

# REASONING MAINS GENIUS

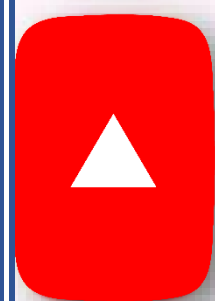


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Daily Current Affairs Pdf

01

Mains Reasoning Practice Pdf

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## **PUZZLE 01**

Twenty cars are parked in three horizontally parallel rows in a ground. Five cars are parked in Row-1, ten cars are parked in Row-2 and five cars are parked in Row-3. Row-1 is to the north of Row-2 and Row-2 is to the north of Row-3. Cars in Row-1 are parked towards facing south and Cars in Row-3 are parked towards facing north. Five consecutive cars in Row-2 from the west are parked facing south and five consecutive cars in Row-2 from the east are parked towards facing north. Distance between any two adjacent cars in the same row is equal. All the cars in Row-1 are in the north-east direction of all the cars in Row-3. The five cars in Row-1 are parked opposite to the five cars from the easternmost in Row-2. Similarly the five cars in Row-3 are parked opposite to the five cars from the westernmost in Row-2.

Price of each car is different in lakh (L) such that no two cars have equal price. Price of the cars, which are parked facing north, is in a multiple of 6L and Price of the cars, which are parked facing south, is in a multiple of 3L.

Car A is parked at one of the extreme ends of the row. Two cars are parked in between Car A and Car K. Car O is parked third to the left of Car N, which is parked opposite to Car A. Three cars are parked in between the car, which is parked opposite to Car M and the car, whose price is 54L. The car, whose price is 54L, is parked second to the left of Car P. Car P is parked opposite to the car, whose price is 24L. Car L is parked to the immediate left of the car, whose price is 24L. Car T is parked to the immediate right of the car, which is parked opposite to Car O. Only one car is parked in between Car T and the car, whose price is 72L. Car M is parked exactly in the middle of row, but not adjacent to Car K. Car Q is parked to the immediate left of Car U, which is not parked at any ends. Only one car is parked in between Car U and Car B.





Car B and the car, whose price is 36L, are parked adjacent to each other. Price of Car P is twice the price of Car J. Sum of the price of Car J and Car F is equal to the price of Car M. The car, whose price is 90L, is parked opposite to the car, whose price is 30L. Sum of the price of Car O and Car Q is equal to the price of Car T. Car R is parked opposite to the car, whose price is 84L. Car G is parked opposite to the car, whose price is 66L. Difference between the prices of Car U and Car J is equal to the price of Car B. Sum of the prices of Car A and Car S is equal to 33L. Difference between the prices of Car B and Car P is equal to the price of Car A. The car, whose price is 39L, is parked opposite to the car, whose price is 60L. Car F and Car J are parked adjacent to each other. Three cars are parked in between Car H and the car, whose price is 6L. Car D is parked adjacent to the car, whose price is 42L. Sum of the prices of Car L and Car H is equal to 57L. Difference between the prices of Car G and Car K is equal to the price of Car D. Two cars are parked in between Car L and Car S. Sum of the prices of Car P and Car L is equal to the price of Car G. Car C is parked second to the left of the car, which is parked opposite to Car S. Car E is parked opposite to the Car C. Car C and the car, whose price is 45L, are parked adjacent to each other. Price of the Car F is thrice the price of the Car K.



