Banking Daily Quiz Blog - August 29

1. **Read the instruction carefully and answer the questions based on it.**

   In the questions below are given some statements followed by some conclusions. You have to choose the conclusion that logically satisfies the given set of statements. Assume the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts.

A. **Statements:**
   All carrots are brinjal
   Some brinjal are pumpkin
   All pumpkin are potato
   No potato is onion
   Conclusions:
   I. Some brinjal which are pumpkin being onion is a possibility
   II. Some brinjal can be onion
   III. Some carrot are potato

A	Only I follows

B	**Only II follows**

C	Only I and II follow

D	Only III follows

E	None of these

Solution

Answer: (b)
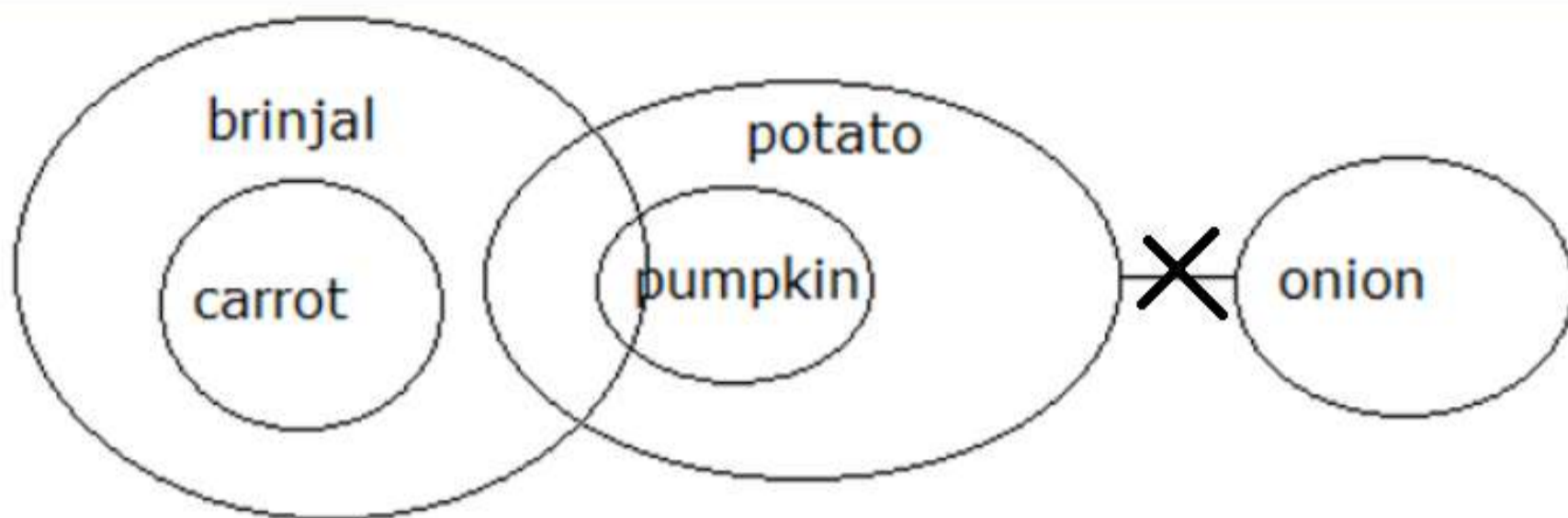
B. **Statements:**
All TCS are HCL
Some HCL are Infosys
All Infosys are Wipro
Some CTS are HCL
Conclusions:
I. Some CTS are Wipro is a possibility
II. All HCL can never be Infosys
III. Some HCL which are Wipro being CTS is a possibility

A	Only I and II follow

B	**Only I and III follow**

C	Only II and III follow

D	Only III follows

Solution

Answer: (b)
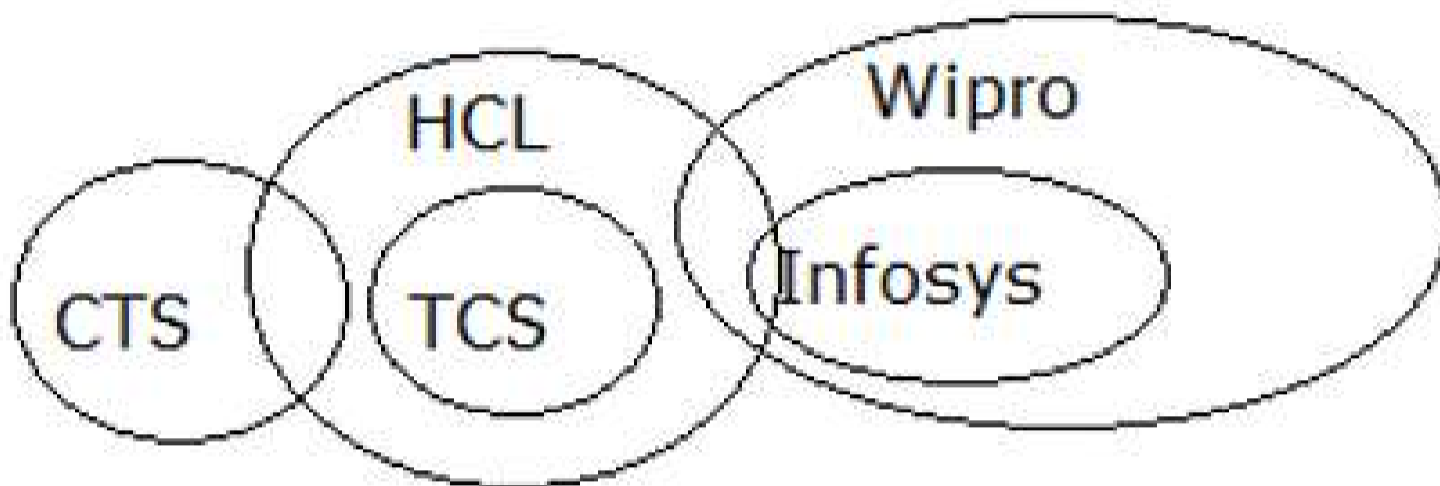
C. **Statements:**
All cow are lion
No cow is dog
No dog is camel
All camels are monkey
Conclusions:
I. All cows can never be dog
II. Some monkeys are dog is a possibility
III. All lions are camel is a possibility
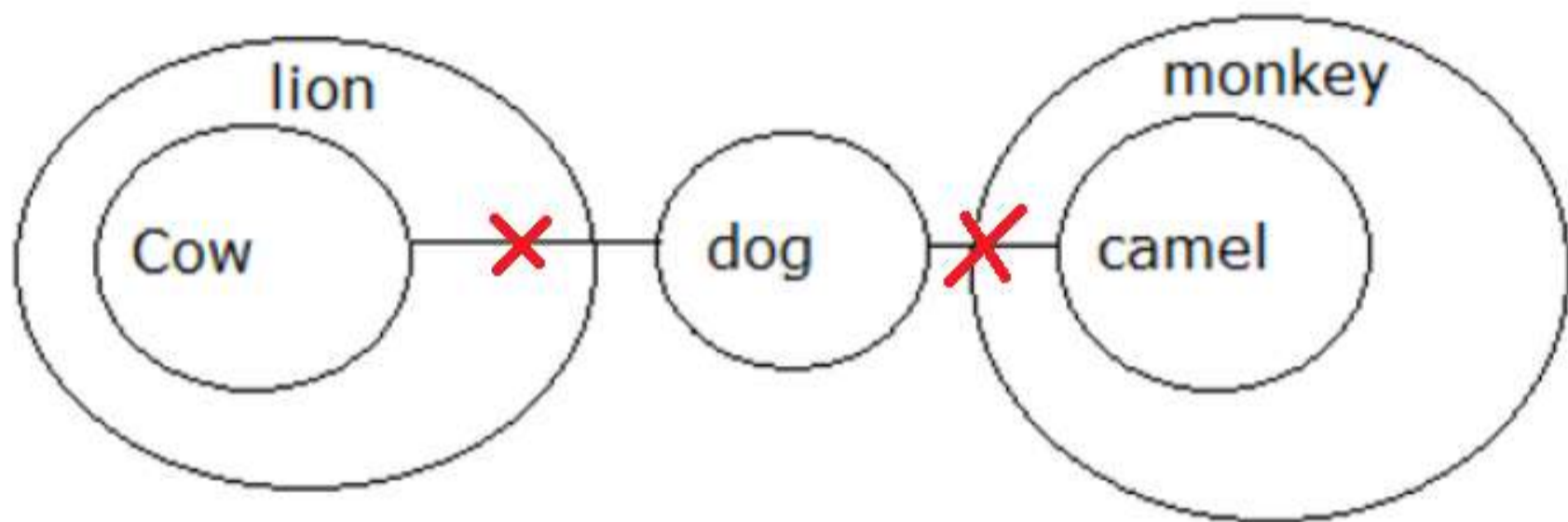
| A | **All follow** |

| B | Only I and II follow |

| C | None follows |

Solution

Answer: (a)

2. How many pairs of letters are there in the word "PALAEOGRAPHY" which have as many letters between them in the word as in the alphabet (Only in forward direction)?
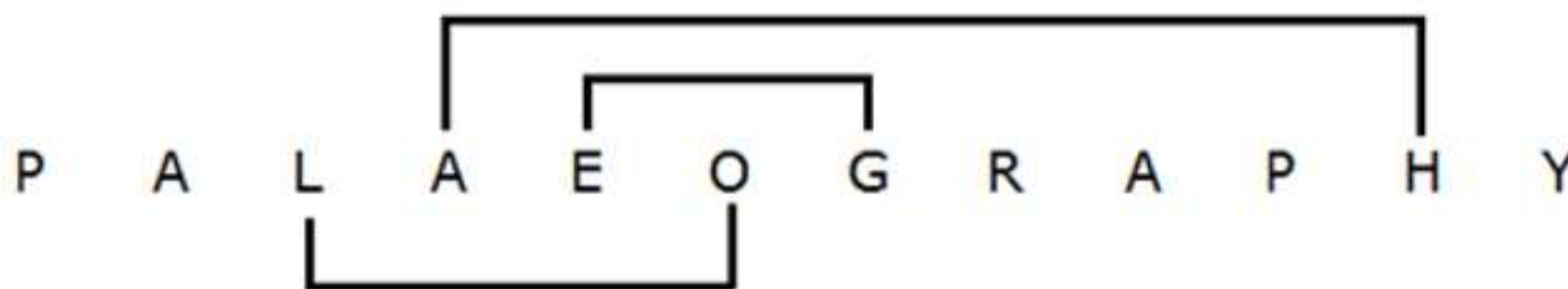
A None

B One

C Two

D Three

E More than three

Solution

PALAEOGRAPHY->No of pairs->3(LO, AH, EG)

3. **Statement: Some argue that laws are instituted at least in part to help establish a particular moral fabric in society. But the primary function of law is surely to help order society so that its institutions, organizations, and citizenry can work together harmoniously, regardless of any further moral aims of the law. Indeed, the highest courts have on occasion treated moral beliefs based on conscience or religious faith as grounds for making exceptions in the application of laws.**

The statements above, if true, most strongly support which one of the following inference?

