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**REASONING**

**MOST IMPORTANT**

**QUESTIONS**

**#12**

**Full & Final**

**REVISION**



**LIVE | 09:00 AM**

**BY KULDEEP MAHENDRAS**



# UPCOMING ONLINE BATCHES

## January 2023

04 JAN 2023

01:00 PM to 03:00 PM

**BANK ONLINE LIVE CLASS**

08:00 AM to 10:00 AM

**SSC ONLINE LIVE CLASS**

**BILINGUAL**

11 JAN 2023

10:30 AM to 12:30 PM

**BANK ONLINE LIVE CLASS**

05:30 PM to 07:30 PM

**SSC ONLINE LIVE CLASS**

**BILINGUAL**

18 JAN 2023

07:30 PM to 09:30 PM

**BANK ONLINE LIVE CLASS**

01:00 PM to 03:00 PM

**SSC ONLINE LIVE CLASS**

**BILINGUAL**

25 JAN 2023

03:00 PM to 05:00 PM

**BANK ONLINE LIVE CLASS**

07:30 PM to 09:30 PM

**SSC ONLINE LIVE CLASS**

**BILINGUAL**

04 JAN 2023

02:00 PM to 04:00 PM

**BANK ONLINE LIVE CLASS**

**BENGALI**

18 JAN 2023

04:00 PM to 06:00 PM

**BANK ONLINE LIVE CLASS**

**BENGALI**



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Mohit.. 2 hours ago 1 subscribers

Thank-you Sir for this Tremendous and Super Amazing Class Session of today's.. 🙏😊

And

My Answer for today's Homework is-

TURVQPS.

TOP 🔥

Thank-you So Much, Sir Ji.. 😊🙏

Show less



monika kumari 2 hours ago

T

U

R

V..

Read more



Muskan Rai 2 hours ago 1 subscribers

ANSWER = TURVQPS

THANK U SIR FOR UR SUPPORT





Riya Mandaokar 2 hours ago  
 Thank you sir for the session  
 Ans is  
 TURVQPS



Soniya Bamniya 2 hours ago 10 subscribers  
 Thnkuuu sirrr...nice session 👍👍  
 TURVQPS



Tanisha p 2 hours ago 1 subscribers  
 Thank u so much sir ji 🙏🙏  
 home work  
 TURVQPS



Esha Ray Chaudhuri 30 minutes ago 3 subscribers  
 Homework answer TURVQPS in between R and T, U came



Khushboo Mandal 2 hours ago  
 Homework answer:- top to bottom  
 TURVQPS



harsh sharma 2 hours ago  
 Today's homework answer  
 T  
 V  
 R  
 U  
 Q  
 P  
 S

Thank you sir wonderful sessions  
 Show less



Abhick 2 hours ago 74 subscribers  
 H/w- TURVQPS



Kajal Singhal 2 hours ago 3 subscribers  
 Home work ans  
 TURVQPS



Prakas Muduly 1 hour ago  
 Home work answer  
 Turvqps





Neelam Kushwaha 4 hours ago 4 subscribers

Answer- TURVQPS

👍 🗨️ Reply ▶️



Surbhi Sinha 7 hours ago 4 subscribers

Home work question answer= TURVQPS

👍 🗨️ Reply ▶️



Lucky Dey (Pabitra) 8 hours ago 8 subscribers

- 1. T
- 2. U
- 3. R
- 4. V..

Read more

👍 🗨️ Reply ▶️



Vandana Chhatrri 11 hours ago

THANK YOU SIR FOR THE SESSION 🙏

Hw. Ans. = T U R V Q P S

👍 🗨️ Reply ▶️



akanksha 14 hours ago

Thank u so muchhj sr for this amazing and wonderful session my answer for today' homework is ...

- T
- U
- R..

Read more



Zikra Yasmeen 15 hours ago

Answer: TURVQPS

👍 🗨️ Reply ▶️



Esha Ray Chaudhuri 16 hours ago 3 subscribers

Homework answer TURVQPS in between R and T, U came

👍 🗨️ Reply ▶️

Share &  
like!



