Banking Daily Quiz Blog - September 13

ENTRI

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

Ten students namely – B, G, K, N, P, R, T, V, W, and Z are sitting around a rectangular table in an examination hall. Two persons each are sitting on the longer side, while one person each sits on the smaller side as well as on the corner. The persons sitting at the corner are facing away from the centre, where as the persons sitting at the sides are facing the centre. After the exam, examiner reshuffle their position to check each other's answer sheet but the person cannot check his own answer sheet.

Two persons are sitting between P and the one who checked B's answer sheet. R, who is not checking T's answer sheet, and the one who checked Z's answer sheet are sitting second to the left of each other. A person sitting opposite to R sits immediately right of P, who checked W's answer sheet. The one who is checking V's answer sheet neither sits at the corner nor sits second to the right of T. Z and V are sitting on the same side. V neither checking Z's nor B's answer sheet. One person sits between Z and the one who checks V's answer sheet. The one who checked G's answer sheet and W are sitting third to the left of each other. A person immediately left of T sits fourth to the right of G, who sits immediately left of the one who is checking R's answer sheet. G neither checking Z's nor K's answer sheet. Neither W nor R is checking K's answer sheet. B doesn't sit at the corner of the table. K and the one who is checking N's answer sheet is sitting immediately left of each other.

A. **How many person are sitting in between B and one who check the answer sheet of G when counted from anti clockwise direction of B ?**

A None

B One

C Two

D **Three**

E None of these.

Solution

We have:

• R, who is not checking T's answer sheet, and the one who checked Z's answer sheet are sitting second to the left of each other.

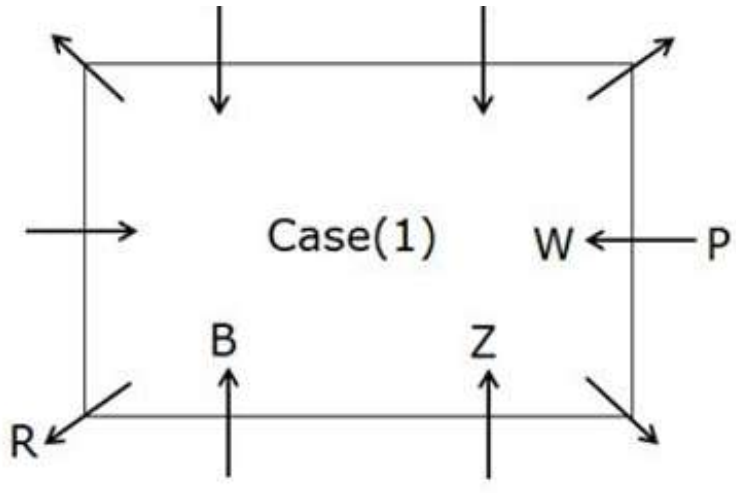
• A person sitting opposite to R sits immediately right of P, who checked W's answer sheet.

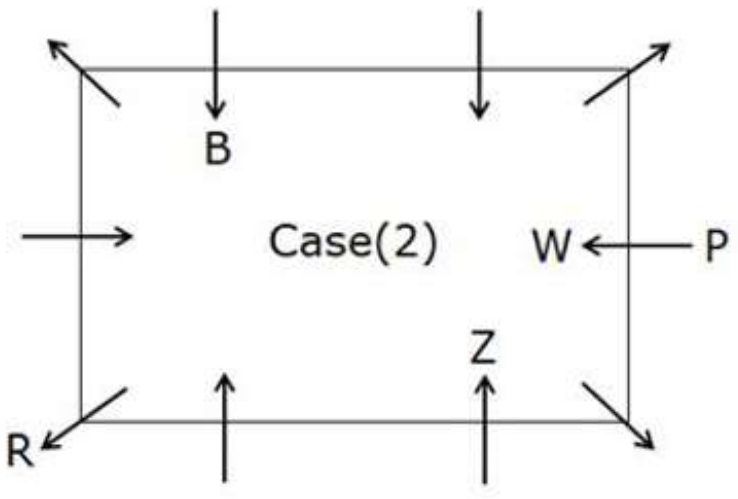
That means, R sits at the corner, and P sits at the smaller side.

• Two persons are sitting between P and the one who checked B's answer sheet.

That means, in case (1) the one who checked B's answer sheet sits third to the left of P, in case (2) the one who checked B's answer sheet sits third to the right of P.

Based on the above-given information we have:





Again, we have:

• Z and V are sitting on the same side.

• V neither checking Z's nor B's answer sheet.

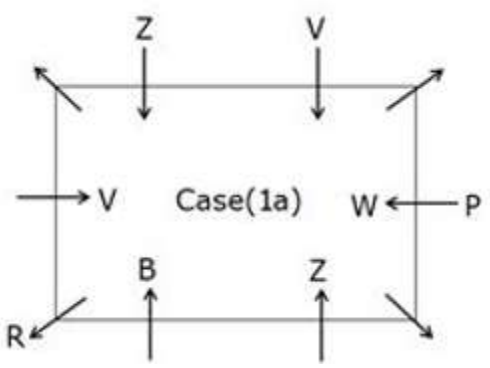
That means, in case (1a) & case (2) Z sits third to the right of P, in case

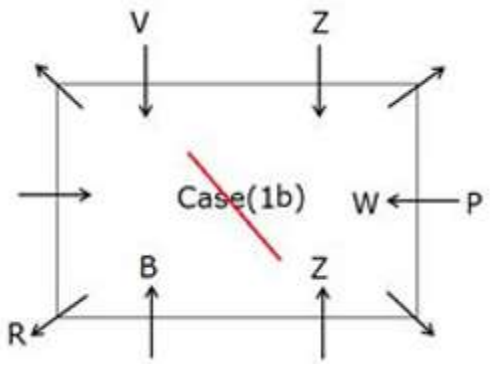
(1b) Z sits second to the right of P. • One person sits between Z and the one who checks V's answer sheet.

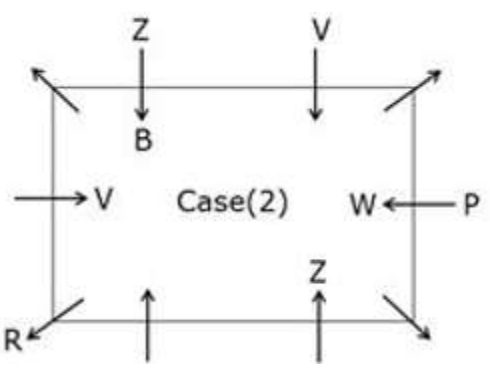
• The one who is checking V's answer sheet neither sits at the corner nor sits second to the right of T.

That means, in case (1a) & case (2) the one who is checking V's answer sheet sits second to the right of Z, case (1b) is not valid.

Based on the above-given information we have:







Case (1b) is not valid as the one who is checking V's answer sheet neither sits at the corner nor sits adjacent to T.

Again, we have:

• A person immediately left of T sits fourth to the right of G, who sits immediately left of the one who is checking R's answer sheet.

• G neither checking Z's nor K's answer sheet.

That means, in case (1a) & case (2) G sits immediately left of V.

