





SBI CLERK 2022



REASONING

LIVE TEST



11:30 AM

BY SHIPRA MAHENDRAS

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•Live at 11:30 AM



Mohit.. 21 hours ago

Thank-you madam for today's very Amazing Class Session.. 🙏😊

And

My Answer for today's Homework is like-

D(-)<---->B(+)

Read more

👍 🗨️ REPLY

▼ [View reply from Mahendras : Online Videos For Govt. Exams](#)



debasish chakraborty 15 hours ago

Homework :

4 female 3 male

Thank you sir. Awesome session.

👍 🗨️ REPLY

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Sonam Pundir 22 hours ago

Hw ans. Male~ 3

Female~4

Thank you mam for nice session 💜💙

👍 🗨️ REPLY

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Nabanita De 17 hours ago

H.W-Male-3,Female-4.Thank you ma'am.

👍 🗨️ REPLY

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Shubham jatwa 20 hours ago

4-f, 3-m

👍 🗨️ REPLY

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Sneha Dey 21 hours ago

3 male

4 female

👍 🗨️ REPLY

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Mohit.. 7 hours ago

Thank-you madam for today's very Amazing Class Session.. 🙏😊

And

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D(-)<---->B(+)..

Read more

👍 🗨️ REPLY



debasish chakraborty 1 hour ago

Homework :

4 female 3 male

Thank you sir. Awesome session.

👍 🗨️ REPLY



Sonam Pundir 9 hours ago

Hw ans. Male~ 3

Female~4

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👍 🗨️ REPLY



Nabanita De 3 hours ago

H.W-Male-3,Female-4.Thank you ma'am.

👍 🗨️ REPLY



Shubham jatwa 6 hours ago

4-f, 3-m

👍 🗨️ REPLY



Sneha Dey 8 hours ago

3 male

4 female

👍 🗨️ REPLY

2:00

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एक परिवार में सात सदस्य- A, B, C, D, E, F, और G और दो विवाहित जोड़े हैं। C, G की भाभी है, या इसके विपरीत (vice versa)। A, F का पिता है। G, D की इकलौती पुत्री है। B, C का ससुर है। E और A भाई-बहन हैं। F, G की भतीजी है। E अविवाहित है। C का कोई भाई-बहन नहीं है।

A family consists of seven members- A, B, C, D, E, F, and G and two married couples. C is the sister-in-law of G, vice versa. A is the father of F. G is the only daughter of D. B is the father-in-law of C. E and A are siblings. F is the niece of G. E is unmarried. C has no siblings.

26) Who among the following is the mother of F?
A.G B.C C.D D.E E.None of the above

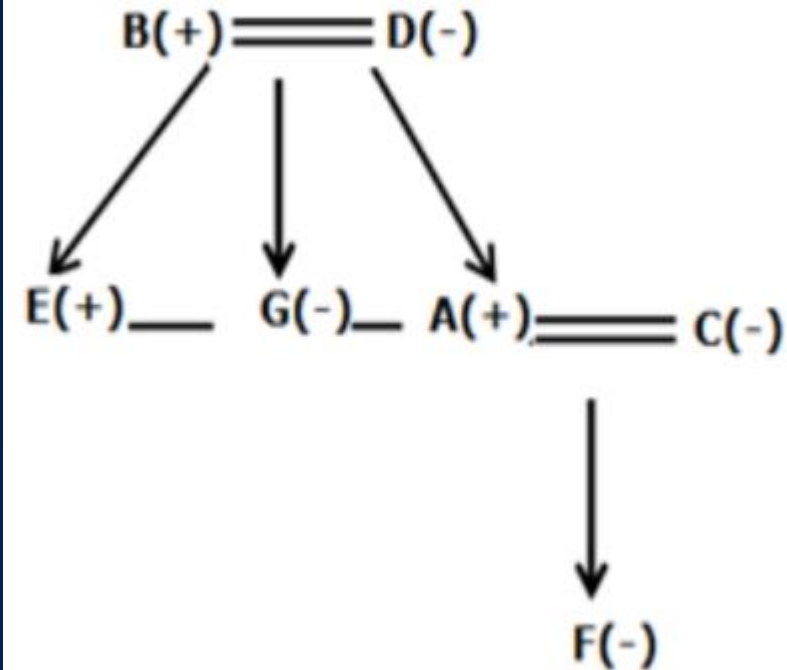
Which of the following statement is true with respect to E?

