





IBPS RRB 2021

**LIVE MOCK
DISCUSSION**



10:15 AM



Reasoning

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3614729

39) How many pairs of digits are there in the number "3614729" each of which has as many digits between them in the number as in the number series? (Both Forward and Backward direction)

संख्या "3614729" में अंकों के ऐसे कितने युग्म हैं, जिनमें से प्रत्येक के बीच उतने ही अंक हैं जितने संख्या श्रृंखला में हैं? (आगे और पीछे दोनों दिशा)

- a) Six b) Seven c) Five d) More than seven e) Four

30

40) In a certain code language, If "FRIED" is written as "QEJCF" and "PLANT" is written as "KOB SM", Then how is "SHOWN" will be written in that code language?

एक निश्चित कूट भाषा में, यदि "FRIED" को "QEJCF" लिखा जाता है और "PLANT" को "KOB SM" लिखा जाता है, तो उसी कोड भाषा में "SHOWN" को कैसे लिखा जाएगा?

a) HSPMV

b) GRPMV

c) GRPOV

d) TGPMX

e) TRPMX

SHOWN
GRPMV

FRIED
QEJCF

PLANT
KOB SM

SHOWN
GRPMV

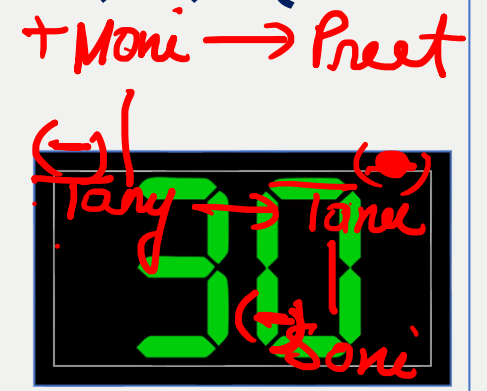
Vowel → (+) / (-)
Con → (+) / (-)

Roop is father of Geet and Meet is mother of Roop. Tony is sister of Tanu whose daughter is Soni. Kanu, the husband of Meet is the grandfather of Soni. Moni is father of Tony and brother of Preet. Kanu has only two children, both of opposite gender.
 रूप, गीत का पिता है और मीत रूप की माता है। टोनी तनु की बहन है जिसकी बेटी सोनी है। मीत के पति कानू सोनी के दादा हैं। मोनी, टोनी के पिता और प्रीत के भाई हैं। कानू के केवल दो बच्चे हैं, दोनों विपरीत लिंग के हैं।

Relationship between which of the following two persons cannot be determined?
 निम्नलिखित में से किन दो व्यक्तियों के बीच संबंध निर्धारित नहीं किया जा सकता है?


(Maternal Grandfather)
~~Paternal~~ (Grandfather)
 दादा जी

- A. Soni – Tony
- B. Roop – Tanu
- C. Geet – Kanu
- D. Moni – Tony
- E. None of them



If Sona is the sister in law of Tanu then how is Tony related to Geet?
यदि सोना तनु की भाभी है तो टोनी का गीत से क्या संबंध है?

- A. Sister
- B. Aunt
- C. Daughter
- D. Mother
- E. Can't be determined

**30**

Answer the questions based on the information given below.

SBI PO, SBI Clerk, IBPS PO, IBPS Clerk, RRB PO, RRB Clerk, LIC, and RBI are conducting their exam on different months- September, October, November and December on different dates either 10th or 19th of the month of the year 2020. All the information is not necessarily in the same order.

IBPS PO exam conducted on 10th November. Not more than one exam conducted between LIC and SBI Clerk. RRB Clerk and RRB PO are not conducted in the same month. RRB clerk has conducted two exams before the exam which is immediately after RRB PO exam .SBI PO conducted on even number date. LIC conducts after SBI Clerk. Two exams are conducted between IBPS PO and RBI. IBPS clerk has conducted just before or after the RBI exam.

एसबीआई पीओ, एसबीआई क्लर्क, आईबीपीएस पीओ, आईबीपीएस क्लर्क, आरआरबी पीओ, आरआरबी क्लर्क, एलआईसी और आरबीआई अलग-अलग महीनों में अपनी परीक्षा आयोजित कर रहे हैं- सितंबर, अक्टूबर, नवंबर और दिसंबर अलग-अलग तारीखों पर या तो साल के महीने की 10 या 19 तारीख को। 2020 सभी जानकारी एक ही क्रम में जरूरी नहीं है। आईबीपीएस पीओ परीक्षा 10 नवंबर को आयोजित की गई थी। एलआईसी और एसबीआई क्लर्क के बीच एक से अधिक परीक्षा आयोजित नहीं की गई थी। आरआरबी क्लर्क और आरआरबी पीओ एक ही महीने में आयोजित नहीं किए जाते हैं। आरआरबी क्लर्क ने परीक्षा से पहले दो परीक्षाएं आयोजित की हैं जो आरआरबी पीओ परीक्षा के तुरंत बाद होती हैं। एसबीआई पीओ सम संख्या तिथि पर आयोजित की जाती है। एसबीआई क्लर्क के बाद एलआईसी आयोजित करता है। आईबीपीएस पीओ और आरबीआई के बीच दो परीक्षाएं आयोजित की जाती हैं। आईबीपीएस क्लर्क ने आरबीआई परीक्षा से ठीक पहले या बाद में आयोजित किया है।