Seven persons from P to V come in a meeting room. V came just before Q. Only three persons came between R and S. S came immediately after P. No one came between P and Q such that Q came before P. Only one person came between R and T.

P से V तक सात व्यक्ति एक बैठक कक्ष में आते हैं। V, Q के ठीक पहले आया। R और S के बीच केवल तीन व्यक्ति आए। S, P के ठीक बाद आया। कोई भी P और Q के बीच ऐसा नहीं आया कि Q, P से पहले आए। केवल एक व्यक्ति R और T के बीच में आया।



Seven persons from P to V  
come in a meeting room. V  
came just before Q. Only three  
persons came between R and S.  
S came immediately after P. No  
one came between P and Q such  
that Q came before P. Only one  
person came between R and T.

TURVQPS



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

$$9 + 7 = 16$$







h c 7 r Z w @ u & q̄ 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





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 %

\$ N C

**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?**

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

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





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

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

T E A C H E R  
20 5 1 3 8 5 18



1. One

2. Two

3. Three

4. Four

5. More than four





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 **SISTER** is written as **40** ,than find the code for **BROTHER** ?

Vowel opp P V-

एक निश्चित कोड में **SISTER** का कोड **40** लिखा गया है तो **BROTHER** का कोड क्या होगा ?

~~(1) 34~~

(2) 40

(3) 50

(4) 49

(5) None of these





In a Certain code *MOON* is written as *21* ,than find the code for *SCHOOL* ?

एक निश्चित कोड में *MOON* का कोड *21* लिखा गया है तो *SCHOOL* का कोड क्या होगा ?

(1) 1673

(2) 2000

(3) 1992

(4) 1855

(5) None of these

M O O N  
13 15 15 14  
2 1

S C H O O L  
19 3 8 15 15 12  
16 7 3



In a Certain code *VOTE* is written as 4048, than find the code for *FOX* ?

एक निश्चित कोड में *VOTE* का कोड 4048 लिखा गया है तो *FOX* का कोड क्या होगा ?

No of lines

(1) 196

(2) 882

~~(3) 604~~

(4) 181

(5) None of these

V O T E

2 0 2 4

4 0 4 8

F O X

3 2 0 2

6 0 4



**'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'**

Coding Decoding by Kuldeep Mahendran

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

**01.15A**

**02.14V**

**03.23U**

**04.19U**

No — First letter P.V का opp + 1

Alphabet — Last letter P.V + 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:

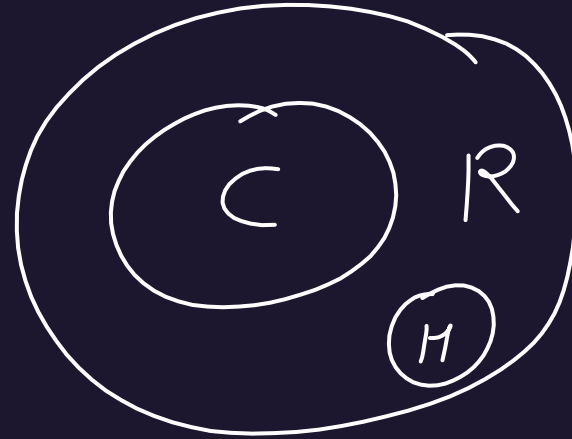
Only Rama is a clerk.

100% honest are Rama.

Conclusions:

I. All Rama are honest. X

II. All clerks being honest is a possibility. X







**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.**

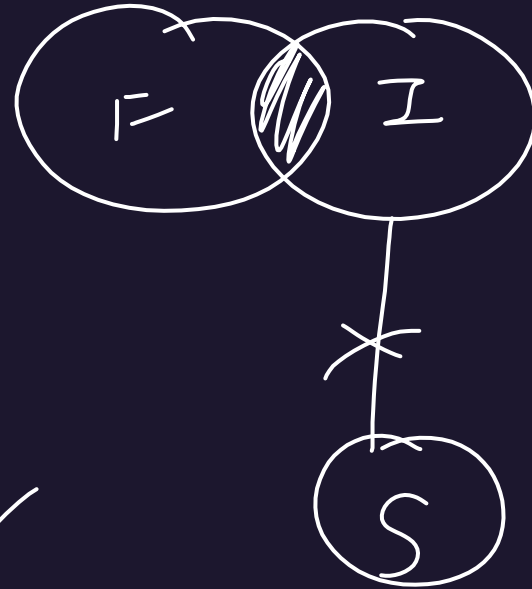
**0% snaps are images.**

Some min/max / up to 99% / A FEW

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 है।**

निष्कर्ष:

**I. किसी शानदार के शानदार होने की संभावना नहीं है।**

**II. 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।**

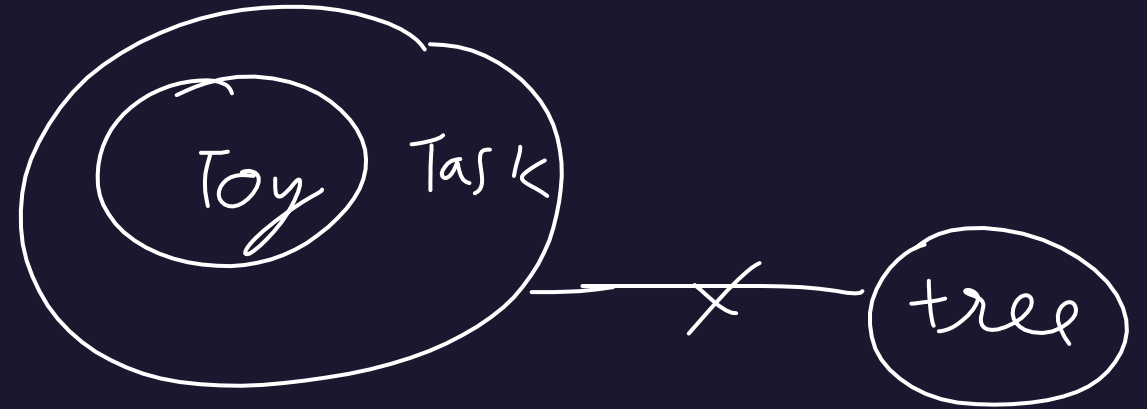
**कुछ टास्क खिलौने हैं।**



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.**







Hira, Karan, Shakil, Shreya, Rita, and Gita are part of a family. Hira is brother of Karan and father of Shakil and Shreya. Rita and Gita are grandparents of Karan.

हीरा, करन, शाकिल, श्रेया, रीता और गीता परिवार के सदस्य हैं। हीरा करन के भाई एवं शकिल और श्रेया के पिता हैं। रीता और गीता करन के दादा दादी हैं।

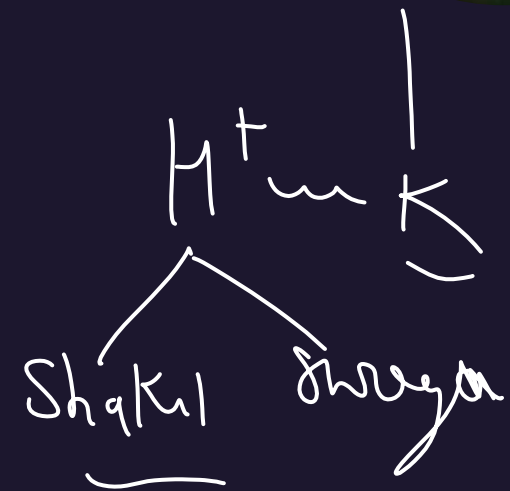
How is Shakil related to Karan? / शकिल करन से कैसे संबंधित है?

(A) Grandson

(B) Grandmother

(C) Daughter-in-law

(D) Nephew or Niece





**Read the directions carefully and answer the question:**

**A + B means A is 6 km south of B.** / A, B के दक्षिण में 6 किमी पर है।

**A \* B means A is 8 km west of B.** / A, B के पश्चिम में 8 किमी पर है।

**A @ B means A is 4 km north of B.** / A, B के उत्तर में 4 किमी पर है।

**A ! B means A is 10 km east of B.** / A, B के पूर्व में 10 किमी पर है।

**According to given expression what is the direction of P with respect to T?**

दी गई अभिव्यक्ति के अनुसार P, T के संबंध में किस दिशा में है?

