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PUZZLE TEST SET NO. 87

Directions: Read the given information carefully and answer the questions given beside:

Seven candidates A to G are scheduled to attend the interview for SBI PO from next week. The registration numbers of the candidates are 174, 263, 266, 277, 313, 317 and 366 but not necessarily in the same order. The week starts from Sunday.

F's registration number is palindrome number, but his/her interview is not scheduled on Saturday. The registration number of D is less than G's registration number. The one who is attending the interview on Monday, his/her registration number is not a prime number. F's interview is scheduled after A's interview. The difference between the registration number of the one who is scheduled to attend the interview on Sunday and the one who is scheduled to attend the interview on Thursday is a prime number but neither of the registration numbers is 263. B's interview is scheduled on Monday and the difference between the registration number of B and the one who is scheduled to attend the interview on Thursday is a Prime number, which is above 100. E's interview is scheduled before all others in this group. The difference between the registration number of F and the one who is scheduled to attend the interview on Wednesday is a prime number which is below 50. C's interview is scheduled on Saturday. D attends the interview on Tuesday, but the registration number of D is less than C. A's interview is scheduled before C but after G's interview. The registration number of E is an even number and A is an odd number. The registration number of E is greater than A's registration number. The one who is scheduled to attend the interview immediately before D is having

the registration number less than others in the group. Neither G nor D has registration number 317.

Note: A palindromic number or numeral palindrome is a number that remains the same when its digits are reversed.

Puzzle test exercise for IBPS PO pre, IBPS SO pre, IBPS Clerk, SBI PO pre and SBI clerk exams

1. How many persons attend the interview between the one whose registration number is 263 and the one who attends the interview on Friday?

A. Two B. Three C. Four D. Five E. One

2. What is the difference between the registration numbers of F and the one who attends the interview on Saturday?

A. 54 B. 89 C. 100 D. 04 E. 03

3. What is G's registration number?

A. 174 B. 174 C. 263 D. 366 E. 317

4. What is the registration number of the one who attends the interview on Sunday?

A. 263 B. 266 C. 366 D. 174 E. Can't be determined

5. What is the difference between the registration numbers of A and the one who attends the interview on Tuesday?

A. 100 B. 03 C. 03 D. 89 E. 14

Correct answers:

1	2	3	4	5
A	D	B	C	E

Common Explanation

References:

1. E's interview is scheduled before all others in this group.
2. C's interview is scheduled on Saturday.
3. D attends the interview on Tuesday, but the registration number of D is less than C.
4. B's interview is scheduled on Monday and the difference between the registration number of B and the one who is scheduled to attend the interview on Thursday is a Prime number, which is above 100.
5. A's interview is scheduled before C but after G's interview.
6. F's interview is scheduled after A's interview.
7. F's registration number is palindrome number, but his/her interview is not scheduled on Saturday.

Inferences:

From above statements

- A palindrome number or numeral palindrome is a number that remains the same when its digits are reversed. For example: 16461
- E's interview is scheduled on Sunday (Refer Point-1)
- C's interview is scheduled on Saturday.

- D attends the interview on Tuesday.
- B's interview is scheduled on Monday.
- G's interview is scheduled on Wednesday (Refer Point-5)
- A's interview is scheduled on Thursday (Refer Point-6)
- F's interview is scheduled on Friday (Refer Point-6)
- F's registration number is palindrome number [i.e. 313, only palindrome number among given)

By using above information, we obtain scheduled interview day for the persons as shown in the following table,

Week	Candidates	Registration numbers
Sunday	E	
Monday	B	
Tuesday	D	
Wednesday	G	
Thursday	A	
Friday	F	313
Saturday	C	

References:

1. The one who is scheduled to attend the interview immediately before D is having the registration number less than others in the group.
2. Neither G nor D has registration number 317.
3. The one who is attending the interview on Monday, his/her registration number is not a prime number.
4. The difference between the registration number of the one who is

scheduled to attend the interview on Sunday and the one who is scheduled to attend the interview on Thursday is a prime number but neither of the registration number is 263.