Sep 10	SBI PO	IBPS clerk	(19) RRB clerk
19	RRB Clerk	RBI	(10) RRB PO
Oct 10	RRB PO	SBI clerk	
19	SBI clerk	LIC	
Nov 10	IBPS PO	IBPS PO	
19	LIC	RRB clerk	
Dec 10	IBPS clerk	RRB PO	
19	RBI		

LIC [10/10] SBI clerk
 [RRB CI x RRB PO]
 SBI CI
 ↓ LIC
 [SBI PO] → 10

Answer the questions based on the information given below.
 SBI PO, SBI Clerk, IBPS PO, IBPS Clerk, RRB PO, RRB Clerk, LIC, and RBI are conducting their exam on different months- September, October, November and December on different dates either 10th or 19th of the month of the year 2020. All the information is not necessarily in the same order.

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Which of the following month and date LIC exam conducted?

- A. October 10th
- B. October 19th
- C. September 10th
- D. November 19th
- E. None of the above

September 10	SBI PO
September 19	RRB Clerk
October 10	RRB PO
October 19	SBI Clerk
November 10	IBPS PO
November 19	LIC
December 10	IBPS Clerk
December 19	RBI

15

Four of the following are alike in a certain way and hence form a group. Which of the following one does not belong to the group?

A. Exam which is immediately before RRB Clerk

B. Exam which is Immediately before SBI Clerk

C. IBPS Clerk

D. Exam which is Immediately after LIC

E. RBI

September 10	SBI PO
September 19	RRB Clerk
October 10	RRB PO
October 19	SBI Clerk
November 10	IBPS PO
November 19	LIC
December 10	IBPS Clerk
December 19	RBI

15

Which of the following statement is/are true?

- A.** LIC exam conducted immediately before IBPS Clerk
- B.** RRB PO Conducted immediately after RBI
- C.** Only one exam conducted between RRB PO and LIC
- D.** RRB Clerk is the last exam
- E.** None of these

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September 10	SBI PO
September 19	RRB Clerk
October 10	RRB PO
October 19	SBI Clerk
November 10	IBPS PO
November 19	LIC
December 10	IBPS Clerk
December 19	RBI

Which of the following exam is conducted between RBI and IBPS PO?

- A. LIC
- B. RRB Clerk
- C. RRB PO
- D. IBPS Clerk
- E. Both a and d

15

September 10	SBI PO
September 19	RRB Clerk
October 10	RRB PO
October 19	SBI Clerk
November 10	IBPS PO
November 19	LIC
December 10	IBPS Clerk
December 19	RBI

How many exams are between SBI PO and SBI Clerk?

- A. As many as conducted before RRB clerk
- B. Four
- C. As many as conducted between LIC and RRB PO.
- D. One
- E. None of these

15

September 10	<u>SBI PO</u>
September 19	RRB Clerk
October 10	<u>RRB PO</u>
October 19	<u>SBI Clerk</u>
November 10	IBPS PO
November 19	<u>LIC</u>
December 10	IBPS Clerk
December 19	RBI

In each of the following questions, the relationship between different elements is shown in the statements followed by five conclusions. Find a true conclusion.

Statements:

$$G \geq M > T = S > P; V < T > N \geq Q;$$

Conclusions:

~~A. $P \geq M$~~

~~B. $G > Q$~~

~~C. $S < V$~~

~~D. $N > V$~~

E. None of the above

15

In each of the following questions, the relationship between different elements is shown in the statements followed by five conclusions. Find a true conclusion

$$S < P \leq R$$

Statements:

$$R \geq K \geq M = P; \quad T < Z > S < P$$

Conclusions:

~~A. $T < M$~~

~~B. $Z < K$~~

~~C. $R > S$~~

~~D. $Z = R$~~

E. None is true

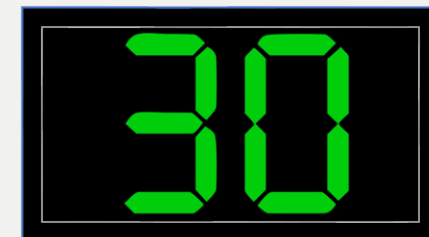
$$S < P \leq R$$

15

Pointing to the lady in the photograph, Mrinalini said, "Her son's father is the only son-in-law of my mother". How is Mrinalini related to the lady.
तस्वीर में महिला की ओर इशारा करते हुए, मृणालिनी ने कहा, "उसके बेटे के पिता मेरी मां के इकलौते दामाद हैं"। मृणालिनी का उस महिला से क्या संबंध है?

