



IBPS/ BANK 2023



REASONING

REVISION CLASS

तैयारी **SELECTION** वाली



 **LIVE** | **09:00 AM**

BY KULDEEP MAHENDRAS



UPCOMING ONLINE BATCHES

February 2023

08 FEB 2023

03:00 PM to 05:00 PM

SSC ONLINE LIVE CLASS

BILINGUAL

15 FEB 2023

10:30 AM to 12:30 PM

BANK ONLINE LIVE CLASS

BILINGUAL

15 FEB 2023


06:30 PM to 08:30 PM


BANK ONLINE LIVE CLASS


English & Bengali





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 monika kumari 4 hours ago
Thank you sir 👍😊
Very nice session 🧡🧡🧡


 Manu sengar 7 hours ago
Very amazing session sir 👍👍


 Vishnu Gupta 1 hour ago 11 subscribers
7-1=6 is the right ans very super duper nice session sir thank you 👍 sir

 harsh sharma 7 hours ago
Amazing sessions 👍 sir
step 1multiple then $12-4=8$ square 64
Multiple then. $5-2=3$ square 09. multiple $10-3=7$ square 49
Step 2.... $6*4+0=24$,... $4*9+9=45$
Step 3.... multiple $4*4=16$., $2*5=10$
Step 4.... difference $16-10=6$
Thank you sir 👍😊👍👍👍
Show less

 Miharika Jha 1 hour ago
Step I nehi hua ...
Step II $6*4+0=24$ and $4*9+9=45$
Step III $4*4=16$ and $2*5=10$
Step IV $16-10=6$


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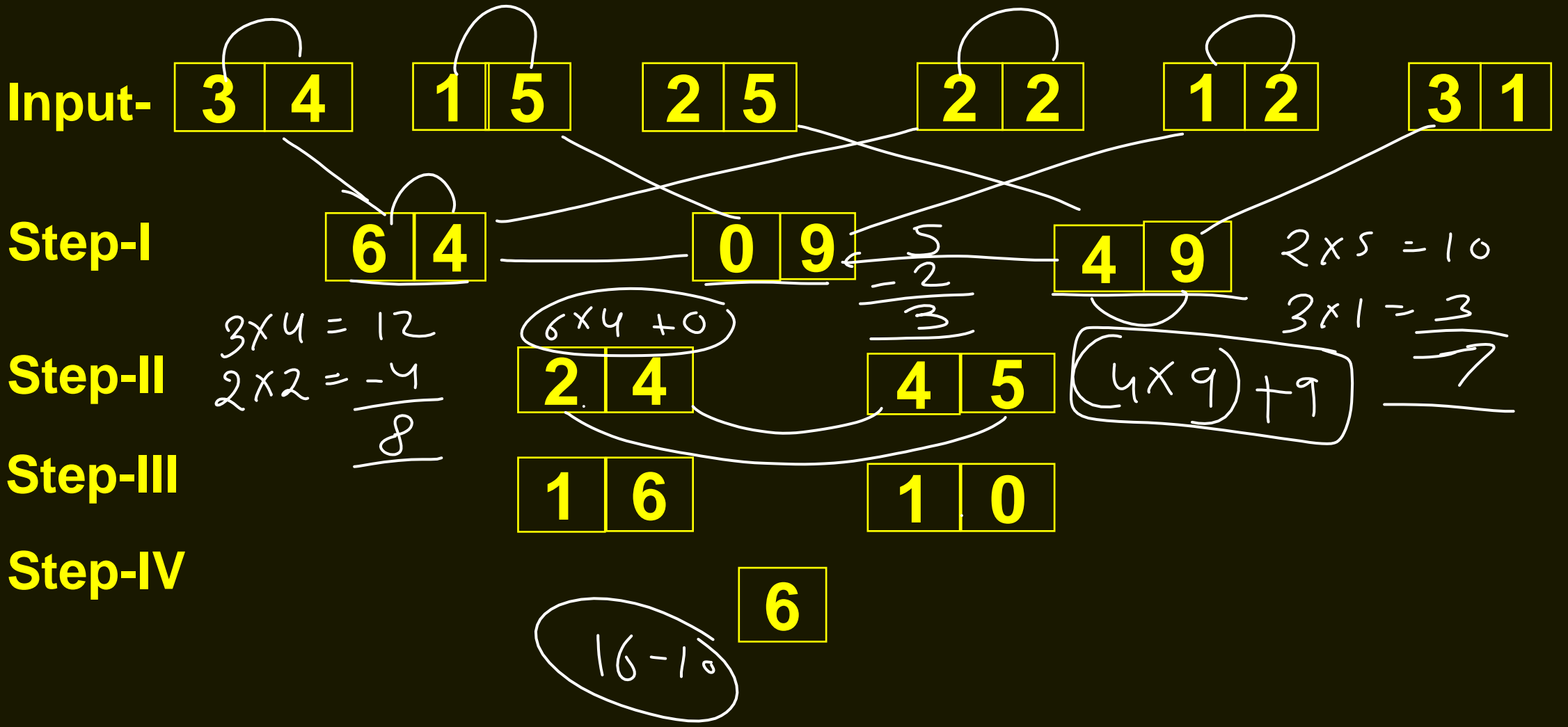
 Surbhi Sinha 7 hours ago 5 subscribers
Homework question answer 🧡 6666

