



IBPS CLERK/PO 2021



LIVE

10:30 AM

REASONING

LIVE
MOCK
DISCUSSION



Mahendra's



IBPS

IBPS RRB PO MAINS 2021

Maths | Reasoning | English | GA | Hindi | Computer

महा मेराथन
12 घंटे लगातार



19 सितंबर

LIVE 

सुबह 8:00 बजे



Simpal Kumari 11 hours ago

Homework ans today's...

Clockwise:-M(Switzerland), L(Jamaica), K(Africa), H(Samoa), G(Iran), F(Ro
ans any questions only i solve it puzzle.

Thank u so much mam 🙏...

Read more

👍 🗨️ REPLY



Sarita 19 hours ago

Homework answer

Clockwise:- M (Switzerland), L (Jamaica), I (Indonesia), J (purtgal), G(Irar

Mam questions ek bhi arrengment se tili nhi kar rhe h ,so not find answer ma

Today very awesome session mam 🙏😊👍🤩🙏...

Read more

👍 🗨️ REPLY

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Rityaj Seth 22 hours ago

Anticlockwise:-M(Switzerland),F(Romania),K(Africa),H(Samoa),G(Iran),J(Por

Mam ek bhi question puzzle se tally nhi kr rha hai

👍 🗨️ REPLY

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Nikita Tamang 22 hours ago

Ans. According to clockwise from H

H- Africa

K- Romania

F- Jamaica...

Read more

👍 🗨️ REPLY



anjali 18 hours ago

(Clockwise)

J-Samoa

G- Iran

H-Portugal...

Read more

👍 🗨️ REPLY

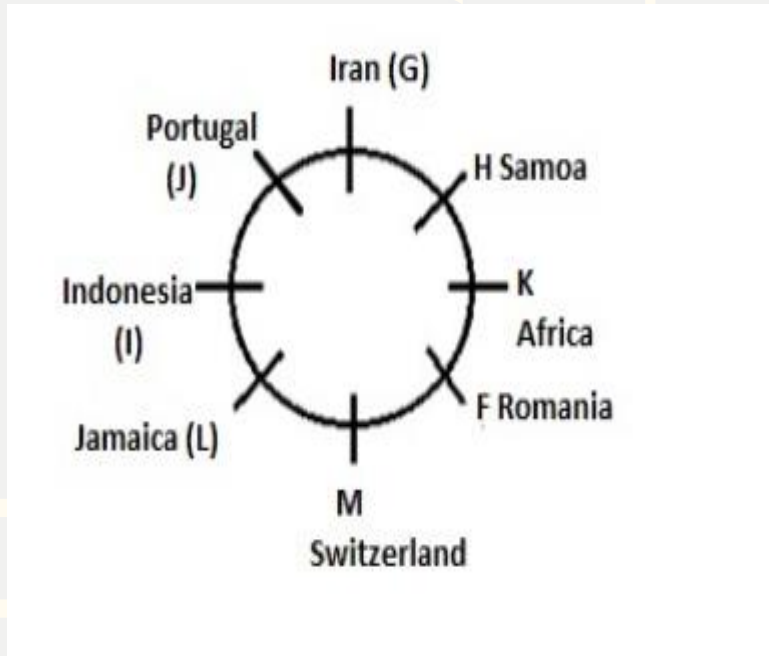
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एक व्यापार शिखर सम्मेलन में, आठ प्रतिनिधि, अर्थात् F, G, H, I, J, K, L और M विभिन्न देशों का प्रतिनिधित्व करते हैं, जैसे इंडोनेशिया, अफ्रीका, पुर्तगाल, रोमानिया, जमैका, समोआ, ईरान और स्विट्जरलैंड, लेकिन जरूरी नहीं कि इसी क्रम में हों। वे सभी एक वृत्ताकार मेज के चारों ओर केंद्र की ओर मुख करके बैठे हैं। K, J के बाएं से तीसरे स्थान पर बैठा है। H और M और उनके निकटतम पड़ोसी भी पुर्तगाल का प्रतिनिधित्व नहीं करते हैं। L और पुर्तगाल के प्रतिनिधि के बीच केवल एक व्यक्ति बैठा है। रोमानिया और अफ्रीका के प्रतिनिधि एक दूसरे के निकटतम पड़ोसी हैं। H न तो जमैका और न ही रोमानिया का प्रतिनिधित्व करता है। F और समोआ का प्रतिनिधित्व करने वाले व्यक्ति के मध्य केवल एक व्यक्ति बैठा है। F या तो पुर्तगाल या अफ्रीका का प्रतिनिधित्व नहीं करता है। H, M के दायें से तीसरे स्थान पर बैठा है। M स्विट्जरलैंड का प्रतिनिधित्व करता है। J या तो H या M का निकटतम पड़ोसी नहीं है। वह व्यक्ति जो इंडोनेशिया का प्रतिनिधित्व करता है, J का निकटतम पड़ोसी है। M और ईरान के प्रतिनिधि के बीच तीन व्यक्ति बैठे हैं। G या तो पुर्तगाल या इंडोनेशिया का प्रतिनिधित्व नहीं कर रहा है।