- a) Sister
- b) Mother
- c) Cousin
- d) Aunt
- e) Sister or self

Photograph \leftrightarrow (+)
|
(+)



आठ व्यक्ति - जाँय, राज, सैम, पाल, अबी, नियो, देव और टिया में तीन पीढ़ियों का एक परिवार है, जिसमें तीन महिलाएं और दो विवाहित जोड़े हैं। परिवार के प्रत्येक व्यक्ति के लिए या तो दोनों या माता-पिता में से कोई भी जीवित नहीं है। सैम की भाभी देव की माता है। टिया अविवाहित महिला है। देव की मां का कोई भाई-बहन नहीं है। जाँय नियो का ससर है जो दो बच्चों की मां है। राज देव की दादी है जो पाल का भतीजा है।

Mains

Eight persons – Joy, Raj, Sam, Pal, Aby, Neo, Dev and Tia consists of a family of three generations such that there are three females and two married couples in the family. For every person of the family either both or none of the parents are alive.

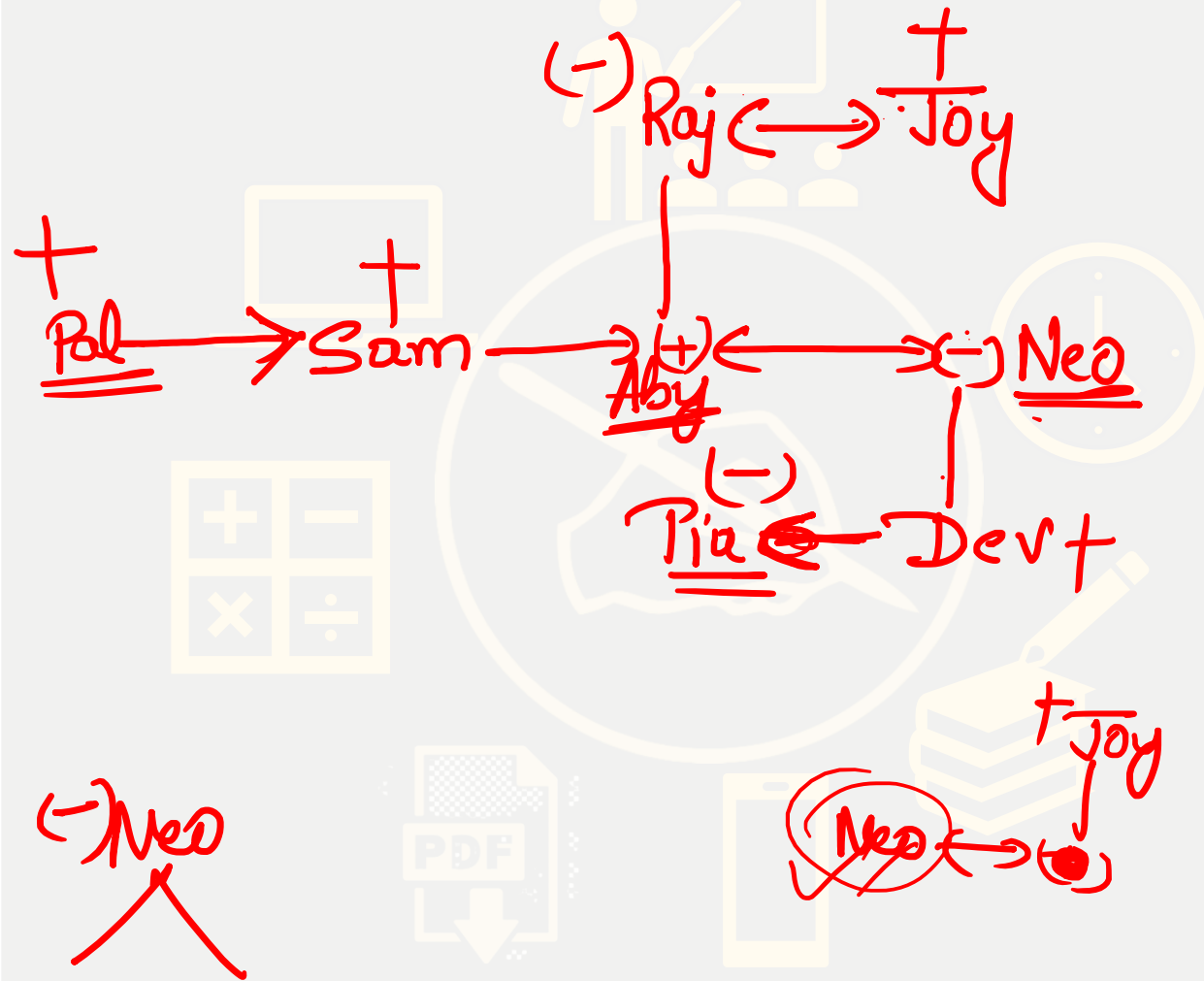
Sam's sister in law is mother of Dev.

Tia is an unmarried female.

Dev's mother doesn't have any siblings.

Joy is father in law of Neo who is mother of two children.

Raj is grandmother of Dev who is nephew of Pal.



