
5	Naveen		Cone
4			
3		I	Rectangle
2			
1		IV	Triangle

Let's solve 2(a): II and case 2(b): II



Case 2(a): II

9	Karthick	II	Rectangle
8	Sneha	V	Circle
7			
6	Rohini	III	Sphere
5	Naveen	IX	Cone
4		VI	Octagon
3		I	
2			
1		IV	Triangle

case 2(a):II will be dropped because the one who likes circle and the one who likes rectangle

Case 2(b): II

9	Karthick	II	Square
8	Sneha	V	Circle
7	Kavitha	VIII	Cube
6	Rohini	III	Sphere
5	Naveen	IX	Cone
4	Arun	VI	Octagon
3	Madhan	I	Rectangle
2	Balu	VII	Hexagon
1	Sekar	IV	Triangle

Case 2(b):II satisfy all the condition.

Direction (96-100):

Genelia lives in even numbered floor. Hanshika lives one of the floor above Genelia and her age is square of her floor number. The person whose age is 25 lives one of the floors below Genelia. Two person lives between one whose age is 25 and Emi, who lives in the 7th floor. From this genelia lives 2nd, 4th and 6th floor is possible. And clearly from third and last point Hanshika cannot have the age of 25 and Genelia cannot live in the floor number 2 and 8 respectively. Possibilities are,

FLOOR NUMBER	CASE 1	CASE 2
9		
8	HANSHIKA -64	HANSHIKA-64
7		
6		GENELIA
5		
4	GENELIA	
3		
2		
1		

Two persons live between one whose age is 25 and E who lives in 7th floor. The person whose age is 25 lives one of the floors below G. Vacant floor is one of the floors below Emi's floor. From this above, case 2 is invalid because E comes in 7th floor and the person has the age 25 should live one of the floors below G. Two possibilities:



FLOOR NUMBER	CASE1	CASE 2
9		
8		
7	EMI	EMI
6	vacant	
5		vacant
4		
3	25	25
2		
1		

Now, if we combine both it will become

FLOOR NUMBER	CASE1	CASE 2
9		
8	HANSHIKA -64	HANSHIKA-64
7	EMI	EMI
6	vacant	
5		vacant
4	GENELIA	GENELIA
3	25	25
2		
1		

Catherine lives one of the floors above vacant floor. Catherine lives even numbered floor but not live immediately below Anushka's floor. Catherine lives one of the floors above vacant floor. Fathima lives immediately above Dhivyasri whose age is a prime number. Difference between Catherine's age and Hanshika's age is equal to Anushka's floor number. From that case 1 becomes invalid. Difference between Catherine's age and Hanshika's age is equal to Anushka's floor number. 1 possibility $67-64=3$ (Anushka's floor number).



FLOOR NUMBER	CASE1	CASE 2
9		
8	HANSHIKA -64	HANSHIKA-64
7	EMI	EMI
6	vacant	CATHERINE -67
5		vacant
4	GENELIA	GENELIA
3	25	ANUSHKA -25
2		
1		

Fathima lives immediately above Dhivyasri whose age is prime number. So Fathima should come in 2nd floor and Dhivyasri should have 47 as her age. EMI's age is greater than Bhavana's age but less than Genelia's age. Fathima's age is less than Anushka's age. Therefore Fathima's age should be 16 and EMI's age should be 33. Now the final arrangement is

FLOOR NUMBER	
9	BHAVANA -27
8	HANSHIKA -64
7	EMI -33
6	CATHERINE -67
5	vacant
4	GENELIA - 50
3	ANUSHKA - 25
2	FATHIMA - 16
1	DHIVYA SRI - 47

Puzzles Based on Year & Age

Direction (101-105): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:

Eight people – P, L, M, T, J, B, K and Y are born in different years –1980, 1983, 1986, 1989, 1991, 1994, 1997 and 2000. Each person's age are calculated with respect to the current year (2018), same month and same date. Person those were born in even number year like different types of colours viz., Red, Green, Brown and Yellow. Person those were born in odd number year like different types of fruit Apple, Apricot, Kiwi and Grapes but not necessarily in the same order.



Three persons were born between the one who likes Grapes and M. J is 5 years younger than L. J likes Kiwi. Two persons were born between Y and the one who likes Red. More than two persons were born between B and the one who likes Green. The one who likes Yellow was born immediately after B. Three persons were born between P and the one who likes Brown. Less than two persons were born between T and the one who likes Apple. B does not like Apple. T neither likes Green nor likes Grapes.

101). Which of the following person likes Red colour?

- a) L b) M c) B d) T e) None of these

102). What is the average age of Y and J?

- a) 27 years b) 28 years c) 19 years
 d) Cannot be determined e) None of these

103). Which of the following person likes Apricot?

- a) P b) Y c) B d) M e) None of these

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

- a) T b) L c) Y d) M e) K

105). If 'T' is related to 'Yellow', 'P' is related to 'Apricot', in the same way which of the following is related to 'Brown'?

- a) M b) B c) K d) L e) None of these

Direction (106-110): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below.

Eight people – P, Q, S, F, H, V, W and B are born in different years –1976, 1979, 1981, 1983, 1987, 1992, 1995 and 1997. Each person age are calculated with respect to the current year (2018), same month and same date. Each one of them has different lucky number from 1 to 8 but not necessarily in the same order.

B is 4 years younger than W. Sum of Q and F' lucky number is 8. P and W's age difference and their lucky number difference are same, in which their difference of ages will be the lucky number for H. Lucky number of F is above 6. Lucky number of H is below 4. Sum of S and B's lucky number is 6. Both S and B's lucky number is not an odd number. W's lucky number is twice of B's lucky number. Two persons were born between S and V. S was born before V. More than three persons were born between H and W. Less than three persons were born between Q and F. Q was born on odd number year. F was born before 1995. F was not born in 1987.

106). What is the average of V and B's lucky number?

- a) 7 b) 4 c) 5
 d) Cannot be determined e) None of these



107). Whose lucky number is 8?

- a) B b) W c) P d) F e) None of these

108). Which of the following statements is true?

- a) Lucky number of S is 2 and was born in 1983
b) F was born before 1997 and after 1992
c) Three person were born between B and H
d) Only one person born between P and B
e) More than three persons were born before F

109). Which of the following person were born in 1981?

- a) P b) Q c) F
d) Cannot be determined e) None of these

110). How many persons were born between W and S?

- a) None b) One c) Two d) Three e) None of these

Direction (111-115): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:

Eight people – P, Q, R, S, T, U, V and W are born in different years from 1991 to 1998. Each person age are calculated with respect to the current year (2018), same month and same date. Each one of them likes different types of flower Bloodroot, Bupleurum, Allium, Anthurium, Calla, Baneberry, Aster and Bee balm but not necessarily in the same order. Person name starts with consecutive alphabet does not born in consecutive years.

P was born before 1996 but after 1992. More than two persons were born between P and the one who likes Bloodroot. More than three persons were born between the one who likes Bloodroot and the one who likes Baneberry. The one who likes Baneberry is neither the eldest nor the youngest person. Two persons were born between Q and the one who likes Anthurium. Q was born after the one who likes Anthurium. Q does not like Bloodroot. The one who likes Bupleurum was born immediately after R. S likes Allium and is not the eldest. More than three persons were born between the one who likes Allium and the one who likes Aster. T was born immediately before the one who likes Aster. T neither likes Calla nor likes Bupleurum. U neither likes Bupleurum nor likes Baneberry. Neither Q nor U likes Calla. W does not like Calla and Aster. Neither V nor P likes Bee balm. V does not like Baneberry. V is not the eldest. Neither U nor W likes Bloodroot. S does not born immediately before V.

111). V likes which of the following flower?

- a) Bee balm b) Baneberry c) Bupleurum
d) Calla e) None of these



112). How many persons were born between W and the one who likes Bee balm?

- a) None b) One c) Two d) Three e) None of these

113). Which of the following person likes Blood root?

- a) W b) S c) R d) Q e) None of these

114). If R is related Baneberry, W is related to Calla, in the same way S is related to which of the following?

- a) Bee balm b) Anthurium c) Aster
d) Allium e) None of these

115). Which of the following person was born immediately after S?

- a) T
b) W
c) The one who likes Bee balm
d) The one who was born immediately before P
e) Both (c) and (d)

Direction (116-120): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:

Eight people – P, Q, R, M, L, T, Y and J are born in different years 1953, 1958, 1959, 1961, 1962, 1964, 1965 and 1971. Each person age are calculated with respect to the current year (2018), same month and same date. Each one of them speaks different types of language Chinese, Hindi, German, Marathi, Telugu, Urdu, French and Tamil. Each one of them uses different types of currencies dollar, dinar, euro, pound, yen, peso, franc and lira. All the above information is not necessarily in the same order.

L was born after 1963. Two persons were born between L and the one who speaks Marathi. Only one person was born between the one who speaks Marathi and the one who uses franc. J is 3 years younger than T. Neither J nor T speaks Marathi and uses franc. Three persons were born between T and the one who uses lira. The one who speaks Tamil was born immediately before the one who uses lira. The one who uses pound currency is 5 years elder than the one who speaks Urdu. Three persons were born between P and the one who uses dinar. P was born before the one who uses dinar. The one who speaks Tamil does not use dinar. Only one person was born between the one who uses dinar and the one who speaks German. The one who speaks German language does not use lira currency. The one who uses dollar currency speaks Chinese language. Two persons were born between the one who uses yen and the one who uses dollar. The one who speaks Tamil does not use Yen currency. J does not use dollar currency. R speaks Hindi. R does not use Pound currency. R is not the eldest person. The one who speaks Marathi does not use euro. P does not use euro currency. R does not use peso. Neither L nor P speaks Telugu. Neither M nor Y speaks German language. Y does not use dinar currency.



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

- a) The one who uses dollar currency
- b) The one who speaks German language
- c) The one who uses Yen currency
- d) The one who speaks Urdu language
- e) The one who uses lira currency

117). Y speaks which of the following language?

- a) French b) Tamil c) Telugu
- d) Hindi e) None of these

118). Which of the following combination is true?

- a) Y uses franc and was born immediately after the one who speaks Marathi language
- b) R was born before 1958
- c) T was born after Q and speaks Telugu language
- d) More than three persons were born between R and the one who uses yen currency
- e) All are true

119). Which of the following person uses dinar currency?

- a) Q b) T c) M d) R e) None of these

120). If P is related to dollar, Q is related to Pound, in the same way R is related to which of the following currency?

- a) Euro b) Dollar c) Peso d) Dinar e) None of these

Directions (121-125): Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions:

There are 9 members of a family – A, B, C, D, M, N, O, P and Q which has 3 generations, went to a trip. Each were born in different years viz. 1947, 1969, 1994, 1961, 1967, 1996, 1988, 1992 and 1990 but not necessarily in same order. Their ages were calculated with respect to 2017. They all stayed in a multi-storey Hotel in three different floors containing 2 rooms in each floor. Not more than 2 and less than 1 stays in the same room; one room is left vacant. The simple outline of the hotel is as shown in the fig. below.



Third Floor	D5	D6
Second Floor	C5	C6
First Floor	B5	B6

The difference between the sum of the ages of people staying in C5 and C6 is 4 years. O stays with his paternal uncle who has only one son. The person, who is half the age of N stays alone in D5 and is a female. Only P stays with his father, who is the second eldest of the family. O and his elder sister whose age is 29 years, lives in same floor but not in same room. The people who born in leap year were not siblings and each were staying exactly one above another in different floors. The minimum age difference between each generation is 10 years. There is only one floor between the floor in which the room is vacant and the floor in which a person stays alone. The Grandfather and Grandson were staying in the same room. B is the eldest of the family and lives in B5. D is cousin of P. A is the only daughter of B and she has only one daughter whose age is either a cube or square of a number. C is the nephew of M, who has only one daughter. O's age is a prime number and doesn't live in C5.

121). How many females are there in the family?

- a) One b) Two c) Three
d) More than three e) Cannot be determined

122). In which room and with whom does Q lives?

- a) B5 – C b) C5 – A c) D6 – M
d) B6 – B e) D5 – P

123). How is D related to B and in which room does D lives?

- a) Granddaughter – D5 b) Daughter – D5
c) Grandson – B5 d) Sister – D6
e) Mother – B6

124). What is the age difference between M and D?

- a) 21 years b) 25 years c) 28 years
d) 31 years e) 35 years

125). Which of the following statement is true?

- a) A is the maternal Aunt of C
b) D is the only Granddaughter of B



- c) P is 4 years elder to C
- d) Both P and M stays together in the Hotel
- e) Age difference between O and N is 23 years

Direction (126-130): Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions.

There are eight persons A, B, C, D, P, Q, R and S are born in different years viz., 1956, 1962, 1970, 1977, 1985, 1990, 1995 and 2001 but not necessary in the same order. They are working in different cities namely Bangalore, Chennai, Delhi, Hyderabad, Kochi, Lucknow, Mumbai and Pune but not necessary in the same order. Calculations are done with respect to the year 2018 and assuming months and date to be same.

There are only two persons born between the one who working in Bangalore and A, who does not working in Pune. The age of S is three times the age difference between the one who working in Mumbai and B. C is not elder than the person one who working in Delhi. There is only one person born between the one who working in Pune and Q, whose age is prime number. Not more than two and less than one person born between R and the one who working in Lucknow. P born in one of the odd numbered year and does not working in Bangalore. A's age is multiples of four and does not born after 1980. As many persons born between D and the one who working in Pune is same as the persons born between Q and the one who working in Chennai. C is five years younger than B. P's age is prime number and born immediately before the one who working in Mumbai. Sum of the ages of P and Q is equal to perfect square of a number.

126). Who among the following person(s) born between B and the one who working in Mumbai?

- a) C
- b) The one who born in 2001
- c) The one who working in Hyderabad
- d) The one whose age is 48
- e) Both a) and c)

127). What is the total age of both A and the one who working in Delhi?

- a) 118 years b) 97 years c) 89 years
- d) 74 years e) 51 years

128). Four of the following alike in a certain way and thus form a group. Which of the following one that does not belong to the group?

- a) B b) Q c) P d) S e) D

129). Who among the following working in Bangalore?



- a) The one whose age is 48 b) D
c) The one who born in 1985 d) The one who born immediately after C
e) None of these

130). What is the age of the person one who working in Hyderabad?

- a) 48 years b) 33 years c) 23 years
d) 56 years e) None of these

Direction (131-135): Read the following information carefully and answer the questions given below.

Eight persons Amir, Banshi, Dalvir, Karan, Lalit, Pawan, Rohit and Suraj are born in four different years viz., 1961, 1974, 1979 and 1988 and also in two different months viz., March and September but not necessary in the same order. All they are wearing eight different shoes namely Adidas, Action, Bata, Nivia, Puma, Reebok, Sparx and Wood Land. None of the two persons born in same month of a year.

Note: Age of the persons is calculated as on December 2017.

There are only three persons born between Lalit and the one who wears Nivia. Karan does not born in even numbered year. The person who wears Action shoe born immediately before Pawan, who does not born in the month which has 31 days. More than two persons born between Suraj and the one who wears Puma. As many persons born between Amir and the one who wears Reebok is same as the persons born after the one who wears Bata. Dalvir and the one who wears Puma are born in same month. There are two persons born between Karan and the one who wears Sparx. The sum of the ages of Banshi and the one who wears Action is equal to perfect square of a number. Age of the one who wears Nivia is not a prime number but born in one of the months before the one who wears Bata. Only one person born between Banshi and the one who wears Sparx, who does not born in the year 1961. Lalit is not the eldest person in the group. Amir was born immediately after the one who wears Puma. Karan does not like Reebok and Wood Land. Pawan does not born immediately before or after the one who wear Bata. There are only two persons born between the one who wears Nivia and the one wears Action.

131). Who among the following is the eldest?

- a) The one who wears Puma b) Rohit
c) The one who born immediately after Lilit d) Pawan
e) None of these

132). The one who wears Nivia born in?

- a) March, 1974 b) September, 1988 c) March, 1961
d) September, 1979 e) None of these



133). Four of the following alike in a certain way and thus form a group. Which of the following one that does not belong to the group?

- a) Banshi b) Amir c) Rohit d) Suraj e) Karan

134). If 'Naren' is born between 'Suraj' and 'Dalvir', then what is the age of 'Naren'?

- a) 38 years b) 56 years c) 29 years
d) Cannot be determined e) None of these

135). If 'Dalvir' is related to 'Reebok' and 'Lalit' is related to 'Bata'. Then who among the following is related to 'Action'?

- a) Karan b) Pawan c) Amir d) Banshi e) None of these

Direction (136-140): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:

Seven persons N, P, Q, S, T, R and L works in different insurance company Exide life insurance, Birla sun life insurance, HDFC standard life insurance, Bharati AXA life insurance, ICICI prudential life insurance, Oriental insurance and Bajaj Alliance life insurance. Each of them is in different age 25, 46, 32, 50, 23, 53 and 28. All the above information is not necessarily in the same order.

T works in ICICI prudential life insurance. Difference between the ages of R and Q is 2 years. The one who works in Exide life insurance age is 32. Age of S is not even number. The one who works in HDFC life insurance age is 5 times the difference between R and the one who works in oriental insurance company age. P's age is twice of R. The one who works in Birla sun life insurance Company is neither the youngest nor the eldest. Difference between S and the one who works in Bajaj alliance life insurance is equal to 6 times the difference between the one who works in Bajaj alliance life insurance and L. T's age is twice of Q. N's age is not multiples of 7.

136). Which of the following person works in Oriental insurance company?

- a) N b) P c) L
d) Cannot be determined e) None of these

137). What is the sum of the age of the one who works in Bajaj alliance life insurance and L?

- a) 50 b) 52 c) 55 d) 51 e) None of these

138). Which of the following combination is true?

- a) N works in Exide life insurance company and T's age is exactly half of P.
b) Age difference between the one who works in Bharati AXA life insurance and T is 3 years
c) S is younger than Q



- d) T is 3 years elder than the one who works in Birla sun life insurance
- e) None is true

139). If Q is related to HDFC life, P is related to Birla sun life insurance, in the same way S is related to which of the following?

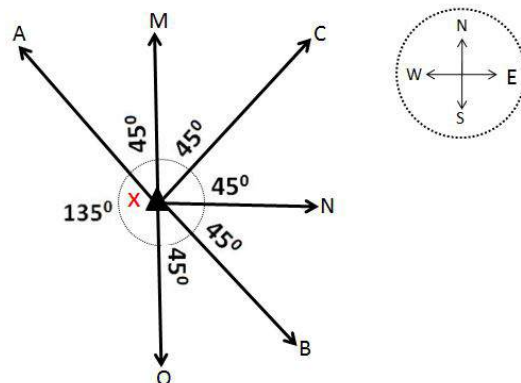
- a) ICICI prudential life insurance b) Oriental insurance
- c) Bharati AXA life insurance d) HDFC life insurance
- e) None of these

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

- a) N
- b) The one who works in oriental insurance
- c) The one who works in ICICI prudential life
- d) P
- e) S

Direction (141-145): Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions.

There are six cousins in a family – P, Q, R, S, T and U were living in different location viz. M, N, O, A, B and C but not necessarily in same order. They were born in consecutive leap years and their ages were calculated with respect to 2017. They all meet at a point X for a festival. The distance between meeting Point X and their location is double the age of each person in kilometers. The location of each person is as shown in the fig. below,



The person who is the 3rd eldest lives in O. T and Q are neither youngest nor eldest. The age difference between the person living in B and Q is 16 years. The age of P is a prime number. The difference between the direction of the person born in 2000 and the one living in N is 90°. Not more than one is above 30 years old. The distance between the meeting point X and C is 42km. The age



difference between U and Q is 4 years and the age of R is a square number. The Age of P after 4 years is as same as the half the distance between M and the meeting point X. U lives either in Northeast or Northwest direction with respect to Meeting point X. The distance between A and the meeting point X is not more than 60 and less than 40.

141). What is the age of U and in which place does he lives?

- a) 33 – A b) 21 – C c) 33 – A d) 17 – B e) 29 - M

142). What is the distance between A and Meeting point X?

- a) 42 km b) 34 km c) 66 km d) 58 km e) 38 km

143). In which year does the person living in B born?

- a) 1996 b) 1980 c) 1984 d) 1992 e) 1996

144). Which of the following statement is true?

- a) P lives in the location M
 b) The age of S is 17 years
 c) R is in Northeast direction from the meeting point
 d) The age difference between S and P is 20 years
 e) R lives in the location A

145). What is the position of T with respect to P?

- a) Northwest b) Northeast c) Southwest
 d) Southeast e) South

Direction (146-150): Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions.

Eight persons Sunil, Sanjay, Samir, Saurav, Saha, Saran, Sara And Sanjeev are born in same months of different year .All are have different ages and Weights. Their weights and ages are between 35-60.Their ages are considered as on the same month and day of 2017 as their date of births. (Note : consider only numerical value not its units)It is also known that,

Sum of Saran and Saurav's weight is equal to 77. Samir is three years younger than Sunil. Saha born in a year which is more than 365 days and its resultant of sum of digits is divisible by 5. Saha is elder than Sanjeev. Sanjay's age is square of a number which is not more than Saurav's weight. The difference between birth year of Samir and Sara is 17. Sunil's weight is divisible by both 5 and 9. Sanjeev was born in 1966. Square of the difference between Sanjay's age and Saha's weight is 324.Difference of twice the weight of Sanjeev and one fifth of saran's age is 63. Saran born after Sara whose age difference is 108 months. Average of Samir and Sara's weight is 52. Samir is heavier than and Sara both of them has odd number weights. Sunil's age is as same as that of Saurav's weight. Saran's weight is prime number which is below 41 kg. Saurav's age is



same as that of Sanjay's weight. Sara is 4 years younger than Saurav. Sara is not heavier than Saha.

146). Saran's weight and Sara's age is?

- a) 37 and 45 b) 54 and 59 c) 54 and 37
 d) 37 and 54 e) None of these

147). What is the sum of Sanjay's weight and Saurav's age?

- a) 104 b) 114 c) 116 d) 106 e) None of these

148). Saurav is how many years elder than Saha?

- a) 58 b) 05 c) 45 d) 54 e) None of these

149). If Sara's weight is five kg more than Saha's weight, What is difference of weight between Sara and Saurav's weight?

- a) 19 b) 25 c) 09 d) 18 e) None of these

150). What is Samir's age?

- a) 51 b) 53 c) 40 d) 37 e) Cannot be determined

Answer key Puzzles Based on Year & Age:

101	d	111	d	121	c	131	b	141	b
102	b	112	b	122	b	132	d	142	d
103	c	113	c	123	a	133	a	143	c
104	c	114	b	124	d	134	c	144	d
105	d	115	e	125	d	135	d	145	a
106	c	116	d	126	e	136	c	146	d
107	b	117	b	127	b	137	d	147	c
108	e	118	c	128	d	138	b	148	b
109	b	119	c	129	c	139	c	149	a
110	c	120	a	130	c	140	e	150	d

Detailed Explanation Puzzles Based on Year & Age:

Direction (101-105):



1980	38	T	Red
1983	35	P	Apple
1986	32	L	Green
1989	29	Y	Grapes
1991	27	J	Kiwi
1994	24	K	Brown
1997	21	B	Apricot
2000	18	M	Yellow

Three persons were born between the one who likes grapes and M. J is 5 years younger than L.

So there are two cases

I. J=24 and L=29

II. J=27 and L=32

J likes Kiwi, which means that J was born in odd number year. So his age will be in odd number. So Case II remains valid. Case I gets rejected because J value is in even number.

Case 1:

1980	38		
1983	35		Grapes
1986	32	L	
1989	29		
1991	27	J	Kiwi
1994	24	M	
1997	21		
2000	18		

Case 2:

1980	38		
1983	35		
1986	32	L	
1989	29		Grapes
1991	27	J	Kiwi
1994	24		
1997	21		
2000	18	M	

Case 3:

1980	38	M	
1983	35		
1986	32		
1989	29		
1991	27		Grapes
1994	24		
1997	21		
2000	18		

This case will be dropped because J likes kiwi and his age is 27 years

Case 4:

1980	38		
1983	35		
1986	32	M	
1989	29		
1991	27		
1994	24		
1997	21		Grapes
2000	18		

This case will be dropped because L is 32 years old

Two persons were born between Y and the one who likes red.



Case 1(a):

1980	38		Red
1983	35		Grapes
1986	32	L	
1989	29	Y	
1991	27	J	Kiwi
1994	24	M	
1997	21		
2000	18		

Case 1(b):

1980	38		
1983	35		Grapes
1986	32	L	Red
1989	29		
1991	27	J	Kiwi
1994	24	M	
1997	21		
2000	18		

This case will be dropped because
Two persons were born between Y
and the one who likes red.

Case 1(c):

1980	38		
1983	35		Grapes
1986	32	L	
1989	29		
1991	27	J	Kiwi
1994	24	M	Red
1997	21		
2000	18		

This case will be dropped because
Two persons were born between Y
and the one who likes red.

Case 1(d):

1980	38		
1983	35		Grapes
1986	32	L	
1989	29		
1991	27	J	Kiwi
1994	24	M	
1997	21		
2000	18		Red

This case will be dropped because
Two persons were born between Y
and the one who likes red.

Case 2(a):

1980	38		Red
1983	35		
1986	32	L	
1989	29	Y	Grapes
1991	27	J	Kiwi
1994	24		
1997	21		
2000	18	M	

Case 2(b):

1980	38		
1983	35		
1986	32	L	Red
1989	29		Grapes
1991	27	J	Kiwi
1994	24	Y	
1997	21		
2000	18	M	

Case 2(c):

1980	38		
1983	35		
1986	32	L	
1989	29		Grapes
1991	27	J	Kiwi
1994	24		Red
1997	21		
2000	18	M	

This case will be dropped because
Two persons were born between Y
and the one who likes red.

Case 2(d):

1980	38		
1983	35		
1986	32	L	
1989	29		Grapes
1991	27	J	Kiwi
1994	24		
1997	21		
2000	18	M	Red

This case will be dropped because
Two persons were born between Y
and the one who likes red.

Let's solve case 1, and then we can go for case 2

Case 1:

More than two persons were born between B and the one who likes green.



Case 1(a): I A

1980	38		Red
1983	35		Grapes
1986	32	L	Green
1989	29	Y	
1991	27	J	Kiwi
1994	24	M	
1997	21	B	
2000	18		Yellow

Case 1(a): I B

1980	38		Red
1983	35		Grapes
1986	32	L	Green
1989	29	Y	
1991	27	J	Kiwi
1994	24	M	
1997	21		
2000	18	B	

This case will be dropped because the one who likes yellow was born immediately after B

Case 1(a): II A

1980	38		Red
1983	35	B	Grapes
1986	32	L	Yellow
1989	29	Y	
1991	27	J	Kiwi
1994	24	M	Green
1997	21		
2000	18		

Case 1(a): II B

1980	38	B	Red
1983	35		Grapes
1986	32	L	
1989	29	Y	
1991	27	J	Kiwi
1994	24	M	Green
1997	21		
2000	18		

This case will be dropped because the one who likes yellow was born immediately after B

Case 1(a): III A

1980	38		Red
1983	35	B	Grapes
1986	32	L	Yellow
1989	29	Y	
1991	27	J	Kiwi
1994	24	M	
1997	21		
2000	18		Green

Case 1(a): III B

1980	38	B	Red
1983	35		Grapes
1986	32	L	
1989	29	Y	
1991	27	J	Kiwi
1994	24	M	
1997	21		
2000	18		Green

This case will be dropped because the one who likes yellow was born immediately after B

Three persons were born between P and the one who likes brown.



Case 1(a): I A

1980	38		Red
1983	35	P	Grapes
1986	32	L	Green
1989	29	Y	
1991	27	J	Kiwi
1994	24	M	Brown
1997	21	B	Apple
2000	18	T	Yellow

This case will be dropped because B does not like apple

Case 1(a): II A

1980	38		Red
1983	35	B	Grapes
1986	32	L	Yellow
1989	29	Y	
1991	27	J	Kiwi
1994	24	M	Green
1997	21		
2000	18		Brown

This case will be dropped because three persons were born between P and the one who likes brown

Case 1(a): III A

1980	38		Red
1983	35	B	Grapes
1986	32	L	Yellow
1989	29	Y	
1991	27	J	Kiwi
1994	24	M	Brown
1997	21		
2000	18		Green

This case will be dropped because three persons were born between P and the one who likes brown

As case 1 is dropped, we will see case 2

Case 2:

More than two persons were born between B and the one who likes Green.