- A.E and C are married couples
- B.E is the son of C
- C.E is the father of G
- D.E is the brother-in-law of C
- E.All are true

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28) Four of five among the following are based on a certain group. which one does not belong to the group?

- A.B B.C C.G D.D E.F



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29) Statement

Only a few Ellipse is Nonagon

All Nonagon is Rhombus

Some Rhombus is Decagon

Conclusion

I. No Nonagon is Decagon

II. All Decagon can never be Nonagon

a) If Only conclusion I follows.

b) If Only conclusion II follows.

c) If either conclusion I or II follows.

d) If Neither conclusion I nor II follows.

e) If both conclusions I and II follow.

29) कथन

केवल कुछ ही इलिप्स (ellipse) नॉनगन (nonagon) हैं

सभी नॉनगन (nonagon) समचतुर्भुज (rhombus) है

कुछ समचतुर्भुज (rhombus) डेकागन (decagon) है

निष्कर्ष

I. कोई नॉनगन (nonagon) डेकागन (decagon) नहीं है

II. सभी डेकागन (decagon) कभी भी नॉनगन (nonagon)

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30) Statements:

Some mouse is keyboard

All keyboard is laptop

Only a few laptop is CPU

Conclusions:

I. All keyboard can be CPU

II. Some mouse is laptop

A. Only conclusion II follows

B. Only conclusion I follows

C. Both conclusion I and II follow

D. Either conclusion I or II follows

E. Neither conclusion I nor II follows

30) कथन:

कुछ माउस (mouse) कीबोर्ड (keyboard) है
सभी कीबोर्ड (keyboard) लैपटॉप (laptop) हैं
केवल कुछ ही लैपटॉप (laptop) सीपीयू (CPU) हैं

निष्कर्ष:

I. सभी कीबोर्ड (keyboard) सीपीयू (CPU) हो सकते हैं

II. कुछ माउस (mouse) लैपटॉप (laptop) है

A. केवल निष्कर्ष II अनुसरण करता है

B. केवल निष्कर्ष I अनुसरण करता है

C. दोनों निष्कर्ष I और II अनुसरण करते हैं

D. या तो निष्कर्ष I या II अनुसरण करता है

E. न तो निष्कर्ष I और न ही II अनुसरण करता है



31) Statements:

Only tablet is mobile

Some tablet is laptop

Only a few laptop is computer

Conclusions:

I. Some laptop can be mobile

II. Some laptop is not computer

A. Only conclusion I follows

B. Only conclusion II follows

C. Neither conclusion I nor II follows

D. Either conclusion I or II follows

E. Both conclusion I and II follow

31) कथन:

केवल टैबलेट (tablet) ही मोबाइल (mobile) है

कुछ टैबलेट (tablet) लैपटॉप (laptop) है

केवल कुछ ही लैपटॉप (laptop) कंप्यूटर (computer) हैं

निष्कर्ष:

I. कुछ लैपटॉप (laptop) मोबाइल (mobile) हो सकते हैं

II. कुछ लैपटॉप (laptop) कंप्यूटर (computer) नहीं है

A. केवल निष्कर्ष I अनुसरण करता है

B. केवल निष्कर्ष II अनुसरण करता है

C. न तो निष्कर्ष I और न ही II अनुसरण करता है

D. या तो निष्कर्ष I या II अनुसरण करता है

E. दोनों निष्कर्ष I और II अनुसरण करते हैं

30



Only a few Mouse is Bat

No Bat is Cow

Some Cow is Goat

Conclusion

I. Some Goat is Mouse

II. All Goat being Bat is a possibility

- a) If Only conclusion I follows.
- b) If Only conclusion II follows.
- c) If either conclusion I or II follows.
- d) If Neither conclusion I nor II follows.
- e) If both conclusions I and II follow.