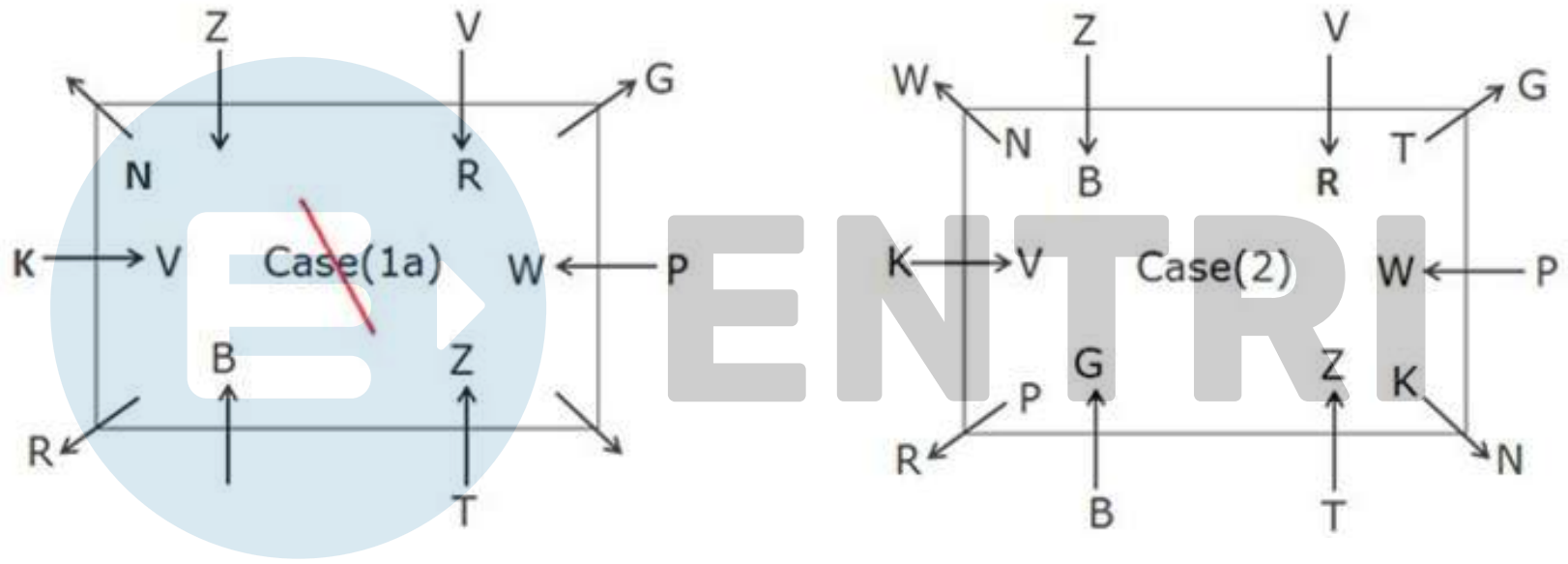
• K and the one who is checking N's answer sheet is sitting immediately left of each other.

• B doesn't sit at the corner of the table.

• The one who checked G's answer sheet and W are sitting third to the left of each other.

• Neither W nor R is checking K's answer sheet.

Based on the above-given information we have the final arrangement as follows:



Case (1a) is not valid because B doesn't sit at the corner of the table.

B. **What is the position of the one who is checking R's answer sheet with respect to K?**

A **Immediate right**

B Immediate left

C Second to right

D Second to left

E None of these

Solution

We have:

• R, who is not checking T's answer sheet, and the one who checked Z's answer sheet are sitting second to the left of each other.

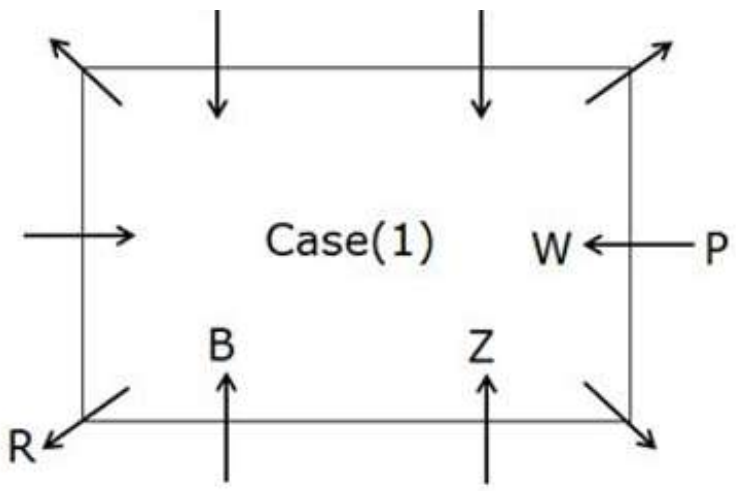
• A person sitting opposite to R sits immediately right of P, who checked W's answer sheet.

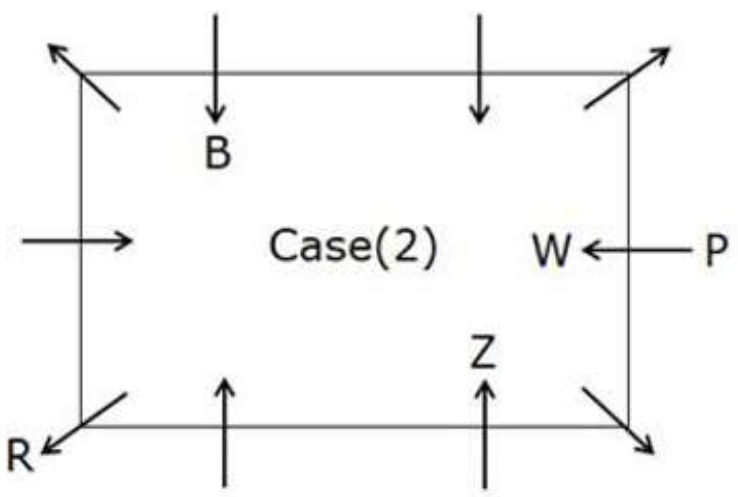
That means, R sits at the corner, and P sits at the smaller side.

• Two persons are sitting between P and the one who checked B's answer sheet.

That means, in case (1) the one who checked B's answer sheet sits third to the left of P, in case (2) the one who checked B's answer sheet sits third to the right of P.

Based on the above-given information we have:





Again, we have:

• Z and V are sitting on the same side.

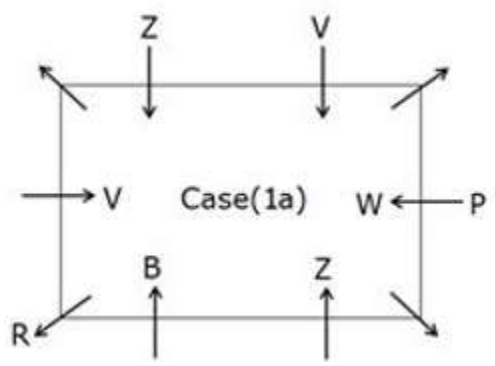
• V neither checking Z's nor B's answer sheet.

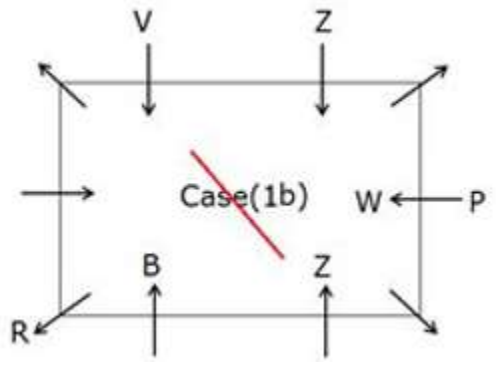
That means, in case (1a) & case (2) Z sits third to the right of P, in case (1b) Z sits second to the right of P. • One person sits between Z and the one who checks V's answer sheet.