Case 2(a): I

1980	38		Red
1983	35		
1986	32	L	Green
1989	29	Y	Grapes
1991	27	J	Kiwi
1994	24		
1997	21	B	
2000	18	M	Yellow

Case 2(a): II A

1980	38	B	Red
1983	35		Yellow
1986	32	L	
1989	29	Y	Grapes
1991	27	J	Kiwi
1994	24		Green
1997	21		
2000	18	M	

This case will be dropped because the one who likes yellow was born on even number year

Case 2(a): II B

1980	38		Red
1983	35	B	
1986	32	L	Yellow
1989	29	Y	Grapes
1991	27	J	Kiwi
1994	24		Green
1997	21		
2000	18	M	

Case 2(a): III A

1980	38	B	Red
1983	35		Yellow
1986	32	L	
1989	29	Y	Grapes
1991	27	J	Kiwi
1994	24		
1997	21		
2000	18	M	Green

This case will be dropped because the one who likes yellow was born on even number year

Case 2(a): III B

1980	38		Red
1983	35	B	
1986	32	L	Yellow
1989	29	Y	Grapes
1991	27	J	Kiwi
1994	24		
1997	21		
2000	18	M	Green

Case 2(b): I

1980	38		Green
1983	35		
1986	32	L	Red
1989	29		Grapes
1991	27	J	Kiwi
1994	24	Y	
1997	21	B	
2000	18	M	Yellow

Case 2(b): II

1980	38	B	
1983	35		Yellow
1986	32	L	Red
1989	29		Grapes
1991	27	J	Kiwi
1994	24	Y	Green
1997	21		
2000	18	M	

This case will be dropped because the one who likes yellow was born on even number year

Case 2(b): III

1980	38	B	
1983	35		Yellow
1986	32	L	Red
1989	29		Grapes
1991	27	J	Kiwi
1994	24	Y	
1997	21		
2000	18	M	Green

This case will be dropped because the one who likes yellow was born on even number year

Three persons were born between P and the one who likes brown.



Case 2(a): I ✓

1980	38	T	Red
1983	35	P	Apple
1986	32	L	Green
1989	29	Y	Grapes
1991	27	J	Kiwi
1994	24	K	Brown
1997	21	B	Apricot
2000	18	M	Yellow

Case 2(a): II B ✗

1980	38		Red
1983	35	B	
1986	32	L	Yellow
1989	29	Y	Grapes
1991	27	J	Kiwi
1994	24		Green
1997	21		
2000	18	M	Brown

This case will be dropped because three persons were born between P and the one who likes brown

Case 2(a): III B ✗

1980	38		Red
1983	35	B	
1986	32	L	Yellow
1989	29	Y	Grapes
1991	27	J	Kiwi
1994	24		Brown
1997	21		
2000	18	M	Green

This case will be dropped because three persons were born between P and the one who likes brown

Case 2(b): I ✗

1980	38		Green
1983	35	P	
1986	32	L	Red
1989	29		Grapes
1991	27	J	Kiwi
1994	24	Y	Brown
1997	21	B	
2000	18	M	Yellow

This case will be dropped because T neither likes green nor likes grapes

So, Case-2(a): I will be the answer.

Direction (106-110):

1976	42	P	5
1979	39	W	8
1981	37	Q	1
1983	35	B	4
1987	31	S	2
1992	26	F	7
1995	23	H	3
1997	21	V	6

B is 4 years younger than W.

Sum of Q and F's lucky number is 8. Lucky number of F is above 6.

F's lucky number is 7 so that Q's lucky number is 1. Lucky number of H is below 4. So H value will be 3, 2 or 1. 1 is not possible because Q's lucky number is 1. So we will check for 3 or 2 years difference between P and W.

Case 1:

Difference between P and W's value will be lucky number for H.

If we fix W=35, there is no 3 years difference between P and the years which is given.

Now we check for 2 years difference, W=35 and P=37. So, lucky number of H will be 2.



Case 1:

1976	42		
1979	39		
1981	37	P	
1983	35	W	
1987	31	B	
1992	26		
1995	23		
1997	21		

Sum of S and B's lucky number is 6. Both S and B's lucky number is not an odd number.

S=4 and B=2 or S=2 and B=4 But both S and B=2 is not possible because H's lucky number is 2. So in this point, this case will be rejected.

Case 2:

3 years difference between P and W's ages will be 42 and 39 respectively. So H's lucky number is 3.

2 years difference between P and W's ages will be 37 and 39 respectively. So H's lucky number is 2.

Case 2(a):

1976	42	P	
1979	39	W	
1981	37		
1983	35	B	
1987	31		
1992	26		
1995	23		
1997	21		

Case 2(b):

1976	42		
1979	39	W	
1981	37	P	
1983	35	B	
1987	31		
1992	26		
1995	23		
1997	21		

Sum of S and B's lucky number is 6. Both S and B's lucky number is not an odd number.

S=4 and B=2 or S=2 and B=4

So there are two possibilities for Case 2(a)



$S=4$ and $B=2$ or $S=2$ and $B=4$ But both S and $B=2$ is not possible because H 's lucky number is 2. So in this point, case 2(b) will be rejected.

Let's solve case 2(a): I, then we can go for case 2(a): II

Case 2(a): I

1976	42	P	
1979	39	W	
1981	37		
1983	35	B	2
1987	31		
1992	26		
1995	23		
1997	21		

W 's lucky number is twice of B 's lucky number.

Case 2(a): I

1976	42	P	
1979	39	W	4
1981	37		
1983	35	B	2
1987	31		
1992	26		
1995	23		
1997	21		

P and W 's age difference and their lucky number difference are same which their difference will be the lucky number for H . This case will be rejected because only 7 and 4 or 4 and 1 will get the difference as 3. But we know the lucky number for $Q=1$ and $F=7$ is know. So this case will be rejected.

Case 2(a): II



Case 2(a): II

1976	42	P	
1979	39	W	
1981	37		
1983	35	B	4
1987	31		
1992	26		
1995	23		
1997	21		

W's lucky number is twice of B's lucky number.

Case 2(a): II

1976	42	P	
1979	39	W	8
1981	37		
1983	35	B	4
1987	31		
1992	26		
1995	23		
1997	21		

P and W's age difference and their lucky number difference are same which their difference will be the lucky number for H. So 2 and 5 or 5 and 8 will get the difference as 3. But 2 and 5 is not possible because W's lucky number is 8, So to obtain difference as 3, we can fix P's lucky number as 5. Two persons were born between S and V. S was born before V. More than three persons were born between H and W.



Case 2(a): II A (i)

1976	42	P	5
1979	39	W	8
1981	37	S	
1983	35	B	4
1987	31		
1992	26	V	
1995	23	H	3
1997	21		

Case 2(a): II A (ii)

1976	42	P	5
1979	39	W	8
1981	37	S	
1983	35	B	4
1987	31		
1992	26	V	
1995	23		
1997	21	H	3

Case 2(a): II B

1976	42	P	5
1979	39	W	8
1981	37		
1983	35	B	4
1987	31	S	
1992	26		
1995	23	H	3
1997	21	V	

Less than three persons were born between Q and F. Q was born on odd number year. F was born before 1995.

Case 2(a): II A (i)

1976	42	P	5
1979	39	W	8
1981	37	S	2
1983	35	B	4
1987	31	Q	1
1992	26	V	6
1995	23	H	3
1997	21	F	7

This case will be dropped because F was born before 1995

Case 2(a): II A (ii)

1976	42	P	5
1979	39	W	8
1981	37	S	2
1983	35	B	4
1987	31	Q	1
1992	26	V	6
1995	23	F	7
1997	21	H	3

This case will be dropped because F was born before 1995

Case 2(a): II B

1976	42	P	5
1979	39	W	8
1981	37	Q	1
1983	35	B	4
1987	31	S	2
1992	26	F	7
1995	23	H	3
1997	21	V	6

Direction (111-115):



1991	27	R	Blood root
1992	26	W	Bupleurum
1993	25	S	Allium
1994	24	U	Bee balm
1995	23	P	Anthurium
1996	22	V	Calla
1997	21	T	Baneberry
1998	20	Q	Aster

P was born before 1996 but after 1992, which means P was born either on 1993 or 1994 or 1995.

Case 1:

1991	27		
1992	26		
1993	25	P	
1994	24		
1995	23		
1996	22		
1997	21		
1998	20		

Case 2:

1991	27		
1992	26		
1993	25		
1994	24	P	
1995	23		
1996	22		
1997	21		
1998	20		

Case 3:

1991	27		
1992	26		
1993	25		
1994	24		
1995	23	P	
1996	22		
1997	21		
1998	20		

More than two persons were born between P and the one who likes bloodroot.

Case 1(a):

1991	27		
1992	26		
1993	25	P	
1994	24		
1995	23		
1996	22		
1997	21		Blood root
1998	20		

Case 1(b):

1991	27		
1992	26		
1993	25	P	
1994	24		
1995	23		
1996	22		
1997	21		
1998	20		Blood root

Case 2:

1991	27		
1992	26		
1993	25		
1994	24	P	
1995	23		
1996	22		
1997	21		
1998	20		Blood root

Case 3:

1991	27		Blood root
1992	26		
1993	25		
1994	24		
1995	23	P	
1996	22		
1997	21		
1998	20		

Let's solve case 1, and then we can go for case 2.

Case 1:

More than three persons were born between the one who likes blood root and the one who likes Baneberry.



Case 1(a):

1991	27		
1992	26		Baneberry
1993	25	P	
1994	24		
1995	23		
1996	22		
1997	21		Blood root
1998	20		

Case 1(b): I

1991	27		
1992	26		
1993	25	P	Baneberry
1994	24		
1995	23		
1996	22		
1997	21		
1998	20		Blood root

Case 1(b): II

1991	27		
1992	26		Baneberry
1993	25	P	
1994	24		
1995	23		
1996	22		
1997	21		
1998	20		Blood root

Two persons were born between Q and the one who likes Anthurium. Q was born after the one who likes Anthurium.

Case 1(a): I

1991	27		
1992	26		Baneberry
1993	25	P	Anthurium
1994	24		
1995	23		
1996	22	Q	
1997	21		Blood root
1998	20		

Case 1(a): II

1991	27		
1992	26		Baneberry
1993	25	P	
1994	24		
1995	23		Anthurium
1996	22		
1997	21		Blood root
1998	20	Q	

Case 1(b): I A

1991	27		
1992	26		Anthurium
1993	25	P	Baneberry
1994	24		
1995	23	Q	
1996	22		
1997	21		
1998	20		Blood root

Case 1(b): I B

1991	27		
1992	26		
1993	25	P	Baneberry
1994	24		Anthurium
1995	23		
1996	22		
1997	21	Q	
1998	20		Blood root

Case 1(b): II A

1991	27		
1992	26		Baneberry
1993	25	P	Anthurium
1994	24		
1995	23		
1996	22	Q	
1997	21		
1998	20		Blood root

Case 1(b): II B

1991	27		
1992	26		Baneberry
1993	25	P	
1994	24		Anthurium
1995	23		
1996	22		
1997	21	Q	
1998	20		Blood root

The one who likes Bupleurum was born immediately after R. S likes Allium. S is not the eldest. More than three persons were born between the one who likes Allium and the one who likes Aster. T was born immediately before the one who likes Aster. T neither likes calla nor likes Bupleurum. T does not like bee balm.



Case 1(a): I

1991	27		Aster
1992	26		Baneberry
1993	25	P	Anthurium
1994	24	R	
1995	23		Bupleurum
1996	22	Q	
1997	21		Blood root
1998	20	S	Allium

This case will be dropped because T was born immediately before the one who likes aster.

Case 1(a): II A

1991	27		Aster
1992	26	R	Baneberry
1993	25	P	Bupleurum
1994	24		
1995	23		Anthurium
1996	22	S	Allium
1997	21		Blood root
1998	20	Q	

This case will be dropped because T was born immediately before the one who likes aster.

Case 1(a): II B

1991	27	S	Allium
1992	26		Baneberry
1993	25	P	
1994	24		
1995	23	R	Anthurium
1996	22		Bupleurum
1997	21		Blood root
1998	20	Q	

This case will be dropped because S is not the eldest person.

Case 1(b): I A

1991	27		
1992	26		Anthurium
1993	25	P	Baneberry
1994	24		
1995	23	Q	
1996	22		
1997	21		
1998	20		Blood root

This case will be dropped because the one who likes Bupleurum was born immediately after R.

Case 1(b): I B (i)

1991	27	R	Aster
1992	26		Bupleurum
1993	25	P	Baneberry
1994	24		Anthurium
1995	23		
1996	22	S	Allium
1997	21	Q	
1998	20		Blood root

This case will be dropped because T was born immediately before the one who likes aster.

Case 1(b): I B (ii)

1991	27		
1992	26	S	Allium
1993	25	P	Baneberry
1994	24	R	Anthurium
1995	23		Bupleurum
1996	22	T	
1997	21	Q	Aster
1998	20		Blood root

This case will be dropped because T neither likes calls nor likes Bee Balm.

Case 1(b): I B (iii)

1991	27		
1992	26	S	Allium
1993	25	P	Baneberry
1994	24		Anthurium
1995	23	R	
1996	22	T	Bupleurum
1997	21	Q	Aster
1998	20		Blood root

This case will be dropped because T does not like Bupleurum.

Case 1(b): II A

1991	27		Aster
1992	26		Baneberry
1993	25	P	Anthurium
1994	24	R	
1995	23		Bupleurum
1996	22	Q	
1997	21	S	Allium
1998	20		Blood root

This case will be dropped because T was born immediately before the one who likes aster.

Case 1(b): II B (i)

1991	27		Aster
1992	26	R	Baneberry
1993	25	P	Bupleurum
1994	24		Anthurium
1995	23		
1996	22	S	Allium
1997	21	Q	
1998	20		Blood root

This case will be dropped because T was born immediately before the one who likes aster.

Case 1(b): II B (ii)

1991	27		Aster
1992	26		Baneberry
1993	25	P	
1994	24	R	Anthurium
1995	23		Bupleurum
1996	22	S	Allium
1997	21	Q	
1998	20		Blood root

This case will be dropped because T was born immediately before the one who likes aster.

Case 1(b): II B (iii)

1991	27	S	Allium
1992	26		Baneberry
1993	25	P	
1994	24		Anthurium
1995	23	R	
1996	22		Bupleurum
1997	21	Q	
1998	20		Blood root

This case will be dropped because S is not the eldest person.

Case 2:

More than three persons were born between the one who likes blood root and the one who likes Baneberry.



Case 2 (a):

1991	27		
1992	26		
1993	25		Baneberry
1994	24	P	
1995	23		
1996	22		
1997	21		
1998	20		Blood root

Case 2 (b):

1991	27		
1992	26		Baneberry
1993	25		
1994	24	P	
1995	23		
1996	22		
1997	21		
1998	20		Blood root

Two persons were born between Q and the one who likes Anthurium. Q was born after the one who likes Anthurium.

Case 2 (a):

1991	27		
1992	26		
1993	25		Baneberry
1994	24	P	Anthurium
1995	23		
1996	22		
1997	21	Q	
1998	20		Blood root

Case 2 (b): I

1991	27		
1992	26		Baneberry
1993	25		Anthurium
1994	24	P	
1995	23		
1996	22	Q	
1997	21		
1998	20		Blood root

Case 2 (b): II

1991	27		
1992	26		Baneberry
1993	25		
1994	24	P	Anthurium
1995	23		
1996	22		
1997	21	Q	
1998	20		Blood root

The one who likes Bupleurum was born immediately after R. S likes Allium. S is not the eldest. More than three persons were born between the one who likes Allium and the one who likes Aster. T was born immediately before the one who likes Aster. T neither likes calla nor likes Bupleurum. T does not like bee balm.



Case 2 (a): I

1991	27	R	Aster
1992	26		Bupleurum
1993	25		Baneberry
1994	24	P	Anthurium
1995	23		
1996	22	S	Allium
1997	21	Q	
1998	20		Blood root

This case will be dropped because T was born immediately before the one who likes aster

Case 2 (a): II

1991	27		
1992	26	S	Allium
1993	25		Baneberry
1994	24	P	Anthurium
1995	23	R	
1996	22	T	Bupleurum
1997	21	Q	Aster
1998	20		Blood root

This case will be dropped because T does not like Bupleurum

Case 2 (b): I

1991	27		Aster
1992	26		Baneberry
1993	25	R	Anthurium
1994	24	P	Bupleurum
1995	23		
1996	22	Q	
1997	21	S	Allium
1998	20		Blood root

This case will be dropped because T was born immediately before the one who likes aster

Case 2 (b): II A

1991	27		Aster
1992	26	R	Baneberry
1993	25		Bupleurum
1994	24	P	Anthurium
1995	23		
1996	22	S	Allium
1997	21	Q	
1998	20		Blood root

This case will be dropped because T was born immediately before the one who likes aster

Case 2 (b): II B

1991	27		
1992	26		Baneberry
1993	25	S	Allium
1994	24	P	Anthurium
1995	23	R	
1996	22		Bupleurum
1997	21	Q	
1998	20		Blood root

This case will be dropped because more than three persons were born between the one who likes Allium and the one who likes Aster

Case 3:

More than three persons were born between the one who likes blood root and the one who likes Baneberry.



Case 3(a):

1991	27		Blood root
1992	26		
1993	25		
1994	24		
1995	23	P	
1996	22		Baneberry
1997	21		
1998	20		

Case 3(b):

1991	27		Blood root
1992	26		
1993	25		
1994	24		
1995	23	P	
1996	22		
1997	21		Baneberry
1998	20		

Two persons were born between Q and the one who likes Anthurium. Q was born after the one who likes Anthurium.

Case 3(a): I

1991	27		Blood root
1992	26		
1993	25		
1994	24		Anthurium
1995	23	P	
1996	22		Baneberry
1997	21	Q	
1998	20		

Case 3(a): II

1991	27		Blood root
1992	26		
1993	25		
1994	24		
1995	23	P	Anthurium
1996	22		Baneberry
1997	21		
1998	20	Q	

Case 3(b): I

1991	27		Blood root
1992	26		
1993	25		
1994	24		Anthurium
1995	23	P	
1996	22		
1997	21	Q	Baneberry
1998	20		

Case 3(b): II

1991	27		Blood root
1992	26		
1993	25		
1994	24		
1995	23	P	Anthurium
1996	22		
1997	21		Baneberry
1998	20	Q	

The one who likes Bupleurum was born immediately after R. S likes Allium. S is not the eldest. More than three persons were born between the one who likes Allium and the one who likes Aster. T was born immediately before the one who likes Aster. T neither likes calla nor likes Bupleurum. T does not like bee balm.

Case 3(a): I A (i)

1991	27	R	Blood root
1992	26		Bupleurum
1993	25	S	Allium
1994	24		Anthurium
1995	23	P	
1996	22		Baneberry
1997	21	Q	
1998	20		Aster

This case will be dropped because T was born immediately before the one who likes aster

Case 3(a): I A (ii)

1991	27	R	Blood root
1992	26	T	Bupleurum
1993	25		Aster
1994	24		Anthurium
1995	23	P	
1996	22		Baneberry
1997	21	Q	
1998	20	S	Allium

This case will be dropped because T does not like Bupleurum

Case 3(a): I B

1991	27	T	Blood root
1992	26	R	Aster
1993	25		Bupleurum
1994	24		Anthurium
1995	23	P	
1996	22		Baneberry
1997	21	Q	
1998	20	S	Allium

This case will be dropped because U neither likes Bupleurum nor likes Baneberry



Case 3(a): II A

1991	27	R	Blood root
1992	26		Bupleurum
1993	25	S	Allium
1994	24		
1995	23	P	Anthurium
1996	22		Baneberry
1997	21	T	
1998	20	Q	Aster

This case will be dropped because T neither likes calla nor likes Bee balm

Case 3(a): II B

1991	27	T	Blood root
1992	26	R	Aster
1993	25	W	Bupleurum
1994	24	U	
1995	23	P	Anthurium
1996	22	V	Baneberry
1997	21	S	Allium
1998	20	Q	

This case will be dropped because neither Q nor U likes calla

Case 3(a): II C

1991	27	T	Blood root
1992	26		Aster
1993	25	R	
1994	24		Bupleurum
1995	23	P	Anthurium
1996	22		Baneberry
1997	21	S	Allium
1998	20	Q	

This case will be dropped because U neither likes Bupleurum nor likes Baneberry

Case 3(a): II D

1991	27		Blood root
1992	26		
1993	25		
1994	24		
1995	23	P	Anthurium
1996	22	R	Baneberry
1997	21		Bupleurum
1998	20	Q	

This case will be dropped because more than three persons were born between the one who likes Allium and the one who likes Aster and S likes allium

Case 3(b): I A

1991	27	R	Blood root
1992	26	T	Bupleurum
1993	25		Aster
1994	24		Anthurium
1995	23	P	
1996	22		
1997	21	Q	Baneberry
1998	20	S	Allium

This case will be dropped because T does not like Bupleurum

Case 3(b): I B

1991	27	T	Blood root
1992	26	R	Aster
1993	25	W	Bupleurum
1994	24	U	Anthurium
1995	23	P	
1996	22	V	
1997	21	Q	Baneberry
1998	20	S	Allium

This case will be dropped because neither V nor P likes bee balm

Case 3(b): I C

1991	27		Blood root
1992	26		
1993	25		
1994	24	R	Anthurium
1995	23	P	Bupleurum
1996	22		
1997	21	Q	Baneberry
1998	20		

This case will be dropped because more than three persons were born between the one who likes Allium and the one who likes Aster.

Case 3(b): II A

1991	27	R	Blood root
1992	26	W	Bupleurum
1993	25	S	Allium
1994	24	U	Bee balm
1995	23	P	Anthurium
1996	22	V	Calla
1997	21	T	Baneberry
1998	20	Q	Aster

Case 3(b): II B

1991	27		Blood root
1992	26	R	
1993	25		Bupleurum
1994	24		
1995	23	P	Anthurium
1996	22	S	Allium
1997	21		Baneberry
1998	20	Q	

This case will be dropped because more than three persons were born between the one who likes Allium and the one who likes Aster.

Case 3(b): II C

1991	27		Blood root
1992	26		
1993	25	R	
1994	24		Bupleurum
1995	23	P	Anthurium
1996	22	S	Allium
1997	21		Baneberry
1998	20	Q	

This case will be dropped because more than three persons were born between the one who likes Allium and the one who likes Aster.

Direction (116-120):



1953	65	P	Chinese	Dollar
1958	60	R	Hindi	Euro
1959	59	Q	German	Pound
1961	57	T	Telugu	Yen
1962	56	M	Marathi	dinar
1964	54	J	Urdu	Peso
1965	53	Y	Tamil	franc
1971	47	L	French	Lira

L was born after 1963. Two persons were born between L and the one who u Marathi.

Case 1 :

1953	65			
1958	60			
1959	59		Marathi	
1961	57			
1962	56			
1964	54	L		
1965	53			
1971	47			

Case 2 :

1953	65			
1958	60			
1959	59			
1961	57		Marathi	
1962	56			
1964	54			
1965	53	L		
1971	47			

Case 3 :

1953	65			
1958	60			
1959	59			
1961	57			
1962	56		Marathi	
1964	54			
1965	53			
1971	47	L		

Only one person was born between the one who speaks Marathi and the one who uses franc.

Case 1(a):

1953	65			franc
1958	60			
1959	59		Marathi	
1961	57			
1962	56			
1964	54	L		
1965	53			
1971	47			

Case 1(b):

1953	65			
1958	60			
1959	59		Marathi	
1961	57			
1962	56			franc
1964	54	L		
1965	53			
1971	47			

Case 2(a):

1953	65			
1958	60			franc
1959	59			
1961	57		Marathi	
1962	56			
1964	54			
1965	53	L		
1971	47			



Case 2(b):

1953	65			
1958	60			
1959	59			
1961	57		Marathi	
1962	56			
1964	54			franc
1965	53	L		
1971	47			

Case 3(a):

1953	65			
1958	60			
1959	59			franc
1961	57			
1962	56		Marathi	
1964	54			
1965	53			
1971	47	L		

Case 3(b):

1953	65			
1958	60			
1959	59			
1961	57			
1962	56		Marathi	
1964	54			
1965	53			franc
1971	47	L		

J is 3 years younger than T. 3 yrs difference (59, 56), (60, 57), (57, 54) and (56, 53)

Case 1:

In case 1, (59, 56) is not possible because Neither J nor T speaks Marathi nor uses franc. (57, 54) is also not possible because L's age is 54. There are two possibilities.

Three persons were born between T and the one who uses lira. The one who speaks Tamil was born immediately before the one who uses lira.

Case 1(a): I

1953	65			franc
1958	60	T		
1959	59		Marathi	
1961	57	J		
1962	56		Tamil	
1964	54	L		lira
1965	53			
1971	47			

Case 1(a): II

1953	65			franc
1958	60			
1959	59		Marathi	
1961	57			
1962	56	T		
1964	54	L		
1965	53	J		
1971	47			

This case will be dropped because three persons were born between T and the one who uses lira

Case 1(b): I

1953	65			
1958	60	T		
1959	59		Marathi	
1961	57	J		
1962	56		Tamil	franc
1964	54	L		Lira
1965	53			
1971	47			

Case 1(b): II

1953	65			Lira
1958	60			
1959	59		Marathi	
1961	57			
1962	56	T		franc
1964	54	L		
1965	53	J		
1971	47			

This case will be dropped the one who speaks Tamil was born immediately before the one who uses lira

The one who uses pound currency is 5 years elder than the one who speaks Urdu. There are two possibilities, it can be either (65, 60) or (59, 54).

For case 1(a): I (65, 60) is not possible because the one who uses pound currency is elder. So (59, 54) is possible.

Three persons were born between P and the one who uses dinar. P was born before the one who uses dinar. The one who speaks Tamil does not use dinar. Only one person was born between the one who uses dinar and the one who speaks German.



Case 1(a): I

1953	65			franc
1958	60	T		
1959	59	P	Marathi	Pound
1961	57	J		
1962	56		Tamil	
1964	54	L	Urdu	lira
1965	53			Dinar
1971	47			

This case will be dropped because only one person was born between the one who uses dinar and the one who speaks German

Case 1(b): I A

1953	65			Pound
1958	60	T	Urdu	
1959	59	P	Marathi	
1961	57	J		
1962	56		Tamil	franc
1964	54	L		Lira
1965	53			Dinar
1971	47			

This case will be dropped because only one person was born between the one who uses dinar and the one who speaks German

Case 1(b): I B

1953	65			
1958	60	T		
1959	59	P	Marathi	Pound
1961	57	J		
1962	56		Tamil	franc
1964	54	L	Urdu	Lira
1965	53			Dinar
1971	47			

This case will be dropped because only one person was born between the one who uses dinar and the one who speaks German

Case 2:

In case 2, (60, 57) and (57, 54) is not possible because Neither J nor T speaks Marathi nor uses franc. (56, 53) is also not possible because L's age is 53.

Only (59, 56) is possible.

Case 2(a):

1953	65			
1958	60			franc
1959	59	T		
1961	57		Marathi	
1962	56	J		
1964	54		Tamil	
1965	53	L		Lira
1971	47			

Case 2(b):

1953	65			
1958	60			
1959	59	T		
1961	57		Marathi	
1962	56	J		
1964	54		Tamil	franc
1965	53	L		Lira
1971	47			

The one who uses pound currency is 5 years elder than the one who speaks Urdu. There are two possibilities, it can be either (65, 60) or (59, 54).

For case 2(a) and 2(b): (59, 54) is not possible because the one who speaks Urdu language should be 54. So (65, 60) is possible.



