



IIFT Logical Reasoning Questions

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Instructions

For the following questions answer them individually

Question 1

Statement 1: All chickens are birds.

Statement 2: Some chickens are hens.

Statement 3: Female birds lay eggs.

If the above statement are facts, then which of the following must also be a fact?

I. All birds lay eggs.

II. Hens are birds.

III. Some chickens are not hens.

- A** II only
- B** II and III only
- C** I, II and III
- D** None of the statement is a known fact

Answer: D

Explanation:

No relation can be established between birds and eggs and thus, 1 is not a fact.

All chickens are birds and Some chickens are hens. There might be a case where some hens are not birds. Thus, 2 is not a fact.

Some chickens are hens. This may mean all the chickens are hens. Thus, 3 is also not a fact.

Hence, option D is the correct answer.

Question 2

Gita is older than her cousin Mita. Mita's brother Bhanu is older than Gita. When Mita and Bhanu are visiting Gita, all three like to play a game of Monopoly. Mita wins more often than Gita does. Which of the following can be concluded from the above?

- A** When he plays Monopoly with Mita and Gita. Bhanu often loses.
- B** Of the three, Gita is the oldest
- C** Gita hates to lose at Monopoly
- D** Of the three, Mita is the youngest.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Gita is older than her cousin Mita. Mita's brother Bhanu is older than Gita

From this we can see that their ages in the descending order is:-

Bhanu>Gita>Mita.

Thus, Of the three, Mita is the youngest.

Hence, option D is the correct answer.

Question 3

Here are some words translated from an artificial language.

dionot means oak tree

blyonot means oak leaf

blycrin means maple leaf

Which word could mean "maple syrup"

- A** blymuth

- B hupponot
- C patricrin
- D crinweel

Answer: C

Explanation:

dionot means oak tree

blyonot means oak leaf

blycrin means maple leaf

Thus, not-oak, bly-leaf, dio-tree, crin-maple.

Thus, either option C or D is the correct answer.

But when we notice the position we can observe that 1st word come last and last word come first.

Thus, 'patricrin' could mean 'maple syrup'

Hence, option C is the correct answer.

IIFT Free Mock Test

Instructions

Read the details below and answer the questions that follow.

Due to astrological reasons, a mother named all her daughters with the alphabet 'K' as Kamla, Kamlesh, Kriti, Kripa, Kranti and Kalpana.

- i. Kamla is not the tallest while Kripa is not the most qualified.
- ii. The shortest is the most qualified amongst them all.
- iii. Kalpana is more qualified than Kamlesh who is more qualified than Kriti.
- iv. Kamla is less qualified than Kamlesh but is taller than Kamlesh.
- v. Kalpana is shorter than Kriti but taller than Kranti.
- vi. Kriti is more qualified than Kamla while Kamlesh is taller than Kriti.
- vii. Kripa is the least qualified amongst the daughters.

Question 4

Who is the third tallest starting in decreasing order of height?

- A Kamla
- B Kamlesh
- C Kriti
- D Kranti

Answer: B

Explanation:

Let us arrange the daughters in the decreasing order of height first.

Kalpana is shorter than Kriti but taller than Kranti.

Therefore, Kriti > Kalpana > Kranti.

Kamlesh is taller than Kriti.

Kamlesh > Kriti > Kalpana > Kranti.

Kamla is taller than Kamlesh. Kamla is not the tallest. Therefore, Kripa must be the tallest person.

Kripa > Kamla > Kamlesh > Kriti > Kalpana > Kranti.

Let us arrange the daughters in terms of their qualification.

The shortest person is the most qualified.
Therefore, Kranti must be the most qualified person among the 6 daughters.

Kalpana is more qualified than Kamlesh who is more qualified than Kriti.

Kalpana > Kamlesh > Kriti.

Kamla is less qualified than Kamlesh. Kriti is more qualified than Kamla. Kripa is the least qualified among the daughters.

Kranti > Kalpana > Kamlesh > Kriti > Kamla > Kripa.

Height (in decreasing order):

Kripa > Kamla > Kamlesh > Kriti > Kalpana > Kranti.

Qualification (in decreasing order):

Kranti > Kalpana > Kamlesh > Kriti > Kamla > Kripa.

Kamlesh is the third tallest person. Therefore, option B is the right answer.

Question 5

Who is the most qualified?

A Kamlesh

B Kriti

C Kripa

D Kranti

Answer: D

Explanation:

Let us arrange the daughters in the decreasing order of height first.

Kalpana is shorter than Kriti but taller than Kranti.

Therefore, Kriti > Kalpana > Kranti.

Kamlesh is taller than Kriti.

Kamlesh > Kriti > Kalpana > Kranti.

Kamla is taller than Kamlesh. Kamla is not the tallest. Therefore, Kripa must be the tallest person.

Kripa > Kamla > Kamlesh > Kriti > Kalpana > Kranti.

Let us arrange the daughters in terms of their qualification.

The shortest person is the most qualified.

Therefore, Kranti must be the most qualified person among the 6 daughters.

Kalpana is more qualified than Kamlesh who is more qualified than Kriti.

Kalpana > Kamlesh > Kriti.

Kamla is less qualified than Kamlesh. Kriti is more qualified than Kamla. Kripa is the least qualified among the daughters.

Kranti > Kalpana > Kamlesh > Kriti > Kamla > Kripa.

Height (in decreasing order):

Kripa > Kamla > Kamlesh > Kriti > Kalpana > Kranti.

Qualification (in decreasing order):

Kranti > Kalpana > Kamlesh > Kriti > Kamla > Kripa.

Kranti is the most-qualified among the daughters. Therefore, option D is the right answer.

Question 6

What is the rank of Kriti in increasing order of qualification?

A 2

B 3

C 5

D 4

Answer: B

Explanation:

Let us arrange the daughters in the decreasing order of height first.

Kalpana is shorter than Kriti but taller than Kranti.

Therefore, Kriti > Kalpana > Kranti.

Kamlesh is taller than Kriti.

Kamlesh > Kriti > Kalpana > Kranti.

Kamla is taller than Kamlesh. Kamla is not the tallest. Therefore, Kripa must be the tallest person.

Kripa > Kamla > Kamlesh > Kriti > Kalpana > Kranti.

Let us arrange the daughters in terms of their qualification.

The shortest person is the most qualified.

Therefore, Kranti must be the most qualified person among the 6 daughters.

Kalpana is more qualified than Kamlesh who is more qualified than Kriti.

Kalpana > Kamlesh > Kriti.

Kamla is less qualified than Kamlesh. Kriti is more qualified than Kamla. Kripa is the least qualified among the daughters.

Kranti > Kalpana > Kamlesh > Kriti > Kamla > Kripa.

Height (in decreasing order):

Kripa > Kamla > Kamlesh > Kriti > Kalpana > Kranti.

Qualification (in decreasing order):

Kranti > Kalpana > Kamlesh > Kriti > Kamla > Kripa.

Rank of Kriti in the **increasing order of qualification** is 3. Therefore, option B is the right answer.

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Question 7

What is the rank of Kamla in increasing order of height?