Eight persons – Joy, Raj, Sam, Pal, Aby, Neo, Dev and Tia consists of a family of three generations such that there are three females and two married couples in the family. (For every person of the family either both or none of the parents are alive.)

Sam's sister in law is mother of Dev.

Tia is an unmarried female.

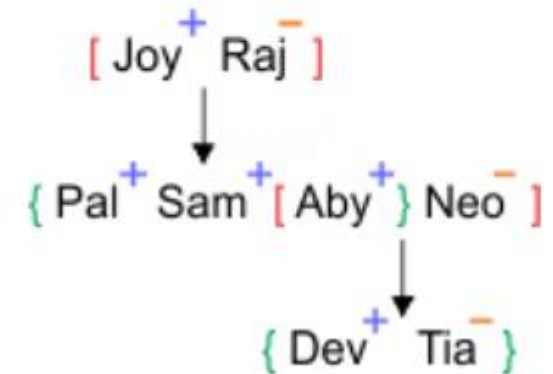
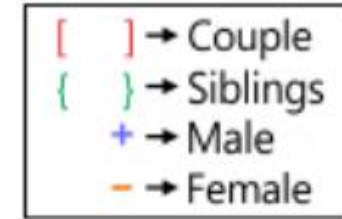
Dev's mother doesn't have any siblings.

Joy is father in law of Neo who is mother of two children.

Raj is grandmother of Dev who is nephew of Pal.

How is Sam related to Raj?
सैम, राज से कैसे संबंधित है?

- A Daughter
- B Son in law
- C Son
- D Husband
- E Wife



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How is Neo related to Pal?

नियो, पाल से किस प्रकार संबंधित है?

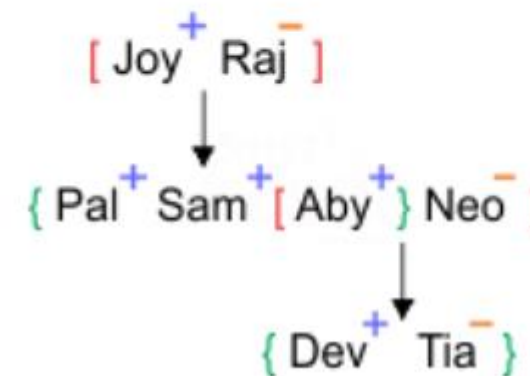
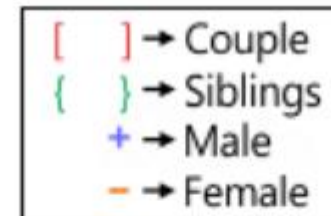
A Sister in law

B Mother in law

C Wife

D Daughter in law

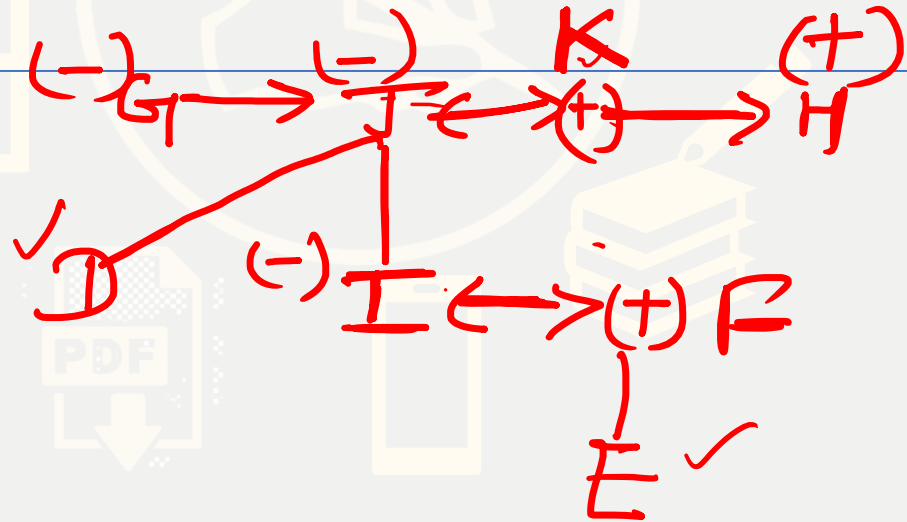
E Brother in law



30

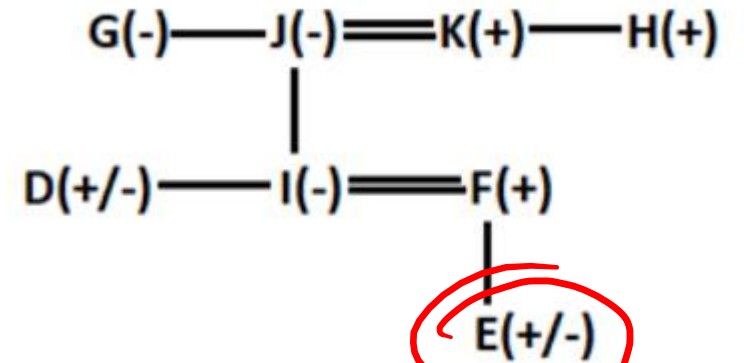
There are 8 members D, E, F, G, H, I, J and K in a family which consists of only two married couples. There is no single parent in the family. I is married daughter of J, who has two children. J is the sister-in-law of H. E is the only child of F. G is the sister-in-law of grandfather of E. D is younger than K, who doesn't have sister.

