



 *Mahendra's*



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LIVE MOCK DISCUSSION



 10:30 AM

 Reasoning

Rakhi
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UPSSSSC PET 2021

Reasoning | English | Maths | Hindi | GK

महा मैराथन
10 घंटे लगातार

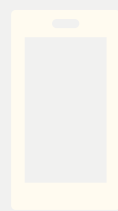
23 अगस्त

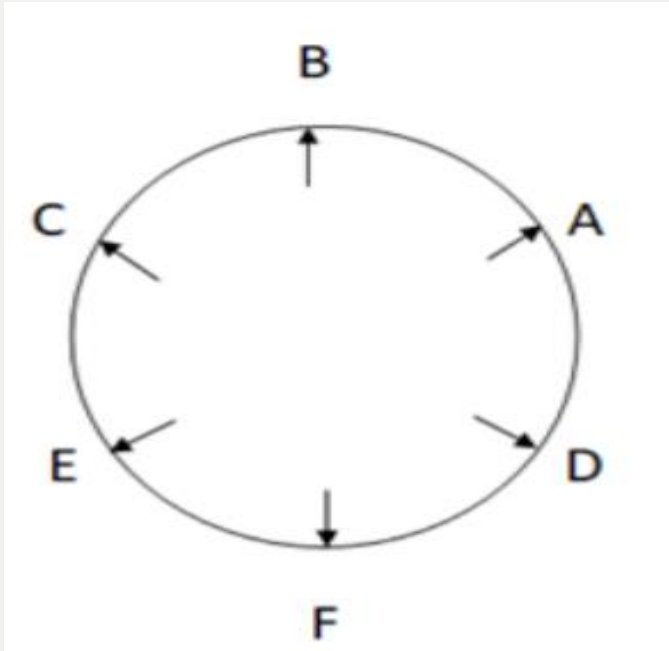
LIVE

सुबह 9:00 बजे

Six people A, B, C, D, E, and F are sitting around a circular table facing outside. C is not sitting second to the left of F. E sits third to the right of A. B sits third to the right of F. C and A are not neighbors. B and A are neighbors.

छह व्यक्ति A, B, C, D, E और F एक वृत्ताकार मेज के चारों ओर बाहर की ओर मुख करके बैठे हैं। C, F के बायें से दूसरे स्थान पर नहीं बैठा है। E, A के दायें से तीसरे स्थान पर बैठा है। B, F के दायें से तीसरे स्थान पर बैठा है। C और A पड़ोसी नहीं हैं। B और A पड़ोसी हैं।





Who is sitting immediate right of F?

- A. B B. E C. A D. D E. Can't be determined



Who is sitting third to the right of C?

- A. A B. F C. E D. D E. None of these

Who is sitting opposite to E?

- A. F B. A C. D D. B E. None of these

Who among the following are sitting opposite to each other?

- A. F, C B. C, A C. E, D D. F, B E. None of these

Find the odd one from the following.

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

'training is always necessary' is written as 'god asb byo mnp',
'teacher perception always right' is written as 'mnp den coh
hen', 'teacher can stop training' is written as 'byo coh vyo rho'
'stop bad perception necessary' is written as 'den puk asb vyo'.



'hen god puk' would mean?

- A. is right training
- B. bad is right
- C. training is bad
- D. training right bad
- E. None of these

'teacher is always linguist' would be written as

- A. god coh pa mnp
- B. byo asb mnp coh
- C. mnp god coh vyo
- D. god vyo den asb
- E. None of these

Which word is represented by 'byo'?

- A. necessary
- B. stop
- C. Training
- D. perception
- E. None of these



Rajnandini Pal 11 hours ago
Thank you so much ma'am
Really good session and Amazi
Today Question Answer is:
Sitting arrangement Ans:...

👍 🗨️ REPLY

View reply from Mahendra



Simpal Kumari 1 hour ago
Homework ans
Sequence:- FDABCE
(1) option d(D)
(2) option d (D) ...

👍 🗨️ REPLY



Mohit Bhagat 10 hours ago
Thankyou madam for this really
And
My solutions for Today's home
Sitting Arrangement as-...

