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Reasoning Data Sufficiency Questions for SBI PO Mains, IBPS PO Mains and RBI Grade B Exams.

Reasoning DS Quiz 16

Directions : Each of the questions below consists of a question and three Statements numbered I, II and III given below it. You have to decide whether the data provided in the statements are sufficient to answer the question:

1. Six persons – A, B, C, D, E and F are sitting in a circular table facing to the center and each belongs to different State – P, Q, R, S, T and U then, who sits immediate right of the one who belongs to R?

I. C, belongs to Q and sits second to the right of one belongs to T, who is facing A. E sits third to the left of D, who is an immediate neighbor of one who belongs to U and F sits second to the right of D who belongs to S.

II. B sits second to the left of one who belongs to P, who sits second to the left of A. One who belongs to Q is facing B, who is an immediate neighbor of one who belongs to S.

III. F belongs to T and sits second to the right of D, who sits third to the left of E. One who belongs to U sits immediate right of D.

A. Both statements I and II together are sufficient.
B. Both statements II and III together are sufficient.
C. Both statements I and III together are sufficient.
D. All statements I, II and III together are necessary.
E. All statements I, II and III together are not sufficient.

2. Is Daya aunt of Prem?

I. Sony is sister-in-law of Babu, who is daughter-in-law of Rama. Prem is the brother of Sony. Daya is sister-in-law of Moni who is married to Rama.

II. Moni is father of Sony, who is sister-in-law of Babu. Rama is mother of Prem, who is married to Babu. Only two married couple in family and Rama is sister of Daya.

III. Babu is daughter-in-law of Moni, who is married to Rama and Sony is daughter of Rama. Babu is married to Prem and Daya is sister-in-law of Moni.

A. All statements I, II and III together are necessary.
B. Statement I alone is sufficient.
C. Statement II alone is sufficient.
D. Statement III alone is sufficient.
E. Either statement I alone or statement III alone is sufficient.

3. Seven persons – Paro, Rupa, Anju, Sana, Dara, Babu and Mona are going to watch movie on Friday, Saturday and Sunday. At least two persons are going to watch movie on same day. No person is going to watch 2 movies.

On which day Babu is going to watch the movie?

I. Paro and Dara going to watch movie on same day. Babu is going to watch movie with 2 other persons. Mona and Rupa are going to watch movie on different days. Sana is to going to watch movie on Saturday. Sana and Dara are going to watch movie on different days. Dara is going to watch movie before Mona who going to watch movie with Anju.

II. Rupa is going to watch movie after Dara but before Mona. Mona and Paro are going to watch movie on different days. Neither Rupa nor Sana is going to watch movie with Babu. Sana is going to watch movie after Paro. Anju is going to watch movie with Mona.

III. Paro is going to watch movie before Babu. Paro isn't going to watch movie on Saturday. Anju is going to watch movie after Sana. Babu and Anju are going to watch movie on same day. Neither Babu nor Sana is going to watch movie with Dara. Mona is going to watch movie with Anju.

A. All statements I, II and III together are necessary.
B. Any two of the given statements together are sufficient.
C. Both statements I and III together are sufficient.
D. Either statements I and II together or statements II and III together are sufficient.
E. Either statements I and III together or statements II and III together are sufficient.

4. Eight persons – Harish, Sudesh, Shivam, Manoj, Nicki, Parul, Anita and Suhani are sitting around a circle at an equal distance from each other such that some of them are facing towards the centre and some are facing away from the centre. Not more than two people facing same direction are sitting together. Is the person who is sitting on the immediate right of Sudesh facing away from the centre?

I. Sudesh is second to right of Manoj. Shivam is sitting between Anita and Parul. Shivam is second to right of Sudesh. Nicki and Suhani are not immediate neighbours.

II. Shivam faces away from the centre. Anita is sitting immediate right of Shivam. Manoj and Anita are facing same direction.

III. Harish is sitting opposite to Sudesh. Harish is third to right of Nicki. Nicki and Manoj faces opposite directions.

A. Both statements I and II together are sufficient.
B. Both statements II and III together are sufficient.
C. Both statements I and III together are sufficient.
D. All statements I, II and III together are necessary.
E. Any two of the given statements together are sufficient.

5. Seven seats – 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32 and 33 not necessarily in the same order were placed in a row facing to the north and each seat was of different colour – Red, Blue, Yellow, Green, White, Grey and Black.

What was the number of the seat which was placed second to the right of Yellow seat?

I. 27 was placed second to the left of 28, which was placed third to the right of Red seat. 29 was placed third to the right of 32, which was placed second to the right of 33 and Black seat was placed second to the left Green seat, which was placed immediate right of 29.

II. 33 was placed third to the left of 28, which was placed second to the left of 29 which was a White seat. 32 was placed second to the left of 31, which was placed third to the right of Grey seat. 30 was placed second to the right of Black seat, which was placed second to the right of Blue seat. Red seat was placed immediate left of 27 which was a Grey seat, which was placed second to the left of 28 and Green seat was placed immediate right of 29.

III. 29 was placed second to the right of 28, which was placed third to the left of Green seat. Red seat was placed second to the left of Blue seat, which was placed immediate right of 27 and 29 was placed third to the right of 32, which was placed immediate right of Grey seat and 31 was placed third to the right of 27.

A. Both statements I and III together are sufficient.
B. Either statement II alone or statement I and III together are sufficient.
C. Statement II alone is sufficient.
D. All statements I, II and III together are necessary.
E. None of the given options.

6. Six persons – A, B, C, D, E and F are sitting in a circular table facing to the center and each belongs to different State – P, Q, R, S, T and U then, who sits immediate right of the one who belongs to R?

I. C, belongs to Q and sits second to the right of one belongs to T, who is facing A. E sits third to the left of D, who is an immediate neighbor of one who belongs to U and F sits second to the right of D who belongs to S.

II. B sits second to the left of one who belongs to P, who sits second to the left of A. One who belongs to Q is facing B, who is an immediate neighbor of one who belongs to S.

III. F belongs to T and sits second to the right of D, who sits third to the left of E. One who belongs to U sits immediate right of D.

A. Both statements I and II together are sufficient.
B. Both statements II and III together are sufficient.
C. Both statements I and III together are sufficient.
D. All statements I, II and III together are necessary.
E. All statements I, II and III together are not sufficient.

7. Is Daya aunt of Prem?

I. Sony is sister-in-law of Babu, who is daughter-in-law of Rama. Prem is the brother of Sony. Daya is sister-in-law of Moni who is married to Rama.

II. Moni is father of Sony, who is sister-in-law of Babu. Rama is mother of Prem, who is married to Babu. Only two married couple in family and Rama is sister of Daya.

III. Babu is daughter-in-law of Moni, who is married to Rama and Sony is daughter of Rama. Babu is married to Prem and Daya is sister-in-law of Moni.

A. All statements I, II and III together are necessary.
B. Statement I alone is sufficient.
C. Statement II alone is sufficient.
D. Statement III alone is sufficient.
E. Either statement I alone or statement III alone is sufficient.

8. Seven cars – i20, Micra, Figo, Polo, Alto, Swift and WagonR were parked in a row in such a way that four cars were parked facing north while the other parked facing south and each car was of different colour – Red, Blue, Green, Yellow, White, Black and Silver but not necessarily in the same order then, which car was parked to the immediate left of White car?