32) कथन

केवल कुछ ही माउस (mouse) बैट (bat) हैं

कोई बैट (bat) काउ (cow) नहीं है

कुछ काउ (cow) गोट (goat) है

निष्कर्ष

I. कुछ गोट (goat) माउस (mouse) है

II. सभी गोट (goat) के बैट (bat) होने की संभावना है

- a) यदि केवल निष्कर्ष I अनुसरण करता है।
- b) यदि केवल निष्कर्ष II अनुसरण करता है।
- c) यदि या तो निष्कर्ष I या II अनुसरण करता है।
- d) यदि न तो निष्कर्ष I और न ही II अनुसरण करता है।
- e) यदि निष्कर्ष I और II दोनों अनुसरण करते हैं।

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छह व्यक्ति- P, Q, R, S, T, और U एक ही वर्ष के तीन अलग-अलग महीनों- अप्रैल, मई और जून की दो अलग-अलग तिथियों या तो 15 या 18 पर सेमिनार में भाग ले रहे हैं। जरूरी नहीं कि सभी जानकारी इसी क्रम में हों।

T, Q से दो व्यक्तियों पहले भाग लेता है। Q, महीने की विषम संख्या वाली तारीख को भाग लेता है। T से पहले भाग लेने वाले व्यक्तियों की संख्या, U के बाद भाग लेने वाले व्यक्तियों की संख्या के समान है। S, P से तत्काल पहले भाग लेता है। R, T के आसन्न भाग नहीं लेता है।

Six persons- P, Q, R, S, T, and U are attending the seminar on two different dates either 15 or 18 of three different months- April, May, and June of the same year. All the information is not necessarily in the same order. T attends two persons before Q. Q attends on the odd number date of the month. The number of persons attends before T is the same as the number of persons attend after U. S attends immediately before P. R does not attend adjacent to T.

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Six persons- P, Q, R, S, T, and U are attending the seminar on two different dates either 15 or 18 of three different months- April, May, and June of the same year. All the information is not necessarily in the same order. T attends two persons before Q. Q attends on the odd number date of the month. The number of persons attends before T is the same as the number of persons attend after U. S attends immediately before P. R does not attend adjacent to T.



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Month with Date	Person
April 15	S
April 18	P
May 15	T
May 18	U
June 15	Q
June 18	R



33) Who among the following attends immediately before R?

- a) S b) P c) T d) U e) Q

34) Who among the following person attends on April 15th?

- a) R b) U c) T d) P e) S

35) Which of the following statement is/are true?

- I. T attends on an even number date
- II. Q attends immediately before S
- III. P and T attend on different months
- IV. S attends in the month which has an even number of days

- a) Only I and III b) Only III and IV c) Only II and III
- d) Only II and IV e) None of these



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Month with Date	Person
April 15	S
April 18	P
May 15	T
May 18	U
June 15	Q
June 18	R

36) On which of the following month and date does U attend the seminar?

निम्नलिखित में से किस महीने और तारीख को U सेमिनार में भाग लेता है?

a) June 15 b) June 18 c) May 15 d) May 18 e) April 15

37) How many persons are attending the seminar after T?
T के बाद कितने व्यक्ति सेमिनार में भाग ले रहे हैं?

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

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38) If all the letters of the word "BROWNIE" are arranged in alphabetical order from the left end, then which of the following letter is second from the right end?

यदि शब्द "BROWNIE" के सभी अक्षरों को बाएं छोर से वर्णानुक्रम में व्यवस्थित किया जाता है, तो निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा अक्षर दायें छोर से दूसरे स्थान पर है?

a) O b) R c) N d) E e) W

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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

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40) In a certain code language, If "FRIED" is written as "QEJCF" and "PLANT" is written as "KOBSM", 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 "KOBSM" लिखा जाता है, तो उसी कोड भाषा में "SHOWN" को कैसे लिखा जाएगा?

- a) HSPMV b) GRPMV c) GRPOV d) TGPMX e) TRPMX

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- a) HSPMV b) GRPMV c) GRPOV d) TGPMX e) TRPMX

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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?

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

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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

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2:00

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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।

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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

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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

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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

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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



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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

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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



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- 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

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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



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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

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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:

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

Conclusions:

- A. $T < M$
- B. $Z < K$
- C. $R \geq S$
- D. $Z = R$
- E. None is true

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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

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1:30

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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।

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.

