SuperGrads Study Material

Part of the most Comprehensive Classroom Training, Prep Content & Test Series across the Nation.

LOGICAL REASONING

DATA ARRANGEMENTS AND PUZZLES

Directions:(Q.1-Q.5): Read the following information carefully and answer the questions given below.
Six persons A, B, C, D, E and F are sitting in two rows, three in each.
E is not at the end of any row.
D is second to the left of F.
C, the neighbour of E, is sitting diagonally opposite to D.
B is the neighbour of F.

1. Which of the following are sitting diagonally opposite to each other?
(a) F and C (b) D and A (c) A and C (d) A and F

2. Who is facing B?
(a) A (b) C (c) D (d) E

3. Which of the following are in the same row?
(a) A and E (b) E and D (c) C and B (d) A and B

4. Which of the following are in one of the two rows?
(a) FBC (b) CEB (c) DBF (d) AEF

5. After interchanging seat with F, who will be the neighbours of D in the new positions P
(a) C and. A (b) E and B (c) Only B (d) Only A

Directions:(Q.6-Q.10) Study the following informations carefully and answer the questions given below it
Five friends A,B,C,D and E are sitting on a bench.
(1) A is sitting next to B.
(2) C is sitting next to D.
(3) D is not sitting with E.
(d) E is on the left end of the bench.
(5) C is on the second position from the right.
(6) A is on the right of B and E.
(7) A and C are sitting togetter.

6. Where is A sitting?
(a) Between B and D (b) Between D and C
(c) Between E and D (d) Between B and C

7. Who is sitting in the centre?
(a) A (b) B (c) C (d) D

8. C is sitting between
(a) B and D (b) A and E (c) D and E (d) A and D

9. What is the position of D?
(a) Extreme left (b) Extreme right
(c) Third from left (d) Second from left

10. What is the position of B?
(a) Second from right (b) Centre
(c) Extreme left (d) Second from left

Directions:(Q.11-Q.14): Read the following information and answer the questions that follow:
Twelve persons are seated along the length of a rectangular dining table. Among them six are males and the rest are females. Males are M_1, M_2, M_3, M_4, M_5 and M_6. Females are F_1, F_2, F_3, F_4, F_5 and F_6. The persons are seated in such a way that each male faces one female, not necessarily in the same order.
I. M_4 is on the immediate right of M_1.
II. F_3 is on the immediate right of F_4 who is facing M_1.
III. M_6, M_3 and F_1 are at extreme end. No person is on the right of M_6.
IV. Only F_6 is between F_1 and F_5 and she is not facing M_2.
V. F_2 is on the immediate left of F_3.

11. Which of the following females is facing M_5?
(a) F_1 (b) F_6 (c) F_5 (d) F_2

12. Which of the following pairs of male and female is at one of the extreme ends?
(a) M_6, F_5 (b) M_3, F_5 (c) F_1, M_2 (d) F_3, M_3

13. Who is facing M_3?
(a) F_1 (b) F_6 (c) F_5 (d) None of these

14. Who is facing F_5?
(a) M_3 (b) M_1 (c) M_4 (d) Can't say

Directions:(Q.15-Q.17): Read the following information and answer the questions that follow:
(i) Six friends, A, B, C, D, E and F are sitting along the sides of a hexagonal table for playing a game, though not necessarily in the same order.
(ii) F, who is sitting exactly opposite of A, is to the immediate right of B.
(iii) D is between A and B and is exactly opposite of C.

15. A is siting between which of the following pairs of persons?
(a) D and E (b) B and E (c) B and C (d) E and C

16. Four of the following pairs are alike in a certain way on the basis of sitting positions and so form a group. Which is the one that does not belong to the group?
(a) A,D (b) B,C (c) B,F (d) C,E

17. Who is sitting opposite of B?
(a) C (b) A (c) E (d) Data inadequate

Directions:(Q.18 & Q.19): Read the following information and answer the questions that follow:
(a) Six persons A, B, C, D, E and F are sitting in a circle with their faces towards the centre.
(b) D is on the immediate left of B.
(c) A is opposite F.