एक मैदान में तीन क्षैतिज समानांतर पंक्तियों में बीस कारें खड़ी हैं। पंक्ति-1 में पांच कारें, पंक्ति-2 में दस कारें और पंक्ति-3 में पांच कारें खड़ी हैं। पंक्ति-1, पंक्ति-2 के उत्तर में है और पंक्ति-2, पंक्ति-3 के उत्तर में है। पंक्ति-1 की कारें दक्षिण की ओर मुंह करके खड़ी हैं और पंक्ति-3 की कारें उत्तर की ओर मुंह करके खड़ी हैं। पंक्ति-2 में पश्चिम से लगातार पांच कारें दक्षिण की ओर मुंह करके खड़ी हैं और पंक्ति-2 में पूर्व से लगातार पांच कारें उत्तर की ओर मुंह करके खड़ी हैं। एक ही पंक्ति में किसी भी दो आसन्न कारों के बीच की दूरी बराबर है। पंक्ति-1 की सभी कारें पंक्ति-3 की सभी कारों के उत्तर-पूर्व दिशा में हैं। पंक्ति-1 की पांच कारें पंक्ति-2 में पूर्वतम से पांच कारों के विपरीत खड़ी हैं उत्तर की ओर मुंह करके खड़ी कारों की कीमत 6L के गुणक में है और दक्षिण की ओर मुंह करके खड़ी कारों की कीमत 3L के गुणक में है। कार A पंक्ति के एक छोर पर खड़ी है। कार A और कार K के बीच में दो कारें खड़ी हैं। कार O, कार N के बाएं तीसरे स्थान पर खड़ी है, जो कार A के विपरीत खड़ी है। कार M के विपरीत खड़ी कार और 54L कीमत वाली कार के बीच में तीन कारें खड़ी हैं। 54L कीमत वाली कार P के बाएं दूसरे स्थान पर खड़ी है। कार P, 24L कीमत वाली कार के विपरीत खड़ी है। कार L, 24L कीमत वाली कार के ठीक बाईं ओर खड़ी है। कार T, 24L कीमत वाली कार के ठीक दाईं ओर खड़ी है कार M पंक्ति के ठीक बीच में खड़ी है, लेकिन कार K के समीप नहीं है। कार Q, कार U के तत्काल बाएं खड़ी है, जो किसी भी छोर पर खड़ी नहीं है। कार U और कार B के बीच में केवल एक कार खड़ी है। कार B और कार, जिसका मूल्य 36L है, एक दूसरे के समीप खड़ी हैं। कार P का मूल्य कार J के मूल्य से दोगुना है। कार J और कार F के मूल्य का योग कार M के मूल्य के बराबर है। कार, जिसका मूल्य 90L है, उस कार के विपरीत खड़ी है, जिसका मूल्य 30L है। कार O और कार Q के मूल्य का योग कार T के मूल्य के बराबर है। कार R उस कार के विपरीत खड़ी है, जिसका मूल्य 84L है। कार G उस कार के विपरीत खड़ी है, जिसका मूल्य 66L है कार B और कार P की कीमतों के बीच का अंतर कार A की कीमत के बराबर है। कार, जिसकी कीमत 39L है, उस कार के सामने खड़ी है, जिसकी कीमत 60L है। कार F और कार J एक दूसरे के बगल में खड़ी हैं। कार H और कार, जिसकी कीमत 6L है, के बीच में तीन कारें खड़ी हैं। कार D, कार के बगल में खड़ी है, जिसकी कीमत 42L है। कार एंड कार H की कीमतों का योग 57L के बराबर है। कार G और कार K की कीमतों के बीच का अंतर कार D की कीमत के बराबर है। कार L और कार S के बीच में दो कारें खड़ी हैं।



कार P और कार L की कीमतों का योग कार G की कीमत के बराबर है। कार C, कार के बाईं ओर दूसरे स्थान पर खड़ी है, जो कार S के विपरीत खड़ी है। कार E, कार C के सामने खड़ी है। कार C और वह कार, जिसकी कीमत 45L है, एक दूसरे के बगल में खड़ी हैं। कार F की कीमत कार K की कीमत से तीन गुना है।

## **PUZZLE 02**

Eight persons P, Q, R, S, T, U, V and W were standing in a straight line facing North for a race competition. The position of the persons who were standing were numbered from 1-8 from left to right. The distance between start line and finish line is 500 m. After 30 seconds of the start of the race they were at a distance from the start line. Not more than two persons travelled the same distance.

The sum of the distance travelled by the persons at position 6 and 8 was 650 m. The sum of distances which was travelled by all the persons who were standing on the positions between R and S, totals to 950 m. Q who was standing fourth to the right of R was having the person to its \_right at an even numbered position who was at maximum distance from the start point after 30 seconds when the race started. T was standing at an even numbered position. S who travelled 50 m more than Q was having his position to the right of V. P who travelled 300 m less than U was positioned immediate left of T. R was standing on the even numbered position. Four persons were standing between the persons who travelled 300 m. U was the fastest among all. The person who was to the right of T at an even numbered position ran half of the distance which was the same as T. W who travelled 200 m was 150 m away from V who travelled more distance than R.