- A 3
- B 5
- C 4
- D 2

Answer: B

Explanation:

Let us arrange the daughters in the decreasing order of height first.

Kalpana is shorter than Kriti but taller than Kranti.
Therefore, Kriti > Kalpana > Kranti.

Kamlesh is taller than Kriti.

Kamlesh > Kriti > Kalpana > Kranti.

Kamla is taller than Kamlesh. Kamla is not the tallest. Therefore, Kripa must be the tallest person.
Kripa > Kamla > Kamlesh > Kriti > Kalpana > Kranti.

Let us arrange the daughters in terms of their qualification.

The shortest person is the most qualified.
Therefore, Kranti must be the most qualified person among the 6 daughters.

Kalpana is more qualified than Kamlesh who is more qualified than Kriti.

Kalpana > Kamlesh > Kriti.

Kamla is less qualified than Kamlesh. Kriti is more qualified than Kamla. Kripa is the least qualified among the daughters.

Kranti > Kalpana > Kamlesh > Kriti > Kamla > Kripa.

Height (in decreasing order):
Kripa > Kamla > Kamlesh > Kriti > Kalpana > Kranti.

Qualification (in decreasing order):
Kranti > Kalpana > Kamlesh > Kriti > Kamla > Kripa.

Rank of Kamla in **the increasing order of height** is 5. Therefore, option B is the right answer.

Instructions

For the following questions answer them individually

Question 8

Based on the given statement, choose the right conclusion:

'If the breakfast doesn't have eggs, I will not go for a walk and will not have lunch.'

- A If I went for a walk and didn't have lunch, the breakfast didn't have eggs.
- B If I went for a walk or I had lunch, the breakfast had eggs.
- C If I went for a walk and had lunch, the breakfast had eggs.
- D If I didn't go for a walk and had lunch, the breakfast had eggs.

Answer: B

Instructions

Solve the questions based on the information provided in the passage below:

Six engineers Anthony, Brad, Carla, Dinesh, Evan and Frank are offered jobs at six different locations -England, Germany, India, Australia, Singapore and UAE. The jobs offered are in six different branches, and are based on their competence as well as preference. The branches are IT, Mechanical, Chemical, Electronics, Metallurgy and Electrical, though not necessarily in the same order. Their placements are subject to the following conditions:

- i. The engineer in the Electrical Department is not placed in Germany.
- ii. Anthony is placed in Singapore while Dinesh in UAE.
- iii. Frank is not in the Metallurgy Department but Brad is in the Chemical Department.
- iv. Evan is placed in the Mechanical Department while Frank is offered a job in Australia.
- v. The only department offering jobs in India is the Chemical Department while there are no vacancies for IT in Singapore.
- vi. Anthony is interested in IT and Electrical Department while Frank is interested in IT and Mechanical Department. Both of them settle for the options available based on their interests in the locations allotted to them.
- vii. In recent years, UAE has emerged as a hub for metallurgy exports and thus recruitment is done for the same while all mechanical posts are in England.

Question 9

Who joined the Electronics Department?

- A** Dinesh
- B** Anthony
- C** Carla
- D** Brad

Answer: C

Enroll for CAT/MBA courses

Question 10

The person placed in UAE is in the _____ Department

- A** Electronics
- B** Mechanical
- C** Metallurgy
- D** Chemical

Answer: C

Question 11

Out of the following, which is the correct combination?

- A** Anthony-Germany-Electrical
- B** Brad-India-Chemical
- C** Evan-England-Electronics
- D** Frank-Australia-Metallurgy

Answer: B

Question 12

Who joined the IT Department in Australia?

- A** Frank
- B** Carla
- C** Evan
- D** Brad

Answer: A

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Question 13

Which combination is true for Dinesh?

- A** India-Electrical
- B** UAE-Electronics
- C** England-Metallurgy
- D** UAE-Metallurgy

Answer: D

Instructions

Arth, Bala, Charuvi, Divya, Esha, Falguni, Girish and Harsh go to a fruit and vegetable market. They buy one type of fruit/vegetable each. They then return and discuss the prices of these fruits, each of which is different while sitting around a circular table. The following information is known:

1. None of the children buy fruits or vegetables that start with the same letter as their name.
2. The child who buys apples sits opposite the child with the 5th most expensive fruit who sits in between Girish and the one who buys eggplant.
3. Girish does not buy figs while Esha buys dragon fruit.
4. If Harsh buys eggplant Girish buys bananas. However, the one who buys bananas does not sit opposite the one buying figs.
5. The one buying Honeydew sits second to the right of H whereas the one who buys the most expensive fruit sits opposite to the one buying the 4th most expensive fruit.
6. Fig is the cheapest fruit and the person who buys it sits second to the left of Divya. Divya does not sit opposite the child buying the 7th cheapest fruit.
7. Only one person sits in between the people who buy banana and dragon fruit.
8. The one buying chikoo (which is the second most expensive fruit) sits second to the left of the one buying grapes and in between the children who buy the cheapest fruits.
9. Only if Arth sits next to Bala and Charuvi is the one who buys banana to the immediate right of the one who buys honeydew.
10. Esha sits opposite to Bala.

Question 14

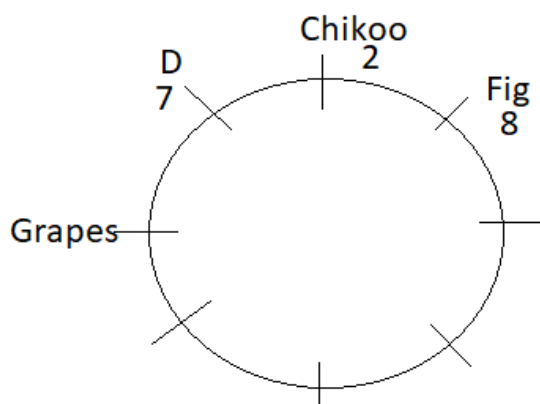
The fruits bought by how many of the children can be determined?

Answer: 8

Explanation:

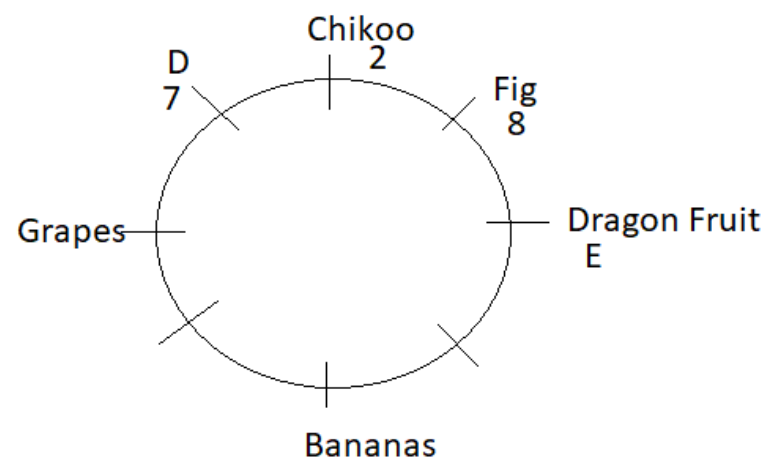
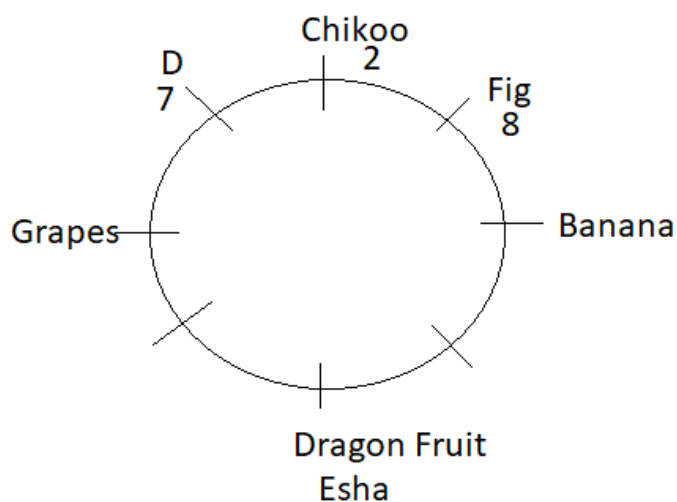
Let us use the persons initials to denote their positioning. They will be A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H respectively. Let the most expensive fruit be ranked 1 and the cheapest fruit be ranked 8. Then,

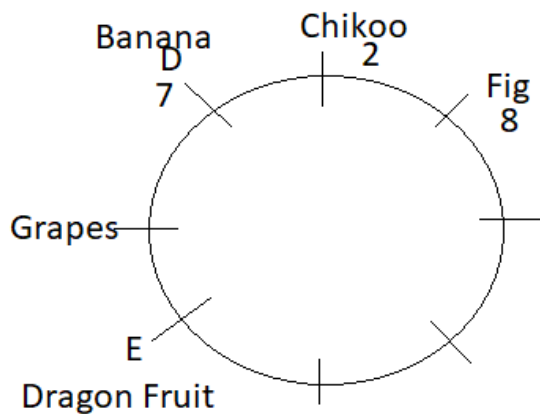
We can begin by considering the statements "Fig is the cheapest fruit and the person who buys it sits second to the left of Divya. Divya does not sit opposite the child buying the 7th cheapest fruit." and "The one buying chikoo (which is the second most expensive fruit) sits second to the left of the one buying grapes and in between the children who buy the cheapest fruits." From this we get the diagram:



Now we consider the statements "However, the one who buys bananas does not sit opposite the one buying figs." and "Only one person sits in between the people who buy banana and dragon fruit." We also know that Esha buys dragon fruit from the third statement.

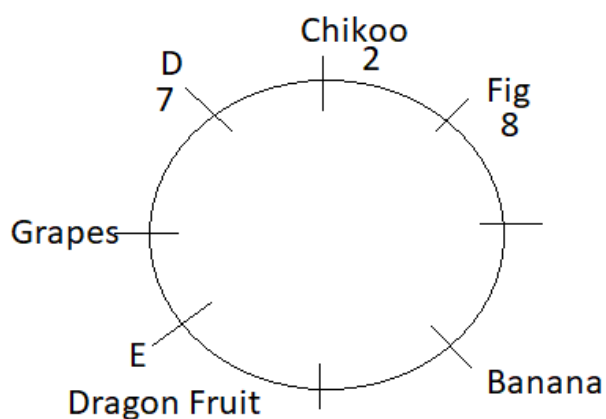
The cases we get now are:



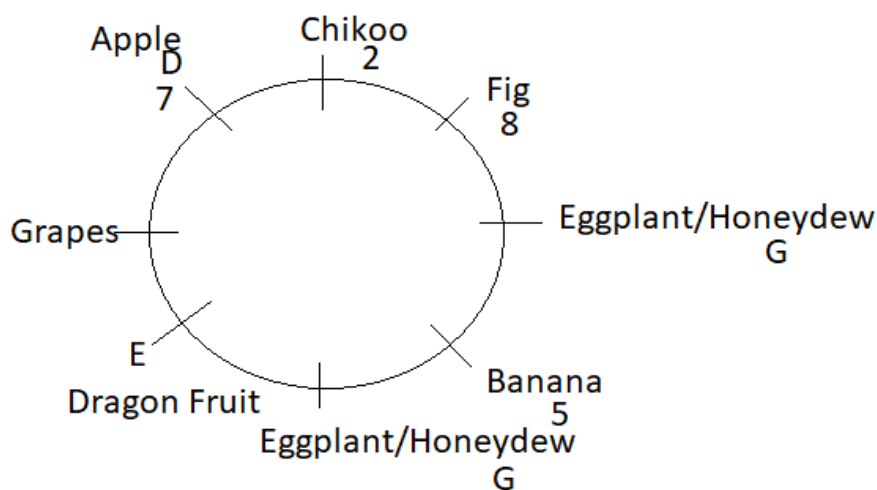


However, none of these are possible because no possible combination will fulfill the condition given in statement 2.

The only possible case is :

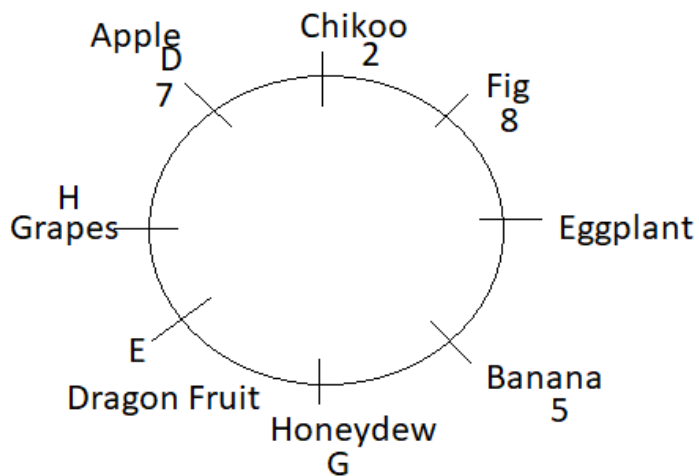


Now let us place the condition in statement 2. Divya will have to buy apples as no other case is possible. So, we get:



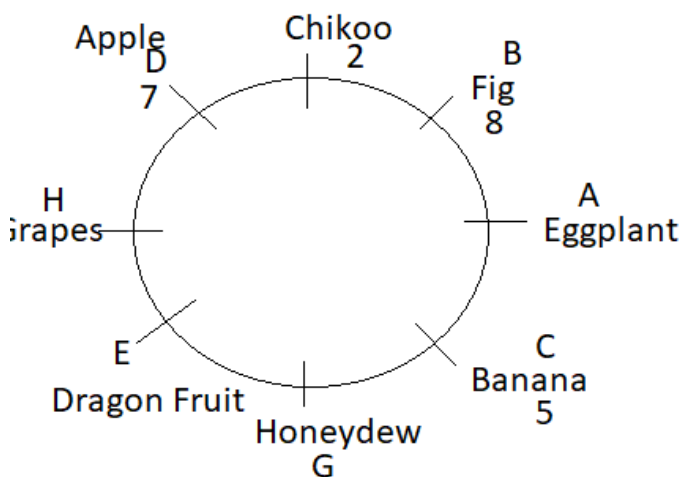
If the person sitting to the immediate left of the person buying bananas buys eggplant, then to fulfill the condition in statement 5 (The one buying Honeydew sits second to the right of H), H will have to buy Eggplant. However, it is given in statement 4 that If Harsh buys eggplant Girish buys bananas. This is not possible since we know that Girish must buy Honeydew.

