UPCOMING ONLINE BATCHES
April 2022

06 April 2022

10:30 AM to 12:30 PM
BANK ONLINE LIVE CLASS

05:30 PM to 07:30 PM
SSC ONLINE LIVE CLASS

07:30 PM to 09:30 PM
RBI ONLINE LIVE CLASS

BILINGUAL

13 April 2022

01:00 PM to 03:00 PM
BANK ONLINE LIVE CLASS

03:00 PM to 05:00 PM
SSC ONLINE LIVE CLASS

11:30 AM to 01:30 PM
BANK ONLINE LIVE CLASS
(English & Bengali)

07:30 PM to 09:30 PM
BANK ONLINE LIVE CLASS
(English & Odia)

BILINGUAL

05:30 PM to 06:30 PM
CCC ONLINE LIVE CLASS
(NIELIT COMPUTER COURSE)

BILINGUAL

20 April 2022

08:00 AM to 10:00 AM
BANK ONLINE LIVE CLASS

07:30 PM to 09:30 PM
SSC ONLINE LIVE CLASS

04:15 PM to 06:15 PM
SSC ONLINE LIVE CLASS
(English & Bengali)

01:00 PM to 03:00 PM
SSC ONLINE LIVE CLASS
(English & Odia)

BILINGUAL

10:30 AM to 11:30 AM
ENGLISH SPEAKING COURSE 2022
(ENGLISH SPEAKING COURSE)

BILINGUAL

27 April 2022

07:30 PM to 09:30 PM
BANK ONLINE LIVE CLASS

08:00 AM to 10:00 AM
SSC ONLINE LIVE CLASS

BILINGUAL

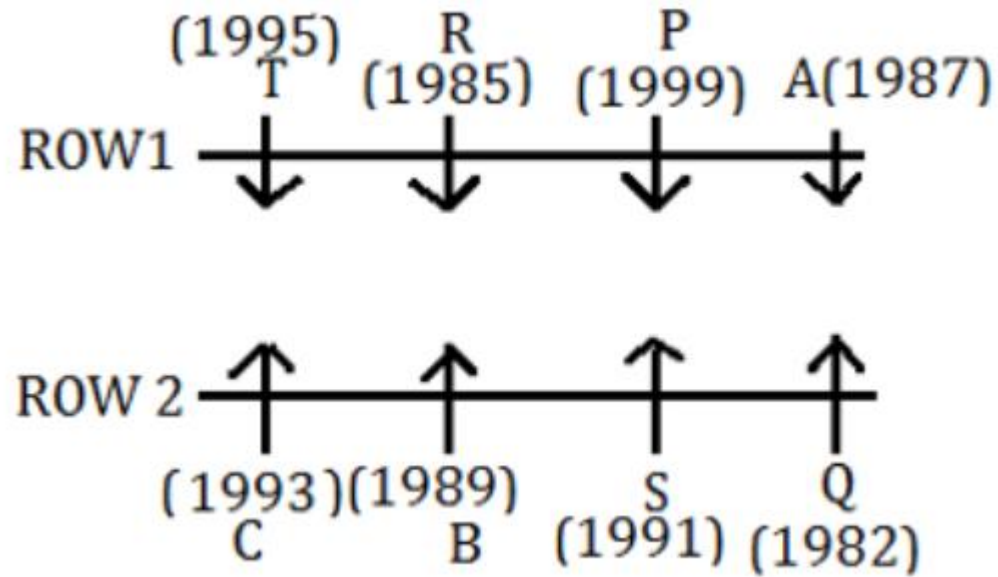www.mahendras.org   7052477777/7052577777