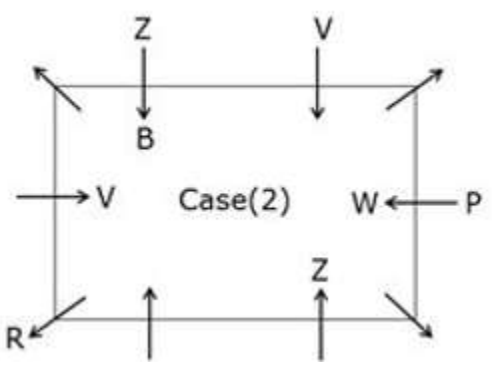
• The one who is checking V's answer sheet neither sits at the corner nor sits second to the right of T.

That means, in case (1a) & case (2) the one who is checking V's answer sheet sits second to the right of Z, case (1b) is not valid.

Based on the above-given information we have:







Case (1b) is not valid as the one who is checking V's answer sheet neither sits at the corner nor sits adjacent to T.

Again, we have:

• A person immediately left of T sits fourth to the right of G, who sits immediately left of the one who is checking R's answer sheet.

• G neither checking Z's nor K's answer sheet.

That means, in case (1a) & case (2) G sits immediately left of V.

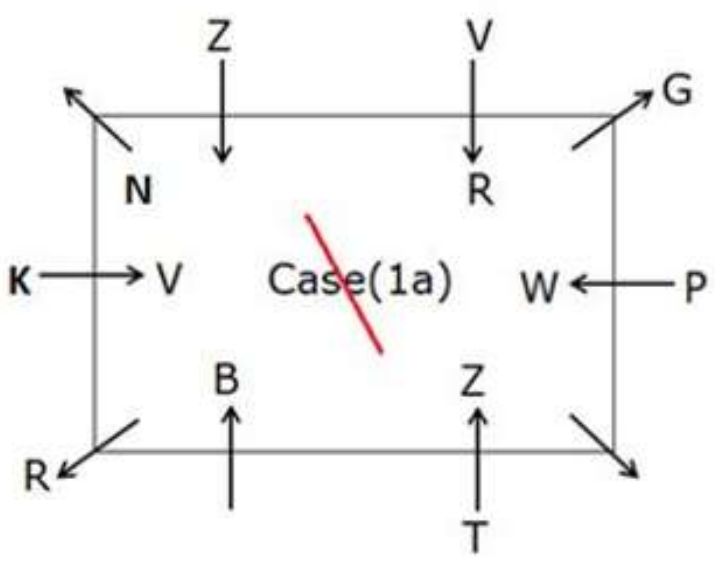
• K and the one who is checking N's answer sheet is sitting immediately left of each other.

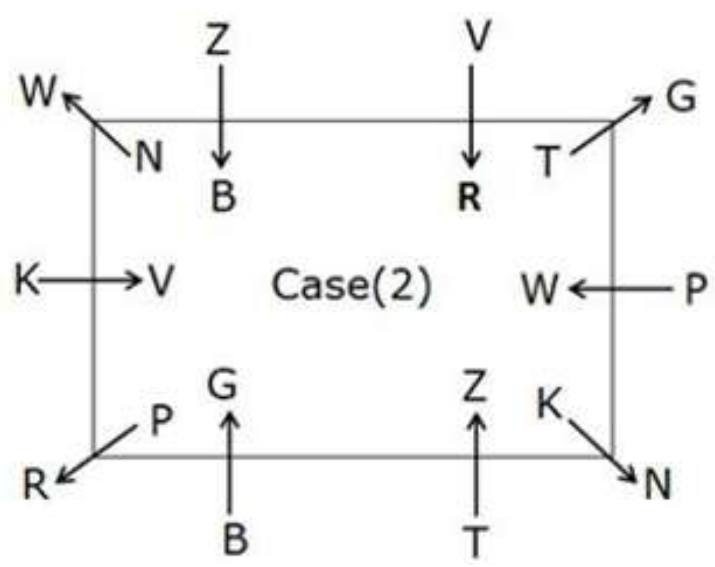
• B doesn't sit at the corner of the table.

• The one who checked G's answer sheet and W are sitting third to the left of each other.

• Neither W nor R is checking K's answer sheet.

Based on the above-given information we have the final arrangement as follows:





Case (1a) is not valid because B doesn't sit at the corner of the table.

C. **The number of persons sitting between the one who is checking T's answer sheet and T is the same as __ ?**

I. As many between the one who is checking G's answer sheet and W.

II. Three

III. As many between the one who is checking V's answer sheet and Z.

A Both I and III

B **Only I**

C Only III

D Both II and III

E None of these.

Solution

We have:

• R, who is not checking T's answer sheet, and the one who checked Z's answer sheet are sitting second to the left of each other.

• A person sitting opposite to R sits immediately right of P, who checked W's answer sheet.

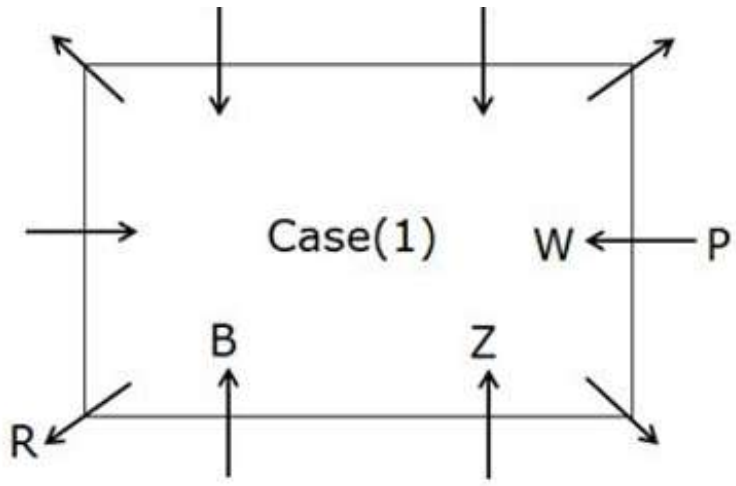
That means, R sits at the corner, and P sits at the smaller side.

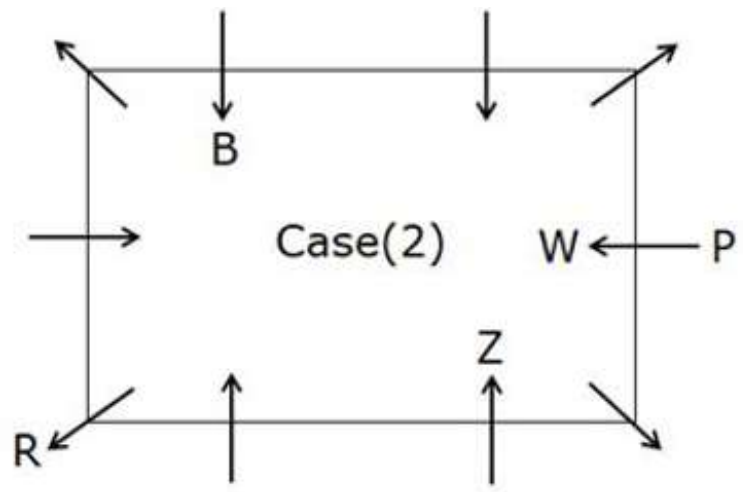
• Two persons are sitting between P and the one who checked B's answer sheet.

That means, in case (1) the one who checked B's answer sheet sits third to

the left of P, in case (2) the one who checked B's answer sheet sits third to the right of P.

Based on the above-given information we have:





Again, we have:

• Z and V are sitting on the same side.

