

SBI CLERK & PO 2022

REASONING | ENGLISH | MATHS

3 HOURS MAHA MARATHON



इससे बाहर कुछ नहीं

SHUBHAM MAHENDRAS
(MATHS)

NITIN MAHENDRAS
(ENGLISH)

KULDEEP MAHENDRAS
(REASONING)

09:00 AM | LIVE



UPCOMING ONLINE BATCHES

November 2022

02 NOV 2022

08:00 AM to 10:00 AM

BANK ONLINE LIVE CLASS

05:30 PM to 07:30 PM

SSC ONLINE LIVE CLASS

BILINGUAL

09 NOV 2022

07:30 PM to 09:30 PM

BANK ONLINE LIVE CLASS

08:00 AM to 10:00 AM

SSC ONLINE LIVE CLASS

BILINGUAL

16 NOV 2022

01:00 PM to 03:00 PM

BANK ONLINE LIVE CLASS

03:00 PM to 05:00 PM

SSC ONLINE LIVE CLASS

BILINGUAL

23 NOV 2022

05:30 PM to 07:30 PM

BANK ONLINE LIVE CLASS

01:00 PM to 03:00 PM

SSC ONLINE LIVE CLASS

BILINGUAL

30 NOV 2022

10:30 AM to 12:30 PM

BANK ONLINE LIVE CLASS

07:30 PM to 09:30 PM

SSC ONLINE LIVE CLASS

BILINGUAL

02 NOV 2022

06:30 PM to 08:30 PM

BANK ONLINE LIVE CLASS

BENGALI+ENGLISH

23 NOV 2022

04:00 PM to 06:00 PM

BANK ONLINE LIVE CLASS

BENGALI+ENGLISH



www.mahendras.org •  7052477777/7052577777



A.a. 4 hours ago 14 subscribers

Reasoning Option E

None of these

Thank you for this helpfully session thank you so much sir 🙌🔥

👍 🗨️ Reply

▼ 1 reply



akanksha 15 hours ago

Reasoning answer .. option e (none of these)... And thank u so muchh sr

👍 🗨️ Reply



Surbhi Sinha 8 hours ago

Reasoning= none of these,, English= option ccccc 🔒 maths 25,, 198,, 25%

👍 1 🗨️ Reply



Lucky Dey 7 hours ago 8 subscribers

Bohot Bohot dhanyawad Sir circular and Seating arrangement ke liye. Bohot help mila mujhe. Mera exam 20 th nov hai. Marathon classes se bohot help milta hai . Thank you to all the teachers 🙌



monika kumari 8 hours ago (edited)

Reasoning homework: none of these

Thank you sir 🙌🙌😊

Very helpful session 🙌🙌

👍 🗨️ Reply

▼ 1 reply



Muskan Rai 10 hours ago

REASONING HW = NONE OF THESE
SIR PLEASE HELP ME IN CHINES CODING SIR

👍 🗨️ Reply



Abhick 9 hours ago [74 subscribers](#)
Reasoning H/W - None of These.



▼ 1 reply



Neha Singh 5 hours ago (edited)
Reasoning none of these
Maths 25,198
English 1&2



▼ 1 reply



Niharika Jha 15 hours ago
Reasoning HW:
None of these



▼ 1 reply



Twinklr Gupta 12 hours ago
Reasoning hw ans is.. none



▼ 1 reply



Nitika Gupta 13 hours ago
Reasoning
None of these



Zikra Yasmeen 8 hours ago
Reasoning none of these



▼ 1 reply



suneeta 8 13 hours ago
Reasoning none of these



▼ 1 reply



Directions (1-5): Study the following sequence and answer the given questions.

A @ 3 4 % E N M \$ 8 6 & L D S # 9 8 6 Q Y Z 1 7 % R O G @ 2 I B M U & 3 1

How many such letters are there in the given series which are immediately preceded by number and immediately followed by a symbol?

दी गई श्रृंखला में ऐसे कितने अक्षर हैं जिनके ठीक पहले संख्या और ठीक बाद में एक प्रतीक है?