एक परिवार में 8 सदस्य D, E, F, G, H, I, J और K हैं, जिसमें केवल दो विवाहित जोड़े हैं। परिवार में एक भी माता-पिता नहीं हैं। I, J की विवाहित पुत्री है, जिसके दो बच्चे हैं। J, H की सिस्टर-इन-लाँ है। E, F की इकलौती संतान है। G, E के दादा की सिस्टर-इन-लाँ है। D, K से छोटा है, जिसकी बहन नहीं है।



How is E related to the father of D?
E, D के पिता से किस प्रकार संबंधित है?

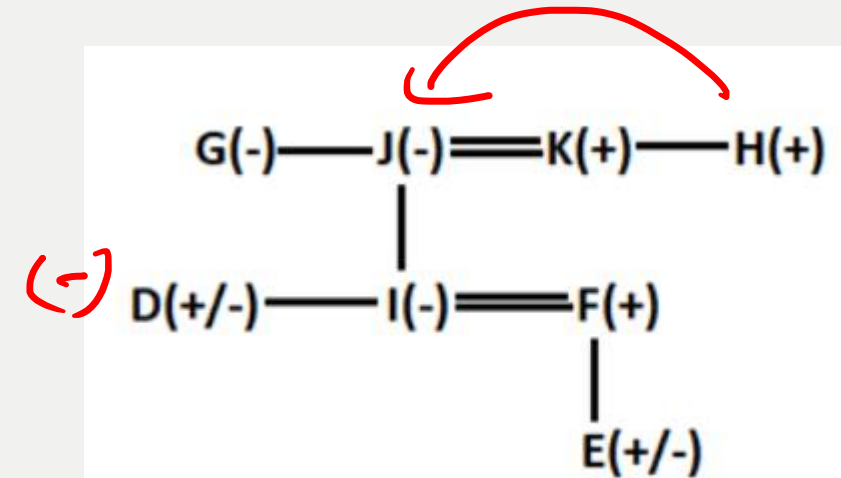
- A. Granddaughter
- B. Daughter
- C. Son
- D. Nephew
- E. ~~Can't be determined~~

30

If F doesn't have brother in law, how is D related to sister in law of H?

यदि F का ब्रदर इन लॉ नहीं है, तो D, H की सिस्टर इन लॉ से किस प्रकार संबंधित है?

- A. Sister
- B. Daughter
- C. Mother
- D. Sister in law
- E. Can't be determined



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How many male members are there in the family?

परिवार में कितने पुरुष सदस्य हैं?

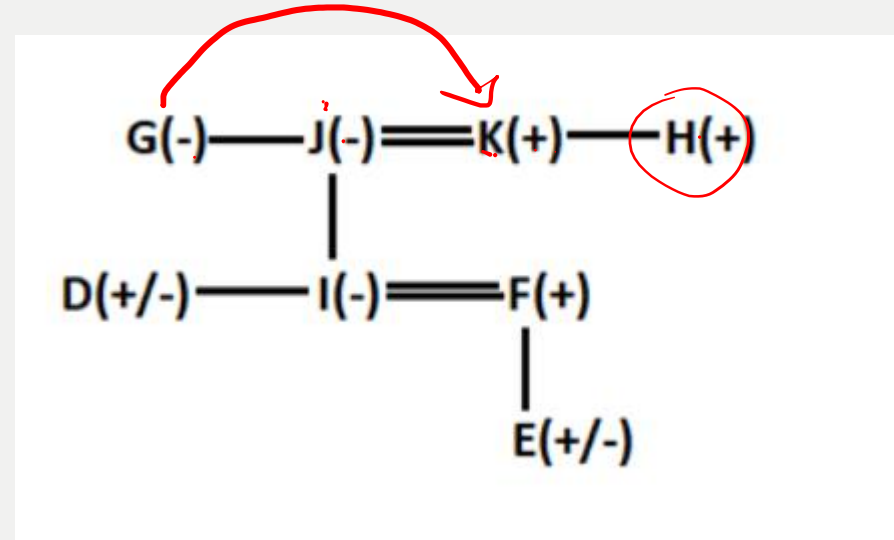
A. Two

B. Three

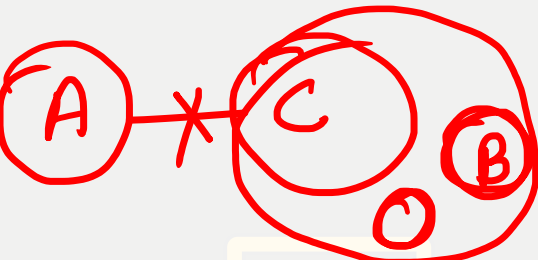
C. Four

D. Can't be determined

E. None of these



30



Statement:

No A is C.