आठ व्यक्ति अर्थात A, B, C, P, Q, R, S और T दो समानांतर पंक्तियों में इस प्रकार बैठे हैं कि A, P, R और T पंक्ति 1 में बैठे हैं और सभी दक्षिण दिशा की ओर उन्मुख हैं और B, C, Q और S पंक्ति 2 में बैठे हैं और उनका मुख उत्तर दिशा की ओर है। पंक्ति 1 में बैठे व्यक्ति का मुख पंक्ति 2 में बैठे व्यक्ति की ओर है। वे सभी अलग-अलग वर्षों में अर्थात 1982, 1985, 1987, 1989, 1991, 1993, 1995 और 1999 में एक ही तिथि और एक ही महीने में पैदा हुए हैं (आधार वर्ष लिया जाता है) 2019)। जरूरी नहीं कि सभी जानकारी इसी क्रम में हों। S उस व्यक्ति के दायें से दूसरे स्थान पर बैठा है जो T से दो वर्ष बड़ा है। T का जन्म 1993 के बाद हुआ था। Q का मुख दूसरे सबसे बड़े व्यक्ति के बाएं से दूसरे स्थान पर बैठे व्यक्ति की ओर है। Q और R की आयु के बीच का अंतर एक विषम संख्या है लेकिन 5 से कम है। R और P के बीच कोई नहीं बैठा है। P अंतिम छोर पर नहीं बैठा है। Q की आयु एक अभाज्य संख्या है। वह व्यक्ति जो सबसे छोटा है वह उस व्यक्ति के ठीक दायें बैठे व्यक्ति की ओर उन्मुख है जिसकी आयु 5 का गुणक है। B, C का एकमात्र पड़ोसी है। T का मुख Q और S की ओर नहीं है। A की आयु के अंकों का योग है 5. जिसकी आयु 20 वर्ष है वह दक्षिण की ओर उन्मुख है।

Eight persons i.e. A, B, C, P, Q, R, S and T are sitting in two parallel rows such that A, P, R and T are sitting in row 1 and all are facing in south direction and B, C, Q and S are sitting in the row 2 and they are faces in north direction. Person sitting in the row 1 faces the person sitting in row 2. They all are born in different years i.e. 1982, 1985, 1987, 1989, 1991, 1993, 1995 and 1999 in same date and same month (the base year is taken as 2019). All the information is not necessarily in the same order.

S sits second to the right of the one who is two years older than T. T was born after 1993. Q faces the one who sits second to the left of the one who is second oldest. The difference between the ages of Q and R is an odd number but less than 5. No one sits between R and P. P doesn't sits at the extreme end. The age of Q is a prime number. The one who is youngest faces the one who sits at the immediate right of the person whose age is multiple of 5. B is the only neighbour of C. T doesn't face Q and S. Sum of the digits of the A's age is 5. The one who is 20 years old faces south.

Eight persons i.e. A, B, C, P, Q, R, S and T are sitting in two parallel rows such that A, P, R and T are sitting in row 1 and all are facing in south direction and B, C, Q and S are sitting in the row 2 and they are faces in north direction. Person sitting in the row 1 faces the person sitting in row 2. They all are born in different years i.e. 1982, 1985, 1987, 1989, 1991, 1993, 1995 and 1999 in same date and same month (the base year is taken as 2019). All the information is not necessarily in the same order.

S sits second to the right of the one who is two years older than T. T was born after 1993. Q faces the one who sits second to the left of the one who is second oldest. The difference between the ages of Q and R is an odd number but less than 5. No one sits between R and P. P doesn't sits at the extreme end. The age of Q is a prime number. The one who is youngest faces the one who sits at the immediate right of the person whose age is multiple of 5. B is the only neighbour of C. T doesn't face Q and S. Sum of the digits of the A's age is 5. The one who is 20 years old faces south.

```
        (1995)    R         P
          T     (1985)   (1999)  A(1987)
ROW1  ——↓————↓————↓————↓——

ROW 2 ——↑————↑————↑————↑——
       (1993)(1989)    S        Q
         C      B    (1991)  (1982)
```

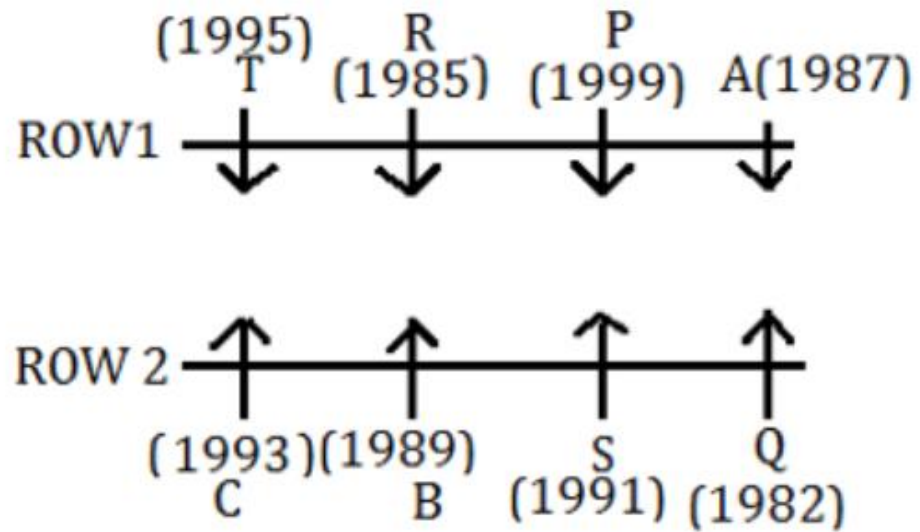**Who among the following sits second to the left of the one who was born in 1995?**
(a) Immediate neighbour of C
(b) A
(c) The one who was born in 1999
(d) S
(e) None of these