Case 2(a): I

1953	65	P		Pound
1958	60		Urdu	franc
1959	59	T	German	
1961	57		Marathi	
1962	56	J		Dinar
1964	54		Tamil	
1965	53	L		Lira
1971	47			

Case 2(a): II

1953	65	P		Pound
1958	60		Urdu	franc
1959	59	T		
1961	57		Marathi	
1962	56	J		Dinar
1964	54		Tamil	
1965	53	L	German	Lira
1971	47			

This case will be dropped because the one who speaks German language does not use lira currency

Case 2(b): I

1953	65	P		Pound
1958	60		Urdu	
1959	59	T	German	
1961	57		Marathi	
1962	56	J		Dinar
1964	54		Tamil	franc
1965	53	L		Lira
1971	47			

Case 2(b): II

1953	65	P		Pound
1958	60		Urdu	
1959	59	T		
1961	57		Marathi	
1962	56	J		Dinar
1964	54		Tamil	franc
1965	53	L	German	Lira
1971	47			

This case will be dropped because the one who speaks German language does not use lira currency

The one who speaks German language does not use lira currency. The one who uses dollar currency speaks Chinese language. Two persons were born between the one who uses yen and the one who uses dollar.

Case 2(a): I

1953	65	P		Pound
1958	60		Urdu	franc
1959	59	T	German	
1961	57		Marathi	
1962	56	J		Dinar
1964	54		Tamil	
1965	53	L		Lira
1971	47		Chinese	Dollar

This case will be dropped because two persons were born between the one who uses yen and the one who uses dollar

Case 2(b): I

1953	65	P		Pound
1958	60		Urdu	
1959	59	T	German	
1961	57		Marathi	
1962	56	J		Dinar
1964	54		Tamil	franc
1965	53	L		Lira
1971	47		Chinese	Dollar

This case will be dropped because two persons were born between the one who uses yen and the one who uses dollar

Case 3:

In case 3, (56, 53) and (59, 56) is not possible because Neither J nor T speaks Marathi nor uses franc. So, there are two possibilities.

Case 3(a): I

1953	65			
1958	60	T		
1959	59			franc
1961	57	J		
1962	56		Marathi	
1964	54			Lira
1965	53			
1971	47	L		

This case will be dropped the one who speaks Tamil was born immediately before the one who uses lira

Case 3(a): II

1953	65			
1958	60			
1959	59			franc
1961	57	T		
1962	56		Marathi	
1964	54	J		
1965	53		Tamil	
1971	47	L		Lira

Case 3(b): I

1953	65			
1958	60	T		
1959	59			
1961	57	J		
1962	56		Marathi	
1964	54			Lira
1965	53			franc
1971	47	L		

This case will be dropped the one who speaks Tamil was born immediately before the one who uses lira

Case 3(b): II

1953	65			
1958	60			
1959	59			
1961	57	T		
1962	56		Marathi	
1964	54	J		
1965	53		Tamil	franc
1971	47	L		Lira

The one who uses pound currency is 5 years elder than the one who speaks Urdu. There are two possibilities, it can be either (65, 60) or (59, 54).



For case 3(a): II (59, 54) is not possible because the one who uses pound currency is elder. So (65, 60) is possible.

Case 3(a): II A

1953	65	P		Pound
1958	60		Urdu	
1959	59		German	franc
1961	57	T		
1962	56		Marathi	Dinar
1964	54	J		
1965	53		Tamil	
1971	47	L		Lira

Case 3(a): II B

1953	65			Pound
1958	60	P	Urdu	
1959	59			franc
1961	57	T	German	
1962	56		Marathi	
1964	54	J		Dinar
1965	53		Tamil	
1971	47	L		Lira

Case 3(b): II A (i)

1953	65	P		Pound
1958	60		Urdu	
1959	59		German	
1961	57	T		
1962	56		Marathi	dinar
1964	54	J		
1965	53		Tamil	franc
1971	47	L		Lira

Case 3(b): II A (ii)

1953	65			Pound
1958	60	P	Urdu	
1959	59			
1961	57	T	German	
1962	56		Marathi	
1964	54	J		Dinar
1965	53		Tamil	franc
1971	47	L		Lira

Case 3(b): II B (i)

1953	65	P		
1958	60			
1959	59		German	Pound
1961	57	T		
1962	56		Marathi	dinar
1964	54	J	Urdu	
1965	53		Tamil	franc
1971	47	L		Lira

Case 3(b): II B (ii)

1953	65			
1958	60	P		
1959	59			Pound
1961	57	T	German	
1962	56		Marathi	
1964	54	J	Urdu	dinar
1965	53		Tamil	franc
1971	47	L		Lira

The one who speaks German language does not use lira currency. The one who uses dollar currency speaks Chinese language. Two persons were born between the one who uses yen and the one who uses dollar.



Case 3(a): II A

1953	65	P		Pound
1958	60		Urdu	
1959	59		German	franc
1961	57	T	Chinese	Dollar
1962	56		Marathi	Dinar
1964	54	J		
1965	53		Tamil	Yen
1971	47	L		Lira

This case will be dropped because the one who speaks Tamil does not use Yen currency

Case 3(a): II B

1953	65			Pound
1958	60	P	Urdu	
1959	59			franc
1961	57	T	German	
1962	56		Marathi	
1964	54	J		Dinar
1965	53		Tamil	
1971	47	L		Lira

This case will be dropped because the one who uses dollar currency speaks Chinese language

Case 3(b): II A (i)

1953	65	P		Pound
1958	60		Urdu	
1959	59		German	Yen
1961	57	T		
1962	56		Marathi	Dinar
1964	54	J	Chinese	Dollar
1965	53		Tamil	franc
1971	47	L		Lira

This case will be dropped because J does not use dollar currency

Case 3(b): II A (ii)

1953	65			Pound
1958	60	P	Urdu	
1959	59		Chinese	Dollar
1961	57	T	German	
1962	56		Marathi	
1964	54	J		Dinar
1965	53		Tamil	franc
1971	47	L		Lira

This case will be dropped because two persons were born between the one who uses yen and the one who uses dollar

Case 3(b): II B (i) a

1953	65	P	Chinese	Dollar
1958	60	R	Hindi	Euro
1959	59	Q	German	Pound
1961	57	T	Telugu	Yen
1962	56	M	Marathi	dinar
1964	54	J	Urdu	Peso
1965	53	Y	Tamil	franc
1971	47	L	French	Lira

Case 3(b): II B (i) b

1953	65	P		Yen
1958	60	R	Hindi	euro
1959	59	Q	German	Pound
1961	57	T	Chinese	Dollar
1962	56	M	Marathi	dinar
1964	54	J	Urdu	Peso
1965	53	Y	Tamil	franc
1971	47	L		Lira

This case will be dropped because neither L nor P speaks telugu

Case 3(b): II B (ii) A

1953	65		Chinese	Dollar
1958	60	P		Euro
1959	59	R	Hindi	Pound
1961	57	T	German	Yen
1962	56		Marathi	
1964	54	J	Urdu	dinar
1965	53		Tamil	franc
1971	47	L		Lira

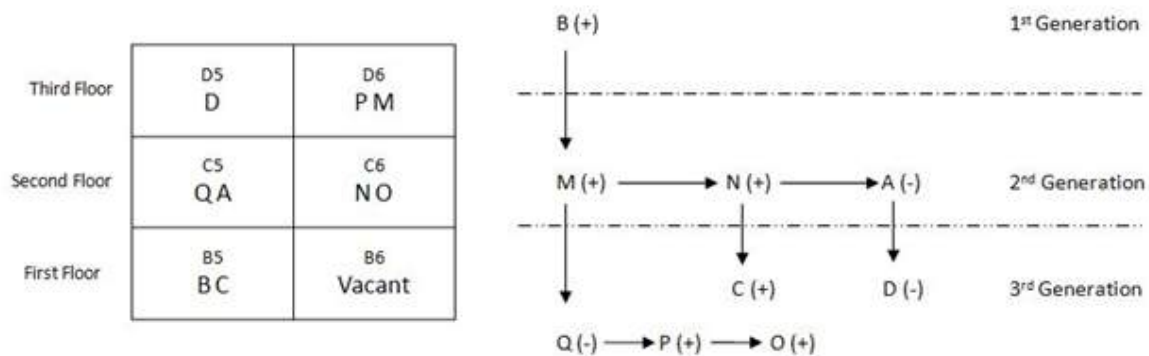
This case will be dropped because neither L nor P speaks telugu

Case 3(b): II B (ii) B

1953	65	R	Hindi	
1958	60	P	Chinese	Dollar
1959	59			Pound
1961	57	T	German	
1962	56		Marathi	Yen
1964	54	J	Urdu	dinar
1965	53		Tamil	franc
1971	47	L		Lira

This case will be dropped because R is not the eldest person

Direction (121-125):



Name	Year	Age	Room
B	1947	70	B5
M	1961	56	D6
N	1967	50	C6
A	1969	48	C5
Q	1988	29	C5
P	1990	27	D6
D	1992	25	D5
O	1994	23	C6
C	1996	21	B5

From the given statements, first we can conclude the ages and leap years among the given years.

1947 – 70 years

1961 - 56 years

1967 - 50 years

1969 - 48 years

1988 - 29 years (Leap year)

1990 - 27 years

1992 - 25 years (Leap year)

1994 - 23 years

1996 - 21 years (Leap year)

The age difference between the people staying in C5 and C6 is 4 years.

So, $C5 - C6 = 4$ years

O stays with his paternal uncle who has only one son.

We can conclude that O's Father has a brother.

The person, who is half the age of N stays alone and is a female.



The only possibility is 50. So, the age of N must be 50 years (1967) and the person living alone must be 25 years (1992) of age.

Only P stays with his Father, who is the second eldest of the family.

So, P father is 56 years old and was born in 1961.

O and his elder sister who has 29 years of age, lives in same floor but not in same room.

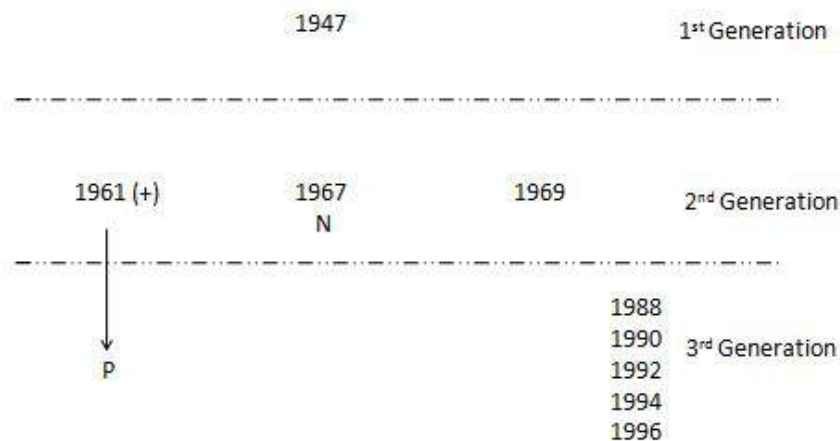
O's sister is born in 1988.

The people who born in leap year were not siblings and each were staying exactly one above another in different floors.

So the people born in 1988, 1992 and 1996 were cousins

The minimum age difference between each generation is 10 years.

So we can conclude the 3 generations



There is only one floor between the floor in which the room is vacant and the floor in which a person stays alone.

Here we get 4 possibilities – Case (a), Case (b), Case(c) and Case (d)



Case (a)

Third Floor	D5 Vacant	D6
Second Floor	C5	C6
First Floor	B5	B6 25 years

Case (b)

Third Floor	D5	D6 Vacant
Second Floor	C5	C6
First Floor	B5 25 years	B6

Case (c)

Third Floor	D5	D6 25 years
Second Floor	C5	C6
First Floor	B5 Vacant	B6

Case (d)

Third Floor	D5 25 years	D6
Second Floor	C5	C6
First Floor	B5	B6 Vacant

The Grandfather and Grandson were staying in the same room. B is the eldest of the family and lives in B5.

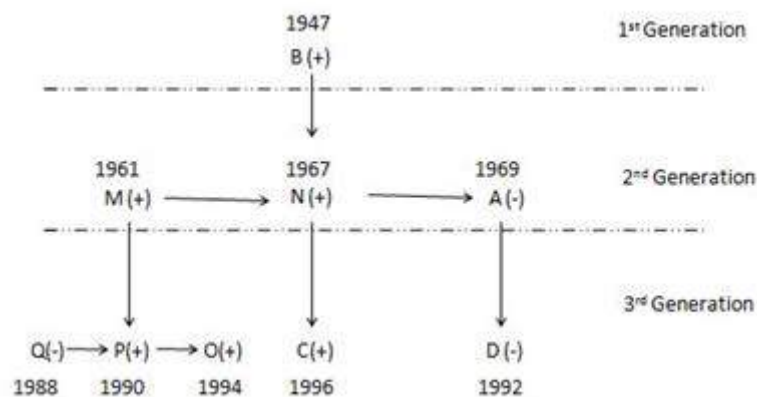
As B lives in B5, Case (b) and Case (c) gets eliminated.

A is the only daughter of B and she has only one daughter whose age is either a cube or square number.

So we can conclude A is the sister of N and her daughter age is 25 and lives alone.

C is the nephew of M, who has only one daughter.

So we can conclude M as the father of P, O and Q as we already found that uncle of O has only one son, So it must be C, who is born in 1996.



As the statement says the person born in leap year stays one above another, Case (a) gets eliminated as P is born in 1990.



From the statement $C5 - C6 = 4$

We get O as 23 years.

Case (a)

Third Floor	D5 Vacant	D6 1996
Second Floor	C5 NO	C6 QA
First Floor	B5 B	B6 25 years

Case (b)

Third Floor	D5	D6 Vacant
Second Floor	C5	C6
First Floor	B5 25 years	B6

Case (c)

Third Floor	D5	D6 25 years
Second Floor	C5	C6
First Floor	B5 Vacant	B6

Case (d)

Third Floor	D5 D	D6 PM
Second Floor	C5 QA	C6 NO
First Floor	B5 BC	B6 Vacant

Direction (126-130):

There is only one person born between the one who working in Pune and Q, whose age is prime number.

Year(Age)	Case-1		Case-2		Case-3		Case-4	
1956(62)								
1962(56)				Pune				
1970(48)								
1977(41)	Q		Q					
1985(33)						Pune		
1990(28)		Pune						Pune
1995(23)					Q			
2001(17)							Q	

There are only two persons born between the one who working in Bangalore and A, who does not working in Pune.

A's age is multiples of four and does not born after 1980.



P's age is prime number and born immediately before the one who working in Mumbai.

So, Case-3 will be dropped.

Year(Age)	Case-1		Case-2		Case-3		Case-4	
1956(62)								
1962(56)	A			<u>Pune</u>			A	
1970(48)			A		A			
1977(41)	Q		Q					
1985(33)		Bangalore				<u>Pune</u>		Bangalore
1990(28)		<u>Pune</u>		Bangalore		Bangalore		<u>Pune</u>
1995(23)	P		P		Q		P	
2001(17)		Mumbai		Mumbai			Q	Mumbai

Sum of the ages of P and Q is equal to perfect square of a number.

So, Case-4 will be dropped.

Year(Age)	Case-1		Case-2		Case-4	
1956(62)						
1962(56)	A			<u>Pune</u>	A	
1970(48)			A			
1977(41)	Q		Q			
1985(33)		Bangalore				Bangalore
1990(28)		<u>Pune</u>		Bangalore		<u>Pune</u>
1995(23)	P		P		P	
2001(17)		Mumbai		Mumbai	Q	Mumbai

C is five years younger than B ($C=B-5$). So, C's age is definitely 28 and B's age is 33.

The age of S is three times the age difference between the one who working in Mumbai and B. ($S=3(\text{Mumbai} \sim B)$). So, age of S is definitely 48.

Case-2 will be dropped.



Year(Age)	Case-1		Case-2	
1956(62)				
1962(56)	A			<u>Pune</u>
1970(48)	S		A	
1977(41)	Q		Q	
1985(33)	B	Bangalore	B	
1990(28)	C	<u>Pune</u>	C	Bangalore
1995(23)	P		P	
2001(17)		Mumbai		Mumbai

As many persons born between D and the one who working in Pune is same as the persons born between Q and the one who working in Chennai.

Not more than two and less than one person born between R and the one who working in Lucknow. P born in one of the odd numbered year and does not working in Bangalore.

Year(Age)	Case-1	
1956(62)	R	Kochi
1962(56)	A	Chennai
1970(48)	S	<u>Lucknow</u>
1977(41)	Q	Delhi
1985(33)	B	Bangalore
1990(28)	C	<u>Pune</u>
1995(23)	P	Hyderabad
2001(17)	D	Mumbai

Direction (131-135):

Karan does not born in even numbered year. There are two persons born between Karan and the one who wears Sparx.

Only one person born between Bansi and the one who wears Sparx, who does not born in the year 1961.



Year	Month	Case-1		Case-2		Case-3		Case-4	
1961	Mar	Karan							
	Sep			Karan					
1974	Mar								<u>Sparx</u>
	Sep		<u>Sparx</u>						
1979	Mar				<u>Sparx</u>	Karan			
	Sep							Karan	
1988	Mar								
	Sep						<u>Sparx</u>		

The sum of the ages of Bansi and the one who wears Action is equal to perfect square of a number. So, Bansi and the one who wears Action are born in either 1974 or 1979.

The person who wears Action shoe born immediately before Pawan, who does not born in the month which has 31 days.

So, Case-4 will be dropped

Year	Month	Case-1		Case-2		Case-3		Case-4	
1961	Mar	Karan							
	Sep			Karan					
1974	Mar		Action	<u>Bansi</u>			Action		<u>Sparx</u>
	Sep	<u>Pawan</u>	<u>Sparx</u>			<u>Pawan</u>			
1979	Mar				<u>Sparx</u>	Karan		<u>Bansi</u>	
	Sep	<u>Bansi</u>			Action	<u>Bansi</u>		Karan	
1988	Mar			<u>Pawan</u>					
	Sep						<u>Sparx</u>		

There are only three persons born between Lalit and the one who wears Nivia.

Age of the one who wears Nivia is not a prime number but born in one of the months before the one who wears Bata.

There are only two persons born between the one who wears Nivia and the one wears Action.

So, Case-2 will be dropped.

Year	Month	Case-1		Case-2		Case-3	
1961	Mar	Karan			<u>Nivia</u>		
	Sep	<u>Lalit</u>		Karan		<u>Lalit</u>	
1974	Mar		Action	<u>Bansi</u>			Action
	Sep	<u>Pawan</u>	<u>Sparx</u>			<u>Pawan</u>	
1979	Mar			<u>Lalit</u>	<u>Sparx</u>	Karan	
	Sep	<u>Bansi</u>	<u>Nivia</u>		Action	<u>Bansi</u>	<u>Nivia</u>
1988	Mar			<u>Pawan</u>			
	Sep						<u>Sparx</u>



Lalit is not the eldest person in the group. Amir was born immediately after the one who wears Puma. Karan does not like Reebok and Wood Land. Pawan does not born immediately before or after the one who wear Bata.

More than two persons born between Suraj and the one who wears Puma. As many persons born between Amir and the one who wears Reebok is same as the persons born after the one who wears Bata. Dalvir and the one who wears Puma are born in same month.

So, case-1 will be dropped.

Year	Month	Case-1		Case-3	
1961	Mar	Karan			Reebok
	Sep	<u>Lalit</u>		<u>Lalit</u>	Puma
1974	Mar		Action	Amir	Action
	Sep	<u>Pawan</u>	<u>Sparx</u>	<u>Pawan</u>	
1979	Mar			Karan	
	Sep	<u>Bansi</u>	<u>Nivia</u>	<u>Bansi</u>	<u>Nivia</u>
1988	Mar				Bata
	Sep				<u>Sparx</u>

Case-3 will be the answer.

Year	Month	Case-3	
1961	Mar	<u>Rohit</u>	Reebok
	Sep	<u>Lalit</u>	Puma
1974	Mar	Amir	Action
	Sep	<u>Pawan</u>	Wood Land
1979	Mar	Karan	Adidas
	Sep	<u>Bansi</u>	<u>Nivia</u>
1988	Mar	<u>Suraj</u>	Bata
	Sep	<u>Dalvir</u>	<u>Sparx</u>

Direction (136-140):



N	Exide life insurance	32
P	Birla sun life insurance	46
Q	HDFC standard life insurance	25
S	Bharati AXA life insurance	53
T	ICICI prudential life insurance	50
R	Bajaj Alliance life insurance	23
L	Oriental insurance	28

T works in ICICI prudential life insurance. Difference between R and Q is 2 years. P's age is twice of R. T's age is twice of Q. Among the given age only 23 and 25 difference is 2 years.

$$P=2R \text{ and } T= 2Q.$$

Difference between S and the one who works in Bajaj alliance life insurance is equal to 6 times the difference between the one who works in Bajaj alliance life insurance and L.

$$(S-\text{Bajaj alliance life insurance})=6(\text{Bajaj alliance life insurance}-L)$$

We know the age of L. So we can compare L with other ones and take the difference. And this difference should be compared against with S and Bajaj alliance life insurance. Obviously we know the age of S.

$$(53-23)=6(28-23)$$

Case 1: R=25 and Q=23

N		
P		50
Q		23
S		
T	ICICI prudential life insurance	46
R		25
L		

1(a)

The one who works in HDFC life insurance age is 5 times the difference between R and the one who works in oriental insurance company age.



HDFC life insurance = 5(R ~ oriental insurance company)

Compared R's age with other given ages, this case will be rejected, because the above condition did not satisfy.

Case 2: R=23 and Q=25

The one who works in Birla sun life insurance Company is neither the youngest nor the eldest.

HDFC life insurance = 5(R ~ oriental insurance company)

$$25 = 5(23 \sim 28)$$

$$P = 2R \text{ and } T = 2Q.$$

N		
P		46
Q		25
S		
T	ICICI prudential life insurance	50
R		23
L		

2(a)

Age of S is not even number. So S's age is 53.

N's age is not multiples of 7.

The one who works in Exide life insurance age is 32.

HDFC life insurance = 5(R ~ oriental insurance company)

$$(S \sim \text{Bajaj alliance life insurance}) = 6(\text{Bajaj alliance life insurance} \sim L)$$



N		
P		46
Q		25
S		
T	ICICI prudential life insurance	50
R		23
L		

2(a)



N	Exide life insurance	32
P		46
Q		25
S		53
T	ICICI prudential life insurance	50
R		23
L		28

2(a)

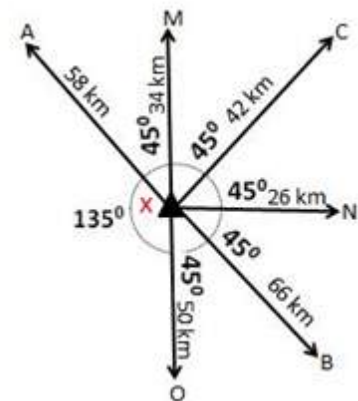


N	Exide life insurance	32
P	Birla sun life insurance Company	46
Q	HDFC standard life insurance	25
S	Bharati AXA life insurance	53
T	ICICI prudential lie insurance	50
R	Bajaj Alliance life insurance	23
L	Oriental insurance	28

2(a)

Direction (141-145):

Order	People	Age	Year	Place
1	S	33	1984	B
2	T	29	1988	A
3	R	25	1992	O
4	U	21	1996	C
5	Q	17	2000	M
6	P	13	2004	N



- The person who is the 3rd eldest lives in O.
- T and Q are neither youngest nor eldest.
- The age difference between the person living in B and Q is 16 years.
- The age of P is a prime number.
- The difference between the direction of the person born in 2000 and the one living in N is 90°.



	Order	People	Age	Year	Place
T---x---	1				
	2				
	3				O
	4				
	5				
T---x---	6				

Age of (the person living in B – Q) = 16 years
Which means,

B	Q
--	--
--	--
--	--
Q	B

Age of P = Prime number

So the person who is in the direction of 90° to N is either M or O.

- Not more than one is above 30 years old.

So, there is only one person above 30 years which means, only one person is born before 1987.

Hence, the Leap year immediately before 1987 is 1984. So, the consecutive leap years were 1984, 1988, 1992, 1996, 2000 and 2004.

- The distance between the meeting point X and C is 42km.

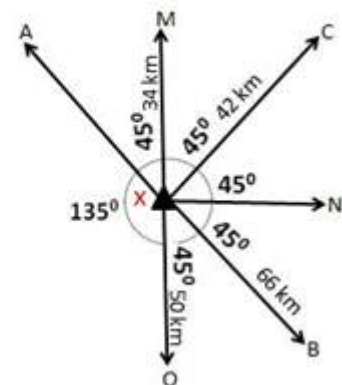
As the age is half the distance between the meeting points X and the respective location, we get the person living in C is 21 years old.

Since the person living in O is born in 1992, so we can conclude M is born in 2000 which is 90° to N.

Based on the position of B and Q we get two possibilities Case (a) and Case (b).

Case (a)

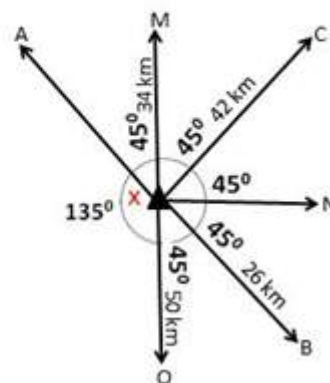
	Order	People	Age	Year	Place
T, Q---x---	1		33	1984	B
	2		29	1988	
	3		25	1992	O
	4		21	1996	C
	5	Q	17	2000	M
T, Q---x---	6		13	2004	





Case (b)

	Order	People	Age	Year	Place
T, Q ---X---	1		33	1984	
	2	Q	29	1988	
	3		25	1992	O
	4		21	1996	C
	5		17	2000	M
T, Q ---X---	6		13	2004	B



• The age difference between U and Q is 4 years and the age of R is a square number. So, U must be the eldest in Case (b) and 4th eldest in Case (a). As 25 is only the square number, we can conclude that the age of R is 25 years.

- The Age of P after 4 years is as same as the half the distance between M and the meeting point X.

So, the only the possibility is 13 years which is a prime number. So the age of P is 13 years.

- U lives either in Northeast or Northwest direction with respect to Meeting point X.

In Case (a), U lives in Northeast direction as given in the above statement.

And also we can conclude that S is the eldest and T is the second eldest. Since, there is no other possibility.

In Case (b), we can conclude that U lives in A, which is in Northwest direction with respect to meeting point X.

And also we can conclude that Q lives in N. Since, there is no other possibility.

Case (a)

	Order	People	Age	Year	Place
T, Q ---X---	1	S	33	1984	B
	2	T	29	1988	
	3	R	25	1992	O
	4	U	21	1996	C
	5	Q	17	2000	M
T, Q ---X---	6	P	13	2004	



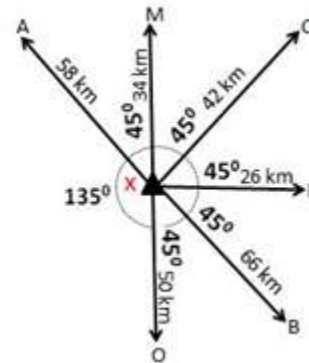
Case (b)

	Order	People	Age	Year	Place
T, Q ---X---	1	U	33	1984	A
	2	Q	29	1988	N
	3	R	25	1992	O
	4		21	1996	C
	5		17	2000	M
T, Q ---X---	6	P	13	2004	B

- The distance between A and the meeting point X is not more than 60 and less than 40. Since in Case (b), the distance of A from meeting point X is 66km, it gets eliminated. So we can conclude T lives in A, which means the distance between A and meeting point X is 58km and also that P lives in N.

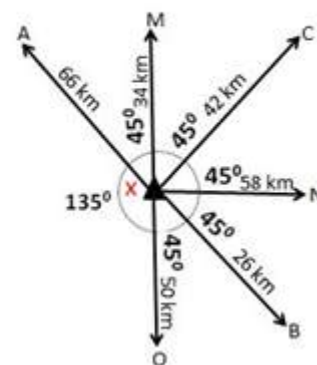
Case (a)

	Order	People	Age	Year	Place
T, Q ---X---	1	S	33	1984	B
O	2	T	29	1988	A
	3	R	25	1992	O
	4	U	21	1996	C
	5	Q	17	2000	M
T, Q ---X---	6	P	13	2004	N



Case (b)

	Order	People	Age	Year	Place
T, Q ---X---	1	U	33	1984	A
	2	Q	29	1988	N
	3	R	25	1992	O
	4		21	1996	C
	5		17	2000	M
T, Q ---X---	6	P	13	2004	B



Direction (146-150):

Sanjeev born in 1967. Saran's weight is prime number which is below 41kg. So Saran's weight is 37 kg. Sum of Saran's weight and Saurav's weight is equal to 77 Kg. Saurav's weight is 40 kg. Sunil's age is as same as that of Saurav's weight. So, Sunil is 40 years old. Samir is three years younger than Sunil. Samir is 37 years old. Sanjay's age is square of a number which is not more than Saurav's weight. So it is 36.