I. i20 was parked third to the left of WagonR which was Black, who was parked second to the left of Micra. Yellow car was parked second to the right of the Green car, which was parked second to the left of Figo. Alto was parked second to the right of Silver car, which was parked third to the right of Polo which was Blue and Figo was parked to the immediate left of WagonR which was parked facing north.

II. Alto was parked third to the left of Figo, which was parked second to the right of Polo. Figo was parked second to the left of i20 which was Green, which was parked second to the right of Swift which was parked at one end and the one which was Silver was parked second to the left of WagonR which was Black, which was parked third to the left of the one which was Green.

III. Swift was parked second to the right of i20 which was Green and Micra was parked third to the right of Polo, which was parked second to the right of Figo which was parked facing north. The one which was Yellow was parked third to the right of Micra which was parked to the immediate left of Figo, which was an immediate neighbor of Black car. The one which was Blue was parked at the right end of the row and the Green car was parked exactly between Red car and Silver car.

A. Statement III alone is sufficient.
B. Both statements I and II together are sufficient.
C. Either statement III alone or statement I and II together are sufficient.
D. All statements I, II and III together are necessary.
E. None of the given options.

9. Five persons – P, Q, R, S and T are sitting on a bench in a library in such a way that three of them were facing north while other were facing south and each of them was reading a book based on different subject – Physics, Chemistry, Biology, Economics and Mathematics. Who sits immediate right of the one who was reading a book based on Biology?

I. T sits second to the left of one who was reading a book based on Chemistry, who sits second to the right of S. R sits immediate right of the one who was reading a book based on Economics, who sits second to the left of Q, who doesn't sit neighboring P. S was reading a book based on Physics and sits facing north. P sits third to the right of T.

II. One who was reading a book based on Economics sits immediate right of R, who sits second to the right of T, who was reading a book based on Mathematics. Q sits third to the right of S, who sits second to the right of the one who was reading a book based on Chemistry and Q who doesn't read a book based on Physics sits second to the right of P, who sits facing north.

III. S sits third to the left of Q, who sits second to the right of P, who was reading a book based on Economics. One who was reading a book based on Chemistry sits second to the right of one who was reading a book based on Mathematics, who sits third to the right of P, who sits facing north. R sits immediate left of Q.

A. Either statement I alone or statement II and III together are sufficient.
B. Either statement I alone or statement II and III together are sufficient.
C. Either statement II alone or statement I and III together are sufficient.
D. Either statement III alone or statement I and II together are sufficient.
E. All statements I, II and III together are necessary.

10. Seven persons – Viral, Jeet, Mahesh, Ramesh, Kumar, Anuj and Dubey visits a doctor on seven different days of a week starting from Monday to Sunday. No two persons visit the doctor on same day. On which day Mahesh visited the doctor?

I. At least two persons visit the doctor after Kumar. Jeet visits the doctor before Kumar. Dubey visits the doctor immediately after Anuj. Mahesh doesn’t visit the doctor on Tuesday.

II. Two persons visit the doctor between Viral and Ramesh. Kumar visits the doctor on either Tuesday or Thursday. Mahesh visits the doctor before both Anuj and Dubey. Neither Viral nor Ramesh visits the doctor on Wednesday.

III. One person visits the doctor between Jeet and Ramesh. Viral visits the doctor just before Jeet. Anuj visits the doctor on Saturday. Ramesh visits the doctor after Kumar.

A. Both statements I and II together are sufficient.
B. Both statements II and III together are sufficient.
C. Both statements I and III together are sufficient.
D. All statements I, II and III together are necessary.
E. Any two of the given statements together are sufficient.

Correct Answers:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
B	E	E	A	C	B	E	C	C	B

Explanations:

1. All statements I, II and III together are not sufficient. Following the common explanation we can say the data in statement II and III are sufficient to answer the question, while the data in statement I is not sufficient to answer the question.

Hence, the correct answer is option **B**.

Common Explanation:

Before moving to the statements, we will take a look at the given options and if we study these options carefully we will find that every option is the combination of two statements. So, we will try solving this taking two statements at once or all three statements together.

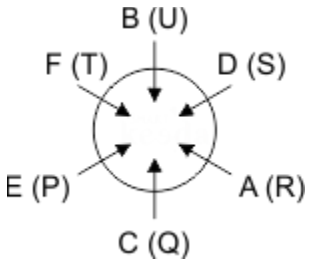
From Statement I and II:

Reference:
I. C, belongs to Q and sits second to the right of one belongs to T, who is facing A. E sits third to the left of D, who is an immediate neighbor of one who belongs to U and F sits second to the right of D who belongs to S.
II. B sits second to the left of one who belongs to P, who sits second to the left of A. One who belongs to Q is facing B, who is an immediate neighbor of one who belongs to S.

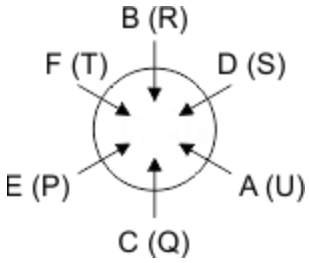
Inference:

At this point there are two possible scenarios in which above hints can be used accordingly.

Case 1:



Case 2:



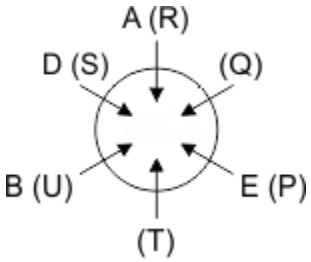
Here, either D or F can sit immediate right of one who belongs to R.

Thus, **data in statement I and II are not sufficient to answer the question.**

From Statement II and III:

Reference:
II. B sits second to the left of one who belongs to P, who sits second to the left of A. One who belongs to Q is facing B, who is an immediate neighbor of one who belongs to S.
III. F belongs to T and sits second to the right of D, who sits third to the left of E. One who belongs to U sits immediate right of D.

Inference:
Using the given hints we can create a following circular arrangement:



Here, it is clear that D sit immediate right of one who belongs to R.

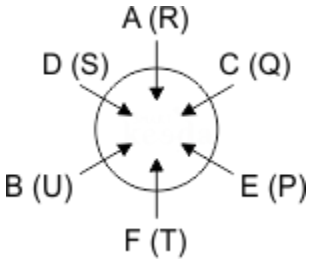
Thus, **data in statement II and III are sufficient to answer the question.**

From Statement I and III:

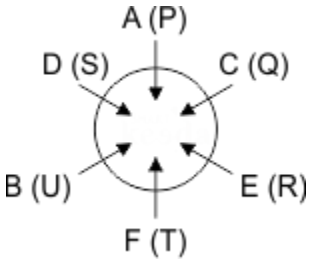
Reference:
I. C, belongs to Q and sits second to the right of one belongs to T, who is facing A. E sits third to the left of D, who is an immediate neighbor of one who belongs to U and F sits second to the right of D who belongs to S.
III. F belongs to T and sits second to the right of D, who sits third to the left of E. One who belongs to U sits immediate right of D.

Inference:
At this point there are two possible scenarios in which above hints can be used accordingly.