👍 🗨️ REPLY

View reply from Mahendra



Rahul kr 5 hours ago
Hw ans---DFECBA (anti-clockwi
Thank u mam for an awesome

👍 🗨️ REPLY

View reply from Mahendra



Chandan Das 11 hours ago
1st
BDBDC
2nd
BAC...

Read more

👍 🗨️ REPLY

View reply from Mahendra



Juthika Das 11 hours ago
Ans is
-F E C B A D
Q1--Option--B
Q2--Option--D...

👍 🗨️ REPLY

View reply from Mahendra



sarita rawat 11 hours ago
Homework answer
Clockwise
FECBAD
Q.1) option (B)...

👍 🗨️ REPLY

View reply from Mahendra



Iomesh Rastogi 8 hours ago (edit
Homework Answers
Sitting Arrangement Clockwis
1 - E (b)
2 - D (d)...

👍 🗨️ REPLY

View reply from Mahendra



Archana Pal 11 hours ago
Today's 🏠 work answer
Questions no 1
FECBAD
Question 1.) Option (B)...

👍 🗨️ REPLY

View reply from Mahendra



RAVI PRATAP 1 hour ago
hindi me bhi laya kigie mam

👍 🗨️ REPLY



Manjari Gupta 11 hours ago
Bad is right
God,coh,pa,mnp
Training

👍 🗨️ REPLY

View reply from Mahendras : Online Videos For Govt. Exams



Khushboo Mandal 11 hours ago
Homework answer
Clockwise
FECBAD
1.B ...

👍 🗨️ REPLY

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Nidhi Tiwari 11 hours ago
BDBDC

👍 🗨️ REPLY

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Manjari Gupta 11 hours ago
ADFECB

👍 🗨️ REPLY

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7 लोग P, Q, R, S, T, V और W सोमवार से रविवार तक एक परीक्षा देते हैं। R और S के बीच 4 व्यक्ति परीक्षा देते हैं। P बुधवार को परीक्षा देता है। P और Q के बीच में कोई भी व्यक्ति टेस्ट नहीं देता है। T और V के बीच में 3 लोग टेस्ट देते हैं। T, V से पहले टेस्ट देता है। W रविवार को टेस्ट नहीं देता है। S से पहले कम से कम 2 लोग टेस्ट देते हैं।

7 people P, Q, R, S, T, V, and W give a test starting from Monday to Sunday. 4 people give the test between R and S. P gives the test on Wednesday. No person gives the test between P and Q. There are 3 people who give the test between T and V. T gives the test before V. W does not give the test on Sunday. At least 2 people give the test before S.



7 people P, Q, R, S, T, V, and W give a test starting from Monday to Sunday. 4 people give the test between R and S. P gives the test on Wednesday. No person gives the test between P and Q. There are 3 people who give the test between T and V. T gives the test before V. W does not give the test on Sunday. At least 2 people give the test before S.

Case – (2 A)	
Day	Person
Monday	T
Tuesday	R
Wednesday	P
Thursday	Q
Friday	V
Saturday	W
Sunday	S

How many people attempt the test after R?

- A. 1 B. 5 C. 3 D. 4 E. None

Who gives the test on Sunday?

- A. P B. R C. S D. Q E. V

Which of the following statement is false?

- A. Q gives the test on Thursday.
B. P gives the test before S.
C. Three people give the test between W and R.
D. V gives the test after S.
E. All of the above are false.


W gives the test in which of the following days?

- A. Monday B. Tuesday C. Thursday D. Friday E. Saturday

How many pairs of letters are there in the word UNSETTLED, each of which has as many letters between (in both forward and backward direction) them in the word as they have between them in the English alphabet?

शब्द UNSETTLED में अक्षरों के ऐसे कितने जोड़े हैं, जिनमें से प्रत्येक के बीच उतने ही अक्षर हैं (आगे और पीछे दोनों दिशाओं में) जितने कि अंग्रेजी वर्णमाला में उनके बीच हैं?

