## Wipro Elite NTH Reasoning Questions - Paper 1

## Topic - North - South Facing Sitting Arrangement

(30-34) Directions: Answer the questions based on the information given below.

Eight persons A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H are sitting in row facing either north or south. Number of persons facing north is more than number of persons facing south. Persons at the extreme ends face north. Not more than two adjacent persons face in same direction. $C$ and $D$ sit second to the left of each other. At least three persons sit between $A$ and $G$, who faces south. B sits third to the right of $C$. $A$ is not adjacent to $F$. $E$ faces south and sits at least two places away from $C$. One person sits between $D$ and $F$. $E$ is not to the immediate left of $B$.
30) Find the odd one out.

B
H
F
G
Correct Choice: d

## Solution

Starting point: Here, we can start directly by $C$ and $D$ such that either of them face south or north.

Clues: $C$ and $D$ sit second to the left of each other. $B$ sits third to the right of $C$. One person sits between $D$ and $F$.

Inference: So, B and F must be at the extreme end.
Case 1: When C faces south.

| $B$ (North) |  |  | C(South) |  | $D$ (North) |  | $F($ North $)$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

Case 2: When C faces north.

| $F$ (North) |  | $D$ (South) |  | $C$ (North) |  |  | $B$ (North) |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

Clues: At least three persons sit between A and G, who faces south. A is not adjacent to $F$.

Case 1(a):

| B(North) |  | $A$ | $C$ (South) |  | $D$ (North) | $G$ (South) | $F$ (North) |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

Case 1(b):

| B(North) | A |  | C(South) |  | $D$ (North) | G(South) | $F$ (North) |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

Case 2(a):

| F(Nort <br> h) | G(Sout <br> h) | D(Sout <br> h) | (Nort <br> h) | C(Nort <br> h) | A(Sout <br> h) | B(Nort <br> h) |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

Case 2(b):

| F(Nort <br> h) | G(Sout <br> h) | D(Sout <br> h) | (Nort <br> h) | C(Nort <br> h) | (Sout <br> h) | A | B(Nort <br> h) |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

Clues: E faces south and sits at least two places away from C. E is not immediate left of $B$.

Inference: So, case 1(b) and 2(b) would be rejected. Also, case 2(a) is rejected as $E$ is not immediate left of $B$. As, number of persons facing north is more than that of persons facing south. So, H must face north.

| B(Nor <br> th) | E(So <br> uth | A(Nor <br> th) | $C($ Sou <br> th) | H(Nor <br> th) | $D($ Nor <br> th) | G(Sou <br> th) | F(Nor <br> th) |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

All face north except G.
Hence, option d.

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31) Who sits second to the right of $C$ ?

A
D
E
G
Correct Choice: c

## Solution

Starting point: Here, we can start directly by $C$ and $D$ such that either of them face south or north.

Clues: $C$ and $D$ sit second to the left of each other. $B$ sits third to the right of $C$. One person sits between $D$ and $F$.

Inference: So, B and F must be at the extreme end.
Case 1: When C faces south.

| $B$ (North) |  |  | $C$ (South) |  | $D$ (North) |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $F$ | $F$ (North) |  |  |  |  |  |

Case 2: When C faces north.

| $F$ (North) |  | D(South) |  | $C$ (North) |  |  | $B$ (North) |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

Clues: At least three persons sit between A and G, who faces south. A is not adjacent to $F$.

Case 1(a):

| B(North) |  | $A$ | $C$ (South) |  | $D$ (North) | $G$ (South) | $F$ (North) |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

Case 1(b):

| B(North) | A |  | C(South) |  | $D$ (North) | G(South) | $F$ (North) |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

Case 2(a):

| F(Nort <br> h) | G(Sout <br> h) | D(Sout <br> h) | (Nort <br> h) | C(Nort <br> h) | A(Sout <br> h) | B(Nort <br> h) |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

Case 2(b):

| F(Nort <br> h) | G(Sout <br> h) | D(Sout <br> h) | (Nort <br> h) | C(Nort <br> h) | (Sout <br> h) | A | B(Nort <br> h) |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

Clues: E faces south and sits at least two places away from C. E is not immediate left of $B$.