Case 1:



Case 2:



Here, either D or F can sit immediate right of one who belongs to R.

Thus, **data in statement I and III are not sufficient to answer the question.**

2. Following the final solution we can say that the data in either statement I alone or statement III alone is sufficient to answer the question.

Hence, the correct answer is option **E**.

Before moving to the statements, we will take a look at the given options and if we study these options carefully we will find that according the given options, statements required to answer the question are:

Option 1:
All statements I, II and III together are necessary.

Option 2:
Statement I alone is sufficient.

Option 3:
Statement II alone is sufficient.

Option 4:
Statement III alone is sufficient.

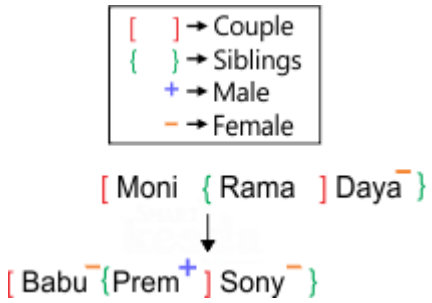
Option 5:
Either statement I alone or statement III alone is sufficient.
So we will try to solve this question according to the given combinations.

From Statement I:

Reference:
I. Sony is sister-in-law of Babu, who is daughter-in-law of Rama. Prem is the brother of Sony. Daya is sister-in-law of Moni who is married to Rama.

Inference:

Using the information given in statement I we can draw a following blood chart:



Here, we can say that Daya is the aunt of Prem.
Apart from this, there could be two more cases, one, when Daya is Rama's brother's wife and second, when Daya is Moni's brother's wife.
But in both these cases, Daya will remain Aunt of Prem.

Thus, **data in statement I alone is sufficient to answer the question.**

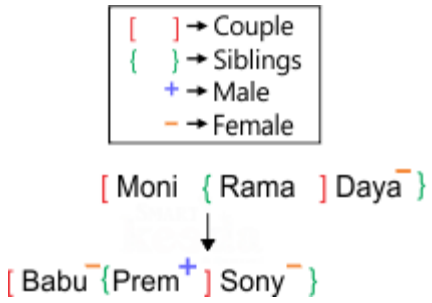
At this point we can **rule out the options 1, 3 and 4 as our final answers because statement I alone is sufficient to answer the question.**

Now, **final answer could be the option 2 or 5** as these are the only options suggesting statement I alone is sufficient to answer the question.

From Statement III:

Reference:
III. Babu is daughter-in-law of Moni, who is married to Rama and Sony is daughter of Rama. Babu is married to Prem and Daya is sister-in-law of Moni.

Inference:
Using the information given in statement I we can draw a following blood chart:



Here, we can say that Daya is the aunt of Prem.
Apart from this, there could be two more cases, one, when Daya is Rama's brother's wife and second, when Daya is Moni's brother's wife.
But in both these cases, Daya will remain Aunt of Prem.

Thus, **data in statement III alone is sufficient to answer the question.**

3. Following the common explanation we can say the data in either statements I and II together or statements II and III together are sufficient to answer the question.

Hence, the correct answer is option **E**.

Common Explanation:

Before moving to the statements, we will take a look at the given options and if we study these options carefully we will find that every option is the combination of two statements. So, we will try solving this taking two statements at once or all three statements together.

Seven persons – Paro, Rupa, Anju, Sana, Dara, Babu and Mona are going to watch movie on Friday, Saturday and Sunday. At least two persons are going to watch movie on same day. No person is going to watch 2 movies.

We will keep this information in mind while solving the puzzle.

From Statement I and II:

Reference:

I. Paro and Dara going to watch movie on same day. Babu is going to watch movie with 2 other persons. Mona and Rupa are going to watch movie on different days. **Sana is to going to watch movie on Saturday. Sana and Dara are going to watch movie on different days. Dara is going to watch movie before Mona who going to watch movie with Anju.**
II. Rupa is going to watch movie after Dara but before Mona. Mona and Paro are going to watch movie on different days. Neither Rupa nor Sana is going to watch movie with Babu. Sana is going to watch movie after Paro. Anju is going to watch movie with Mona.

Inference:

From the given statements at this point we have used only those hints which are marked in bold letter.

Using the above hints, we have:

Day	**Person**	
Friday	Paro	Dara
Saturday	Sana	Rupa
Sunday	Mona	Anju

Reference:

I. Paro and Dara going to watch movie on same day. Babu is going to watch movie with 2 other persons. Mona and Rupa are going to watch movie on different days. Sana is to going to watch movie on Saturday. Sana and Dara are going to watch movie on different days. Dara is going to watch movie before Mona who going to watch movie with Anju.

II. Rupa is going to watch movie after Dara but before Mona. Mona and Paro are going to watch movie on different days. **Neither Rupa nor Sana is going to watch movie with Babu.** Sana is going to watch movie after Paro. Anju is going to watch movie with Mona.

Inference:

Now, we have two possible scenarios in which the above hints can be used accordingly.

Case 1:

Day	Person		
Friday	Paro	Dara	Babu
Saturday	Sana	Rupa	
Sunday	Mona	Anju	

Case 2:

Day	Person		
Friday	Paro	Dara	
Saturday	Sana	Rupa	
Sunday	Mona	Anju	Babu

At this point we have we have used most of the hints and the remaining hints are redundant because we cannot get any useful information from them.

Here, Babu is going to watch the movie on either Friday or Sunday.

Thus, **data in statement I and II are not sufficient to answer the question.**

From Statement II and III:

Reference:

II. Rupa is going to watch movie after Dara but before Mona. Mona and Paro are going to watch movie on different days. Neither Rupa nor Sana is going to watch movie with Babu. **Sana is going to watch movie after Paro. Anju is going to watch movie with Mona.**
III. Paro is going to watch movie before Babu. **Paro isn't going to watch movie on Saturday.** Anju is going to watch movie after Sana. **Babu and Anju are going to watch movie on same day.** Neither Babu nor Sana is going to watch movie with Dara. Mona is going to watch movie with Anju.

Inference:

From the given statements at this point we have used only those hints which are marked in bold letter.

1 – Rupa is going to watch movie after Dara but before Mona.
2 – Anju is going to watch movie with Mona.

3 – Babu and Anju are going to watch movie on same day
4 – Paro isn't going to watch movie on Saturday.
5 – Sana is going to watch movie after Paro.

Using the above hints in same order, we can draw a following chart:

Day	Person		
Friday	Dara	Paro	
Saturday	Rupa	Sana	
Sunday	Mona	Anju	Babu

Here, it is clear that Babu is going to watch the movie on Sunday.

Thus, **data in statement II and III are sufficient to answer the question.**

From Statement I and III:

Reference:

I. Paro and Dara going to watch movie on same day. Babu is going to watch movie with 2 other persons. Mona and Rupa are going to watch movie on different days. **Sana is to going to watch movie on Saturday.** Sana and Dara are going to watch movie on different days. Dara is going to watch movie before Mona who going to watch movie with Anju.
III. Paro is going to watch movie before Babu. Paro isn't going to watch movie on Saturday. **Anju is going to watch movie after Sana. Babu and Anju are going to watch movie on same day.** Neither Babu nor Sana is going to watch movie with Dara. **Mona is going to watch movie with Anju.**

Inference:

From the given statements at this point we have used only those hints which are marked in bold letter.