A

The manner in which laws are applied sometimes takes into account the beliefs of the people governed by those laws.

B

The law has as one of its functions the ordering of society but is devoid of moral aims.

C

Actions based on religious belief or on moral conviction tend to receive the protection of the highest courts.

D

The way a society is ordered by law should not reflect any moral convictions about the way society ought to be ordered.

E

The best way to promote cooperation among a society's institutions,

organizations, and citizenry is to institute order in that society by means of law.

Solution

Answer: A

The conclusion is in the second sentence: "the primary function of law is surely to help order society so that its institutions, organizations, and citizenry can work together harmoniously, regardless of any further moral aims of the law." The last sentence is a premise that proves to be key for choosing the correct answer. Answer choice (A): This correct answer is largely a paraphrase of the last sentence.

4. **Study the following information carefully and answer the below questions.**

Eleven persons namely – A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H , I , J and K are sitting around two concentric polygon table in such a way that one person sits on each corner. A hexagonal table is inscribed within a pentagonal table. All the persons are facing the center. Each person gets different number of toffees viz.- 8, 13, 16, 21, 24, 25, 27, 28, 31, 35, and 39. All the information is not necessary in the same order. Only one pair of persons sits exactly opposite to each other i.e. One sitting in the hexagonal table and other sitting in the pentagonal table.

Arrangement 1:

C sits second to the right of the one who gets the number of toffees which is multiple of 5. K sits second to the right of the one who sits fourth to the left of E. Neither C nor D sits adjacent to J. I and the one who gets 24 toffees are not sitting at the same table. K and C are not sitting at the same table. F, who gets 31 toffees, sits adjacent to K but not adjacent to E. J, who gets an even number of toffees, sits third to the right of G, who gets 39 toffees. A sits second to the left of H, who gets 5 toffees more than J. I and the one who gets 8 toffees are sitting together. Neither J nor A sits adjacent to K, who gets 4 toffees more than C. Both A and G are not sitting at the same table. One person sits between the one who gets 24 toffees and D, who gets 27 toffees. The sum of the number of toffees of H and D is twice that of the number of toffees of C, who gets 4 toffees less than K. The one who gets 13 and 25 toffees are sitting together. A sits at the pentagonal table.A gets an odd prime number of toffees.

Arrangement 2 (Final arrangement):

After arrangement 1, they started playing a game. Each person throws a dice and passes it to the next person in alphabetical order starting from A followed by B and so on till each person throws dice once. They change their position with respect to the given outcome and exchange their position to the person sitting to the right.

For Example: If the outcome of a person is 2, then change its position with the person sitting second to the right of that person.

I. Outcome of B and E is 4.

II. Outcome of I and A is 3.

III. Outcome of G, H, and C is 2.

IV. Outcome of J, F, and D is 1.

V. Outcome of K is 5.

A. Who sits third to the left of the one who gets 8 toffees in the final arrangement?
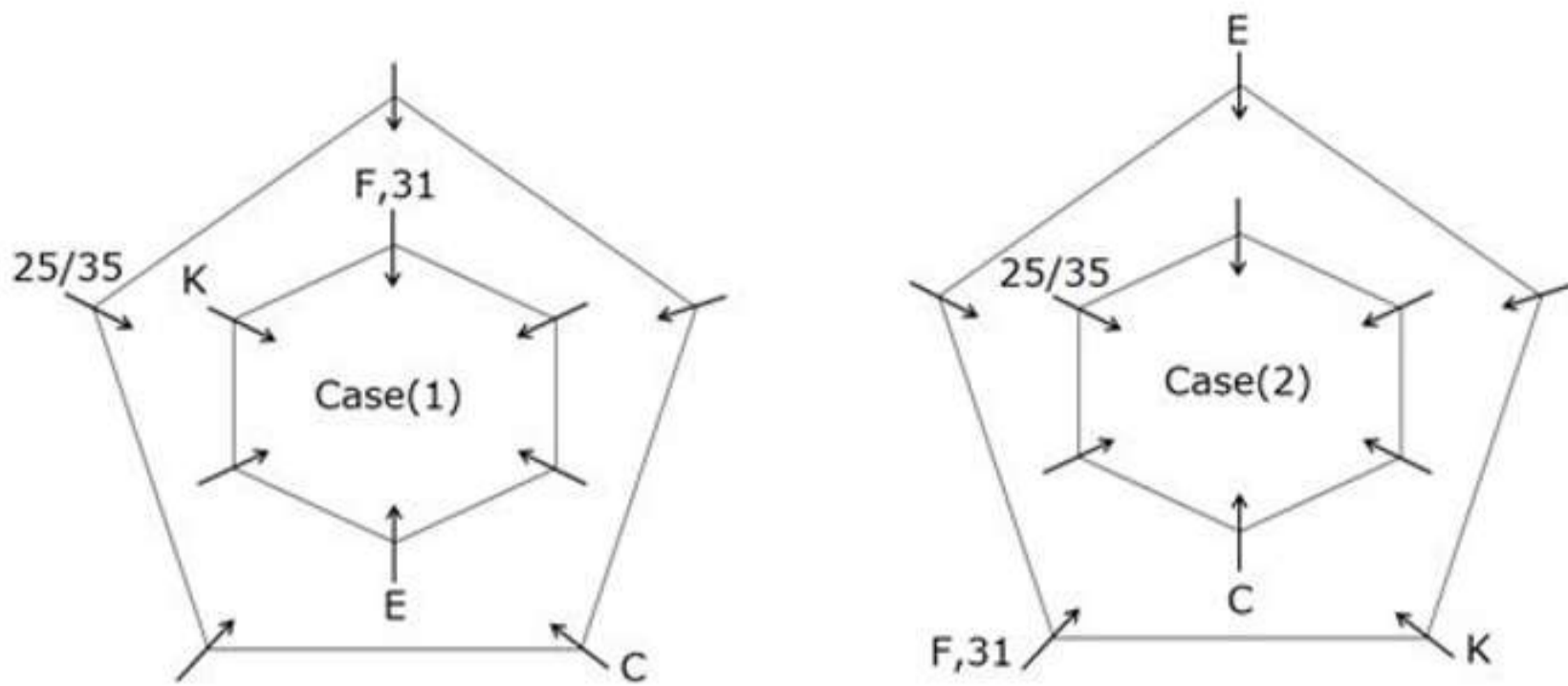
A)   I

B)   G

C)   J

D)   F

E)   K

Solution

We have:

- K sits second to the right of the one who sits fourth to the left of E.

- K and C are not sitting at the same table.

- C sits second to the right of the one who gets the number of toffees which is multiple of 5.

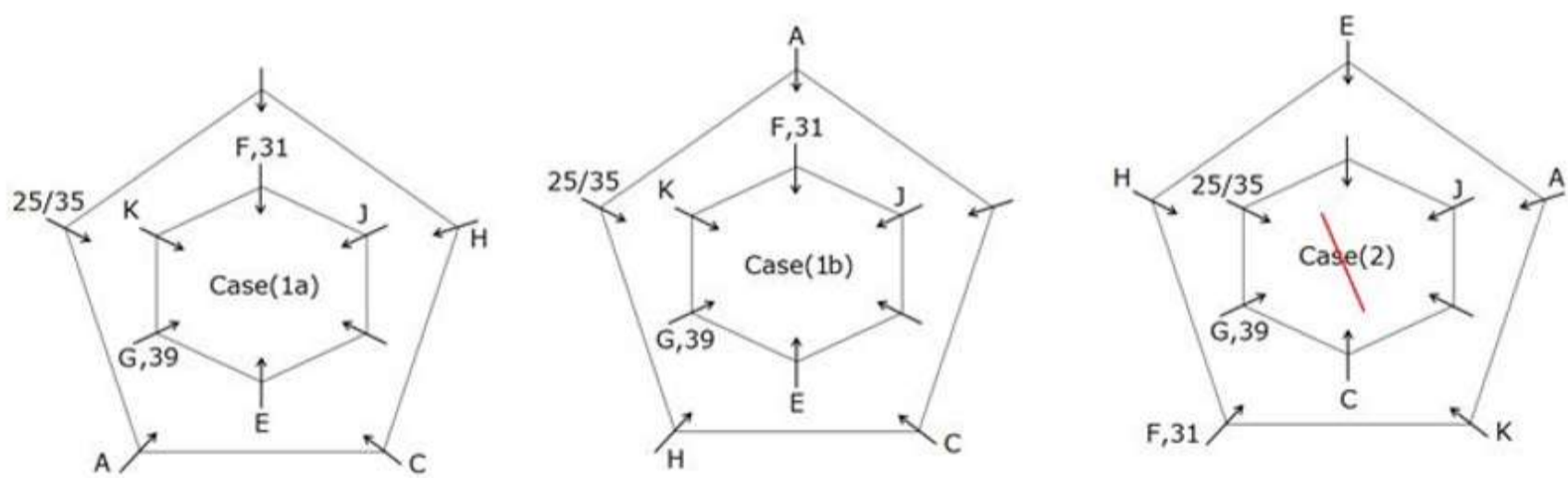- F, who gets 31 toffees, sits adjacent to K but not adjacent to E.

Based on the above-given information we have:

Again, we have:

• A sits second to the left of H, who gets 5 toffees more than J.