Which among the following statement is not true?
(a) T faces north
(b) S and Q are immediate neighbors
(c) B was older than S
(d) Q sits at one of the extreme ends
(e) All are true

How many persons are younger than A?
(a) Three
(b) One
(c) Four
(d) Five
(e) None

(1995)
T
R
(1985)
P
(1999)
A(1987)

ROW1 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓

ROW 2 ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑

(1993) (1989) S Q
C B (1991) (1982)

Four of the following are alike in a certain way so form a group, which of the following does not belong to that group?
(a)B
(b)Q
(c)T
(d)R
(e)S

What is the sum of the ages of the persons who sit at the extreme ends of the row 1?
(a)56
(b)55
(c)45
(d)51
(e)None of these

Pollution control can no longer be viewed as a national problem to be addressed by individual countries on the basis of national sovereignty. As the international effects of the Chernobyl nuclear accident make clear, pollutants do not respect political boundaries; thus, every nation has a legitimate stake in the environmental practices and policies of its neighbours

Which of the following, if true, most strongly supports the view expressed in the passage?
(a)Acid rain from factories in the mid-western United States pollutes lakes in Canada.
(b)Soviet leaders refused western reporters access to safety records after the Chernobyl accident.
(c)Neighboring states within the United States are often unable to agree on joint pollution control efforts.
(d)Existing international bodies have no authority to impose pollution control regulations on member-nations.
(e)Fishers form Japanese fleets have increasingly depleted fish supplies in United States' territorial waters.

प्रदूषण नियंत्रण को अब राष्ट्रीय संप्रभुता के आधार पर अलग-अलग देशों द्वारा संबोधित की जाने वाली राष्ट्रीय समस्या के रूप में नहीं देखा जा सकता है। जैसा कि चेरनोबिल परमाणु दुर्घटना के अंतर्राष्ट्रीय प्रभाव स्पष्ट करते हैं, प्रदूषक राजनीतिक सीमाओं का सम्मान नहीं करते हैं; इस प्रकार, प्रत्येक राष्ट्र के पास अपने पड़ोसियों की पर्यावरणीय प्रथाओं और नीतियों में एक वैध हिस्सेदारी है

निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा, यदि सत्य है, तो परिच्छेद में व्यक्त किए गए दृष्टिकोण का सबसे पुरजोर समर्थन करता है?

(ए) मध्य-पश्चिमी संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका में कारखानों से अम्ल वर्षा कनाडा में झीलों को प्रदूषित करती है।

(बी) सोवियत नेताओं ने चेरनोबिल दुर्घटना के बाद पश्चिमी पत्रकारों को सुरक्षा रिकॉर्ड तक पहुंच से इनकार कर दिया।

(सी) संयुक्त राज्य के भीतर पड़ोसी राज्य अक्सर संयुक्त प्रदूषण नियंत्रण प्रयासों पर सहमत होने में असमर्थ होते हैं।

(डी) मौजूदा अंतरराष्ट्रीय निकायों के पास सदस्य देशों पर प्रदूषण नियंत्रण नियम लागू करने का कोई अधिकार नहीं है।

(ई) जापानी बेड़े के मछुआरों ने संयुक्त राज्य के क्षेत्रीय जल में मछली की आपूर्ति में तेजी से कमी आई है।

Statement: Despite strong opposition, the controversial Prohibition of Forcible Conversion of Religion Bill was passed by the Tamil Nadu Assembly with the AIDMK and the BJP outvoting the combined opposition of the DMK, the Congress, the TMC and the Left parties. –A news

Assumptions: I. Conversion creates resentment among several sections and also inflames religious passions, leading to communal clashes.

