26. Looking at Sweety, Raj says to his friend, "Sweety is the grand-daughter of the elder brother of my father". How is Sweety related to Raj?

A Niece

B Sister

C Aunt

D Sister-in-law
Answer: A

## Explanation:

Elder brother of Raj's father = Raj's uncle
Now, Sweety is grand-daughter of Raj's uncle.
=> Sweety is Raj's niece.
=> Ans - (A)

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27. Seven experts $N$, G, M, W, J, K and L give expert advice sessions to the XII class students. These sessions can take place either before the school, during lunch period or after the school. In scheduling these sessions the following conditions are followed.

At least two experts must hold the sessions before school.
At least three experts must hold their sessions after school.
$M$ is not available after school and $J$ is available only after school.
W always takes extra session during lunch.
G will take session before school only if N is also scheduled before school.
All the following statements could be true except:

A The same number of experts take sessions before school as after school
B The same number of experts take sessions before school as during lunch
C Twice as many experts take sessions after the school as before the school
D The same number of experts take sessions after school as during lunch
Answer: $D$

## Explanation:

The minimum number of people taking classes after school is 3 .
The minimum number of people taking classes before school is 2 .
Hence the maximum number of people taking classes during lunch must be 2 .
Hence the number of people taking classes during lunch and after school cannot be equal
Option D is the correct answer.
28. Six male friends A, B, C, D, E and F are married to R, S, U, V, T and W, not necessarily is same order. Following facts are known about them:-

- $R$ and $S$ are A's sisters.
- Neither R nor $T$ are wiv es of $C$.
- $W$ is wife of $E$ and $V$ is wife of $B$.
- $D$ is not married to $R, S$ or $T$.

Who is A's wife?

A R

B U


C T
D Cannot be determined
Answer: C

Explanation:
To find : A's wife = ?
It is given that $R$ and $S$ are A's sisters.
Also, $W$ is wife of $E$ and $V$ is wife of $B$.


Thus, we have : (A,) (B,V) (C,) (D,) (EW)
Also, $T$ is married neither to $C$ nor to $D,=>T$ is wife of $A$.
=> Ans - (C)
29. If southeast becomes east and northwest becomes west and all the other directions are changed in the same direction. Then what will be the direction for north?

A Northwest

B Southeast
C Southwest

D Northeast
Answer:

## Explanation:




If southeast becomes east and northwest becomes west, thus we have to tilt the direction $45^{\circ}$ clockwise. (to the right)
Thus, direction of north will be northeast.
$=>$ Ans - (D)
30. Inspector arrested three persons- Kalia, Raza, Shera - on suspicion, in a theft case. It was found the one among these three was the thief. During the interrogation their replies were as follows.

Kalia: I am not the thief. Raza is the thief.
Raza: I am not the thief. Either Kalia or Sh era is the thief.
Shera: I am not the thief. Raza is not the thief.
If exactly one person among them always speaks the truth, another always speaks lies and the third alternates between the truth and lies, then who is the thief?

A Kalia

B Shera

C Raza
D Cannot be determined

## Answer: C

## Explanation:

Case 1 : If Kalia speaks tryuth
=> Raza is the thief, which means Raza's first statement is a lie.
Case 1(a) : Raza speaks lie and truth alternatively.
=> Second statement cannot be true.
Case 1(b) : Raza always lies.
=> Raza is a thief, and the other ones are not.
This can only mean Shera speaks truth and lie alternatively, which positively concludes above statements.
$\therefore$ Raza is the thief.
=> Ans - (C)
31. $A, B, C$ and $D$ are four medical representatives of a company. Each of them must visit exactly two of the eight cities- Delhi, Chennai , Kolkata, Hyderabad, Bangalore, Mumbai, Lucknow and Patna - and each city is visited by only one person. C does not visit Mumbai and Delhi, While D does not visit Kolkata and Hyderabad. B does not visit Lucknow and Patna. Whereas A does not visit Bangalore and Chennai. Patna and Bangalore are visited neither by B nor by C. If Delhi and Lucknow were visited by $A$, then which one of the following cities could $B$ visit?