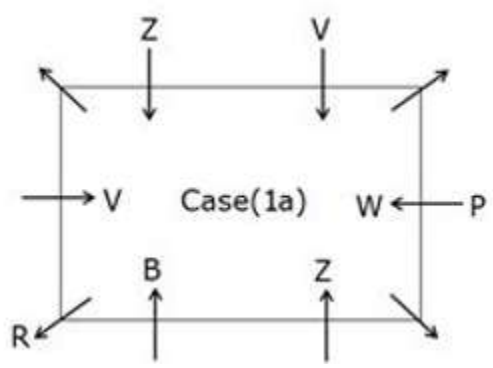
• V neither checking Z's nor B's answer sheet.

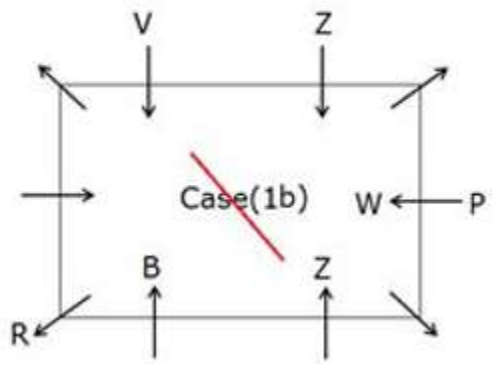
That means, in case (1a) & case (2) Z sits third to the right of P, in case (1b) Z sits second to the right of P. • One person sits between Z and the one who checks V's answer sheet.

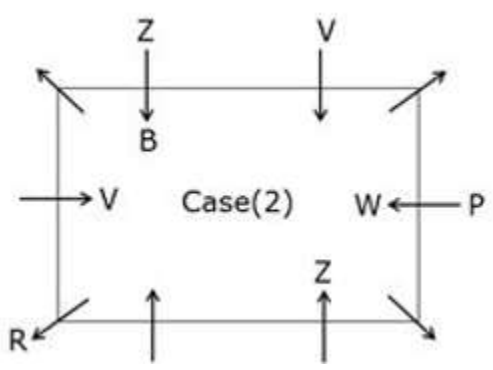
• The one who is checking V's answer sheet neither sits at the corner nor sits second to the right of T.

That means, in case (1a) & case (2) the one who is checking V's answer sheet sits second to the right of Z, case (1b) is not valid.

Based on the above-given information we have:







Case (1b) is not valid as the one who is checking V's answer sheet neither sits at the corner nor sits adjacent to T.

Again, we have:

• A person immediately left of T sits fourth to the right of G, who sits immediately left of the one who is checking R's answer sheet.

• G neither checking Z's nor K's answer sheet.

That means, in case (1a) & case (2) G sits immediately left of V.

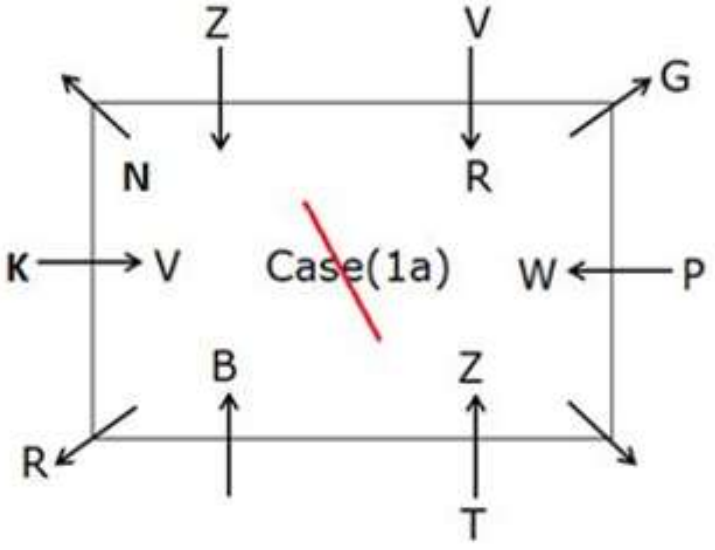
• K and the one who is checking N's answer sheet is sitting immediately left of each other.

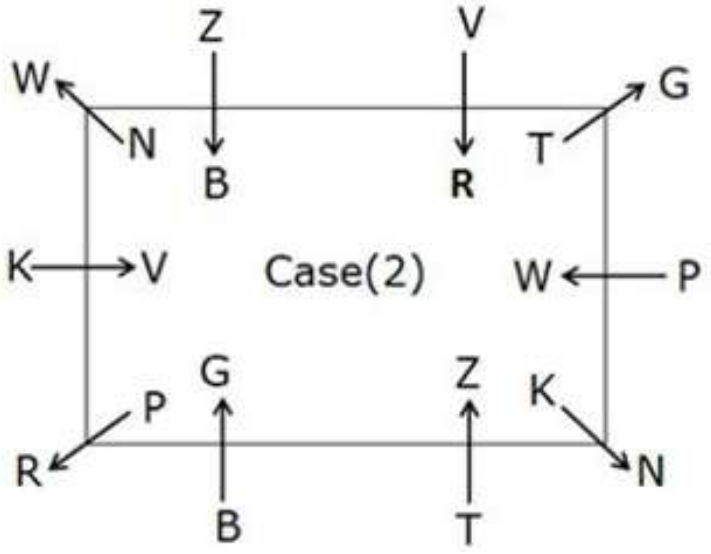
• B doesn't sit at the corner of the table.

• The one who checked G's answer sheet and W are sitting third to the left of each other.

• Neither W nor R is checking K's answer sheet.

Based on the above-given information we have the final arrangement as follows:





Case (1a) is not valid because B doesn't sit at the corner of the table.

D. **Who sits exactly opposite to the one who check answer sheet of W ?**

A **K**

B Z

C R

D V

E None of these

Solution

We have:

• R, who is not checking T's answer sheet, and the one who checked Z's answer sheet are sitting second to the left of each other.

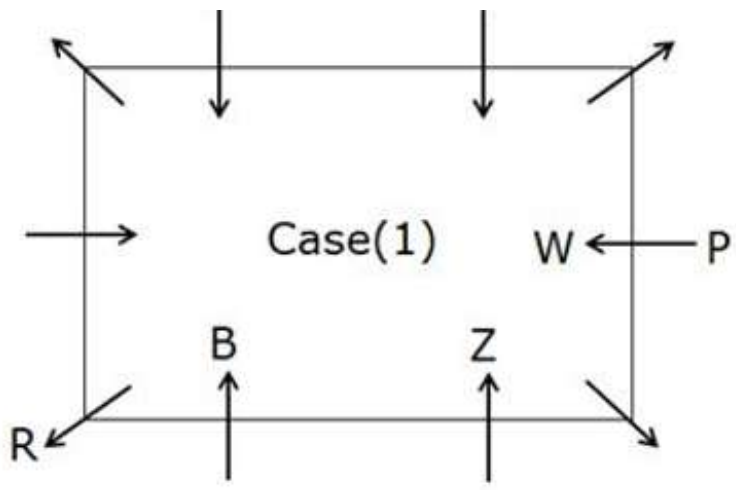
• A person sitting opposite to R sits immediately right of P, who checked W's answer sheet.