18. Who is sitting opposite E?
(a) C (b) A (c) Either A or P (d) Either B or C

19. Who is sitting opposite C?
(a) D (b) E (c) F (d) Can't say

Directions:(Q.20-Q.24): Read the following information and answer the questions that follow:
At a party A, B, C, D and E are sitting in a circle. The group comprises an officer, an industrialist and a businessman. The businessman is sitting In between the industrialist and his wife, D. A, an officer, is married to E, who is the sister of B. The industrialist is seated to the right of C. Both the ladies are unemployed.

20. Who among them must be a graduate?
(a) A (b) B (c) C (d) Can't be determined

21. What is A to B?
(a) Uncle (b) Brother-in-law (c) Brother (d) Can't be determined

22. A is sitting to the right of
(a) industrialist (b) his wife (c) C (d) Can't be determined

23. Who is the industrialist?
(a) B (b) A (c) D (d) Can't be determined

24. Who in the group is unmarried?
(a) Officer (b) Industrialist (c) Businessman (d) Can't be determined

Directions:(Q.25-Q.27): Read the following Information and answer the questions that follow:
(i) There are three married couples in a family of six members A, B, C, D, E and F.
(ii) Each member is in different occupation — doctor, teacher, engineer, pilot, journalist and lawyer.
(iii) No lady is teacher or doctor.
(iv) A is a journalist and her husband is a lawyer.
(v) D is the father of F, who is a doctor.
(vi) C is the wife of F and E is her mother-in-law.

25. How is E related to D?
(a) mother (b) wife (c) sister (d) daughter

26. Who is a teacher?
(a) D (b) B (c) C (d) F

27. Which of the following group of pairs represents the three couples correctly?
(a) A-B, C-D, E-F (b) A-D, B-C, E-F (c) A-C, B-D, E-F (d) A-B, C-F, D-E

Directions:(Q.28-Q.30): Read the following information and answer the questions that follow:

(i) Six students Maya, Sudha, Priya, Rambha, Katia and Jaya have six books on subjects Hindi, English, Maths, Science, Social Studies and Economics written by authors Shastri, Johnson, Newton, Resnick, Kathuria and Dalton. Each student has only one book on one of the six subjects.
(ii) Priya owns the Maths book while Sudha owns the book written by Resnick.
(iii) The Science book has been written by Dalton while Newton is the author of the Hindi book.
(iv) Katia owns the Social Studies book written by Kathuria.
(v) Jaya owns the book written by Johnson, which is not Economics.

28. Which of the following is the correct combination of subject, student and author?
(a) Science-Maya-Dalton (b) Maths-Sudha-Shastri
(c) English-Jaya-Johnson (d) Rambha-Hindi-Newton

29. Who is the author of the Maths book?
(a) Johnson (b) Newton (c) Shastri (d) Data inadequate

30. Who is the owner of the Economics book?
(a) Maya (b) Sudha (c) Priya (d) Data inadequate

Directions:(Q.31-Q.34): Read the following information and answer the question that follow:

(i) Each of the five friends Manish, Ratan, Jadu, Kanhaiya and Raghu play one of the games Cricket, Football, Hockey, Basketball and Kabaddi from Monday to Friday.
(ii) No game is played by two friends on the same day and no friend playa the same game on two days.
(iii) Manish plays hockey on Wednesday and Ratan football on Friday.
(iv) Jadu and Kanhaiya play basketball only on either of the first two days.
(v) Raghu plays football on Monday.
(vi) Ratan does not play hockey either on Tuesday or on Thursday.
(vii) Kanhaiya plays cricket on Tuesday.
(viii) Jadu plays Kabaddi and Football on Monday and Thursday, though not necessarily in that order.