PERSON	AGE	WEIGHT
SUNIL	40	
SARA		
SAURAV		40
SAMIR	37	
SARAN		37
SAHA		
SANJEEV	51	
SANJAY	36	

Saha born in a year which is more than 365 days and its resultant of sum of digits is divisible by 5. Saha is elder than Sanjeev. Saha born in leap year either 1960 or 1964. But its resultant of sum of digits is divisible by 5. So, saha born in 1964.

PERSON	AGE	WEIGHT
SUNIL	40	
SARA		
SAURAV		40
SAMIR	37	
SARAN		37
SAHA	53	
SANJEEV	51	
SANJAY	36	

The difference between birth year of Samir and Sara is 17. Hence Sara age is 54 years. Saurav's age is as same as that of Sanjay's weight. Sara's is 4 years younger than Saurav. Saurav's age and Sanjay's weight is 54.



PERSON	AGE	WEIGHT
SUNIL	40	
SARA	54	
SAURAV	58	40
SAMIR	37	
SARAN		37
SAHA	53	
SANJEEV	51	
SANJAY	36	58

Sunil's weight is divisible by both 5 and 9. Only number which is divisible by both 5 and 9 is 45. Square of difference of Sanjay's age and Saha's weight is 324. So, Saha's weight is 54. Difference of twice the weight of Sanjeev and one fifth of saran's age is 63. Saran born after Sara whose difference of age is 108 months. Hence saran age is 45 and Sanjeev weight is 36.

PERSON	AGE	WEIGHT
SUNIL	40	45
SARA	54	
SAURAV	58	40
SAMIR	37	
SARAN	45	37
SAHA	53	54
SANJEEV	51	36
SANJAY	36	58

Average of Samir and Sara's weight is 52. Samir is heavier than Sara both of them has odd number weights. Only possible is 51 and 53. Samir is heavier so Samir has a weight of 53 kg and Sara has a weight of 51 kg.



PERSON	AGE	WEIGHT
SUNIL	40	45
SARA	54	51
SAURAV	58	40
SAMIR	37	53
SARAN	45	37
SAHA	53	54
SANJEEV	51	36
SANJAY	36	58

Puzzles Based on Month

Direction (151-155): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:

Ten persons P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X and Y attend the seminar on different months January, September, April, February and May. They attend the seminar on different dates 9th and 24th of the month. Each one of them uses different currency Lev, Franc, Pound, Yen, Dinar, Peso, Lira, Krone, Dollar and Euro but not necessarily in the same order. Person name starts with consecutive alphabets does not attends the seminar immediately next to each other. P does not attend the seminar immediately before or after Q. Q does not attend the seminar immediately before or after P or R. Similarly for other persons also.

Three persons attend the seminar between S and the one who uses Dollar currency. The one who uses Pound currency attends the seminar on a month which has 31 days, but not on January. R attends the seminar after W. Three persons attend the seminar between T and the one who uses Yen currency. S attends the seminar after the one who uses Dollar currency. S and Q do not use Pound currency. T does not use Dollar currency. Only one person attends the seminar between P and the one who uses Dollar currency. T attends the seminar after P. Q attends the seminar immediately before the one who uses Dinar currency. Q does not attend the seminar on odd number date. T does not use Dinar currency. Two persons attend the seminar between the one who uses Pound currency and T. R and W attend the seminar on same month. W does not attend the seminar on first month. Only one person attends the seminar between R and the one who uses Peso currency. Q does not use Peso currency. The one who uses Franc attends the seminar immediately after U. No person attends the seminar between the one who uses Franc currency and the one who uses Euro currency. P does not use Euro currency. S does not attend the seminar on April month. Only one person attends the seminar between X and the one who uses Lira currency. Neither W nor R uses Dollar currency. Neither P nor T uses Lira currency. V does not use Lira currency. U uses Lev currency. Q does not attend the seminar on May.

151). Which of the following statements is true?



- a) The one who uses Krone currency attends the seminar with S
- b) Q uses Dollar currency and attends the seminar before V
- c) X and S attends the seminar in different months
- d) Three persons attends the seminar between X and the one who uses Euro currency
- e) P and V attends the seminar in February

152). How many persons attends the seminar between P and the one who uses Lira currency?

- a) One b) Two c) Three d) Four e) More than four

153). Which of the following person attends the seminar with W?

- a) R b) The one who uses Yen currency c) Both (a) and (b)
- d) Q e) None of these

154). If 'U' is related to 'Euro', 'R' is related to 'Peso', in the same way 'S' is related to which of the following currency?

- a) Lira b) Krone c) Dinar d) Yen e) None of these

155). Y uses which of the following currency?

- a) Krone b) Euro c) Dollar d) Lira e) None of these

Direction (156-160): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:

Twelve persons S, T, M, K, B, V, Y, H, A, Q, K and R attends the seminar in February, May and April. They attend the seminar in different dates 3, 15, 22 and 25 of the month. Each one of them likes different types of flower Larkspur, Anemone, Hydrangea, Freesia, Carnation, Dahlia, Angelica, Butter cup, Balloon flower, Azalea, Aubrieta and tulip but not necessarily in the same order.

Three persons attend the seminar between M and the one who likes Azalea. T attends the seminar on odd number date but not on prime number date. The one who likes Carnation attends the seminar after T. Only one person attends the seminar between S and the one who likes Hydrangea. The one who likes Hydrangea attends the seminar after S. Two persons attend the seminar between the one who likes Hydrangea and V. The one who likes Angelica attends the seminar immediately before A. T does not like Hydrangea. V does not like Azalea. S attends the seminar on prime number date. Four persons attend the seminar between R and the one who likes Balloon flower. Two persons attend the seminar between T and the one who likes Carnation. T attends the seminar before the one who uses Azalea. R attends the seminar in a month which has less than 30 days. S attends the seminar in a month less than 31 days. Three persons attend the seminar between K and the one who likes Balloon flower. K does not like Azalea. R does not attend the seminar on a date multiples of 3. V attends the seminar after the one who likes Hydrangea.



Only one person attends the seminar between K and the one who likes Butter cup. V does not like Butter cup. P attends the seminar before the one who likes Butter cup. P does not attend the seminar on 3rd of May. Both S and the one who likes Hydrangea attend the seminar in same month. Only one person attends the seminar between P and the one who likes Anemone. P does not like Balloon flower. Y attends the seminar immediately after the one who likes Dahlia. Y does not like Butter cup. M does not like Anemone. P does not attend the seminar on 22nd of April. P does not like Hydrangea. Two persons attend the seminar between P and the one who likes Freesia. K does not like Carnation. K does not attend the seminar on February month. Only one person attends the seminar between A and the one who likes Aubrieta. Q neither likes Angelica nor likes Carnation. H does not like Carnation. M does not like Larkspur. P does not attend the seminar immediately before the one who likes Hydrangea. M attends the seminar on even number date. T and P do not like Dahlia.

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

- a) T b) P c) V d) Q e) M

157). How many persons attend the seminar between Q and the one who likes Carnation?

- a) One b) Two c) Three d) Four e) None of these

158). Which of the following person likes Tulip flower?

- a) K b) A c) H d) M e) None of these

159). P likes which of the following flower?

- a) Butter cup b) Angelica c) Larkspur d) Cannot be determined
e) None of these

160). If 'K' is related 'Angelica', 'Q' is related to 'Carnation', in the same way 'B' is related to which of the following?

- a) Anemone b) Azalea c) Tulip d) Freesia
e) None of these

Direction (161-165): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:

Eight persons T, M, R, K, S, B, H and Z attend the lecture on different months March, August, June and April. They attend the lecture on two different dates 4th and 7th of the month. Each one of them studies in different standard from I to VIII.

More than three persons attend the lecture between M and H. Number of persons attend the lecturer before R and the number of persons attend the lecturer after the one who studies in standard VIII are same. R attends the lecture on even number date. Only one person attends the lecture between S and the one who studies in standard VII. The one who studies in standard I



attends the lecture immediately after H. R does not attend the lecture immediately before or after S. H and M do not study in standard VII. More than two persons attend the lecture between Z and the one who studies in standard VII. Z attends the lecture immediately after the one who studies in Standard II. T attends the lecture immediately before the one who studies in standard VI. T does not study in standard VII. R does not study in standard VI. The one who studies in standard VII attends the lecture before S. Only one person attends the lecture between B and the one who studies in standard II. M attends the lecture on a month which has 31 days but not after June. Two persons attend the lecture between K and the one who studies in standard III. R does not study in standard V. M does not study in standard II.

161). Which of the following person studies in standard IV?

- a) T b) M c) B d) R e) None of these

162). How many persons attends the lecture between the one who studies in standard VI and K?

- a) None b) One c) Two d) Three e) None of these

163). K studies in which of the following standard?

- a) IV b) II c) VII d) I e) None of these

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

- a) T-VI b) R-VII c) B-VIII d) H-I e) K-II

165). Which of the following person attends the lecture on 4th of April?

- a) M b) The one who studies in standard IV c) K
d) Both (b) and (c) e) None of these

Directions (166-170): Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions:

Robert went to a world tour to different countries viz. Africa, India, America, Canada, Germany, Russia and Austria at different months viz. September, March, April, October, January, June and August but not necessarily in same order. In each country he stays at different hotels viz. Hotel A, Hotel B, Hotel C, Hotel D, Hotel E, Hotel F and Hotel G for certain number of days. The number of days he stays at each hotel is neither a square number nor a prime number but not more than 25 days. Robert doesn't stay for same number of days in any hotel.

Robert spent $2\frac{2}{3}$ rd days of a month in Russia. Robert stayed at Hotel B immediately before Hotel F (when the given months were arranged in ascending order). Robert stayed at Hotel C in a month which has 31 days. Robert went to Russia in a month which has 30 days. The number of days he stayed in America is as same as the total number of days he stayed in Africa and Austria. Robert stayed in India at Hotel D for number of days which is less than only America. Robert went to Canada in a month which has 31days and the month which is immediately after it also has 31 days (when the given months are arranged in ascending order).



Robert stayed at Hotel D in odd number of days but immediately before Germany, when the months are arranged in ascending order. Number of days he stayed at Canada is two days more than the twice the number of days he stayed in Africa and four days less than the number of days he stayed at Hotel G. Robert stayed in Germany at Hotel E in the month which has 30 days. There are a gap of 2 months between the month of America tour and Russia tour, when the months are arranged in ascending order. Robert stayed less than 10 days at Africa in a month which has more than 30 days but on neither January nor August. Robert stayed at Hotel G immediately above Hotel B (when the given months are arranged in ascending order). The difference between the number of days of Robert who stayed in Germany and Austria is 2 days.

166). How many days do Robert stayed at Germany?

- a) 10 days b) 12 days c) 14 days d) 18 days
e) 20 days

167). What is the month and in which Hotel do Robert stayed in Austria?

- a) April – Hotel G b) January – Hotel A c) August – Hotel C
d) April – Hotel F e) August – Hotel G

168). How many days do Robert stayed in Austria and Germany in total?

- a) 26 days b) 30 days c) 24 days d) 28 days
e) 32 days

169). Which of the following combination is true?

- a) Robert went to India in June
b) Robert stayed 24 days at Hotel C
c) Robert went to Germany in September
d) The difference between the days Robert stayed in Hotel F and D is 6 days
e) Robert stayed at Hotel D in June

170). In which among the country do Robert stayed for a long time?

- a) India b) America c) Russia d) Germany e) Austria

Direction (171-175): Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions.

Eight friends A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H are born in different months of a year namely January, February, March, April, June, July, August and October but not necessary in the same order. They are like different colours namely Pink, Violet, Indigo, Blue, Green, Yellow, Orange and Red. Consider all persons were born in same year and same date.



Only one person was born between D and the one who likes Green. G was not born in the month which has less than 31 days. As many persons were born between E and the one who likes Violet is/are half the number of persons were born between the one who likes Yellow and F. Two persons were born between the one who likes Red and E, who was not born in the month which has 31 days. A was born in one of the months before the one who likes Red colour. The one who likes Yellow was born immediately before A. F neither likes Green nor likes Orange. Two persons were born between the one who likes Violet and C, who was born in one of the month after June. The one who likes Orange was born immediately before the one who likes Pink. Not more than two and not less than one person born between F and H, who was born after F. D was not born in the month which has maximum number of days. As many persons were born between G and the one who likes Indigo is same as between E and the one who likes Orange.

171). Who among the following likes Pink colour?

- a) The one who was born in March
- b) The one who was born immediately after G
- c) The one who was born in October
- d) The one who was born in immediately before F
- e) None of these

172). How many persons born between A and the one who likes Green?

- a) One b) Two c) Three d) No one e) More than three

173). Which of the following statements is true?

- a) E was born immediately after A
- b) D was born in June
- c) There are only two persons born between D and G
- d) C does not like Orange
- e) G born in the month which has 31 days and likes green colour

174). Four of the following alike in a certain way and thus form a group. Which of the following one that does not belong to the group?

- a) D-Yellow b) F-Orange c) H-Green d) B-Violet
- e) C-Red

175). If 'E' is related to 'Blue' and 'F' is related to 'Green' in a certain way. Then in the same way 'D' related to which of the following?

- a) Red b) Violet c) Yellow d) Orange e) None of these



Direction (176-180): Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions.

Twelve persons M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W and X are going to attend the interview in three different dates 8, 15 and 29 of four different months April, November, January and July in the same year. The persons who attend the interview in even numbered dates like to eat different chocolates Kitkat, Munch, Snickers and Diary Milk. The remaining persons are like to eat different fruits namely Banana, Apple, Grapes, Mango, Papaya, Peach, Sapodilla and Durian.

Note: All the information given is not necessary in the same order and only one person attends the interview in one day.

As many persons attend the interview before W is same as the persons attend the interview after P. There are two persons attends the interview between R and the one who like to eat Papaya. U does not attend the interview in the month July. The one who likes Banana does not attend the interview in the month which has 30 days. O and T did not attend the interview in same month and T likes to eat one of the fruit. Q and M attends attend the interview in same numbered date. There are three persons attend the interview between the one who likes to eat Snickers and W, who attends the interview before the one who likes to eat Snickers. The one who likes to eat Diary Milk attends the interview exactly two months before P attends the interview. U attends the interview in one of the days which is multiple of 3 and is before the date the one who likes to eat Snickers.

M attends the interview immediately after the one who likes to eat Mango, who does not attend the interview in 15th of any of the month. The one who likes to eat Grapes attends the interview in the month which has 30 days. As many persons attends the interview between T and the one who likes to eat Peach is one person less than the persons between the one who likes to eat Sapodilla and N. There are only four persons attends the interview between the one who likes to eat Diary Milk and the one who likes to eat Grapes and neither of them is not O. M does not like to eat Snickers. There is only one person attends the interview between Q and the one who likes to eat Durian. The one who likes to eat Sapodilla is attends the interview in April. O attends the interview in the date, which is immediately before the one who likes Kitkat. The one who likes to eat Papaya does not attend the interview in prime numbered date and attends after R. The one who likes to eat Peach does not attend the interview in November and January. N attends the interview in even numbered date. Only one person attends the interview between the one who likes Banana and X. S does not like Banana.

176). Who among the following likes to eat Apple?

- a) The one who attends the interview in 15th April
- b) The one who attends immediately before O
- c) T
- d) The one who attends the interview in July
- e) None of these

177). How many persons attend the interview between P and the one who likes to eat Snickers?



- a) None b) One c) Two d) Three e) None of these

178). Who among the following attends the interview in 29th July?

- a) The one who likes to eat Banana
 b) S
 c) The one who likes to eat Grapes
 d) The one who attends the interview immediately after T
 e) None of these

179). If 'U' is related to 'Sapodilla' and 'P' is related to 'Snickers'. In the same way, which of the following is related to 'Grapes'?

- a) W b) X c) V d) N e) O

180). Four of the following alike in a certain way and thus form a group. Which of the following one that does not belong to the group?

- a) R b) The one who likes Sapodilla c) U
 d) The one who likes Papaya e) Q

Directions (181-185): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:

Nine persons D, H, L, E, P, W, F, M and N attends the seminar in different months April, March and October with three seminars in each month. The seminar is scheduled on 4, 13, and 27 of the month. Each one of them is in different age 34, 24, 28, 15, 26, 16, 13, 32 and 27. All the above information is not necessarily in the same order.

N attends the seminar on even number of date. H attends the seminar on prime number of date but not in a month which has 31 days. Only one person attends the seminar between P and the one whose age is 32. P attends the seminar before the one whose age is 32. Age of H is multiples of 8. H is 2 years younger than E. Number of persons attends the seminar after E and before L is same. Only one person attends the seminar between E and W. L does not attend the seminar on a date which is multiple of 3. E attends the seminar after P. W does not attends the seminar neither on First nor on last. L does not attend the seminar immediately before or after N. More than three persons attend the seminar between M and W. M attends the seminar immediately before the one who is the youngest. The one who is the youngest does not attends the seminar on last day. Only one person attends the seminar between D and the one who is the youngest. Only one person attends the seminar between F and the one who is the third youngest. Both P and the one who whose age is 32 attend the seminar before H. M is not the third youngest. P is 7 years elder than D. W is not the second youngest.

181). Which of the following person's age is 28?

- a) F b) W c) H d) L e) None of these



182). How many persons attend the seminar between M and the one whose age is 16?

- a) One b) Two c) Three d) Four e) None of these

183). If 'P' is related to '15', 'D' is related to '28', in the same way 'M' is related to which of the following?

- a) 24 b) 16 c) 26 d) Cannot be determined
e) None of these

184). What is the average age of D and L?

- a) 16 b) 18 c) 14 d) 20 e) None of these

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

- a) D b) W c) F d) L e) M

Direction (186-190): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:

Eight persons Suwed, Sara, Stella, Shusan, Sylvia, Shahiz, Sohib and Shubhu celebrate their birthday falling on 14th and 29th of different months January, June, October and November in the same year. Not more than two persons celebrate their birthday on a month. They own different cars, Bentley, Audi, Innova, Jaguar, BMW, Swift, Bugatti and Benz not necessarily in the same order. All of them are born in 1987.

Atleast one person celebrates the birthday between Sara and Suwed. Stella and Sylvia are older than Sara. Number of persons celebrates their birthday between Suwed and Stella is one more than that of Sara and Shubhu who doesn't own Bugatti car. One who owns Innova and BMW car celebrates the birthday on 29th of a month but not in November. Number of persons celebrates the birthday between one who owns Bentley and BMW car is same as number of persons celebrates the birthday between one who owns Innova and one who owns Bentley car. Sara celebrates the birthday immediately after the one who owns BMW car but she doesn't own Bentley car. One who owns Bugatti and Benz car celebrates their birthday on same month. Sara doesn't own Bugatti or Benz car. Shahiz celebrates the birthday immediately after Sohib who celebrate his birthday on odd number date. One who owns swift is younger to one who owns Jaguar but elder to one who owns Audi. One who owns Bentley car celebrates his birthday on a month which has 30 days. Two persons celebrate the birthday between one who owns Bentley car and Suwed whose birthday is not in January.

186). Sara owns which of the following cars?

- a) Audi b) Swift c) Jaguar d) Innova e) None of these

187). In which of the following months does Shahiz have his birthday?

- a) November b) January c) October d) June e) None of these



188). Four of the following are similar in such a way to form a group. Which one doesn't belong to the group?

- a) Shahiz b) One who owns jaguar car c) One who owns swift car
d) Sara e) Shusan

189). One who owns Benz car celebrates his birthday on?

- a) 29th Nov b) 29th Oct c) 14th Nov d) 14th Jan
e) None of these.

190). What is the difference between the ages of Shusan and Shubhu?

- a) 29 days b) 30 days c) 28 days d) 31days
e) Data insufficient

Direction (191-195): Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions.

Eight persons Richard, Robin, Ronald, Russel, Rahul, Rohit, Robert and Randy were attending a meeting in eight different months viz. April, March, May, June, August, September, November and December of the same year. They were born on the same day of the same month in different year i.e. 1992, 1968, 1990, 1964, 1981, 1986, 1972 and 1977. Their ages were considered with respect to 2017 on same day as their date of births. Not more than one person attends the meeting on the same month. All the above information's are not necessarily in the same order.

Only three people are attending meeting between Russel and the one whose age is a prime number. One who is third youngest among the people whose age is a multiple of three attends the meeting on November. Rohit age is not a square number. Richard age is not a prime number. Robert is the eldest person and attends meeting before Russel. Only one person attends meeting between Rohit and the one who is born in 1992. The difference between the ages of Ronald and Rahul is twice the square root of the ages of one of the any eight persons. One who is the youngest doesn't attend the meeting on a month which has 30 days. Two people are attending the meeting between Robin and Rahul. Robin attends the meeting before Rahul but not on March month. Difference between ages of Ronald and Rohit is one year more than that of the difference between Rahul and Richard. Russel was born in one of the years before Robin. Russel attends the meeting in a month which has less than 31 days. Number of people attending the meeting before Russel is as same as the number of people attending the meeting after Randy. Rahul doesn't attend the meeting before Randy.

191). Who attended the meeting before the person who was born in 1964?

- a) Randy b) Robert c) Rohit d) Ronald e) None of these

192). What is the sum of the ages of Richard and Rohit?

- a) 67 years b) 78 years c) 63 years d) 81 years



e) None of these

193). How many people are elder than Robin?

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

194). How many people are attending meeting between Robin and Robert?

a) Three b) Two c) None d) More than three e) One

195). Four of the following are similar in such a way that forms a group, which one of the following doesn't belong to the group?

a) Robert b) Richard c) Russel d) Ronald
e) Rahul

Direction (196-200): Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions.

There are 9 members in a family namely B, C, D, E, F, M, N, O and P which has 3 generations. Number of males in the family is less than the number of females. None of them were couples. Each were born in different month viz. July, April, October, September and January and in different year viz. 1994, 1967, 1970, 1996, 1949, 1952, 1990, 1993 and 1976 not necessarily in same order. Not more than two members in a family were born in same month.

D is the grandfather of E, who is a male. The eldest and youngest members of the family were born in same month which has 31 days. There is minimum 12 year difference between each generation. Two people were born in same day of January and there is an age difference of 18 years between them. There is an equal number of male and female in 1st and also in 3rd generation. P has 2 children and they were born in the age difference of 3 years with respect to only their years not months. The person born in September is the only child of D, who is the elder brother of P. F is the niece of C, who is a male. C doesn't have any children. In 2nd generation, the person born in January has 2 children who were born in same month which has 31 days but in different years which are even. The people who were born in September don't have any siblings. N is the only son of the person who is born in 1970. The people born in leap year were female. The people, who were born in leap year, have birthday neither in July nor in September. O is the eldest child of M.

196). What is the approximate age difference between P and B?

a) 24 years b) 18 years c) 3 years d) 22 years
e) 16 years

197). What is the relationship of O with respect to P?

a) Daughter b) Son c) Granddaughter d) Grandson
e) Nephew

198). In which year does B born?



a) 1994 b) 1970 c) 1990 d) 1976 e) 1967

199). Who among of the following is born in April?

a) M b) C c) B d) P e) N

200). 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) D, P b) C, M c) B, C d) E, N e) F, E

Answer Key Puzzles Based on Month:

151	d	161	d	171	c	181	b	191	c
152	e	162	b	172	b	182	c	192	a
153	c	163	c	173	e	183	b	193	d
154	b	164	e	174	d	184	d	194	b
155	d	165	b	175	a	185	d	195	e
156	e	166	b	176	b	186	b	196	a
157	b	167	d	177	c	187	c	197	c
158	d	168	a	178	a	188	e	198	d
159	c	169	c	179	e	189	a	199	b
160	a	170	b	180	e	190	a	200	d

Direction (151-155):

January	9	U	Lev
January	24	P	Franc
February	9	V	Euro
February	24	Q	Dollar
April	9	W	Dinar
April	24	R	Yen
May	9	X	Pound
May	24	S	Peso
September	9	Y	Lira
September	24	T	Krone

Detailed Explanation:

The one who uses Pound currency attends the seminar on a month which has 31 days, but not on January.



Case 1:

January	9		
January	24		
February	9		
February	24		
April	9		
April	24		
May	9		Pound
May	24		
September	9		
September	24		

Case 2:

January	9		
January	24		
February	9		
February	24		
April	9		
April	24		
May	9		
May	24		Pound
September	9		
September	24		

Two persons attend the seminar between the one who uses pound currency and T. Three persons attend the seminar between T and the one who uses yen currency.

Case 1(a):

January	9		
January	24		
February	9		
February	24		
April	9		
April	24		Yen
May	9		Pound
May	24		
September	9		
September	24	T	

Case 1(b):

January	9		
January	24		
February	9		
February	24	T	
April	9		
April	24		
May	9		Pound
May	24		Yen
September	9		
September	24		

Three persons attend the seminar between S and the one who uses Dollar currency. S attends the seminar after the one who uses Dollar currency. S does not attend the seminar on April month. S does not use Pound currency. T does not use Dollar currency. Only one person attends the seminar between P and the one who uses Dollar currency. T attends the seminar after P.



Case 1(a): I

January	9		
January	24	P	
February	9		
February	24		Dollar
April	9		
April	24		Yen
May	9		Pound
May	24	S	
September	9		
September	24	T	

Case 1(a): II

January	9		
January	24		
February	9		
February	24		Dollar
April	9		
April	24	P	Yen
May	9		Pound
May	24	S	
September	9		
September	24	T	

Case 1(b): I

January	9		
January	24		
February	9	P	
February	24	T	
April	9		Dollar
April	24		
May	9		Pound
May	24		Yen
September	9	S	
September	24		

Case 1(b): II

January	9		
January	24		
February	9		
February	24	T	
April	9		
April	24		Dollar
May	9		Pound
May	24	P	Yen
September	9		
September	24	S	

This case will be dropped because T attends the seminar after P

Q attends the seminar immediately before the one who uses dinar currency. Neither Q nor the one who uses dinar currency attends the seminar in same month. Q does not attend the seminar on odd number date.

Case 1(a): I

January	9		
January	24	P	
February	9		
February	24	Q	Dollar
April	9		Dinar
April	24		Yen
May	9		Pound
May	24	S	
September	9		
September	24	T	

Case 1(a): II A

January	9		
January	24	Q	
February	9		Dinar
February	24		Dollar
April	9		
April	24	P	Yen
May	9		Pound
May	24	S	
September	9		
September	24	T	

Case 1(a): II B

January	9		
January	24		
February	9		
February	24	Q	Dollar
April	9		Dinar
April	24	P	Yen
May	9		Pound
May	24	S	
September	9		
September	24	T	

Case 1(b): I

January	9		
January	24	Q	
February	9	P	Dinar
February	24	T	
April	9		Dollar
April	24		
May	9		Pound
May	24		Yen
September	9	S	
September	24		

This case will be dropped because P does not attend the seminar immediately before or after Q

R and W attend the seminar on same month. R attends the seminar after W. Neither W nor R uses dollar currency. W does not attend the seminar on first month. Only one person attends the seminar between R and the one who uses peso currency. Q does not use peso currency.



Case 1(a): I

January	9		
January	24	P	
February	9		
February	24	Q	Dollar
April	9	W	Dinar
April	24	R	Yen
May	9		Pound
May	24	S	Peso
September	9		
September	24	T	

Case 1(a): II A

January	9		
January	24	Q	Peso
February	9	W	Dinar
February	24	R	Dollar
April	9		
April	24	P	Yen
May	9		Pound
May	24	S	
September	9		
September	24	T	

This case will be dropped because R does not use dollar currency

Case 1(a): II B

January	9	W	
January	24	R	
February	9		
February	24	Q	Dollar
April	9		Dinar
April	24	P	Yen
May	9		Pound
May	24	S	
September	9		
September	24	T	

This case will be dropped because W does not attend the seminar in first month

The one who uses franc attends the seminar immediately after U. U uses Lev currency. No person attends the seminar between the one who uses franc currency and the one who uses euro currency. P does not use euro currency. Only one person attends the seminar between X and the one who uses Lira currency. Neither P nor T uses Lira currency. V does not use Lira currency.