- (a) One (b) Two (c) Three (d) More than three (e) None of these





Lecture Summary :-

- **Alphabetical Series**
- **Coding – Decoding**
- **Inequality**
- **Syllogism**
- **Pair based Question**
- **Circular Based Sitting Arrangement (Inside outside)**
- **Arrangement based puzzle**
- **Box based Puzzle**
- **Distance and Direction based Puzzle (Point to Point)**
- **Day and Month base puzzle**
- **Schedule based Puzzle**



Following questions are based on the five three-digit numbers given below:

473, 169, 825, 692, 538

If all the digits in each of the numbers is arranged in descending order within the number, which of the following will form the lowest number in the new arrangement of numbers?

यदि संख्याओं के भीतर प्रत्येक संख्या में सभी अंकों को अवरोही क्रम में व्यवस्थित किया गया है, तो निम्न में से कौन सी संख्याओं की नई व्यवस्था में निम्नतम संख्या होगी?

- (1) 473
- (2) 169
- (3) 825
- (4) 692
- (5) 538





Directions: Following questions are based on the five three-digit numbers given below:

473, 169, 825, 692, 538

If all the numbers are arranged in ascending order from left to right, which of the following will be the product of the second and the third digits of the number which is second from the left end of the new arrangement?

यदि सभी संख्याओं को बाएं से दाएं ओर आरोही क्रम में व्यवस्थित किया गया है, तो निम्न में से कौन सा दूसरा अंक और तीसरे अंक का गुणनफल होगा जो संख्या नई व्यवस्था के बाएं सिरे से दूसरे स्थान पर है?

- (1) 18
- (2) 54
- (3) 24
- (4) 21
- (5) 10





In a certain code, 'FAKE' is written as '#@&5' and 'TROLL' is written as '9+>%%'. Then, how is 'LETTER' written in that code?

एक निश्चित कोड में, 'FAKE' को '#@&5' लिखा जाता है और 'TROLL' को '9+>%%' लिखा जाता है। तो, उस कूट भाषा में 'LETTER' को किस प्रकार लिखा जाएगा?

- 1.%9559+
- 2.%5995#
- 3.%9595+
- 4.%5995@
- 5. %5995+





‘value theme particle around’ is written as ‘tfk dm un ssd’

‘song new theme sing’ is written as ‘dj xy tfk src’

‘sing loud particle mix’ is written as ‘ssd bt src hnm’

‘around theme mix song’ is written as ‘xy un tfk bt’



What is the code of ‘around’?

‘around’का कूट क्या है?

1.un 2. dm 3. dj 4. src 5. ssd



‘value theme particle around’ is written as ‘tfk dm un ssd’

‘song new theme sing’ is written as ‘dj xy tfk src’

‘sing loud particle mix’ is written as ‘ssd bt src hnm’

‘around theme mix song’ is written as ‘xy un tfk bt’



In the coded language, _____ is coded as ‘hnm’.

कूट भाषा में _____ को 'hnm' के रूप में कूटबद्ध किया जाता है।

1. theme
2. particle
3. around
4. loud
5. value



Statement:

$$P \leq Q < S = T \geq U \geq W < Z$$

Conclusion:

I. $S > W$

II. $W = T$





Statements:

$$H > G < C, E \geq K < D \leq B, E = C$$

Conclusions:

I. $G \leq D$

II. $G > D$





Statements:

$$H \leq X \leq R = O > T; Y = F \geq R > D$$

Conclusions:

I. $H \geq Y$

II. $Y > H$





Statements:

$T \geq M = K < B = G < P \geq V > L; X > Z > T$

Conclusions

I. $X > P$

II. $P \geq T$





Statements:

$$P < Q \geq G; G \geq I \geq E; C \leq P; C > U$$

Conclusions:

I. $U > I$

II. $P \leq E$





In the given word 'MOTIVATION' if the vowels are changed to the next letters and the consonants are changed to the previous letters as per the alphabetical series, then which letter/letters are repeated more than once?

दिए गए शब्द 'MOTIVATION' में यदि वर्णक्रम के अनुसार स्वरों को अगले अक्षरों में बदल दिया जाता है और व्यंजन को पिछले अक्षरों में बदल दिया जाता है, तो कौन से अक्षर/अक्षरों को एक से अधिक बार दोहराया जाता है?