Inference: So, case 1(b) and 2(b) would be rejected. Also, case 2(a) is rejected as $E$ is not immediate left of $B$. As, number of persons facing north is more than that of persons facing south. So, H must face north.

| B(Nor <br> th) | E(So <br> uth | A(Nor <br> th) | $C($ Sou <br> th) | H(Nor <br> th) | $D($ Nor <br> th) | G(Sou <br> th) | F(Nor <br> th) |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

E sits second to the right of C .
Hence, option c.

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32) How many persons sit between $H$ and $F$ ?

Three
Four
Two
One
Correct Choice: c

## Solution

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Starting point: Here, we can start directly by $C$ and $D$ such that either of them face south or north.

Clues: $C$ and $D$ sit second to the left of each other. $B$ sits third to the right of C. One person sits between $D$ and $F$.

Inference: So, B and F must be at the extreme end.
Case 1: When $C$ faces south.

| $B$ (North) |  |  | C(South) |  | $D$ (North) |  | $F$ (North) |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

Case 2: When C faces north.

| $F$ (North) |  | $D$ (South) |  | $C$ (North) |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $B(N o r t h) ~$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Clues: At least three persons sit between $A$ and $G$, who faces south. $A$ is not adjacent to $F$.

Case 1(a):

| B(North) |  | A | C(South) |  | $D$ (North) | $G$ (South) | $F$ (North) |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

Case 1(b):

| B(North) | A |  | C(South) |  | D(North) | $G$ (South) | (North) |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

Case 2(a):

| F(Nort <br> h) | G(Sout <br> h) | D(Sout <br> h) | (Nort <br> h) | C(Nort <br> h) | A(Sout <br> h) | B(Nort <br> h) |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

Case 2(b):

| F(Nort <br> h) | G(Sout <br> h) | D(Sout <br> h) | (Nort <br> h) | C(Nort <br> h) | (Sout <br> h) | A | B(Nort <br> h) |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

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Clues: E faces south and sits at least two places away from C. E is not immediate left of $B$.

Inference: So, case 1(b) and 2(b) would be rejected. Also, case 2(a) is rejected as $E$ is not immediate left of $B$. As, number of persons facing north is more than that of persons facing south. So, H must face north.

| B(Nor <br> th) | E(So <br> uth | A(Nor <br> th) | C(Sou <br> th) | H(Nor <br> th) | D(Nor <br> th) | G(Sou <br> th) | F(Nor <br> th) |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

Two persons sit between H and F .
Hence, option c.
33) Who sits third to the right of $B$ ?

A
D
G
C
Correct Choice: d

## Solution

Starting point: Here, we can start directly by $C$ and $D$ such that either of them face south or north.

Clues: $C$ and $D$ sit second to the left of each other. $B$ sits third to the right of $C$. One person sits between $D$ and $F$.

Inference: So, B and F must be at the extreme end.
Case 1: When C faces south.

| B(North) |  |  | C(South) |  | D(North) |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

Case 2: When C faces north.

| $F$ (North) |  | $D$ (South) |  | $C$ (North) |  |  | $B$ (North) |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

Clues: At least three persons sit between A and G, who faces south. A is not adjacent to $F$.

Case 1(a):

| B(North) |  | $A$ | $C$ (South) |  | $D$ (North) | $G$ (South) | $F$ (North) |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

Case 1(b):

| B(North) | A |  | C(South) |  | $D$ (North) | G(South) | $F$ (North) |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

Case 2(a):

| F(Nort <br> h) | G(Sout <br> h) | D(Sout <br> h) | (Nort <br> h) | C(Nort <br> h) | A(Sout <br> h) | B(Nort <br> h) |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

Case 2(b):

| F(Nort <br> h) | G(Sout <br> h) | D(Sout <br> h) | (Nort <br> h) | C(Nort <br> h) | (Sout <br> h) | A | B(Nort <br> h) |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

Clues: E faces south and sits at least two places away from C. E is not immediate left of $B$.