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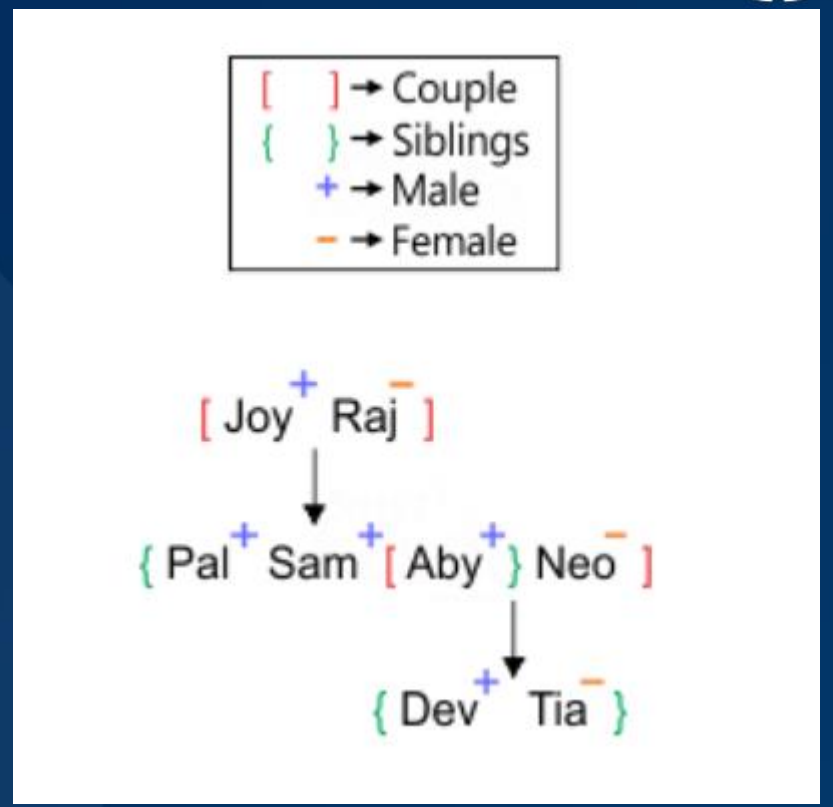
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How is Sam related to Raj?
सैम, राज से कैसे संबंधित है?

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



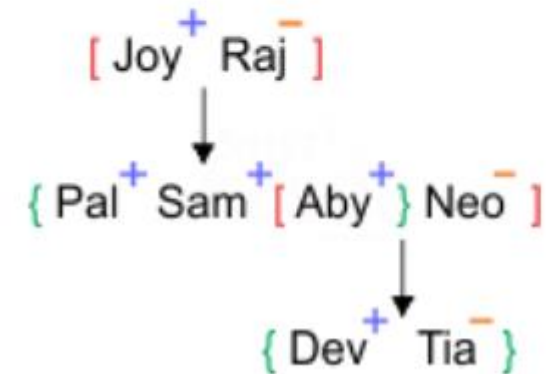
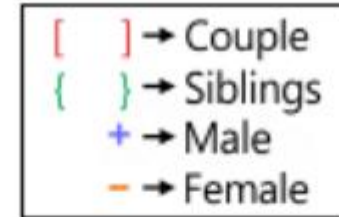
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How is Neo related to Pal?

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



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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।



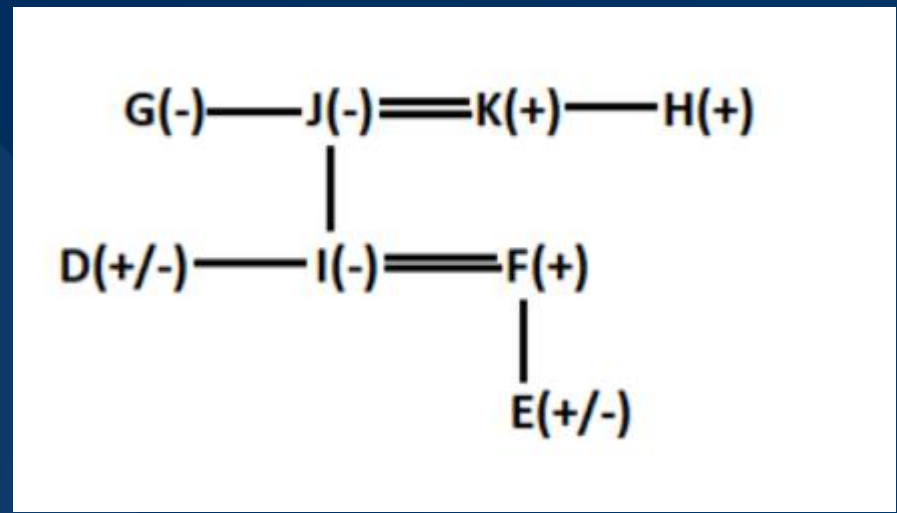
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How is E related to the father of D?
E, D के पिता से किस प्रकार संबंधित है?