So the only case possible is:



Now, consider the statements "Only if Arth sits next to Bala and Charuvi is the one who buys banana to the immediate right of the one who buys honeydew" and "Esha sits opposite to Bala".

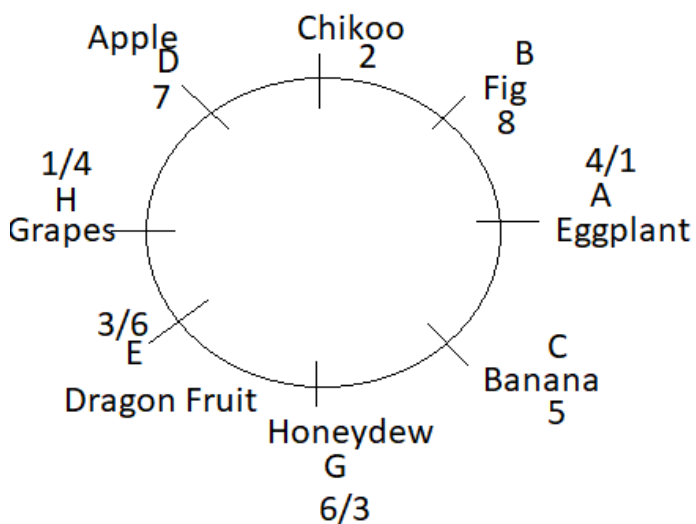
We have:



Also, from the statement 5 we know that the one buying the most expensive and the fourth most expensive fruits sit opposite to each other. Hence, A or H must buy the most expensive/fourth most expensive fruits.

So, E/G must buy the third and sixth most expensive fruits.

Final diagram:



The fruits bought by all of the children can be determined.

Question 15

Which fruit/vegetable is the most expensive?

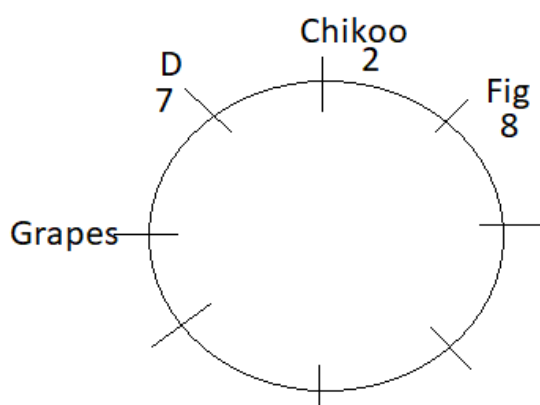
- A Eggplant
- B Honeydew
- C Grapes
- D Cannot be determined

Answer: D

Explanation:

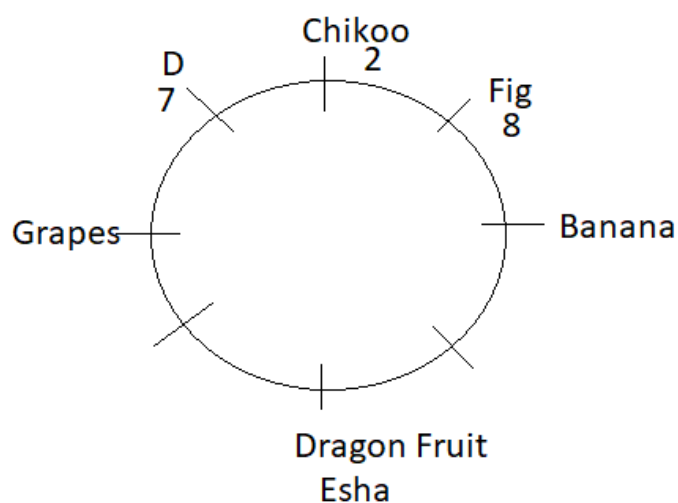
Let us use the persons initials to denote their positioning. They will be A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H respectively. Let the most expensive fruit be ranked 1 and the cheapest fruit be ranked 8. Then,

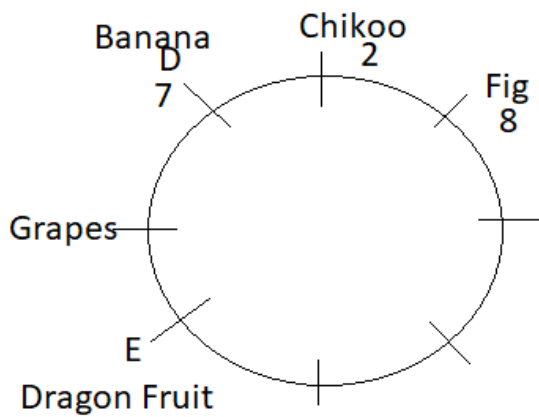
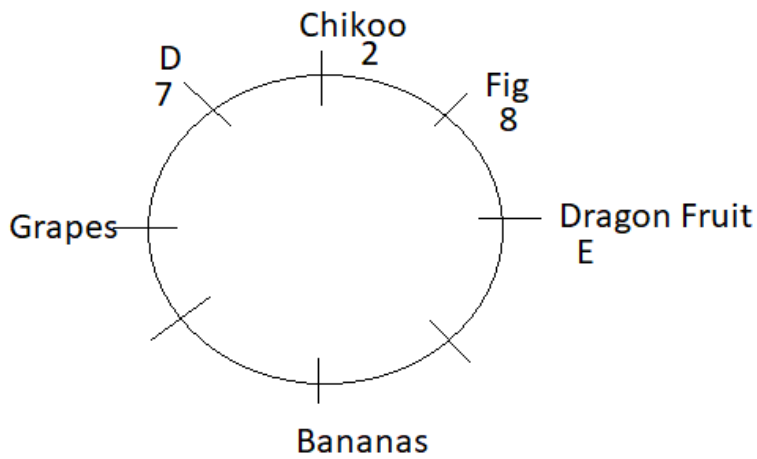
We can begin by considering the statements "Fig is the cheapest fruit and the person who buys it sits second to the left of Divya. Divya does not sit opposite the child buying the 7th cheapest fruit." and "The one buying chikoo (which is the second most expensive fruit) sits second to the left of the one buying grapes and in between the children who buy the cheapest fruits." From this we get the diagram:



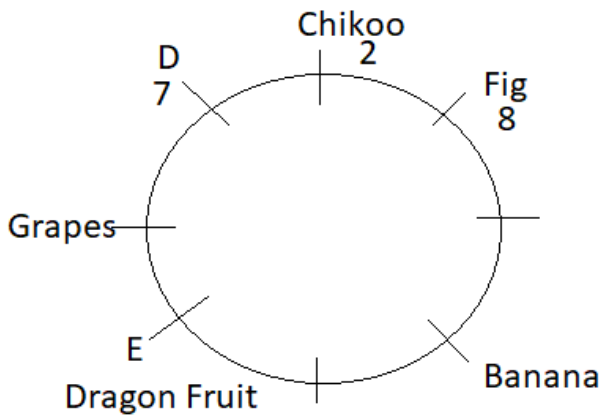
Now we consider the statements "However, the one who buys bananas does not sit opposite the one buying figs." and "Only one person sits in between the people who buy banana and dragon fruit." We also know that Esha buys dragon fruit from the third statement.