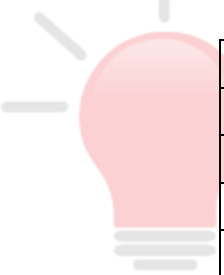
Inferences:

From above statements

- B's registration number is 174 (lowest among all persons, Refer Point-1)
- Neither E's nor A's registration number is 263 (Refer point-4)

Note: Point 1 & 3 represents B, whose registration number is 174.

By using above information, the table we get,



Week	Candidates	Registration numbers
Sunday	E	263
Monday	B	174
Tuesday	D	317
Wednesday	G	317
Thursday	A	263
Friday	F	313
Saturday	C	

References:

1. B's interview is scheduled on Monday and the difference between the registration number of B and the one who is scheduled to attend the interview on Thursday is a Prime number, which is above 100.
2. The difference between the registration number of the one who is scheduled to attend the interview on Sunday and the one who is scheduled to attend the interview on Thursday is a prime number but neither of the registration number is 263.
3. The difference between the registration number of F and the one who is

scheduled to attend the interview on Wednesday is a prime number which is below 50.

4. D attends the interview on Tuesday, but the registration number of D is less than C.

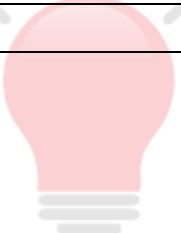
5. The registration number of D is less than G's registration number.

6. The registration number of E is an even number and A is an odd number.

7. The registration number of E is greater than A's registration number.

Inferences:

From above statements,

Inference table	
 Prime numbers are 263, 277, 313 and 317. Composite numbers are 174, 266 and 366.	
Hints	Reference Points
Registration number, Difference (B & A) = Prime number (>100)	Refer Point-1
Registration number, Difference (E & A) = Prime number Note: Neither E's nor A's registration number is 263	Refer Point-2
Registration number, Difference (F & G) = Prime number (<50)	Refer Point-3
Registration number D < Registration number C	Refer Point-4 &5

Registration number D < Registration number G Note: Neither D's nor G's registration number is 317	
Registration number E > Registration number A E = Even number & A = Odd number	Refer Point-6 & 7

Calculation Table:

<p>We know, $F = 313$ $B = 174$</p> <p>Given, F & G difference < 50 (Prime number) G's registration number is not 317.</p> <p>If $G = 266$ & $F = 313$ $F - G = 313 - 266 = 47$ (It is a prime number, <50) Hence it is possible.</p> <p>Given condition satisfied</p>	<p>Let us check possibilities Possible values of G are 263, 277, 266 and 366</p> <p>If $G = 263$ & $F = 313$ $F - G = 313 - 263 = 50$ (not a prime number) Hence it is rejected</p> <p>If $G = 277$ & $F = 313$ $F - G = 313 - 277 = 36$ (not a prime number) Hence it is rejected</p> <p>If $G = 266$ & $F = 313$ $F - G = 313 - 266 = 47$ (It is a prime number, < 50) Hence it is possible</p> <p>If $G = 366$ & $F = 313$ $G - F = 366 - 313 = 53$ (It is a prime number, but more than 50, Hence it is not possible)</p>
<p>We know $B = 174$, $G = 266$ Given E = Even number Even numbers among given are 174, 266 & 366 Then E's registration number is 366</p>	<p>E's registration number = 366</p>
<p>We know, $B = 174$, $G = 266$, $F = 313$ & $E = 366$</p> <p>Given, E & A difference (Prime number) A's registration number is not 263.</p> <p>If $A = 277$ & $E = 366$ $E - A = 366 - 277 = 89$ (It is a prime number) Hence it is possible</p>	<p>Let us check possibilities Possible values of A are 277 and 317</p> <p>If $A = 277$ & $E = 366$ $E - A = 366 - 277 = 89$ (It is a prime number) Hence it is possible</p> <p>If $A = 317$ & $E = 366$</p>

Given condition satisfied	$E - A = 366 - 317 = 49$ (not a prime number) Hence it is rejected.
<p>We know, $B = 174$, $G = 266$, $F = 313$, $E = 366$ & $A = 277$</p> <p>The remaining numbers are 317 & 263</p> <p>Given, registration number $D <$ registration number C</p> <p>Therefore, C's registration number is 317</p> <p>D's registration number is 263.</p>	<p>C's registration number is 317</p> <p>D's registration number is 263</p> <p>Given condition:</p> <p>B & A difference > 100 (Prime number)</p> <p>$B = 174$, $A = 277$</p> <p>$A - B = 277 - 174 = 103$ (Prime number, satisfied)</p>

Note: All the conditions/statements in inference table are satisfied in above calculation.