II. Conversions only lead to the isolation of the converted.

III. Strong opposition has put hindrance before a bill in taking final shape.

(a) All I, II & III

(b) Only I & II

(c) Only I & III

(d) Only II & III

(e) None of these

कथन: कड़े विरोध के बावजूद, तमिलनाडु विधानसभा द्वारा विवादास्पद धर्म परिवर्तन निषेध विधेयक को AIDMK और BJP ने DMK, कांग्रेस, TMC और वाम दलों के संयुक्त विरोध को पछाड़कर पारित किया था। -एक समाचार

अनुमान:
I.   धर्मांतरण कई वर्गों में आक्रोश पैदा करता है और धार्मिक भावनाओं को भी भड़काता है, जिससे सांप्रदायिक झड़पें होती हैं।
II.   रूपांतरण केवल परिवर्तित के अलगाव की ओर ले जाते हैं।
III. किसी विधेयक को अंतिम रूप देने में मजबूत विपक्ष ने बाधा डाल दी है।
(ए) सभी I, II और III
(बी) केवल I और II
(सी) केवल I और III
(डी) केवल II और III
(ई) इनमें से कोई नहीं

α means either hour hand or minute hand is at 7
∞ means either hour hand or minute hand is at 10
© means either hour hand or minute hand is at 8
β means either hour hand or minute hand is at 12
® means either hour hand or minute hand is at 3
µ means either hour hand or minute hand is at 5
Note: if two symbols are given then by default first symbol is consider as hour hand and second symbol is consider as minute hand.

A person takes 130 minutes to reach office from his home and he started at α® but on the way to his office he met his friend and reached office 35 minutes late. So, at what time he reached office?

एक व्यक्ति को अपने घर से कार्यालय पहुंचने में 130 मिनट लगते हैं और वह α® से शुरू हुआ लेकिन अपने कार्यालय के रास्ते में वह अपने दोस्त से मिला और 35 मिनट देरी से कार्यालय पहुंचा। तो, वह कितने बजे ऑफिस पहुंचा?

(a)µβ
(b)∞β
(c)®©
(d)©β
(e)None of these

α means either hour hand or minute hand is at 7
∞ means either hour hand or minute hand is at 10
© means either hour hand or minute hand is at 8
β means either hour hand or minute hand is at 12
® means either hour hand or minute hand is at 3
μ means either hour hand or minute hand is at 5
Note: if two symbols are given then by default first symbol is consider as hour hand and second symbol is consider as minute hand.

A train leaves from Pune station to Mumbai at ®®. Usually it takes μβ hours to reach Mumbai but it halts at some station for 1hour 45 minutes. So, at what time it reaches to Mumbai? पुणे स्टेशन से मुंबई के लिए ®® पर एक ट्रेन निकलती है। आमतौर पर मुंबई पहंचने में μβ घंटे लगते हैं लेकिन यह किसी स्टेशन पर 1 घंटे 45 मिनट के लिए रुकती है। तो, यह मुंबई कितने बजे पहुँचती है?
(a) αβ
(b) None of these
(c) ®©
(d) ©β
(e) ∞β

α means either hour hand or minute hand is at 7
∞ means either hour hand or minute hand is at 10
© means either hour hand or minute hand is at 8
β means either hour hand or minute hand is at 12
® means either hour hand or minute hand is at 3
μ means either hour hand or minute hand is at 5
Note: if two symbols are given then by default first symbol is consider as hour hand and second symbol is consider as minute hand.