A Delhi

B Bangalore
C Lucknow

D Mumbai
Answer: D

Explanation:
According to the statements,

|  | Delhi | Chennai | Kolkata | Hyderabad | Bangalore | Mumbai | Lucknow | Patna |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A | $\sqrt{ }$ | X |  |  | X |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |
| B |  |  |  |  | X |  | X | X |
| C | X |  |  |  | X | X |  | X |
| D |  |  | X | X |  |  |  |  |

If A visited Delhi and Lucknow, then B can only visit two of Chennai, Kolkata, Hyderabad or Mumbai.
=> Ans - (D)
32. Among the five numbers $W, Y, C, D, M . W$ is greater than $C$ but less than $M$, whereas, $Y$ is greater than $D$ but not less than $M$. Which of the following can be the greatest of the five?

A D

B W

C C

D Y or M

Explanation:

W is greater than $C$ but less than $M,: M>W>C$
Y is greater than D but not less than $\mathrm{M}, \mathrm{Y}>\mathrm{D}$ and $\mathrm{Y} \geq \mathrm{M}$
Combining above statements, we get : $\mathrm{Y} \geq \mathrm{M}>\mathrm{W}>\mathrm{C}$ and $\mathrm{Y}>\mathrm{D}$
Thus, either $\mathbf{Y}$ or $\mathbf{M}$ is the greatest.
=> Ans - (D)

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33. A tutor has 10 students - A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I and J- to form four groups for tutorials. No group can have more than four students. No two groups can have the same number of students. C and $G$ must be in the same group. A and $F$ must be in the same group. I should be alone and is in one group. $B$ and $E$ cannot be in the same roup. $F$ and $E$ must be in different groups. If $A, D, F$ and $J$ form a group, then the other two groups can be:-

A C, G and B, E, H

B C, H, and B, E, G

C E, H and B, C, G

D None of these
Answer: C

## Explanation:

No group can have more than four students. No two groups can have the same number of students.
=> The four groups will have 1,2,3,4 students respectively.
I should be alone and is in one group, => $G_{1}=I$
Given : A, D, F and J form a group, $\Rightarrow G_{4}=A, D, F, J$
Also, C and G must be in the same group. B and E cannot be in the same group.
=> B belongs with C and $\mathrm{G},=\mathrm{A}=B, C, G$
and $G_{2}=E, H$
=> Ans - (C)
34. A bookie has to inspect five horses $A, B, C, D$ and $E$. If he inspects $B$, he cannot inspect $C$ immediately. If he inspects $A$, he cannot go to E after that. Which of the following can be the correct order of his inspection?

A A, B, C, D, E

B
$D, B, C, E, A$

C D, C, B, A, E

D
D, C, B, E, A

## Answer: D

## Explanation:

If he inspects $B$, he cannot inspect $C$ immediately, $=>C$ cannot be to the immediate right of $B$, and thus first two options are eliminated.
If he inspects $A$, he cannot go to $E$ after that, similarly third option is also not possible.
Thus, proper order : D,C,B,E,A
=> Ans - (D)

35. Below given question contains six statements labelled A, B, C, D, E and F followed by four combinations of three statements. Choose the set in which the statements are logically related i.e the third statement can be deduced from the first two statements together.

Read the information carefully and answer the question.
A) All honest persons are good natured.
B) Some good natured persons are not honest.
C) Some honest persons are good natured.
D) All honest person are obese.
E) All obese person are good natured.
F) Some good natured person are hon est.

A ACD

B FAC

C BCF

D DEA
Answer: D

Explanation:

(A) : The two statements (A \& C) are contradictory, hence it is invalid.
(B) : This also contain A and C, hence it is also invalid.
(C) : The statements are $B$ and $F$ are again contradictory, hence it is also invalid.
(D) : All honest person are obese, and all obese are good natured, hence all honest persons are good natured.
=> Ans - (D)

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36. R1, R2, R3, R4, R5, R6, R7 are seven places on a map. The following places are connected by two-way roads: R1 and R2; R1 and R6; R3 and R6; R3 and R4; R6 and R7; R4 and R5; R2 and R3; R5 and R7. No other road exists. The shortest route (the route with the least number of intermediate places) from R1 to R7 is:-