 Sarita Maurya 8 hours ago
Very nice session sir 🧡🧡

 Aalap 12 hours ago 7 subscribers
Amazing session 🧡 Thank You sir 👍

HW ANSWER:
Step 1 = Multiply then $12-4=8$ i.e. 64..
Read more

 Tanisha p 13 hours ago (edited) 1 subscribers
Amazing session sir thank u so much 👍👍👍
Homework
1st--- $3*4-2*2=8$ sq 64,....
2nd--- $6*4+0=24$,.....





- **Alphabetical Series**
- **Chinese Coding – Decoding**
- **Inequality**
- **Blood Relation**
- **Syllogism**
- **Coded Distance & Direction** + DS + MI
- **Machine Input output**
- **Linear based Sitting Arrangement (Uncertain)**
- **Floor with flat Based Puzzle**
- **Linear based Sitting Arrangement (Parallel Row)**
- **Designation based Puzzle**



h c 7 r Z w @ u & q S 4 I \$ n 1 9 J P 0 K 5 V © M 3 D %

Which of the following is the ninth to the left of the seventh element from the right end of the above arrangement?

निम्न में से कौन-सा उपर्युक्त व्यवस्था में दायें छोर से सातवें तत्व के बायें नौवां है?

- (1) I ✓
- (2) w
- (3) \$
- (4) ©
- (5) 9

$$\frac{L-L}{L+R}$$

$$\frac{R-R}{L+R}$$


$$9 + 7 = 16$$



h c 7 r Z w @ u & (q) S 4 I \$ n 1 9 J P 0 K 5 V © M 3 D %

If all the numbers are dropped from the above arrangement then which of the following is thirteenth from the right end?

यदि उपरोक्त व्यवस्था से सभी संख्याओं को हटा दिया जायें तो निम्न में से कौन-सा दायें से तेरहवां होगा?

- (1) V (2) u (3) n (4) & (5) q





h c 7 r Z w @ u & q S 4 I \$ n 1 9 J P 0 K 5 V © M 3 D %

How many such letters are there in the above arrangement each of which is immediately preceded by a consonant and immediately followed by a number?



उपरोक्त व्यवस्था में ऐसे कितने अक्षर हैं जिनमें से प्रत्येक के तुरंत पहले एक व्यंजन और तुरंत बाद एक संख्या है?

- (1) None (2) One (3) Two (4) Three (5) Four

Number Symbol Vowel Con.





h c 7 r Z w @ u & q S 4 I \$ n 1 9 J P 0 K 5 V © M 3 D %

What should come next in the following series based on the above arrangement?

उपरोक्त व्यवस्था के आधार पर निम्नलिखित श्रृंखला में अगला पद क्या होना चाहिए?

cZ@, @q4, 4n9, (?)



- ~~(1) 905~~
- (2) q91
- (3) 9cJ
- (4) 9c5
- (5) 90k



h ~~c~~ 7 r Z w @ u & q ~~S~~ 4 I \$ n ~~1~~ 9 J P 0 K 5 V © M 3 D %

How many such numbers are there in the above arrangement each of which is immediately preceded by a symbol but not immediately followed by a consonant?

\$ ← N → * C

उपरोक्त व्यवस्था में ऐसी कितनी संख्यायें हैं, जिनमें से प्रत्येक के तुरन्त पहले एक प्रतीक है, लेकिन तुरंत बाद एक व्यंजन नहीं हैं?

- (1) One (2) Two (3) Three (4) None (5) Five





Statement- $B = F > E > J > Q$

Conclusion - (I) $Q = B$ ✗

(II) $F > Q$ ✓



- (1) If only conclusion I is true.
- (2) If only conclusion II is true.
- (3) If either conclusion I or II is true.
- (4) If neither conclusion I nor II is true.
- (5) If both conclusion I and II are true.