• A sits at the pentagonal table.

• J, who gets an even number of toffees, sits third to the right of G, who gets 39 toffies.

• Neither J nor A sits adjacent to K, who gets 4 toffees more than C.

• Neither C nor D sits adjacent to J.

• Both A and G are not sitting at the same table.

Based on the above-given information we have:

Case (2) is not valid as neither J nor A sits adjacent to K.

Again, we have:

• A gets an odd prime number of toffeesi.e. A gets 13 toffees.

• One person sits between the one who gets 24 toffees and D, who gets 27 toffees.

• The sum of the number of toffees of H and D is twice that of the number of toffees of C, who gets 4 toffees less than K.

That means, in case (1a) C gets 24 toffees, and H gets 21 toffees, case (1b) is not valid.

• I and the one who gets 8 toffees are sitting together.

• I and the one who gets 24 toffees are not sitting at the same table.

• The one who gets 13 and 25 toffees are sitting together.

That means I get 35 toffees, and A gets 13 toffies.

Based on the above-given information we have:
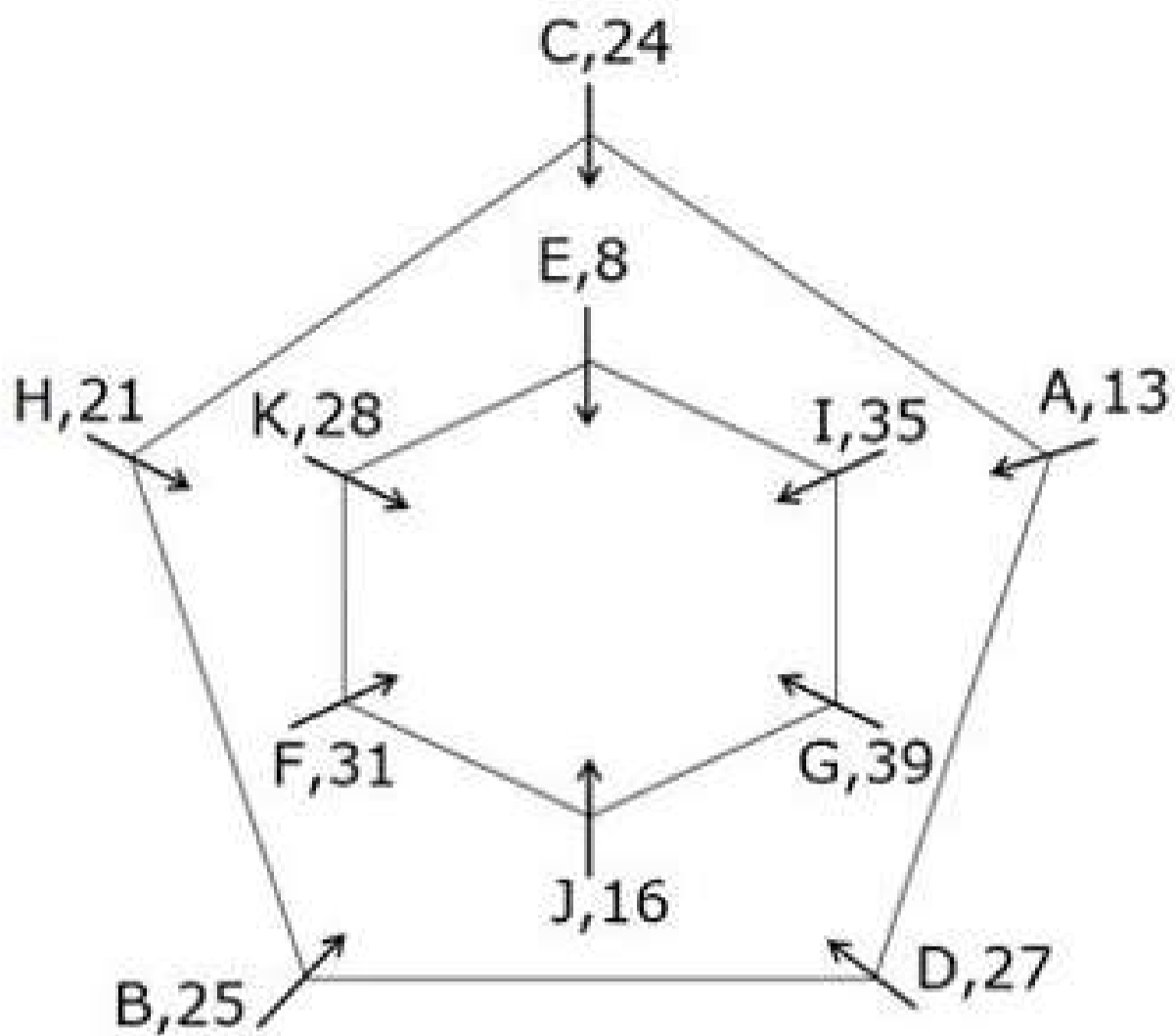
Arrangement 1:

Case (1b) is not valid as the sum of the number of toffees of H and D is twice that of the number of toffees of C, who gets 4 toffeesless than K.

Again, we have:

Arrangement 2:

After the final rearrangement of persons we have:

C,24
E,8
H,21 K,28 I,35 A,13
F,31 G,39
J,16
B,25 D,27

B. **How many person/s sits in between one one who gets 8 toffees and one who gets 28 tofees when counted from left of one who gets 8 tofees in the final arrangement?**

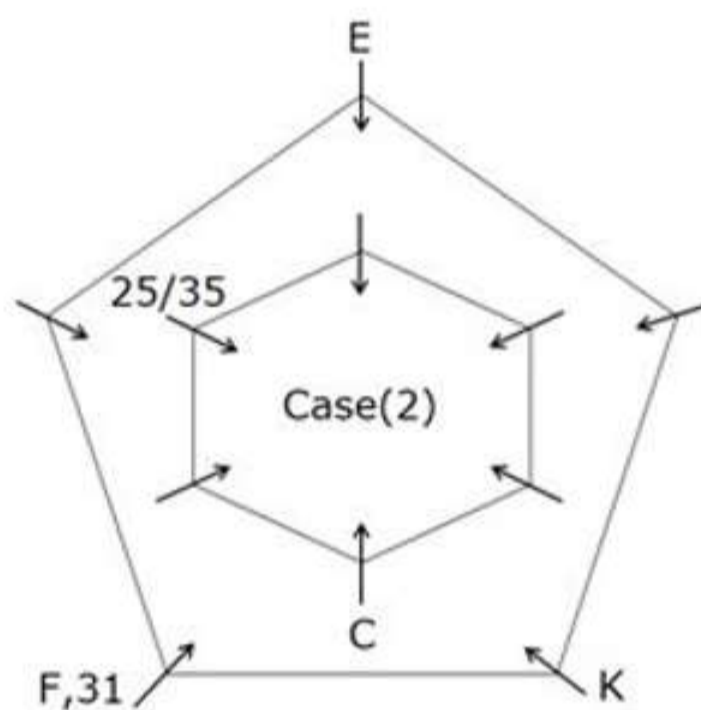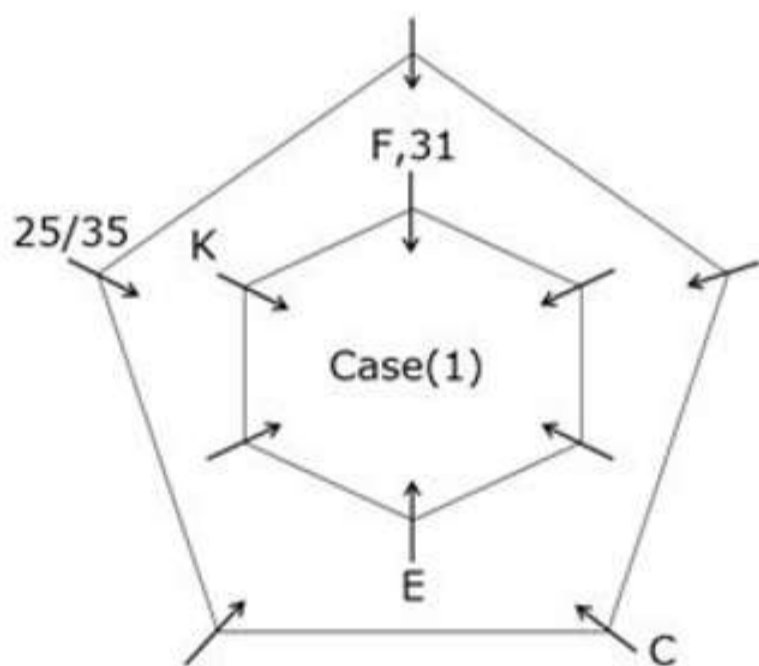| A	None

B	One

C	Two

D	Three

E	**Four**

Solution

We have:

• K sits second to the right of the one who sits fourth to the left of E.

• K and C are not sitting at the same table.

• C sits second to the right of the one who gets the number of toffees which is multiple of 5.