Only O are B.

Alone C are O.

Conclusions:

~~I. Some B being A is a possibility.~~

~~II. Some O are A.~~

कथन:

कोई A, C नहीं हैं।

केवल O, B हैं।

अकेले C, O हैं।

निष्कर्ष:

I. कुछ B का A होना एक संभावना है।

II. कुछ O, A हैं।

01. If only conclusion I follows.

03. If either conclusion I or II follows.

05. If both conclusions I and II follow.

02. If only conclusion II follows.

04. If neither conclusion I nor II follows.



Statement:

Few B are X.

Some B are not V.

All V are Y.

Conclusions:

~~I. Some B are Y.~~ ✓

~~II. No Y is B.~~ ✓

either or

कथन:

कुछ B, X हैं।

कुछ B, V नहीं हैं।

सभी V, Y हैं।

निष्कर्ष:

I. कुछ B, Y हैं।

II. कोई Y, B नहीं हैं।

01. If only conclusion I follows.

03. If either conclusion I or II follows.

05. If both conclusions I and II follow.

02. If only conclusion II follows.

04. If neither conclusion I nor II follows.

30

Statement:

Only few P are C.
Some C are Q.
Alone Q are E.

Conclusions:

- ~~I.~~ All P can be E.
- ~~II.~~ All Q can be C.

- 01. If only conclusion I follows.
- 03. If either conclusion I or II follows.
- 05. If both conclusions I and II follow.

कथन:

केवल कुछ P ही C हैं।
कुछ C, Q हैं।
अकेला Q, E है।

निष्कर्ष:

- I. सभी P, E हो सकता है।
- II. सभी Q, C हो सकते हैं।

- 02. If only conclusion II follows.
- ~~04.~~ If neither conclusion I nor II follows.

30

If it is possible to make one meaningful word with the second, the third, the sixth and the eight letters of the word **FRAGMENT**, using each letter only once, then which of the following will be the third of that word? If no such word can be formed, give 'X' as the answer and if more than one such words can be formed; then give 'y' as the answer

यदि **FRAGMENT** शब्द के दूसरे, तीसरे, छठे और आठ अक्षरों से एक अर्थपूर्ण शब्द बनाना संभव हो, प्रत्येक अक्षर का केवल एक बार प्रयोग करके, तो निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा उस शब्द का तीसरा होगा? यदि ऐसा कोई शब्द नहीं बनाया जा सकता है, तो उत्तर 'X' दें और यदि एक से अधिक ऐसे शब्द बनते हैं; तो उत्तर के रूप में 'y' दें

(1) A

(2) E

(3) T

(4) X

(5) Y

RAET

TEAR

RATE



H.W

How many such pairs of letters are there in the word 'CORPORATE', which have as many letters between them in the word as there are, in the English alphabet between the same letters in sequence?

शब्द 'CORPORATE' में अक्षरों के ऐसे कितने जोड़े हैं, जिनके बीच शब्द में उतने ही अक्षर हैं जितने अंग्रेजी वर्णमाला में समान अक्षरों के बीच क्रम में हैं?

- A. NONE
- B. ONE
- C. TWO
- D. THREE
- E. MORE THAN THREE

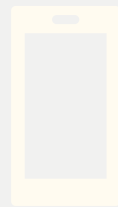
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Twelve people are sitting in two parallel rows containing six people each, in such a way that there is an equal distance between adjacent persons. In row-1 J, K, L, M, N and O are seated and all of them are facing south. In row-2 U, V, W, X, Y and Z are seated and all of them are facing north. Therefore, in the given seating arrangement each member seated in a row faces another member of the other row. M sits third to right of K. Either M or K sits at an extreme end of the line. The one who faces K sits second to right of Y. Two people sit between V and Z. Neither V nor Z sits at an extreme end of the line. The immediate neighbour of V faces the person who sits third to left of J. L and N are immediate neighbours of each other. W sits second to the left of U. N does not face the immediate neighbour of X.

बारह व्यक्ति दो समानांतर पंक्तियों में प्रत्येक में छह व्यक्ति इस प्रकार बैठे हैं कि आसन्न व्यक्तियों के बीच समान दूरी है। पंक्ति-1 में J, K, L, M, N और O बैठे हैं और उन सभी का मुख दक्षिण की ओर है। पंक्ति-2 में U, V, W, X, Y and Z बैठे हैं और उन सभी का मुख उत्तर की ओर है। इसलिए, दी गई बैठक व्यवस्था में एक पंक्ति में बैठे प्रत्येक सदस्य का मुख दूसरी पंक्ति के अन्य सदस्य की ओर है। M, K के दायें से तीसरे स्थान पर बैठा है। या तो M या K पंक्ति के अंतिम छोर पर बैठा है। वह व्यक्ति जिसका मुख K की ओर है, Y के दायें से दूसरे स्थान पर बैठा है। V और Z के मध्य दो व्यक्ति बैठे हैं। न तो V और न ही Z पंक्ति के अंतिम छोर पर बैठे हैं। V के निकटतम पड़ोसी का मुख उस व्यक्ति की ओर है जो J के बायें से तीसरे स्थान पर बैठा है। L और N एक दूसरे के निकटतम पड़ोसी हैं। W, U के बायें से दूसरे स्थान पर बैठा है। N, X के निकटतम पड़ोसी की ओर उन्मुख नहीं है।