Statement- $H < K > N < M = C$

Conclusion - (I) $C > N$ ✓

(II) $H > M$ ✗



- (1) If only conclusion I is true.
- (2) If only conclusion II is true.
- (3) If either conclusion I or II is true.
- (4) If neither conclusion I nor II is true.
- (5) If both conclusion I and II are true.



Statement- $P > Q > S < T > L$

Conclusion - (I) $P > L$ ✗

(II) $T > P$ ✗



- (1) If only conclusion I is true.
- (2) If only conclusion II is true.
- (3) If either conclusion I or II is true.
- (4) If neither conclusion I nor II is true.
- (5) If both conclusion I and II are true.



Statement- $Z = W > X < Y < K$

Conclusion - (I) $Z > X$ ✓

(II) $K > X$ ✓



- (1) If only conclusion I is true.
- (2) If only conclusion II is true.
- (3) If either conclusion I or II is true.
- (4) If neither conclusion I nor II is true.
- (5) If both conclusion I and II are true.



Statement- $F < S < B = Y > Z$

Conclusion - (I) $Y > F$ ✓

(II) $Y = F$ ✗



- (1) If only conclusion I is true.
- (2) If only conclusion II is true.
- (3) If either conclusion I or II is true.
- (4) If neither conclusion I nor II is true.
- (5) If both conclusion I and II are true.



In a Certain code **BALL** is written as 8 , than find the code for **YELL** ?

एक निश्चित कोड में **BALL** का कोड 8 लिखा गया है , तो **YELL** का कोड क्या होगा ?

(1) ~~125~~

(2) 139

(3) ~~144~~

(4) ~~16~~

(5) 40

Vowel $\times 8$

$$1 \times 8 =$$

$$5 \times 8 =$$



$$= 40$$



In a Certain code *WATSON* is written as *371639* , than find the code for *MASTER* ?

एक निश्चित कोड में *WATSON* का कोड *371639* लिखा गया है , तो *MASTER* का कोड क्या होगा ?

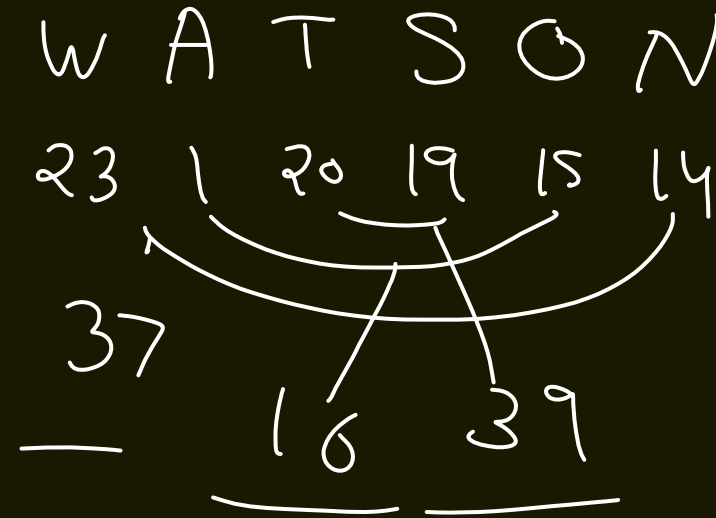
(1) 443293

(2) 310639 ✓✓

(3) 534293

(4) 313233

(5) None of these





'ECONOMICS IS NOT MONEY' is called '15A, 14V, 23U, 19U'

'CAN BANKING FOR WORD' is called '5F, 22T, 25P, 26I'

'MAKE CLEAR NOT CENTRE' is called '15G, 25T, 25G, 14V'

'OK FEW TARGETS IN' is called '19P, 8U, 13M, 22Y'

Handwritten note: 14 + 1

What is the code of money? / Money का कोड क्या है?



01.15A

~~02.14V~~

~~03.23U~~

~~04.19U~~

Handwritten notes: No - 1st Alphabet + 1, Alphabet - Last Alphabet + 2



Statements:

Only Rama is a clerk.

100% honest are Rama.

