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Seating Arrangement Questions for IBPS PO Mains, SBI PO Mains and RBI Grade B Exams.

Set No 58

Directions: Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given beside.

There are 8 mothers J to Q and 8 children R to Y are sitting on the two circular tables but not necessarily in the same order. The circular tables are such that one is small and second is large with small inside the larger one. The persons sitting on the outer circular table are facing the center and the persons sitting on the inner circular table are facing outside the centre. So in this way, the mothers are facing the child when they are sitting on the same sides of the table. All the children are aged from 1 to 8 and all the mothers are aged from 31 to 38. No two children or two mothers are adjacent to each other in either of the circle. All the above information is not necessarily in the same order.

The one, whose age is 38 doesn't face inside the circle. L's son is neither S nor U and he is youngest among eight children. Only three people sit between T's mother and K, whose age is 34. J is the mother of the child, whose age is 3. N is older than Q and both of them ages are prime numbers. M doesn't face inside the circle and L's age is divisible by 11. N is the mother of X, whose age is 6 and sits on the immediate left of P's child. T is the daughter of O, whose age is perfect square and sits on the immediate right of V's mother. U is Younger than S and difference between the age is 2. U's mother is not M. S; who is not an immediate neighbor of L. R is the child of P and faces inside the circle. R's age is divisible by 5. Only one person sits between W's mother and Q, whose child is V, whose age is perfect cube. Three persons sit between N's child and W, whose age is half of X.

1. Who among the following pairs represent the oldest and the youngest mother respectively?

- A. Only Q and N B. Only J and P C. Only P and Q D. Only Q and K E. Can't be determined

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

- A. R B. S C. Y D. T E. U

3. What is the sum of the ages of W's mother and O's child?

- A. 36 B. 39 C. 44 D. 42 E. Can't be determined

4. Who among the following represent the children of M and K respectively?

- A. U and S B. Y and S C. X and Y D. S and U E. None of the above

5. Who among the following are the immediate neighbours of the one, whose age is 4?

- A. The one, whose age is 33 and the one whose age is 35
B. The one, whose age is 32 and the one whose age is 37
C. The one, whose age is 31 and the one whose age is 35
D. The one, whose age is 37 and the one whose age is 38
E. None of the above

Correct Answers:

1	2	3	4	5
C	C	D	D	C

Common Explanations:

References

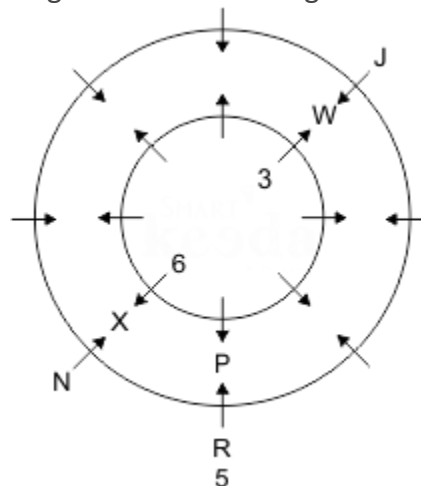
R is the child of P and faces inside the circle. R's age is divisible by 5.
N is the mother of X, whose age is 6 and sits on the immediate left of P's child.
Three persons sit between N's child and W, whose age is half of X.
J is the mother of the child, whose age is 3.

Inferences

From above statements,

- Mothers are J, K, L, M, N, O, P and Q & their ages are 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37 and 38 but not necessarily in the same order.
- Children's are R, S, T, U, V, W; X and Y & their ages are 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 but not necessarily in the same order.
- R faces inside the circle and his/her age is 5 (only number divisible by 5) and R's mother is P.
- N is the mother of X (X age =6) and N sits on the immediate left of R (P's child)
- Three persons sit between X (N's child) and W. W's age is 3 (X=6, half of X =6/2 =3)
- J is mother of W. Note: W's age is 3.
- Note: No two children or two mothers are adjacent to each other in either of the circle. With this statement, we generally know that, immediate neighbour of children must be mothers. Similarly immediate neighbours of mothers must be the children.