- A. One B. Two C. Three D. More than three E. None

 30

Statements:

All Bikes are Car
Some Car are Truck

Conclusions:

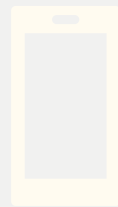
- I. Some Bike are Truck
- II. No Truck is Car
- A. Only conclusion I follow.
- B. Neither conclusion I nor II follows.
- C. Both conclusions I and II follow.
- D. Either conclusion I or II follows.
- E. Only conclusion II follows.

Statements:

Some Toffee are eclairs
All eclairs are dairy-milk.
Some dairy-milk are choc-bar.

Conclusions:

- I. At least some eclairs are dairy-milk.
- II. No Toffee is choc-bar.
- A. Only conclusion I follows.
- B. Neither conclusion I nor II follows.
- C. Both conclusions I and II follow.
- D. Either conclusion I or II follows.
- E. Only conclusion II follows.



Statements:

Some box are Table
No table is board.
Some board are wall.

Conclusions:

- I. Some board are box.
- II. No box is board.
- A. Only conclusion I follow.
- B. Neither conclusion I nor II follows.
- C. Both conclusions I and II follow.
- D. Either conclusion I or II follows.
- E. Only conclusion II follows.

Statements:

Some Toffee are eclairs
All eclairs are dairy-milk.
Some dairy-milk are choc-bar.

Conclusions:

- I. Some choc-bar being toffee is a possibility.
- II. No Toffee is dairy-milk.
- A. Only conclusion I follow.
- B. Neither conclusion I nor II follows.
- C. Both conclusions I and II follow.
- D. Either conclusion I or II follows.
- E. Only conclusion II follows.

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 A, B, C, D, E and F are seated and all of them are facing south. In row-2 P, Q, R, S, T and V 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. V sits third to the right of S. S faces F and F does not sit at any of the extreme ends of the line. D sits third to the right of C. R faces C. The one who is facing E sits third to the right of P. B and P do not sit at the extreme ends of the line. T is not an immediate neighbour of V and A is not an immediate neighbour of C. R does not sit at the extreme end.

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 A, B, C, D, E और F बैठे हैं और उन सभी का मुख दक्षिण की ओर है। पंक्ति-2 में P, Q, R, S, T और V 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। V, S के दायें से तीसरे स्थान पर बैठा है। S का मुख F की ओर है और F, पंक्ति के किसी भी अंतिम छोर पर नहीं बैठा है। D, C के दायें से तीसरे स्थान पर बैठा है। R का मुख C की ओर है। वह जिसका मुख E की ओर है, वह P के दायें से तीसरे स्थान पर बैठा है। B और P पंक्ति के अंतिम छोर पर नहीं बैठे हैं। T, V का निकटतम पड़ोसी नहीं है और A, C का निकटतम पड़ोसी नहीं है। R अंतिम छोर पर नहीं बैठा है।



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 A, B, C, D, E and F are seated and all of them are facing south. In row-2 P, Q, R, S, T and V 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. V sits third to the right of S. S faces F and F does not sit at any of the extreme ends of the line. D sits third to the right of C. R faces C. The one who is facing E sits third to the right of P. B and P do not sit at the extreme ends of the line. T is not an immediate neighbour of V and A is not an immediate neighbour of C. R does not sit at the extreme end.

1 ↓ D B F C E A

2 ↑ T P S R Q V

Who amongst the following faces D?

- A. T B. P C. Q D. R E. None of these

Who amongst the following represent the people sitting at the extreme ends of the rows?

- A. R, F B. T, A C. D, R D. C, Q E. S, A

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

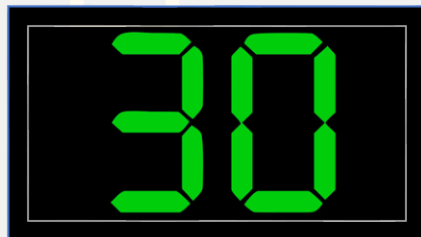
- A. B-T B. A-Q C. C-S D. F-P E. D-R

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

- A. D B. S C. V D. T E. A

How many persons are seated between R and T?