आठ व्यक्ति P, Q, R, S, T, U, V और W एक दौड़ प्रतियोगिता के लिए उत्तर की ओर मुख करके एक सीधी रेखा में खड़े थे। खड़े व्यक्तियों की स्थिति को बाएं से दाएं 1-8 तक क्रमांकित किया गया था। प्रारंभ रेखा और समापन रेखा के बीच की दूरी 500 मीटर है। दौड़ शुरू होने के 30 सेकंड बाद वे प्रारंभ रेखा से कुछ दूरी पर थे। दो से अधिक व्यक्तियों ने समान दूरी तय नहीं की। 6 और 8 स्थान पर व्यक्तियों द्वारा तय की गई दूरी का योग 650 मीटर था। R और S के बीच के स्थानों पर खड़े सभी व्यक्तियों द्वारा तय की गई दूरियों का योग 950 मीटर है। Q जो R के दाईं ओर चौथे स्थान पर खड़ा था, उसके दाईं ओर का व्यक्ति सम क्रमांकित स्थान पर था, जो दौड़ शुरू होने के 30 सेकंड बाद प्रारंभ बिंदु से अधिकतम दूरी पर था। T सम क्रमांकित स्थान पर खड़ा था। S जिसने Q से 50 मीटर अधिक की यात्रा की थी, वह V के दाईं ओर था। P जिसने U से 300 मीटर कम की यात्रा की थी, वह T के ठीक बाईं ओर था। R सम संख्या वाले स्थान पर खड़ा था। 300 मीटर की यात्रा करने वाले व्यक्तियों के बीच चार व्यक्ति खड़े थे। U सभी में सबसे तेज़ था। T के दाईं ओर सम संख्या वाले स्थान पर जो व्यक्ति था, उसने आधी दूरी दौड़कर तय की जो T के बराबर थी। W जिसने 200 मीटर की यात्रा की थी, वह V से 150 मीटर दूर था जिसने R से अधिक दूरी तय की थी।





### **PUZZLE 03**

Seven people-P, Q, R, S, T, U, and V book the flight ticket to India in an order but not necessarily in the same order. Each person was born in different years- 1980, 1984, 1986, 1991, 1994, 1997, and 2003 and their ages are calculated based on 2022. They are from different countries- the USA, China, Brazil, Canada, Japan, Italy, and Dubai. Note: The tickets are booked from elder to younger persons. ie., the eldest person books the ticket at first and the second eldest person books the ticket at second and so on.

R books the ticket two persons before the one who is from Japan. The age of the person who books the ticket adjacent to the one who is from Japan is a perfect square. The person who is from Canada books the ticket two persons after S who books before T. S is not from the USA. The number of persons booking the tickets after the one who is from Canada is one less than the number of persons booking the tickets before the one who was born in a prime numbered year. T books the ticket three persons after the one who is from the USA. P is from Dubai books immediately before the one who was born in an even-numbered year. Atmost two persons book the tickets between the persons who are from Dubai and Italy. V books immediately before the one who is from Italy. The one who is from Brazil was not born in a prime numbered year. The ages of both Q and U are not the square number. Q is not from USA.