Conclusions:

I. All Rama are honest.

II. All clerks being honest is a possibility.

कथन:

केवल राम एक क्लर्क है।

राम १००% ईमानदार हैं।

निष्कर्ष:

सभी राम ईमानदार हैं।

सभी क्लर्क के ईमानदार होने की संभावना है।

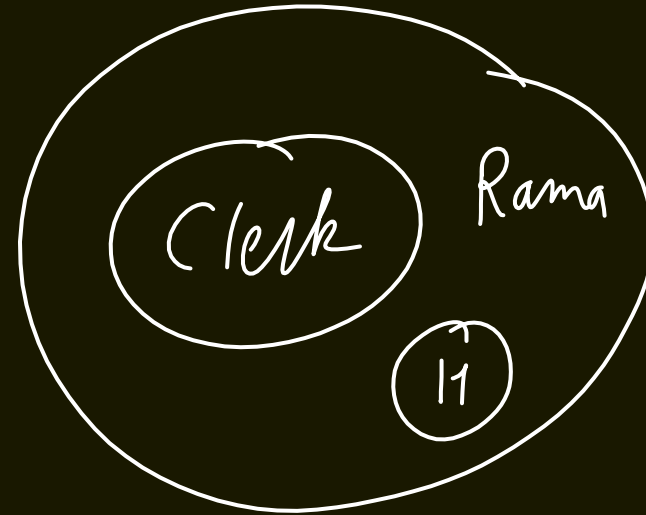




Statements:

Only Rama is a clerk.

100% honest are Rama.



Conclusions:

I. All Rama are honest.



II. All clerks being honest is a possibility.





Statements :

A few figures are images.

0% snaps are images.

Conclusions :

I. Some figures are not snaps.

II. All images being snaps is a possibility.

कथन:

कुछ फिगर इमेज हैं।

0% स्नैप इमेज हैं।

निष्कर्ष:

कुछ फिगर स्नैप नहीं हैं।

सभी इमेज के स्नैप होने की संभावना है।





Statements :

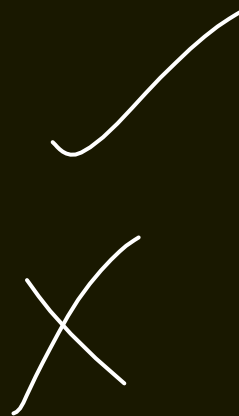
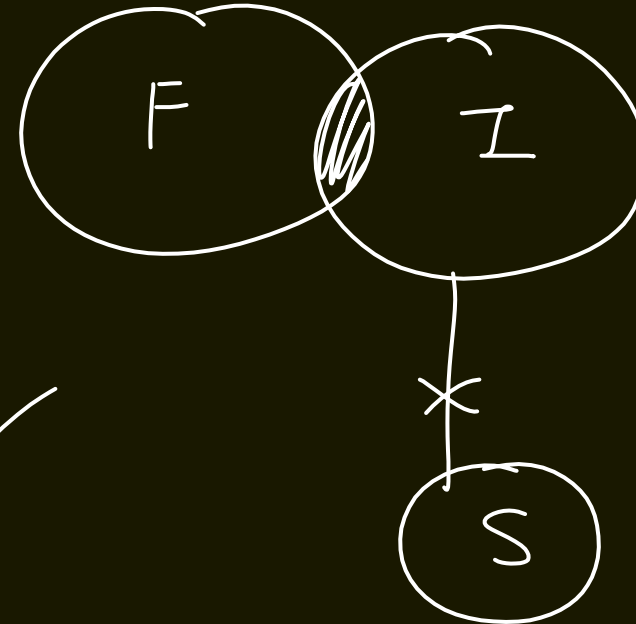
A few figures are images.

0% snaps are images.

Conclusions :

I. Some figures are not snaps.

II. All images being snaps is a possibility.





Statements :

Only fantastic are fans.

No fans are fabulous.

Conclusions :

I. No fantastic being fabulous is a possibility.

II. Some fabulous are fantastic.

कथन:

केवल शानदार प्रशंसक हैं।

कोई प्रशंसक शानदार नहीं हैं।

निष्कर्ष:

किसी शानदार के शानदार होने की संभावना नहीं है।

कुछ शानदार शानदार हैं।





Statements :