H.W

Twelve people are sitting in two parallel rows containing six people each, in such a way that there is an equal distance between adjacent persons. In row-1 J, K, L, M, N and O are seated and all of them are facing south. In row-2 U, V, W, X, Y and Z are seated and all of them are facing north. Therefore, in the given seating arrangement each member seated in a row faces another member of the other row. M sits third to right of K. Either M or K sits at an extreme end of the line. The one who faces K sits second to right of Y. Two people sit between V and Z. Neither V nor Z sits at an extreme end of the line. The immediate neighbour of V faces the person who sits third to left of J. L and N are immediate neighbours of each other. W sits second to the left of U. N does not face the immediate neighbour of X.



N faces the person, who is the immediate neighbour of _____
N का मुख उस व्यक्ति की ओर है, जो _____ का निकटतम पड़ोसी है

- a) U
- b) X
- c) Both U and V
- d) V
- e) Z

**15**

Which of the following person sits immediate right of X?
निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा व्यक्ति X के ठीक दायें बैठा है?

- a) No one sitting
- b) V
- c) Y
- d) U
- e) W



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Which of the following statement is false?

- a) N sits second to the right of K
- b) L sits immediate right of N
- c) W sits at one of the extreme ends
- d) U sits immediate right of Z
- e) All the options are true



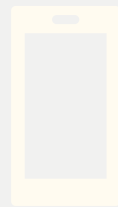
निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा कथन असत्य है?

- a) N, K . के दायें से दूसरे स्थान पर बैठा है
- b) L, N . के ठीक दायें बैठा है
- c) W किसी एक अंतिम छोर पर बैठा है
- d) U, Z . के ठीक दायें बैठा है
- e) सभी विकल्प सत्य हैं

There are eight family members Anupam, Bhuika, Mohini, Hitesh, Vishnu, Ruchika, Sanshlesh and Pritam. Vishnu is uncle of Sanshlesh, who is daughter of Pritam. There are two married couples in the family and two grandchildren in the family. Mohini has one daughter and one son. Anupam is granddaughter of Ruchika and sister of Bhumika. Ruchika is sister in law of Vishnu. Mohini is not a male. Sanshlesh has only one brother.

परिवार के आठ सदस्य हैं अनुपम, भुइका, मोहिनी, हितेश, विष्णु, रुचिका, संशलेश और प्रीतम। विष्णु संशलेश का चाचा है, जो प्रीतम की पुत्री है। परिवार में दो विवाहित जोड़े और परिवार में दो पोते-पोतियां हैं। मोहिनी की एक बेटी और एक बेटा है। अनुपम रुचिका की पोती और भूमिका की बहन हैं। रुचिका विष्णु की भाभी हैं। मोहिनी पुरुष नहीं है। संशलेश का एक ही भाई है।

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**15**

How Pritam is related to Hitesh?

प्रीतम, हितेश से किस प्रकार संबंधित है?

A. Mother

B. Father

C. Brother

D. Can't be determined

E. None of these

How Bhumika is related to Sanshlesh?
भूमिका कैसे संश्लेश से संबंधित है?

- A. Son
- B. Daughter
- C. Niece
- D. Nephew
- E. None of these

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Who among the following is mother of Anupam?
निम्नलिखित में से कौन अनुपम की माता है?

- A. Sanshlesh
- B. Hitesh
- C. Mohini
- D. Ruchika
- E. None of these



15

There are six members – P, Q, R, S, T and U are in a family. P and Q are a married couple. P is one of the male members. S is the only son of R who is brother of P. T is the sister of S. Q is the daughter-in-law of U, whose husband has passed away. How many female members are there in the family?

छह सदस्य हैं - P, Q, R, S, T और U एक परिवार में हैं। P और Q एक विवाहित युगल हैं। P पुरुष सदस्यों में से एक है। S, R का इकलौता पुत्र है जो P का भाई है। T, S की बहन है। Q, U की बहू है, जिसके पति का निधन हो गया है। परिवार में कितनी महिला सदस्य हैं?

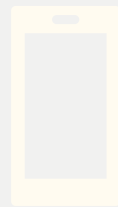
- A. Can't be determined B. Only one C. Two D. Three E. None of these

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In a combined family Mayank and Suresh are brothers. Both have one – one son and daughter each. Further information of their family is given below: Amar is brother-in-law of Munesh and husband of Amal's mother. Munesh is unmarried son of Mayank. Vaishnavi's father, Vikram is son of Seema who is mother-in-law of Sakshi. Mainak's grandmother, Kavita is mother-in-law of Amar. Madhuri and Munesh are children of Mayank and Vikram and Tanuja are their cousins. Sakshi has two daughters and Madhuri have two sons. Juhi and Vaishnavi are siblings.