1 – Sana is to going to watch movie on Saturday.
2 – Anju is going to watch movie after Sana.
3 – Babu and Anju are going to watch movie on same day
4 – Mona is going to watch movie with Anju.
5 – Paro and Dara going to watch movie on same day

Using the above hints in same order, we can draw a following chart:

Day	Person		
Friday	Paro	Dara	
Saturday	Sana		
Sunday	Mona	Anju	Babu

Here, it is clear that Babu is going to watch the movie on Sunday.
Thus, **data in statement I and III are sufficient to answer the question.**

4. Following the common explanation we can say that the data in statement I and II are sufficient to answer the question, while the data in statement I is not sufficient to answer the question.

Hence, the correct answer is option **A**.

Common Explanation:

Before moving to the statements, we will take a look at the given options and if we study these options carefully we will find that every option is the combination of two statements. So, we will try solving this taking two statements at once or all three statements together.

Eight persons – Harish, Sudesh, Shivam, Manoj, Nicki, Parul, Anita and Suhani are sitting around a circle at an equal distance from each other such that some of them are facing towards the centre and some are facing away from the centre. Not more than two people facing same direction are sitting together.

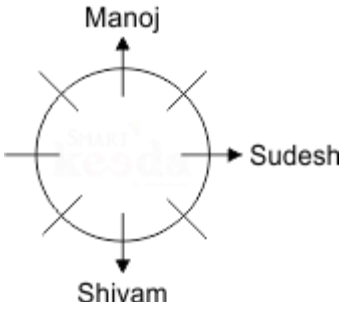
We will keep this information in mind while solving the puzzle.
From Statement I and II:

Reference:
I. Sudesh is second to right of Manoj. Shivam is sitting between Anita and Parul. **Shivam is second to right of Sudesh.** Nicki and Suhani are not immediate neighbours.
II. Shivam faces away from the centre. Anita is sitting immediate right of Shivam. Manoj and Anita are facing same direction.

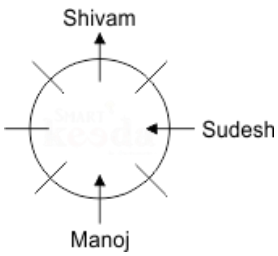
Inference:
From the given statements at this point we have used only those hints which are marked in bold letter.

Here, we have two possible scenarios in which we can fix the position of Sudesh, Shivam and Manoj in the circular table.

Case 1:



Case 2:



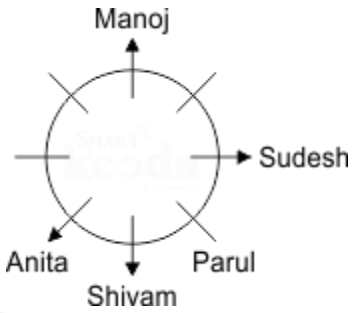
Reference:

I. Sudesh is second to right of Manoj. **Shivam is sitting between Anita and Parul.** Shivam is second to right of Sudesh. Nicki and Suhani are not immediate neighbours.
II. Shivam faces away from the centre. **Anita is sitting immediate right of Shivam. Manoj and Anita are facing same direction.**

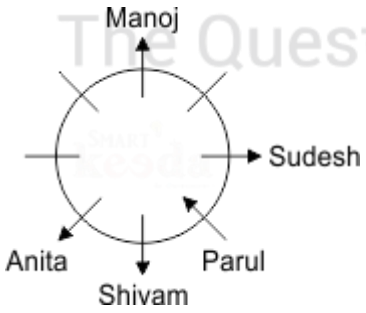
Inference:

After using the hints marked in bold letters we can redraw both case 1 and case 2 as:

Case 1:



As we know that, **not more than two people facing same direction are sitting together.** So, we can say that Parul will face towards the centre.



Case 2:

Here, in both of the cases person who is sitting on the immediate right of Sudesh is facing towards the centre.

So, we can say that the person who is sitting on the immediate right of Sudesh is not facing away from the centre.

Thus, **data in statement I and II are sufficient to answer the question.**

From Statement II and III:

Reference:

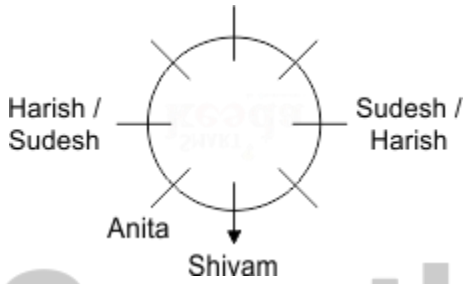
II. Shivam faces away from the centre. Anita is sitting immediate right of Shivam. Manoj and Anita are facing same direction.
III. Harish is sitting opposite to Sudesh. Harish is third to right of Nicki. Nicki and Manoj faces opposite directions.

Inference:

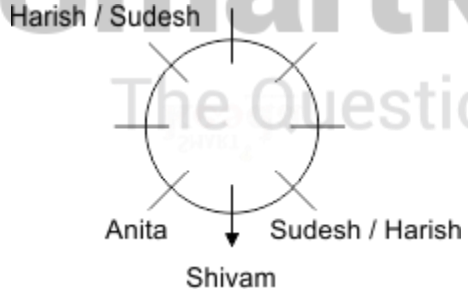
From the given statements at this point we have used only those hints which are marked in bold letter.

Here, we have two possible scenarios in which we can fix the position of Sudesh, Shivam, Anita and Harish in the circular table.

Case A:



Case B:



At this point we cannot figure out the direction faced by the person sitting on the immediate right of Sudesh because the rest of the hints are not giving any sure information about the arrangement of these persons.

Here, we cannot say whether the person sitting on the immediate right of Sudesh is facing away from the centre or not.

Thus, **data in statement II and III are not sufficient to answer the question.**

From Statement II and III:

Reference:

I. Sudesh is second to right of Manoj. Shivam is sitting between Anita and Parul. Shivam is second to right of Sudesh. Nicki and Suhani are not immediate neighbours.
III. Harish is sitting opposite to Sudesh. Harish is third to right of Nicki. Nicki and Manoj faces opposite

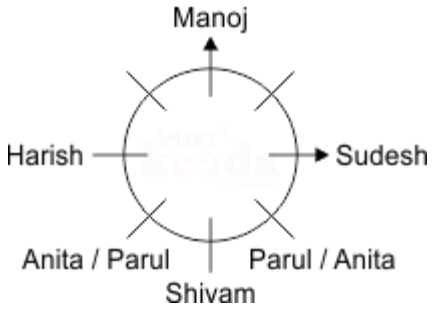
directions.

Inference:

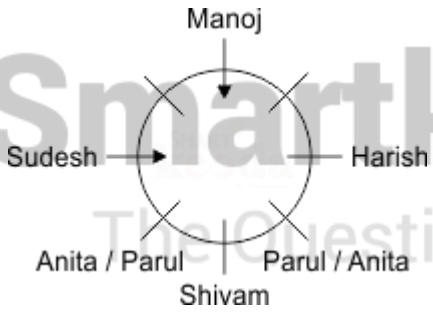
From the given statements at this point we have used only those hints which are marked in bold letter.