Based on the above information, we get the initial seating as follows,



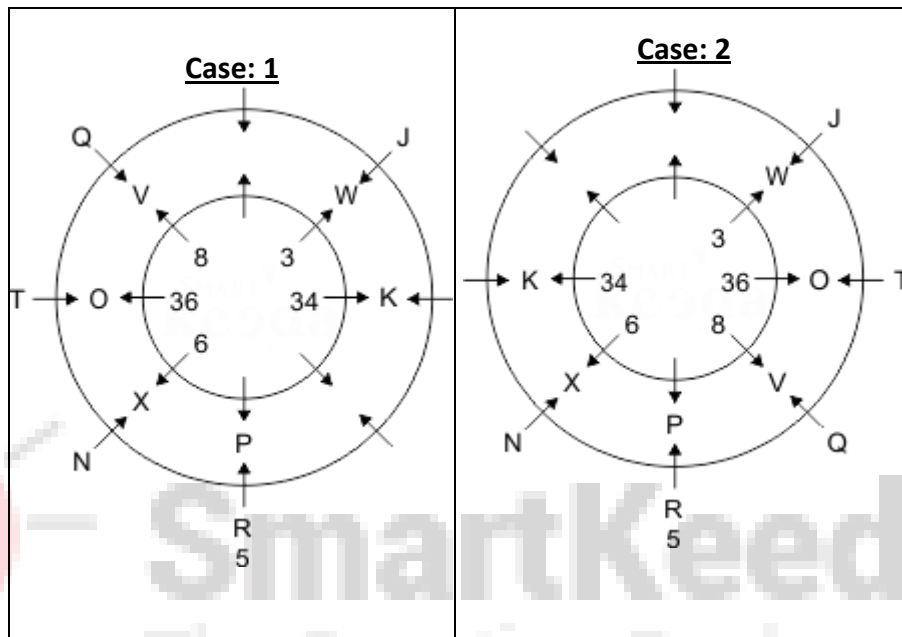
References

Only one person sits between W's mother and Q, whose child is V, whose age is perfect cube.
T is the daughter of O, whose age is perfect square and sits on the immediate right of V's mother.
Only three people sit between T's mother and K, whose age is 34.

Inferences

From above statements,

- Only one person sits between J (W's mother) and Q. Here we get two possibilities. Q's child is V. V's age is 8 (Only number in Perfect cube)
 - T is daughter of O. O's age is 36 (Only perfect square among given 8 numbers). T sits on the immediate right of Q (V's mother).
 - Only 3 people sit between O (T's mother) and K. K's age is 34.
- By using above information, we get the following cases,



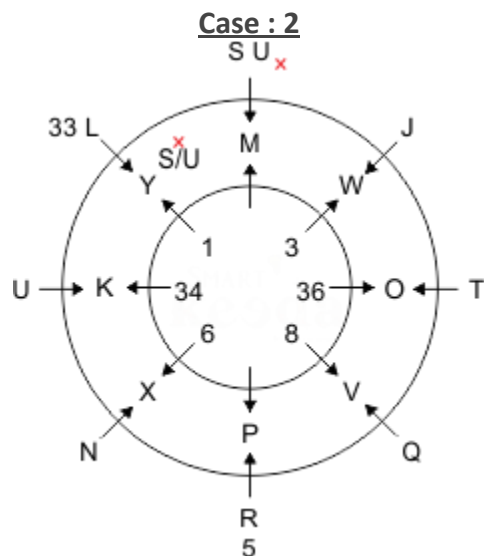
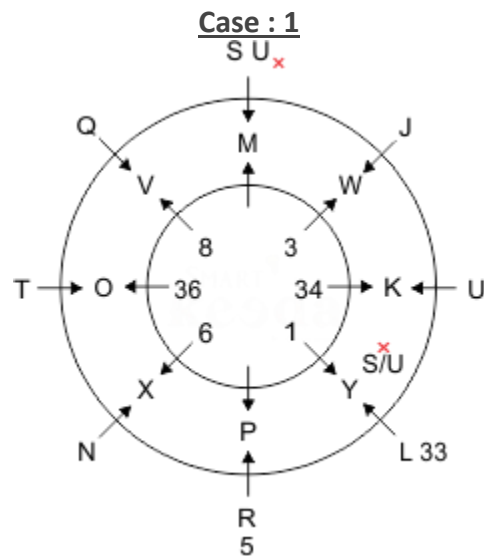
References

- M doesn't face inside the circle and L's age is divisible by 11.
- L's son is neither S nor U and he is youngest among eight children.
- U's mother is not M. S, who is not an immediate neighbour of L.