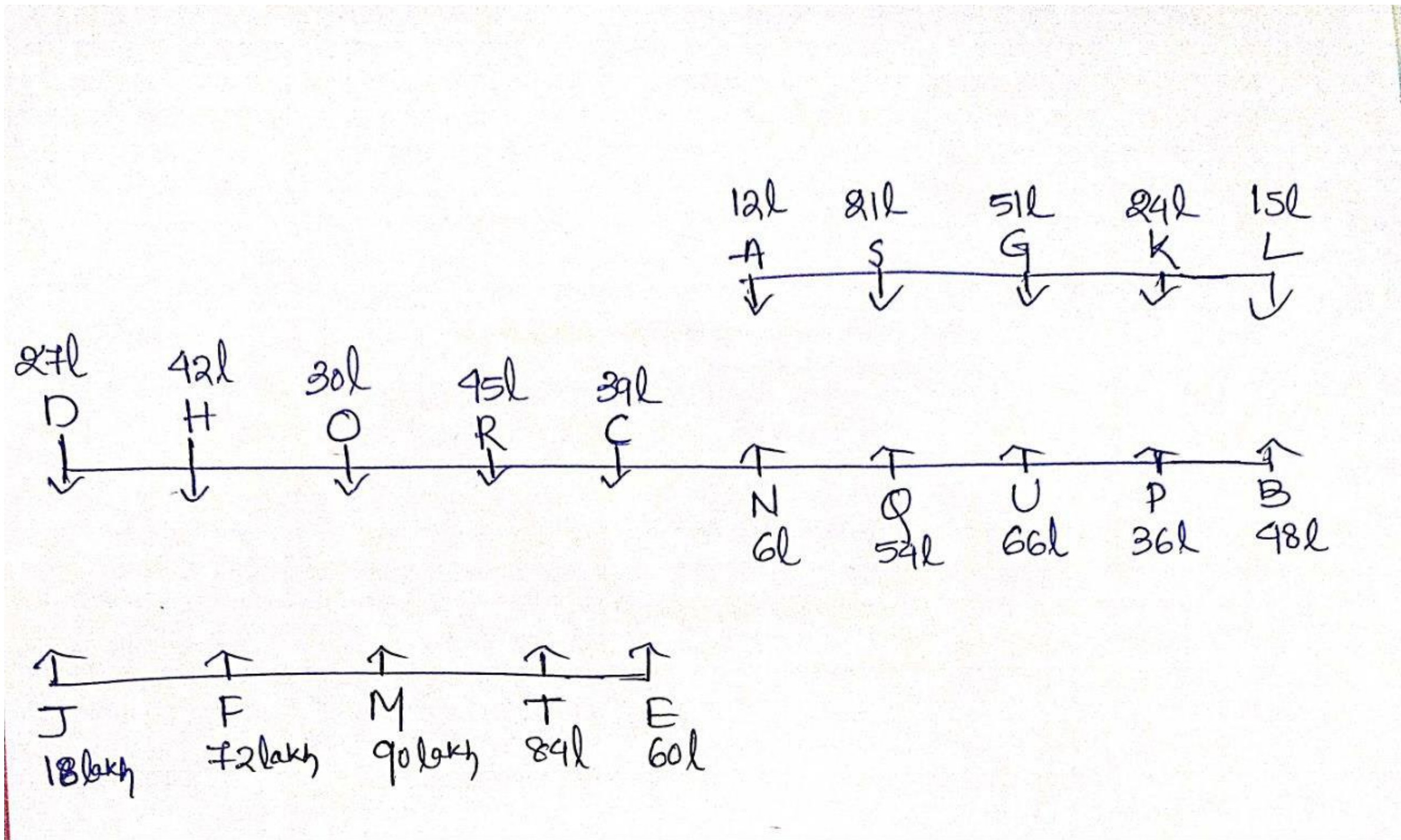
सात व्यक्ति- P, Q, R, S, T, U और V एक क्रम में भारत के लिए फ्लाइट टिकट बुक करते हैं लेकिन जरूरी नहीं कि उसी क्रम में हों। प्रत्येक व्यक्ति का जन्म अलग-अलग वर्षों में हुआ था- 1980, 1984, 1986, 1991, 1994, 1997 और 2003 और उनकी उम्र की गणना 2022 के आधार पर की गई है। वे अलग-अलग देशों से हैं- यूएसए, चीन, ब्राजील, कनाडा, जापान, इटली और दुबई। नोट: टिकट बड़े से छोटे व्यक्ति के अनुसार बुक किए जाते हैं। यानी सबसे बड़ा व्यक्ति पहले टिकट बुक करता है और दूसरा सबसे बड़ा व्यक्ति दूसरे स्थान पर टिकट बुक करता है और इसी तरह आगे भी। R, जापान वाले व्यक्ति से दो व्यक्ति पहले टिकट बुक करता है। जापान वाले व्यक्ति के बगल में टिकट बुक करने वाले व्यक्ति की आयु एक पूर्ण वर्ग है। कनाडा से आने वाले व्यक्ति के बाद टिकट बुक करने वाले व्यक्तियों की संख्या, अभाज्य संख्या वाले वर्ष में पैदा हुए व्यक्ति से पहले टिकट बुक करने वाले व्यक्तियों की संख्या से एक कम है। T, USA से आने वाले व्यक्ति के तीन व्यक्ति बाद टिकट बुक करता है। P दुबई से है और सम संख्या वाले वर्ष में पैदा हुए व्यक्ति से ठीक पहले बुक करता है। दुबई और इटली से आने वाले व्यक्तियों के बीच अधिकतम दो व्यक्ति टिकट बुक करते हैं। V, इटली से आने वाले व्यक्ति से ठीक पहले बुक करता है। ब्राज़ील से आने वाला व्यक्ति अभाज्य संख्या वाले वर्ष में पैदा नहीं हुआ था। Q और U दोनों की आयु वर्ग संख्या नहीं है। Q USA से नहीं है।