Case 1(a): I

January	9	U	Lev
January	24	P	Franc
February	9	V	Euro
February	24	Q	Dollar
April	9	W	Dinar
April	24	R	Yen
May	9	X	Pound
May	24	S	Peso
September	9	Y	Lira
September	24	T	Krone

Case 2:

Three persons attend the seminar between T and the one who uses yen currency.



Case 2(a):

January	9		Yen
January	24		
February	9		
February	24		
April	9	T	
April	24		
May	9		
May	24		Pound
September	9		
September	24		

Case 2(b):

January	9		
January	24		
February	9		
February	24		
April	9	T	
April	24		
May	9		
May	24		Pound
September	9		Yen
September	24		

Three persons attend the seminar between S and the one who uses dollar currency. S attends the seminar after the one who uses dollar currency. S does not attend the seminar on April month. S does not use pound currency. T does not use dollar currency. Only one person attends the seminar between P and the one who uses dollar currency. T attends the seminar after P.

Case 2(a): I

January	9	P	Yen
January	24		
February	9		Dollar
February	24		
April	9	T	
April	24		
May	9	S	
May	24		Pound
September	9		
September	24		

Case 2(a): II

January	9		Yen
January	24		
February	9		
February	24	P	
April	9	T	
April	24		Dollar
May	9		
May	24		Pound
September	9		
September	24	S	

Case 2(b): I

January	9	P	
January	24		
February	9		Dollar
February	24		
April	9	T	
April	24		
May	9	S	
May	24		Pound
September	9		Yen
September	24		

Case 2(b): II

January	9		
January	24		
February	9		
February	24	P	
April	9	T	
April	24		Dollar
May	9		
May	24		Pound
September	9		Yen
September	24	S	

Q attends the seminar immediately before the one who uses dinar currency. Neither Q nor the one who uses dinar currency attends the seminar in same month. Q does not attend the seminar on



odd number date.

Case 2(a): I

January	9	P	Yen
January	24		
February	9		Dollar
February	24		
April	9	T	
April	24	Q	
May	9	S	Dinar
May	24		Pound
September	9		
September	24		

Case 2(a): II A

January	9		Yen
January	24	Q	
February	9		Dinar
February	24	P	
April	9	T	
April	24		Dollar
May	9		
May	24		Pound
September	9		
September	24	S	

Case 2(a): II B

January	9		Yen
January	24		
February	9		
February	24	P	
April	9	T	
April	24	Q	Dollar
May	9		Dinar
May	24		Pound
September	9		
September	24	S	

Case 2(b): I

January	9	P	
January	24		
February	9		Dollar
February	24		
April	9	T	
April	24	Q	
May	9	S	Dinar
May	24		Pound
September	9		Yen
September	24		

Case 2(b): II A

January	9		
January	24	Q	
February	9		Dinar
February	24	P	
April	9	T	
April	24		Dollar
May	9		
May	24		Pound
September	9		Yen
September	24	S	

Case 2(b): II B

January	9		
January	24		
February	9		
February	24	P	
April	9	T	
April	24	Q	Dollar
May	9		Dinar
May	24		Pound
September	9		Yen
September	24	S	

R and W attend the seminar on same month. R attends the seminar after W. Neither W nor R uses dollar currency. W does not attend the seminar on first month. Only one person attends the seminar between R and the one who uses peso currency. Q does not use peso currency.

Case 2(a): I

January	9	P	Yen
January	24		
February	9		Dollar
February	24		
April	9	T	
April	24	Q	
May	9	S	Dinar
May	24		Pound
September	9	W	
September	24	R	

Case 2(a): II A

January	9		Yen
January	24	Q	
February	9		Dinar
February	24	P	
April	9	T	
April	24		Dollar
May	9	W	
May	24	R	Pound
September	9		
September	24	S	Peso

Case 2(a): II B

January	9		Yen
January	24		
February	9		
February	24	P	
April	9	T	
April	24	Q	Dollar
May	9	W	Dinar
May	24	R	Pound
September	9		
September	24	S	Peso

This case will be dropped because only one person attends the seminar between R and the one who uses peso currency



Case 2(b): I

January	9	P	
January	24		
February	9		Dollar
February	24		
April	9	T	
April	24	Q	
May	9	S	Dinar
May	24		Pound
September	9	W	Yen
September	24	R	

This case will be dropped because only one person attends the seminar between R and the one who uses peso currency

Case 2(b): II A

January	9		
January	24	Q	
February	9		Dinar
February	24	P	
April	9	T	
April	24		Dollar
May	9	W	
May	24	R	Pound
September	9		Yen
September	24	S	Peso

Case 2(b): II B

January	9		
January	24		
February	9		
February	24	P	
April	9	T	
April	24	Q	Dollar
May	9	W	Dinar
May	24	R	Pound
September	9		Yen
September	24	S	Peso

The one who uses franc attends the seminar immediately after U. U uses Lev currency. No person attends the seminar between the one who uses franc currency and the one who uses euro currency. P does not use euro currency. Only one person attends the seminar between X and the one who uses Lira currency. Neither P nor T uses Lira currency.

Case 2(a): II A

January	9		Yen
January	24	Q	
February	9		Dinar
February	24	P	
April	9	T	
April	24		Dollar
May	9	W	
May	24	R	Pound
September	9	U	Lev
September	24	S	Peso

This case will be dropped because the one who uses franc attends the seminar immediately after U

Case 2(a): II B

January	9		Yen
January	24	U	Lev
February	9		Franc
February	24	P	Euro
April	9	T	
April	24	Q	Dollar
May	9	W	Dinar
May	24	R	Pound
September	9		
September	24	S	Peso

This case will be dropped because P does not use euro currency

Case 2(b): II A

January	9	U	Lev
January	24	Q	Franc
February	9		Dinar
February	24	P	
April	9	T	
April	24		Dollar
May	9	W	
May	24	R	Pound
September	9		Yen
September	24	S	Peso

This case will be dropped because no person attends the seminar between the one who uses franc currency and the one who uses euro currency

Case 2(b): II B

January	9	U	Lev
January	24		Franc
February	9		Euro
February	24	P	
April	9	T	
April	24	Q	Dollar
May	9	W	Dinar
May	24	R	Pound
September	9		Yen
September	24	S	Peso

This case will be dropped because neither P nor T uses lira currency

So, Case-1(a): I will be the answer.

Direction (156-160):



February	3	S	Freesia
February	15	T	Anemone
February	22	R	Hydrangea
February	25	P	Larkspur
April	3	B	Carnation
April	15	V	Dahlia
April	22	Y	Azalea
April	25	Q	Balloon flower
May	3	H	Angelica
May	15	A	Butter cup
May	22	M	Tulip
May	25	K	Aubrieta

Detailed Explanation:

M attends the seminar on even number date. Three persons attend the seminar between the one who likes Azalea and M.

So there are three possibilities.

Case 1:

February	3		
February	15		
February	22	M	
February	25		
April	3		
April	15		
April	22		Azalea
April	25		
May	3		
May	15		
May	22		
May	25		

Case 2(a):

February	3		
February	15		
February	22		Azalea
February	25		
April	3		
April	15		
April	22	M	
April	25		
May	3		
May	15		
May	22		
May	25		

Case 2(b):

February	3		
February	15		
February	22		
February	25		
April	3		
April	15		
April	22	M	
April	25		
May	3		
May	15		
May	22		Azalea
May	25		

Case 3:

February	3		
February	15		
February	22		
February	25		
April	3		
April	15		
April	22		Azalea
April	25		
May	3		
May	15		
May	22	M	
May	25		

Case 1:



T attends the seminar before the one who uses Azalea. The one who likes Carnation attends the seminar after T.

Case 1(a):

February	3		
February	15	T	
February	22	M	
February	25		
April	3		Carnation
April	15		
April	22		Azalea
April	25		
May	3		
May	15		
May	22		
May	25		

Case 1(b):

February	3		
February	15		
February	22	M	
February	25	T	
April	3		
April	15		
April	22		Azalea
April	25		
May	3		
May	15		
May	22		
May	25		

This case will be dropped because two persons attend the seminar between T and the one who likes carnation

Case 1(c):

February	3		
February	15		
February	22	M	
February	25		
April	3		
April	15	T	
April	22		Azalea
April	25		
May	3		Carnation
May	15		
May	22		
May	25		

Only one person attends the seminar between S and the one who likes Hydrangea. The one who likes Hydrangea attends the seminar after S. Both S and the one who likes Hydrangea attend the seminar in same month. S attends the seminar in a month less than 31 days. Two persons attend the seminar between the one who likes Hydrangea and V. V attends the seminar after the one who likes Hydrangea. T does not like Hydrangea. V does not like Azalea. S attends the seminar on prime number date.

Case 1(a):

February	3	S	
February	15	T	
February	22	M	Hydrangea
February	25		
April	3		Carnation
April	15	V	
April	22		Azalea
April	25		
May	3		
May	15		
May	22		
May	25		

Case 1(c):

February	3	S	
February	15		
February	22	M	Hydrangea
February	25		
April	3		
April	15	T	
April	22		Azalea
April	25		
May	3		Carnation
May	15		
May	22		
May	25		

This case will be dropped because two persons attend the seminar between the one who likes Hydrangea and V

Four persons attend the seminar between R and the one who likes Balloon flower. R attends the seminar in a month which has less than 30 days. Three persons attend the seminar between K and the one who likes Balloon flower. K does not like carnation.



Case 1(a):

February	3	S	
February	15	T	
February	22	M	Hydrangea
February	25	R	
April	3	K	Carnation
April	15	V	
April	22		Azalea
April	25		
May	3		Balloon flower
May	15		
May	22		
May	25		

This case will be dropped because K does not like carnation

Case 2:

Two persons attend the seminar between T and the one who likes freesia. T attends the seminar before the one who uses Azalea. The one who likes carnation attends the seminar after T.

Case 2(a):

February	3		
February	15	T	
February	22		Azalea
February	25		
April	3		Carnation
April	15		
April	22	M	
April	25		
May	3		
May	15		
May	22		
May	25		

Case 2(b): I

February	3		
February	15	T	
February	22		
February	25		
April	3		Carnation
April	15		
April	22	M	
April	25		
May	3		
May	15		
May	22		Azalea
May	25		

Case 2(b): II

February	3		
February	15		
February	22		
February	25	T	
April	3		
April	15		
April	22	M	Carnation
April	25		
May	3		
May	15		
May	22		Azalea
May	25		

Case 2(b): III

February	3		
February	15		
February	22		
February	25		
April	3		
April	15	T	
April	22	M	
April	25		
May	3		Carnation
May	15		
May	22		Azalea
May	25		

Only one person attends the seminar between S and the one who likes Hydrangea. The one who likes Hydrangea attends the seminar after S. Both S and the one who likes Hydrangea attend the seminar in same month. S attends the seminar in a month less than 31 days. Two persons attend the seminar between the one who likes Hydrangea and V. V attends the seminar after the one who likes Hydrangea. T does not like Hydrangea. V does not like Azalea. S attends the seminar on prime number date.



Case 2(a):

February	3		
February	15	T	
February	22		Azalea
February	25		
April	3	S	Carnation
April	15		
April	22	M	Hydrangea
April	25		
May	3		
May	15	V	
May	22		
May	25		

Case 2(b): I A

February	3	S	
February	15	T	
February	22		Hydrangea
February	25		
April	3		Carnation
April	15	V	
April	22	M	
April	25		
May	3		
May	15		
May	22		Azalea
May	25		

Case 2(b): I B

February	3		
February	15	T	
February	22		
February	25		
April	3	S	Carnation
April	15		
April	22	M	Hydrangea
April	25		
May	3		
May	15	V	
May	22		Azalea
May	25		

Case 2(b): II

February	3	S	
February	15		
February	22		Hydrangea
February	25	T	
April	3		
April	15	V	
April	22	M	Carnation
April	25		
May	3		
May	15		
May	22		Azalea
May	25		

Case 2(b): III A

February	3	S	
February	15		
February	22		Hydrangea
February	25		
April	3		
April	15	T	
April	22	M	
April	25		
May	3		Carnation
May	15		
May	22		Azalea
May	25		

Case 2(b): III B

February	3		
February	15		
February	22		
February	25		
April	3	S	
April	15	T	
April	22	M	Hydrangea
April	25		
May	3		Carnation
May	15	V	
May	22		Azalea
May	25		

This case will be dropped because two persons attend the seminar between the one who likes Hydrangea and V

Four persons attend the seminar between R and the one who likes Balloon flower. R attends the seminar in a month which has less than 30 days. Three persons attend the seminar between K and the one who likes Balloon flower. K does not like carnation. K does not attend the seminar on February month. K does not like Azalea. R does not attend the seminar on a date multiples of 3. Only one person attends the seminar between K and the one who likes Butter cup. V does not like Butter cup. P attends the seminar before the one who likes Butter cup. P does not like Hydrangea.



Case 2(a): I

February	3		
February	15	T	
February	22	R	Azalea
February	25		
April	3	S	Carnation
April	15		
April	22	M	Hydrangea
April	25		Balloon flower
May	3		
May	15	V	Butter cup
May	22		
May	25	K	

This case will be dropped because V does not like Butter cup

Case 2(a): II

February	3		
February	15	T	
February	22		Azalea
February	25	R	
April	3	S	Carnation
April	15		
April	22	M	Hydrangea
April	25		
May	3		Balloon flower
May	15	V	
May	22		
May	25		

This case will be dropped because three persons attend the seminar between K and the one who likes Balloon flower

Case 2(b): I A

February	3	S	
February	15	T	
February	22	P	Hydrangea
February	25	R	
April	3	K	Carnation
April	15	V	
April	22	M	Butter cup
April	25		
May	3		Balloon flower
May	15		
May	22		Azalea
May	25		

This case will be dropped because P does not like Hydrangea

Case 2(b): I A

February	3	S	Freesia
February	15	T	
February	22	R	Hydrangea
February	25	P	Angelica
February	3	A	Carnation
April	15	V	
April	22	M	Dahlia
April	25	Y	Balloon flower
May	3		
May	15		Butter cup
May	22		Azalea
May	25	K	

This case will be dropped because only one person attends the seminar between A and the one who likes Aubrieta

Case 2(b): I B-i

February	3		
February	15	T	
February	22	R	
February	25		
April	3	S	Carnation
April	15		
April	22	M	Hydrangea
April	25		Balloon flower
May	3		
May	15	V	Butter cup
May	22		Azalea
May	25	K	

This case will be dropped because V does not like Butter cup

Case 2(b): I B-ii

February	3		
February	15	T	
February	22		
February	25	R	
April	3	S	Carnation
April	15		
April	22	M	Hydrangea
April	25		
May	3		Balloon flower
May	15	V	
May	22		Azalea
May	25		

This case will be dropped because three persons attend the seminar between K and the one who likes Balloon flower

Case 2(b): II

February	3	S	
February	15	P	
February	22	R	Hydrangea
February	25	T	Anemone
April	3		
April	15	V	
April	22	M	Carnation
April	25		Balloon flower
May	3		Dahlia
May	15	Y	Butter cup
May	22		Azalea
May	25	K	

This case will be dropped because Y does not like Butter cup



Case 2(b): III B

February	3		
February	15		
February	22	R	
February	25		
April	3	S	
April	15	T	
April	22	M	Hydrangea
April	25		Balloon flower
May	3		Carnation
May	15	V	Butter cup
May	22		Azalea
May	25	K	

This case will be dropped because V does not like Butter cup

Case 2(b): III B

February	3		
February	15		
February	22		
February	25	R	
April	3	S	
April	15	T	
April	22	M	Hydrangea
April	25		
May	3		Carnation
May	15	V	
May	22		Azalea
May	25		

This case will be dropped because four persons attend the seminar between R and the one who likes Balloon flower

Case 3:

Two persons attend the seminar between T and the one who likes freesia. T attends the seminar before the one who uses Azalea. The one who likes carnation attends the seminar after T.

Case 3(a):

February	3		
February	15	T	
February	22		
February	25		
April	3		Carnation
April	15		
April	22		Azalea
April	25		
May	3		
May	15		
May	22	M	
May	25		

Case 3(b):

February	3		
February	15		
February	22		
February	25	T	
April	3		
April	15		
April	22		Azalea
April	25		
May	3		
May	15		
May	22	M	
May	25		

This case will be dropped because two persons attend the seminar between T and the one who likes carnation

Case 3(c):

February	3		
February	15		
February	22		
February	25		
April	3		
April	15	T	
April	22		Azalea
April	25		
May	3		Carnation
May	15		
May	22	M	
May	25		

Only one person attends the seminar between S and the one who likes Hydrangea. The one who likes Hydrangea attends the seminar after S. Both S and the one who likes Hydrangea attend the seminar in same month. S attends the seminar in a month less than 31 days. Two persons attend the seminar between the one who likes Hydrangea and V. V attends the seminar after the one who likes Hydrangea. T does not like Hydrangea. V does not like Azalea. S attends the seminar on prime number date.



Case 3(a):

February	3	S	
February	15	T	
February	22		Hydrangea
February	25		
April	3		Carnation
April	15	V	
April	22		Azalea
April	25		
May	3		
May	15		
May	22	M	
May	25		

Case 3(c):

February	3	S	
February	15		
February	22		Hydrangea
February	25		
April	3		
April	15	T	
April	22		Azalea
April	25		
May	3		Carnation
May	15		
May	22	M	
May	25		

This case will be dropped because two persons attend the seminar between the one who likes Hydrangea and V

Four persons attend the seminar between R and the one who likes Balloon flower. R attends the seminar in a month which has less than 30 days. Three persons attend the seminar between K and the one who likes Balloon flower. K does not like carnation. K does not attend the seminar on February month. K does not like Azalea. R does not attend the seminar on a date multiples of 3. Only one person attends the seminar between K and the one who likes Butter cup. V does not like Butter cup. P attends the seminar before the one who likes Butter cup. P does not like Hydrangea.

Case 3(a): I A

February	3	S	
February	15	T	
February	22	R	Hydrangea
February	25		Dahlia
April	3	Y	Carnation
April	15	V	
April	22	P	Azalea
April	25		Balloon flower
May	3		
May	15		Butter cup
May	22	M	
May	25	K	

This case will be dropped because two persons attend the seminar between P and the one who likes Freesia

Case 3(a): I B

February	3	S	Freesia
February	15	T	Anemone
February	22	R	Hydrangea
February	25	P	Larkspur
April	3	B	Carnation
April	15	V	Dahlia
April	22	Y	Azalea
April	25	Q	Balloon flower
May	3	H	Angelica
May	15	A	Butter cup
May	22	M	Tulip
May	25	K	Aubrieta

Case 3(a): II

February	3	S	
February	15	T	
February	22		Hydrangea
February	25	R	
April	3	K	Carnation
April	15	V	
April	22		Azalea
April	25		
May	3		Balloon flower
May	15		
May	22	M	
May	25		

This case will be dropped because only one person attends the seminar between P and the one who likes anemone

So, Case-3(a):I-B will be the answer.

Direction (161-165):



March	4	T	III
March	7	M	VI
April	4	R	IV
April	7	K	VII
June	4	B	V
June	7	S	VIII
August	4	H	II
August	7	Z	I

Detailed Explanation:

M attends the lecture on a month which has 31 days but not after June.

Case 1:

March	4	M	
March	7		
April	4		
April	7		
June	4		
June	7		
August	4		
August	7		

Case 2:

March	4		
March	7	M	
April	4		
April	7		
June	4		
June	7		
August	4		
August	7		

More than three persons attend the lecture between M and H.

Case 1(a):

March	4	M	
March	7		
April	4		
April	7		
June	4		
June	7	H	
August	4		I
August	7		

Case 1(b):

March	4	M	
March	7		
April	4		
April	7		
June	4		
June	7		
August	4	H	
August	7		I

Case 2:

March	4		
March	7	M	
April	4		
April	7		
June	4		
June	7		
August	4	H	
August	7		I

Case 1:

Number of persons attend the lecturer before R and the number of persons attend the lecturer after the one who studies in standard VIII are same. R attends the lecture on even number date.



Case 1(a): I

March	4	M	
March	7		
April	4	R	
April	7		
June	4		
June	7	H	VIII
August	4		I
August	7		

Case 1(a): II

March	4	M	
March	7		
April	4		
April	7		VIII
June	4	R	
June	7	H	
August	4		I
August	7		

Case 1(a): III

March	4	M	
March	7		VIII
April	4		
April	7		
June	4		
June	7	H	
August	4	R	I
August	7		

Case 1(b): I

March	4	M	
March	7		
April	4	R	
April	7		
June	4		
June	7		VIII
August	4	H	
August	7		I

Case 1(b): II

March	4	M	
March	7		
April	4		
April	7		VIII
June	4	R	
June	7		
August	4	H	
August	7		I

Only one person attends the lecture between S and the one who studies in standard VII. The one who studies in standard VII attends the lecture before S. R does not attend the lecture immediately before or after S. H and M do not study in standard VII. More than two persons attend the lecture between Z and the one who studies in standard VII. Z attends the lecture immediately after the one who studies in Standard II. Only one person attends the lecture between B and the one who studies in standard II.

Case 1(a): I A

March	4	M	
March	7		
April	4	R	VII
April	7		
June	4	S	
June	7	H	VIII
August	4		I
August	7		

This case will be dropped because more than two persons attend the lecture between Z and the one who studies in standard VII. Z attends the lecture immediately after the one who studies in Standard II

Case 1(a): I B

March	4	M	
March	7		
April	4	R	
April	7		
June	4		VII
June	7	H	VIII
August	4	S	I
August	7		

Case 1(a): II A

March	4	M	VII
March	7		
April	4	S	
April	7		VIII
June	4	R	
June	7	H	II
August	4	Z	I
August	7		

This case will be dropped because M does not study standard VII

Case 1(a): II B

March	4	M	
March	7		
April	4		
April	7		VIII
June	4	R	VII
June	7	H	
August	4	S	I
August	7		

This case will be dropped because more than two persons attend the lecture between Z and the one who studies in standard VII



Case 1(a): III A

March	4	M	VII
March	7		VIII
April	4	S	
April	7		II
June	4	Z	
June	7	H	
August	4	R	I
August	7		

This case will be dropped because M does not study in standard VII

Case 1(a): III B

March	4	M	
March	7		VIII
April	4		VII
April	7		
June	4	S	
June	7	H	
August	4	R	I
August	7	Z	

This case will be dropped because Z attends the lecture immediately after the one who studies in Standard II

Case 1(b): I A

March	4	M	
March	7		
April	4	R	VII
April	7		
June	4	S	
June	7		VIII
August	4	H	II
August	7	Z	I

Case 1(b): I B

March	4	M	
March	7		
April	4	R	
April	7		VII
June	4		
June	7	S	VIII
August	4	H	II
August	7	Z	I

Case 1(b): I A

March	4	M	
March	7		
April	4	R	VII
April	7		
June	4	S	
June	7		VIII
August	4	H	II
August	7	Z	I

This case will be dropped because Only one person attends the lecture between B and the one who studies in standard II

Case 1(b): I B

March	4	M	
March	7		
April	4	R	
April	7		VII
June	4	B	
June	7	S	VIII
August	4	H	II
August	7	Z	I

Case 1(b): II

March	4	M	
March	7		
April	4	S	
April	7		VIII
June	4	R	VII
June	7		
August	4	H	
August	7		I

This case will be dropped because more than two persons attend the lecture between Z and the one who studies in standard VII

Case 1(b): II B

March	4	M	II
March	7	Z	
April	4		
April	7		VIII
June	4	R	
June	7		VII
August	4	H	
August	7	S	I

This case will be dropped because M does not study in standard II

T attends the seminar immediately before the one who studies in standard VI. T does not study in standard VII. R does not study in standard VI.

Case 1(b): I B

March	4	M	
March	7		
April	4	R	
April	7		VII
June	4	B	
June	7	S	VIII
August	4	H	II
August	7	Z	I

This case will be dropped because T attends the seminar immediately before the one who studies in standard VI. T does not study in standard VII. R does not study in standard VI.

Case 2:

Number of persons attend the lecturer before R and the number of persons attend the lecturer after the one who studies in standard VIII are same. R attends the lecture on even number date.



Case 2(a):

March	4	R	
March	7	M	
April	4		
April	7		
June	4		
June	7		
August	4	H	
August	7		I

This case will be dropped because number of persons attend the lecturer before R and the number of persons attend the lecturer after the one who studies in standard VIII are same

Case 2(b):

March	4		
March	7	M	
April	4	R	
April	7		
June	4		
June	7		VIII
August	4	H	
August	7		I

Case 2(c):

March	4		
March	7	M	
April	4		
April	7		VIII
June	4	R	
June	7		
August	4	H	
August	7		I

Only one person attends the lecture between S and the one who studies in standard VII. The one who studies in standard VII attends the lecture before S. R does not attend the lecture immediately before or after S. H and M do not study in standard VII. More than two persons attend the lecture between Z and the one who studies in standard VII. Z attends the lecture immediately after the one who studies in Standard II. Only one person attends the lecture between B and the one who studies in standard II.

Case 2(b): I

March	4		
March	7	M	
April	4	R	VII
April	7		
June	4	S	
June	7		VIII
August	4	H	II
August	7	Z	I

This case will be dropped because only one person attends the lecture between B and the one who studies in standard II

Case 2(b): II

March	4		
March	7	M	
April	4	R	
April	7		VII
June	4	B	
June	7	S	VIII
August	4	H	II
August	7	Z	I

Case 2(c): I A

March	4		VII
March	7	M	
April	4	S	
April	7		VIII
June	4	R	II
June	7	Z	
August	4	H	
August	7		I

Case 2(c) will be dropped because only one person attends the lecture between B and the one who studies in standard II

Case 2(c): I B

March	4		VII
March	7	M	
April	4	S	
April	7		VIII
June	4	R	
June	7		
August	4	H	II
August	7	Z	I

Case 2(c): II

March	4	Z	
March	7	M	
April	4		
April	7		VIII
June	4	R	
June	7		VII
August	4	H	
August	7	S	I

This case will be dropped because Z attends the lecture immediately after the one who studies in Standard II



T attends the seminar immediately before the one who studies in standard VI. T does not study in standard VII. R does not study in standard VI.

Case 2(b): II ✓

March	4	T	III
March	7	M	VI
April	4	R	IV
April	7	K	VII
June	4	B	V
June	7	S	VIII
August	4	H	II
August	7	Z	I

Directions (166-170):

Month	Country	Days stayed	Hotel
January	America	22	Hotel G
March	Canada	18	Hotel B
April	Austria	14	Hotel F
June	Russia	20	Hotel A
August	India	21	Hotel D
September	Germany	12	Hotel E
October	Africa	8	Hotel C

Detailed Explanation:

First we can conclude the days in a month and the days he stayed in each Hotel.

31 days **30 days**

January April

March June

August September

October

The number which is neither a square number nor a prime number but not more than 25 days is 1, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 18, 20, 21, 22 and 24



Robert spent $\frac{2}{3}$ rd days of a month in Russia, which has 30 days. Robert stays at Hotel B and Hotel F on immediate months (when the given months were arranged in ascending order). Robert stays at Hotel C in a month which has 31 days.

The number of days he stays in America is as same as the total number of days he stayed in Africa and Austria. Robert stays in India at Hotel D for days which is less than only America.

Robert went on a trip to Canada in a month which has 31 days and the month which is immediately before it also has 31 days (when the given months are arranged in ascending order).

Robert stays at Hotel D in odd number of days but immediately before Germany, when the months are arranged in ascending order.

Here we get three possibilities Case (a), Case (b) and Case (c) based on the month of Germany and India tours.

Number of days he stays at Canada is two days more than the double of the days he stays in Africa and four days less than the days he stays at Hotel G.

So, the days stayed in Africa must be either 6 or 8 days.

Robert stays in Germany at Hotel E in the month which has 30 days.

So the possibilities were,

Russia – 30 days – $\frac{2}{3}$ rd of 30 is 20 days (Apr, June or Sep)

B and F $\begin{cases} \rightarrow \text{Mar - Apr} \\ \rightarrow \text{Aug - Sep} \\ \rightarrow \text{Sep - Oct} \end{cases}$

Hotel C – January, March, August or October.