**P ! Q @ R ! S + T**

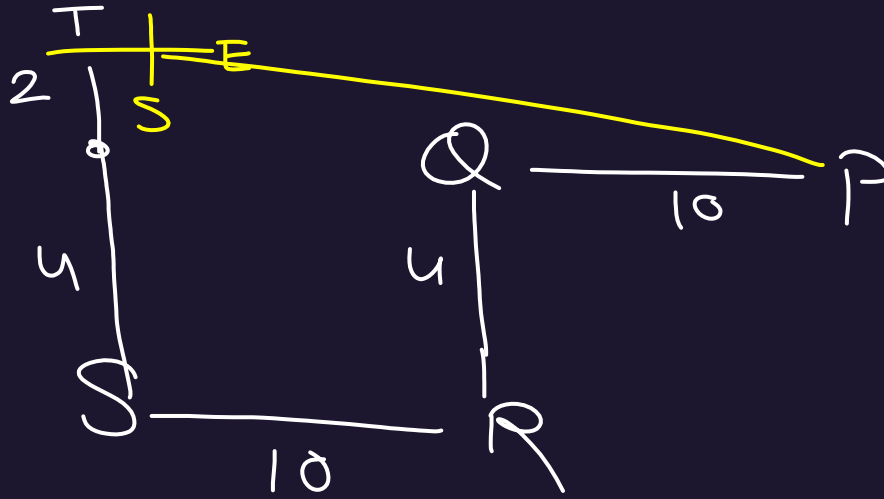
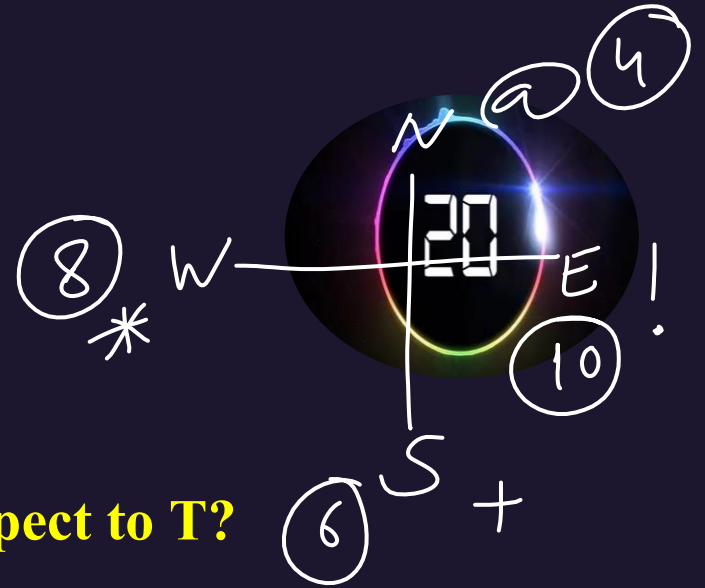
01. East / पूर्व

02. South-East / दक्षिण-पूर्व

03. North-West / उत्तर-पश्चिम

04. South-West / दक्षिण-पश्चिम

05. South / दक्षिण





Eleven friends 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 are sitting in a row and everyone is facing towards North but not necessarily in the same order.

8 and 9 are sitting at extreme ends. 6 is second to the left of 8. 11 is exactly in the middle of the row. 7 is fourth to the left of 11. 3 and 5 are not the neighbor of 6. 2 is in between of 3 and 5. 1 is not the neighbor of 6 and 8.

ग्यारह मित्र 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 और 11 एक पंक्ति में बैठे हैं और हर कोई उत्तर की ओर देख रहा है लेकिन जरूरी नहीं कि इसी क्रम में हो।

8 और 9 दोनों ही छोर पर बैठे हैं। 6, 8 के बायें दूसरा है। 11 पंक्ति में ठीक बीच में है। 7, 11 के बायें चौथा है। 3 तथा 5, 6 के पड़ोसी नहीं हैं। 2, 3 और 5 के बीच में है। 1, 6 और 8 का पड़ोसी नहीं है।

**Who is immediate to the left of 2?**

2 के तुरन्त बायें कौन है?