1. Two

2. Three

3. Four

4. None

5. one





If 2 is added to each even digit and 1 is subtracted from each odd digit in the number 945217, then what will be the sum of number/numbers not repeated in the new number?

यदि संख्या 945217 में प्रत्येक सम अंक में 2 जोड़ा जाता है और प्रत्येक विषम अंक से 1 घटाया जाता है, तो नई संख्या में दोहराई जाने वाली संख्या/संख्याओं का योग क्या होगा?



1.8 2.4 3.5 4.7 5.6



How many pair of letters are there in the word “EFFECTIVE” which has as many letters (in both forward and backward direction) in between as they have in English alphabet series?

शब्द “EFFECTIVE” में अक्षरों के ऐसे कितने युग्म हैं जिनके बीच में उतने ही अक्षर हैं (आगे और पीछे दोनों दिशाओं में) जितने उनके बीच अंग्रेजी वर्णमाला श्रृंखला में हैं?



1.Two

2.Three

3.Four

4.None of these

5.One



Statements:

Some A are B.

All B are C.

Only a few D are C.

Conclusions:

I. Some D are not A.

II. Some D are not B.

कथन:

कुछ A, B हैं।

सभी B, C हैं।

केवल कुछ D, C हैं।

निष्कर्ष:

कुछ D, A नहीं हैं।

कुछ D, B नहीं हैं।





Statements:

Some A are B.

All B are C.

Only a few D are C.

Conclusions:

I. Some D are not A.

II. Some D are not B.



Statements:

Some Sparrow are Parrot.

Only a few Parrot are Camel.

All Camel are Goats.

Conclusions:

I. All Sparrow are Parrot.

II. Some Parrot are not Camel.

कथन:

कुछ स्पैरो पैरट हैं.

केवल कुछ तोते अंट हैं।

सभी अंट बकरियां हैं।

निष्कर्ष:

सभी स्पैरो पैरट हैं.

कुछ पैरट कैमल नहीं हैं।





Statements:

Some Sparrow are Parrot.

Only a few Parrot are Camel.

All Camel are Goats.

Conclusions:

I. All Sparrow are Parrot.

II. Some Parrot are not Camel.



Statements:

Only a few Bus is Car.

Some Car is Train.

Some Train is Truck.

Conclusions:

I. Some Car is Truck.

II. All Bus being Car is a possibility.

कथन:

केवल कुछ बस कार है.

कुछ कार ट्रेन है.

कुछ ट्रेन ट्रक है.

निष्कर्ष:

I. कुछ कार ट्रक है।

II. सभी बस के कार होने की संभावना है।





Statements:

Only a few Bus is Car.

Some Car is Train.

Some Train is Truck.

Conclusions:

I. Some Car is Truck.

II. All Bus being Car is a possibility.



Sita starts her journey from point 'Z' and walks 10km east to reach point 'Y' then she turns to her left and walks 3km to reach point 'R' and then she turns to her left again and walks 12km to reach point 'S'. Again, she turns to her left and walks 3km to reach point 'E'

Point E is in which direction with respect to the point R?

1. North west
2. North east
3. North
4. South east
5. South west

सीता बिंदु 'Z' से अपनी यात्रा शुरू करती है और बिंदु 'Y' पर पहुंचने के लिए पूर्व की ओर 10 किमी चलती है, फिर वह अपनी बाईं ओर मुड़ती है और बिंदु 'R' पर पहुंचने के लिए 3 किमी चलती है और फिर वह फिर से बाईं ओर मुड़ती है और बिंदु 'S' पर पहुंचने के लिए 12 किमी चलती है। फिर से, वह अपनी बाईं ओर मुड़ती है और बिंदु 'E' पर पहुँचने के लिए 3 किमी चलती है।

बिंदु E, बिंदु R के सन्दर्भ में किस दिशा में है?

1. उत्तर पश्चिम
2. उत्तर पूर्व
3. उत्तर
4. दक्षिण पूर्व
5. दक्षिण पश्चिम



Sita starts her journey from point 'Z' and walks 10km east to reach point 'Y' then she turns to her left and walks 3km to reach point 'R' and then she turns to her left again and walks 12km to reach point 'S'. Again, she turns to her left and walks 3km to reach point 'E'

Point E is in which direction with respect to the point R?