Days in America = Days in (Africa + Austria)

India – Hotel D – 21 days

Canada – March

Germany - Hotel E - 30 days (Apr, June or Sep)

Africa	Canada	Hotel G
6	14	18
8	18	22

In Case (a) we assume that Robert travels to Russia in April, India in Aug and Germany in September.



In Case (b) we assume that Robert travels to Russia in September, India in April and Germany in June.

In Case (c) we assume that Robert travels to Russia in June, India in August and Germany in September.

Month	Country	Days stayed	Hotel
January			
March	Canada		
April	Russia	20	
June			
August	India	21	Hotel D
September	Germany		Hotel E
October			

Case (a)

Month	Country	Days stayed	Hotel
January			
March	Canada		
April	India	21	Hotel D
June	Germany		Hotel E
August			
September	Russia	20	
October			

Case (b)

Month	Country	Days stayed	Hotel
January			
March	Canada		
April			
June	Russia	20	
August	India	21	Hotel D
September	Germany		Hotel E
October			

Case (c)



There are a gap of 2 months between the month of America tour and Russia tour, when the months are arranged in ascending order.

Case (a) and Case (b) gets eliminated as the position of Russia and America can't be fixed.

Robert stays less than 10 days at Africa in a month which has more than 30 days but on neither January nor August.

So we can conclude its October and we get two cases in Case(c) by keeping the days of stay in Africa as 6 and 8 days.

As Robert stays more days in America than India; since, the days stayed in India is 21 days then America must be either 22 or 24

The possibility of days stayed in Austria with respect to Africa and America is

Africa \ America	America	22	24
	Africa		
6		x	18
8		14	x

Case (a)

Case (b)

Month	Country	Days stayed	Hotel
January			
March	Canada		
April	Russia	20	
June			
August	India	21	Hotel D
September	Germany		Hotel E
October			

Month	Country	Days stayed	Hotel
January			
March	Canada		
April	India	21	Hotel D
June	Germany		Hotel E
August			
September	Russia	20	
October			



Case (c)

Case (c1)

Month	Country	Days stayed	Hotel
January	America	24	Hotel B/F
March	Canada	14	Hotel B/F
April	Austria	18	Hotel G
June	Russia	20	Hotel A
August	India	21	Hotel D
September	Germany		Hotel E
October	Africa	6	Hotel C

Month	Country	Days stayed	Hotel
January	America	22	Hotel G
March	Canada	18	Hotel B
April	Austria	14	Hotel F
June	Russia	20	Hotel A
August	India	21	Hotel D
September	Germany	12	Hotel E
October	Africa	8	Hotel C

Robert stayed at Hotel G immediately above the month where he stayed at Hotel B (when the given months are arranged in ascending order).

The difference between the days Robert stayed in Germany and Austria is 2 days. We can eliminate Case (c) as Robert stays at Hotel G in America.

Direction (171-175):

Jan	B	Indigo
Feb	E	Yellow
Mar	A	Blue
Apr	D	Violet
June	F	Red
July	G	Green
Aug	C	Orange
Oct	H	Pink

Detailed Explanation:

There are two persons born between the one who likes Red and E, who was not born in the month which has 31 days.

Here, the person who likes Red definitely born after E. Because A born in one of the months before the one who likes Red colour. The one who likes Yellow was born immediately before A.



Case-1			Case-2			Case-3		
Jan			Jan			Jan		
Feb	E		Feb			Feb		
Mar			Mar			Mar		
Apr			Apr			Apr	E	
June		Red	June	E		June		
July			July			July		
Aug			Aug			Aug		Red
Oct			Oct		Red	Oct		

As many persons were born between E and the one who likes Violet is/are half the number of persons were born between the one who likes Yellow and F.

Two persons were born between the one who likes Violet and C, who was born in one of the month after June.

Here, at least one person was born between E and the one who likes Violet.

So, Case-3 will be dropped.

Case-1			Case-2			Case-3		
Jan			Jan			Jan		
Feb	E		Feb			Feb		
Mar			Mar		Violet	Mar		
Apr		Violet	Apr			Apr	E	
June		Red	June	E		June		
July			July	C		July		
Aug	C		Aug			Aug		Red
Oct			Oct		Red	Oct		

As many persons born between E and the one who likes Violet is/are half the number of persons born between the one who likes Yellow and F. From this statement, there are two persons born between the one who likes Yellow and F.

A born in one of the months before the one who likes Red colour. The one who likes Yellow was born immediately before A. F neither likes Green nor likes Orange.

Not more than two and not less than one person born between F and H, who born after F.

D was not born in the month which has maximum number of days. So, case-2 will be dropped.



Case-1			Case-2		
Jan			Jan		Yellow
Feb	E	Yellow	Feb	A	
Mar	A		Mar		Violet
Apr		Violet	Apr	F	
June	F	Red	June	E	
July			July	C	
Aug	C		Aug	H	
Oct	H		Oct		Red

There is only one person born between D and the one who likes Green.

The one who likes Orange was born immediately before the one who likes Pink.

G was not born in a month which has less than 31 days.

As many persons born between G and the one who likes Indigo is same as E and the one who likes Orange.

So, Case-1 will be the answer.

Case-1		
Jan	B	Indigo
Feb	E	Yellow
Mar	A	Blue
Apr	D	Violet
June	F	Red
July	G	Green
Aug	C	Orange
Oct	H	Pink


Direction (176-180):

Jan	8	N	Diary Milk
	15	U	Apple
	29	O	Mango
Apr	8	M	<u>Kitkat</u>
	15	T	Sapodilla
	29	W	Grapes
July	8	P	Munch
	15	R	Peach
	29	V	Banana
Nov	8	Q	Snickers
	15	X	Papaya
	29	S	Durian

Detailed Explanation:

There are three persons attend the interview between the one who likes to eat Snickers and W, who attends the interview before the one who likes to eat Snickers.

As many persons attend the interview before W is same as the persons attend the interview after P.

The one who likes to eat Diary Milk attends the interview exactly two months before P attends the interview.



Months	Dates	Case-1		Case-2	
Jan	8		Diary Milk		
	15				
	29			W	
Apr	8				Diary Milk
	15				
	29	W			
July	8	P			Snickers
	15				
	29				
Nov	8		Snickers	P	
	15				
	29				

U attends the interview in one of the days which is multiple of 3 and is before the date the one who likes to eat Snickers.

U does not attend the interview in the month July.

There are only four persons attends the interview between the one who likes to eat Diary Milk and the one who likes to eat Grapes and neither of them is not O.

The one who likes to eat Grapes attends the interview in the month which has 30 days.

So, the Case-2 will be dropped.



Months	Dates	Case-1(a)		Case-1(b)		Case-2(a)		Case-2(b)	
Jan	8		Diary Milk		Diary Milk				
	15	U				U			
	29					W		W	
Apr	8						Diary Milk		Diary Milk
	15			U				U	
	29	W	Grapes	W	Grapes				
July	8	P		P			Snickers		Snickers
	15								
	29						Grapes		Grapes
Nov	8		Snickers		Snickers	P		P	
	15								
	29								

O attends the interview in the date, which is immediately before the one who likes Kitkat. So, the person who likes Munch is definitely attends the seminar in 8th July.

O and T did not attend the interview in same month and T likes to eat one of the fruit.

M does not like to eat Snickers. M attends the interview immediately after the one who likes to eat Mango, who does not attend the interview in 15th of any of the month.

Q and M attends attend the interview in same numbered date. There is only one person attends the interview between Q and the one who likes to eat Durian. N attends the interview in even numbered date.

Only one person attends the interview between the one who likes Banana and X. The one who likes to eat Papaya does not attend the interview in prime numbered date and attends after R. There are two persons attends the interview between R and the one who like to eat Papaya.

The one who likes to eat Peach does not attend the interview in November and January.

The one who likes to eat Sapodilla is attends the interview in April.



Months	Dates	Case-1(a)		Case-1(b)	
Jan	8	N	Diary Milk	N	Diary Milk
	15	U			
	29	O	Mango	O	Mango
Apr	8	M	<u>Kitkat</u>	M	<u>Kitkat</u>
	15	T	Sapodilla	U	Sapodilla
	29	W	Grapes	W	Grapes
July	8	P	Munch	P	Munch
	15			R	
	29		Banana		Banana
Nov	8	Q	Snickers	Q	Snickers
	15	X	Papaya	X	Papaya
	29		Durian		Durian

The one who likes Banana does not attend the interview in the month which has 30 days.

As many persons attends the interview between T and the one who likes to eat Peach is one person less than the persons between the one who likes to eat Sapodilla and N.

S does not like Banana. So case-1(b) will be dropped.

Months	Dates	Case-1(a)		Case-1(b)	
Jan	8	N	Diary Milk	N	Diary Milk
	15	U	Apple		
	29	O	Mango	O	Mango
Apr	8	M	<u>Kitkat</u>	M	<u>Kitkat</u>
	15	T	Sapodilla	U	Sapodilla
	29	W	Grapes	W	Grapes
July	8	P	Munch	P	Munch
	15	R	Peach	R	
	29	V	Banana		Banana
Nov	8	Q	Snickers	Q	Snickers
	15	X	Papaya	X	Papaya
	29	S	Durian		Durian



Directions (181-185):

March	4	P	34
March	13	D	27
March	27	M	32
April	4	L	13
April	13	H	24
April	27	E	26
October	4	N	16
October	13	W	28
October	27	F	15

Detailed Explanation:

Except L, all are born in a month having 31 days.

N attends the seminar on even number of date. H attends the seminar on prime number of date but not in a month which has 31 days. Both P and the one whose age is 32 attend the seminar before H. P attends the seminar before the one whose age is 32.

Case 1:

March	4	N	
March	13		
March	27		
April	4		
April	13	H	
April	27		
October	4		
October	13		
October	27		

Case 2:

March	4		
March	13		
March	27		
April	4	N	
April	13	H	
April	27		
October	4		
October	13		
October	27		

Case 3:

March	4		
March	13		
March	27		
April	4		
April	13	H	
April	27		
October	4	N	
October	13		
October	27		

Only one person attends the seminar between P and the one whose age is 32. Age of H is multiples of 8. H is 2 years younger than E.

There are two possibilities for H because H age is multiples of 8 and is 2 years younger than E.

If H=32, then E will be 34. But we can't fix 32 for H, because H and the one whose age is 32 attend the seminar on different date, which is already filled.

If H=24, then E=26. So we can fix H as 24. Number of persons attends the seminar after E and before L is same. Only one person attends the seminar between E and W. L does not attend the seminar on a date which is multiple of 3.



Only one person attends the seminar between D and the one who is the youngest.

Let's solve case 1 and then we can go for case 2 and case 3

Case 1(a): ~~X~~

March	4	N	
March	13	P	
March	27	M	
April	4	L	32
April	13	H	24
April	27	E	26
October	4		
October	13	W	
October	27		

This case will be dropped because M attends the seminar immediately before the one who is the youngest.

Case 1(b): ~~X~~

March	4	N	
March	13	P	
March	27	E	26
April	4		32
April	13	H	24
April	27		
October	4	L	
October	13		
October	27		

This case will be dropped because one person sits between E and W

As case 1 is dropped we will see case 2 and then we can go for case 3.

Case 2(a): I ~~X~~

March	4	P	
March	13	E	26
March	27		32
April	4	N	
April	13	H	
April	27		
October	4		
October	13	L	
October	27		

This case will be dropped because one person sits between E and W

Case 2(a): II ~~X~~

March	4	P	
March	13	L	
March	27		32
April	4	N	
April	13	H	
April	27	W	
October	4		
October	13	E	26
October	27		

This case will be dropped because more than three persons attends the seminar between M and W.

As case 2(a) is dropped, we go for case 2(b).



Case 2(b): I ✗

March	4	W	
March	13	P	
March	27	E	26
April	4	N	32
April	13	H	24
April	27		
October	4	L	
October	13		
October	27		

Case 2(b): II ✗

March	4		
March	13	P	
March	27	L	
April	4	N	32
April	13	H	24
April	27		
October	4	E	26
October	13		
October	27	W	

Both case will be dropped because W does not attends the seminar neither on First nor on last.

As case 2(b): II is dropped we will solve case 2(b): I.

As case 2 is dropped, we will see case 3.

Case 3(a): I ✗

March	4	P	
March	13	L	
March	27		32
April	4		
April	13	H	24
April	27	W	
October	4	N	
October	13	E	26
October	27		

This case will be dropped because more than three persons attends the seminar between M and W.

Case 3(a): II

March	4	P	
March	13	D	
March	27	M	32
April	4	L	13
April	13	H	24
April	27	E	26
October	4	N	
October	13	W	
October	27		

Case 3(b): ✗

March	4	M	
March	13	P	13
March	27		
April	4	L	32
April	13	H	
April	27	E	26
October	4	N	
October	13	W	
October	27		

This case will be dropped because Only one person attends the seminar between D and the one who is the youngest.

As case 3(a): I and 3(b) is dropped, we will solve case 3(a):II.



Case 3(a): II

March	4	P	34
March	13	D	27
March	27	M	32
April	4	L	13
April	13	H	24
April	27	E	26
October	4	N	16
October	13	W	28
October	27	F	15

Direction (186-190):

MONTH	14 TH	29 TH
JANUARY	STELLA JAGUAR	SYLVIA BMW
JUNE	SARA SWIFT	SOHIB BENTLEY
OCTOBER	SHAHIZ AUDI	INNOVA SHUSAN
NOVEMBER	SUWED BUGATTI	SHUBHU BENZ

Detailed Explanation:

One who owns Bentley car celebrates his birthday on a month which has 30 days. Two persons are celebrate his Birthday between one who owns Bentley car and suwed whose Birthday is not in January. Four possibilities

**CASE 1**

MONTH	14 TH	29 TH
JANUARY		
JUNE	BENTLY	
OCTOBER		SUWED
NOVEMBER		

CASE 2

MONTH	14 TH	29 TH
JANUARY (31)		
JUNE (30)		BENTLEY
OCTOBER (31)		
NOVEMBER (30)	SUWED	

CASE 3

MONTH	14 TH	29 TH
JANUARY		
JUNE		SUWED
OCTOBER		
NOVEMBER	BENTLEY	

CASE 4

MONTH	14 TH	29 TH
JANUARY		
JUNE		
OCTOBER	SUWED	
NOVEMBER		BENTLEY

One who owns innova and bmw car celebrates his birthday on 29th of a month but not in November. Number of persons celebrates his birthday between one who owns Bentley and Bmw car is as same as that of innova and bently car. Sara birthday is immediately after one who owns Bmw car but she doesn't owns Bentley car. Case 3&4 becomes invalid. Case 1 and 2 becomes

CASE 1

MONTH	14 TH	29 TH
JANUARY		INNOVA
JUNE	BENTLY	BMW
OCTOBER	SARA	SUWED
NOVEMBER		

CASE 2

MONTH	14 TH	29 TH
JANUARY		BMW
JUNE	SARA	BENTLY
OCTOBER		INNOVA
NOVEMBER	SUWED	



One who owns bugatti and benz car have birthday on same month. Sara doesn't own bugatti or benz car.

CASE 1

MONTH	14 TH	29 TH
JANUARY		INNOVA
JUNE	BENTELY	BMW
OCTOBER	SARA	SUWED
NOVEMBER	BUGATTI / BENZ	BUGATTI / BENZ

CASE 2

MONTH	14 TH	29 TH
JANUARY		BMW
JUNE	SARA	BENTELY
OCTOBER		INNOVA
NOVEMBER	SUWED BUGATTI/BENZ	BUGATTI/BENZ

Atleast one persons celebrates the birthday between sara and suwed. Stella and sylvia are older than sara. So case 1 becomes invalid. Case 2 becomes

MONTH	14 TH	29 TH
JANUARY	STELLA/SYLVA	STELLA/SYLVA BMW
JUNE	SARA	BENTELY
OCTOBER		INNOVA
NOVEMBER	SUWED BUGATTI/BENZ	BUGATTI/BENZ

Number of person celebrate their birthday between suwed and stella is one more than that of sara and shubhu who doesn't owns bugatti car.



MONTH	14 TH	29 TH
JANUARY	STELLA	SYLVIA BMW
JUNE	SARA	BENTELY
OCTOBER		INNOVA
NOVEMBER	SUWED BUGATTI	SHUBHU BENZ

Shahiz celebrates the birthday immediately after sohib who celebrate his birthday on odd number date.

MONTH	14 TH	29 TH
JANUARY	STELLA	SYLVIA BMW
JUNE	SARA	SOHIB BENTELY
OCTOBER	SHAHIZ	INNOVA SHUSAN
NOVEMBER	SUWED BUGATTI	SHUBHU BENZ

One who owns swift is younger to one who owns jaguar but elder to one who owns Audi. The final answer is



MONTH	14 TH	29 TH
JANUARY	STELLA JAGUAR	SYLVIA BMW
JUNE	SARA SWIFT	SOHIB BENTELY
OCTOBER	SHAHIZ AUDI	INNOVA SHUSAN
NOVEMBER	SUWED BUGATTI	SHUBHU BENZ

Direction (191-195):

NAME	MEETING ON MONTH	AGE
ROHIT	MARCH-31	40
ROBERT	APRIL -30	53
RANDY	MAY-31	25
RICHARD	JUNE-30	27
ROBIN	AUGUST-31	36
RUSSEL	SEPTEMBER-30	49
RONALD	NOVEMBER-30	45
RAHUL	DECEMBER-31	31

Detailed Explanation:

Russel attends the meeting in a month which has less than 31 days.

Only three people attend meeting between Russel and one whose age is a prime number.

One who is third youngest among the people whose age is a multiple of three attends the meeting on November.



Number of people attending meeting before Russel is as same as the number of people attending meeting after Randy. We get four possible cases,

CASE 1**CASE 2**

NAME	MEETING ON MONTH	AGE
	MARCH-31	
RUSSEL	APRIL -30	
	MAY-31	
	JUNE-30	
	AUGUST-31	
	SEPTEMBER-30	31/53
RANDY	NOVEMBER-30	45
	DECEMBER-31	

NAME	MEETING ON MONTH	AGE
	MARCH-31	
	APRIL -30	
	MAY-31	
RUSSEL	JUNE-30	
RANDY	AUGUST-31	
	SEPTEMBER-30	
	NOVEMBER-30	45
	DECEMBER-31	31/53

CASE3**CASE 4**

NAME	MEETING ON MONTH	AGE
	MARCH-31	
	APRIL -30	31/53
RANDY	MAY-31	
	JUNE-30	
	AUGUST-31	
RUSSEL	SEPTEMBER-30	
	NOVEMBER-30	45
	DECEMBER-31	

NAME	MEETING ON MONTH	AGE
	MARCH-31	
RANDY	APRIL -30	
	MAY-31	31/53
	JUNE-30	
	AUGUST-31	
	SEPTEMBER-30	
RUSSEL	NOVEMBER-30	45
	DECEMBER-31	

The difference between the ages of Ronald and Rahul is twice the square root of the age of one of the any eight persons. So Ronald and Rahul age can be 45 and 31 but not necessarily in the same order.

The Difference between the ages of Ronald and Rohit is one more than that of Rahul and Richard. Rohit age is not a square number. So Rohit's age should not be 25, 49 or 36. Richard age is not a prime number.



Rahul	Ronald	Rohit	Difference of Ronald and Rohit age	Difference of Rahul and Richard age
45	31	27, 40	$31-27=4$, $40-31=9$	We cannot get the difference of 3 and 8 with using any of the age for Richard
31	45	Rohit 27, 40	Difference of Ronald and Rohit age $45-27=18$, $45-40=5$	for first case we cannot get the difference, and for second case Rahul=31, then Richard is 27 then the difference is 4 so this case only valid

So we get,

Ronald = 45 years

Rahul = 31 years

Rohit = 40 years

Richard = 27 years

Here Ronald age is 45 years. So case 1 and case 4 is eliminated.

Case 1 and Case 4 is eliminated. Case 2 and Case 3 becomes

Case 2

Case 4

NAME	MEETING ON MONTH	AGE
	MARCH-31	
	APRIL -30	
	MAY-31	
RUSSEL	JUNE-30	
RANDY	AUGUST-31	
	SEPTEMBER-30	
RONALD	NOVEMBER-30	45
	DECEMBER-31	31/53

NAME	MEETING ON MONTH	AGE
	MARCH-31	
	APRIL -30	31/53
RANDY	MAY-31	
	JUNE-30	
	AUGUST-31	
RUSSEL	SEPTEMBER-30	
RONALD	NOVEMBER-30	45
	DECEMBER-31	

Robert is the eldest person and attends the meeting before Russel. So Robert age is 53 years.

For case 2 we conclude that Rahul attend the meeting on December.

Two people are attending the meeting between Robin and Rahul. It is not possible for case 2. So case 2 is eliminated.

Rahul doesn't attend the meeting before Randy.



Robin attends the meeting before Rahul but not on March.

Two persons attend the meeting between Robin and Rahul. Here we have two cases either Rahul attend meeting on June, August or December. If Rahul attend meeting on June then Robin should attend the meeting on March. But in statement robin doesn't attend the meeting on March. So this case is not possible. If Rahul attend the meeting on August Robin will attend meeting on April. But in april only person whose age is prime number is attend. So it is also not possible.

Finally Rahul attends meeting on December and Robin will attend meeting on August. If Rahul attend meeting on December then definitely Robert attend meeting on April. Because we already know that person whose age is prime number attend meeting on April.

Only one person attends meeting between Rohit and the one who is born in 1992.

One who is youngest doesn't attend the meeting on a month which has 30 days.

The person whose age is 25 years doesn't attend meeting on month which has 30 days.

So, Rohit should attend meeting on March and the one whose age is 25 years attends meeting on March and it must be Randy. Richard attends meeting on June.

Russel is born in one of the year before Robin. So, Russel's age should be 49 years and Robin's age becomes 36 years.

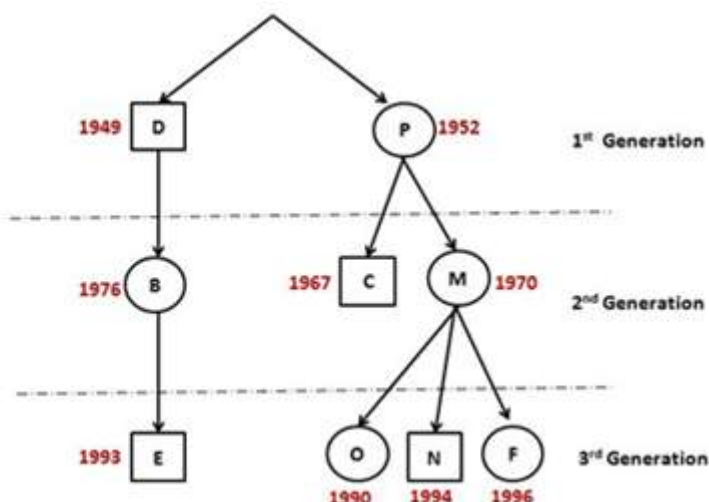
Case 3 becomes

NAME	MEETING ON MONTH	AGE
ROHIT	MARCH-31	40
ROBERT	APRIL -30	53
RANDY	MAY-31	25
RICHARD	JUNE-30	27
ROBIN	AUGUST-31	36
RUSSEL	SEPTEMBER-30	49
RONALD	NOVEMBER-30	45
RAHUL	DECEMBER-31	31



Direction (196-200):

1949	October	D
1952	January	P
1967	April	C
1970	January	M
1976	September	B
1990	July	O
1993	September	E
1994	July	N
1996	October	F



Male: D, C, N, E

Female: P, B, M, O, F

Detailed Explanation:

D is the grandfather of E, who is a male.

So we can conclude D belongs to 1st generation and E to 3rd generation; and both were males.

The eldest and youngest members of the family were born in same month which has 31 days.

It might be July, January or October.

There is minimum 12 year difference between each generation.

Now we can frame the family tree based on the ages. We get 2 members in 1st generation, 3 in 2nd generation and 4 in 3rd generation.

Two people were born in same day of January and there is an age difference of 18 years between them.

We can conclude that either the person born in 1952 – 1970 or the person born in 1976 – 1994 must have birthday in January and also that the eldest and the youngest of the family must born in July or October.

There is an equal number of male and female in 1st and 3rd generation.

So we get there is one male and a female in 1st generation; two male and Female in 3rd generation.

P has 2 children and they were born in the age difference of 3 years with respect to only their years not months.

Here we get three possibilities; either P belongs to 1st generation and has Children who are born in 1967 and 1970 or P belongs to 2nd generation and has Children who are born in 1993 and 1996 or 1990 and 1993.



The person who is born in September is the only child of D, who is the elder brother of P.

Hence we can conclude P belongs to 1st generation and has 2 children who are born in 1970 and 1967. We also get that D has only Child who is born in 1976.

F is the niece of C, who is a male. C doesn't have any children.

So F is a female in 3rd generation and C is a male in 2nd generation.

In 2nd generation, the person born in January has 2 children born in same month and different year which are even.

So we can conclude that 1994 and 1990 were born in same month. As 1994 and 1990 were born in same month we can conclude that the person born in 1952 and 1967 have their birthday on January.

The people who were born in September don't have any siblings.

So we can conclude E and B don't have any siblings.

N is the only son of the person who is born in 1970.

The people born in leap year were female.

Among the given years 1996, 1952 and 1976 were leap years and they were females.

The people, who were born in leap year, have birthday neither in July nor in September.

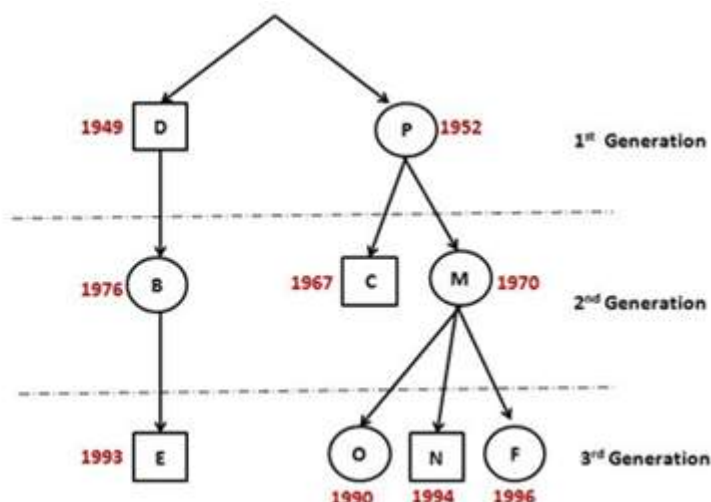
So we can conclude that D and F were born in October; N and O were born in July.

O is the eldest child of M.

So we can conclude that M is born in 1970 and has 3 children. O is born in 1990 and F in 1996.

As the total number of female in the family is more than that of male; we can conclude the gender of B as female.

1949	October	D
1952	January	P
1967	April	C
1970	January	M
1976	September	B
1990	July	O
1993	September	E
1994	July	N
1996	October	F





Puzzles Based on Box & Rank

Direction (201-205): Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions:

There are 8 boxes viz. A1, A2, B1, B2, C1, C2, D1 and D2 which are in different colours viz. Red, Brown, Blue, Pink, Orange, Green, Black and Purple but not necessarily in same order. They are placed one above another; each contains different books and certain number of Pens. The books were namely English, Physics, Chemistry, Economics, Geography, History, Biology and Mathematics. The number of Pens in each box is either a prime number or square number ranging from 10-40 but not more than one box has same number of Pens.

The Brown box contains certain number of Pens as same as the square of its position from Top. There are only two boxes between A1 and C1, which contains History book. Number of Pens in C2 is one less than the double the number of pens in B2. Neither D1 nor D2 contains English book. The difference between number of Pens in Red coloured Box and the total number of Pens in A2 and B1 is 10 Pens. Blue box contains Biology book and the difference between the number of pens in Blue coloured box and the box which has Physics book is 8 pens. The number of boxes above the box which contains Geography book is as same as the number of boxes below D1. The Box which has least number of Pens is in Black Colour. Neither Red box nor Purple box is in topmost or lowermost position. There are two boxes between Brown and Orange coloured boxes, such that the Brown box is in one of the position below Orange coloured box.