In a business summit, eight representatives, viz. F, G, H, I, J, K, L and M are representing different countries, viz Indonesia, Africa, Portugal, Romania, Jamaica, Samoa, Iran and Switzerland, but not necessarily in the same order. All of them are sitting around a circular table facing the centre. K sits third to the left of J. H and M and also their immediate neighbours do not represent Portugal. Only one person sits between L and the representative of Portugal. The representatives of Romania and Africa are immediate neighbours of each other. H represents neither Jamaica nor Romania. Only one person sits between F and the one who represents Samoa. F does not represent either Portugal or Africa. H sits third to the right of M. M represents Switzerland. J is not an immediate neighbour of either H or M. The one who represents Indonesia is an immediate neighbour of J. Three people sit between M and the representative of Iran. G is not representing either Portugal or Indonesia.



In a business summit, eight representatives, viz. F, G, H, I, J, K, L and M are representing different countries, viz Indonesia, Africa, Portugal, Romania, Jamaica, Samoa, Iran and Switzerland, but not necessarily in the same order. All of them are sitting around a circular table facing the centre. K sits third to the left of J. H and M and also their immediate neighbours do not represent Portugal. Only one person sits between L and the representative of Portugal. The representatives of Romania and Africa are immediate neighbours of each other. H represents neither Jamaica nor Romania. Only one person sits between F and the one who represents Samoa. F does not represent either Portugal or Africa. H sits third to the right of M. M represents Switzerland. J is not an immediate neighbour of either H or M. The one who represents Indonesia is an immediate neighbour of J. Three people sit between M and the representative of Iran. G is not representing either Portugal or Indonesia.

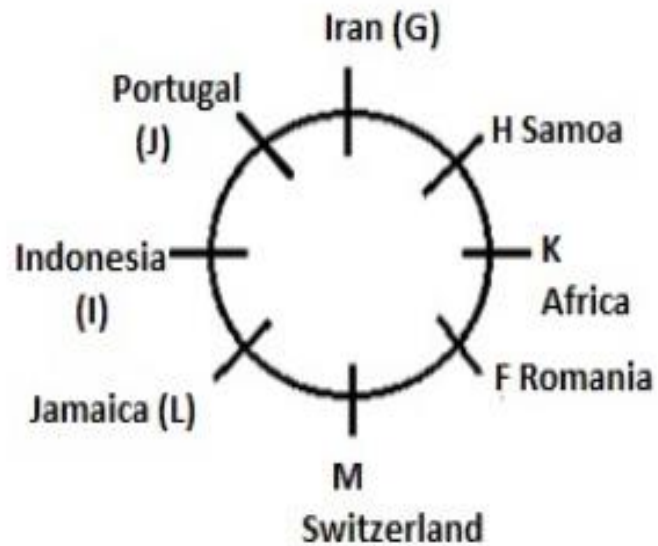


Who among the following represents Africa?

- a) Q
- b) R
- c) T
- d) V
- e) Cannot be determined

Who among the following represent immediate neighbours of V?

- a) P, Q
- b) P, S
- c) T, W
- d) P, R
- e) P and the representative of Jamaica

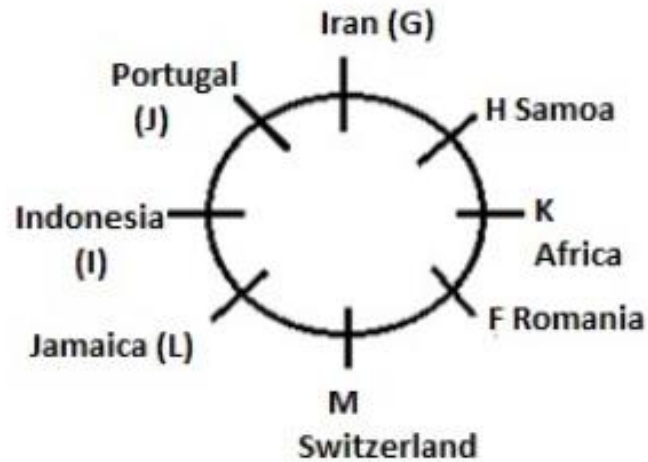


Which of the following is true regarding W?