31. Which game does Manish play on Monday?
(a) Cricket (b) Football (c) Hockey (d) Data inadequate

32. Who plays Hockey on Tuesday?
(a) Jadu (b) Raghu (c) Manish (d) Data inadequate

33. On which day does Jadu play Cricket?
(a) Tuesday (b) Wednesday (c) Friday (d) Data inadequate

34. Which game does Kanhaiya play on Thursday?
(a) Basketball (b) Football (c) Hockey (d) Data inadequate

Directions:(Q.35-Q.39): Read the following information and answer the questions that follow:
In a college there are six professors Mr Singh, Mr Chawla, Mr Aggarwal, Mr Sinha, Mr Sen and Mr Sondhi, who hail from six different states Bihar, UP, West Bengal, Punjab, Orissa, Haryana and teach six different subjects
Commerce, Maths, Economics, Geography, Physics and Political Science. Mr Singh teaches Commerce. Mr Chawla is from Haryana. Mr Aggarwal and Mr Sinha are not from UP. Mr Sen does not teach Geography and Economics. Mr Sondhi, who is not from Bihar and UP, teaches Political Science. Mr Sinha does not teach Economics. The person who teaches Economics is from Orissa. The person who is from W. Bengal teaches Physics. Maths is not taught by Sen and Aggarwal.

35. Who teaches Geography?
(a) Mr Chawla (b) Mr Sinha (c) Mr Sondhi (d) Data Inadequate

36. Which state does Mr Singh belong to?
(a) Bihar (b) West Bengal (c) Uttar Pradesh (d) Punjab

37. Political Science is taught by person of which state?
(a) Uttar Pradesh (b) Orissa (c) Bihar (d) Data inadequate

38. Who teaches Physics?
(a) Mr Sen (b) Mr Sinha (c) Mr Aggarwal (d) Data inadequate

39. Who is from Bihar?
(a) Mr Singh (b) Mr Sinha (c) Mr Aggarwal (d) Data inadequate

Directions:(Q.40-Q.44): Read the following information and answer the questions that follow:
Aashit, Nitin, Ritesh, Kaniini and Rajiv are five aspirants of P0 and have joined the top institution of India which provides classroom coaching for PO. They belong to different towns of India. One of those towns is Agra. They are good at different subjects. One of those subjects is Arithmetic. They have. qualified in written examinations for P0 but no one has qualified same number of times. Note that one of them qualified for five times. Study the following clues very carefully.
(i) They did not meet each other except on one occasion. This was when Kamini, the person who has qualified in written for P0 three times, the person who belongs to Bhagalpur, the person who is good at Non Verbal Reasoning and the person who belongs to Patna got five different seats iii a competitive examination side by side.
(ii) Aashit is good at Verbal Reasoning.
(iii) Ritesh, who belongs to Chandigarh, is not good at Non-verbal.
(iv) Rajtv has qualified in written examination of P0 once.
(v) One who belongs to Bhagalpur has qualified the exam four times.
(vi) One who belongs to Delhi is good at English.
(vii) One who has qualified twice in the written examination for PO is good at General Awareness.

40. Who belongs to Agra?
(a) Aashit (b) Nitin (c) Ritesh (d) Rajiv

41. Who is good at Arithmetic?
(a) Kamini (b) Nitin (c) Ritesh (d) Can't say

42. How many times has Kamini qualified for P0?
(a) Can't say (b) 2 times (c) 4 times (d) 5 times

43. Who belongs to Patna?
(a) Nitin (b) Ritesh (c) Kamini (d) Rajiv

44. Who qualified for PO more times than Rajiv?
(a) Ritesh and Kamini only (b) All the other four
(c) Ritesh and Nitin only (d) Can't say

Directions:(Q.45-Q.49): Read the following information and answer the questions that follow:
P, Q, R, S, T, V and W are travelling in three different vehicles. There are at least two passengers in each vehicle — I, II & III — and only one of them is a male. There are two engineers, two doctors and three teachers among them.
(i) R is a lady doctor and she does not travel with the pair of sisters, P and V.
(ii) Q, a male engineer, travels with only W, a teacher in vehicle I.
(iii) S is a male doctor.
(iv) Two persons belonging to the same profession do not travel in the j same vehicle.
(v) P is not an engineer and travels in vehicle II.