- A. ONE B. TWO C. THREE D. FOUR E. None of these

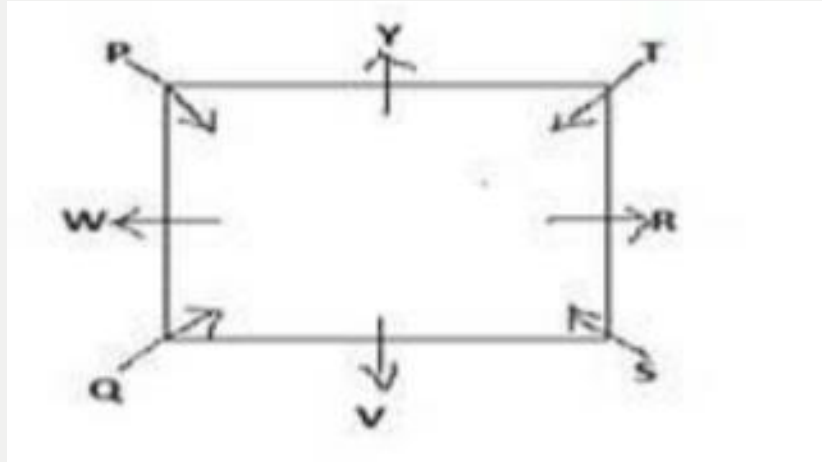


Eight friends, P, Q, R, S, T, Y, V, and W are sitting around a square table in such a way that four of them sit at four corners of the square, while four sit in the middle of each of the four sides. The ones who sit at the four corners face the centre, while those who sit in the middle of the sides face outside. * P who faces the centre sits third to the right of V. * T, who faces the centre, is not an immediate neighbour of V. * Only one person sits between V and W. * S sits second to the right of Q, Q faces the centre. * R is not an immediate neighbour of P.

आठ मित्र, P, Q, R, S, T, Y, V, और W एक वर्गाकार मेज के चारों ओर इस प्रकार बैठे हैं कि उनमें से चार वर्ग के चारों कोनों पर बैठे हैं, जबकि चार प्रत्येक के मध्य में बैठे हैं। चार पक्ष। चारों कोनों पर बैठने वालों का मुख केंद्र की ओर है, जबकि भुजाओं के बीच में बैठने वालों का मुख बाहर की ओर है। * P, जिसका मुख केंद्र की ओर है, V के दायें से तीसरे स्थान पर बैठा है। * T, जो केंद्र की ओर उन्मुख है, V का निकटतम पड़ोसी नहीं है। * केवल एक व्यक्ति V और W के बीच बैठता है। * S, Q के दायें से दूसरे स्थान पर बैठता है, Q का मुख केंद्र की ओर है। * R, P का निकटतम पड़ोसी नहीं है।



Eight friends, P, Q, R, S, T, Y, V, and W are sitting around a square table in such a way that four of them sit at four corners of the square, while four sit in the middle of each of the four sides. The ones who sit at the four corners face the centre, while those who sit in the middle of the sides face outside. * P who faces the centre sits third to the right of V. * T, who faces the centre, is not an immediate neighbour of V. * Only one person sits between V and W. * S sits second to the right of Q, Q faces the centre. * R is not an immediate neighbour of P.



Who sits second to the left of Q?

- A. V B. P C. T D. Y E. W

What is the position of T with respect to V?

- A. Fourth to the left B. Second to the left
C. Third to the left D. Third to the right
E. Second to the right

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

- A. R B. W C. V D. S E. Y

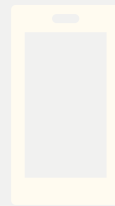
Which of the following will come in place of the question mark (?) based upon the given seating arrangement? WP TR QW RS ?

- A. YT B. VY C. VQ D. PY E. QV

Which of the following is true regarding R?