- a) W sits second to the right of P.
- b) W represents Romania.
- c) W sits between Q and the representative of Switzerland.
- d) Only one person sits between W and the representative of Africa.
- e) None is true

How many persons sit between S and the representative of Romania, when counted anticlockwise from S?

- a) None
- b) One
- c) Two
- d) Three
- e) Four



Which of the following is true?

- a) S represents Portugal.
- b) Only one person is sitting between the representatives of Romania and Jamaica.
- c) The representative of Africa is an immediate neighbour of W.
- d) One person sits between Z and the representative of Portugal.
- e) None is true

सात दोस्त A, B, C, D, E, F और G कॉलेज X, Y और Z में पढ़ते हैं और वर्तमान में विभिन्न व्यवसायों में हैं, जैसे कि मेडिसिन, फैशन डिजाइनिंग, इंजीनियरिंग, बिजनेस, एक्टिंग, टीचिंग और आर्किटेक्चर (जरूरी नहीं कि वहीआज्ञा)। एक ही कॉलेज में कम से कम दो और तीन से ज्यादा दोस्त नहीं पढ़ते थे। C एक वास्तुकार है और कॉलेज Y में पढ़ता है। E एक व्यवसायी नहीं है। E के साथ कॉलेज X में पढ़ने वाले सात दोस्तों में से केवल G। F एक इंजीनियर है और कॉलेज Y में नहीं पढ़ता है। B एक अभिनेता है और F के समान कॉलेज में नहीं पढ़ता है। A कॉलेज Z में नहीं पढ़ता है। जो कॉलेज X में पढ़ते हैं, वे न तो फैशन डिजाइनर हैं और न ही शिक्षक हैं। उनमें से कोई भी जो कॉलेज Y में पढ़ता है, शिक्षक नहीं है।

Seven friends A, B, C, D, E, F and G studied in colleges X, Y and Z and are currently in different professions, namely Medicines, Fashion Designing, Engineering, Business, Acting, Teaching and Architecture (not necessarily in the same order). At least two and not more than three friends had studied in the same college. C is an architect and studied in college Y. E is not a businessman. Only G amongst the seven friends studied in college X along with E. F is an engineer and did not study in college Y. B is an actor and did not study in the same college as F. A did not study in college Z. Those who studied in college X are neither Fashion Designers nor teachers. None of those who studied in college Y is a teacher.



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Friend	College	Subject
A	Y	Fashion
B	Y	Acting
C	Y	Architecture
D	Z	Teaching
E	X	Medicine
F	Z	Engineering
G	X	Business

Who amongst the following have studied in college Z?

(a) B, A (b) C, F (c) B, D, F (d) A, D (e) D, F

Which of the following groups represents the students of college Y ? (a) C, E, G (b) A, C, D (c) A, B, C (d) D, B, C (e) None of these

What is the profession of F ?

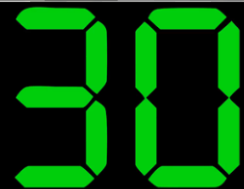
(a) Engineering (b) Business (c) Medicines (d) Acting (e) None of these

Who amongst the following is in the profession of Medicine?

(a) E (b) G (c) A (d) D (e) None of these

What is the profession of A?

(a) Teaching (b) Medicine (c) Business (d) Fashion Designing (e) None of these



- (1) If statement I alone is sufficient but statement II alone is not sufficient.
 - (2) If statement II alone is sufficient but statement I alone is not sufficient.
 - (3) If each statement alone (either I or II) is sufficient.
 - (4) If even statement I and II together are not sufficient.
 - (5) If both statement together are sufficient, but neither statement alone is sufficient.
- (1) यदि कथन I अकेले पर्याप्त है, लेकिन कथन II अकेले पर्याप्त नहीं है।
 - (2) यदि कथन II अकेले पर्याप्त है, लेकिन कथन I अकेले पर्याप्त नहीं है।
 - (3) यदि कथन अकेले (या I तो या तो II) पर्याप्त है।
 - (4) यदि दोनों कथन I और II एक साथ पर्याप्त नहीं हैं।
 - (5) यदि दोनों कथन एक साथ पर्याप्त हैं, लेकिन कोई कथन अकेले पर्याप्त नहीं है।

Is it 9 o'clock now?