एक संयुक्त परिवार में मयंक और सुरेश भाई हैं। दोनों का एक-एक बेटा और बेटी है। उनके परिवार की और जानकारी नीचे दी गई है: अमर मुनेश का साला और अमल की मां का पति है। मुनेश मयंक का अविवाहित पुत्र है। वैष्णवी के पिता, विक्रम, सीमा का पुत्र है जो साक्षी की सास है। मयंक की दादी, कविता अमर की सास है। माधुरी और मुनेश मयंक के बच्चे हैं और विक्रम और तनुजा उनके चचेरे भाई हैं। साक्षी की दो बेटियां और माधुरी के दो बेटे हैं। जूही और वैष्णवी भाई बहन हैं।

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How does Vaishanvi relate to Suresh?
वैष्णवी का सुरेश से क्या संबंध है?

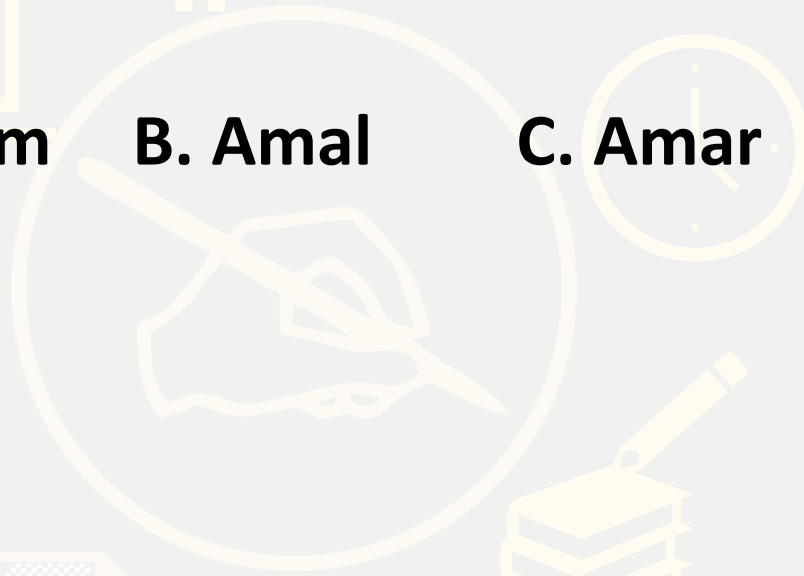
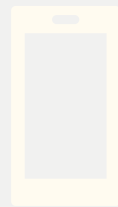
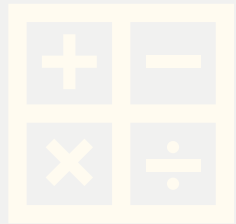
- A. Daughter-in-law B. Niece C. Wife
D. Granddaughter E. None of these



Who among the following is the father of Vaishnavi?
निम्नलिखित में से कौन वैष्णवी के पिता हैं?

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A. Vikram B. Amal C. Amar D. Mainak E. None of these



15

How is Mainak related to Seema?

मैनक, सीमा से किस प्रकार संबंधित है?

- A. Son of brother in law
- C. Grandson's cousin
- E. None of these

- B. Cousin of sister in law
- D. Grandson of brother in law

There are two couples – Mr. and Mrs. Iyer and Mr. and Mrs. Khanna. The Iyer's have only one child – Vineet. The Khanna's have only one child, a daughter – Kavita. Further, it is known that exactly one of the following cases is true: I. Mr. Iyer is Mrs. Khanna's brother. II. Mr. Khanna is Mrs. Iyer's brother. III. Mrs. Iyer is Mrs. Khanna's sister.

दो जोड़े हैं - मिस्टर एंड मिसेज अय्यर और मिस्टर एंड मिसेज खन्ना। अय्यर का केवल एक ही बच्चा है - विनीत। खन्ना की केवल एक संतान है, एक बेटी - कविता। इसके अलावा, यह ज्ञात है कि निम्नलिखित मामलों में से एक सही है: I. श्री अय्यर श्रीमती खन्ना के भाई हैं। द्वितीय. मिस्टर खन्ना श्रीमती अय्यर के भाई हैं। III. श्रीमती अय्यर श्रीमती खन्ना की बहन हैं।

If Mrs. Khanna is Vineet's maternal aunt, which of the following cases could be the correct one?

यदि श्रीमती खन्ना विनीत की मौसी हैं, तो निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा मामला सही हो सकता है?

A. Only I

B. Only II

C. Only III

D. Either I or II

E. Either I or III

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Which of the following statements is definitely true about the common grandfather of Vineet and Kavita, if one disregards case II?

विनीत और कविता के सामान्य दादा के बारे में निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा कथन निश्चित रूप से सत्य है, यदि कोई केस II की उपेक्षा करता है?

- A. He is the father of Mr. Iyer.
- B. He is the father-in-law of Mr. Khanna.
- C. He is the father-in-law of Mr. Iyer.
- D. He is the father of Mr. Khanna.
- E. None of these

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