- A. R is an immediate neighbor of V B. R faces the centre
C. R sits exactly between T and S D. Q sits third to left of R
E. None is true

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E is 10 Km to the west of I. C is 5 Km to the south of E. A is 15 km to the east of C. F is 10 km to the west of H. B is 5 km to the west of A. H is 5 km to the north of E. D is 15 km to the west of C. G is 5 km to the west of F

E, I के पश्चिम में 10 किमी है। C, E के 5 किमी दक्षिण में है। A, C के पूर्व में 15 किमी है। F, H के पश्चिम में 10 किमी है। B, A के पश्चिम में 5 किमी है। H, E के 5 किमी उत्तर में है। D, C के पश्चिम में 15 किमी है। G, F के 5 किमी पश्चिम में है

Which of the following are not sitting in a straight line?

A. HEC B. CBA C. IFC D. GFH E. DCB

What is the direction of G with respect to A?

A. South B. North C. North – West
D. South – West E. South – East

B is in which direction with respect to C and at what distance?

A. 10 km, West B. 5 km, East C. 10km, East
D. 5 km, West E. none of the above

Six persons M, N, O, P, Q and R have different heights. N is taller than P. M is taller than R but shorter than P. At least one person is shorter than R. The number of people taller than Q is same as shorter than O. Q is taller than M. छह व्यक्ति M, N, O, P, Q और R की ऊंचाई अलग-अलग है। N, P से लंबा है। M, R से लंबा है, लेकिन P से छोटा है। कम से कम एक व्यक्ति R से छोटा है। Q से लंबे लोगों की संख्या O से कम है। Q, M से लंबा है।

. How many persons are taller than Q?

- A. 0 B. 1 C. 2 D. 3 E. 4

Who among the following is the shortest in the group?

- A. O B. R C. P D. N E. Q

Who among the following is taller than N?

- A. P B. R C. M D. Q E. O

सात मित्र सात अलग-अलग शहरों, झांसी, दिल्ली, ऊटी, शिमला, अमृतसर, लखनऊ और भुवनेश्वर का दौरा कर रहे हैं, लेकिन जरूरी नहीं कि इसी क्रम में हों। झांसी जाने वाला व्यक्ति, लखनऊ जाने वाले व्यक्ति के ठीक ऊपर बैठा है। अमृतसर जाने वाले व्यक्ति और झांसी जाने वाले व्यक्ति के मध्य केवल दो व्यक्ति हैं। ऊटी जाने वाला व्यक्ति अमृतसर से ऊपर है लेकिन अमृतसर जाने वाले व्यक्ति के ठीक ऊपर नहीं है। शिमला जाने वाले व्यक्ति और ऊटी जाने वाले व्यक्ति के मध्य केवल तीन व्यक्ति बैठे हैं। वह व्यक्ति जो भुवनेश्वर जाता है, वह शिमला जाने वाले व्यक्ति के ठीक ऊपर है। दिल्ली का दौरा करने वाले और भुवनेश्वर जाने वाले व्यक्ति के बीच केवल एक व्यक्ति है

Seven friends are visiting seven different cities namely, Jhansi, Delhi, Ooty, Shimla, Amritsar, Lucknow, and Bhuvneshwar but not necessarily in the same order. The one who visits Jhansi is immediately above the one who visits Lucknow. There are only two persons between the one who visits Amritsar and the one who visits Jhansi. The one who visits Ooty is above Amritsar but not immediately above the one who visits Amritsar. Only three persons are between the one who visits Shimla and the one who visits Ooty. The one who visits Bhuvneshwar is immediately above the one who visits Shimla. Only one person is there between the one who visits Delhi and the one who visits Bhuvneshwar



Seven friends are visiting seven different cities namely, Jhansi, Delhi, Ooty, Shimla, Amritsar, Lucknow, and Bhuvneshwar but not necessarily in the same order. The one who visits Jhansi is immediately above the one who visits Lucknow. There are only two persons between the one who visits Amritsar and the one who visits Jhansi. The one who visits Ooty is above Amritsar but not immediately above the one who visits Amritsar. Only three persons are between the one who visits Shimla and the one who visits Ooty. The one who visits Bhuvneshwar is immediately above the one who visits Shimla. Only one person is there between the one who visits Delhi and the one who visits Bhuvneshwar

7.	Ooty
6.	Delhi
5.	Amritsar
4.	Bhuvneshwar
3.	Shimla
2.	Jhansi
1.	Lucknow

How many people are visiting between the one who visits Ooty and the one who visits Bhuvneshwar?