Inference: So, case 1(b) and 2(b) would be rejected. Also, case 2(a) is rejected as $E$ is not immediate left of $B$. As, number of persons facing north is more than that of persons facing south. So, H must face north.

| B(Nor <br> th) | E(So <br> uth | A(Nor <br> th) | $C($ Sou <br> th) | H(Nor <br> th) | $D($ Nor <br> th) | G(Sou <br> th) | F(Nor <br> th) |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

$C$ sits third to the right of $B$.
Hence, option d.

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34) Who sits exactly between $E$ and $D$ ?

G
C
F
B
Correct Choice: b

## Solution

Starting point: Here, we can start directly by $C$ and $D$ such that either of them face south or north.

Clues: $C$ and $D$ sit second to the left of each other. $B$ sits third to the right of $C$. One person sits between $D$ and $F$.

Inference: So, B and F must be at the extreme end.
Case 1: When C faces south.

| B(North) |  |  | C(South) |  | D(North) |  | $F($ North $)$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

Case 2: When C faces north.

| $F$ (North) |  | D(South) |  | $C$ (North) |  |  | $B$ (North) |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

Clues: At least three persons sit between $A$ and $G$, who faces south. $A$ is not adjacent to $F$.

Case 1(a):

| B(North) |  | $A$ | C(South) |  | $D$ (North) | $G$ (South) | $F$ (North) |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

Case 1(b):

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| B(North) | A |  | C(South) |  | D(North) | $G$ (South) | $F$ (North) |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

Case 2(a):

| F(Nort <br> h) | G(Sout <br> h) | D(Sout <br> h) | (Nort <br> h) | C(Nort <br> h) | A(Sout <br> h) | B(Nort <br> h) |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

Case 2(b):

| F(Nort <br> h) | G(Sout <br> h) | D(Sout <br> h) | (Nort <br> h) | C(Nort <br> h) | (Sout <br> h) | A | B(Nort <br> h) |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

Clues: E faces south and sits at least two places away from C. E is not immediate left of $B$.

Inference: So, case 1(b) and 2(b) would be rejected. Also, case 2(a) is rejected as $E$ is not immediate left of $B$. As, number of persons facing north is more than that of persons facing south. So, H must face north.

| B(Nor <br> th) | E(So <br> uth | A(Nor <br> th) | C(Sou <br> th) | H(Nor <br> th) | D(Nor <br> th) | G(Sou <br> th) | F(Nor <br> th) |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

C sits exactly between E and D.
Hence, option b.

## Topic - Alphabet Test

35) Which of the following letter will be $10^{\text {th }}$ letter from the left end if the letters at even positions are replaced by succeeding letter in the word "LIMITEDEDITION" such that from left end "L" is at odd position and "l" is at even position and so on?

## F <br> O <br> J <br> Correct Choice: d

## Solution

If we replace the even positioned letters with their respective succeeding letter then we would get the following word "LJMJTFDFDJTJOO".

So, the letter, which is $10^{\text {th }}$ from the left end is ' $J$ '.

Hence, option d.

## Topic - Uncertain Circular Sitting Arrangement

(36-40) Directions: Answer the questions based on the information given below.

Certain number of persons are sitting around the circular table. All of them are facing towards the center. $Q$ sits third to the right of $M$. One person sits between $R$ and $M$. Three persons sit between $N$ and P. O sits adjacent to R. $M$ sits exactly between $N$ and $Q$. $N$ sits second to the left of $O$. One person sits between $P$ and $Q$. At least three persons sit between $R$ and $P$.
36) Who sits second to the left of $P$ ?

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0
M
Q
Correct Choice: d

## Solution

Starting point: Here, we can start with M in order to make initial two cases. Clues: $Q$ sits third to the right of $M$. One person sits between $R$ and $M$. Inference: So, $R$ sits second to the right of $M$ or second to the left of $M$.

## Case 1:



Case 2:

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Clues: O sits adjacent to $\mathrm{R} . \mathrm{N}$ sits second to the left of O .
Case 1:


Case 2(a):

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Case 2(b):


Clues: One person sits between $P$ and $Q$. At least three persons sit between $R$ and $P$. Three persons sit between $N$ and $P$. $M$ sits exactly between N and Q .