By using above calculation table we obtain the final completed schedule of the candidates as follows,

Week	Candidates	Registration numbers
Sunday	E	366
Monday	B	174
Tuesday	D	263
Wednesday	G	266
Thursday	A	277
Friday	F	313
Saturday	C	317

Explanations:

1.

The following common explanation, we get "Two persons".

D - registration number 263 - Tuesday & F- Friday.

Hence, option A is correct.

2.

The following common explanation, we get "04".

F's Registration number = 313,

C [Saturday] Registration number = 317,

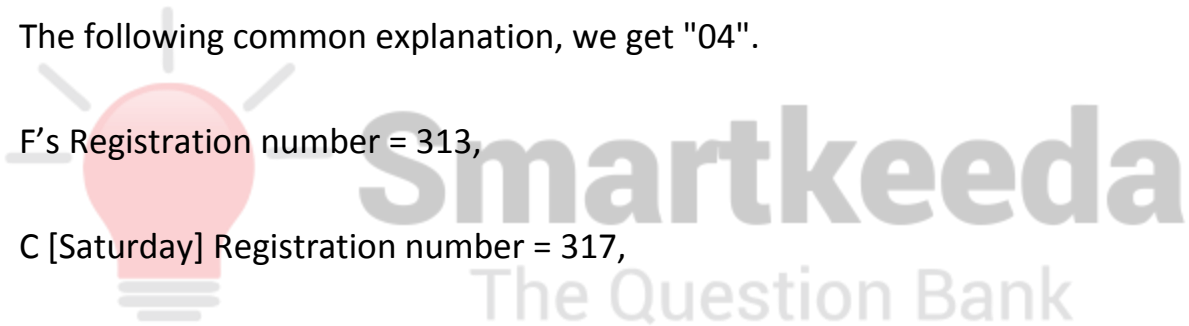
Difference = $C - F = 317 - 313 = 04$.

Hence, option D is correct.

3.

The following common explanation, we get "G-Wednesday- Registration number-266".

Hence, option B is correct.



4.

The following common explanation, we get "E-Sunday-Registration number-366".

Hence, option C is correct.

5.

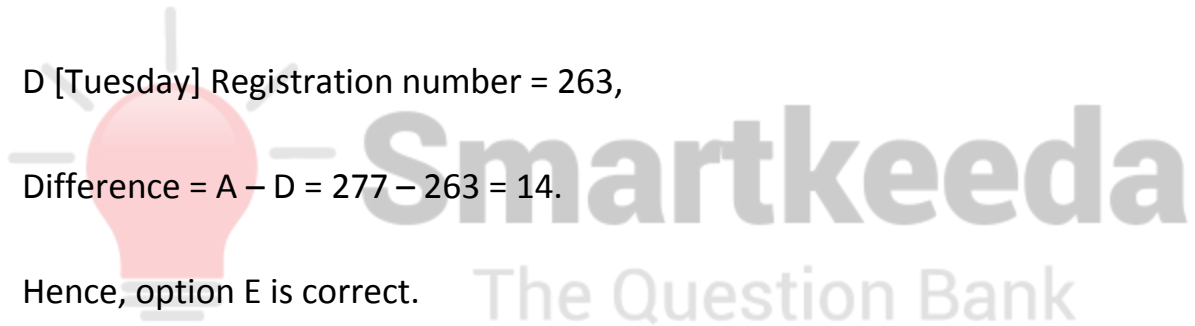
The following common explanation, we get "14"

A's Registration number = 277,

D [Tuesday] Registration number = 263,

Difference = $A - D = 277 - 263 = 14$.

Hence, option E is correct.





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