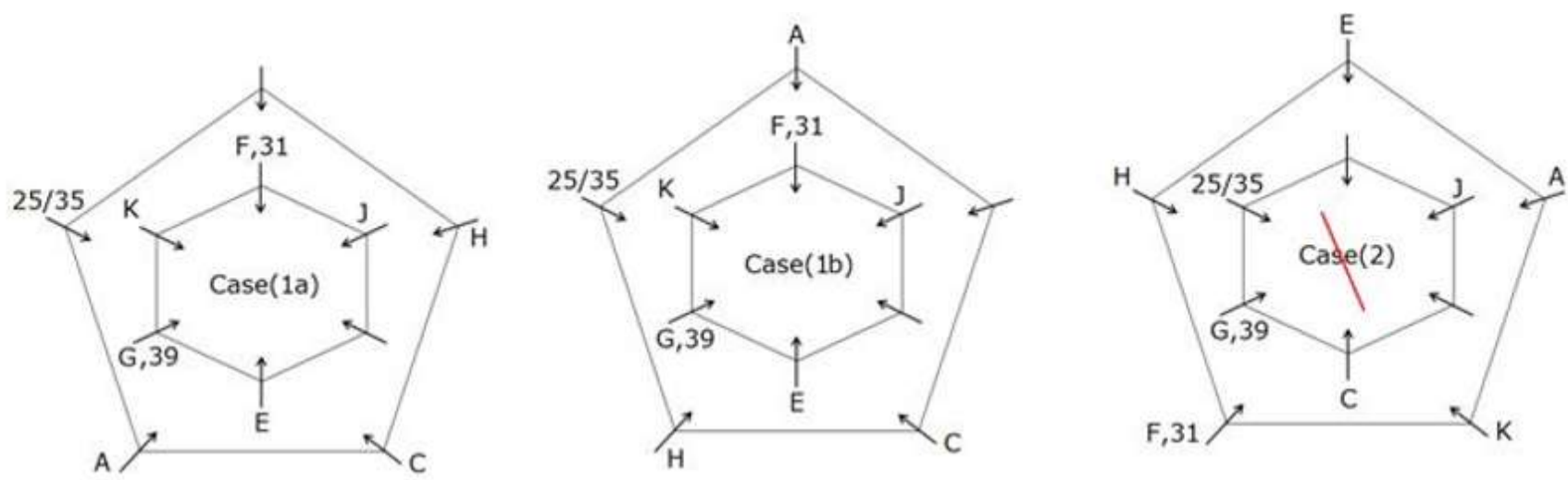• F, who gets 31 toffees, sits adjacent to K but not adjacent to E.

Based on the above-given information we have:

Again, we have:

• A sits second to the left of H, who gets 5 toffees more than J.

• A sits at the pentagonal table.

• J, who gets an even number of toffees, sits third to the right of G, who gets 39 toffies.

• Neither J nor A sits adjacent to K, who gets 4 toffees more than C.

• Neither C nor D sits adjacent to J.

• Both A and G are not sitting at the same table.

Based on the above-given information we have:

Case (2) is not valid as neither J nor A sits adjacent to K.

Again, we have:

• A gets an odd prime number of toffeesi.e. A gets 13 toffees.

• One person sits between the one who gets 24 toffees and D, who gets 27 toffees.

• The sum of the number of toffees of H and D is twice that of the number of toffees of C, who gets 4 toffees less than K.
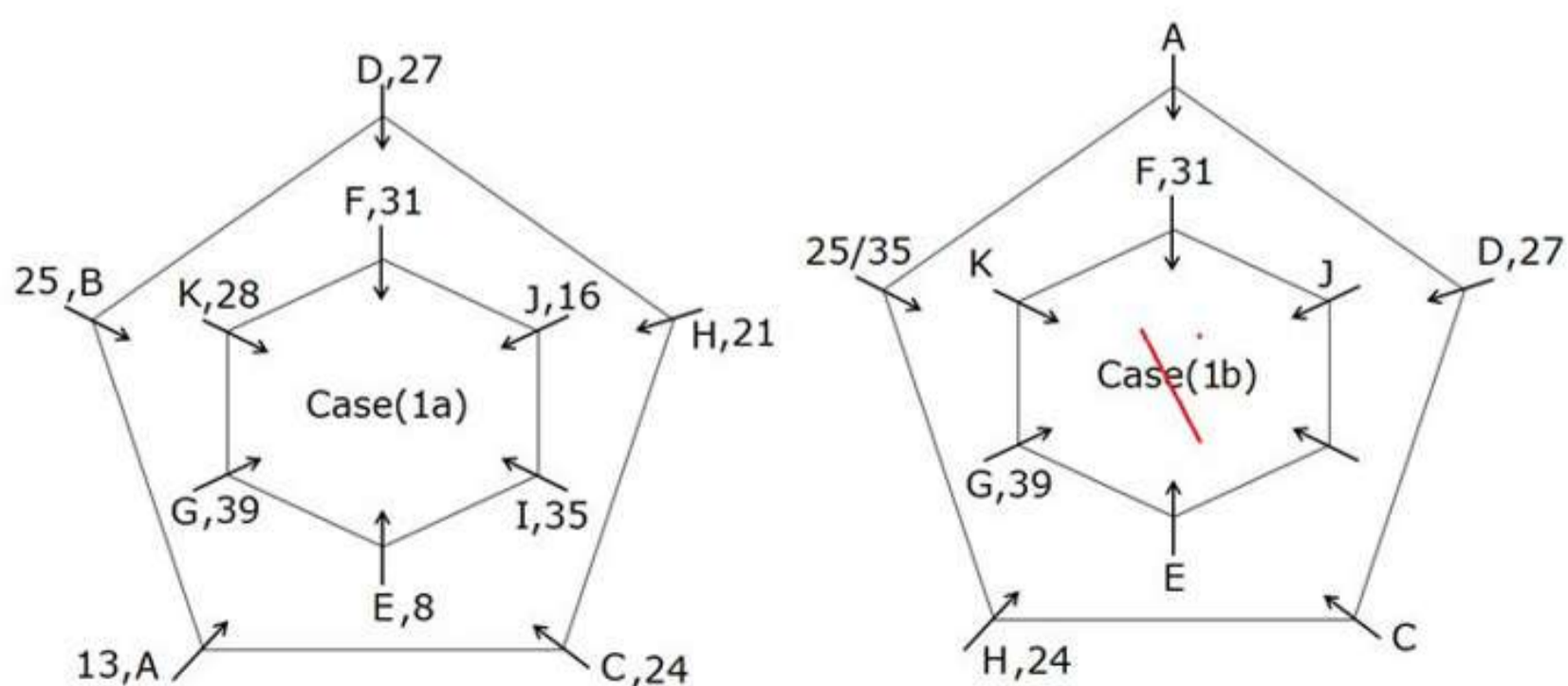
That means, in case (1a) C gets 24 toffees, and H gets 21 toffees, case (1b) is not valid.

• I and the one who gets 8 toffees are sitting together.

• I and the one who gets 24 toffees are not sitting at the same table.

• The one who gets 13 and 25 toffees are sitting together.

That means I get 35 toffees, and A gets 13 toffies.

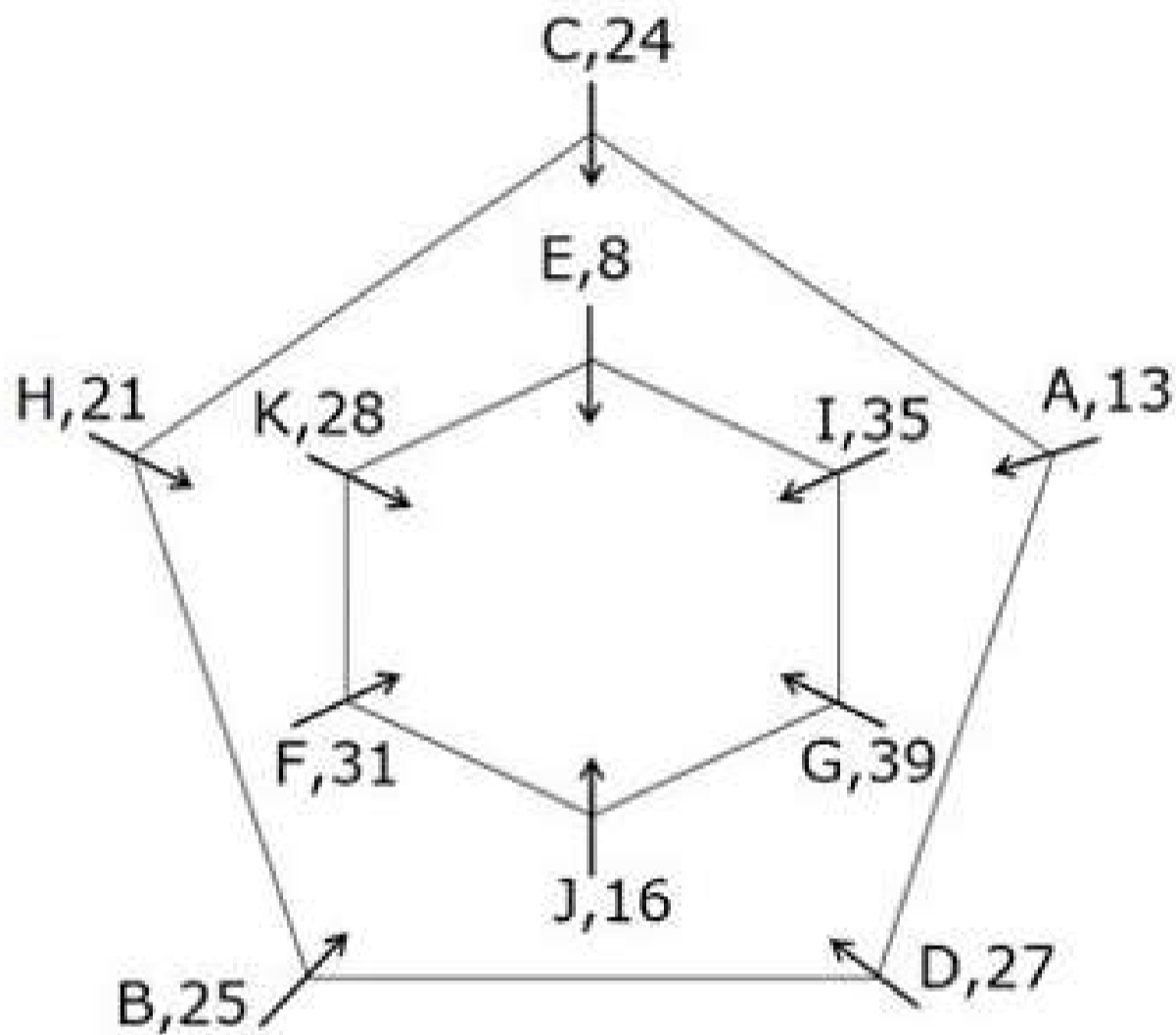Based on the above-given information we have:

Arrangement 1:

Case (1b) is not valid as the sum of the number of toffees of H and D is twice that of the number of toffees of C, who gets 4 toffeesless than K.