Inferences

From above statements,

- Note: We generally know that, immediate neighbour of children must be mothers. Similarly immediate neighbours of mothers must be the children [It is clearly observe 4 mothers and 4 children's are in both circle]
- Among 8 mothers, 6 (N, Q, J, O, P and K) are placed. Then remaining are M and L. So if M doesn't face inside the circle, then L must be other mother, faces inside the circle. Therefore, L sits on the immediate right of R (case-1) and 2nd right of J (case-2). Similarly M sits on immediate left of W in both cases. L's age is 33 (only number divisible by 11)
- L's son must be Y (other than S and U). Y is 1 year old i.e. youngest among eight children.
- Finally, U's mother must be K (other than M) and S's mother must be M. S is not an immediate neighbour of L, by this Case-2 gets eliminated as shown in figure.
- By using above information, we get the following cases,



References

N is older than Q and both of them ages are prime numbers.

U is Younger than S and difference between the age is 2.

The one, whose age is 38 doesn't face inside the circle.

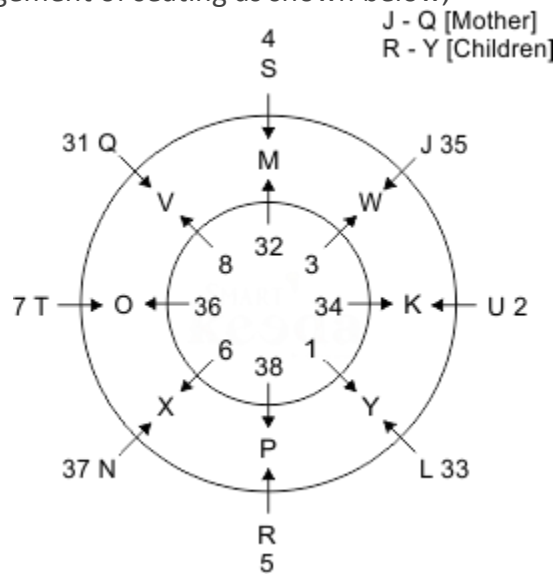
The mother of S is younger than P.

Inferences

From above statements,

- $N > Q$ and both of them ages are prime numbers (31 & 37 are prime numbers).
 So N's age = 37 & Q's age = 31
- $U < S$ and the children's ages left are 2, 4 & 7. To make difference between the age is 2 ($4 - 2 = 2$).
 Then S's age = 4 & U's age = 2.
 Therefore T's age is 7.
- Now M, P and J are left among mothers. P and M sit in the inner circle & M is younger than P so P's age is 38 and M's age is 32. Then J's age is 35. (The only left age among the mothers)

Thus we get complete arrangement of seating as shown below,



Answers :

1. From the following common explanation, we get "Only P and Q".
P's age = 38 (Eldest person) and Q's age = 31 (Youngest person)
Hence, option C is correct.

2. The following common explanation, we get "Y sits in the inner circle".
Remaining all sits in the outer circle.
Hence, option C is correct.

3. The following common explanation, we get "42".
W's mother's age (J = 35) & O's child age (T = 7), Sum = 35 + 7 = 42.
Hence, option D is correct.

4. The following common explanation, we get
"M's child is S & K's child is U".
Hence, option D is correct.

5. The following common explanation, we get
"The one, whose age is 31 and the one whose age is 35".
S age = 4 and his/her immediate neighbours are Q and J
Q's age = 31 & J's age = 35.
Hence, option C is correct.



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