A R1-R3-R7

B R1-R5-R7

C R1-R2-R3-R6-R7

D R1-R6-R7
Answer: D

## Explanation:

The road map when we connect all the 1-way roads is :


Thus, the shortest route to go from R1 to R7: R1-R6-R7
=> Ans - (D)
37. $A, B, C, D$ and $E$ are five rods. $E$ is longer than $A$ which is longer than $C$ and lighter than $C$, which is lighter than $D$. $B$ is shorter than $D$, and heavier than it. $E$ is longer than $D$, and heavier than it.
If $B$ is the heaviest of all, then which of the following can be the lightest of all the five rods?

A E only

B A only

C E or A

D Dor E


Answer: B

## Explanation:

Comparing the rods on the basis of weight
A is lighter than C, which is lighter than D, : D > C > A
$B$ is heavier than $D,: B>D 7$
$E$ is heavier than $D,: E \geqslant D$
It is given that $B$ is the heaviest, and combining above statements, we get: $B>E>D>C>A$
Thus, A is the shortest.
=> Ans - (B)
38. A, B and C are three films that are screened by three theatres PVR, DT and Regal in three consecutive slots. No film should be screened in the same slot by any two theaters. If DT screens film B in the first slot and PVR exhibits film C in the third slot, then which of these must be TRUE?

A PVR screens A in the second slot.

B DT exhibits C in the third slot.
C Regal exhibits A in the second slot.
D Regal exhibits C in third slot.
Answer: C

Explanation:
DT screens film B in the first slot and PVR exhibits film $C$ in the third slot
This means only Regal can exhibit the remaining film A jn the remaining slot, i.e. second slot.
=> Ans - (C)

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39. Five capitals A, B, C, D and E are connected by different modes of transport as follows.
$A$ and $B$ are connected by boat as well as by rail.
$D$ and $C$ are connected by bus and by boat.
$B$ and $E$ are connected only by air.
$A$ and $C$ are connected only by boa $t$.
$E$ and $C$ are connected by rail and by bus.
Which of the following pair of capitals are connected by any of the routes directly (without going through any other capital)?

A A and E
B E and D

## D None of the pairs in the choices are directly connected



We get the following
 so $D$ is the correct answer.
40. Insert the missing character.

| EJO | 80 | TYE |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| DHL | 84 | PTX |
| CFI | $?$ | LOR |

A 63

B 82
C 88
D 45
Answer: A

## Explanation:

The middle number is the sum of numbers assigned to their adjacent alphabets as, $A=1, B=2, C=3, \ldots \ldots ., Z=26$
$\mathrm{EJO}+\mathrm{TYE} \equiv 5+10+15+20+25+5=80$
DHL + PTX $\equiv 4+8+12+16+20+24=84$
Similarly, CFI + LOR $\equiv \widehat{3}+6+9+12+15+18=63$
=> Ans - (A)
41. $P, Q, R, S$ and $T$ are the five corners of a table with five sides. Chairs $A, B, C, D$ and $E$ are placed along the sides joining the angular corners. Neither P, Q, R, S, T nor A, B, C, D and E are necessarily in that order. Chair A is along the side joining the corneI $P$ and $R$. $S$ is to the immediate right of $P$, and $R$ is between $P$ and $T$. Chair $B$ is along the side of $Q$ and $T$. Chairs $D$ and $E$ are next to $B$ on either side. The corners that join the side where the chair $C$ is placed are:-

A Pand R

B S and Q
C S and T

## Answer:

## Explanation:

Chair $A$ is along the side joining the corner $P$ and $R$. $S$ is to the immediate right of $P, \Rightarrow R$ is to the left of $P$.
$R$ is between $P$ and $T,=>Q$ is to the immediate right of $S$.
Chair $B$ is along the side of $Q$ and $T$. Chairs $D$ and $E$ are next to $B$ on either side $\Rightarrow C$ is to the immediate right of $A$.