45. What is V's profession?
(a) Engineer (b) Teacher (c) Doctor (d) Data inadequate

46. In which vehicle does R travel?
(a) I (b) II (c) III (d) II or III

47. Which of the following represents the three teachers?
(a) WTV (b) WTP (c) WTV or WTP (d) Data inadequate

48. Which of the following is not correct?
(a) T-Male-Teacher (b) Q-Male-Engineer
(c) P-Female-Teacher (d) V-Female-Teacher

49. How many lady members are there among then?
(a) Three (b) Four
(c) Three or Four (d) Data inadequate

Directions:(Q.50-Q.54): Read the following Information and answer the questions that follow:
Four hunters A, B, C and D went for a hunt. They caught six hares altogether. One man caught three, another caught two, one caught one, and one failed to catch any hare. Each one used chocolate (for bait) of different companies. Those companies are — W, X, Y and Z. Now study some additional clues.
(i) The one who caught two hares was not A nor the one who used the chocolate of company Y.
(ii) The one who used the chocolate of company X did not catch as many hares as D.
(iii) The chocolate of company Z made the user the best performer according to the number of hares caught on that day.
(iv) B used the chocolate of company W whereas A did not use the chocolate of company X.

50. Which of the following clues is/are redundant to infer that the hunter who did not catch any hare was C?
(a) None (b) Only (ii)
(c) Only (iii) and (iv) (d) Only (iii)

51. Who among the following caught two hares?
(a) A (b) B (c) C (d) D

52. C used the chocolate of which company?
(a) W (b) X (c) Y (d) Z

53. How many hares did A, B and D catch together?
(a) Three (b) Four (c) Five (d) Six

54. Which of the following is/are not correctly matched?

	Hunter	Chocolate	No. of bares
I.	B	W	2
II.	C	X	1
III.	D	Y	0
IV.	A	Z	3

(a) Only II (b) Only III (c) Both II and III (d) Only either II or III

ANSWER KEY AND EXPLANATION

1. **(d)** We see that there are no definite informations and there are only comparative informations or negative informations. But on a close observation ,.. see that the second and third sentences are definite information in a iidden way. E is not at the end of any row; it implies that E must be in the niddle of the row. [In a row of only three, one is either at one of the ends or at e middle.) Also D is second to the left ofF means that D is at the left corner of any ,ow and F is at the right corner of the row. [Again the reason is that the row is of only three people.j We proceed with this definite information:

D F

(E can be in the middle of either of the rows.) Now, we go the last two sentences. One of these says that C is diagonally opposite to D. It means that C is at the upper right corner. The same sentence also says that C is the neighbour of E. This means that E is in the middle of the upper row. Now, the last sentence. It says that B is the neighbour of F. This implies that B is in the middle of the lower row. Hence, the positions of B, C, D, E and F are determined. The only position remaining must belong to A. The complete diagram. would be as given below:

A	E	C
D	B	F

Now, read the questions and check that you get the following answers:

2. **(d)** We see that there are no definite informations and there are only comparative informations or negative informations. But on a close observation ,.. see that the second and third sentences are definite information in a iidden way. E is not at the end of any row; it implies that E must be in the niddle of the row. [In a row of only three, one is either at one of the ends or at e middle.) Also D is second to the left ofF means that D is at the left corner of any ,ow and F is at the right corner of the row. [Again the reason is that the row is of only three people.j We proceed with this definite information:

D F

(E can be in the middle of either of the rows.) Now, we go the the last two sentences. One of these says that C is diagonally opposite to D. It means that C is at the upper right corner. The same sentence also says that C is the neighbour of E. This means that E is in the middle of the upper row. Now, the last sentence. It says that B is the neighbour of F. This implies that B is in the middle of the lower row. Hence, the positions of B, C, D, E and F are determined. The only position remaining must belong to A. The complete diagram. would be as given below:

A	E	C
D	B	F

Now, read the questions and check that you get the following answers:

3. (a) We see that there are no definite informations and there are only comparative informations or negative informations. But on a close observation ,.. see that the second and third sentences are definite information in a iidden way. E is not at the end of any row; it implies that E must be in the niddle of the row. [In a row of only three, one is either at one of the ends or at e middle.) Also D is second to the left of F means that D is at the left corner of any ,ow and F is at the right corner of the row. [Again the reason is that the row is of only three people. j We proceed with this definite information:

D F

(E can be in the middle of either of the rows.) Now, we go the the last two sentences. One of these says that C is diagonally opposite to D. It means that C is at the upper right corner. The same sentence also says that C is the neighbour of E. This means that E is in the middle of the upper row. Now, the last sentence. It says that B is the neighbour of F. This implies that B is in the middle of the lower row. Hence, the positions of B, C, D, E and F are determined. The only position remaining must belong to A. The complete diagram. would be as given below:

A	E	C
D	B	F

Now, read the questions and check that you get the following answers:

4. (c) We see that there are no definite informations and there are only comparative informations or negative informations. But on a close observation ,.. see that the second and third sentences are definite information in a iidden way. E is not at the end of any row; it implies that E must be in the niddle of the row. [In a row of only three, one is either at one of the ends or at e middle.) Also D is second to the left ofF means that D is at the left corner of any ,ow and F is at the right corner of the row. [Again the reason is that the row is of only three people.j We proceed with this definite information:

D F

(E can be in the middle of either of the rows.)
Now, we go the the last two sentences. One of these says that C is diagonally opposite to D. It means that C is at the upper right corner. The same sentence also says that C is the neighbour of E. This means that E is in the middle of the upper row. Now, the last sentence. It says that B is the neighbour of F. This implies that B is in the middle of the lower row. Hence, the positions of B, C, D, E and F are determined. The only position remaining must belong to A. The complete diagram. would be as given below:

A E C
D B F

Now, read the questions and check that you get the following answers:

5. (a) We see that there are no definite informations and there are only comparative informations or negative informations. But on a close observation ,.. see that the second and third sentences are definite information in a iidden way. E is not at the end of any row; it implies that E must be in the niddle of the row. [In a row of only three, one is either at one of the ends or at e middle.) Also D is second to the left ofF means that D is at the left corner of any ,ow and F is at the right corner of the row. [Again the reason is that the row is of only three people.j We proceed with this definite information:

D F

(E can be in the middle of either of the rows.)
Now, we go the the last two sentences. One of these says that C is diagonally opposite to D. It means that C is at the upper right corner. The same sentence also says that C is the neighbour of E. This means that E is in the middle of the upper row. Now, the last sentence. It says that B is the neighbour of F. This implies that B is in the middle of the lower row. Hence, the positions of B, C, D, E and F are determined. The only position remaining must belong to A. The complete diagram. would be as given below:

A E C
D B F

Now, read the questions and check that you get the following answers:

6. **(d)** First of all we se that the 4th and the 5th sentences constitute definite information; 1st, 2nd, 6th and 7th constitute comparative information while the 3rd is a negative information.
Starting with the definite information, you can immediately draw the following arrangement:
E _ _ C _
Now let us look for the comparative informations that tell about E and C. These are the 2nd, 6th and 7th sentences. Take the 7th sentence and the 1st sentence. If A arid C are together and also B and A are together, then A must be between B and' C. This leads to:
E B A C _.
Now, by virtue of the 2nd sentence
E B A C D.
Now read the questions and check that you get the following answers

7. (a) First of all we se that the 4th and the 5th sentences constitute definite information; 1st, 2nd, 6th and 7th constitute comparative information while the 3rd is a negative information.
Starting with the definite information, you can immediately draw the following arrangement:
E _ _ C _
Now let us look for the comparative informations that tell about E and C. These are the 2nd, 6th and 7th sentences. Take the 7th sentence and the 1st sentence. If A arid C are together and also B and A are together, then A must be between B and' C. This leads to:
E B A C _.
Now, by virtue of the 2nd sentence
E B A C D.
Now read the questions and check that you get the following answers

8. **(d)** First of all we se that the 4th and the 5th sentences constitute definite information; 1st, 2nd, 6th and 7th constitute comparative information while the 3rd is a negative information.
Starting with the definite information, you can immediately draw the following arrangement:
E _ _ C _
Now let us look for the comparative informations that tell about E and C. These are the 2nd, 6th and 7th sentences. Take the 7th sentence and the 1st sentence. If A arid C are together and also B and A are together, then A must be between B and' C. This leads to:
E B A C _.
Now, by virtue of the 2nd sentence
E B A C D.
Now read the questions and check that you get the following answers

9. (b) First of all we se that the 4th and the 5th sentences constitute definite information; 1st, 2nd, 6th and 7th constitute comparative information while the 3rd is a negative information.
Starting with the definite information, you can immediately draw the following arrangement:
E _ _ C _

Now let us look for the comparative informations that tell about E and C. These are the 2nd, 6th and 7th sentences. Take the 7th sentence and the 1st sentence. If A arid C are together and also B and A are together, then A must be between B and' C. This leads to:

E B A C _.