ANSWER

PUZZLE 01



PUZZLE 02

|      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1    | 2    | 3    | 4    | 5    | 6    | 7    | 8    |
| W    | R    | P    | T    | V    | Q    | S    | U    |
| 200M | 300M | 100M | 250M | 350M | 250M | 300M | 400M |



**PUZZLE 03**

|             |           |          |               |
|-------------|-----------|----------|---------------|
| <b>1980</b> | <b>42</b> | <b>S</b> | <b>Brazil</b> |
| <b>1984</b> | <b>38</b> | <b>U</b> | <b>USA</b>    |
| <b>1986</b> | <b>36</b> | <b>R</b> | <b>Canada</b> |
| <b>1991</b> | <b>31</b> | <b>P</b> | <b>Dubai</b>  |
| <b>1994</b> | <b>28</b> | <b>T</b> | <b>Japan</b>  |
| <b>1997</b> | <b>25</b> | <b>V</b> | <b>China</b>  |
| <b>2003</b> | <b>19</b> | <b>Q</b> | <b>Italy</b>  |





## **DATA SUFFICIENCY**

**1. What is the direction of point Y with respect to point W?**

**Statement I:** Point U is 9m north of point W and point I is 18m south of point U. Point A is 5m west of point L, which is 3m east of point O. Point O is 4m west of point I, which is the midpoint of points A and Y.

**Statement II:** Point B is 8m north of point Y. Point T is 5m east of point Y. The distance between points Y and T is half of the distance between points V and W, which is south-west of point B.

- a) If the data given in statement I alone is sufficient to answer the question.
- b) If the data given in statement II alone is sufficient to answer the question.
- c) If the data given in either statement I alone or statement II alone is sufficient to answer the question.
- d) If the data given in both statement I and statement II together are necessary to answer the question.
- e) If the data given in both statements I and II together are not sufficient to answer the question.

**2. Eight persons – A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H are sitting around a circular table facing the centre. Who among the person sits opposite to F?**

**Statement I:** B sits third to the right of A. One person sits between D and B. The one who faces D sits immediate left of F. Two persons sit between F and H. E sits third to the left of H. E doesn't sit adjacent to D.



**Statement II:** C sits immediate right of E. Two persons sit between C and G. D sits third to the right of G. As many persons sit between E and G as between D and A. Two persons sit between A and F.

- a) If the data given in statement I alone is sufficient to answer the question.
- b) If the data given in statement II alone is sufficient to answer the question.
- c) If the data given in either statement I alone or statement II alone is sufficient to answer the question.
- d) If the data given in both statement I and statement II together are necessary to answer the question.
- e) If the data given in both statements I and II together are not sufficient to answer the question.

**3. A family consists of eight members with three generations. who among the following person is the uncle of M?**

**Statement I:** G is the mother of P, who is the only son of L. G has only two children. R is the wife of P. T is the sister-in-law of R, who doesn't have any siblings. M is the niece of T, who is an unmarried person in the family.

**Statement II:** R is the daughter-in-law of G, who is the grandmother of M. M is the son of U, who doesn't have any siblings. X is the brother-in-law of U. G has only one son. X is not the brother of R.

- a) If the data given in statement I alone is sufficient to answer the question.
- b) If the data given in statement II alone is sufficient to answer the question.
- c) If the data given in either statement I alone or statement II alone is sufficient to answer the question.





d) If the data given in both statement I and statement II together are necessary to answer the question.

e) If the data given in both statements I and II together are not sufficient to answer the question.