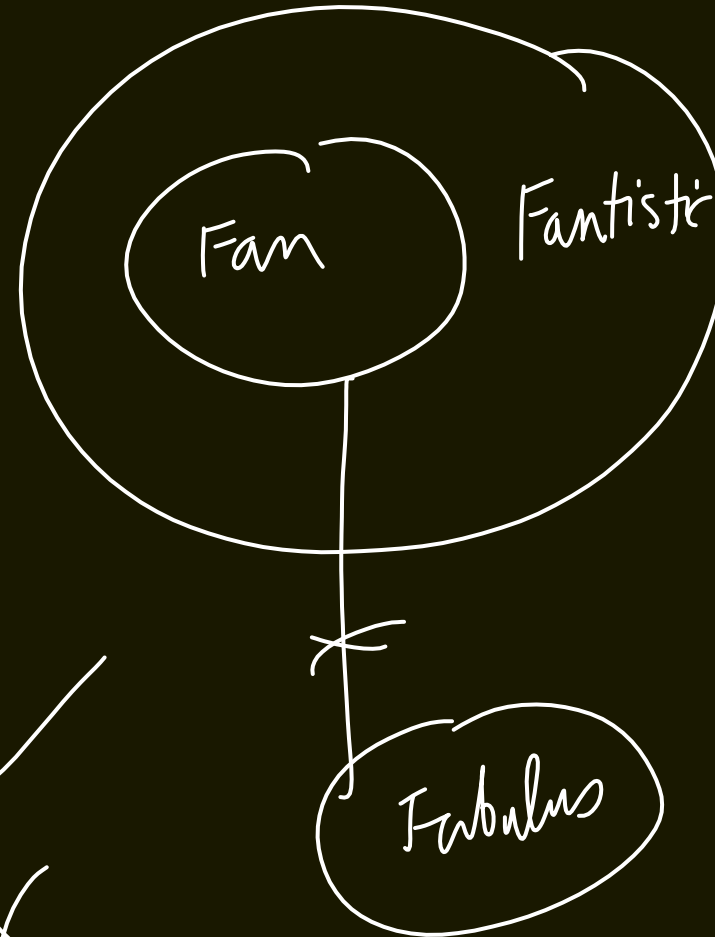
Only fantastic are fans.

No fans are fabulous.

Conclusions :

I. No fantastic being fabulous is a possibility.

II. Some fabulous are fantastic.





Statements :

All toys are tasks.

No task is a tree.

Conclusions :

I. No tree is a task.

II. A few tasks are toys.

कथन:

सभी टॉय टास्क हैं।

कोई टास्क ट्री नहीं है।

निष्कर्ष:

कोई ट्री टास्क नहीं है।

कुछ टास्क खिलौने हैं।





Statements :

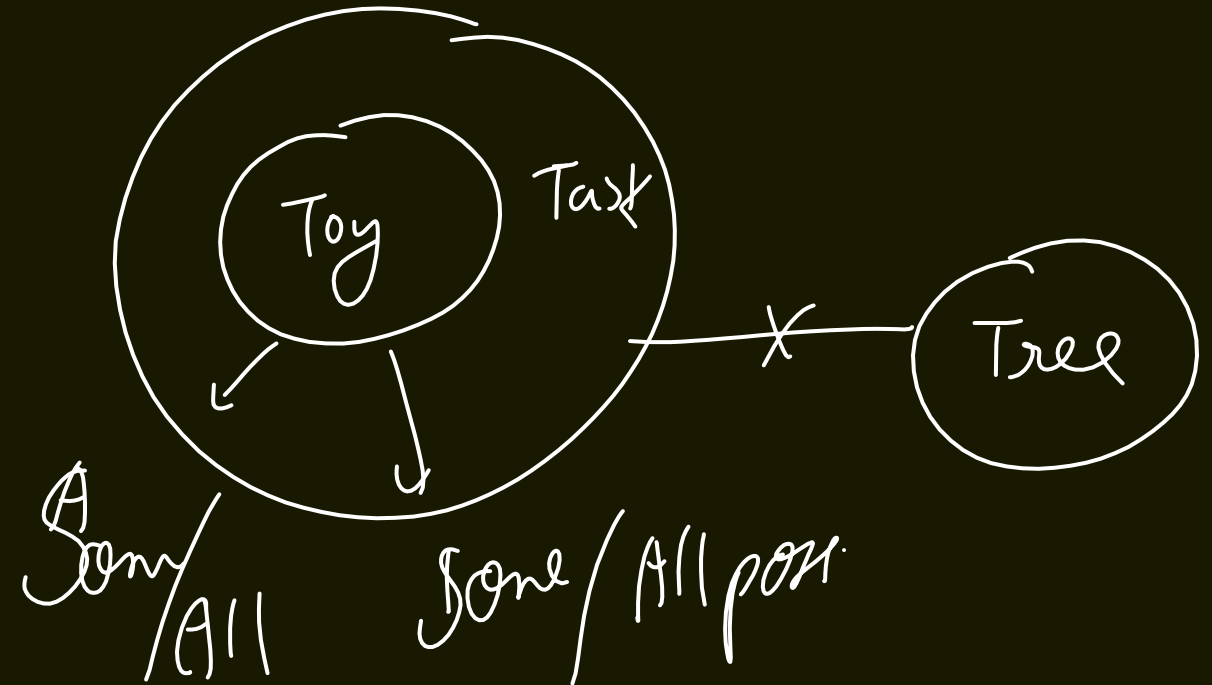
All toys are tasks.