Now, by virtue of the 2nd sentence

E B A C D.

Now read the questions and check that you get the following answers

10. **(d)** First of all we se that the 4th and the 5th sentences constitute definite information; 1st, 2nd, 6th and 7th constitute comparative information while the 3rd is a negative information.

Starting with the definite information, you can immediately draw the following arrangement:

E _ _ C _

Now let us look for the comparative informations that tell about E and C. These are the 2nd, 6th and 7th sentences. Take the 7th sentence and the 1st sentence. If A arid C are together and also B and A are together, then A must be between B and' C. This leads to:

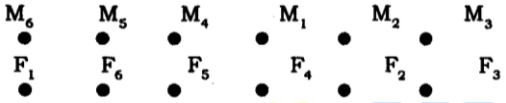
E B A C _.

Now, by virtue of the 2nd sentence

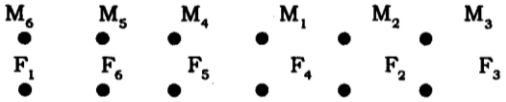
E B A C D.

Now read the questions and check that you get the following answers

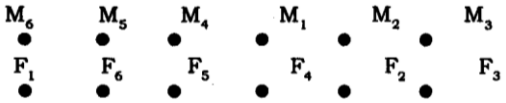
11. **(b)**



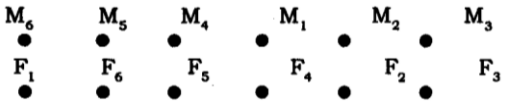
12. **(d)**



13. **(d)**F_3



14. **(c)**

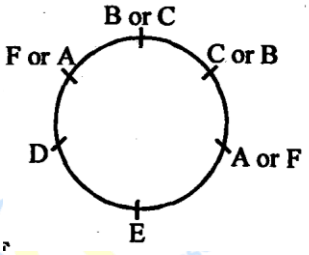


15. **(a)**

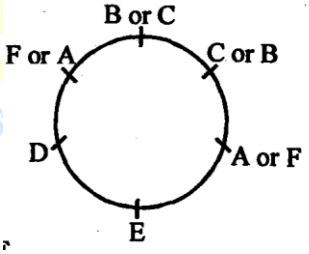
16. **(b)**The rest are sitting adjacent to each other.

17. **(c)**

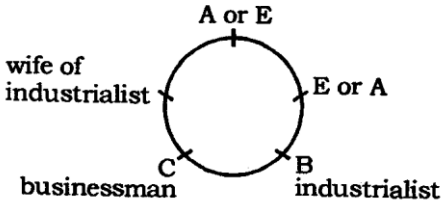
18. **(d)**



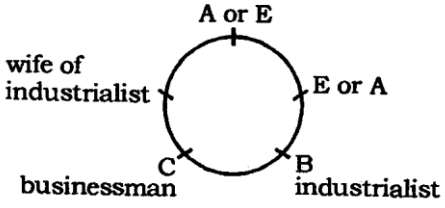
19. **(d)**D or E



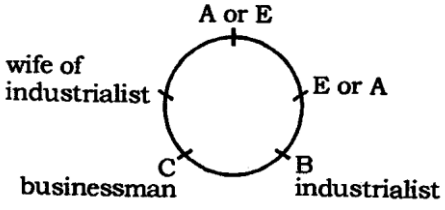
20. **(a)**Because A is an officer.



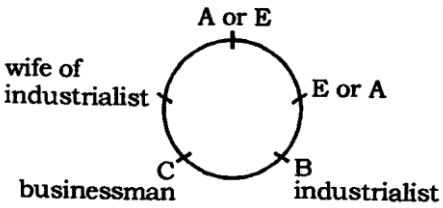
21. **(b)**A is married to E, who is the sister of B.



