## Visit - www.DreamBigInstitution.com

## India's Most Affordable Premium Practice Set Starting at Just Rs 149/- 49 Rs/- Only.

## Linear Seating Arrangement Questions PDF DOWNLOAD

## (Direction 1-5): Read the following information carefully and answer the questions that follow:

Eight persons $P, Q, R, S, T, U, V$ and $W$ are sitting in a straight line facing North direction. They have different number of chocolates among 12, 17, $18,15,26,34,30$ and 40 but not necessarily in the same order.
R's chocolate is a multiple of 6 but not a multiple of 5 and sits to the immediate right of Q . One person sits between R and W who has 26 chocolates. $W$ is not a neighbour of $Q$. The sum of chocolates of $R$ and $P$ is equal to $U$. Thas more chocolates than $U$ and less than $Q$. Two persons sit between W and V . R has more chocolates than S who does not has 12 chocolates. The number of persons sitting between $R$ and $S$ is same as the number of persons sitting between $S$ and $U$. The sum of chocolates of $S$ and the person who sits to the immediate right of $S$ has 49 chocolates.

1. Who among the following has $\mathbf{1 7}$ chocolates?
1) $P$
2) U
3) T
4) V
5) Q

Answer \& ExplanationAnswer : 4) V

1. R's chocolate is a multiple of 6 but not a multiple of 5 and sits to the immediate right of $Q$. One person sits between $R$ and $W$ who has 26 chocolates. $W$ is not a neighbour of $Q$.
Hence, R's chocolates are either 12 or 18.

2. $R$ has more chocolates than $S$ who does not has 12 chocolates. Two persons sit between $W$ and $V$. Hence, R has 18 chocolates.

3. The number of persons sitting between $R$ and $S$ is same as the number of persons sitting between $S$ and $U$.

4. $R$ has more chocolates than $S$ who does nothas 12 chocolates. The sum of chocolates of $S$ and the person who sits to the immediate right of $S$ has 49 chocolates.

Hence, S has 15 chocolates and the person who sits to its immediate right has 34 chocolates.

5. The sum of chocolates of $R$ and $P$ is equal to $U$. Thas more chocolates than $U$ and less than $Q$. Hence, $P$ has 12 chocolates, $U$ has 30 chocolates, $T$ has 34 chocolates and $Q$ has 40 chocolates.


Hence, V has 17 chocolates.

Boost Your Exam Preparations With Dream Biy Institution Bank | Insurance | SSC | Railway | Government Exams

## Visit - www.DreamBigInstitution.com

2. How many persons sit to the left of T?
1) One
2) Two
3) Three
4) Four
5) Five

Answer \& ExplanationAnswer : 5) Five
Hence, five persons sit to the left of T.
3. Who among the following sits second to the right of $P$ ?

1) The one who has 17 chocolates
2) $T$
3) The one who is immediate neighbour of $V$
4) The one who has 15 chocolates
5) None of these

Answer \& ExplanationAnswer : 4) The one who has 15 chocolates Hence, the one who has 15 chocolates sit second to the right of $P$.
4. If all the persons are made to sit in the alphabetical order from right end, position of how many persons does not change?

1) None
2) One
3) Two
4) Three
5) Four

Answer \& Explanation
5. What is the sum of chocolates of $P$ and $T$ ?

1) 74
2) 46
3) 51
4) 52
5) 38

Answer \& ExplanationAnswer : 2) 46
Hence, sum of chocolates of P and T is 46.
(Directions 6-10): Read the following information carefully and answer the questions given below it:

Boost Your Exam Preparations With Dream Biy Institution Bank | Insurance | SSC | Railway | Government Exams

## Visit - www.DreamBigInstitution.com

There are eight members Y, Z, U, W, Q, S, C and E. Each of them is related to $Y$ in some way or the other and all of them have different chocolates among $20,27,33,38,40,43,45$ and 50 but not necessarily in the same order and all are sitting in a straight line facing North.
$Q$ is sitting second to right of Y's son. Two people are sitting between $Q$ and Z's brother. Two people are sitting between Y's son and Y's father. $S$ is an immediate neighbour of Y's father. $S$ is sitting at one of extreme ends. The sum of chocolates of C and Q is equal to sum of chocolates kept by W and E . One among the four have the highest number of chocolates and one among the four have the lowest number of chocolates. W and Y's brother are sitting together. The difference between the chocolates of W and Z is equal to the difference between the chocolates of Q and U . Y 's brother is sitting second to left of $Y$. Two people are sitting between $W$ and $Y$ 's sister. $Y$ is not an immediate neighbour of $Q$. $C$ has more number of chocolates than $Y$ but less than S. E's father is sitting to the immediate right of Y's daughter. Y's wife is immediate neighbour of E . C is younger than U .
6. Who among the following sits third to the left of C ?

1) U
2) $E$
3) $Z$
4) $Y$
5) None of these

Answer \& ExplanationAnswer : 2) E Solution:
Members - Y, Z, U, W, Q, S, C and E

## Boost Your Exam Preparations With Dream Big Institution Bank | Insurance | SSC | Railway | Government Exams

## Visit - www.DreamBigInstitution.com

1. $S$ is sitting at one of extreme ends. S is an immediate neighbour of $Y^{\prime}$ ' father. Two people are sitting between $Y^{\prime}$ 's son and $Y^{\prime}$ 's father. $Q$ is sitting second to right of $Y^{\prime}$ 's son. Two people are sitting between $Q$ and $Z$ 's brother.