(1) 5

(2) 3

(3) Either 5 or 3

(4) 11 (5) 1



**Eleven friends 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 are sitting in a row and everyone is facing towards North but not necessarily in the same order.**

**8 and 9 are sitting at extreme ends. 6 is second to the left of 8. 11 is exactly in the middle of the row. 7 is fourth to the left of 11. 3 and 5 are not the neighbor of 6. 2 is in between of 3 and 5. 1 is not the neighbor of 6 and 8.**

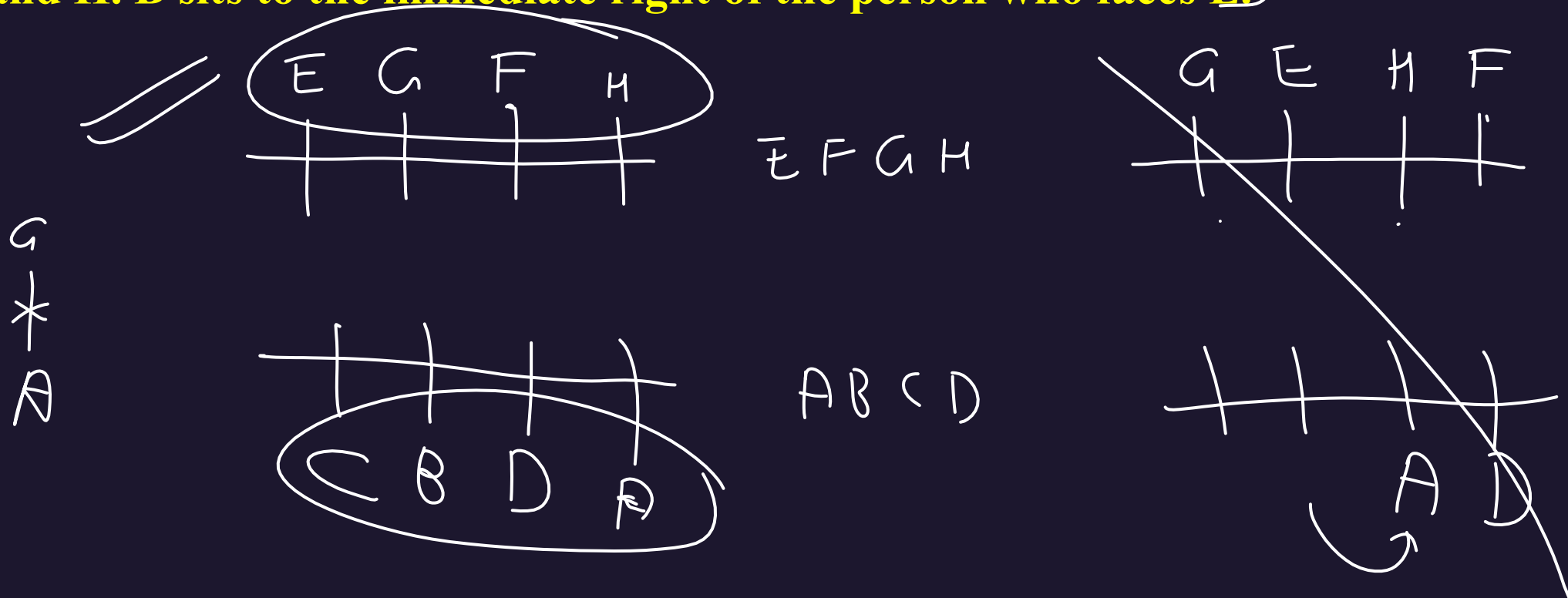


**Eight people are sitting in two parallel rows containing four people in each row, in such a way that there is an equal distance between adjacent persons. In row-1 A, B, C and D are seated (but not necessarily in the same order) and all of them are facing North. In row-2 E, F, G and H are seated (but 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.)