The cases we get now are:

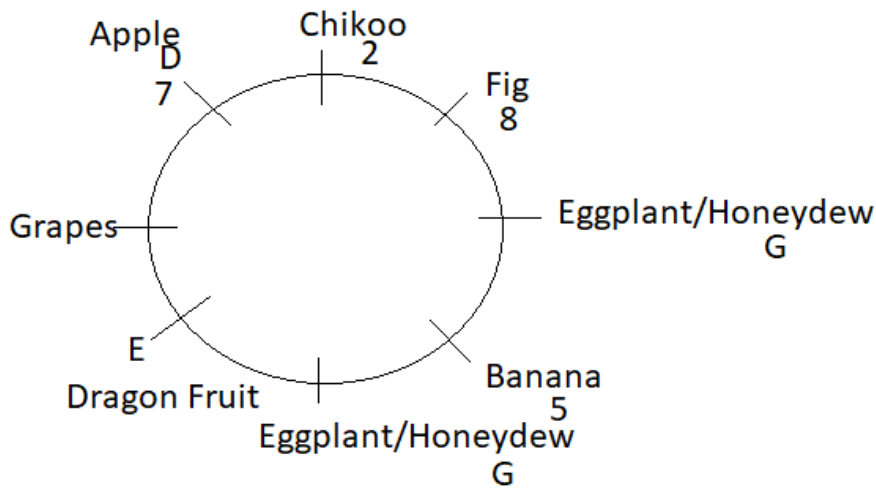




However, none of these are possible because no possible combination will fulfill the condition given in statement 2.
 The only possible case is :

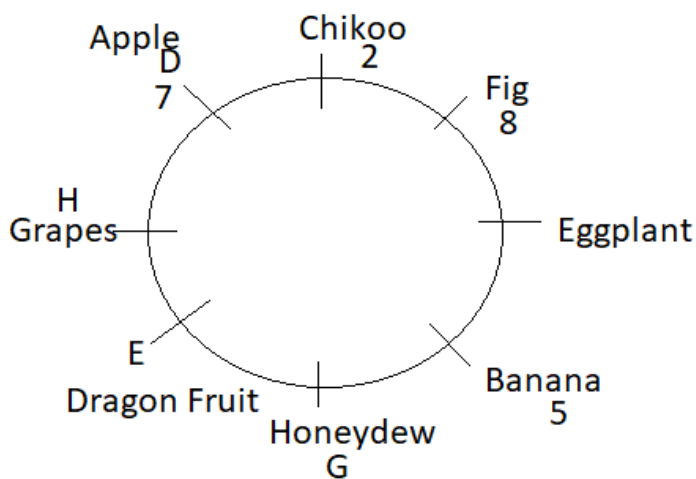


Now let us place the condition in statement 2. Divya will have to buy apples as no other case is possible. So, we get:



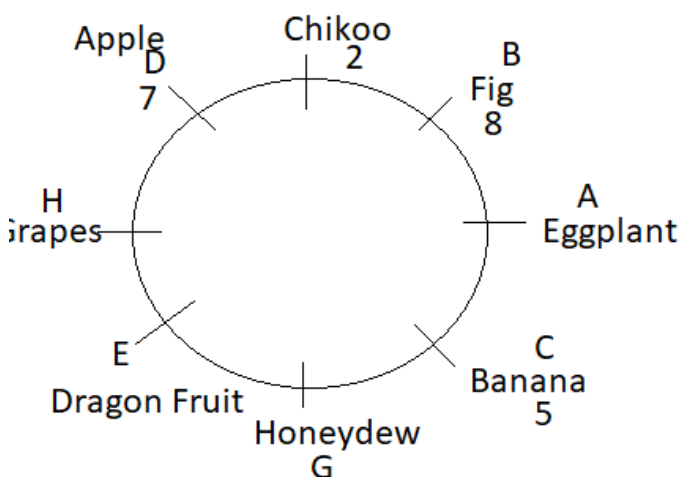
If the person sitting to the immediate left of the person buying bananas buys eggplant, then to fulfill the condition in statement 5 (The one buying Honeydew sits second to the right of H), H will have to buy Eggplant. However, it is given in statement 4 that If Harsh buys eggplant Girish buys bananas. This is not possible since we know that Girish must buy Honeydew.

So the only case possible is:



Now, consider the statements "Only if Arth sits next to Bala and Charuvi is the one who buys banana to the immediate right of the one who buys honeydew" and "Esha sits opposite to Bala"

We have:

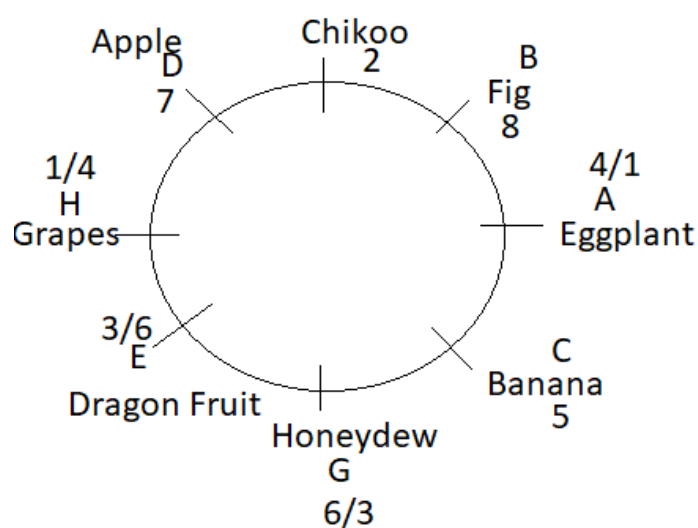


Also, from the statement 5 we know that the one buying the most expensive and the fourth most expensive fruits sit

opposite to each other. Hence, A or H must buy the most expensive/fourth most expensive fruits.

So, E/G must buy the third and sixth most expensive fruits.

Final diagram:



The most expensive fruit cannot be determined.

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Question 16

Who is a neighbour of the child who buys dragon fruit?