The Pink box contains Geography books and is immediately below C1 and above C2. C1 is an orange coloured box and having 10 pens more than D1 which doesn't have Mathematics book. Number of boxes between Black and Red coloured box is as same as the number of boxes between Red and Purple coloured box. The box which has Economics book has the 3rd highest number of Pens. Number of Pens in A2 box is as same as the square of its position from bottom. D2 has pens in an even number and the difference between number of Pens in a box immediately above D2 and below D2 is same. Blue coloured box is in odd number of position but not on 3rd position from bottom. Both D2 and B1 are at odd number of position from the top and B1 is placed one of the position above D2.

201). Which among the following have Highest and Least number of Pens?

a) Red coloured Box – D1

b) B2 – Pink Coloured Box



- c) C2 – Box which has Physics book d) Green coloured Box – A1
- e) A2 – Black coloured Box

202). What does D1 Box contains?

- a) Economics book – 17 pens b) Physics book – 23 pens
- c) English book – 31 pens d) Chemistry book – 13 pens
- e) Geography book – 25 pens

203). Which among the following is true?

- a) The box having English book is 4th from the top
- b) The difference between number of Pens between D2 and A1 is 11 pens
- c) The Pink coloured Box has 36 pens
- d) D1 is kept 3rd from the top
- e) There are 3 boxes kept between A1 and B2

204). What is the position of C2?

- a) Immediately below A1
- b) Exactly between A2 and B1
- c) C2 is kept at 4th position from bottom
- d) There are only two boxes between C2 and Black Coloured Box
- e) C2 is kept at one of the positions below the box which has Chemistry book

205). 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) D2 – 16 pens – Blue b) A2 – 37 pens – Red
- c) C1 – 23 pens – Pink d) B1 – 11 pens – Orange
- e) A1 – 25 pens – Green



Direction (206-210): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below.

There are eight boxes placed in eight different racks which is one above another. The bottom most rack is numbered one and the rack above one is numbered two and so on such that the topmost rack is numbered eight. Each box consists of different varieties of nuts viz., Almond, Pecan, Hazelnut, Walnut, Pine nut, Peanut, Cashew and Pistachio which are in different weights (in kg) viz., 4, 7, 12, 18, 23, 27, 33 and 39 but not necessary in the same order. The boxes are in four different colours viz., Blue, Green, Red and White. Not more than two boxes are in same colour.

There are only two boxes kept between the box which has Peanut and the box which has 39 kg of nuts. Both the red coloured boxes are placed in odd numbered racks. The box which has Peanut is kept at one of the racks below fourth rack. The box which has Hazelnut is placed in even numbered rack and is not in Green colour. No two boxes having same colour are kept immediately below or above in the rack. Only one box is kept between Green coloured boxes and the box having Almond. The rack number and the weight of the Pine nut are same. Sum of the weights of nuts in Blue coloured boxes is square of a number. The White coloured box is kept just above the box having 27 kg of nuts, which is kept in odd numbered rack. The box having Almond is kept at one of the odd numbered racks above the box having Peanut. None of the Green coloured boxes are kept in lower most rack.

The weight of Cashew nut is a prime number and it is not in the colour as same as the one in the fifth rack. Only one box is kept between Pine nut and Hazelnut, which is not placed immediately below the box having Peanut. There are three boxes kept between the box having Walnut and the box which is in White colour. Only two boxes are kept between the box having Pecan and the box which has 7 kg of nuts. As many boxes are kept above the box having Cashew is as same as the boxes below the box which has 12 kg of nuts. The weight of Pecan is not in multiples of 11.

206). Which of the following nuts is kept in Seventh rack?

- a) Almond b) Pecan c) Cashew d) Pine nut
e) None of these

207). What is the total weight of nuts in the Green coloured boxes?

- a) 50 kg b) 25 kg c) 31 kg d) 60 kg e) None of these

208). How many boxes are kept between Red coloured boxes?

- a) One b) Two c) Three d) Four e) None



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

a) Almond b) Pecan c) Pistachio d) Walnut e) Cashew

210). If the weight of 'Coconut' is in between the weights of 'Pistachio' and 'Almond'. Then what is the possible weight of 'Coconut'?

a) 40 kg b) 35 kg c) 28 kg d) 10 kg e) 25 kg

Direction (211-215): Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions:

There are eight boxes arranged one above another in such a way that the box at the bottom is numbered 1 and the topmost box is numbered as 8. They were in different colours viz. Yellow, Red, Blue, Pink, Brown, Magenta, Black and White but not necessarily in same order. Each box contains different number of Chocolates and will expire in different year viz. 2017, 2018, 2020, 2022, 2024, 2025, 2026 and 2028. The number of chocolates in each box is a prime number between 60 and 100. Not more than one box has same number of chocolates.

There are two boxes kept between Yellow coloured box and Red coloured box and neither of them were kept at the top or bottom. The difference between the number of chocolates in yellow coloured box and the box which expires in 2018 is as same the difference between the boxes which expires in 2022 and 2025. The boxes which expire in leap year were kept at odd numbered positions but not on 3rd position. Pink coloured box has 10 chocolates more than Blue coloured box and both were placed one above another. The boxes with least number of chocolates and highest number of chocolates were kept one above another. The White coloured box will expire in 2020. The difference between number of chocolates in the boxes which is at the bottom and topmost is 10 and either of them has least number of chocolates. Yellow coloured box is the first to expire and the Red coloured box is the last to expire. The Magenta coloured box is kept at 5th position from bottom. The boxes which expire in odd numbered year were kept one above another. The black coloured box has 10 chocolates more than the box which expires first. Number of boxes above pink box is as same the number of boxes below Black coloured box. The box which has 2nd highest number of chocolates lies on odd numbered position. The difference between number of chocolates which expires in 2018 and 2028 is more than 10.

211). Which box has highest number of chocolates?



- a) Blue b) Yellow c) Brown d) Red e) Pink

212). How many boxes were kept above the box which has second highest number of chocolates?

- a) Two b) Four c) One d) More than Four e) Three

213). When do the Chocolates in the Black coloured box expire?

- a) 2022 b) 2018 c) 2017 d) 2024 e) 2026

214). Which of the following statement is true?

- a) The Brown coloured box contains 71 chocolates
b) Blue coloured box has highest number of chocolates
c) The magenta coloured box has 67 chocolates
d) The box which expires in 2020 is kept on position numbered 7
e) There are only two boxes between Blue and Black coloured box

215). Which among the following box will be expired as fourth?

- a) Magenta coloured box
b) The box which is kept between Black and Yellow coloured box
c) The box which is kept at 4th position
d) The box with 73 chocolates
e) Blue coloured box

Direction (216-220): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions.

Eight Boxes D, J, L, P, T, S, X and Y are arranged in ten shelves in which two of the Shelves are vacant. The Bottommost shelf is numbered 1 and the shelf above 1 is numbered as 2 and so on. Each Box has different weight. It is also known that

Box T is placed in a shelf which is a Square of the shelf number of fourth heaviest Box in a group. Box X is not heavier than Box S. Box D is not the lightest box and is placed in one of the shelves above Box T. At least one Box is placed above Box D. Box X is not placed below the



seventh lightest Box. Number of Boxes placed above Box Y is as same as the number of boxes placed below Box S. Box L is heavier than Box S but lighter than Box Y. Heaviest Box is placed in a shelf number which is a multiple of 2 and one of the shelves above the heaviest box is vacant. Second heaviest Box is not placed at odd number shelves. Box T is not the heaviest box. Two Boxes are placed between Box J and Box P such that Box J is placed above Box P. Number of shelves between two vacant shelves is as same as number of boxes placed between Box D and Box Y. Sum of shelf number of two vacant shelves is one more than that of twice the shelf number of Box D. Box Y is not placed in odd numbered shelves. Box P is heavier than the box which is at shelf number 2. Lightest Box is placed at the shelf number 7.

216). Which of the following shelf numbers belongs to vacant shelves?

- a) 8 and 6 b) 6 and 4 c) 5 and 3 d) 8 and 5
- e) None of these

217). Which of the following Box is heavier than Box P but lighter than Box D?

- a) Y b) L c) T d) X e) S

218). What is the sum of Heaviest and 6th lightest Box's shelf numbers?

- a) 9 b) 11 c) 7 d) 8 e) 10

219). If Box T weight is 70kg , Box L weight is 56 kg, then the possible weight of Box P and Box S respectively is?

- a) 72kg, 50kg b) 80kg, 52kg c) 77kg, 51kg d) 62kg, 57kg
- e) 61kg, 55kg

220). If Box S is interchanged with Box Y and the Box X is Interchanged with Box L, similarly Box J interchange with Box P and Box D interchange with Box T, then which of the following Boxes are adjacent to each other?

- a) P,J b) Y,J c) J, X d) D, J e) None of these

Direction (221-225): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions.

Eight gift boxes G1, G2, G3, G4, G5, G6, G7 and G8 are purchased from eight different E-commerce websites viz. Flipkart, Amazon, EBay, Snap deal, Yebhi, Myntra, Shop clues and Infibeam which are delivered to Eight different places viz. Bangalore, Raipur, Chennai, Jaipur,



Pune, Kochi, Amaravati and Kolkata on six different days starting from Monday to Saturday. All the above information is not necessarily in the same order. At least one and not more than two gift boxes are delivered on a same day. Not more than one Box is bought from same E-commerce website and not more than one box is delivered to the same place. It is also known that,

Two Boxes are delivered between G2 and G1. G5 is not bought from Amazon. G3 is not delivered to Raipur. The Box G4 is delivered to Chennai on Tuesday. The Box which is bought from EBay is delivered to Kolkata. Number of Boxes delivered after G5 is as same as the number of Boxes delivered before G8. Only one box is delivered on last day. G6 is not bought from Flipkart. The Box which is bought from Myntra is delivered to Jaipur. G2 is delivered at one of the days after the Box G3. G1 is delivered to Bangalore. Box which is delivered to Pune is delivered immediately before the day of Box which is delivered to Kochi. G5 is delivered immediately before or immediately after the day on which G4 is delivered. G1 is delivered on the first day. The Boxes which are bought from Snap deal and Amazon are delivered on a same day. One of the Boxes delivered on Wednesday is bought from Flipkart. Box which is bought from Flipkart is delivered immediately after the box which is bought from Yebhi but immediately before the box which is bought from EBay. Box G3 and G6 are delivered on a same day. Box G7 is bought from Shop clues.

221). From which of the following websites, the gift boxes G8 and G6 were bought respectively?

- a) Myntra, Infibeam b) Yebhi, EBay c) Shop clues, Flipkart
- d) Infibeam, Myntra e) Snap deal, Flipkart

222). Which of the following statement is incorrect?

- a) G5 box is delivered on Thursday
- b) Box which is bought from Flipkart is delivered to Amaravati
- c) G8 box is bought from Myntra
- d) Both a and c
- e) G6 box is delivered on Wednesday

223). Which of the following Boxes are delivered on Tuesday, Friday and Saturday respectively?

- a) G4, G6, G8 b) G5, G2, G3 c) G1, G6, G8 d) G2, G4, G8
- e) G4, G7, G8



224). Which of the following place is Box G5 is delivered?

- a) Jaipur b) Pune c) Raipur d) Kochi e) None of these

225). Which of the following statement is correct?

I. Box G1 is delivered on Monday

II. The Box which is bought from Amazon is delivered to Bangalore

III. The Box which is bought from Infibeam is delivered to Kochi

- a) I and II only b) I only c) II only d) All I, II and III

e) III and I

Direction (226-230): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:

There are eight boxes named P, Q, R, S, T, J, L and Y. They are placed one above the other. Each box contains different chocolates Munch, Perk, 5 star, Kitkat, Dairy milk, Milky bar, Bar one and Eclairs but not necessarily in the same order.

Only one box is between Box T and the box which contains Munch. Three boxes are there between Box T and Box J. Two boxes are Box L and the box which contains Eclairs. Box L is placed above the box which contains Eclairs. Box L is placed above Box T. Neither Box J nor Box T is placed at topmost or lowermost position. Number of boxes above Y is same as the number of boxes below the box which contains Eclairs. Two boxes are placed between Box Y and the box which contain 5 star. Only one box is between Box Q and the box which contains Bar one. Box Q does not contain Eclairs. Two boxes are there between P and the box which contains perk. Neither Box J nor Box L contains Perk. Box P is not the lowermost box. Box P is not placed just below Box T. Box R is placed just above the box which contains Milky bar. Neither Box J nor Box T contains Kitkat. Two boxes are between R and the box which contains Kitkat. Box S does not contain Bar one. Box J is placed below Box T.

226). Which of the following box contains Dairy milk?

- a) L b) R c) T d) Q e) None of these

227). If Box R is related to Perk, Box T is related to Eclairs, in the same way Box P is related to which of the following chocolate?



- a) 5 star b) Dairy milk c) Bar one d) Kitkat
- e) None of these

228). How many Boxes are there between Box L and the box which contains Bar one?

- a) None b) One c) Two d) Three e) None of these

229). Which of the following box contains Kitkat?

- a) T b) J c) Y d) R e) None of these

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

- a) L-Munch b) Y-Perk c) J-Bar one d) Q-5 star
- e) T-Kitkat

Direction (231-235): Study the information given below and answer the questions based on it.

There are 9 children – C, D, E, F, O, P, Q, R and S living in a multi-storey building numbered 1-9 from bottom to top floor but not necessarily in same order. Each studies in different class of different schools and got different ranks. Their ranks were either a prime number or square number ranging from 1 – 30 but not more than one got same rank. Each studies in different class viz. III, V, VI and VII. Not more than 3 and less than 2 studies in same class. Three of them studies in SBOA, two of them in AET and rest in Don Bosco School.

The Children who is living in the floor numbered 5, studies in SBOA School. The floor number of E is divisible by its Class. C got the second highest rank among the students in the building. D studies in Class V which consists of 40 students and number of people who got rank below him is as same as the rank of C. The students studying in Class V, belongs to same school. The rank of S is half of his floor number. No student below floor numbered 5, studies in Class VII. Neither C nor F belongs to Floor numbered 1 and 9. Only S got rank in single digit and F's rank is a square of S's rank.

There are 4 floors between C and F, and both belong to same school. The difference between ranks of D and O is 10 and O has got highest rank. The students studying in AET School, belongs to neither Class III nor Class V. Q studies in Class VI and his rank is a square of his floor number. P is junior to S and O. The Children in the floor numbered 1 and 9, studies in the same school but not



in Don Bosco School. C studies in neither Don Bosco nor SBOA school. C and R belongs to the class as same as their floor number and his rank is a prime number. P studies in Don Bosco and got third least rank among the children in his building. Number of Children living above P is as same as the Children living below D; both don't studies in AET School. E and R belong to same class and E got 13th rank and studies in SBOA School. R lives immediately below D who studies in Don Bosco School. The difference between ranks of C and R is as same as the difference between ranks of O and E.

231). Who among the following studies in SBOA School?

- a) C b) D c) O d) P e) R

232). What is the rank of S and in which class does he studies?

- a) 4th Rank – VII Class b) 9th Rank – VI Class c) 5th Rank – III Class
d) 1st Rank – V class e) 11th Rank – VI Class

233). What is the difference between Rank of F and O?

- a) 5 b) 7 c) 9 d) 11 e) 3

234). Which of the following statement is true?

- a) F lives in odd numbered floor below S
b) Rank of P is an even number
c) Both S and F belongs to same class
d) C studies in VII Class at AET School
e) The rank of D is 25

235). Who among the following belongs to same Class?

- a) S – F b) Q – O c) E – P d) D – Q e) R – C

Direction (236-240): Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions.

A farmer arranged eight packed vegetable boxes in eight shelves numbered 0 to 7. The bottommost shelf is numbered 0 and the above the shelf is numbered a 1 and so on. Eight boxes



are named as M1, M2, M3, M4, M5, M6, M7 and M8 and each box has different height. All the above information is not necessarily in the same order.

The number of boxes between M2 and M8 is as same as the number of boxes between M2 and M4. Box M4 and Box M1 didn't place in adjacent shelves. He placed M5 box in shelf number 4. The height of boxes arranged in shelf number 5 and 0 is not a multiple of 20 and the height of a box arranged in shelf 5 is lesser than the box arranged in shelf 0. The boxes M5 and M7 are the 2nd and 4th position respectively among all with respect to the increasing order of heights and the height of both boxes is multiple of 20. Sum of one fourth of the height of M1 box and thrice the height of M3 box is 70cm. Number of boxes between M5 and M7 is one less than that of M5 and M3. M7 box is placed at one of the places above M3 box but not immediately above. Sum of twice the height of M1 and one fourth of the height of M4 box is 100cm. The height of box M8 is 40cm more than the height of box M4. The height of boxes M2 and M6 is one fifth of the height of boxes M4 and M8 respectively. One fifth of the height of box M3 is 4 cm.

236). If the farmer interchanges the position of box M2 and M3, then what is the difference between the height of box M2 its shelf-number?

- a) 04 b) 15 c) 14 d) 17 e) None of these

237). The number of boxes between M1 and M7 is as same as that of M6 and which of the following boxes?

- a)M3 b)M8 c) M4 d) M1 e) None of these

238). What is the sum of height of all the boxes?

- a) 460 b) 360 c) 470 d) 450 e) None of these

239). Which of following box is placed immediately above the box M3?

- a)M6 b)M5 c) M8 d) M1 e) None of these

240). Four of the following are similar in certain way to form a group. Which one among the following doesn't belong to the group?

- a)M3 b)M1 c)M8 d)M4 e)M2

Direction (241-245): Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions.



Seven persons P, Q, R, S, T, U and V are in different heights and weights and have holidays in different weekdays starting from Sunday to Saturday. None of the person has holiday on the same day. The tallest person in the group is considered as rank 1 and the second tallest person is rank 2 and so on such that the shortest person is ranked as 7, in the same way the heaviest person is considered as rank 1 and the second heaviest person is rank 2 and so on such that the lightest person is ranked as 7.

T is not as much as height as U and is taller than R but shorter than one who is sixth heaviest. V is the lightest. Q is taller than U but not tallest. V is not shorter than P, who is shorter than U. One who is fourth tallest is heavier than only two people. One who has holiday on Friday is third lightest. One who is fifth lightest has last day as a holiday but not R. Q has holiday on immediately after the one who is third shortest person in the group but not on Thursday. R has holiday immediately after V. Shortest person is not the heaviest person. One who is heaviest has holiday on Tuesday but he is not the sixth tallest person in the group. Only one person is taller than and lighter than S and P respectively. Number of people taller than U is as same as the number of people lighter than Q.

241). Who is the second heaviest?

- a) One who is the shortest b) R c) One who has weekend on Thursday
d) All of the above e) None of the above

242). When does V has holiday ?

- a) Sunday b) Thursday c) Wednesday d) Friday e) None of these

243). If R and S is interchange their rank in height category, then who is taller than R?

- a) None of these b) T c) Q d) P e) V

244). What is the product of rank of the one who is third lightest and fourth shortest person in the group?

- a) 20 b) 25 c) 15 d) 10 e) None of these

245). Number of person taller than Q is as same as number of person lighter than whom?

- a) U b) P c) V d) Q e) T



Direction (246-250): Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions.

Eight athletes namely – A, B, C, D, P, Q, R and S from different countries viz. India, Japan, China, USA, Russia, Australia, Germany and Brazil but not necessarily in same order, participated in World Athletics tournament where they got different positions from 1 to 8. The country with highest number of gold medals is ranked 1 in the position and the country with least gold medals is ranked at 8. Each got different number of gold and silver medals. The number of gold and silver medals was either a square or prime numbers between 0 and 15.

Note: No two athletes got same number of either gold or silver medals. 1 is considered as a square number.

Japanese athlete got 9 silver medals which are as same the number of gold medals got by the one who is in 3rd position. The number of Silver medals got by German athlete is square of his position. The athlete from China got 2 more gold medals than C and both has Silver medals as same as their Gold medals. The position of Indian athlete is an even number and his medals were in odd numbers. R got same number of medals as USA athlete, but ranks 6 position below him. The number of gold medals got by D is as same as his position. Russian athlete got highest number of medals in total and ranks immediately above Indian athlete. P belongs to either China or India. Australian athlete ranks same position as that of USA athlete from bottom position. Chinese athlete got rank same as his total medals. There is only one athlete between S and P, such that P got more silver medals than S but S got more Gold medals than P but neither of them Ranks 1. There is only one athlete between B and Q, the difference between their gold and silver medals is 1. Both S and B got same number of medals.

246). Who got highest number of medals?

- a) A b) B c) Q d) P e) C

247). Which among the following countries ranks 6th position?

- a) USA b) The country to which R belongs c) Japan d) China
e) The country to which S belongs

248). How many medals in total do D got?

- a) 14 medals b) 13 medals c) 12 medals d) 15 medals



e) 16 medals

249). Which among the following statement is true?

- a) Brazil got the least number of medals
- b) The total number of gold medals got by India and Germany is 19 medals
- c) India ranks one of the positions after Japan
- d) There is only one athlete between Q and D in ranking
- e) Q got highest number of silver medals

250). Which countries have got second highest number of Gold and Silver medals?

- a) Russia – India b) Germany – Japan c) Germany – Russia
- d) USA – China e) Brazil – Japan

Answer Key Puzzles Based on Box & Rank:

201	c	211	d	221	d	231	c	241	d
202	d	212	d	222	d	232	a	242	c
203	c	213	b	223	e	233	e	243	e
204	d	214	c	224	c	234	d	244	a
205	b	215	e	225	d	235	b	245	a
206	c	216	d	226	d	236	b	246	c
207	a	217	c	227	b	237	e	247	d
208	c	218	a	228	d	238	a	248	a
209	d	219	e	229	c	239	d	249	d
210	b	220	d	230	e	240	b	250	b


Direction (201-205):

Box	Book	No. of Pens	Colour
B1	Physics	11	Black
C1	History	23	Orange
A2	Geography	36	Pink
C2	English	37	Red
A1	Economics	25	Brown
D1	Chemistry	13	Green
D2	Mathematics	16	Purple
B2	Biology	19	Blue

Detailed Explanation:

From the given statement, the number of Pens in each box is either a prime number or square number ranging from 10-40 might be,

Prime number - 11, 13, 17, 19, 23, 29, 31, 37

Square Number - 16, 25, 36

The Brown box contains certain number of Pens as same as the square of its position from Top.

Here we get three possibilities as the square numbers were 16, 25 and 36.

In case (a), Brown box is at 4th position.

In case (b), Brown box is at 5th position.

In case (c), Brown box is at 6th position.

There are only two boxes between A1 and C1, which contains History book.

Number of Pens C2 has is one less than the double of pens in B2.

Neither D1 nor D2 contains English book.

The difference between number of Pens in Red coloured Box and the total number of Pens in A2 and B1 is 10 Pens.

Blue box contains Biology book and the difference between the number of pens in Blue coloured box and the box which has Physics book is 8 pens.



The number of boxes above the box containing Geography book is as same as the number of boxes below D1.

The Box which has least number of Pens is in Black Colour. Neither Red box nor Purple box is in topmost or lowermost position.

There are two boxes between Brown and Orange coloured boxes, such that the Brown box is in one of the position below Orange coloured box.

The Pink box contains Geography books and is immediately below C1 and above C2.

Here Case (c) gets eliminated.

$$C2 = (B2 \times 2) - 1$$

D1, D2 --x-- English text books

Red coloured box – $(A2 + B1) = 10$ pens

Blue coloured box → Biology text book

Blue coloured box – Physics text book box = 8 pens

Case (a)

Box	Book	No. of Pens	Colour
C1	History		Orange
	Geography		Pink
C2			
A1		16	Brown
D1			

Case (b)



Box	Book	No. of Pens	Colour
C1	History		Orange
	Geography		Pink
C2			
A1		25	Brown
D1			

Case (c)

Box	Book	No. of Pens	Colour
C1	History		Orange
	Geography		Pink
C2			
A1		36	Brown

C1 is an orange coloured box having 10 pens more than D1 which doesn't has Mathematics book.

Number of boxes between Black and Red coloured box is as same as the number of boxes between Red and Purple coloured box.

The box which has Economics book has the 3rd highest number of Pens. Number of Pens in A2 box is as same as the square of its position from bottom.

As, no two boxes have same number of pens; Case (a) gets eliminated.

D2 has pens in an even number and the difference between number of Pens in a box immediately above D2 and below D2 is same.

As D2 has pens in even number, the only possibility is 16. As D2 has same difference between the box which is immediately above and below, we get only one possibility which is 13 and 19. We can fix B2 at the bottom as $B2 \times 2 - 1 = C2$ where the topmost box must contains least pens. So, C2 has 37 pens.

Blue box contains Biology book and the difference between the number of pens in Blue coloured box and the box which has Physics book is 8 pens.



From the above statement we could finalize the position of Blue Box and the box which has Physics book. As the third has Economics book we can conclude it as Brown Box.

As D1 and D2 doesn't contains English book it must be C2. D1 doesn't has Mathematics book so it must be Chemistry book.

Case (a)

Box	Book	No. of Pens	Colour
C1	History	D1 + 10	Orange
	Geography		Pink
C2			Black
A1		16	Brown
A2		16	Red
D1			Purple

Case (b)

Box	Book	No. of Pens	Colour
B1	Physics	11	Black
C1	History	23	Orange
A2	Geography	36	Pink
C2	English	37	Red
A1	Economics	25	Brown
D1	Chemistry	13	Green
D2	Mathematics	16	Purple
B2	Biology	19	Blue

Direction (206-210):



Rack	Nuts	Weight	Colour
8	Walnut	18	Blue
7	Cashew	23	Green
6	Hazel nut	7	Blue
5	Almond	39	Red
4	Pine nut	4	White
3	Pecan	27	Green
2	Peanut	12	White
1	Pistachio	33	Red

Detailed Explanation:

There are only two boxes are kept between the box consists of Peanut and the box which having 39 kg of nuts. The box having Peanut is kept one of the racks below fourth rack.

Rack No.	Case-1			Case-2			Case-3		
	Nuts	Weight	Colour	Nuts	Weight	Colour	Nuts	Weight	Colour
8									
7									
6		39							
5					39				
4								39	
3	Peanut								
2				Peanut					
1							Peanut		

The box having Almond is kept one of the odd numbered racks above the box having Peanut.

Only one box is kept between Green coloured boxes and the box having Almond. None of the Green coloured boxes are kept in lower most rack.

Both the red coloured boxes are placed in odd numbered racks.

The rack number and the weight of the Pine nut are same. The box which having Hazelnut kept in even numbered rack and its colour is not Red or Green.

Only one box is kept between Pine nut and Hazelnut, which is not kept immediately below the box having Peanut.

So, Case-3 will be dropped.



Rack No.	Case-1			Case-2			Case-3		
	Nuts	Weight	Colour	Nuts	Weight	Colour	Nuts	Weight	Colour
8									
7			Green			Green			Green
6	Hazel nut	39		Hazel nut					
5	Almond		Red	Almond	39	Red	Almond		Red
4	Pine nut	4		Pine nut	4			39	
3	Peanut		Green			Green			Green
2				Peanut					
1			Red			Red	Peanut		Red

There are three boxes are kept between the box having Walnut and White coloured box.

Sum of the weights of nuts in Blue coloured boxes is square of a number.

So, there are two possibilities

i) $18+7=25$ and ii) $12+4=16$

Only two boxes are kept between the box having Pecan and the box consist 7 kg of nuts.

In Case-1(a) and Case-2, the White coloured box having 4 kg of nuts.

Then, the blue coloured boxes definitely having 18 and 7 kg of nuts.

So, Case-1(a) will be dropped.

Rack No.	Case-1(a)			Case-1(b)			Case-2		
	Nuts	Weight	Colour	Nuts	Weight	Colour	Nuts	Weight	Colour
8	Walnut			Pecan			Walnut		
7			Green			Green			Green
6	Hazel nut	39		Hazel nut	39	White	Hazel nut	7	
5	Almond	7	Red	Almond	7	Red	Almond	39	Red
4	Pine nut	4	White	Pine nut	4		Pine nut	4	White
3	Peanut		Green	Peanut		Green	Pecan		Green
2	Pecan			Walnut			Peanut		
1			Red			Red			Red

The weight of Cashew nut is a prime number and that box does not in the same colour as the box kept in fifth rack.

As many boxes are kept above the box having Cashew is same as the boxes below the box consist 12 kg of nuts.

So, Case-1(b) will be dropped.

The White coloured box is kept just above the box having 27 kg of nuts, which is kept in odd numbered rack.