I. After half an hour, the minute and the hour hands of the clock will make an angle of exactly 90° with each other.

II. Exactly 15 minutes ago, the hour and the minute hands of the clock coincided with each other

अभी नौ बजे हैं?

I. आधे घंटे के बाद, घड़ी की मिनट और घंटे की सूइयां एक दूसरे से ठीक 90° का कोण बनाएंगी।

द्वितीय. ठीक 15 मिनट पहले, घड़ी की घण्टे और मिनट की सूइयाँ आपस में मेल खाती थीं

Which bag amongst P, Q, R, S and T is the heaviest?

I. Bag Q is heavier than R and S. Bag T is heavier than only bag P.

II. Only three bags are lighter than R. The weight of bag Q is 50 kg, which is 2 kg more than bag R.

P, Q, R, S और T में से कौन सा बैग सबसे भारी है?

बैग Q, R और S से भारी है। बैग T, केवल बैग P से भारी है।

द्वितीय. R से केवल तीन बैग हल्के हैं। बैग Q का वजन 50 किग्रा है, जो बैग R से 2 किग्रा अधिक है।

How is M related to N ?

- I. P, who has only two kids, M & N, is the mother-in-law of Q, who is sister-in-law of N.
- II. R, the sister-in-law of M, is the daughter-in-law of S, who has only two kids, M & N

M, N से किस प्रकार संबंधित है?

1. P, जिसके केवल दो बच्चे हैं, M और N, Q की सास है, जो N की सिस्टर-इन-लाॅ है।
2. R, M की सिस्टर-इन-लाॅ, S की बहू है, जिसके केवल दो बच्चे हैं, M & N

What is the code for 'mangoes' in a code language ?

- I. In that code language 'Te Le Pa Na' means 'You eat many mangoes' and 'Le Na Da' means 'You sell mangoes'.
- II. In the code language 'Ge Na Se La Le' means 'They eat bananas and mangoes' and 'Ne De Le La' means 'Who others eat bananas'

एक कूट भाषा में 'आम' के लिए कूट क्या है?

1. उस कोड भाषा में 'ते ले पा ना' का अर्थ है 'आप कई आम खाते हैं' और 'ले ना दा' का अर्थ है 'आप आम बेचते हैं'।
2. कूट भाषा में 'Ge Na Se La Le' का अर्थ है 'वे केले और आम खाते हैं' और 'Ne De Le La' का अर्थ है 'दूसरों को केला कौन खाता है'

- (i) ' $P \times Q$ ' means 'P is brother of Q'.
- (ii) ' $P - Q$ ' means 'P is sister of Q'.
- (iii) ' $P + Q$ ' means 'P is father of Q'.
- (iv) ' $P \div Q$ ' means 'P is mother of Q'.

Which of the following represents 'M is nephew of N' ?
(a) $N - K + M$ (b) $N \times K , M$ (c) $N , K \times M$ (d) $N - K + M \times T$ (e) None of these

How is T related to D in the expression : $H + T , R - D$?
(a) Nephew (b) Niece (c) Nephew or Niece (d) Data inadequate (e) None of these

Which of the following represents F is daughter of W ?
(a) $W , R + F$ (b) $W \times R \times F$ (c) $W + R \times F - T$ (d) $W + R - F + T$ (e) None of these

Which of the following symbols should replace question mark (?) in the given expression in order to make the expressions ‘

$A > D$ ’ and ‘ $F \geq C$ ’ definitely true?