Case 1:


Case 2:

2. $W$ and $Y$ 's brother are sitting together. $Y^{\prime}$ s brother is sitting second to left of $Y$. $Y$ is not an immediate neighbour of $Q$.

Case 1:


## Visit - www.DreamBigInstitution.com

Hence, S is brother of Y and W is father of Y .
Case 2:


Hence, $Y$ is brother of $Z$.
3. Two people are sitting between $W$ and $Y$ 's sister.

This is not possible in case 1 . So, case 2 is correct.

4. $E^{\prime}$ 's father is sitting to the immediate right of $Y^{\prime}$ 's daughter.

Case 1:
$E^{\prime}$ s father is $Y$.


Hence, $W$ is daughter of $Y$ and $E$ is son of $Y$.

Case 2:
$E^{\prime}$ 's father is $Y^{\prime}$ 's father.


Boost Your Exam Preparations With Dream Big Institution Bank | Insurance | SSC | Railway | Government Exams

## Visit - www.DreamBigInstitution.com

5. $Y^{\prime}$ s wife is immediate neighbour of $E$.

This is not possible in case 1 . So, case 2 is correct.


Hence, $E$ is $Y^{\prime}$ s brother, $Z$ is $Y^{\prime}$ s sister, $W$ is $Y^{\prime}$ s wife, $Q$ is $Y^{\prime}$ s daughter and $S$ is $Y^{\prime}$ s mother. C is youngerthan U .
So, $U$ is $Y^{\prime}$ s father and $C$ is $Y^{\prime} s$ son.

| Symbol in Diagram | Meaning |
| :--- | :--- |
|  | Female |
|  | Male |
|  | Married Couple |
|  | Diblings |
|  |  |

Boost Your Exam Preparations With Dream Biy Institution Bank | Insurance | SSC | Railway | Government Exams

## Visit - www.DreamBigInstitution.com



According to the information given, relations of Y are father, mother, sister, brother, wife, son and daughter.
6. The sum of chocolates of $C$ and $Q$ is equal to sum of chocolates kept by W and E. One among the four have the highest number of chocolates and one among the four have the lowest number of chocolates. C has more number of chocolates than $Y$ but less than S.Hence, C does not have the highest number of chocolates. If we assume chocolates of $C$ be 20 and chocolates of $Q$ be 50 then it does not follow the condition of sum of chocolates of $C$ and $Q$ is equal to sum of chocolates of W and E .
Therefore sum of chocolates of $W$ and $E$ is $50+20=70$. Sum of chocolates of C and Q is $27+43=70$.
$S>C>Y$. So, chocolates of $C$ is $43, S$ is 45 and $Q$ is 27.5. The difference between the chocolates of W and Z is equal to the difference between the chocolates of Q and $\mathrm{U} . \mathrm{W}-\mathrm{Z}=\mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{U}$
Chocolates of Q are 27.
Hence, U chocolates can be 33,38 and 40 .
Therefore, difference between chocolates of $U$ and $Q$ can be 6,11 and 13.

Let marks of W be 20 then chocolates of T can be 33,38 and 40.
Therefore, difference between chocolates of W and Z can be 13,18 and 20.

Boost Your Exam Preparations With Dream Biy Institution Bank | Insurance | SSC | Railway | Government Exams

## Visit - www.DreamBigInstitution.com

Hence, chocolates of W is $20, \mathrm{E}$ is $50, \mathrm{Z}$ is 33 and U is 40 .
Chocolates of Y is 38 .
Hence, E sits third to the left of C.
7. How is $S$ related to $\mathbf{C}$ ?

1) Mother
2) Grandmother
3) Sister
4) Daughter
5) Brother

Answer \& ExplanationAnswer : 2) Grandmother
Hence, S is grandmother of C .
8. How many chocolates does Y have?

1) 33
2) 20
3) 40
4) 38
5) 43

Answer \& ExplanationAnswer : 4) 38
Hence, Y has 38 chocolates.
9. Who among the following is father of Y ?

1) $U$
2) $Z$
3) W
4) E
5) Q

Answer \& ExplanationAnswer : 1) U
Hence, $U$ is father of $Y$.
10. What is the sum of chocolates of C and W ?

1) 88
2) 63
3) 70
4) 73
5) None of these

Answer \& ExplanationAnswer : 2) 63
Hence, sum of chocolates of $C$ and $W$ is 63 .

Boost Your Exam Preparations With Dream Biy Institution Bank | Insurance | SSC | Railway | Government Exams

## Visit - www.DreamBigInstitution.com



3)

Short Triek to Remember Whole Static AKSylabus

## STATIC GK DIGEST



Useful For All Government Exam



CEPTAM- DRDO ENTRY TEST Multi Tasking Staff


## QUANT BOOSTER

## SHORT-TRICKS

\& FORMULAE
Complete Whote Syllahus in a Week Usefull For All Competitive Exams


Boost Your Exam Preparations With Dream Biy Institution Bank | Insurance | SSC | Railway | Government Exams Visit - www.DreamBigInstitution.com

Boost Your Exam Preparations With Dream Biy Institution Bank | Insurance |SSC | Railway | Government Exams

Visit - www.DreamBigInstitution.com