One day Abha and Sabha plans to go for shopping at ©® and returned at their home after shopping at ©®. So, how much time they spend in shopping if they go for shopping in the morning and returned at home in evening?
एक दिन आभा और सभा ने ©® में खरीदारी करने की योजना बनाई और ©® पर खरीदारी करके अपने घर लौट आई। तो, यदि वे सुबह खरीदारी के लिए जाते हैं और शाम को घर लौटते हैं तो वे खरीदारी में कितना समय व्यतीत करते हैं?
(a)ββ
(b)©β
(c)®μ
(d) ∞β
(e) None of these

A@B means A is child of B
A$ B means A is parent of B
A#B means A is sibling of B
A % B means A is spouse of B
A&B means A is grandparent of B
+A/+B represents the male member of the family
–A/–B represents the female member of the family

If the statements "(+)P@S $Q@(-)T&(-)U ; (-)V#U@(+)R%Q" holds true, then how is S related to R?
(a) Father in law
(b) Mother in law
(c) Father
(d) Mother
(e) Sister

A@B means A is child of B
A$ B means A is parent of B
A#B means A is sibling of B
A % B means A is spouse of B
A&B means A is grandparent of B
+A/+B represents the male member of the family
–A/–B represents the female member of the family

If the statements "(+)P@S $Q@(–)T&(–)U ; (–)V#U@(+)R%Q" holds true, and S's age is twice of T's age , then how many members are younger than S?
(a) Three
(b) Five
(c) Six
(d) Four
(e) None of these

A@B means A is child of B
A$ B means A is parent of B
A#B means A is sibling of B
A % B means A is spouse of B
A&B means A is grandparent of B
+A/+B represents the male member of the family
–A/–B represents the female member of the family

Which of the following symbols should replace the sign ($) and (#) in the given expression in order to make the expressions B ≥ G and F › K definitely true?

'A › B $ C ≥ F = G › H # O ≥ K ≤ E ‹ R › T'

(a) ≥, ‹
(b) ≥, ≤
(c) ›, =
(d) =, ≥
(e) ‹, ≤

(a) If the data in statement I alone are sufficient to answer the question, while the data in statement II alone are not sufficient to answer the question.

(b) If the data in statement II alone are sufficient to answer the question, while the data in statement I alone are not sufficient to answer the question.

(c) If the data either in statement I alone or in statement II alone are sufficient to answer the question.

(d) If the data even in both statements I and II together are not sufficient to answer the question.

(e) If the data in both statement I and II together are necessary to answer the question.

Five Persons A, B, C, D and E, are going to vacation on five different days of the same week, starting from Monday to Friday. Who goes on Thursday?
I. Only two person goes to vacation in between E and C. More than two person goes to vacation between C and A.
II. E goes to vacation immediately before D. Only one person goes to vacation between D and C. A goes before B.

P, Q, R, S, T and U are sitting in a circle, facing towards the centre of the circle. Who is sitting on the immediate right of Q?
I. P is facing S. Only R is between P and Q. U is between T and P.
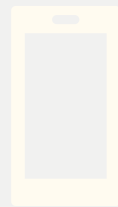II. U is on the immediate left of T. Only S is between Q and T. R is not adjacent to U.

Six persons A, B, C, D, E and F lives on a six storey building such as ground floor is numbered as 1 and top floor numbered as 6. How many persons live between A and C?

I. C lives on an even numbered floor. Only two persons live between F and C. A lives below F.

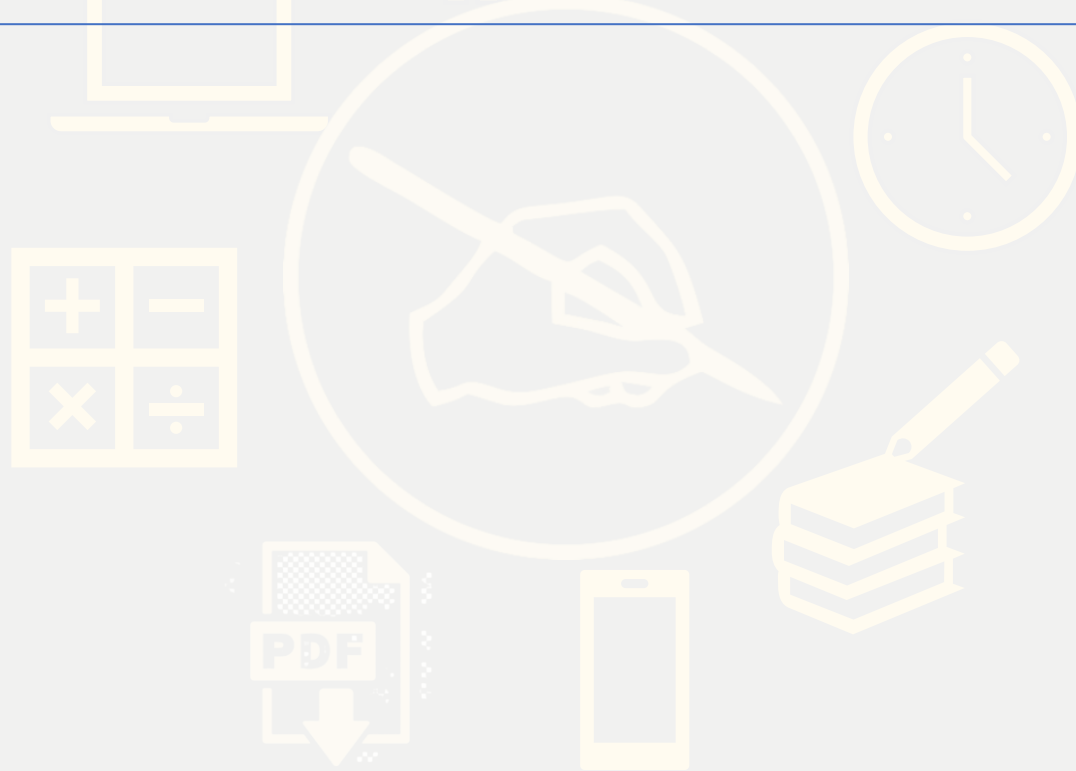II. Four persons live between B and D. No one lives between B and C. E lives immediately above F. B lives above D.