Again, we have:

Arrangement 2:

After the final rearrangement of persons we have:

C. **Who sits exactly opposite to the one who gets 28 tofees ?**

A   E

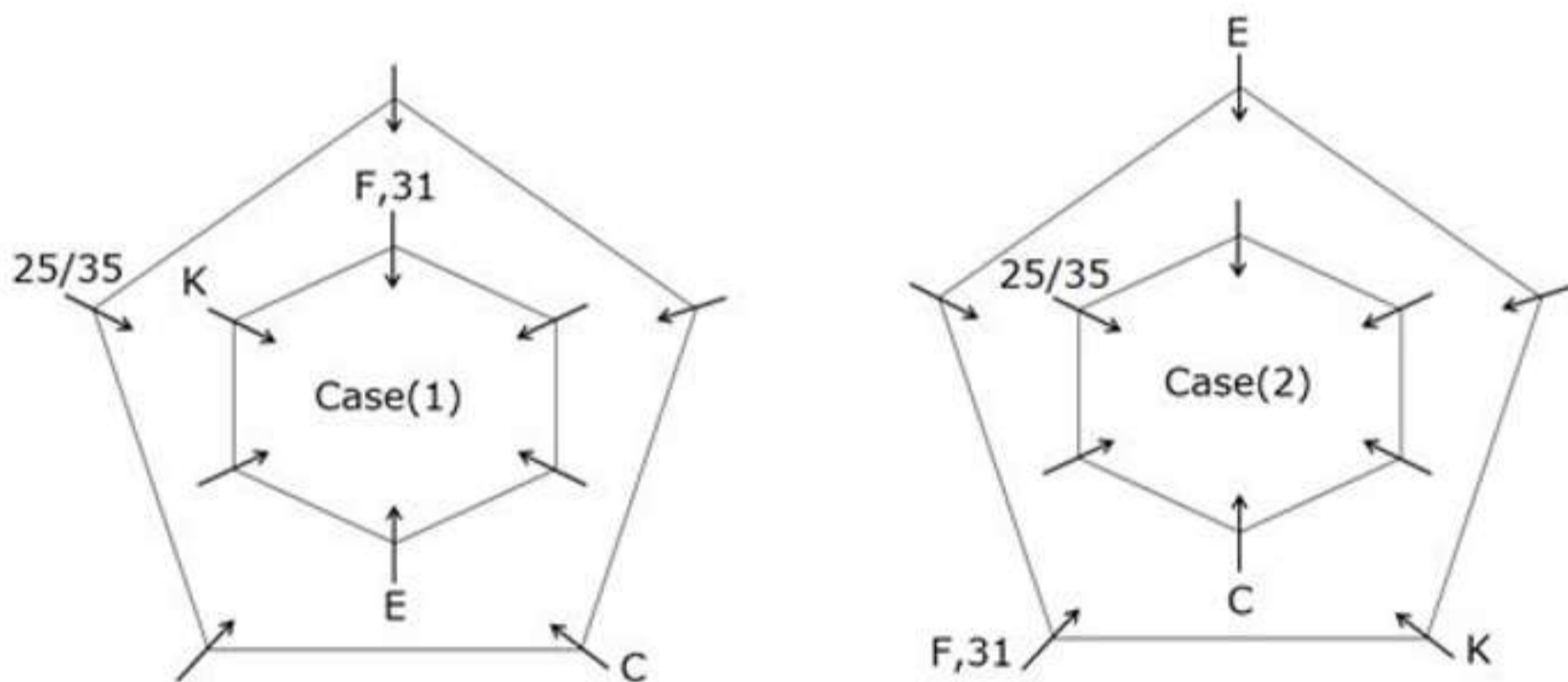B   I

C   **G**

D   J

E	F

Solution

We have:

• K sits second to the right of the one who sits fourth to the left of E.

• K and C are not sitting at the same table.

• C sits second to the right of the one who gets the number of toffees which is multiple of 5.

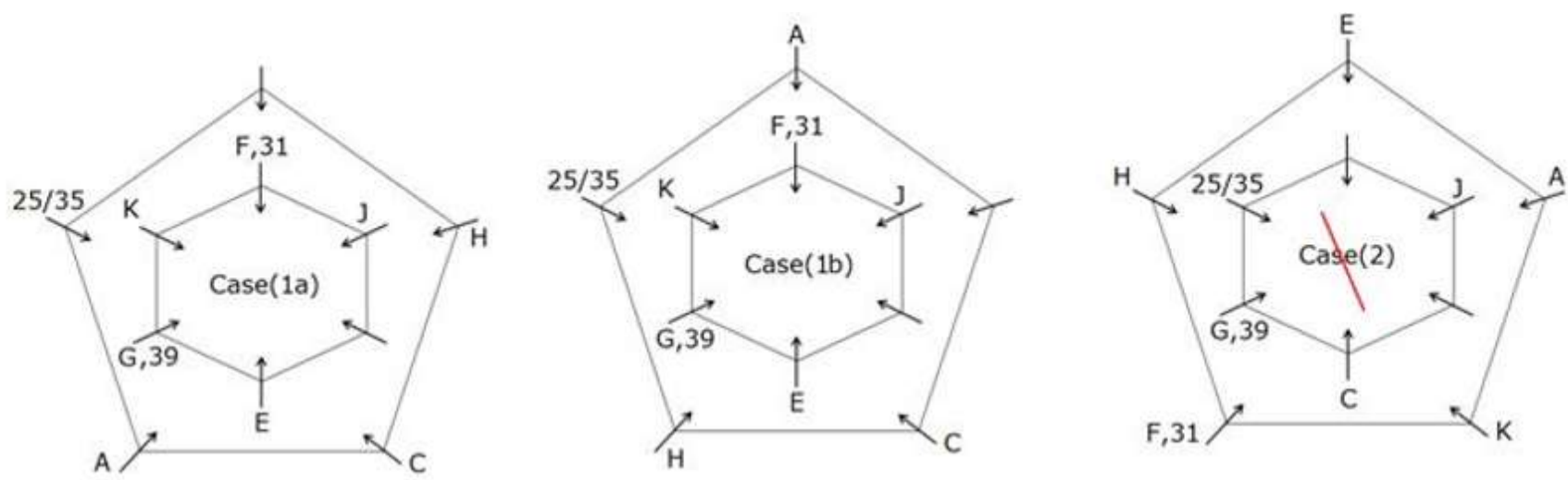• F, who gets 31 toffees, sits adjacent to K but not adjacent to E.

Based on the above-given information we have:

Again, we have:

• A sits second to the left of H, who gets 5 toffees more than J.

• A sits at the pentagonal table.

• J, who gets an even number of toffees, sits third to the right of G, who gets 39 toffies.

• Neither J nor A sits adjacent to K, who gets 4 toffees more than C.

• Neither C nor D sits adjacent to J.

• Both A and G are not sitting at the same table.

Based on the above-given information we have:

Case (2) is not valid as neither J nor A sits adjacent to K.

Again, we have:

• A gets an odd prime number of toffeesi.e. A gets 13 toffees.

• One person sits between the one who gets 24 toffees and D, who gets 27 toffees.

• The sum of the number of toffees of H and D is twice that of the number of toffees of C, who gets 4 toffees less than K.
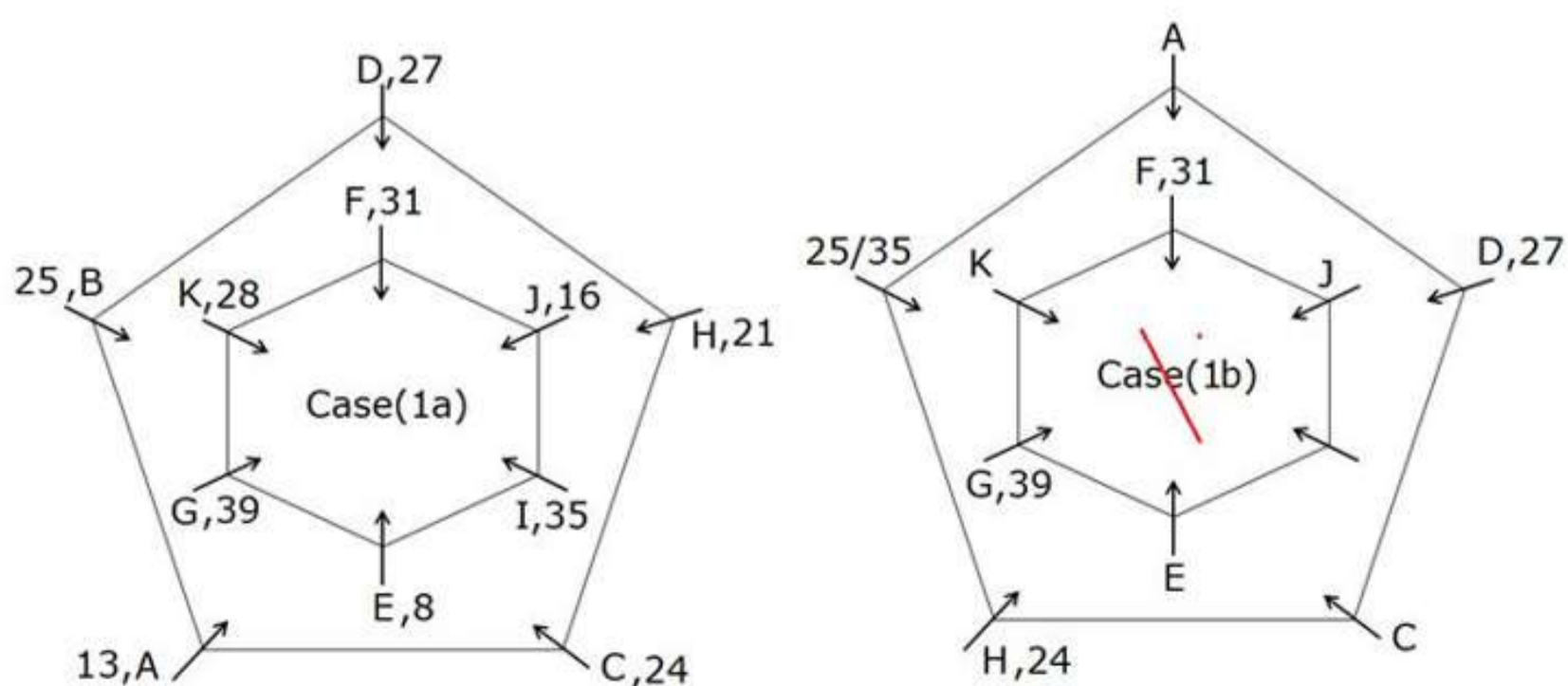
That means, in case (1a) C gets 24 toffees, and H gets 21 toffees, case (1b) is not valid.