1. North west
2. North east
3. North
4. South east
5. South west



Eight members of a family are living in a house, in which two are married couples. N is the father of D. E is married to N. G and D are siblings. C is married to G. N has no son. K is the father of E. Q is the only son of C. A is the brother-in-law of N.

Who among the following is the son-in-law of N?

एक घर में एक परिवार के आठ सदस्य रह रहे हैं, जिसमें दो विवाहित जोड़े हैं। N, D का पिता है। E का विवाह N से हुआ है। G और D भाई-बहन हैं। C, G से विवाहित है। N का कोई पुत्र नहीं है। K, E का पिता है। Q, C का इकलौता पुत्र है। A, N का ब्रदर-इन-लॉ है। निम्नलिखित में से कौन N का दामाद है?

- 1.K 2.C 3.Q 4.G 5.None of these





Eight members of a family are living in a house, in which two are married couples. N is the father of D. E is married to N. G and D are siblings. C is married to G. N has no son. K is the father of E. Q is the only son of C. A is the brother-in-law of N.

Who among the following is the son-in-law of N?

- 1.K
- 2.C
- 3.Q
- 4.G
- 5.None of these



Six persons (C, D, E, F, J, K) were born on two different dates 5, 12 of three different months viz. March, May and September. Only one person was born on one date of a month. J was born on the 5th of a month having 30 days. Not more than two persons were born between F and E. C was born on an even-numbered date but immediately after K. Only two persons were born between J and C. D was born before E. K was born before F but not after D. At least two people were born after F

छह व्यक्तियों (C, D, E, F, J, K) का जन्म दो अलग-अलग तारीखों 5, 12 को तीन अलग-अलग महीनों में हुआ था। मार्च, मई और सितंबर। केवल एक व्यक्ति का जन्म महीने की एक तारीख को हुआ था। J का जन्म 30 दिनों वाले महीने की 5 तारीख को हुआ था। F और E के बीच दो से अधिक व्यक्तियों का जन्म नहीं हुआ था। C का जन्म सम-संख्या वाली तारीख को हुआ था, लेकिन K के तुरंत बाद। J और C के बीच केवल दो व्यक्ति पैदा हुए थे। D का जन्म E से पहले हुआ था। K के जन्म F से पहले लेकिन D के बाद नहीं हुआ था। F के बाद कम से कम दो लोगों का जन्म हुआ



Six persons (C, D, E, F, J, K) were born on two different dates 5, 12 of three different months viz. March, May and September. Only one person was born on one date of a month. J was born on the 5th of a month having 30 days. Not more than two persons were born between F and E. C was born on an even-numbered date but immediately after K. Only two persons were born between J and C. D was born on one of the months before E. K was born before F but not after D. At least two people were born after F



Nine boxes A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, and I are kept one above the other not necessarily in the same order. Three boxes are kept between A and B. Equal number of boxes are kept above and below A. Number of boxes kept above B is same as the number of boxes kept below C. Only two boxes are kept between C and I. One box is kept between A and G, which is not kept immediate above I. No box is kept between F and D, which is not kept above F. E is placed below H, which is kept immediate below D.

How many boxes are kept between F and A?

1. Two
2. One
3. Three
4. More than three
5. None

नौ डिब्बे A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, और I को एक के ऊपर एक रखा गया है, जरूरी नहीं कि इसी क्रम में हो। A और B के बीच तीन बॉक्स रखे गए हैं। समान संख्या में बॉक्स A के ऊपर और नीचे रखे गए हैं। B के ऊपर रखे गए बॉक्स की संख्या C के नीचे रखे गए बॉक्स की संख्या के समान है। C और I के बीच केवल दो बॉक्स रखे गए हैं। एक बॉक्स A और G के बीच रखा गया है, जो I के ठीक ऊपर नहीं रखा गया है। F और D के बीच कोई बॉक्स नहीं रखा गया है, जो F के ऊपर नहीं रखा गया है। E को H के नीचे रखा गया है, जिसे D के ठीक नीचे रखा गया है। F और A के मध्य कितने डिब्बे रखे गए हैं?