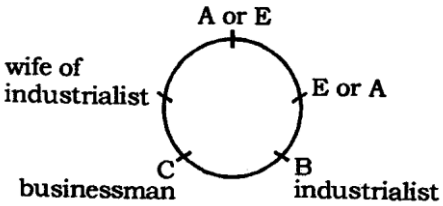
22. **(d)**Either E or B



23. **(a)**



24. **(c)**C, the businessman, is unmarried. The two couples are BD and AE.



Husband	Wife
F (doctor)	C
D (teacher)	E
B (lawyer)	A (journalist)

25. **(b)**
26. **(a)**

Husband	Wife
F (doctor)	C
D (teacher)	E
B (lawyer)	A (journalist)

27. **(d)**

Husband	Wife
F (doctor)	C
D (teacher)	E
B (lawyer)	A (journalist)

Hint[28-30]

From (i), (ii), (iv) and (v), we get the following table:

Student	Book	Author
Maya		
Sudha		Resnick
Priya	Maths	
Rambha		
Katia	S St	Kathuria
Jaya		Johnson

Now, where can we fit the information given in (iii)? Either with Maya or with Rambha. Once we have done this, our job becomes easy. Now, since Johnson has not written Eco, its author must be Resnick. And Johnson must be the author of Eng. The remaining author, i.e. Shastri, must have written Maths. So the final table is

Student	Book	Author
Maya	Sc/Hin	Dal/ New
Sudha	Eco	Resnick
Priya	Maths	Shastri
Rambha	Hin/Sc	New/Dal
Katia	S St	Kathuria
Jaya	Eng	Johnson

28. **(c)** is correct answer.
29. **(c)** is correct answer.
30. **(b)** is correct answer

Hint[31-34]

With the help of the definite informations, we get the following table:

Friend	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri
Manish			H		
Ratan					F
Jadu					
Kanhaiya		C			
Raghu	F				

Let us now remember (ii). It implies that a game can't be repeated twice either in a row or column. With this vital clue, the above table and the remaining information, we can easily arrive at the final table.

Friend	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri
Manish	C	F	H	K	B
Ratan	H	K	B	C	F
Jadu	K	B	C	F	H
Kanhaiya	B	C	F	H	K
Raghu	F	H	K	B	C

31. **(a)** is correct answer.
32. **(a)** is correct answer.
33. **(b)** is correct answer.
34. **(c)** is correct answer.

Hint[35-39]

Professor	Subject	State	
Mr Singh	Commerce		…. (i)
Mr Chawla		Haryana	…. (ii)
Mr Aggarwal	Math (x)	UP (x)	….. (iii)
Mr Sinha	Eco (x)	UP (x)	…. (iv)
Mr Sen	Gep, Math, Eco (x)		…. (v)
Mr Sondhi	Pol. Sc.	Bihar, UP (x)	…. (vi)
Eco		Orissa	….. (vii)
Physics		WB	…. (viii)

From (v), (vi) and (i), It is clear that Mr Sen teaches Physics. Hence from (viii):

Mr Sen Physics WB

As Mr Chawla belongs to Haryana, hence from (vii), he cannot teach Economics. Hence,

Mr Aggarwal Eco Orissa.

Mr Sen, Mr Chawla, Mr Aggarwal, Mr Sinha and Mr Sondhi do not belong to UP. Hence,

Mr Singh Commerce UP

Now for Mr Sondhi: From (ii), and (vi), he is neither from Haryana nor from Bihar. Hence

Mr SondhiPol. Sc. Punjab

Now, the remaining combinations can be written as:

Mr Chawla Maths/Geog Haryana
Mr Sinha Geog/Maths Bihar

35. **(d)** is correct answer.
36. **(c)** is correct answer.
37. **(d)** is correct answer.
38. **(a)** is correct answer.
39. **(b)** is correct answer.

Hint[40-44]

As we have already discussed in our previous issues, first arrange definite informations. After that arrange secondary information.

Also look for a clue which gives you extensive information. Among these, clue 1 is of such types and an-range it in a table (say table 1).