Here, we have two possible scenarios in which we can fix the position of Sudesh, Shivam, Anita, Manoj, Parul and Harish in the circular table.

Case I:



Case II:



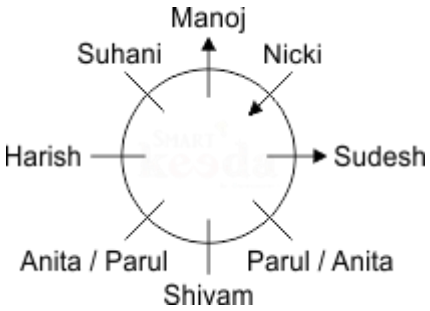
Reference:

I. Sudesh is second to right of Manoj. Shivam is sitting between Anita and Parul. Shivam is second to right of Sudesh. **Nicki and Suhani are not immediate neighbours.**
III. Harish is sitting opposite to Sudesh. **Harish is third to right of Nicki. Nicki and Manoj faces opposite directions.**

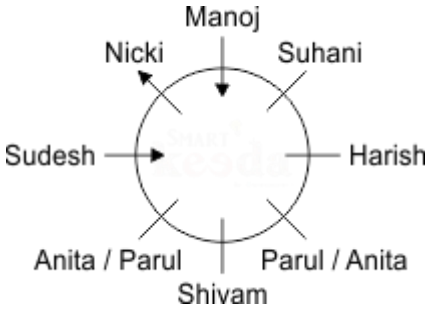
Inference:

After using the hints marked in bold letters we can redraw both case 1 and case 2 as:

Case I:



Case II:



Here, we cannot say whether the person sitting on the immediate right of Sudesh is facing away from the centre or not.

Thus, **data in statement I and III are not sufficient to answer the question.**

5. Following the final solution we can say that the data in statement II alone is sufficient to answer the question.

Hence, the correct answer is option **C**.

Before moving to the statements, we will take a look at the given options and if we study these options carefully we will find that according the given options, statements required to answer the question are:

Option 1:
Both statements I and III together are sufficient.

Option 2:
Either statement II alone or statement I and III together are sufficient.

Option 3:
Statement II alone is sufficient.

Option 4:
All statements I, II and III together are necessary.

Option 5:
None of the given options.

So we will try to solve this question according to the given combinations.

Seven seats – 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32 and 33 not necessarily in the same order were placed in a row facing to the north and each seat was of different colour – Red, Blue, Yellow, Green, White, Grey and Black.

We will try to keep this information in mind while solving the puzzle.

From Statement II:

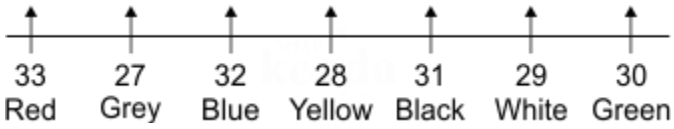
Reference:
II. 33 was placed third to the left of 28, which was placed second to the left of 29 which was a White seat. 32 was placed second to the left of 31, which was placed third to the right of Grey seat. 30 was placed second to the right of Black seat, which was placed second to the right of Blue seat. **Red seat was placed immediate left of 27 which was a Grey seat, which was placed second to the left of 28 and Green seat was placed immediate right of 29.**

Inference:
From the given statement at this point we have used only those hints which are marked in bold letter.

Using these hints we can draw a following linear arrangement:

Reference:
II. 33 was placed third to the left of 28, which was placed second to the left of 29 which was a White seat. **32 was placed second to the left of 31, which was placed third to the right of Grey seat. 30 was placed second to the right of Black seat, which was placed second to the right of Blue seat.** Red seat was placed immediate left of 27 which was a Grey seat, which was placed second to the left of 28 and Green seat was placed immediate right of 29.

Inference:
After using the rest of the hints the above linear arrangement can be redrawn as:



Here, we can say that 29 was the number of seat which was placed second to the right of Yellow seat.

Thus, **data in statement II alone is sufficient to answer the question.**

At this point we can **rule out the options 1, 4 and 5 as our final answers because statement II alone is sufficient to answer the question.**

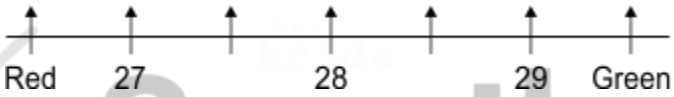
Now, **final answer could be the option 2 or 3** as these are the only options suggesting statement II alone is sufficient to answer the question.

From Statement I and II:

Reference:
I. 27 was placed second to the left of 28, which was placed third to the right of Red seat. 29 was placed third to the right of 32, which was placed second to the right of 33 and Black seat was placed second to the left Green seat, which was placed immediate right of 29.
III. 29 was placed second to the right of 28, which was placed third to the left of Green seat. Red seat was placed second to the left of Blue seat, which was placed immediate right of 27 and 29 was placed third to the right of 32, which was placed immediate right of Grey seat and 31 was placed third to the right of 27.

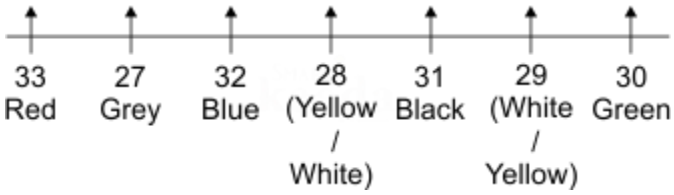
Inference:
From the given statement at this point we have used only those hints which are marked in bold letter.

Using these hints we can draw a following linear arrangement:



Reference:
I. 27 was placed second to the left of 28, which was placed third to the right of Red seat. **29 was placed third to the right of 32, which was placed second to the right of 33 and Black seat was placed second to the left Green seat, which was placed immediate right of 29.**
III. 29 was placed second to the right of 28, which was placed third to the left of Green seat. **Red seat was placed second to the left of Blue seat, which was placed immediate right of 27 and 29 was placed third to the right of 32, which was placed immediate right of Grey seat and 31 was placed third to the right of 27.**

Inference:
After using the rest of the hints the above linear arrangement can be redrawn as:



Here, we can say that either 29 was the number of seat which was placed second to the right of Yellow seat or no seat placed second to the right of Yellow seat.

Thus, **data in statement I and III together is not sufficient to answer the question.**

6. Following the common explanation we can say the data in statement II and III are sufficient to answer the question, while the data in statement I is not sufficient to answer the question.

Hence, the correct answer is option **B**.

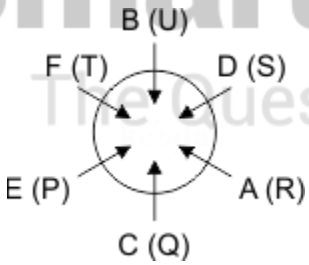
Common Explanation:
Before moving to the statements, we will take a look at the given options and if we study these options carefully we will find that every option is the combination of two statements. So, we will try solving this taking two statements at once or all three statements together.