Thus, the corners that join the side where the chair C is placed are : P and S .
=> Ans - (D)

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42. Eight persons Jai, Kabir, Lakshaya, Mannu, Neetu, Om, Punita and Surbhi sit in two parallel rows with four seats in each row facing each other. Jai and Kabir are not in the same row. Neetu sits to the immediate left of Lakshaya in the same row but opposite to Om. Punita and Kabir have only two persons between them. Jai and Neetu have only one person between them. Which of these pairs of persons can sit diagonally opposite each other?

A a) Surbhi and Mannu or 0 and Runita

B b) Neetu and Jai or Jai and Lakshaya

C c) Jai and Kabir or Punita and Lakshaya

D d) Either (a) or (b)
Answer: C
Explanation:
Punita and Kabir are in the same row
So jai is in opposite row, Neetu and Lakshya will also be in the same row as Jai.
we get the arrangement as:

| Lakshya | Neetu |  | Jai |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Punita/Kabir | Om |  | Kabir/Punita |

Option C is the correct answer.
43. $A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H$ and $I$ are nine employees in a company, who go to meet two managers Ram and Deepak to talk to them about their Paris project. Each manager has time for only threeremployees. D has a priority and must be given preference by Ram or Deepak. F and B/do not wish to go to the same manager. G goes to Ram only and H goes to Deepak only. C comes back saying that neither of the two managers has time to see him. A does not go with F and I does not go with E. B and I do not go together, If E, Fand G go together and are seen by one of the managers, then which manager sees whom, assuming that $C$ bas opted out of the talks?

A Deepak-D,I, H or D, B, H
B Deepak-D, E, H or D, B, H
C Ram-A, I, H or N, I, H

Answer: A

## Explanation:

G goes to Ram only and it is given that EFG gotogether so they-will go together to Ram. Now A does not go with F so A goes to Deepak, I do not go with E so I go to Deepak F and B do not go to same so B goes to Deepak
so we have
Ram - F,G,E
Deepak - A,I,B,H
Now D can go to both
And as per options the correct answer is Deepak - D, I, H or D, B, H
44. There are three boxes of three different colours-Green, Blue and Red, and 6 toys of which 2 are of Green colour, 2 are of Blue colour and 2 are of Red colour. The toys are packed in the three boxes such that each box has 2 toys of different colours in it and also the colour of the box is different from the colour of the toys packed in it. Now, $\mathbf{1 0}$ chocolates are kept in these boxes in such a way that the Greenbox has the maximum possible chocolates in it whereas, the Red box has the least possible chocolates in it. Each box should have at least one chocolate and no two boxes have the same number of chocolates. Which of the following is true?

A The Green box, the Blue box and Red box have 6,3 and 1 chocolate $/ s$ in them respectively
B The box which has the toys of Red and Blue colors has 8 chocolates in it.
C The box which has the toys of Blue and Green colors has 3 chocolates in it.
D The box which has the toys of Green and Red colors has 2 chocolates in it.


Given that there are 3 boxes of green blue red colours
According to the given condition,that the box color toy is not present in respective box, green box has blue and red toys

Blue box has Green and red toys
Red box has Green and blue toy
There are 10 chocolates The least number of chocolates are in red box. Given that atleast one chocolate in red box and maximum possible number of chocolates in Green box that is 7 is the maximum number of chocolates because 2 chocolates are kept in blue box.

Therefore, option D is correct that is the box which has green and red toys has 2 chocolates. such box is Blue box which has 2 chocolates in it.

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45. A, B, C are three girls who go to buy six items- P, Q, R, S, T and U. Each one of them buys two different items in such a way that if $A$ buys $R$, then $B$ buys neither $P$ nor $S$. If $B$ buys $Q$, then $C$ buys neither $U$ nor $T$. If $A$ buys $R$ and $T$, then $B$ buys:-

A Pand S

B Q and U

C P and Q

D S and U
Answer: B


## Explanation:

Given : If A buys R , then B does not but $P$ or $S$.
Now $A$ buys $R$ and $T$, then $B$ cannot buy $P$ and $S$, thus the only two items left for him to buy are $Q$ and $U$.
=> Ans - (B)
46. Below given question has a main statement followed by four statements labeled $A, B, C$ and $D$. Choose the ordered pair of statements, where the first statement implies the second and the two statements are logically consistent with the main statement.
You cannot catch the bus unless it is morning.
(A) This is morning.
(B) You can catch the bus.
(C) This is not morning.
(D) You cannot catch the bus.