Inference: So, case 1 is rejected as number of persons between $P$ and $R$ are at least three. Case 2(b) are rejected as $M$ sits exactly between $N$ and Q.

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$Q$ sits second to the left of $P$.
Hence, option d.
37) How many persons sit in the circular arrangement?

13
12
10

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Correct Choice: b

## Solution

Starting point: Here, we can start with M in order to make initial two cases.
Clues: $Q$ sits third to the right of $M$. One person sits between $R$ and $M$. Inference: So, R sits second to the right of M or second to the left of M . Case 1:


Case 2:

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Clues: O sits adjacent to $\mathrm{R} . \mathrm{N}$ sits second to the left of O .
Case 1:


Case 2(a):

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Case 2(b):


Clues: One person sits between $P$ and $Q$. At least three persons sit between $R$ and $P$. Three persons sit between $N$ and $P$. $M$ sits exactly between N and Q .

Inference: So, case 1 is rejected as number of persons between $P$ and $R$ are at least three. Case 2(b) are rejected as $M$ sits exactly between $N$ and Q.


12 persons sit in the circular arrangement.
Hence, option b
38) $\qquad$ sits immediate left of $R$.

N
O
M
Q
Correct Choice: a
Solution
Starting point: Here, we can start with M in order to make initial two cases.
Clues: $Q$ sits third to the right of $M$. One person sits between $R$ and $M$.
Inference: So, $R$ sits second to the right of $M$ or second to the left of $M$.
Case 1:

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## Case 2:



Clues: O sits adjacent to R. N sits second to the left of O .
Case 1:

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Case 2(a):


Case 2(b):

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Clues: One person sits between $P$ and $Q$. At least three persons sit between $R$ and $P$. Three persons sit between $N$ and $P$. $M$ sits exactly between N and Q .

Inference: So, case 1 is rejected as number of persons between $P$ and $R$ are at least three. Case 2(b) are rejected as $M$ sits exactly between $N$ and Q.

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$N$ sits immediate left of $R$. Hence, option a.
39) Who sits fourth to the left of $N$ ?

O R
M
P
Correct Choice : d

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## Solution

Starting point: Here, we can start with M in order to make initial two cases.
Clues: $Q$ sits third to the right of $M$. One person sits between $R$ and $M$. Inference: So, R sits second to the right of M or second to the left of M . Case 1:


Case 2:

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Clues: O sits adjacent to $\mathrm{R} . \mathrm{N}$ sits second to the left of O .
Case 1:


Case 2(a):

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Case 2(b):


Clues: One person sits between $P$ and $Q$. At least three persons sit between $R$ and $P$. Three persons sit between $N$ and $P$. $M$ sits exactly between N and Q .

Inference: So, case 1 is rejected as number of persons between $P$ and $R$ are at least three. Case 2(b) are rejected as $M$ sits exactly between $N$ and Q.

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$P$ sits fourth to the left of $N$.
Hence, option d.
40) How many persons sit between $O$ and $Q$ when counted from the right of $O$ ?

Three
Four
Two
Five
Correct Choice : a

## Solution

Starting point: Here, we can start with M in order to make initial two cases. Clues: $Q$ sits third to the right of $M$. One person sits between $R$ and $M$. Inference: So, $R$ sits second to the right of $M$ or second to the left of $M$. Case 1:

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## Case 2:



Clues: O sits adjacent to R. N sits second to the left of O .
Case 1:

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Case 2(a):


Case 2(b):

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Clues: One person sits between $P$ and $Q$. At least three persons sit between $R$ and $P$. Three persons sit between $N$ and $P$. $M$ sits exactly between N and Q .

Inference: So, case 1 is rejected as number of persons between $P$ and $R$ are at least three. Case 2(b) are rejected as $M$ sits exactly between $N$ and Q.


Three persons sit between $O$ and $Q$ when counted from the right of $O$.
Hence, option a.