**4. Seven persons – P, Q, R, S, T, U and V are reading books on seven different days from Monday to Sunday of the same week. Who reads the book immediately before P?**

**Statement I:** Only four persons read between S and P. T reads two days after P. The number of persons read before T is one less than the number of persons read after V. U reads on one of the days after V.

**Statement II:** U reads on one of the days after Friday. Only one person reads between U and T. As many persons read between T and V as between Q and T. P reads immediately before V.

- a) If the data given in statement I alone is sufficient to answer the question.
- b) If the data given in statement II alone is sufficient to answer the question.
- c) If the data given in either statement I alone or statement II alone is sufficient to answer the question.
- d) If the data given in both statement I and statement II together are necessary to answer the question.
- e) If the data given in both statements I and II together are not sufficient to answer the question.



5. Eight persons – L, M, N, O, P, Q, R and S are living in a four storey building from 1 to 4 from bottom to top respectively. Two flats are there on each floor viz. Flat P and Flat Q. Flat P is west of Flat Q. Only one person lives in each flat. Who among the person lives immediately above the flat of L?

**Statement I:** O lives in flat Q of an odd numbered floor. Only one floor is between O and L but both of them are living in the same type of flat. As many floors above L as below M. S lives immediately below M but both of them are living in different type of flats.

**Statement II:** N lives three floors above S but both are not living in the same type of flat. Only one floor is between S and L but both are living in different type of flats. As many floors above L as below M, where no one lives to the west of M. O lives immediately above M in different type of flats.

- a) If the data given in statement I alone is sufficient to answer the question.
- b) If the data given in statement II alone is sufficient to answer the question.
- c) If the data given in either statement I alone or statement II alone is sufficient to answer the question.
- d) If the data given in both statement I and statement II together are necessary to answer the question.
- e) If the data given in both statements I and II together are not sufficient to answer the question.





## **Syllogism**

**Study the following statements and then decide which of the given conclusions will definitely false from the given statements disregarding the commonly known facts.**

### **1. Statements:**

**Only a few abacuses are calculator**

**Some boxes are tins**

**No Calculator is an engine**

**Only a few engines are tins**

### **Conclusions:**

- a) All boxes can never be calculators**
- b) All abacuses can be engines**
- c) Some calculators being tin is a possibility**
- d) Some engines are definitely not boxes**
- e) Both b and d**

### **2. Statements:**

**Only a few beats are music**

**At least some music is melody**

**All Melodies are tune**

**No tune is a theme**

**Only a few themes are colour**

### **Conclusions:**

- a) No theme is Melody**



- b) Some melodies are definitely not beats
- c) Some music can be colour
- d) All music being theme is not a possibility
- e) Some melodies are not themes is a possibility

### 3. Statements:

All seats are chair

Only a few chairs are table

No table is a den

Only a few dens are cave

### Conclusions:

- a) Some seats are table
- b) Some caves are table is a possibility
- c) All seats can never be cave
- d) All chairs are den is a possibility
- e) No den is Chair

### 4. Statements:

Only rat is a rabbit

No rat is a bee

Only a few bees are hen

At least some hens are Peacocks

All peacocks are parrots

### Conclusions:

- a) All bees can never be parrot
- b) All rabbits are hen is not a possibility





- c) Some rabbits can be bee
- d) All peacocks are bee
- e) Some hens are definitely not rat

### 5. Statements:

Only a few nails are hammer

All knives are hammer

No knife is a blade

Only a few blades are cutter

### Conclusions:

- a) Some nails are not knife
- b) All hammers can be cutters
- c) No blade is nail is a possibility
- d) Some hammers are not cutters is a possibility
- e) All cutters can be knife



## **ANSWER**

### **DATA SUFFICIENCY**

**Directions (1-5):**

**1) Answer: A**

**2) Answer: E**

**3) Answer: B**

**4) Answer: D**

**5) Answer: B**

### **Syllogism**

**1. Answer: B**

**2. Answer: E**

**3. Answer: D**

**4. Answer: C**

**5. Answer: E**



***GIVE YOUR FEEDBACK IN COMMENT SECTION***



**EXAM**  
Genius