Person	Town	Subject	No. of times
Kamini			
			3
	Bhagalpur		
		Non-Verbal	
	Patna		

Now, put the information obtained from clue HI in the above table. Since Ritesh belongs to Chandigarh his position can not be adjusted in rows 1, 3, and 5. Since he is not good at Non-Verbal Reasoning, he can't be adjusted in row 4. Hence Ritesh s the person who has qualified for P0 three times in the written examination. Now arrange clue V. Now, information from clue VI can't be arranged in rows 2, 3, 4 and 5. Hence Kamini belongs to Delhi and is good at English. Now arrange the information given in clue VII. Obviously, you will put this information in row 5. Now arrange the information given in clue IV. You will put this in row 4. Now arrange the information given in clue II. You will put this in row 3. Now look at table 2.

Table 2

Person	Town	Subject	No. of times
Kamini	Delhi	English	
Ritesh	Chandigarh		3
Aashit	Bhagalpur	Verbal Reasoning	4
Rajiv		Non-Verbal	1
	Patna	General Awareness	2

From table 2 it is obvious that Nitin belongs to Patna, Rajiv belongs to Agra, Ritesh is good at Arithmetic and Kamini has qualified for PO five times.

40. **(d)** is correct answer.
41. **(c)** is correct answer.
42. **(d)** is correct answer.
43. **(a)** is correct answer.
44. **(b)** is correct answer.

Hint[45-49]

Here the persons are P, Q, R, 5, T, V and W and the vehicles are I, II and III. If there are at least two passengers in each vehicle and one of them is a male then, in the group there are at least three males.

Among them R is a female and she is a doctor. **P and V are also females.** From clue (ii), we get W is a teacher. And **Q is a male** and he is an engineer. He travels with only W. This implies **W is a female**. And both of them travel in vehicle I.

From clue (iii), **S is a male** and he is a doctor. From clue (v), P is not an engineer (and she can't be a doctor because there are only two doctors R and S). Hence P is a teacher and she travels in vehicle II.

Now see the bold parts. It says that there are four females R, P, V and W. Hence the remaining persons must be males because in each vehicle there is at least one male. Hence, **T is a male**. This implies that S and T will occupy seats in two different vehicles (II and III) because in vehicle I, Q travels with only W.

Again since, R can travel neither with S (see clue iv) nor with P and V (see clue i). Thus, we get their sitting arrangement as follows:

Vehicle	Person
I.	Q,W
II.	P, S, V
III.	T, R

Thus the obtained information can be summarised as below:

Person	Profession	Vehicle	Sex
Q	Engineer	I	Male
W	Teacher	I	Female
P	Teacher	II	Female
S	Doctor	II	Male
V	Engineer	II	Female
T	Teacher	III	Male
R	Doctor	III	Female

45. **(a)** is correct answer.
46. **(c)** is correct answer.
47. **(b)** is correct answer.
48. **(d)** is correct answer.
49. **(b)** is correct answer.

Hint[50-54]

From clue (iv) we get that the chocolate of company W was used by B. And from clue (iii) we get that the user of the chocolate of the company Z caught three hares. Therefore, we can show the above information in the following table.

S. No,	Hunter	Chocolate	No. of hares caught
1	B	W	
2		X	
3		Y	
4		Z	3

Again, clue (i) talks about three persons. These three persons are: One who caught two hares, one who used chocolate of company Y and the hunter A. This implies that A did not use the chocolate of company Y. Again, from clue (iv), we get that A did not use the chocolate of company X. This implies that **A used the chocolate of company Z.** Again, from clue (ii), we get that D is not the person who used the chocolate of company X. This implies that **D used the chocolate of** company Y. Now, by elimination, we get that C used the chocolate of company X.

Now let us arrange the number of hares they caught.

From clue (ii), we get that the number of hares caught by C was less than that by D. And from clue (i), we get that D (who uses the chocolate of company Y) did not catch two hares. This implies that the number of hares caught by D is either 1 or 0. But the number of hare caught by D can't be zero because C caught less number of hares than D. Hence, D caught one hare whereas C caught none.

Now, by elimination, we get B caught two hares.

Thus, the whole information can be tabulated as below:

S. No,	Hunter	Chocolate	No. of hares caught
1	B	W	2
2	C	X	0
3	D	Y	1
4	A	Z	3

50. **(a)**all are necessary
51. **(b)**all are necessary
52. **(b)**all are necessary
53. **(d)**all are necessary
54. **(c)**all are necessary