No task is a tree.

Conclusions :

I. No tree is a task.

II. A few tasks are toys.





Statements :

A few wheels are warm.

Only wheels are wools.

Conclusions :

I. Some wheels are wools.

II. All wools are warm.

कथन:

कुछ पहिए गर्म हैं.

केवल पहिए ऊनी हैं।

निष्कर्ष:

कुछ व्हील वूल हैं।

सभी वूल वार्म हैं।





Statements :

A few wheels are warm.

Only wheels are wools.



Conclusions :

I. Some wheels are wools.



II. All wools are warm.





Q. How is K related to Q?

I. $S < Y = D > Z < K = W > X, F > Q < X.$

II. $G > T > V = H = W > O > P = Q.$

only 1

20

$K = W > X > Q$

प्र. K, Q से कैसे संबंधित है?

I. $S < Y = D > Z < K = W > X, F > Q < X.$

II. $G > T > V = H = W > O > P = Q.$



Q. How is K related to Q?

I. S < Y = D > Z < K = W > X, F > Q < X.

II. G > T > V = H = W > O > P = Q.

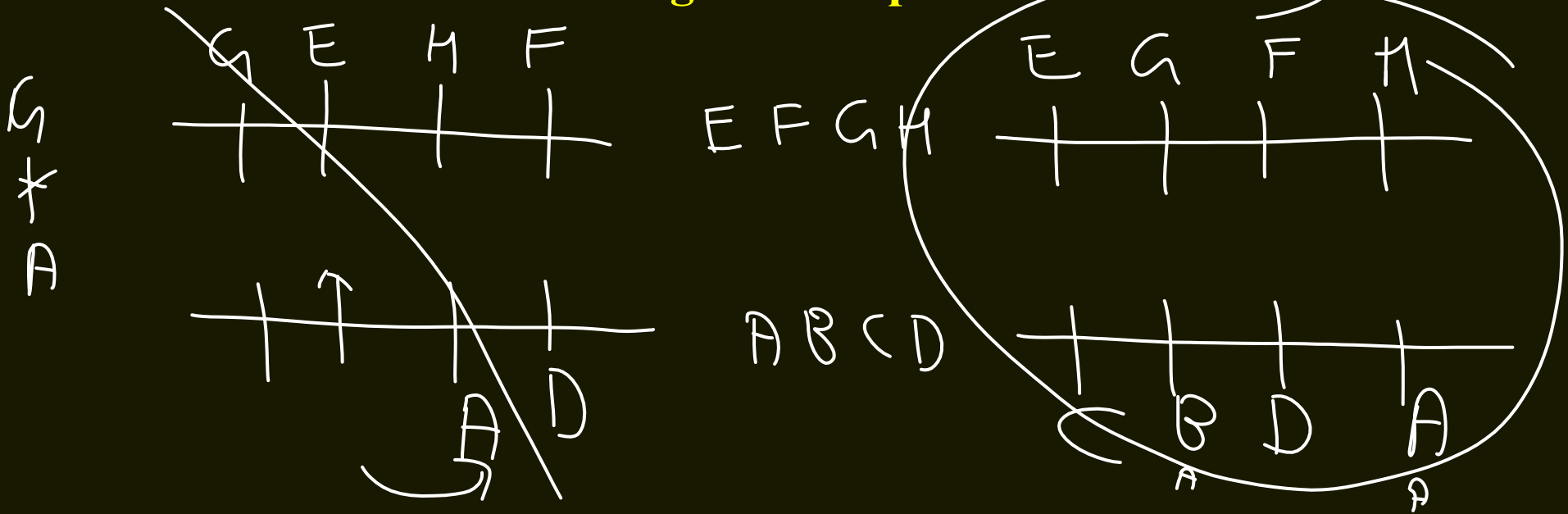


Eight people are sitting in two parallel rows containing four people in each row, in such a way that there is an equal distance between adjacent persons. In row-1 A, B, C and D are seated (but not necessarily in the same order) and all of them are facing North. In row-2 E, F, G and H are seated (but not necessarily in the same order) and all of them are facing South. Therefore, in the given seating arrangement each member seated in a row faces another member of the other row. D faces the person who sits 2nd to the left of E. G doesn't face A who is an immediate neighbour of D. There is one person sits between G and H. B sits to the immediate right of the person who faces E.