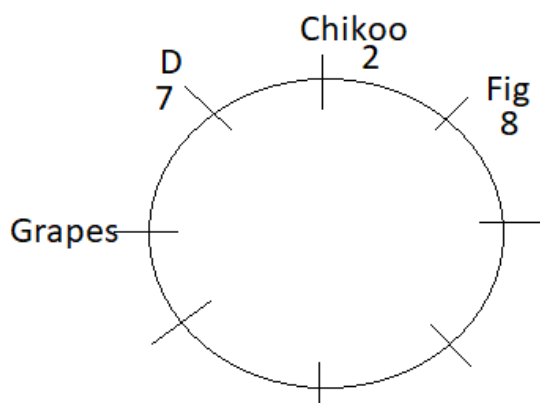
- A Girish
- B Harsh
- C Bala
- D More than one of the above

Answer: D

Explanation:

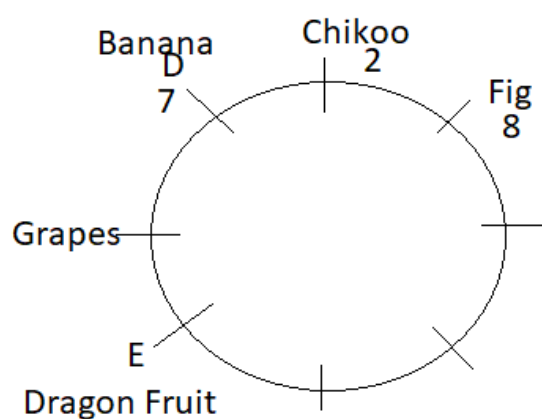
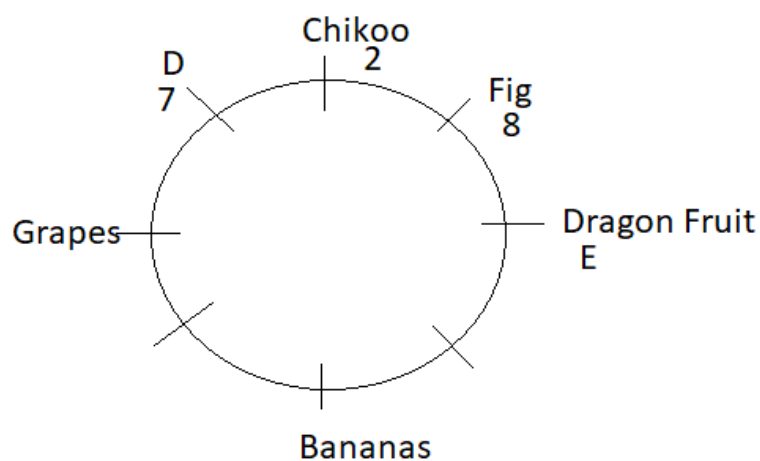
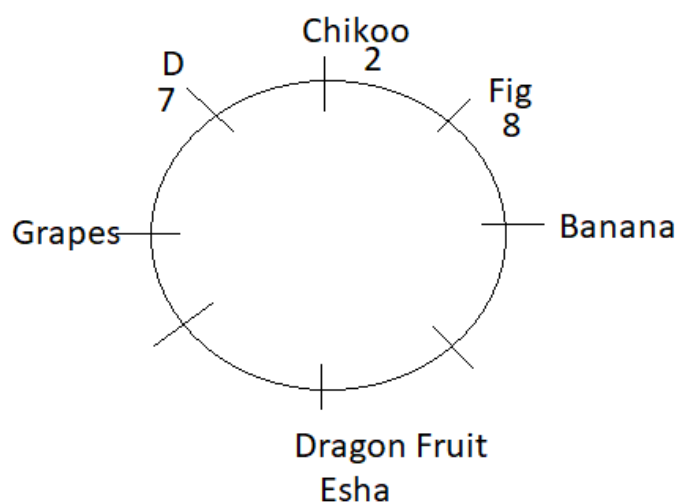
Let us use the persons initials to denote their positioning. They will be A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H respectively. Let the most expensive fruit be ranked 1 and the cheapest fruit be ranked 8. Then,

We can begin by considering the statements "Fig is the cheapest fruit and the person who buys it sits second to the left of Divya. Divya does not sit opposite the child buying the 7th cheapest fruit." and "The one buying chikoo (which is the second most expensive fruit) sits second to the left of the one buying grapes and in between the children who buy the cheapest fruits." From this we get the diagram:



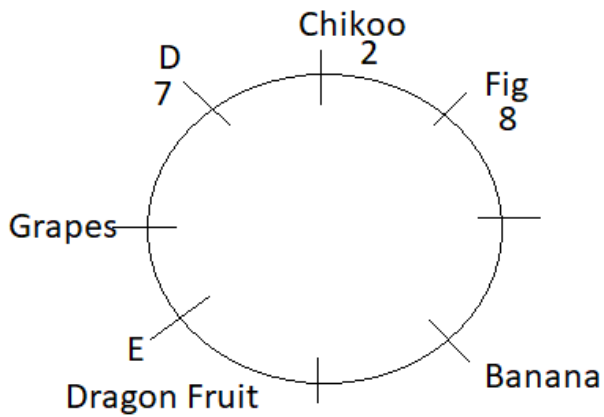
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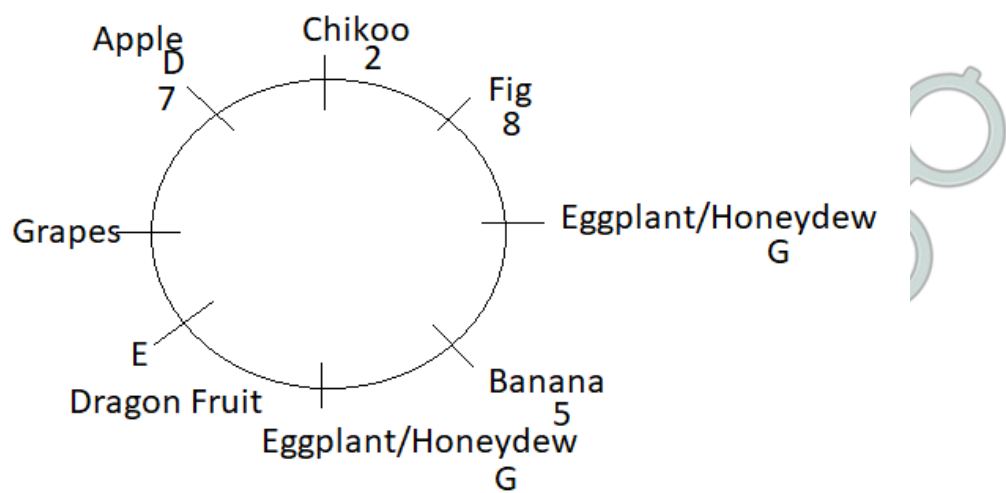


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The only possible case is :