• I and the one who gets 8 toffees are sitting together.

• I and the one who gets 24 toffees are not sitting at the same table.

• The one who gets 13 and 25 toffees are sitting together.

That means I get 35 toffees, and A gets 13 toffies.

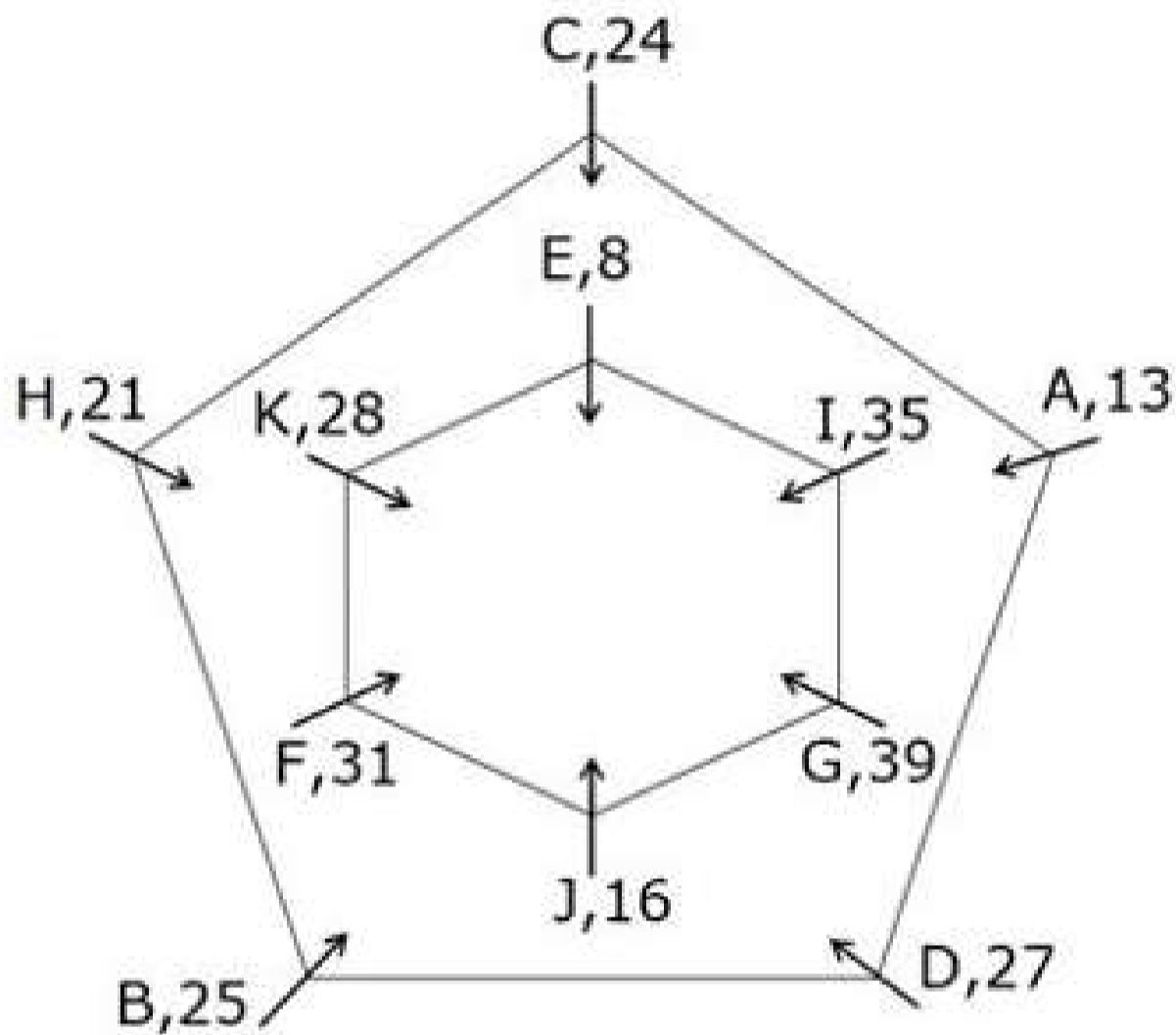Based on the above-given information we have:

Arrangement 1:

Case (1b) is not valid as the sum of the number of toffees of H and D is twice that of the number of toffees of C, who gets 4 toffeesless than K.

Again, we have:

Arrangement 2:

After the final rearrangement of persons we have:

D. **Four of the five are similar in a certain way, determine which one does not belongs to that group ?**
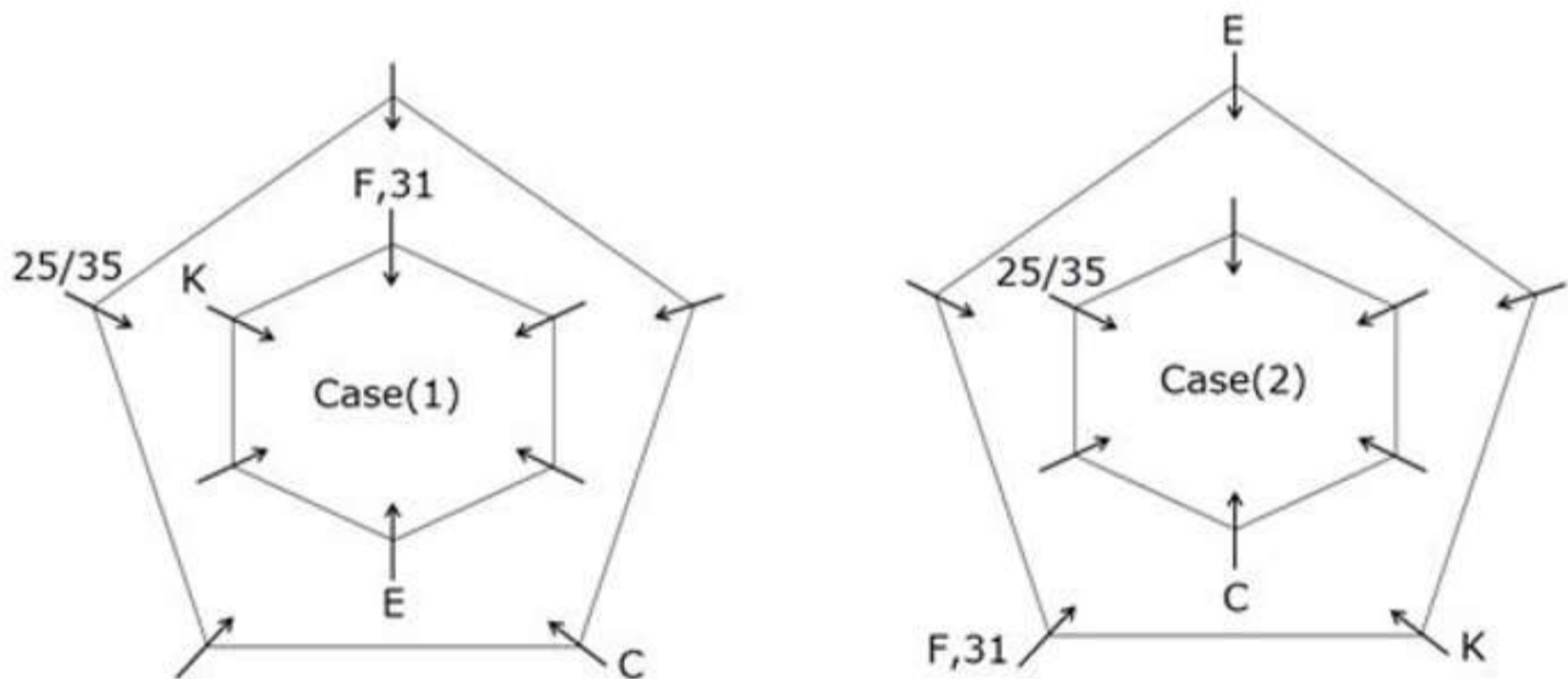
A) K

B) H

C) E

Solution

We have:

• K sits second to the right of the one who sits fourth to the left of E.

• K and C are not sitting at the same table.

• C sits second to the right of the one who gets the number of toffees which is multiple of 5.

• F, who gets 31 toffees, sits adjacent to K but not adjacent to E.

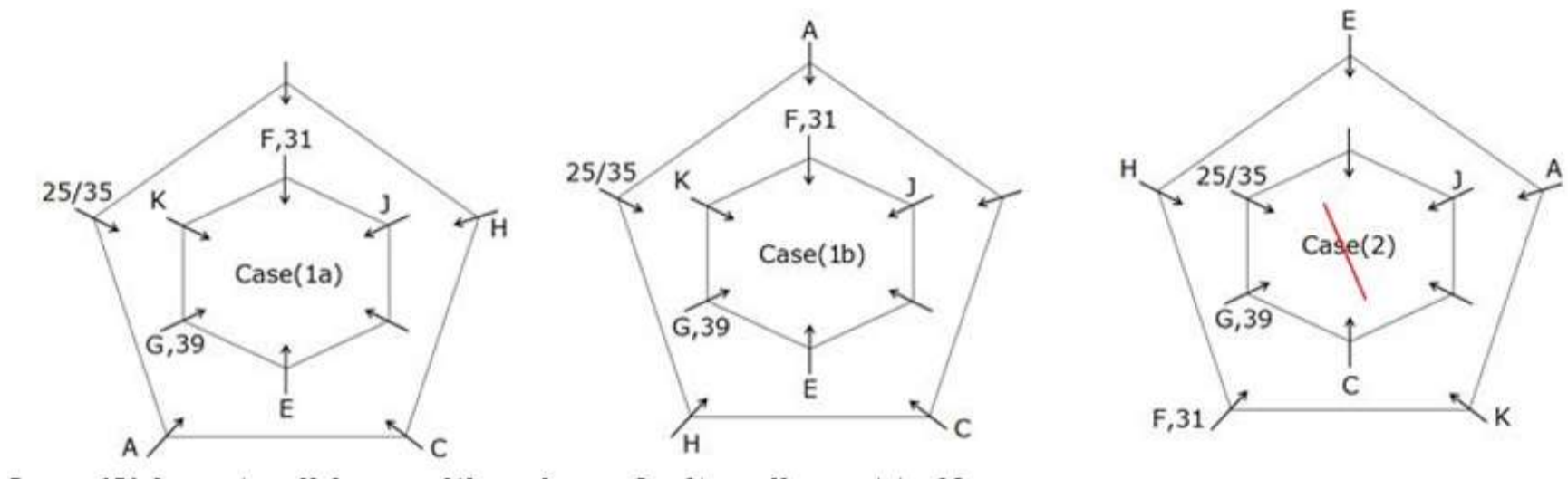Based on the above-given information we have:

Again, we have:

• A sits second to the left of H, who gets 5 toffees more than J.