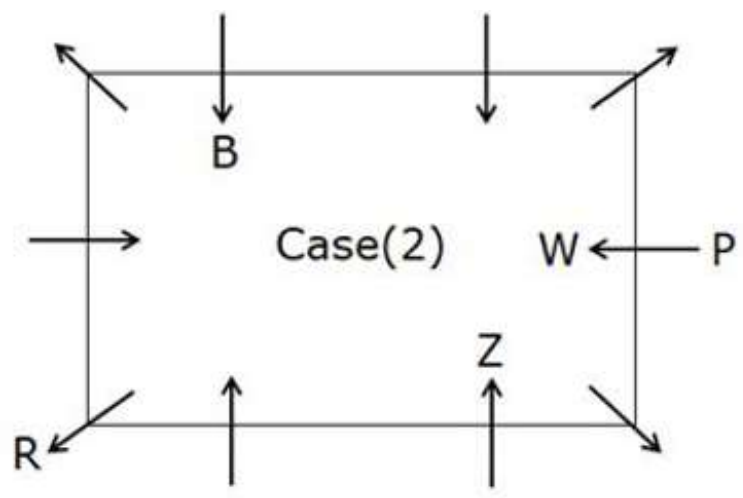
That means, R sits at the corner, and P sits at the smaller side.

• Two persons are sitting between P and the one who checked B's answer sheet.

That means, in case (1) the one who checked B's answer sheet sits third to the left of P, in case (2) the one who checked B's answer sheet sits third to the right of P.

Based on the above-given information we have:





Again, we have:

• Z and V are sitting on the same side.

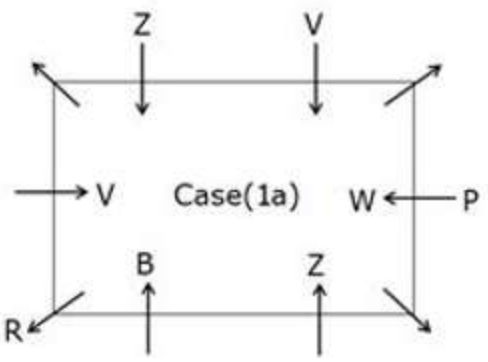
• V neither checking Z's nor B's answer sheet.

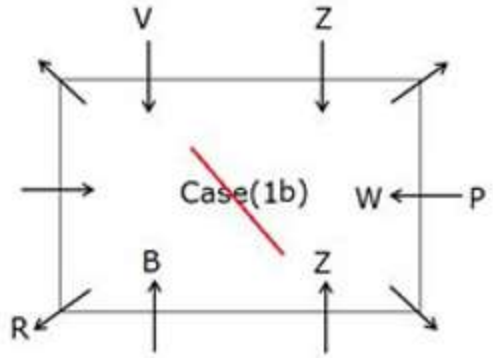
That means, in case (1a) & case (2) Z sits third to the right of P, in case (1b) Z sits second to the right of P. • One person sits between Z and the one who checks V's answer sheet.

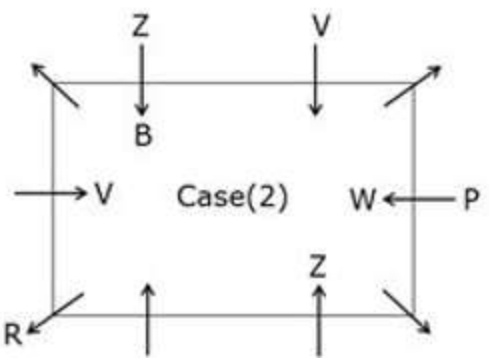
• The one who is checking V's answer sheet neither sits at the corner nor sits second to the right of T.

That means, in case (1a) & case (2) the one who is checking V's answer sheet sits second to the right of Z, case (1b) is not valid.

Based on the above-given information we have:







Case (1b) is not valid as the one who is checking V's answer sheet neither sits at the corner nor sits adjacent to T.

Again, we have:

• A person immediately left of T sits fourth to the right of G, who sits immediately left of the one who is checking R's answer sheet.

• G neither checking Z's nor K's answer sheet.

That means, in case (1a) & case (2) G sits immediately left of V.

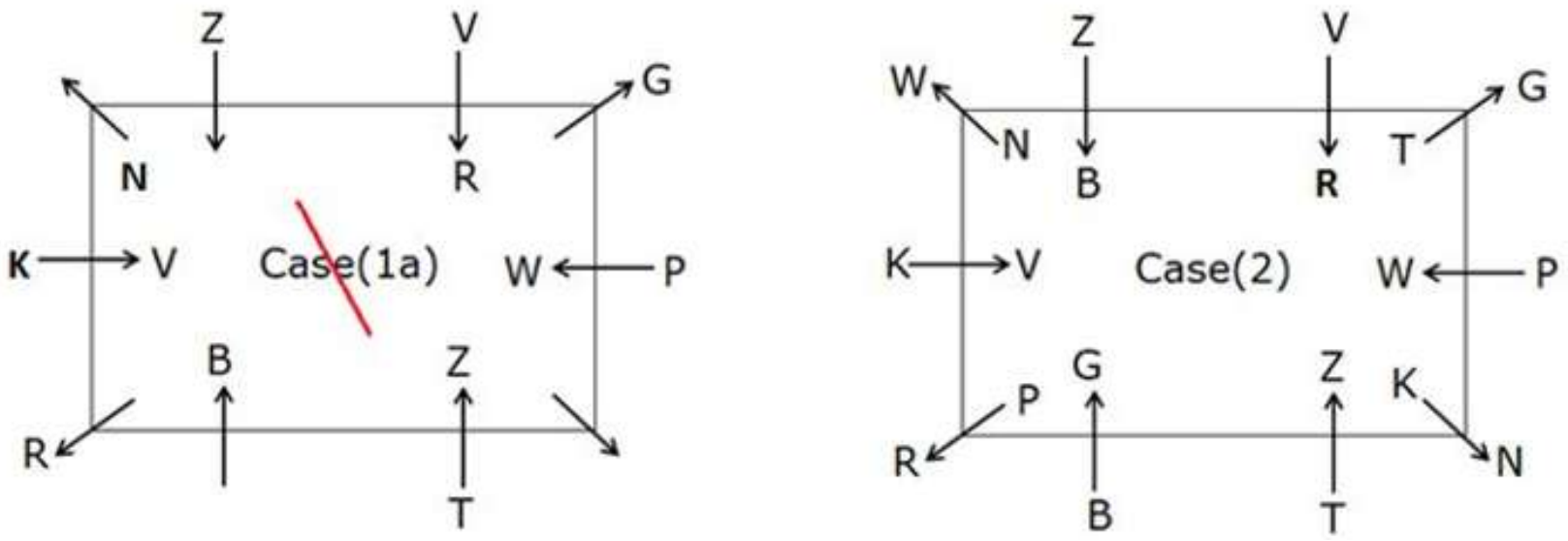
• K and the one who is checking N's answer sheet is sitting immediately left of each other.

• B doesn't sit at the corner of the table.

• The one who checked G's answer sheet and W are sitting third to the left of each other.

• Neither W nor R is checking K's answer sheet.

Based on the above-given information we have the final arrangement as follows:



Case (1a) is not valid because B doesn't sit at the corner of the table.

E. **Four of the five are related to each other in a certain way and thus form a group, find the odd one out?**

A GT

B TZ

C **WB**

D VR

E NK

Solution

We have:

• R, who is not checking T's answer sheet, and the one who checked Z's answer sheet are sitting second to the left of each other.