A BD

B AC

C CB
D CD
Answer: D

Explanation:
(A) : The statements are clearly contradictory, hence it is invalid.
(B) : Again the statements, this is morning and this is not morning are invalid.
(C) : The order CB is not logically consistent with the given statement
(D) : This order is valid, and states this is not morning, hence you cannot cateh the bus
=> Ans - (D)
47. If $m+n$ means $m$ is sister of $n$, $m-n$ means $m$ is brother of $n$, $m \times n$ means $m$ is daughter of $n$,
$m \div n$ means $m$ is mother of $n$,
How many females can be shown by the given relationship?
$a+b-c+d-e \times f$

A 2
B 3

C 4

D Cannot be determined
Answer: D

## Explanation:

$a+b$ : $a$ is the sister of $b$ $b-c$ : $b$ is the brother of $c$ $c+d$ : $c$ is the sister of $d$ $d-e: d$ is the brother of $e$

$e \star f$ : $e$ is the daughter of $f$.
We can state that a(female), $b$ (male), $c$ (female), $d$ (male), e (female), $f($ male or female).
Hence D is the correct answer.
48. Three coins are tossed in the air and two of the coins land with tails face upwards. What are the chances on the next toss of the coins that at least two of the coins will land with the tails facing upwards?

A $50 \%$

B $25 \%$

C $75 \%$

D 100\%
Answer: A

## Explanation:

Three coins are tossed in the air and two of the coins land with tails face upwards
Assuming that the coins are fair and the first part does not try to indicate that they are not fair. The outcomes that make at least two coins heads are :

HHT, HHH, HTH, THH
Thus, outcome is 4 out of $8=50 \%$
=> Ans - (A)
49. A family of three generation comprises of seven members - A, B, C, D, E, F and G. There are two married couples-one each of first and second generation respectively. They travel in three different cars -Audi, BMW and Honda so that no car has more than three members and there is at least one female in each car. C , who is a grand-daughter, does not travel with her grandfather and grandmother. B travels with his father E in BMW. F travels with her grand-daughter D in Audi. A travels with her daughter in Honda.
Which of the following is one of the married couples?

A DB

B BC

C EF

D Cannot be determined
Answer: C

## Explanation:



Given that F is a grandmother and travels with her granddaughter D in Audi. Similarly, A travels with her daughter in a honda. Since A doesn't belong to the first generation as $F$ is the grandmother and each car must have at least one female.

We are provided 2 cars and each car has 2 females each. Hence the third car with the father and son must have a female in order to satisfy the condition of one female each in the car.

Hence one female must be traveling along with E and B who are father and son. The only possible way in order to fill the two married couples are :
$E$ must be the grandfather and belongs to the first generation and $B$ must be his son who is married to $A$.
Hence the two couples are EF, AB
50. $P, Q, R, S, T$ and $U$ are six members of a family. $R$ is not the mother of $Q$ but $Q$ is the son of $R$. $P$ and $R$ are a married couple. $T$ is the brother of $R$. $U$ is the brother of $Q$. $S$ is the daughter of $P$.
T is S ' s $\qquad$ _.

A Uncle
B Mother
C Brother


D Father

## Answer: A

## Explanation:

$R$ is not the mother of $Q$ but $Q$ is the son of $R$
=> $R$ is father of $Q$
$P$ and $R$ are a married couple
$\Rightarrow P(f)$ is wife of $R(m)$, and $Q(m)$ is their son.

$U$ is the brother of $Q$. $S$ is the daughter of $P$
$=>Q(m), U(m)$ and $S(f)$ are siblings and children of $P(f)$ and $R(m)$.
Also, T is the brother of R
$\therefore \mathrm{T}$ is S 's uncle.
=> Ans - (A)