• A sits at the pentagonal table.

• J, who gets an even number of toffees, sits third to the right of G, who gets 39 toffies.

• Neither J nor A sits adjacent to K, who gets 4 toffees more than C.

• Neither C nor D sits adjacent to J.

• Both A and G are not sitting at the same table.

Based on the above-given information we have:

Case (2) is not valid as neither J nor A sits adjacent to K.

Again, we have:

• A gets an odd prime number of toffeesi.e. A gets 13 toffees.

• One person sits between the one who gets 24 toffees and D, who gets 27 toffees.

• The sum of the number of toffees of H and D is twice that of the number of toffees of C, who gets 4 toffees less than K.
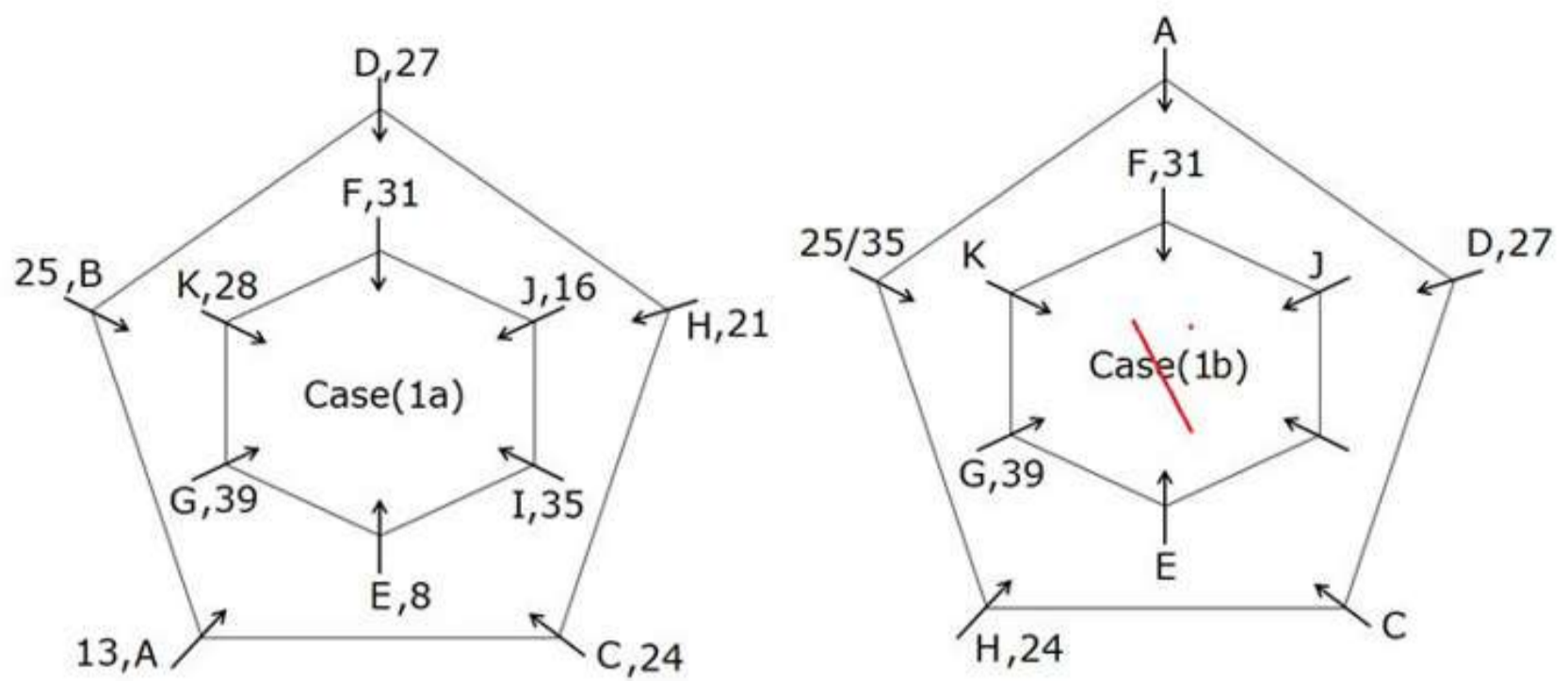
That means, in case (1a) C gets 24 toffees, and H gets 21 toffees, case (1b) is not valid.

• I and the one who gets 8 toffees are sitting together.

• I and the one who gets 24 toffees are not sitting at the same table.

• The one who gets 13 and 25 toffees are sitting together.

That means I get 35 toffees, and A gets 13 toffies.

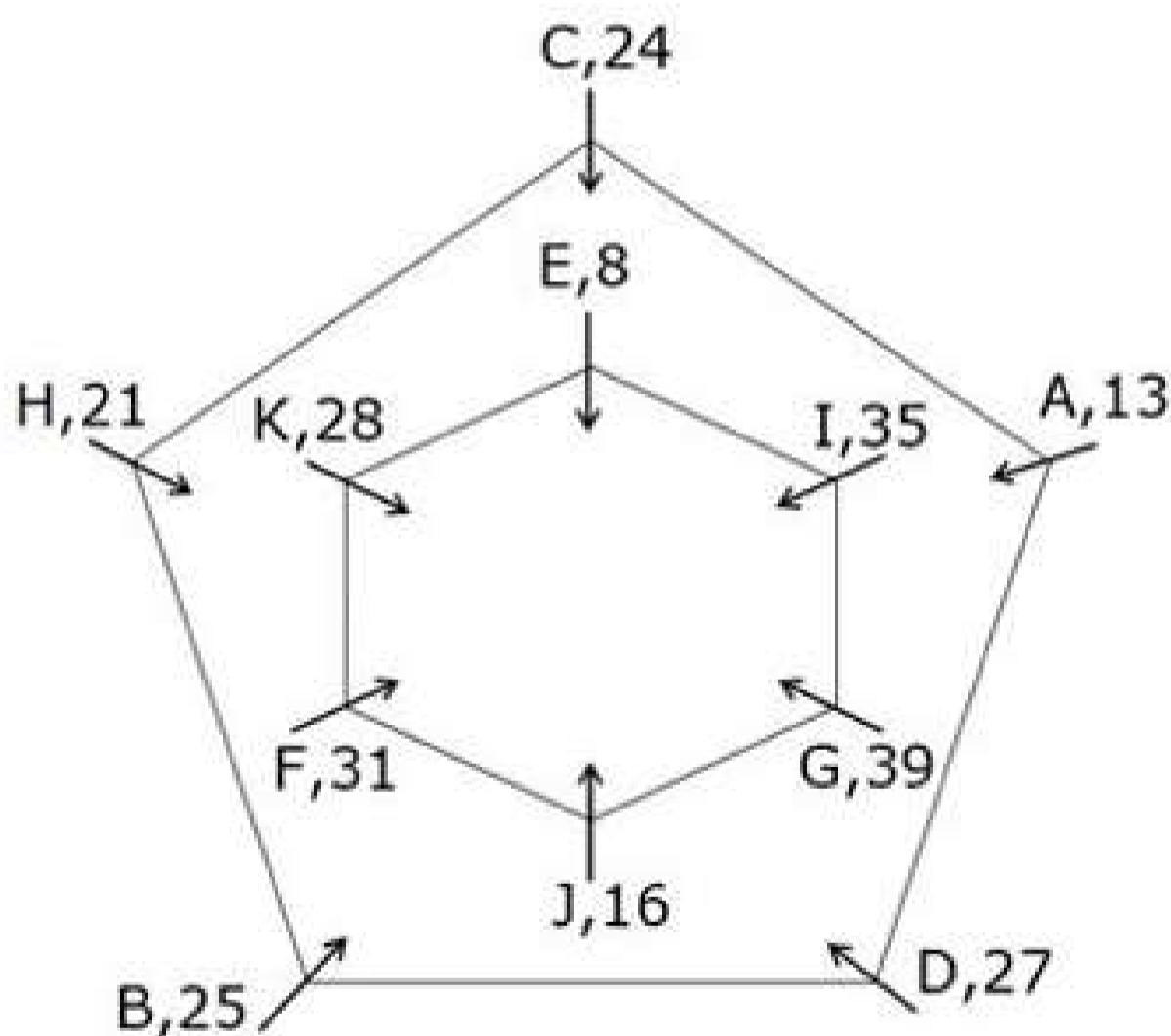Based on the above-given information we have:

Arrangement 1:

Case (1b) is not valid as the sum of the number of toffees of H and D is twice that of the number of toffees of C, who gets 4 toffeesless than K.