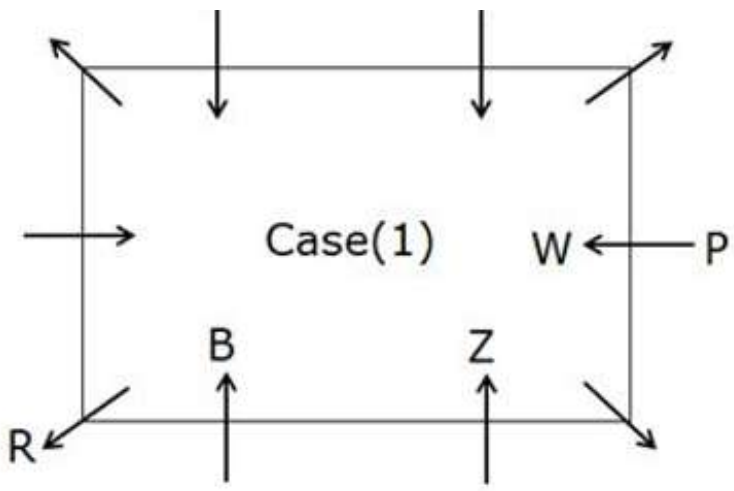
• A person sitting opposite to R sits immediately right of P, who checked W's answer sheet.

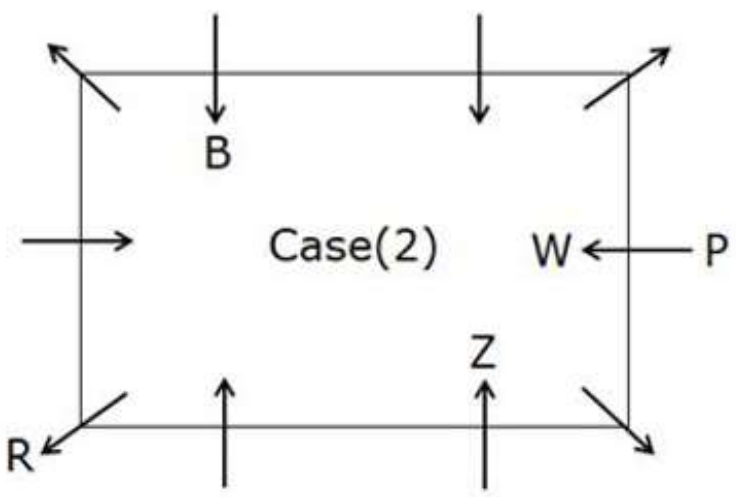
That means, R sits at the corner, and P sits at the smaller side.

• Two persons are sitting between P and the one who checked B's answer sheet.

That means, in case (1) the one who checked B's answer sheet sits third to the left of P, in case (2) the one who checked B's answer sheet sits third to the right of P.

Based on the above-given information we have:





Again, we have:

• Z and V are sitting on the same side.

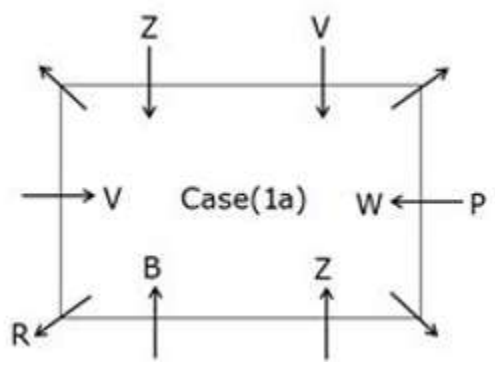
• V neither checking Z's nor B's answer sheet.

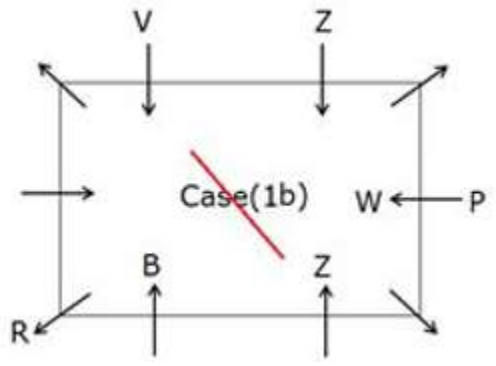
That means, in case (1a) & case (2) Z sits third to the right of P, in case (1b) Z sits second to the right of P. • One person sits between Z and the one who checks V's answer sheet.

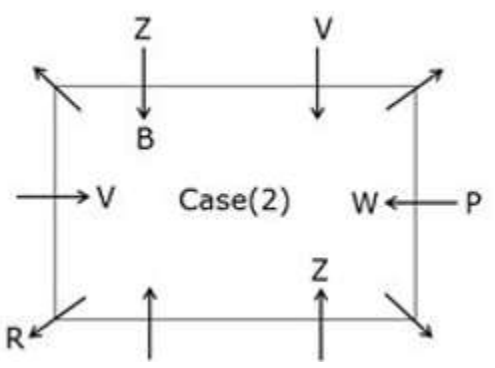
• The one who is checking V's answer sheet neither sits at the corner nor sits second to the right of T.

That means, in case (1a) & case (2) the one who is checking V's answer sheet sits second to the right of Z, case (1b) is not valid.

Based on the above-given information we have:







Case (1b) is not valid as the one who is checking V's answer sheet neither sits at the corner nor sits adjacent to T.

Again, we have:

• A person immediately left of T sits fourth to the right of G, who sits immediately left of the one who is checking R's answer sheet.

• G neither checking Z's nor K's answer sheet.

That means, in case (1a) & case (2) G sits immediately left of V.

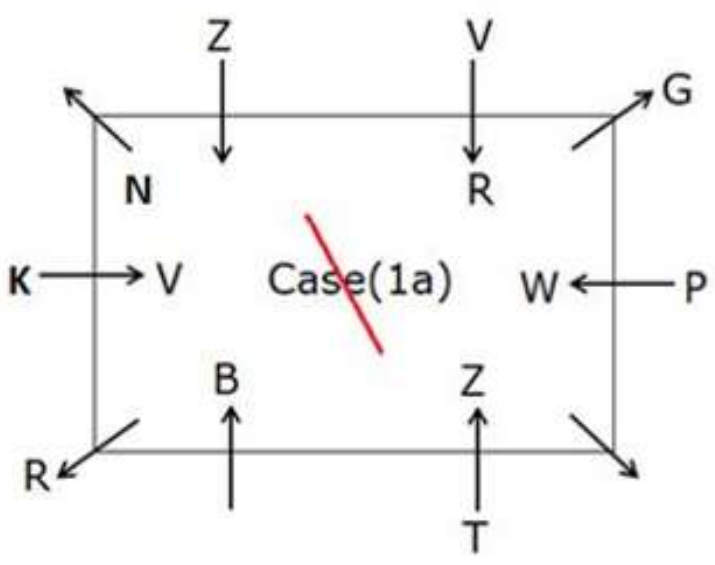
• K and the one who is checking N's answer sheet is sitting immediately left of each other.

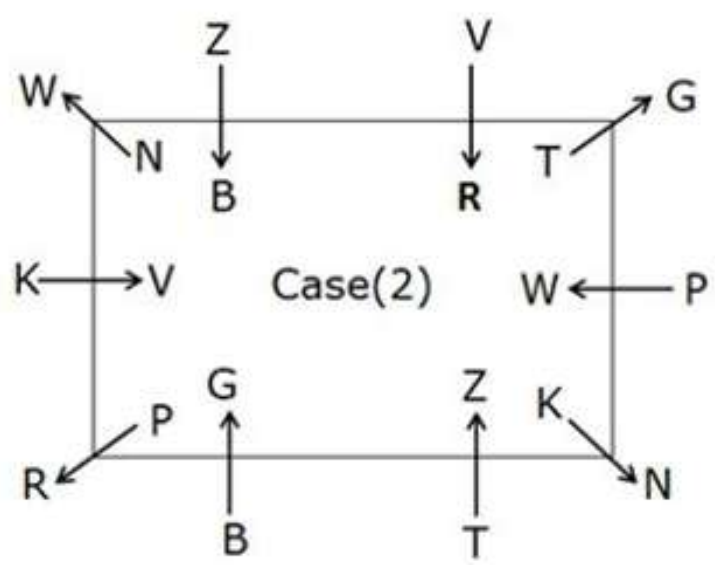
• B doesn't sit at the corner of the table.