$$A > B \geq C ? D \leq E = F$$

(a) $>$

(b) $<$

(c) \leq

(d) $=$

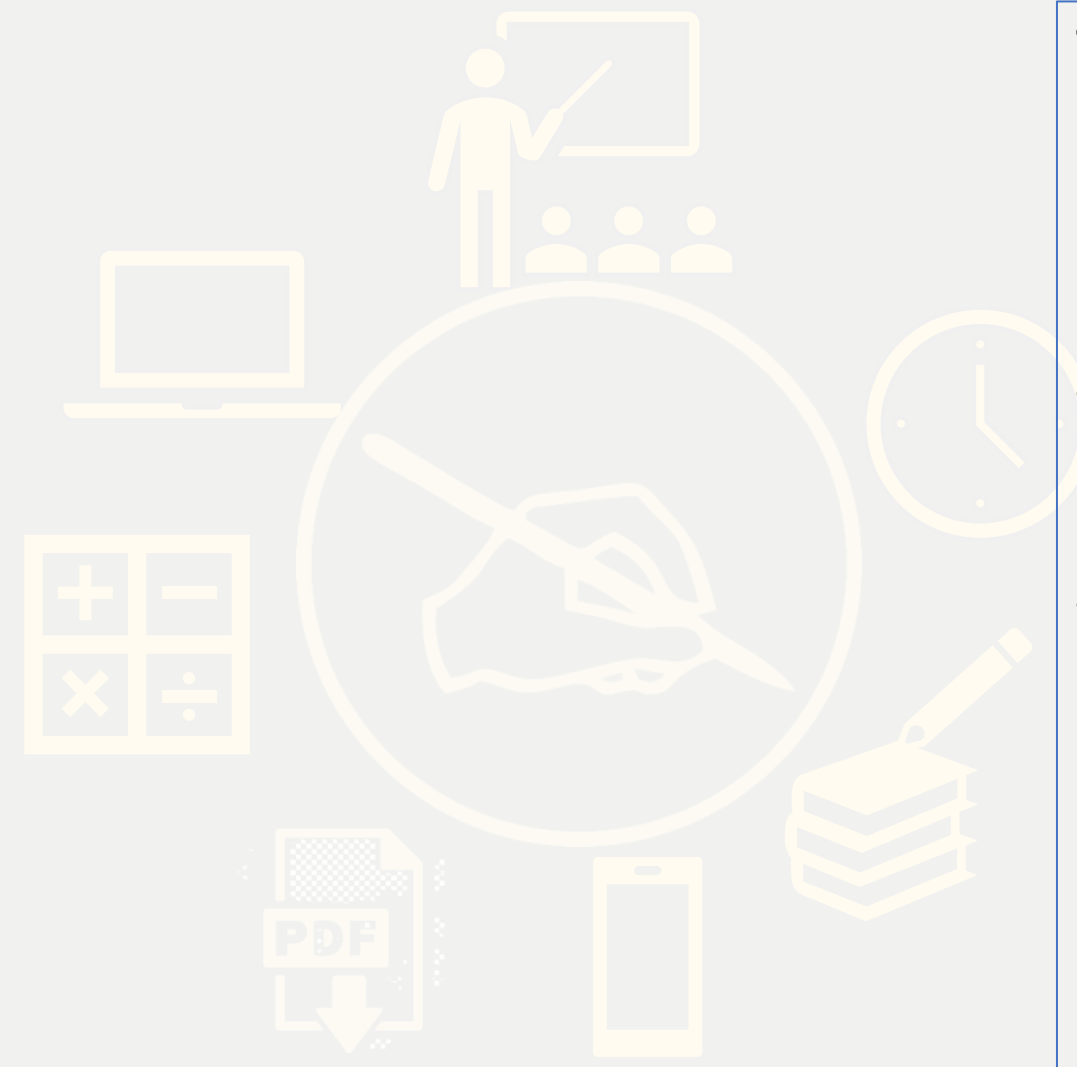
(e) Either $=$ or \geq

. Which of the following expressions is definitely true if the given expressions 'R < P' as well as 'S > Q' are definitely true?

- (a) $P > Q = R \leq T < S$ (b) $S > T \geq R > Q < P$
- (c) $Q > R \leq T > P \geq S$ (d) $S > T \geq R > Q > P$
- (e) None of these

बारह लोग दो समानांतर पंक्तियों में बैठे हैं जिनमें प्रत्येक में छह लोग इस प्रकार बैठे हैं कि वे एक दूसरे से समान दूरी पर हैं। पंक्ति 1 में: P, Q, R, S, T और V बैठे हैं और उन सभी का मुख दक्षिण की ओर है। पंक्ति 2 में: A, B, C, D, E और F बैठे हैं और उन सभी का मुख उत्तर की ओर है। इसलिए, दी गई बैठने की व्यवस्था में, एक पंक्ति में बैठे प्रत्येक सदस्य का मुख दूसरी पंक्ति के अन्य सदस्य की ओर है। S, Q के दायें से तीसरे स्थान पर बैठा है। या तो S या Q पंक्ति के अंतिम छोर पर बैठा है। वह व्यक्ति जिसका मुख Q की ओर है, E के दायें से दूसरे स्थान पर बैठा है। B और F के मध्य दो व्यक्ति बैठे हैं। न तो B और न ही F पंक्ति के अंतिम छोर पर बैठे हैं। B के निकटतम पड़ोसी का मुख उस व्यक्ति की ओर है जो P के बायें से तीसरे स्थान पर बैठा है। R और T निकटतम पड़ोसी हैं। C, A के बायें से दूसरे स्थान पर बैठा है। T का मुख D के निकटतम पड़ोसी की ओर नहीं है।