Again, we have:

Arrangement 2:

After the final rearrangement of persons we have:

E. **Who among the following person sits third to the left of the one who gets 27 toffees in the final arrangement?**
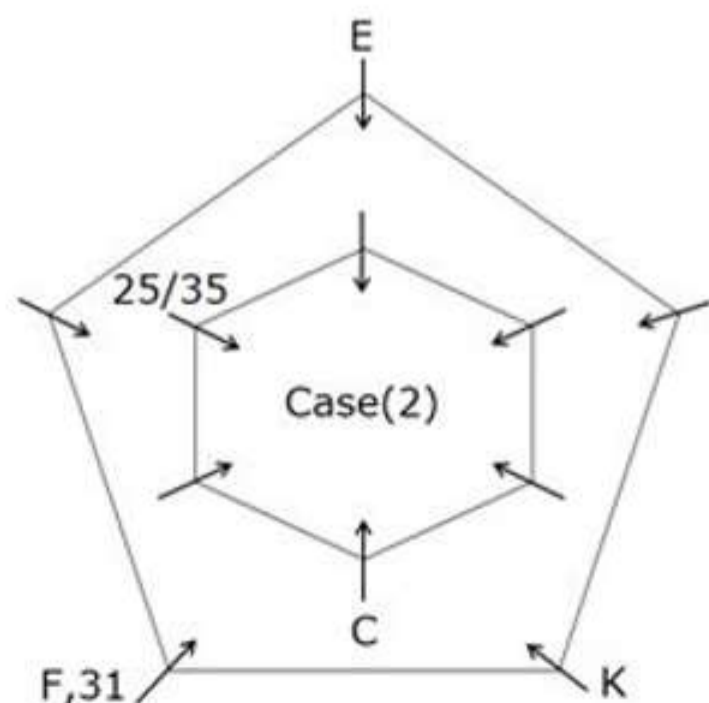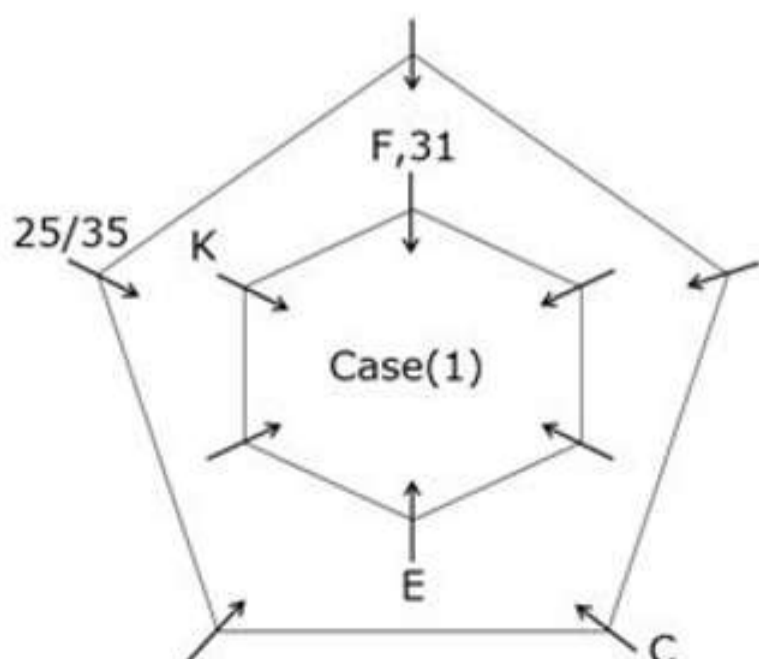
A   C

Solution

We have:

• K sits second to the right of the one who sits fourth to the left of E.

• K and C are not sitting at the same table.

• C sits second to the right of the one who gets the number of toffees which is multiple of 5.

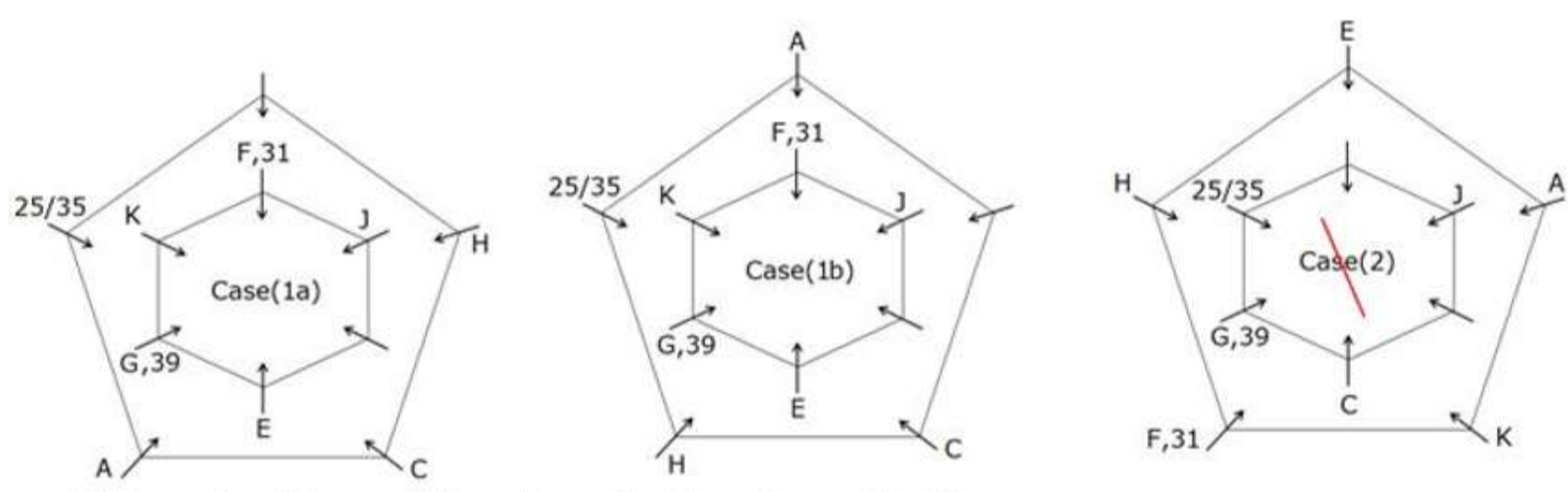• F, who gets 31 toffees, sits adjacent to K but not adjacent to E.

Based on the above-given information we have:

Again, we have:

• A sits second to the left of H, who gets 5 toffees more than J.

• A sits at the pentagonal table.

• J, who gets an even number of toffees, sits third to the right of G, who gets 39 toffies.

• Neither J nor A sits adjacent to K, who gets 4 toffees more than C.

• Neither C nor D sits adjacent to J.

• Both A and G are not sitting at the same table.

Based on the above-given information we have:

Case (2) is not valid as neither J nor A sits adjacent to K.

Again, we have:

• A gets an odd prime number of toffeesi.e. A gets 13 toffees.

• One person sits between the one who gets 24 toffees and D, who gets 27 toffees.

• The sum of the number of toffees of H and D is twice that of the number of toffees of C, who gets 4 toffees less than K.
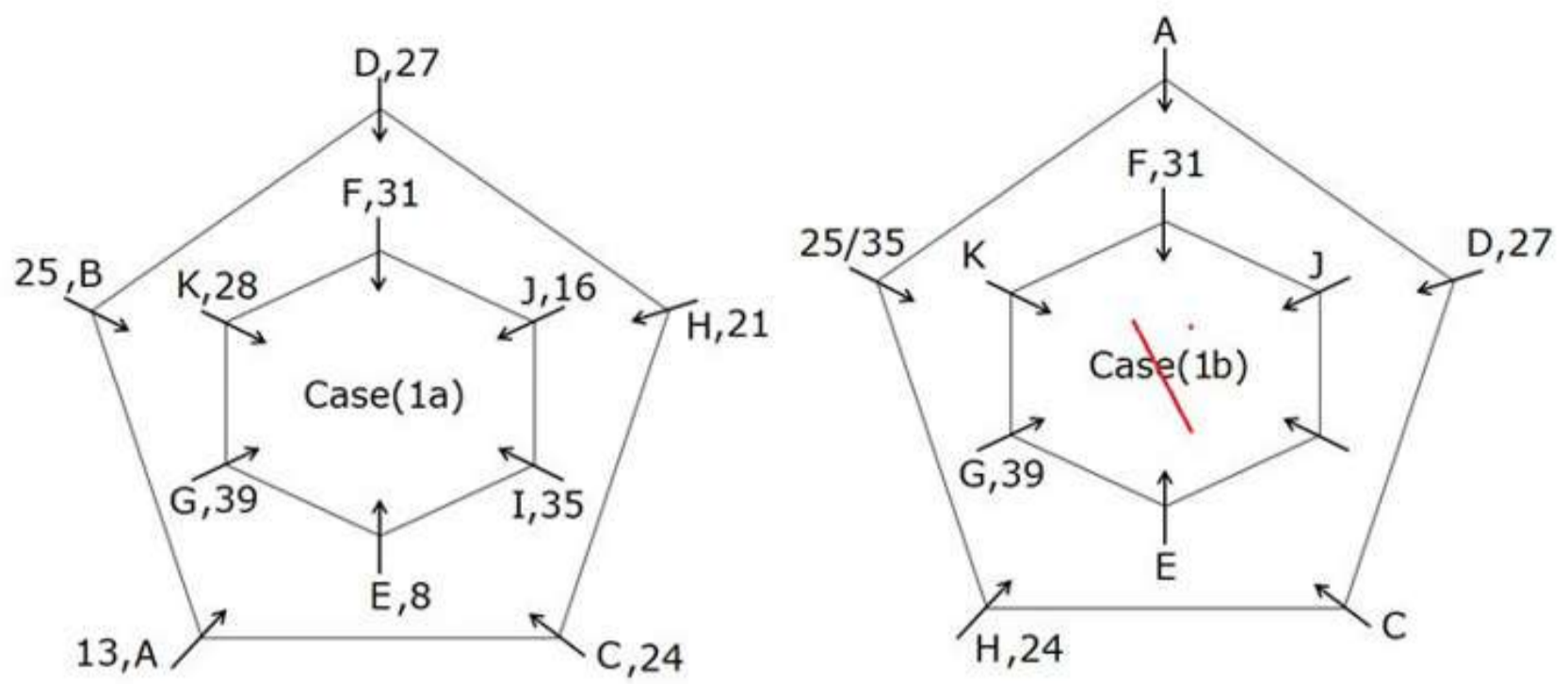
That means, in case (1a) C gets 24 toffees, and H gets 21 toffees, case (1b) is not valid.

• I and the one who gets 8 toffees are sitting together.

• I and the one who gets 24 toffees are not sitting at the same table.

• The one who gets 13 and 25 toffees are sitting together.

That means I get 35 toffees, and A gets 13 toffies.

Based on the above-given information we have:

Arrangement 1:

Case (1b) is not valid as the sum of the number of toffees of H and D is twice that of the number of toffees of C, who gets 4 toffeesless than K.

Again, we have:

Arrangement 2:

After the final rearrangement of persons we have:

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