आठ व्यक्ति दो समानांतर पंक्तियों में प्रत्येक पंक्ति में चार लोगों की इस प्रकार बैठे हैं कि आसन्न व्यक्तियों के बीच समान दूरी है। पंक्ति-1 में A, B, C और D बैठे हैं (लेकिन जरूरी नहीं कि इसी क्रम में हों) और उन सभी का मुख उत्तर की ओर है। पंक्ति-2 में E, F, G और H बैठे हैं (लेकिन जरूरी नहीं कि इसी क्रम में हों) और उन सभी का मुख दक्षिण की ओर है। इसलिए, दी गई बैठने की व्यवस्था में एक पंक्ति में बैठे प्रत्येक सदस्य का मुख दूसरी पंक्ति के किसी अन्य सदस्य की ओर है। D का मुख उस व्यक्ति की ओर है जो E के बायें से दूसरे स्थान पर बैठा है। G का मुख A की ओर नहीं है, जो D का निकटतम पड़ोसी है। G और H के मध्य एक व्यक्ति बैठा है। B उस व्यक्ति के ठीक दायें बैठा है जिसका मुख E की ओर है।



Eight people are sitting in two parallel rows containing four people in each row, in such a way that there is an equal distance between adjacent persons. In row-1 A, B, C and D are seated (but not necessarily in the same order) and all of them are facing North. In row-2 E, F, G and H are seated (but not necessarily in the same order) and all of them are facing South. Therefore, in the given seating arrangement each member seated in a row faces another member of the other row. (D faces the person who sits 2nd to the left of E. G doesn't face A who is an immediate neighbour of D. There is one person sits between G and H. B sits to the immediate right of the person who faces E.)



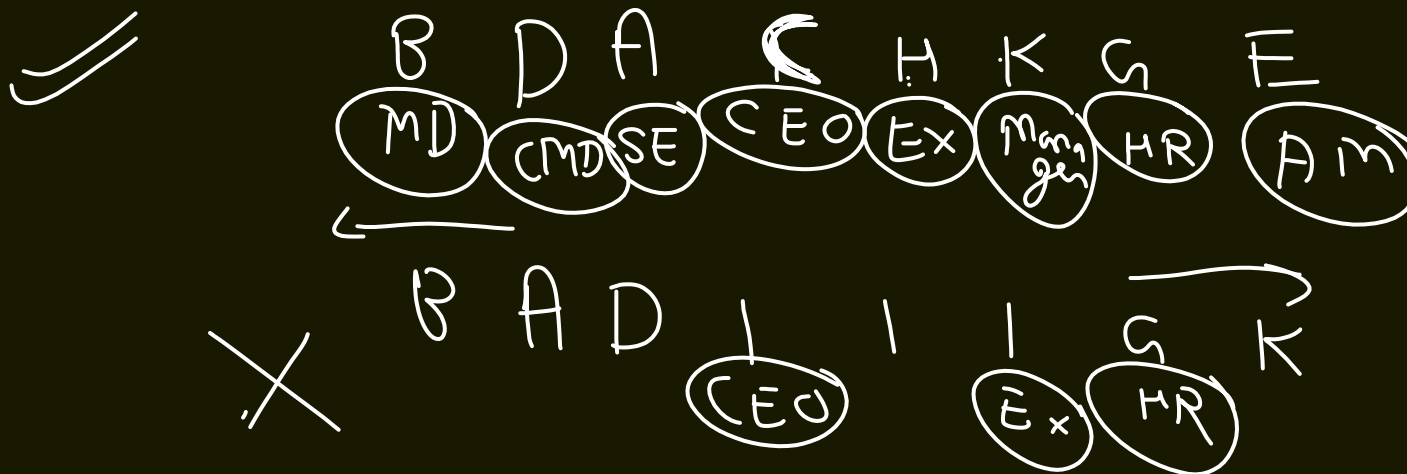


Eight persons A, B, C, D, E, G, H and K sit in a linear row and face north (but not necessarily in the same order). All the persons work in a company on different designations viz. MD, CMD, CEO, Senior executive, Executive, Manager, Associate Manager and HR. Two persons sit between B and the one who is CEO. G who is HR sits third to the right of CEO. K is one of the immediate neighbors of HR. The one who is Executive sits exactly between K and the one who is CEO. D sits third to the left of the one who is Executive. D sits adjacent to A who is not CEO. Same number of persons sit to the left of A and right of the one who is Manager. C and the one who is Senior executive are immediate neighbors. Three persons sit between H and the one who is MD. D is not Associate Manager.