What does 'Me' mean in the code language?
I. 'Me Bo Ta' means 'Economy Prime Factor' and 'Xz Se Me' means 'Best Prime Study' in that code language.
II. 'La Me Ta' means 'Hard Study Group' and 'Lz Me Ta' means 'Find Study Group' in that code language.

How is S related to N?

I. S's husband is the only son of N's mother. N is a female.

II. S's brother is husband of N's mother.

Statement: Only good singers are invited in the conference. No one without sweet voice is a good singer.
Conclusions: I. All invited singers in the conference have sweet voice. II. Those singers who do not have sweet voice are not invited in the conference.

कथन: सम्मेलन में केवल अच्छे गायकों को आमंत्रित किया जाता है। मधुर आवाज के बिना कोई भी अच्छा गायक नहीं होता।
निष्कर्ष:
I.   सम्मेलन में आमंत्रित सभी गायकों की आवाज मधुर है।
II.   जिन गायकों की आवाज मधुर नहीं होती उन्हें सम्मेलन में आमंत्रित नहीं किया जाता।

Statement: No country is absolutely self-dependent these days.
Conclusions: I. It is impossible to grow and produce all that a country needs.
II. Countrymen in general have become lazy.

कथन: कोई भी देश इन दिनों पूरी तरह से आत्मनिर्भर नहीं है।
निष्कर्ष:
I. किसी देश की जरूरत की हर चीज का विकास और उत्पादन करना असंभव है। .
II. सामान्य तौर पर देशवासी आलसी हो गए हैं।

S6. Ans.(c)
Sol. The argument is leading up to call for some sort of international agency to control pollution, which, as the author claims, is an international problem. Thus (c) is the best response.

S7. Ans.(a)
Sol. The author cite one example of international pollution, so another example would help strengthen his claim. (a) provides such an example.

S8. Ans.(c)
Sol. III is implicit. Note that the statement is a piece of news. What the journalist assumes about the conversion and its impact can't be explicitly said. But the words "despite strong opposition" indicate that the journalist must be assuming III. I also follows as it is given that despite strong opposition, the controversial prohibition of forcible conversion of regional bill was passed by Tamil Nadu assembly.

S9. Ans.(b)
Sol. A person takes 130 minutes to reach office from his home which means takes 2hr10min and he started at α® which means at 7:15. So, he reaches office at 9:25 but on the way to his office he met his friend and reached office 35 minutes late so, he reaches office at 10:00 i.e. $\infty\beta$.

S9. Ans.(b)
Sol. A person takes 130 minutes to reach office from his home which means takes 2hr10min and he started at α® which means at 7:15. So, he reaches office at 9:25 but on the way to his office he met his friend and reached office 35 minutes late so, he reaches office at 10:00 i.e. ∞β.