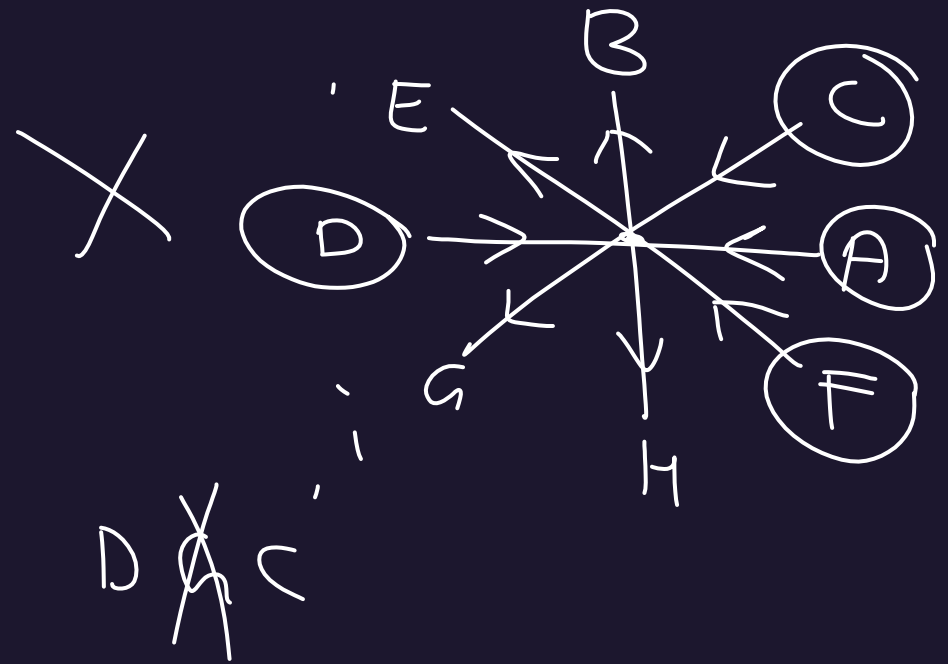
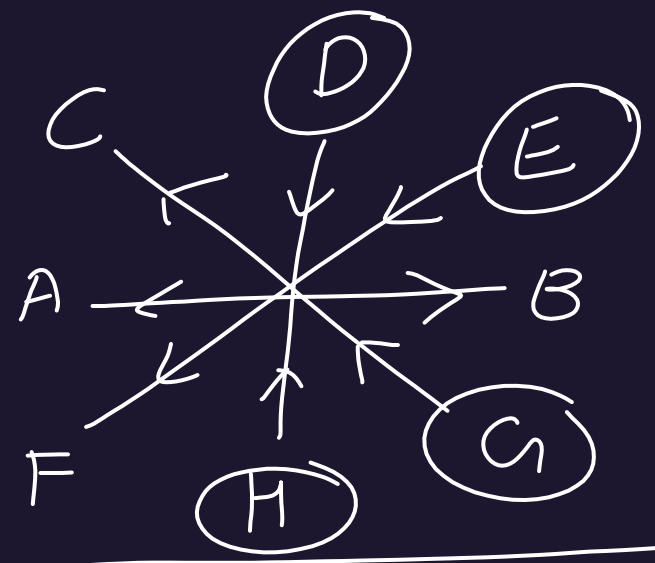


A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H are sitting around a circular area at equal distance from each other, but not necessarily in the same order. Four are facing the centre while four face outside (i.e., in a direction opposite to the centre). A sits ninth to the left of C. Only one person sits between A and H. B is facing outside. E sits eleventh to the right of H. E is not an immediate neighbour of A. G sits second to left of F. F is not an immediate neighbour of E. G is neither immediate neighbour of A nor C. Immediate neighbours of D, G as well as C face opposite directions (i.e. if one neighbour faces the centre than the other faces outside and vice-versa). A faces the same direction as F (i.e. if F faces the centre than A also faces the centre and vice-versa). G and E facing the same direction. C is not an immediate neighbour of H. A sits 2<sup>nd</sup> to the left of H .