• The one who checked G's answer sheet and W are sitting third to the left of each other.

• Neither W nor R is checking K's answer sheet.

Based on the above-given information we have the final arrangement as follows:





Case (1a) is not valid because B doesn't sit at the corner of the table.

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

Seven persons namely – B, D, G, K, M, P, and T were born in the same year of seven different months viz.- January, March, April, June, September, October, and November. Each person was born on one of the dates viz.- 4, 5, 9, 11, 16, 17, and 23. Each person likes one color out of four viz.- Red, Yellow, Green, and Blue. At least one person likes one color and not more than three persons like any particular color. All the information is not necessary in the same order.
Note: The one who was born in the month having 31 days are born on a perfect square number date only, and the one who was born in the month having 30 days was born on a prime number date.
D and G, who was not born in November, were born on consecutive dates. One person was born on October 9 but neither likes Green nor Red. The only person who likes Yellow was born in June. T was born on 16 and likes the same color as the one who was born on 11. K neither likes Red nor Blue. D likes Red and was born before B, who was born on 23. The number of persons born before T is the same as the number of persons born between the one who was born on 9 and P, who was born on 17. B and G like the same color. The number of persons born between G and T is the same as the number of persons born before B. The one who was born just before M doesn't like Blue.

A. **Who borns on 23rd April ?**

A D

B T

C G

D **B**

E M

Solution

We have:

• The only person who likes Yellow was born in June.

• One person was born on October 9 but neither likes Green nor Red.

That means the one who was born on October 9 likes Blue.

• T was born on 16 and likes the same color as the one who was born on 11.

That means, in case (1) T was born on 16th March, in case (2) T was born on 16th January.

• The number of persons born before T is the same as the number of persons born between the one who was born on 9 and P, who was born on 17.

That means, in case (1) P was born on June 17, in case (2a) P was born on September 17, in case (2b) P was born on 17 November.

Based on the above-given information we have:

Case (1)			
Month	Date	Name	Color
Jan			
Mar	16	T	
Apr			
Jun	17	P	Yellow
Sep			
Oct	9		Blue
Nov			

Case (2a)			
Month	Date	Name	Color
Jan	16	T	
Mar			
Apr			
Jun			Yellow
Sep	17	P	
Oct	9		Blue
Nov			

Case (2b)			
Month	Date	Name	Color
Jan	16	T	
Mar			
Apr			
Jun			Yellow
Sep			
Oct	9		Blue
Nov	17	P	

Again, we have:

• D and G, who was not born in November, were born on consecutive dates.

• D likes Red and was born before B, who was born on 23.

• B and G like the same colour.

• The number of persons born between G and T is the same as the number of persons born before B.

That means, in case (1) D was born on January 4, case (2a) & case (2b) are not valid.

Based on the above-given information we have:

Case (1)				Case (2a)				Case (2b)			
Month	Date	Name	Color	Month	Date	Name	Color	Month	Date	Name	Color
Jan	4	D	Red	Jan	16	T		Jan	16	T	
Mar	16	T		Mar	4	D	Red	Mar	4	D	Red
Apr	23	B		Apr	23	B	Yellow	Apr	23	B	Yellow
Jun	17	P	Yellow	Jun	5	G	Yellow	Jun	5	G	Yellow
Sep	5	G		Sep	17	P		Sep	11		
Oct	9		Blue	Oct	9		Blue	Oct	9		Blue
Nov	11			Nov	11			Nov	17	P	

Case (2a) & case (2b) are not valid as only one person likes Yellow.

Again, we have:

• K neither likes Red nor Blue.

• The one who was born just before M doesn't like Blue.

That means G likes Red.

Based on the above-given information we have the final arrangement as follows:

Case (1)			
Month	Date	Name	Color
Jan	4	D	Red
Mar	16	T	Green
Apr	23	B	Red
Jun	17	P	Yellow
Sep	5	G	Red
Oct	9	M	Blue
Nov	11	K	Green

B. **Who likes Red colour?**

A B

B P

C **G**

D M

E K

Solution

We have:

• The only person who likes Yellow was born in June.

• One person was born on October 9 but neither likes Green nor Red.

That means the one who was born on October 9 likes Blue.

• T was born on 16 and likes the same color as the one who was born on 11.

That means, in case (1) T was born on 16th March, in case (2) T was born on 16th January.

• The number of persons born before T is the same as the number of persons born between the one who was born on 9 and P, who was born on 17.

That means, in case (1) P was born on June 17, in case (2a) P was born on September 17, in case (2b) P was born on 17 November.

Based on the above-given information we have:

Case (1)			
Month	Date	Name	Color
Jan			
Mar	16	T	
Apr			
Jun	17	P	Yellow
Sep			
Oct	9		Blue
Nov			

Case (2a)			
Month	Date	Name	Color
Jan	16	T	
Mar			
Apr			
Jun			Yellow
Sep	17	P	
Oct	9		Blue
Nov			

Case (2b)			
Month	Date	Name	Color
Jan	16	T	
Mar			
Apr			
Jun			Yellow
Sep			
Oct	9		Blue
Nov	17	P	

Again, we have:

• D and G, who was not born in November, were born on consecutive dates.

• D likes Red and was born before B, who was born on 23.

• B and G like the same colour.

• The number of persons born between G and T is the same as the number of persons born before B.

That means, in case (1) D was born on January 4, case (2a) & case (2b) are not valid.

Based on the above-given information we have:

Case (1)			
Month	Date	Name	Color
Jan	4	D	Red
Mar	16	T	
Apr	23	B	
Jun	17	P	Yellow
Sep	5	G	
Oct	9		Blue
Nov	11		

Case (2a)			
Month	Date	Name	Color
Jan	16	T	
Mar	4	D	Red
Apr	23	B	Yellow
Jun	5	G	Yellow
Sep	17	P	
Oct	9		Blue
Nov	11		

Case (2b)			
Month	Date	Name	Color
Jan	16	T	
Mar	4	D	Red
Apr	23	B	Yellow
Jun	5	G	Yellow
Sep	11		
Oct	9		Blue
Nov	17	P	

Case (2a) & case (2b) are not valid as only one person likes Yellow.

Again, we have:

• K neither likes Red nor Blue.

• The one who was born just before M doesn't like Blue.

That means G likes Red.

Based on the above-given information we have the final arrangement as follows:

Case (1)			
Month	Date	Name	Color
Jan	4	D	Red
Mar	16	T	Green
Apr	23	B	Red
Jun	17	P	Yellow
Sep	5	G	Red
Oct	9	M	Blue
Nov	11	K	Green

C. **D born in which month ?**

A **January**

B March

C April

D May

E November

Solution

We have:

• The only person who likes Yellow was born in June.

• One person was born on October 9 but neither likes Green nor Red.

That means the one who was born on October 9 likes Blue.

• T was born on 16 and likes the same color as the one who was born on 11.

That means, in case (1) T was born on 16th March, in case (2) T was born on 16th January.

• The number of persons born before T is the same as the number of persons born between the one who was born on 9 and P, who was born on 17.