आठ व्यक्ति A, B, C, D, E, G, H और K एक रैखिक पंक्ति में बैठते हैं और उत्तर की ओर उन्मुख हैं (लेकिन जरूरी नहीं कि इसी क्रम में हों)। सभी व्यक्ति एक कंपनी में अलग-अलग पदों पर काम करते हैं जैसे। एमडी, सीएमडी, सीईओ, वरिष्ठ कार्यकारी, कार्यकारी, प्रबंधक, एसोसिएट मैनेजर और एचआर। B और सीईओ के बीच दो व्यक्ति बैठे हैं। G जो एचआर है, सीईओ के दायें से तीसरे स्थान पर बैठा है। K, HR के निकटतम पड़ोसियों में से एक है। वह व्यक्ति जो कार्यकारी है, K और सीईओ के ठीक मध्य में बैठा है। D उस व्यक्ति के बायें से तीसरे स्थान पर बैठा है जो कार्यकारी है। D, A के निकट बैठा है जो सीईओ नहीं है। A के बायें और मैनेजर के दायें ओर समान संख्या में व्यक्ति बैठे हैं। C और वह जो वरिष्ठ कार्यकारी है निकटतम पड़ोसी हैं। तीन व्यक्ति H और एमडी के बीच बैठे हैं। D एसोसिएट मैनेजर नहीं है।



Eight persons A, B, C, D, E, G, H and K sit in a linear row and face north (but not necessarily in the same order). All the persons work in a company on different designations viz. MD, CMD, CEO, Senior executive, Executive, Manager, Associate Manager and HR. Two persons sit between B and the one who is CEO. G who is HR sits third to the right of CEO. K is one of the immediate neighbors of HR. The one who is Executive sits exactly between K and the one who is CEO. D sits third to the left of the one who is Executive. D sits adjacent to A who is not CEO. Same number of persons sit to the left of A and right of the one who is Manager. C and the one who is Senior executive are immediate neighbors. Three persons sit between H and the one who is MD. D is not Associate Manager.





Six persons P, Q, R, S, T and U sit around a triangular table. Three persons sit at each corner of table and rest sit at middle of each side of table. All of them face inside and like different colors – Blue, Black, White, Violet, Red and Green. All the information is not necessarily in the same order. T sits 2nd to the left of the one who likes White, who sits opposite to U. R likes red. R is not an immediate neighbor of T and the one who likes white. Q sits 2nd to the left of P, who sits at one of the corners of the table. The one who likes Violet sits immediate left of the one who likes Black but not sit opposite to P. Q does not like Blue

SS

छह व्यक्ति P, Q, R, S, T और U एक त्रिभुजाकार मेज के चारों ओर बैठे हैं। तीन व्यक्ति मेज के प्रत्येक कोने पर बैठते हैं और शेष मेज की प्रत्येक भुजा के मध्य में बैठते हैं। वे सभी अंदर की ओर उन्मुख हैं और उन्हें अलग-अलग रंग पसंद हैं - नीला, काला, सफेद, बैंगनी, लाल और हरा। जरूरी नहीं कि सभी जानकारी इसी क्रम में हो। T, सफेद रंग पसंद करने वाले व्यक्ति के बायें से दूसरे स्थान पर बैठा है, जो U के विपरीत बैठा है। R को लाल रंग पसंद है। R, T और सफेद रंग पसंद करने वाले व्यक्ति का निकटतम पड़ोसी नहीं है। Q, P के बाएं से दूसरे स्थान पर बैठा है, जो मेज के किसी एक कोने पर बैठा है। बैंगनी रंग पसंद करने वाला व्यक्ति काला रंग पसंद करने वाले व्यक्ति के ठीक बाएं बैठा है लेकिन P के विपरीत नहीं बैठा है। Q को नीला रंग पसंद नहीं है



Six persons P, Q, R, S, T and U sit around a triangular table. Three persons sit at each corner of table and rest sit at middle of each side of table. All of them face inside and like different colors – Blue, Black, White, Violet, Red and Green. All the information is not necessarily in the same order. T sits 2nd to the left of the one who likes White, who sits opposite to U. R likes red. R is not an immediate neighbor of T and the one who likes white. Q sits 2nd to the left of P, who sits at one of the corners of the table. The one who likes Violet sits immediate left of the one who likes Black but not sit opposite to P. Q does not like Blue