From Statement I and II:

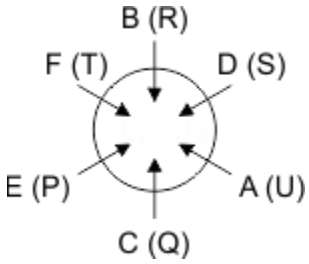
Reference:
I. C, belongs to Q and sits second to the right of one belongs to T, who is facing A. E sits third to the left of D, who is an immediate neighbor of one who belongs to U and F sits second to the right of D who belongs to S.
II. B sits second to the left of one who belongs to P, who sits second to the left of A. One who belongs to Q is facing B, who is an immediate neighbor of one who belongs to S.

Inference:
At this point there are two possible scenarios in which above hints can be used accordingly.

Case 1:



Case 2:



Here, either D or F can sit immediate right of one who belongs to R.

Thus, **data in statement I and II are not sufficient to answer the question.**

From Statement II and III:

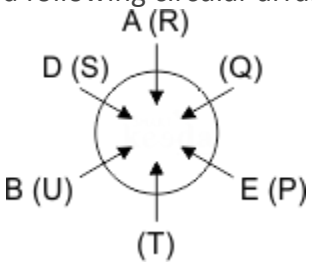
Reference:

II. B sits second to the left of one who belongs to P, who sits second to the left of A. One who belongs to Q is facing B, who is an immediate neighbor of one who belongs to S.

III. F belongs to T and sits second to the right of D, who sits third to the left of E. One who belongs to U sits immediate right of D.

Inference:

Using the given hints we can create a following circular arrangement:



Here, it is clear that D sit immediate right of one who belongs to R.

Thus, **data in statement II and III are sufficient to answer the question.**

From Statement I and III:

Reference:

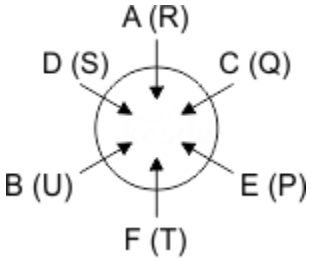
I. C, belongs to Q and sits second to the right of one belongs to T, who is facing A. E sits third to the left of D, who is an immediate neighbor of one who belongs to U and F sits second to the right of D who belongs to S.

III. F belongs to T and sits second to the right of D, who sits third to the left of E. One who belongs to U sits immediate right of D.

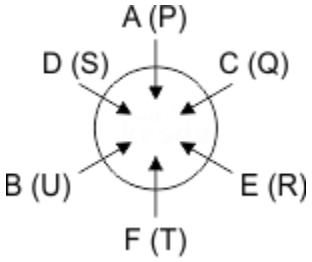
Inference:

At this point there are two possible scenarios in which above hints can be used accordingly.

Case 1:



Case 2:



Here, either D or F can sit immediate right of one who belongs to R.

Thus, **data in statement I and III are not sufficient to answer the question.**

7. Following the final solution we can say that the data in either statement I alone or statement III alone is sufficient to answer the question.

Hence, the correct answer is option **E**.

Before moving to the statements, we will take a look at the given options and if we study these options carefully we will find that according the given options, statements required to answer the question are:

Option 1:
All statements I, II and III together are necessary.

Option 2:
Statement I alone is sufficient.

Option 3:
Statement II alone is sufficient.

Option 4:
Statement III alone is sufficient.

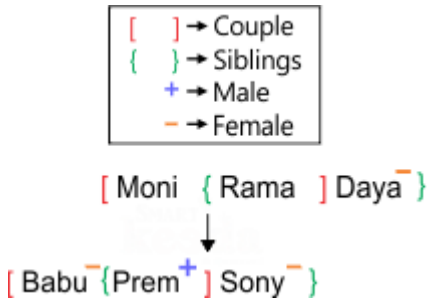
Option 5:
Either statement I alone or statement III alone is sufficient.

So we will try to solve this question according to the given combinations.

From Statement I:

Reference:
I. Sony is sister-in-law of Babu, who is daughter-in-law of Rama. Prem is the brother of Sony. Daya is sister-in-law of Moni who is married to Rama.

Inference:
Using the information given in statement I we can draw a following blood chart:



Here, we can say that Daya is the aunt of Prem.
Apart from this, there could be two more cases, one, when Daya is Rama's brother's wife and second, when Daya is Moni's brother's wife.
But in both these cases, Daya will remain Aunt of Prem.

Thus, **data in statement I alone is sufficient to answer the question.**

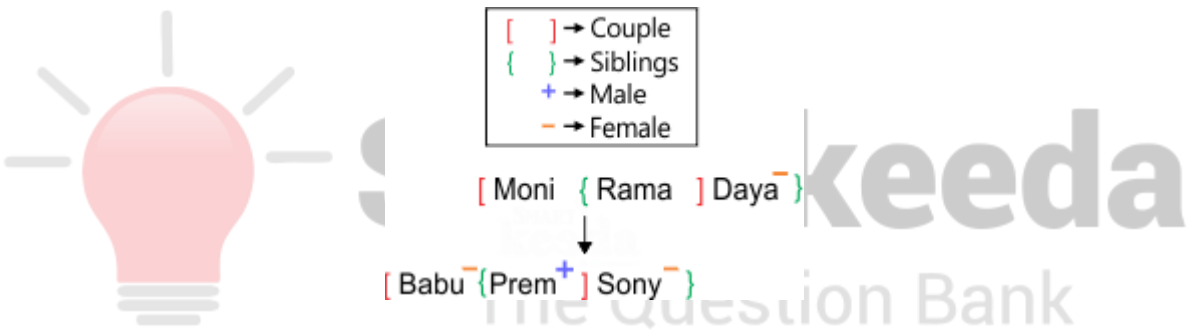
At this point we can **rule out the options 1, 3 and 4 as our final answers because statement I alone is sufficient to answer the question.**

Now, **final answer could be the option 2 or 5** as these are the only options suggesting statement I alone is sufficient to answer the question.

From Statement III:

Reference:
III. Babu is daughter-in-law of Moni, who is married to Rama and Sony is daughter of Rama. Babu is married to Prem and Daya is sister-in-law of Moni.

Inference:
Using the information given in statement I we can draw a following blood chart:



Here, we can say that Daya is the aunt of Prem.
Apart from this, there could be two more cases, one, when Daya is Rama's brother's wife and second, when Daya is Moni's brother's wife.
But in both these cases, Daya will remain Aunt of Prem.

Thus, **data in statement III alone is sufficient to answer the question.**

8. Following the final solution we can say that the data in statement III alone is sufficient to answer the question.

Hence, the correct answer is option **C**.

Before moving to the statements, we will take a look at the given options and if we study these options carefully we will find that according the given options, statements required to answer the question are:

Option 1:
Statement III alone is sufficient.

Option 2:
Both statements I and II together are sufficient.

Option 3:
Either statement III alone or statement I and II together are sufficient.

Option 4:
All statements I, II and III together are necessary.

Option 5:
None of the given options.

So we will try to solve this question according to the given combinations.

Seven cars – i20, Micra, Figo, Polo, Alto, Swift and WagonR were parked in a row in such a way that four cars were parked facing north while the other parked facing south and each car was of different colour – Red, Blue, Green, Yellow, White, Black and Silver but not necessarily in the same order.

We will try to keep this information in mind while solving the puzzle.