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





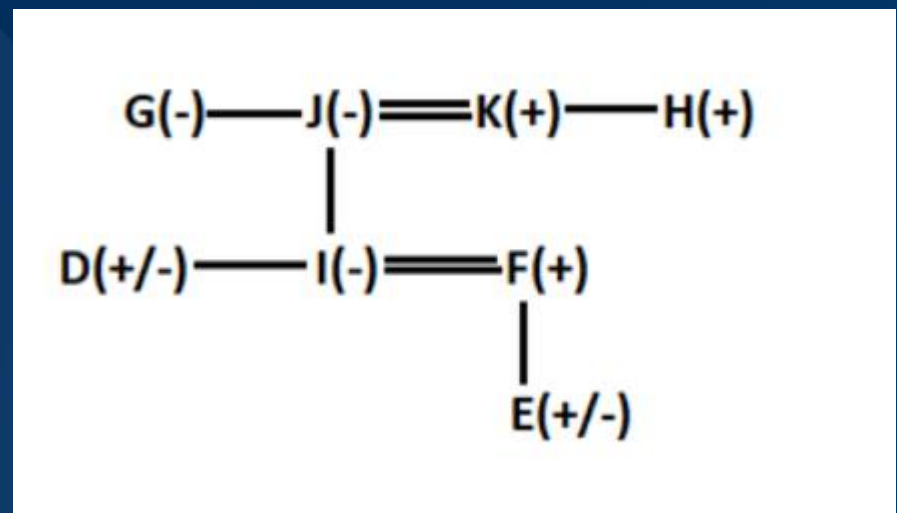
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If F doesn't have brother in law, how is D related to sister in law of H?
 यदि F का ब्रदर इन लॉ नहीं है, तो D, H की सिस्टर इन लॉ से किस प्रकार संबंधित है?

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





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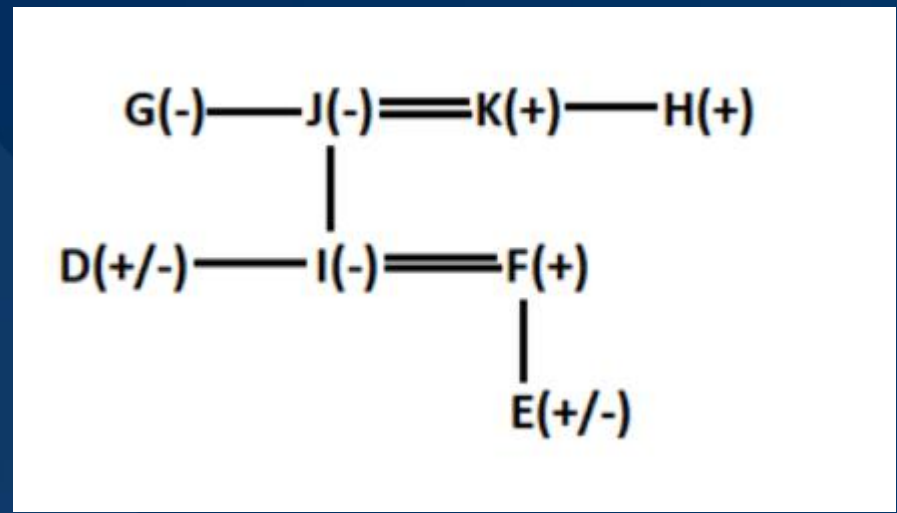
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How many male members are there in the family?

परिवार में कितने पुरुष सदस्य हैं?

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



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.

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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.

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.

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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.

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।

- 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.

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If it is possible to make one meaningful word with the second, the third, the sixth and the eighth 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

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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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2:00

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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।

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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.



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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

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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

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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