Twelve people are sitting in two parallel rows containing six people each such that they are equidistant from each other. In row 1: P, Q, R, S, T and V are seated and all of them are facing South. In row 2: A, B, C, D, E and F 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. S sits third to the right of Q. Either S or Q sits at an extreme end of the line. The one who faces Q sits second to the right of E. Two people sit between B and F. Neither B nor F sits at an extreme end of the line. The immediate neighbour of B faces the person who sits third to the left of P. R and T are immediate neighbours. C sits second to the left of A. T does not face the immediate neighbour of D.



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Row 1. ↓ P V S T R Q
Row 2. ↑ C F A E B D



Who amongst the following sit at the extreme ends of the rows? (a) S, D (b) Q, A (c) V, C (d) P, D (e) Q, F

Who amongst the following faces S? (a) A (b) B (c) C (d) D (e) F

How many persons are seated between V and R? (a) One (b) Two (c) Three (d) Four (e) None of these

P is related to A in the same way as S is related to B based on the given arrangement. Which of the following is T related to, following the same pattern?

(a) C (b) D (c) E (d) F (e) Cannot be determined

Which of the following is true regarding T? (a) F faces T. (b) V is an immediate neighbour of T. (c) F faces the one who is second to the right of T. (d) T sits at one of the extreme ends of the line. (e) Q sits second to the right of T

E G 4 B H 7 5 @ K 8 D N £ Q Z \$ W 3 C 1 9 * 1 B 2 S 6

How many such consonants are there in the above sequence which are immediately preceded by a symbol and immediately followed by a digit ?

उपरोक्त क्रम में ऐसे कितने व्यंजन हैं जिनके ठीक पहले एक प्रतीक और ठीक बाद एक अंक है?

(a) One (b) Two (c) None (d) Three (e) More than three.

What should come in place of the question mark (?) in the following sequence ?

4H@, KDQ, ?, 9IS

(a) ZW1 (b) NQ\$ (c) @8N (d) \$W9 (e) None of these

E G 4 B H 7 5 @ K 8 D N £ Q Z \$ W 3 C 1 9 * 1 B 2 S 6

Which of the following is exactly in the midway between the ninth from left end and the seventh from right end ?

निम्नलिखित में से कौन बाएं छोर से नौवें और दाएं छोर से सातवें के ठीक बीच में है?

(a) Q (b) Z (c) \$ (d) W (e) None of these

If the first fifteen elements are written in the reverse order then which of the following will be seventh to the left of twelfth element from right end ?

यदि पहले पंद्रह तत्वों को उल्टे क्रम में लिखा जाता है तो निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा दायें छोर से बारहवें तत्व के बायें से सातवें स्थान पर होगा?

(a) 7 (b) @ (c) 5 (d) K (e) None of these

Ten students– A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I and J are sitting in a row facing West.

- I. B and F are not sitting on either of the edges.
- II. G is sitting to the left of D and H is sitting to the right of J.
- III. There are four persons between E and A.
- IV. I is to the North of B and F is to the South of D.
- V. J is in between A and D and G is in between E and F.
- VI. There are two persons between H and C.

दस छात्र- A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I और J एक पंक्ति में पश्चिम की ओर मुख करके बैठे हैं।

- I. B और F दोनों किनारों पर नहीं बैठे हैं।
- II. G, D के बायें बैठा है और H, J के दायीं ओर बैठा है।
- III. E और A के मध्य चार व्यक्ति हैं।
- IV. I, B के उत्तर में है और F, D के दक्षिण में है।
- V. J, A और D के बीच में है और G, E और F के बीच में है।
- VI. H और C के मध्य दो व्यक्ति हैं।

Who is sitting at the seventh place counting from left?
(a) H (b) C (c) J (d) Either H or C (e) None of these

Who among the following is definitely sitting at one of the ends?
(a) C (b) H (c) E (d) Cannot be determined (e) None of these

Who are immediate neighbours of I?
(a) BC (b) BH (c) AH
(d) Cannot be determined (e) None of these

Who is sitting second left of D?
(a) G (b) F (c) E (d) J (e) None of these

If G and A interchange their positions, then who become the immediate neighbours of E?
(a) G and F (b) Only F (b) Only A (d) J and H (e) None of these