1. दो
2. एक
3. तीन
4. तीन से अधिक
5. कोई नहीं



Nine boxes A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, and I are kept one above the other not necessarily in the same order. Three boxes are kept between A and B. Equal number of boxes are kept above and below A. Number of boxes kept above B is same as the number of boxes kept below C. Only two boxes are kept between C and I. One box is kept between A and G, which is not kept immediate above I. No box is kept between F and D, which is not kept above F. E is placed below H, which is kept immediate below D.

How many boxes are kept between F and A?

- 1. Two 2. One 3. Three
- 4. More than three 5. None



Seven persons A, C, P, L, J, K, F are sitting around a circular table but not necessarily in the same order. Only two of them are facing inside. Three persons are sitting between F and P when counted from the right of F. L is sitting second to the left of K who is facing inside. L is not an immediate neighbor of A or F. Both the immediate neighbors of K are facing in opposite direction as that of K. The person sitting adjacent to both J and P is facing outside. A is sitting to the immediate left of F and facing outside. J is an immediate neighbor of neither F nor P. L is sitting to the immediate left of P.

Who is sitting to the immediate right of J?

- 1.C 2.F 3.L 4.A 5.P

सात व्यक्ति A, C, P, L, J, K, F एक वृत्ताकार मेज के चारों ओर बैठे हैं लेकिन आवश्यक नहीं इसी क्रम में हों। उनमें से केवल दो का मुख अंदर की ओर है। F के दायें से गिनने पर F और P के बीच तीन व्यक्ति बैठे हैं। L, K के बायें से दूसरे स्थान पर बैठा है, जिसका मुख अंदर की ओर है। L, A या F का निकटतम पड़ोसी नहीं है। K के दोनों निकटतम पड़ोसियों का मुख K के विपरीत दिशा में है। J और P दोनों के निकट बैठे व्यक्ति का मुख बाहर की ओर है। A, F के ठीक बायें बैठा है और बाहर की ओर उन्मुख है। J न तो F और न ही P का निकटतम पड़ोसी है। L, P के ठीक बायें बैठा है। **J के ठीक दायें कौन बैठा है?**

- 1.C 2.F 3.L 4.A 5.P



Seven persons A, C, P, L, J, K, F are sitting around a circular table but not necessarily in the same order. Only two of them are facing inside. Three persons are sitting between F and P when counted from the right of F. L is sitting second to the left of K who is facing inside. L is not an immediate neighbor of A or F. Both the immediate neighbors of K are facing in opposite direction as that of K. The person sitting adjacent to both J and P is facing outside. A is sitting to the immediate left of F and facing outside. J is an immediate neighbor of neither F nor P. L is sitting to the immediate left of P.

Who is sitting to the immediate right of J?

- 1.C 2.F 3.L 4.A 5.P



Five persons T, N, R, C and G went to the market on different days of a week from Monday to Friday, but not necessarily in the same order. They wore different types of cloths among Cotton, Silk, Wool, Leather and Linen. Additional information about them is given below. Three persons went to the market between the persons who wore Cotton and Leather. T wore Silk cloth and went immediate after C. C did not wear Linen. Two persons went to the market between R and N. R and G did not wear Leather. The number of persons who went to the market before N is more than the number of persons went to the market after N. C did not go to the market on Monday.

Who went to the market on Monday?

- 1.R 2.G 3.N 4.C 5.None of these

पांच व्यक्ति T, N, R, C और G सोमवार से शुक्रवार तक सप्ताह के अलग-अलग दिनों में बाजार जाते हैं, लेकिन जरूरी नहीं कि इसी क्रम में हों। उन्होंने कपास, रेशम, ऊन, चमड़ा और लिनन के बीच विभिन्न प्रकार के कपड़े पहने। उनके बारे में अतिरिक्त जानकारी नीचे दी गई है। कपास और चमड़ा पहनने वाले व्यक्तियों के बीच तीन व्यक्ति बाजार गए। T ने रेशम का कपड़ा पहना और C के तुरंत बाद चला गया। C ने लिनन नहीं पहना। R और N के मध्य दो व्यक्ति बाजार गए। R and G ने चमड़ा नहीं पहना था। N से पहले बाजार जाने वाले व्यक्तियों की संख्या N के बाद बाजार जाने वाले व्यक्तियों की संख्या से अधिक है। C सोमवार को बाजार नहीं गया।

सोमवार को कौन बाजार गया था?