S10. Ans.(e)
Sol. A train leaves from Pune station to Mumbai at ®® which means at 3:15. Usually it takes μβ to reach Mumbai which means it takes 5 hours to reach Mumbai. So, the time it reaches to Mumbai is 8:15 i.e. but it halts at some station for 1hour 45 minutes. So, at 10:00 i.e. ∞β it reaches to Mumbai.
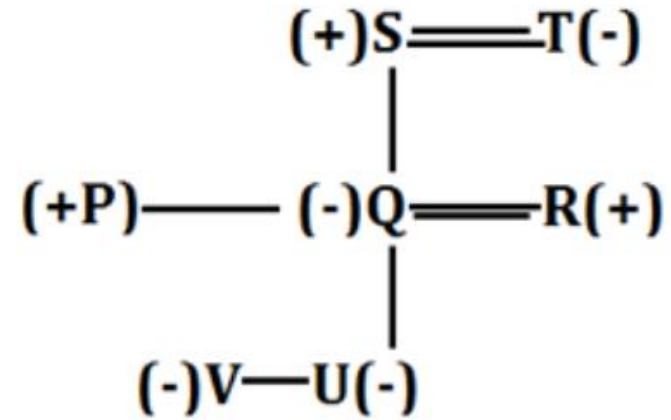
S11. Ans.(a)
Sol. Abha and Sabha plans to go for shopping at ©® i.e. 8:15 and returned at their home after shopping at ©® i.e. 8:15. So 12:00 hours they spend in shopping if they go for shopping in the morning and returned at home in evening.
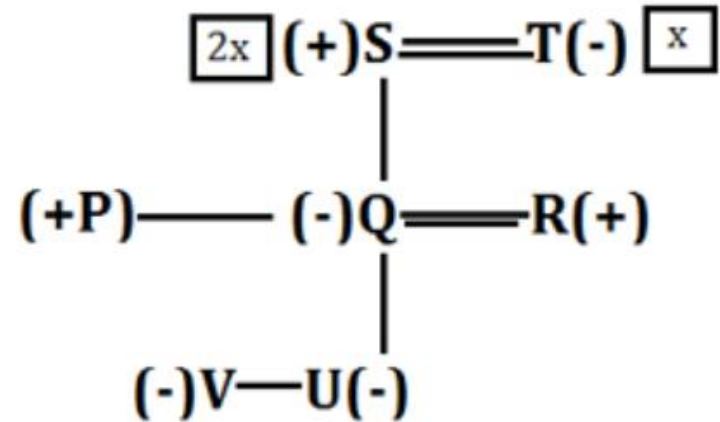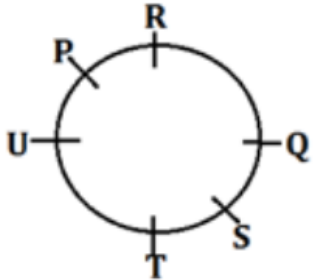
S12. Ans.(d)

S13. Ans.(a)
Sol.

$$(+)S=\!\!=\!\!=T(-)$$

$$(+P)\!\!-\!\!-\!\!-(-)Q=\!\!=\!\!=R(+)$$

$$(-)V\!\!-\!\!U(-)$$

S14. Ans.(c)
Sol.

$$\boxed{2x}\,(+)S=\!\!=\!\!=T(-)\,\boxed{x}$$

$$(+P)\!\!-\!\!-\!\!-(-)Q=\!\!=\!\!=R(+)$$

$$(-)V\!\!-\!\!U(-)$$

S6. Ans.(e)

Sol. By combining both the statement we can find B goes on Thursday.

Days	Person
Monday	A
Tuesday	E
Wednesday	D
Thursday	B
Friday	C

S14. Ans. (e)

Sol. The statement asserts that a good singer always has a sweet voice and only good singers are invited in the conference. This implies that all those invited in the conference have sweet voice and those who do not have sweet voice are not invited. So, both I and II follow.

S15. Ans. (a)

Sol. Clearly, only I provides a suitable explanation to the given statement. So, only I follows.

S7. Ans.(b)

Sol. By statement II we can find R sits immediate right of Q.

S8. Ans.(d)

Sol. Both statements are insufficient to give answer.

S9. Ans.(a)

Sol. By using first statement we can find code of 'Prime' is 'Me'.

S10. Ans.(a)

Sol. By using first statement we can find S is sister-in-law of N.