That means, in case (1) P was born on June 17, in case (2a) P was born on September 17, in case (2b) P was born on 17 November.

Based on the above-given information we have:

Case (1)				Case (2a)				Case (2b)			
Month	Date	Name	Color	Month	Date	Name	Color	Month	Date	Name	Color
Jan				Jan	16	T		Jan	16	T	
Mar	16	T		Mar				Mar			
Apr				Apr				Apr			
Jun	17	P	Yellow	Jun			Yellow	Jun			Yellow
Sep				Sep	17	P		Sep			
Oct	9		Blue	Oct	9		Blue	Oct	9		Blue
Nov				Nov				Nov	17	P	

Again, we have:

• D and G, who was not born in November, were born on consecutive dates.

• D likes Red and was born before B, who was born on 23.

• B and G like the same colour.

• The number of persons born between G and T is the same as the number of persons born before B.

That means, in case (1) D was born on January 4, case (2a) & case (2b) are not valid.

Based on the above-given information we have:

Case (1)				Case (2a)				Case (2b)			
Month	Date	Name	Color	Month	Date	Name	Color	Month	Date	Name	Color
Jan	4	D	Red	Jan	16	T		Jan	16	T	
Mar	16	T		Mar	4	D	Red	Mar	4	D	Red
Apr	23	B		Apr	23	B	Yellow	Apr	23	B	Yellow
Jun	17	P	Yellow	Jun	5	G	Yellow	Jun	5	G	Yellow
Sep	5	G		Sep	17	P		Sep	11		
Oct	9		Blue	Oct	9		Blue	Oct	9		Blue
Nov	11			Nov	11			Nov	17	P	

Case (2a) & case (2b) are not valid as only one person likes Yellow.

Again, we have:

• K neither likes Red nor Blue.

• The one who was born just before M doesn't like Blue.

That means G likes Red.

Based on the above-given information we have the final arrangement as follows:

Case (1)			
Month	Date	Name	Color
Jan	4	D	Red
Mar	16	T	Green
Apr	23	B	Red
Jun	17	P	Yellow
Sep	5	G	Red
Oct	9	M	Blue
Nov	11	K	Green

D. **How much people borns in between P and one who likes green colour ?**

A None

B One

C **Two**

D Three

E More than three

Solution

We have:

• The only person who likes Yellow was born in June.

• One person was born on October 9 but neither likes Green nor Red.

That means the one who was born on October 9 likes Blue.

• T was born on 16 and likes the same color as the one who was born on 11.

That means, in case (1) T was born on 16th March, in case (2) T was born on 16th January.

• The number of persons born before T is the same as the number of persons born between the one who was born on 9 and P, who was born on 17.

That means, in case (1) P was born on June 17, in case (2a) P was born on September 17, in case (2b) P was born on 17 November.

Based on the above-given information we have:

Case (1)				Case (2a)				Case (2b)			
Month	Date	Name	Color	Month	Date	Name	Color	Month	Date	Name	Color
Jan				Jan	16	T		Jan	16	T	
Mar	16	T		Mar				Mar			
Apr				Apr				Apr			
Jun	17	P	Yellow	Jun			Yellow	Jun			Yellow
Sep				Sep	17	P		Sep			
Oct	9		Blue	Oct	9		Blue	Oct	9		Blue
Nov				Nov				Nov	17	P	

Again, we have:

• D and G, who was not born in November, were born on consecutive dates.

• D likes Red and was born before B, who was born on 23.

• B and G like the same colour.

• The number of persons born between G and T is the same as the number of persons born before B.

That means, in case (1) D was born on January 4, case (2a) & case (2b) are not valid.

Based on the above-given information we have:

Case (1)				Case (2a)				Case (2b)			
Month	Date	Name	Color	Month	Date	Name	Color	Month	Date	Name	Color
Jan	4	D	Red	Jan	16	T		Jan	16	T	
Mar	16	T		Mar	4	D	Red	Mar	4	D	Red
Apr	23	B		Apr	23	B	Yellow	Apr	23	B	Yellow
Jun	17	P	Yellow	Jun	5	G	Yellow	Jun	5	G	Yellow
Sep	5	G		Sep	17	P		Sep	11		
Oct	9		Blue	Oct	9		Blue	Oct	9		Blue
Nov	11			Nov	11			Nov	17	P	

Case (2a) & case (2b) are not valid as only one person likes Yellow.

Again, we have:

• K neither likes Red nor Blue.

• The one who was born just before M doesn't like Blue.

That means G likes Red.

Based on the above-given information we have the final arrangement as follows:

Case (1)			
Month	Date	Name	Color
Jan	4	D	Red
Mar	16	T	Green
Apr	23	B	Red
Jun	17	P	Yellow
Sep	5	G	Red
Oct	9	M	Blue
Nov	11	K	Green

E. **Which of the following statement is/are not true?**

I. The one who was born on 23 likes Yellow.

II. Two persons were born between P and the one who was born on 11.

III. T likes Red and was born on 16.

A Only III

B Both I and II

C **Both I and III**

All I, II, and III

D All I, II, and III

E None

Solution

We have:

• The only person who likes Yellow was born in June.

• One person was born on October 9 but neither likes Green nor Red.

That means the one who was born on October 9 likes Blue.

• T was born on 16 and likes the same color as the one who was born on 11.

That means, in case (1) T was born on 16th March, in case (2) T was born on 16th January.

• The number of persons born before T is the same as the number of persons born between the one who was born on 9 and P, who was born on 17.

That means, in case (1) P was born on June 17, in case (2a) P was born on September 17, in case (2b) P was born on 17 November.

Based on the above-given information we have:

Case (1)			
Month	Date	Name	Color
Jan			
Mar	16	T	
Apr			
Jun	17	P	Yellow
Sep			
Oct	9		Blue
Nov			

Case (2a)			
Month	Date	Name	Color
Jan	16	T	
Mar			
Apr			
Jun			Yellow
Sep	17	P	
Oct	9		Blue
Nov			

Case (2b)			
Month	Date	Name	Color
Jan	16	T	
Mar			
Apr			
Jun			Yellow
Sep			
Oct	9		Blue
Nov	17	P	

Again, we have:

• D and G, who was not born in November, were born on consecutive dates.

• D likes Red and was born before B, who was born on 23.

• B and G like the same colour.

• The number of persons born between G and T is the same as the number of persons born before B.

That means, in case (1) D was born on January 4, case (2a) & case (2b) are not valid.

Based on the above-given information we have:

Case (1)				Case (2a)				Case (2b)			
Month	Date	Name	Color	Month	Date	Name	Color	Month	Date	Name	Color
Jan	4	D	Red	Jan	16	T		Jan	16	T	
Mar	16	T		Mar	4	D	Red	Mar	4	D	Red
Apr	23	B		Apr	23	B	Yellow	Apr	23	B	Yellow
Jun	17	P	Yellow	Jun	5	G	Yellow	Jun	5	G	Yellow
Sep	5	G		Sep	17	P		Sep	11		
Oct	9		Blue	Oct	9		Blue	Oct	9		Blue
Nov	11			Nov	11			Nov	17	P	

Case (2a) & case (2b) are not valid as only one person likes Yellow.

Again, we have:

• K neither likes Red nor Blue.

• The one who was born just before M doesn't like Blue.

That means G likes Red.

Based on the above-given information we have the final arrangement as follows:

Case (1)			
Month	Date	Name	Color
Jan	4	D	Red
Mar	16	T	Green
Apr	23	B	Red
Jun	17	P	Yellow
Sep	5	G	Red
Oct	9	M	Blue
Nov	11	K	Green