From Statement III:

Reference:

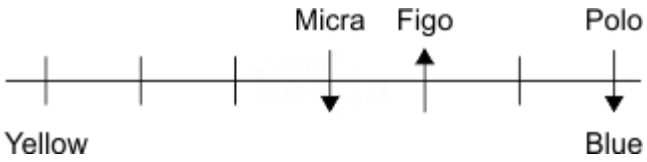
III. Swift was parked second to the right of i20 which was Green and **Micra was parked third to the right of Polo, which was parked second to the right of Figo which was parked facing north. The one which was Yellow was parked third to the right of Micra which was parked to the immediate left of Figo**, which was an immediate neighbor of Black car. **The one which was Blue was parked at the right end of the row** and the Green car was parked exactly between Red car and Silver car.

Inference:

From the given statement at this point we have used only those hints which are marked in bold letter.

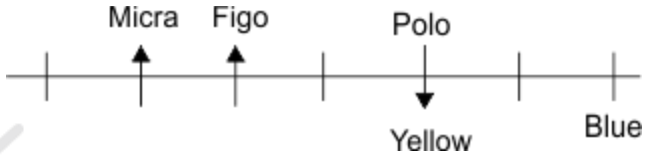
There, are four possible scenarios in which these hints can be used.

Case 1:



Case2:

Case 3:



Case 4:

Reference:

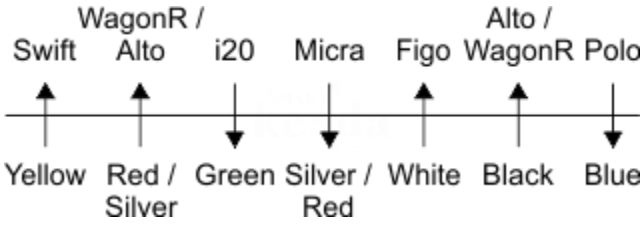
III. Swift was parked second to the right of i20 which was Green and Micra was parked third to the right of Polo, which was parked second to the right of Figo which was parked facing north. The one which was Yellow was parked third to the right of Micra which was parked to the immediate left of **Figo, which was an immediate neighbor of Black car.** The one which was Blue was parked at the right end of the row and **the Green car was parked exactly between Red car and Silver car.**

Inference:

At this point we cannot park Green car exactly between Red car and Silver car in case 2, case 3 and case 4. So, we can say that case 2, case 3 and case 4 are invalid cases.

After using the above case 1 can be redrawn as:

Case 1:



Here, we can say that Micra was parked to the immediate left of White car.

Thus, **data in statement III alone is sufficient to answer the question.**

At this point we can **rule out the options 2, 4 and 5 as our final answers because statement III alone is sufficient to answer the question.**

Now, **final answer could be the option 1 or 3** as these are the only options suggesting statement III alone is sufficient to answer the question.

From Statement I and II:

Reference:

I. i20 was parked third to the left of WagonR which was Black, who was parked second to the left of Micra. Yellow car was parked second to the right of the Green car, which was parked second to the left of Figo. Alto was parked second to the right of Silver car, which was parked third to the right of Polo which was Blue and Figo was parked to the immediate left of WagonR which was parked facing north.
II. Alto was parked third to the left of Figo, which was parked second to the right of Polo. Figo was parked second to the left of i20 which was Green, which was parked second to the right of Swift which was parked at one end and the one which was Silver was parked second to the left of WagonR which was Black, which was parked third to the left of the one which was Green.

Inference:
At this point we can use all the information at one and can draw a following linear arrangement:

Here, we can say that either Micra or Swift was parked to the immediate left of White car.

Thus, **data in statement I and II together is not sufficient to answer the question.**

9. Following the common explanation we can say that the data in either statement II is sufficient or the data in statement I and III together is sufficient to answer the question.

Hence the correct answer is option **C.**

Common explanation:

Before moving to the statements,

Five persons – P, Q, R, S and T are sitting on a bench in a library in such a way that three of them were facing north while other were facing south and each of them was reading a book based on different subject – Physics, Chemistry, Biology, Economics and Mathematics.

We will keep this information in mind while solving question.

From Statement I:

Reference:
T sits second to the left of one who was reading a book based on Chemistry, who sits second to the right of S. R sits immediate right of the one who was reading a book based on Economics, who sits second to the left of Q, who doesn't sit neighboring P. S was reading a book based on Physics and sits facing north. P sits third to the right of T.

Inference:
Using the information given in the above statement we can create the following linear arrangement:

Here, either Q or T can be the one reading the book based on Biology.

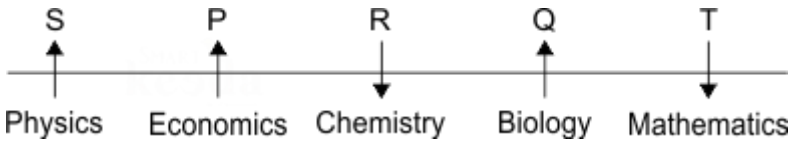
So, we cannot find the one who sits immediate right of the one who was reading a book based on Biology.

Thus, data in statement I alone is not sufficient to answer the question.

From Statement II:

Reference:
One who was reading a book based on Economics sits immediate right of R, who sits second to the right of T, who was reading a book based on Mathematics. Q sits third to the right of S, who sits second to the right of the one who was reading a book based on Chemistry and Q who doesn't read a book based on Physics sits second to the right of P, who sits facing north.

Inference:
Using the information given in the above statement we can create the following linear arrangement:



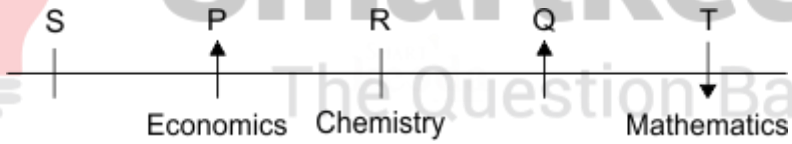
Here, we can say that T sits on the immediate right of the one who was reading a book based on Biology.

Thus, data in statement II alone is sufficient to answer the question.

From Statement III:

Reference:
S sits third to the left of Q, who sits second to the right of P, who was reading a book based on Economics. One who was reading a book based on Chemistry sits second to the right of one who was reading a book based on Mathematics, who sits third to the right of P, who sits facing north. R sits immediate left of Q.

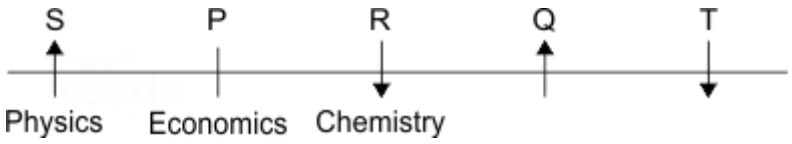
Inference:
Using the information given in the above statement we can create the following linear arrangement:



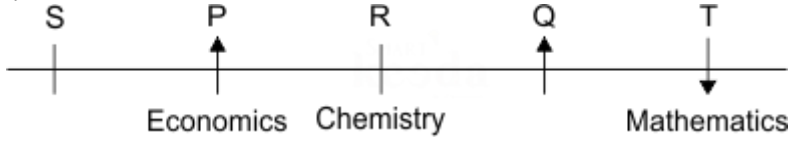
Here, we cannot find the name of the one who sits immediate right of the one who was reading a book based on Biology.