## Topic - Logical Inequalities

(41-42) In the question, assuming the given statements to be true, find which of the conclusion (s) among given three conclusions is /are definitely true and then give your answer accordingly.
41)

Statements: $\mathrm{O}>\mathrm{W} \leq \mathrm{K} ; \mathrm{W}>\mathrm{S} \geq \mathrm{R} ; \mathrm{F} \leq \mathrm{E} \leq \mathrm{R}$
Conclusions:
I. $\mathrm{O}>\mathrm{F}$
II. $\mathrm{E}<\mathrm{K}$
III. F $\leq \mathrm{W}$

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Only conclusion II is true.
Both conclusions I and II are true.
Only conclusion I is true.
Both conclusions I and III are true.
Correct Choice: b

## Solution

Given statements: $O>W \leq K ; W>S \geq R ; F \leq E \leq R$
On combining, we get
$O>W>S \geq R \geq E \geq F ; K \geq W>S \geq R \geq E \geq F$
Conclusions:
I. $O>F$ : True (As $O>W>S \geq R \geq E \geq F$, so, $O>F$ )
II. $E<K$ : True (As $K \geq W>S \geq R \geq E$, so $K>E$ )
III. F $\leq$ W: False (As $W>S \geq R \geq E \geq F$, so, $W>F$ )

Hence, option b.
(41-42) In the question, assuming the given statements to be true, find which of the conclusion (s) among given three conclusions is /are definitely true and then give your answer accordingly.
42) Statements: $Y \geq E>S \geq P \geq O ; D \leq M<P ; D \leq L=1$

Conclusions:
I. $\mathrm{Y}>\mathrm{I}$
II. $E \geq D$
III. L > M

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Only conclusion II is true.
Only conclusion I is true.
Only conclusion III is true.
All conclusions I, II and III are false.
Correct Choice: d

## Solution

Given statements: $\mathrm{Y} \geq \mathrm{E}>\mathrm{S} \geq \mathrm{P} \geq \mathrm{O} ; \mathrm{D} \leq \mathrm{M}<\mathrm{P} ; \mathrm{D} \leq \mathrm{L}=1$
On combining, we get
$Y \geq E>S \geq P>M \geq D \leq L=1$
Conclusions:
I. $Y>$ I: False (As $Y \geq E>S \geq P>M \geq D \leq L=I$, the relation between $Y$ and I cannot be determined)
II. $E \geq$ D: False (As $E>S \geq P>M \geq D$, so $E>D$ )
III. $L>M$ : False (As $M \geq D \leq L$, the relation between $L$ and $M$ cannot be determined)

Hence, option d.

## Topic - Ordering \& Ranking

(43-44) Directions: Answer the questions based on the information given below.

Seven cars $P, Q, R, S, T, U$ and $V$ have different weights. Car $Q$ is lighter than only V. Car T is heavier than car $U$ and car $S$. Number of cars heavier and lighter than car $R$ is equal. Car $P$ is heavier than car $U$, which is not the lightest.
43) How many cars are heavier than car $T$ ?

## Three

Two

Four
Cannot be determined
Correct Choice: d

## Solution

Clues: Car Q is lighter than only V . Car T is heavier than car U and car S . Number of cars heavier and lighter than car $R$ is equal. Car $P$ is heavier than car $U$, which is not the lightest.

Inference: So, car V must be the heaviest. Also, car R must be the
$4^{\text {th }}$ heaviest as equal number of cars are heavier and lighter than car $R$.
Since, car $U$ is not the lightest. So, car $S$ must be the lightest.
$V>Q>P / T>R>T / P>U>S$
Either two or four cars are heavier than car T.
Hence, option d.
44) Which of the following car is the lightest?

Car U
Car Q
Car V
Car S
Correct Choice: d

## Solution

Clues: Car Q is lighter than only V . Car T is heavier than car U and car S . Number of cars heavier and lighter than car $R$ is equal. Car $P$ is heavier than car $U$, which is not the lightest.
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Inference: So, car V must be the heaviest. Also, car R must be the $4^{\text {th }}$ heaviest as equal number of cars are heavier and lighter than car $R$. Since, car $U$ is not the lightest. So, car $S$ must be the lightest.
$V>Q>P / T>R>T / P>U>S$
Car $S$ is the lightest.
Hence, option d.