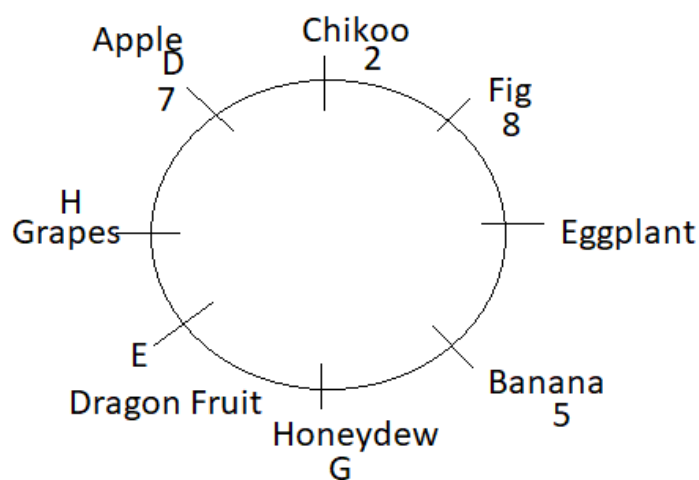


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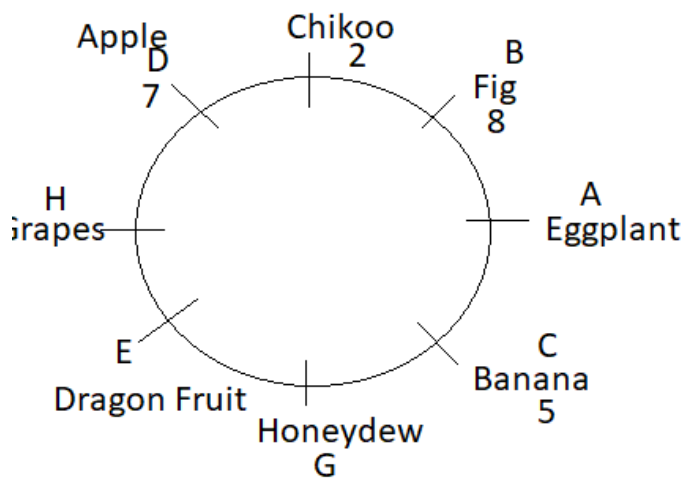
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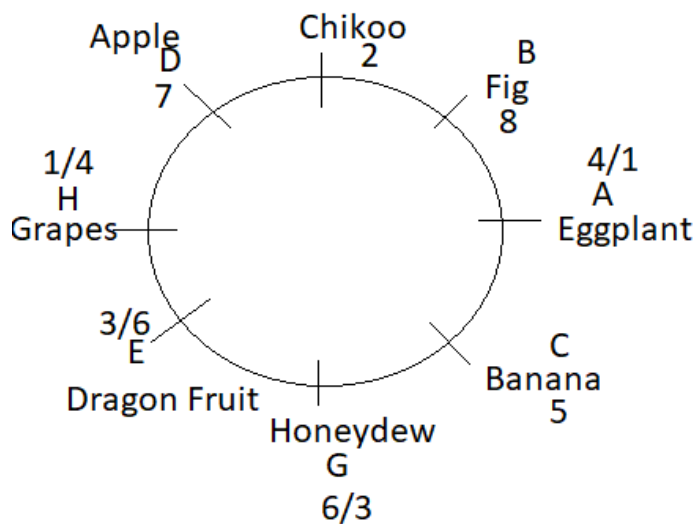
We have:



Also, from the statement 5 we know that the one buying the most expensive and the fourth most expensive fruits sit opposite to each other. Hence, A or H must buy the most expensive/fourth most expensive fruits.

So, E/G must buy the third and sixth most expensive fruits.

Final diagram:



We can see that Girish and Harsh sit next to the person who buys dragon fruit.

Question 17

Who sits to the immediate left of C?

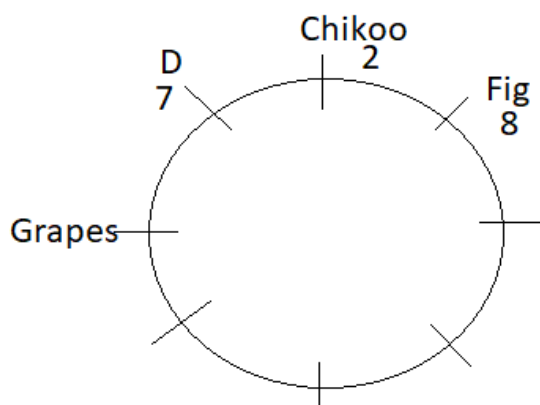
- A G
- B A
- C B
- D E

Answer: A

Explanation:

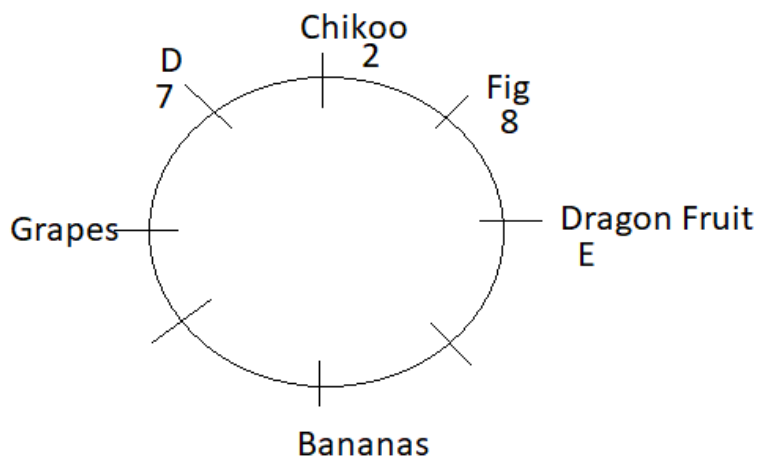
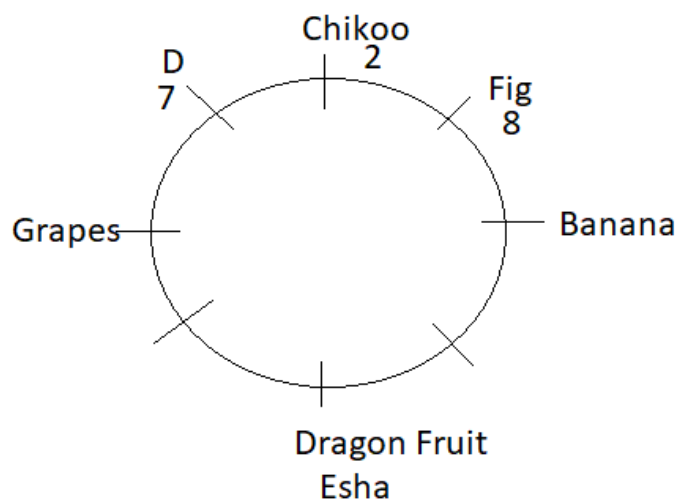
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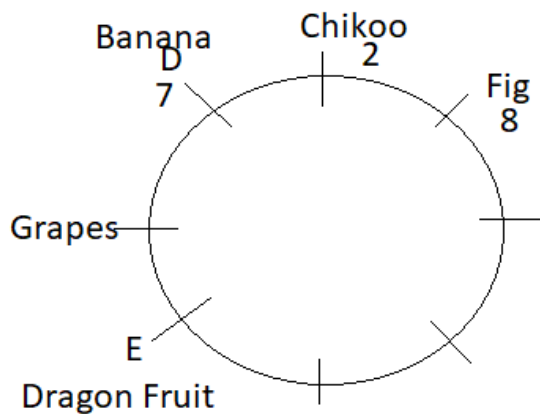
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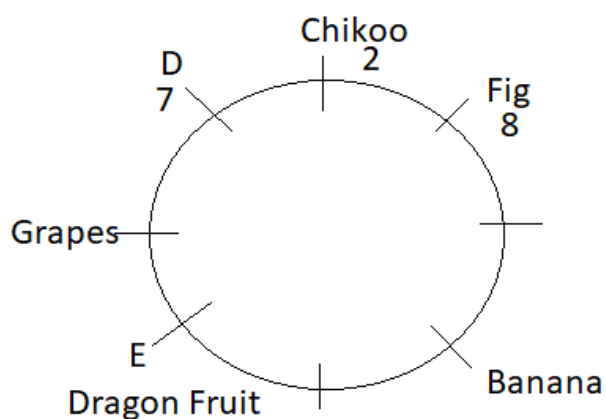
Now we consider the statements "However, the one who buys bananas does not sit opposite the one buying figs." and "Only one person sits in between the people who buy banana and dragon fruit." We also know that Esha buys dragon fruit from the third statement.