Thus, data statement in III alone is not sufficient to answer the question.

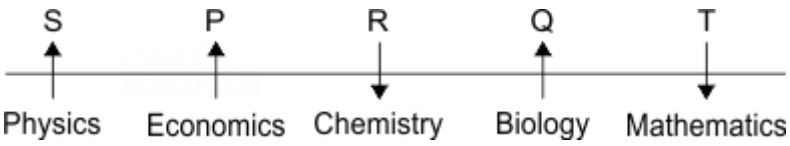
Combining Statement I and III:
From statement I, we have



From statement III, we have



After merging both of the linear arrangements, we get



Here, we can say that T sits on the immediate right of the one who was reading a book based on Biology.

Thus, data in statement I and III together is sufficient to answer the question.

10. Following the common explanation we can say that the data in statement II and III together are sufficient to answer the question.

Hence, the correct answer is option **B**.

Common Explanation:

Before moving to the statements, we will take a look at the given options and if we study these options carefully we will find that every option is the combination of two statements. So, we will try solving this taking two statements at once or all three statements together.

Seven persons – Viral, Jeet, Mahesh, Ramesh, Kumar, Anuj and Dubey visits a doctor on seven different days of a week starting from Monday to Sunday. No two persons visit the doctor on same day. On which day Mahesh visits the doctor?

We will keep this information in mind while solving the puzzle.

From Statement I and II:

Reference:

I. At least two persons visit the doctor after Kumar. **Jeet visits the doctor before Kumar.** Dubey visits the doctor immediately after Anuj. Mahesh doesn't visit the doctor on Tuesday.
II. Two persons visit the doctor between Viral and Ramesh. Kumar visits the doctor on either Tuesday or Thursday. Mahesh visits the doctor before both Anuj and Dubey. **Neither Viral nor Ramesh visits the doctor on Wednesday.**

Inference:

From the given statements at this point we have used only those hints which are marked in bold letter.

Here, we have three possible scenarios in which we can use the above hints accordingly.

Case	1	2	3
Day	**Person**	**Person**	**Person**
Monday	Jeet		Jeet
Tuesday	Kumar	Viral/Ramesh	Viral/Ramesh
Wednesday		Jeet	
Thursday	Viral/Ramesh	Kumar	Kumar
Friday		Ramesh/Viral	Ramesh/Viral
Saturday			
Sunday	Ramesh/Viral		

Reference:

I. At least two persons visit the doctor after Kumar. Jeet visits the doctor before Kumar**. Dubey visits the doctor immediately after Anuj.** Mahesh doesn't visit the doctor on Tuesday.
II. Two persons visit the doctor between Viral and Ramesh. Kumar visits the doctor on either Tuesday or Thursday. **Mahesh visits the doctor before both Anuj and Dubey.** Neither Viral nor Ramesh visits the doctor on Wednesday.

Inference:

After using the hints marked in bold letters we can redraw case 1, case 2 and case 3 as:

Case	1	2	3
Day	**Person**	**Person**	**Person**
Monday	Jeet	Mahesh	Jeet
Tuesday	Kumar	Viral/Ramesh	Viral/Ramesh
Wednesday	Mahesh	Jeet	Mahesh
Thursday	Viral/Ramesh	Kumar	Kumar
Friday	Anuj	Ramesh/Viral	Ramesh/Viral
Saturday	Dubey	Anuj	Anuj
Sunday	Ramesh/Viral	Dubey	Dubey

Here, we can say that Mahesh visits the doctor either on Monday or Wednesday.

Thus, data in statement I and II together are not sufficient to answer the question.

From Statement II and III:

Reference:

II. Two persons visit the doctor between Viral and Ramesh. Kumar visits the doctor on either Tuesday or Thursday. Mahesh visits the doctor before both Anuj and Dubey. **Neither Viral nor Ramesh visits the doctor on Wednesday.**
III. One person visits the doctor between Jeet and Ramesh. Viral visits the doctor just before Jeet. **Anuj visits the doctor on Saturday.** Ramesh visits the doctor after Kumar.

Inference:

From the given statements at this point we have used only those hints which are marked in bold letter.

Here, we have three possible scenarios in which we can use the above hints accordingly.

Case	A	B	C
Day	**Person**	**Person**	**Person**
Monday		Ramesh/Viral	
Tuesday	Kumar	Kumar	Viral/Ramesh
Wednesday			
Thursday	Viral/Ramesh	Viral/Ramesh	Kumar
Friday			Ramesh/Viral
Saturday	Anuj	Anuj	Anuj
Sunday	Ramesh/Viral		

Reference:

II. Two persons visit the doctor between Viral and Ramesh. Kumar visits the doctor on either Tuesday or Thursday. **Mahesh visits the doctor before both Anuj and Dubey.** Neither Viral nor Ramesh visits the doctor on Wednesday.
III. One person visits the doctor between Jeet and Ramesh. Viral visits the doctor just before Jeet. Anuj visits the doctor on Saturday. **Ramesh visits the doctor after Kumar.**

Inference:

After using the hints marked in bold letters we can redraw case A and case C as:

Case	A	C
Day	**Person**	**Person**
Monday	Mahesh	Mahesh
Tuesday	Kumar	Viral
Wednesday	Dubey	Jeet
Thursday	Viral	Kumar
Friday	Jeet	Ramesh
Saturday	Anuj	Anuj
Sunday	Ramesh	Dubey

Here, in both of our cases Mahesh is visiting the doctor on Monday.

So, we can say that Mahesh visits the doctor on Monday.

Thus, **data in statement II and III together are sufficient to answer the question.**

From Statement I and III:

Reference:
I. At least two persons visit the doctor after Kumar. Jeet visits the doctor before Kumar. **Dubey visits the doctor immediately after Anuj.** Mahesh doesn't visit the doctor on Tuesday.
III. One person visits the doctor between Jeet and Ramesh. Viral visits the doctor just before Jeet. **Anuj visits the doctor on Saturday.** Ramesh visits the doctor after Kumar.

Inference:
From the given statements at this point we have used only those hints which are marked in bold letter.

Here, we have two possible scenarios in which we can fix the position of Sudesh, Shivam, Anita, Manoj, Parul and Harish in the circular table.

Day	Person
Monday	
Tuesday	
Wednesday	
Thursday	
Friday	
Saturday	Anuj
Sunday	Dubey

Reference:
I. At least two persons visit the doctor after Kumar. **Jeet visits the doctor before Kumar.** Dubey visits the doctor immediately after Anuj. Mahesh doesn't visit the doctor on Tuesday.
III. One person visits the doctor between Jeet and Ramesh. Viral visits the doctor just before Jeet. Anuj visits the doctor on Saturday. **Ramesh visits the doctor after Kumar.**

Inference:
After using the hints marked in bold letters we can redraw above table in two possible scenarios.

Case	I	II
Day	**Person**	**Person**
Monday	Viral	Mahesh
Tuesday	Jeet	Viral
Wednesday	Kumar	Jeet
Thursday	Ramesh	Kumar
Friday	Mahesh	Ramesh
Saturday	Anuj	Anuj
Sunday	Dubey	Dubey

Here, we can say that Mahesh visits the doctor either on Monday or Friday.

Thus, **data in statement I and III are not sufficient to answer the question.**