Rack No.	Case-1(b)			Case-2		
	Nuts	Weight	Colour	Nuts	Weight	Colour
8	Pecan			Walnut		
7	Cashew	23	Green	Cashew	23	Green
6	Hazel nut	39	White	Hazel nut	7	Blue
5	Almond	7	Red	Almond	39	Red
4	Pine nut	4	Blue	Pine nut	4	White
3	Peanut		Green	Pecan		Green
2	Walnut	12	White	Peanut	12	
1	Pistachio	27	Red	Pistachio		Red

The weight of Pecan is not in multiples of 11.

As Blue colour box has 18kg of nuts, we can conclude that walnut is in Blue coloured box.

Rack No.	Case-2		
	Nuts	Weight	Colour
8	Walnut	18	Blue
7	Cashew	23	Green
6	Hazel nut	7	Blue
5	Almond	39	Red
4	Pine nut	4	White
3	Pecan	27	Green
2	Peanut	12	White
1	Pistachio	33	Red

Direction (211-215):

Position	Colour of the Box	No. of Chocolates	Expiry Year
8	Brown	61	2026
7	Red	97	2028
6	Black	83	2018
5	Magenta	67	2024
4	Yellow	73	2017
3	Pink	89	2025
2	Blue	79	2022
1	White	71	2020

Detailed Explanation:



The number of chocolates in each box is a prime number between 60 and 100.

The prime numbers between 60 and 100 were, 61, 67, 71, 73, 79, 83, 89 and 91.

There are two boxes kept between Yellow coloured box and Red coloured box and neither of them were kept at the top or bottom.

So,

Yellow	Red
---	---
---	---
Red	Yellow

The difference between the number of chocolates in yellow coloured box and the box which expires in 2018 is as same the difference between the boxes which expires in 2022 and 2025.

Chocolates in,

$$(\text{Yellow}) - 2018 = 2022 - 2025$$

The boxes which expire in leap year were kept at odd numbered positions but not on 3rd position.

So, the leap years were, 2020, 2024 and 2028 and their position might be 1, 5 and 7.

Pink coloured box has 10 chocolates more than Blue coloured box and both were placed one above another.

So the possibilities were,

Pink	Blue
71	61
83	73
89	79

The boxes with least number of chocolates and highest number of chocolates were kept one above another.

So, the box with 61 chocolates and 97 chocolates were kept above one another.

The White coloured box will expire in 2020.



Yellow coloured box is the first to expire and the Red coloured box is the last to expire.

So, we can conclude its 2017. And Red box must expire in 2028.

The Magenta coloured box is kept at 5th position from bottom.

The boxes which expire in odd numbered year were kept one above another.

So, we can fix the position of 2025 below 2017.

Number of boxes above pink box is as same the number of boxes below Black coloured box.

The box which has 2nd highest number of chocolates lies on odd numbered position.

We could fix the pink box in 3rd position and blue below it by considering the statement, Number of boxes above pink box is as same the number of boxes below Black coloured box.

The difference between number of chocolates in the boxes which is at the bottom and topmost is 10 and either of them has least number of chocolates.

From the above statement we get two possibilities Case (a) and Case (b) based on position of box with the least number of chocolates

As there is difference of 10 chocolates between Pink box and Blue box. We can eliminate Case (a).

Case (a):

Position	Colour of the Box	No. of Chocolates	Expiry Year
8	Brown	71	
7	Red		2028
6	Black		
5	Magenta		2024
4	Yellow		2017
3	Pink		2025
2	Blue	97	
1	White	61	2020

Case (b):



Position	Colour of the Box	No. of Chocolates	Expiry Year
8	Brown	61	
7	Red	97	2028
6	Black		
5	Magenta		2024
4	Yellow		2017
3	Pink		2025
2	Blue		
1	White	71	2020

The black coloured box has 10 chocolates more than the box which expires first.

So the black box has 10 chocolates more than the Yellow coloured box. From the above statement and the fact that pink box has 10 chocolates more than blue box, we get two possibilities in Case (b).

As, (Yellow) – 2018 = 2022 – 2025

In Case (b) and Case (b1),

We can conclude Blue box expires in 2022 and Black box in 2018.

The difference between number of chocolates which expires in 2018 and 2028 is more than 10.

So we can eliminate Case (b1).

Case (b1):

Position	Colour of the Box	No. of Chocolates	Expiry Year
8	Brown	61	2026
7	Red	97	2028
6	Black	89	2018
5	Magenta	67	2024
4	Yellow	79	2017
3	Pink	83	2025
2	Blue	73	2022
1	White	71	2020


Case (b):

Position	Colour of the Box	No. of Chocolates	Expiry Year
8	Brown	61	2026
7	Red	97	2028
6	Black	83	2018
5	Magenta	67	2024
4	Yellow	73	2017
3	Pink	89	2025
2	Blue	79	2022
1	White	71	2020

Direction (216-220):

SHELF NUMBER	BOXES
10	X
9	S
8	VACANT
7	J
6	D
5	VACANT
4	T
3	P
2	Y
1	L

D > T > P > Y > L > S > X > J

D is the Heaviest and J is the lightest.

Detailed Explanation:

Box T is placed in a shelf which is Square of the shelf number of fourth heaviest Box in a group.

Box D is not the lightest box and placed in one of the shelves above Box T.

At least one Box is placed at one of the shelves above D. so Box D should not be at shelf number 10.

T can be in shelf number 4 or 9.



Lightest Box is placed in shelf number 7.

Heaviest Box is placed in a shelf number which is multiple of 2 and one of the shelves above the heaviest box is vacant. So, heaviest box should not be at shelf number 10.

T is not the heaviest box.

Box D is not the lightest box and placed one of the shelves above Box T.

As D is in one of the position above D and there is at least one above D. we conclude T is at Shelf number 4.

Since, T is at shelf number 4. 4th heaviest box should be at shelf number 2.

So, the possible shelf number of D is 5, 6, 7, 8, 9. Sum of shelves number of two vacant shelves is one more than that of twice the shelf number of D.

If Box D's shelf number is 5, then the possible vacant shelves are 10-1, 9-2, 8-3, 7-4 and 6-5. Number of shelves between two vacant shelves is as same as number of boxes placed between D and Y. Box Y is not placed in odd numbered shelves. It is not possible to satisfy the above statements.

If Box D's shelf number is 6, then the possible vacant shelves are 10-3, 9-4, 8-5 and 7-6. Number of shelves between two vacant shelves is as same as number of boxes placed between D and Y. Box Y is not placed in odd numbered shelves. It is not possible to satisfy the above statements other than 8-5.

If Box D's shelf number is 7, then the possible vacant shelves are 10-5, 9-6 and 8-7. Number of shelves between two vacant shelves is as same as number of boxes placed between D and Y. Box Y is not placed in odd numbered shelves. It is not possible to satisfy the above statements.

If Box D's shelf number is 8, then the possible shelf numbers for vacant shelves are 9&8. It is also not possible. Similarly, if D's shelf number is 9, it is also not possible.

So Box D should be in the shelf number of 6 and vacant shelves numbers should be 8 & 5.

Number of Boxes placed above Box Y is same as number of boxes placed below Box S. Two possible cases:

**CASE 1**

SHELF NUMBER	BOXES
10	
9	S
8	VACANT
7	J
6	D
5	VACANT
4	T
3	P
2	Y
1	

CASE 2

SHELF NUMBER	BOXES
10	Y
9	
8	VACANT
7	J
6	D
5	VACANT
4	T
3	P
2	
1	S

Box L is heavier than Box S but lighter than Box Y. $Y > L > S$

Second heaviest Box is not placed at odd number shelves. It should be placed at shelf number 10 or 4.

Box X is not placed below the seventh lightest Box. Seventh lightest Box means second Heaviest Box. Box X should not be second heaviest since it is lighter than S and it should be placed 10th and 9th shelves in case1 and case2 respectively. Box P is heavier than the box which is at shelf number 2. Box P should be 3rd heaviest Box. Box X is not heavier than Box S. So, $Y > L > S > X$. Heaviest Box is placed in a shelf number which is a multiple of 2 and one of the shelves above the heaviest box is vacant. Case 2 is eliminated and Case 1 becomes,

SHELF NUMBER	BOXES
10	X
9	S
8	VACANT
7	J
6	D
5	VACANT
4	T
3	P
2	Y
1	L

$D > T > P > Y > L > S > X > J$

D is the Heaviest and J is the lightest.


Direction (221-225):

GIFT BOXES	E-COMMERCE WEBSITES	DELIVERED PLACES	DELIVERED DAYS
G1	Amazon	Bangalore	Monday
G2	EBay	Kolkata	Thursday
G3	Flip kart	Amaravati	Wednesday
G4	Yebhi	Chennai	Tuesday
G5	Snap deal	Raipur	Monday
G6	Myntra	Jaipur	Wednesday
G7	Shop clues	Pune	Friday
G8	Infibeam	Kochi	Saturday

Detailed Explanation:

At least one and not more than two gift boxes delivered on a same day. Box G4 is delivered to Chennai on Tuesday. Box G7 is bought from Shop clues. Number of Boxes delivered after G5 is as same as the number of Boxes delivered before G8. Box G3 and G6 are delivered on the same day. G1 Box is delivered on the first day. Box G5 is delivered immediately before or immediately after the day in which Box G4 is delivered. Two Boxes are delivered between G2 and G1. Box G2 is delivered one of the day after Box G3. Only one possible case.

GIFT BOXES	E-COMMERCE WEBSITES	DELIVERED PLACES	DELIVERED DAYS
G1		Bangalore	Monday
G2			Thursday
G3			Wednesday
G4		Chennai	Tuesday
G5			Monday
G6			Wednesday
G7	Shopclues		Friday
G8			Saturday

Box which is bought from Snap deal and Amazon are delivered on same day. G5 is not bought from Amazon. One of the Boxes delivered on Wednesday is bought from Flipkart. Box which is bought



from Flipkart is delivered immediately after the box which is bought from Yebhi but immediately before the box which is bought from EBay. G6 is not bought from Flipkart. Box which is bought from EBay is delivered to Kolkata.

GIFT BOXES	E-COMMERCE WEBSITES	DELIVERED PLACES	DELIVERED DAYS
G1	Amazon	Bangalore	Monday
G2	EBay	Kolkata	Thursday
G3	Flip kart		Wednesday
G4	Yebhi	Chennai	Tuesday
G5	Snap deal		Monday
G6			Wednesday
G7	Shop clues		Friday
G8			Saturday

Myntra Box is delivered to Jaipur. Box which is delivered to Pune is delivered immediately before the day on Box which is delivered to Kochi. G3 is not delivered to Raipur.

GIFT BOXES	E-COMMERCE WEBSITES	DELIVERED PLACES	DELIVERED DAYS
G1	Amazon	Bangalore	Monday
G2	EBay	Kolkata	Thursday
G3	Flip kart	Amaravati	Wednesday
G4	Yebhi	Chennai	Tuesday
G5	Snap deal	Raipur	Monday
G6	Myntra	Jaipur	Wednesday
G7	Shop clues	Pune	Friday
G8	Infibeam	Kochi	Saturday

Direction (226-230):



R	Munch
L	Milky bar
T	Perk
Y	Kitkat
S	Éclairs
P	Bar one
J	5 star
Q	Dairy milk

Detailed Explanation:

Three boxes are three between Box T and Box J. Box J is placed below Box T. Only one box is between Box T and the box which contains Munch. Neither Box J nor Box T is placed at topmost or

Case 1:

T	
	Munch
J	

Case 2:

	Munch
T	
J	

lowermost position.

Two boxes are between Box L and the box which contains éclairs. Box L is placed above the box which contains Éclairs. Box L is placed above Box T.



Case 1(a):

L	
T	
	Éclairs
	Munch
J	

Case 1(b): ~~X~~

T	
	Munch
J	

This case will be dropped because two boxes are between Box L and the box contains eclairs

Case 2(a):

L	Munch
T	
	Éclairs
J	

Case 2(b):

	Munch
L	
T	
	Éclairs
J	

Number of boxes above Y is same as the number of boxes below the box which contains éclairs.

Case 1(a):

L	
T	
	Éclairs
Y	Munch
J	

Case 2(a):

L	Munch
T	
	Éclairs
Y	
J	

Case 2(b):

	Munch
L	
T	
Y	
	Éclairs
J	

Two boxes are placed between Box Y and the box which contain 5 star.



Case 1(a): I

L	
	5 star
T	
	Éclairs
Y	Munch
J	

Case 1(a): II

L	
T	
	Éclairs
Y	Munch
J	
	5 star

Case 2(a): I

L	Munch
	5 star
T	
	Éclairs
Y	
J	

Case 2(a): II

L	Munch
T	
	Éclairs
Y	
J	
	5 star

Case 2(b):

	Munch
L	
T	
Y	
	Éclairs
J	5 star

Only one box is between Box Q and the box which contains Bar one.

Case 1(a): IA

L	
	5 star
T	
	Éclairs
Y	Munch
Q	
J	
	Bar one

Case 1(a): IB

L	
	5 star
T	
	Éclairs
Y	Munch
	Bar one
J	
Q	

Case 1(a): II

L	
T	
	Éclairs
Y	Munch
	Bar one
J	
Q	5 star

Case 2(a): IA

L	Munch
	5 star
T	
	Éclairs
Y	
Q	
J	
	Bar one

Case 2(a): IB

L	Munch
	5 star
T	
	Éclairs
Y	
	Bar one
J	
Q	

Case 2(a): II

L	Munch
T	
	Éclairs
Y	
	Bar one
J	
Q	5 star

Case 2(b):

	Munch
L	
T	
Y	
	Éclairs
J	5 star

Case 1:

Two boxes are there between P and the box which contains perk. Box R is placed just above the box which contains Milky bar.



Case 1(a): IA

L	
	5 star
T	
P	Éclairs
Y	Munch
Q	
J	
	Bar one

This case will be dropped because Two boxes are there between P and the box which contains perk

Case 1(a): IB

L	
	5 star
T	Perk
	Éclairs
Y	Munch
P	Bar one
J	
Q	

This case will be dropped because Box R is placed just above the box which contains Milky bar

Case 1(a): II

L	
T	Perk
	Éclairs
Y	Munch
P	Bar one
J	
Q	5 star

This case will be dropped because Box R is placed just above the box which contains Milky bar

Case 2:

Two boxes are there between P and the box which contains perk. Box R is placed just above the box which contains Milky bar.

Case 2(a): IA

L	Munch
P	5 star
T	
	Éclairs
Y	Perk
Q	
J	
	Bar one

This case will be dropped because Box R is placed just above the box which contains Milky bar

Case 2(a): IB (i)

L	Munch
P	5 star
T	Kitkat
	Éclairs
Y	Perk
R	Bar one
J	Milky bar
Q	

This case will be dropped because Box T does not contain Kitkat

Case 2(a): IB (ii)

L	Munch
	5 star
T	Perk
R	Éclairs
Y	Milky bar
P	Bar one
J	Kitkat
Q	

This case will be dropped because Box J does not contain Kitkat

Case 2(a): II A

L	Munch
P	
T	Kitkat
	Éclairs
Y	Perk
R	Bar one
J	Milky bar
Q	5 star

This case will be dropped because Box T does not contain Kitkat

Case 2(a): II B

L	Munch
T	Perk
R	Éclairs
Y	Milky bar
P	Bar one
J	Kitkat
Q	5 star

This case will be dropped because Box J does not contain Kitkat



Case 2(b): I

Q	Munch
L	
T	Bar one
Y	
P	Éclairs
J	5 star

This case will be dropped because Box R is placed just above the box which contains Milky bar

Case 2(b): IIA

	Munch
L	
T	
Y	Bar one
R	Éclairs
Q	Milky bar
J	5 star

This case will be dropped because Two boxes are there between P and the box which contains perk

Case 2(b): IIB (i)

R	Munch
L	Milky bar
T	
Y	Kitkat
	Éclairs
Q	
J	5 star
	Bar one

This case will be dropped because Two boxes are there between P and the box which contains perk

Case 2(b): IIB (ii)

P	Munch
L	Kitkat
T	
Y	Perk
R	Éclairs
Q	Milky bar
J	5 star
S	Bar one

This case will be dropped because Box S does not contain Bar one

Case 2(b): III

R	Munch
L	Milky bar
T	Perk
Y	Kitkat
S	Éclairs
P	Bar one
J	5 star
Q	Dairy milk

Direction (231-235):

Floor	Name	Rank	Class	School
9	E	13	III	SBOA
8	S	4	VII	Don Bosco
7	C	11	VII	AET
6	P	23	V	Don Bosco
5	Q	25	VI	SBOA
4	D	29	V	Don Bosco
3	R	17	III	Don Bosco
2	F	16	VI	AET
1	O	19	VI	SBOA

Detailed Explanation:

The Children who is living in the floor numbered 5, studies in SBOA School.

The floor number of E is divisible by its Class. C got the second highest rank among the students in the building.

D studies in Class V which consists of 40 students and number of people who got rank below him is as same as the rank of C.

The students studying in Class V, belongs to same school.

The rank of S is half of his floor number. No student below floor numbered 5, studies in Class VII.



Neither C nor F belongs to Floor numbered 1 and 9. Only S got rank in single digit and F's rank is a square of S's rank.

There are 4 floors between C and F, and both belong to same school.

Here we get two possibilities Case a and Case b with respect to the position of C and F.

The difference between ranks of D and O is 10. The students studying in AET School, belongs to neither Class III nor Class V.

Q studies in Class VI and his rank is a square of his floor number. P is junior to S and O.

The Children in the floor numbered 1 and 9, studies in the same school but not in Don Bosco School.

Case (a) :

Floor	Name	Rank	Class	School
9				
8	S	4		
7	C			
6				
5				SBOA
4				
3				
2	F	16		
1				

Case (b) :

Floor	Name	Rank	Class	School
9				
8	S	4		
7	F	16		
6				
5				SBOA
4				
3				
2	C			
1				

We get the following possibilities,



C – second highest rank

S – 2/4/6/8

C, F $\times$ 1, 9

D – O = 10

P < S, O

1, 9 – Same school

III			
V	D		
VI	Q		
VII			

Same School

Floor-1, 2, 3, 4

Don Bosco				
SBOA				
AET				

$\times$ Class III, Class V

C and R belongs to the class as same as their floor number and his rank is a prime number.

Hence in case B, C is in 2nd floor so its gets eliminated.

P studies in Don Bosco and got third least rank among the children in his building.

Number of Children living above P is as same as the Children living below D; both don't studies in AET School.

E and R belong to same class and E got 13th rank and studies in SBOA School.

If E got 13th rank, then C must be before it. So, the only possibility is 11. If C is 11, then $40 - 11 = 29$ is D's rank. Since there is only one possibility we can Place Q's place at 5. As $D - O = 10$, O is 19.

- R lives immediately below D who studies in Don Bosco School.
- The difference between ranks of C and R is as same as the difference between ranks of O and E.

As $D - O = 10$, O is 19. If $C - R = O - E$, then $11 - R = 19 - 13$ which is 6. So, R ranks $11 + 6 = 17^{\text{th}}$ Rank.

E is divisible by its floor number. So, we can conclude E lives in 9th Floor and the Children living in first floor belongs to SBOA School.

As the person studying in V belongs to same school, the other person must also belongs to Don Bosco and as the person from AET doesn't study in Class III, then R should study in Don Bosco. Since C and F Belongs to Same school it must be AET School.

As P is junior to S and O, we can conclude P studies in V class. O and S studies in Class VI and VII.

P gets 3rd least rank, so the rank between 19 and 25 is 23.



Floor	Name	Rank	Class	School
9	E	13	III	SBOA
8	S	4	VII	Don Bosco
7	C	11	VII	AET
6	P	23	V	Don Bosco
5	Q	25	VI	SBOA
4	D	29	V	Don Bosco
3	R	17	III	Don Bosco
2	F	16	VI	AET
1	O	19	VI	SBOA

Direction (236-240):

SHELF NUMBER	BOX	HEIGHTS
7	M4	80
6	M7	60
5	M2	16
4	M5	100
3	M8	120
2	M1	40
1	M3	20
0	M6	24

Detailed Explanation:

One fifth of the height of box M3 is 4 cm. So, the height of box M3 is 20.

Sum of one fourth of the height of box M1 and thrice the height of box M3 is 70cm.

The height of box M1/4 + 3 X The height of the box M3 =70; M1=40.

Sum of twice the height of box M1 and one fourth of the height of M4 is 100cm.

2 X The height of box M1 + ¼th of the height of box M4 =100; M4 =80.



The height of box M8 is 40 more than the height of box M4. So the height of the box M8 = 120.

The height of boxes M2 and M6 is one fifth of the height of boxes M4 and M8 respectively.

Hence, the height of box M2 is 16 and M6 is 24. The boxes M5 and M7 are the 2nd and 4th position respectively among all with respect to the increasing order of heights and the height of both boxes is multiple of 20. So the height of box M7 is 60 and M5 is 100.

He arranged M5 box in shelf number 4. The height of boxes arranged in shelf number 5 and 0 is not a multiple of 20 and the height of a box arranged in shelf 5 is lesser than the box arranged in shelf 0. So box M2 arranged at 5th shelf and box M6 arranged at the bottommost shelf.

The number of boxes between M5 and M7 is one less than that of M5 and M3. Box M7 is placed at one of the places above M3 box but not immediately above.

Therefore, box M7 should be placed at 6th shelf and box M3 should be at 1st shelf. Now the arrangement becomes:

SHELF NUMBER	BOX	HEIGHTS
7		
6	M7	60
5	M2	16
4	M5	100
3		
2		
1	M3	20
0	M6	24

Box M4 and box M1 doesn't place in adjacent shelves. The number of boxes between M2 and M8 is as same as the number of boxes between M2 and M4. Now the final arrangement becomes:



SHELF NUMBER	BOX	HEIGHTS
7	M4	80
6	M7	60
5	M2	16
4	M5	100
3	M8	120
2	M1	40
1	M3	20
0	M6	24

Direction (241-245):

RANK	HEIGHT	WEIGHT	DAYS
1	V	S	SUNDAY- P
2	S	R	MONDAY- Q
3	Q	T	TUESDAY- S
4	U	Q	WEDNESDAY- V
5	P	U	THURSDAY- R
6	T	P	FRIDAY- U
7	R	V	SATURDAY- T

Detailed Explanation:

V is the lightest. Only one person is taller than and lighter than S and P respectively.



RANK	HEIGHT	WEIGHT	DAYS
1			
2	S		
3			
4			
5			
6		P	
7		V	

Number of person taller than U is as same as number of person lighter than Q. Q is taller than U but not tallest. T who is not as much as height as U is taller than R but shorter than one who is sixth heaviest. V is not shorter than P, who is shorter than U.

RANK	HEIGHT	WEIGHT	DAYS
1	V		
2	S		
3	Q		
4	U	Q	
5	P		
6	T	P	
7	R	V	

One who is fourth tallest is heavier than only two person. One who has weekend on Friday is third lightest. Shortest person is not the heaviest person. One who is heaviest has weekend on Tuesday but he is not the sixth tallest person in the group. One who is fifth lightest has last day as a weekend but not R.



RANK	HEIGHT	WEIGHT	DAYS
1	V	S	SUNDAY-
2	S	R	MONDAY-
3	Q	T	TUESDAY- S
4	U	Q	WEDNESDAY-
5	P	U	THURSDAY-
6	T	P	FRIDAY- U
7	R	V	SATURDAY- T

Q has weekend on immediately after the one who is next lower rank than U in height category but not on Thursday. R has weekend immediately after V.

RANK	HEIGHT	WEIGHT	DAYS
1	V	S	SUNDAY- P
2	S	R	MONDAY- Q
3	Q	T	TUESDAY- S
4	U	Q	WEDNESDAY- V
5	P	U	THURSDAY- R
6	T	P	FRIDAY- U
7	R	V	SATURDAY- T

Direction (246-250):



Rank	Country	Athlete	No. of Gold Medals	No. of Silver Medals
1	USA	B	13	2
2	Germany	S	11	4
3	Russia	Q	9	7
4	India	P	7	5
5	Japan	D	5	9
6	China	A	3	3
7	Brazil	R	2	13
8	Australia	C	1	1

Detailed Explanation:

The number of gold and silver medals was either a square or prime numbers between 0 and 15.

So, the numbers which are either a square or prime number between 0 and 15 were, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 9, 11 and 13

- Japanese athlete got 9 silver medals which are as same the number of gold medals got by the one who is in 3rd position.
- The number of Silver medals got by German athlete is square of his position.

So, the rank of German athlete should be 2 or 3.

The athlete from China got 2 more gold medals than C and both has Silver medals as same as their Gold medals.

	Gold	silver
China	$x+2$	$x+2$
C	x	x

The position of Indian athlete is an even number and his medals were in odd numbers.

R got same number of medals as USA athlete, but ranks 6 position below him.

The number of gold medals got by D is as same as his position.

Russian athlete got highest number of medals in total and ranks immediately above Indian athlete.

P belongs to either China or India.

Australian athlete ranks same position as that of USA athlete from bottom position.



Based on the position of USA athlete and R we get two possibilities - Case (a) and Case (b) and based on position of India and Russia we get, another possibility in Case (a),

As the Rank 3 has 9 gold medals then, rank 1 and 2 must have 11 and 13 medals.

As the number of gold medals of D is as same as his position, it must be 5 since it can't be in 7th position or below 5.

From the above statements, the possibilities were,

Case (a):

Rank	Country	Athlete	No. of Gold Medals	No. of Silver Medals
1	USA		13	2
2			11	
3			9	
4			7	
5	Russia	D	5	
6	India		3	
7		R	2	13
8	Australia		1	

Case (b):

Rank	Country	Athlete	No. of Gold Medals	No. of Silver Medals
1			13	
2	USA		11	1
3	Germany		9	
4			7	
5	Russia	D	5	
6	India		3	
7	Australia		2	
8		R	1	11

Case (a1):



Rank	Country	Athlete	No. of Gold Medals	No. of Silver Medals
1	USA		13	2
2	Germany		11	
3	Russia		9	
4	India		7	
5		D	5	
6				
7		R		
8	Australia			

Chinese athlete got rank same as his total medals.

As China got same number of medals it must be either $4 + 4 = 8$ or $3 + 3 = 6$, here we get only one possibility so we can conclude the rank of China as 6. And also we can conclude the position of C and his medals.

Case (a) and Case (b) gets eliminated.

Case (a):

Rank	Country	Athlete	No. of Gold Medals	No. of Silver Medals
1	USA		13	2
2			11	
3			9	
4			7	
5	Russia	D	5	
6	India		3	
7		R	2	13
8	Australia		1	

Case (b):



Rank	Country	Athlete	No. of Gold Medals	No. of Silver Medals
1			13	
2	USA		11	1
3	Germany		9	
4			7	
5	Russia	D	5	
6	India		3	
7	Australia		2	
8		R	1	11

Case (a1):

Rank	Country	Athlete	No. of Gold Medals	No. of Silver Medals
1	USA		13	2
2	Germany		11	
3	Russia		9	
4	India		7	
5		D	5	
6	China		3	3
7		R	2	13
8	Australia		1	1

There is only one athlete between S and P, such that P got more silver medals than S but S got more Gold medals than P.

As either Indian or Chinese athlete is P, so we get two possibilities Case (a1) and Case (a2).

- There is only one athlete between B and Q, the difference between their gold and silver medals is 1.

As Russian athlete got more number of medals he must be 1 greater than USA athlete. We can fix the place of Japan with 9 medals.

- Both S and B got same number of medals.

In Case (a1),

Since, S and B got same numbers of medal; B cannot be a Russian Athlete as Russian athlete got more number of medals in total. So we can fix the rest.

In Case (a2),

Since, S and B got same numbers of medal; here the Case gets eliminated.



Case (a1):

Rank	Country	Athlete	No. of Gold Medals	No. of Silver Medals
1	USA	B	13	2
2	Germany	S	11	4
3	Russia	Q	9	7
4	India	P	7	5
5	Japan	D	5	9
6	China	A	3	3
7	Brazil	R	2	13
8	Australia	C	1	1

Case (a2):

Rank	Country	Athlete	No. of Gold Medals	No. of Silver Medals
1	USA	B	13	2
2	Germany	A	11	
3	Russia	Q	9	7
4	India	S	7	5
5	Japan	D	5	9
6	China	P	3	3
7	Brazil	R	2	13
8	Australia	C	1	1