The cases we get now are:

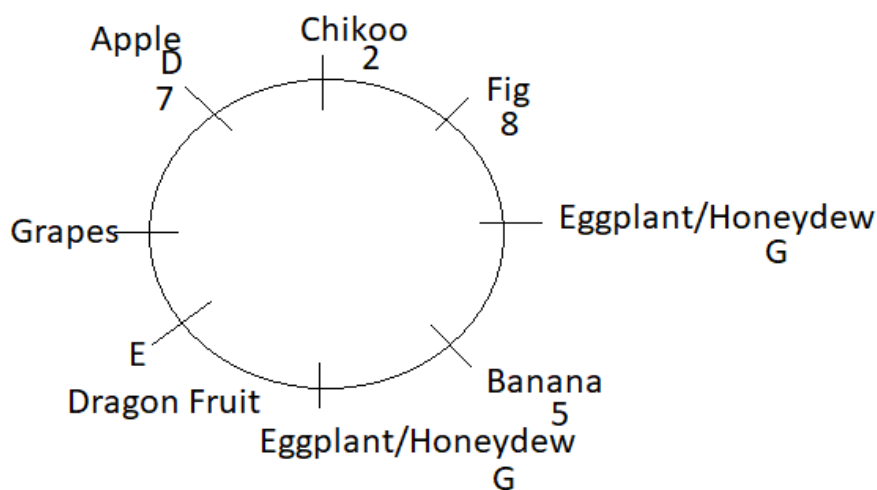




However, none of these are possible because no possible combination will fulfill the condition given in statement 2.
The only possible case is :

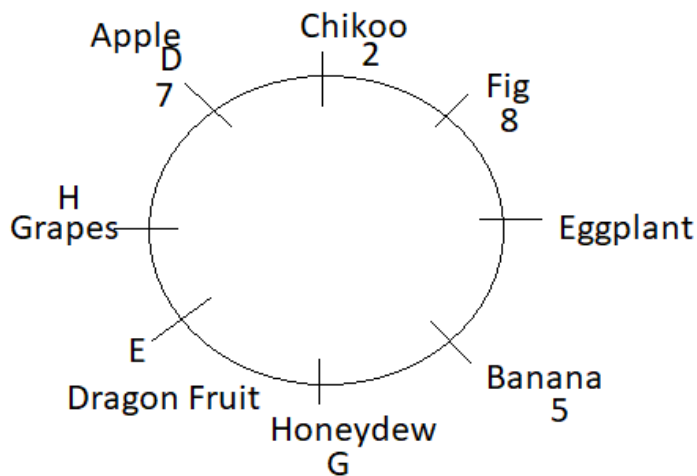


Now let us place the condition in statement 2. Divya will have to buy apples as no other case is possible. So, we get:



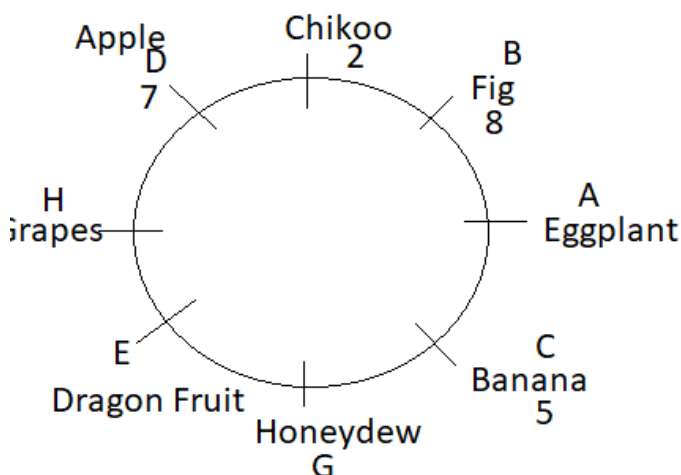
If the person sitting to the immediate left of the person buying bananas buys eggplant, then to fulfill the condition in statement 5 (The one buying Honeydew sits second to the right of H), H will have to buy Eggplant. However, it is given in statement 4 that If Harsh buys eggplant Girish buys bananas. This is not possible since we know that Girish must buy Honeydew.

So the only case possible is:



Now, consider the statements "Only if Arth sits next to Bala and Charuvi is the one who buys banana to the immediate right of the one who buys honeydew" and "Esha sits opposite to Bala".

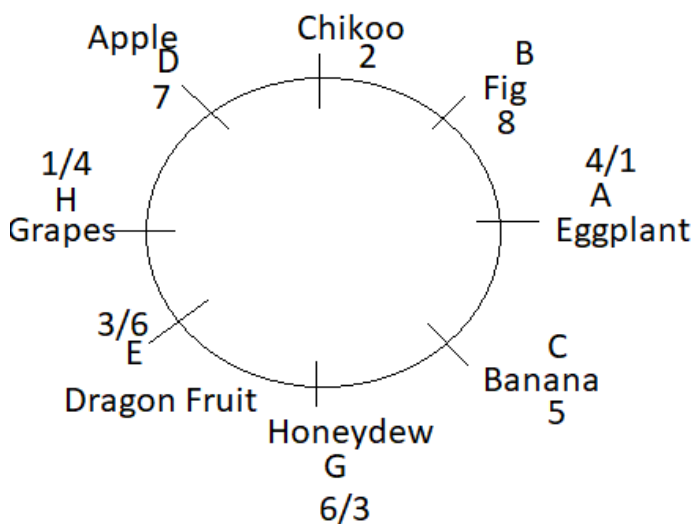
We have:



Also, from the statement 5 we know that the one buying the most expensive and the fourth most expensive fruits sit opposite to each other. Hence, A or H must buy the most expensive/fourth most expensive fruits.

So, E/G must buy the third and sixth most expensive fruits.

Final diagram:



We can see that G sits to the immediate left of C.

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