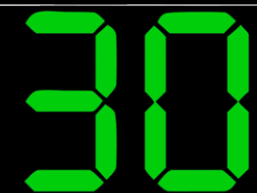
- A. One B. Two C. Three D. Four E. None

Which of the following city is visited immediately before Delhi?

- A. Ooty B. Amritsar C. Delhi D. Bhuvneshwar E. None

Which of the following cities are there between Jhansi and Amritsar?

- A. Shimla, Bhuvneshwar
B. Ooty, Shimla
C. Lucknow, Delhi
D. Lucknow, Ooty
E. None of these



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7.	Ooty
6.	Delhi
5.	Amritsar
4.	Bhuvneshwar
3.	Shimla
2.	Jhansi
1.	Lucknow

Which of the following condition is correct regarding Amritsar with respect to Bhuvneshwar?

- A. There is one city between Bhuvneshwar and the one who visits Amritsar
- B. Bhuvneshwar is immediately above the one who visits Amritsar
- C. All the above are true
- D. The one who visits Amritsar is the person immediately above Bhuvneshwar
- E. None of these



Which of the following cities is there exactly between Delhi and Jhansi?

- A. Amritsar
- B. Ooty
- C. Shimla
- D. Lucknow
- E. None of these



NKT BEA DNU ICN GLP

30

. If all the letters in the words are arranged in reverse alphabetical order and then after all the word are arranged in alphabetical order from left to right, then which of the following word is 2nd from the right end thus formed? यदि शब्दों के सभी अक्षरों को उल्टे वर्णानुक्रम में व्यवस्थित किया जाता है और फिर सभी शब्दों को बाएं से दाएं वर्णानुक्रम में व्यवस्थित किया जाता है, तो निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा शब्द दायें छोर से दूसरे स्थान पर बनता है?

A. PLG B. UND C. TNK D. NIC E. None of these

In each word every consonant is changed to the previous letter in English alphabetical series then how many words have at least single vowels? प्रत्येक शब्द में प्रत्येक व्यंजन को अंग्रेजी वर्णमाला के पिछले अक्षर से बदल दिया जाता है, तो कितने शब्दों में कम से कम एक स्वर होगा?

A. One B. Two C. Three D. Four E. None of these

NKT BEA DNU ICN GLP

In each of the word if we interchange the first letter with third, then the first letter with the second one, then which of the following is the third word according to English dictionary (answer in terms of original word)? प्रत्येक शब्द में यदि हम पहले अक्षर को तीसरे से, फिर पहले अक्षर को दूसरे से बदल दें, तो अंग्रेजी शब्दकोश के अनुसार निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा तीसरा शब्द है (उत्तर मूल शब्द के संदर्भ में)?

A. NKT B. BEA C. DNU D. ICN E. None of these

If we interchange second letter with third and then first letter with third letter then what will be the value if we add all the place values of first letter in each word thus formed? यदि हम दूसरे अक्षर को तीसरे से और फिर पहले अक्षर को तीसरे अक्षर से बदल दें तो इस प्रकार बने प्रत्येक शब्द में पहले अक्षर के सभी स्थानीय मानों को जोड़ने पर क्या मान होगा?

A. 30 B. 35 C. 40 D. 45 E. None of these

30

NKT BEA DNU ICN GLP

.If we add all the letters place value in each word then which of the following word number is completely divisible by 9?

यदि हम प्रत्येक शब्द में सभी अक्षरों का स्थानीय मान जोड़ दें तो निम्नलिखित में से कौन सी शब्द संख्या 9 से पूर्णतः विभाजित होगी?

A. BEA

B. NKT

C. DNU

D. ICN

E. None of these

30