- 1.R 2.G 3.N 4.C 5.इनमें से कोई नहीं



Five persons T, N, R, C and G went to the market on different days of a week from Monday to Friday, but not necessarily in the same order. They wore different types of cloths among Cotton, Silk, Wool, Leather and Linen. Additional information about them is given below. Three persons went to the market between the persons who wore Cotton and Leather. T wore Silk cloth and went immediate after C. C did not wear Linen. Two persons went to the market between R and N. R and G did not wear Leather. The number of persons who went to the market before N is more than the number of persons went to the market after N. C did not go to the market on Monday.

Who went to the market on Monday?

- 1.R
- 2.G
- 3.N
- 4.C
- 5.None of these



Six persons P, Q, R, S, T and U were born in three different months May, September and November, on two different dates- 9 and 16 not necessarily in the same order. P was born after R but not on the same date as that of R. Number of persons born before S is equal to the number of persons born after T. S was born before T. Q and U were born in the same month. T was born in a month having even number of days. Two persons were born between R and T.

Who was born on 16th November?

- 1.P
- 2.Q
- 3.U
- 4.R
- 5.Either Q or U

छह व्यक्ति P, Q, R, S, T और U का जन्म तीन अलग-अलग महीनों मई, सितंबर और नवंबर में दो अलग-अलग तिथियों पर हुआ था- 9 और 16 जरूरी नहीं कि इसी क्रम में हों। P का जन्म R के बाद हुआ था लेकिन R के समान तारीख को नहीं। S से पहले पैदा हुए व्यक्तियों की संख्या T के बाद पैदा हुए व्यक्तियों की संख्या के बराबर है। S का जन्म T से पहले हुआ था। Q और U एक ही महीने में पैदा हुए थे। T का जन्म सम दिनों वाले महीने में हुआ था। R और T के मध्य दो व्यक्तियों का जन्म हुआ।

16 नवंबर को किसका जन्म हुआ था?

- 1.P
- 2.Q
- 3.U
- 4.R
- 5.या तो Q या U



Six persons P, Q, R, S, T and U were born in three different months May, September and November, on two different dates- 9 and 16 not necessarily in the same order. P was born after R but not on the same date as that of R. Number of persons born before S is equal to the number of persons born after T. S was born before T. Q and U were born in the same month. T was born in a month having even number of days. Two persons were born between R and T.

Who was born on 16th November?

- 1.P
- 2.Q
- 3.U
- 4.R
- 5.Either Q or U



Statements:

$$D < E = F > G \geq H, K \geq F$$

Conclusions:

I. $D < H$

II. $K > G$



There are more than ten people sitting in a circle. Each of the seats occupied by one person. Each of them is facing inside the circle.

K is sitting third to L. B is sitting second to E. There are two people sitting in between E and M. I is an immediate neighbour of both J and A, but not sitting second to B. D and C are sitting second and third to B respectively. N is sitting second to M, but not seated to C. M is sitting third to the right of A. E is sitting third to J.

एक घेरे में 10 से अधिक व्यक्ति बैठे हैं |
प्रत्येक सीट पर एक व्यक्ति बैठा है | उनमें से प्रत्येक का मुख केंद्र की ओर है | K, L से तीसरे स्थान पर बैठा है | B, E से दूसरे स्थान पर बैठा है | E and M के मध्य दो व्यक्ति बैठे हैं | I, J and A दोनों का निकटतम पड़ोसी है, लेकिन B से दूसरे स्थान पर नहीं बैठा है | D and C, B से क्रमशः दूसरे व तीसरे स्थान में बैठे हैं | N, M से दूसरे स्थान पर बैठा है, लेकिन C से दूसरे स्थान पर नहीं है | M, A के दाईं ओर से दूसरे स्थान पर बैठा है | E, J से तीसरे स्थान पर बैठा है |



There are more than ten people sitting in a circle. Each of the seats occupied by one person. Each of them is facing inside the circle.

K is sitting third to L. B is sitting second to E. There are two people sitting in between E and M. I is an immediate neighbour of both J and A, but not sitting second to B. D and C are sitting second and third to B respectively. N is sitting second to M, but not seated to C. M is sitting third to the right of A. E is sitting third to J.