A, B, C, D, E, F, G और H एक वृत्ताकार क्षेत्र के चारों ओर एक दूसरे से समान दूरी पर बैठे हैं, लेकिन जरूरी नहीं कि इसी क्रम में हों। उनमें से 4 का मुख केंद्र की ओर है जबकि 4 का मुख बाहर की ओर है (अर्थात केंद्र के विपरीत दिशा में)। A, C के बायें से नौवें स्थान पर बैठा है। A और H के बीच केवल एक व्यक्ति बैठा है। B का मुख बाहर की ओर है। E, H के दायें से ग्यारहवें स्थान पर बैठा है। E, A का निकटतम पड़ोसी नहीं है। G, F के बायें से दूसरे स्थान पर बैठा है। F, E का निकटतम पड़ोसी नहीं है। G न तो A का और न ही C का निकटतम पड़ोसी है। D, G और C के निकटतम पड़ोसी है मुख विपरीत दिशाओं की ओर है (अर्थात यदि एक पड़ोसी का मुख केंद्र की ओर है तो दूसरे का मुख बाहर की ओर है और इसके विपरीत)। A का मुख F के समान दिशा की ओर है (अर्थात यदि F का मुख केंद्र की ओर है तो A का मुख केंद्र की ओर है और इसके विपरीत)। G और E समान दिशा की ओर उन्मुख हैं। C, H का निकटतम पड़ोसी नहीं है। A, H के बायें से दूसरे स्थान पर बैठा है।



A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H are sitting around a circular area at equal distance from each other, but not necessarily in the same order. Four are facing the centre while Four face outside (i.e., in a direction opposite to the centre). A sits ninth to the left of C. Only one person sits between A and H. B is facing outside. E sits eleventh to the right of H. E is not an immediate neighbour of A. G sits second to left of F. F is not an immediate neighbour of E. G is neither immediate neighbour of A nor C. Immediate neighbours of D, G as well as C face opposite directions (i.e. if one neighbour faces the centre than the other faces outside and vice-versa). A faces the same direction as F (i.e. if F faces the centre than A also faces the centre and vice-versa). G and E facing the same direction. C is not an immediate neighbour of H. A sits 2<sup>nd</sup> to the left of H.







**A certain number of persons are sitting in a row facing to the north. M sits 4th to the right of G. There is one person sits between D and G. Three persons sit between M and P. The number of persons sit between D and M is same as the number of persons sit to the right of P. Only one person sits between A and G. Q sits 3rd to the left of T and sits to the right of A. Six persons sit between A and Q. Both T and K are immediate neighbours of each other. S sits 3rd to the left of K. The number of persons sit to the right of K is same as the number of persons sit to the left of D.**

एक निश्चित संख्या में व्यक्ति उत्तर की ओर मुख करके एक पंक्ति में बैठे हैं। M, G के दायें से चौथे स्थान पर बैठा है। D और G के बीच एक व्यक्ति बैठा है। M और P के बीच तीन व्यक्ति बैठे हैं। D और M के बीच बैठने वाले व्यक्तियों की संख्या उतनी ही है जितनी कि P के दाईं ओर बैठे व्यक्तियों की संख्या। केवल A और G के बीच एक व्यक्ति बैठता है। Q, T के बाएं से तीसरे स्थान पर बैठता है और A के दाईं ओर बैठता है। A और Q के बीच छह व्यक्ति बैठते हैं। T और K दोनों एक दूसरे के निकटतम पड़ोसी हैं। S, K के बायें से तीसरे स्थान पर बैठा है। K के दायीं ओर बैठे व्यक्तियों की संख्या उतनी ही है जितनी कि D के बायें बैठे व्यक्तियों की संख्या।

SS



A certain number of persons are sitting in a row facing to the north. M sits 4th to the right of G. There is one person sits between D and G. Three persons sit between M and P. The number of persons sit between D and M is same as the number of persons sit to the right of P. Only one person sits between A and G. Q sits 3rd to the left of T and sits to the right of A. Six persons sit between A and Q. Both T and K are immediate neighbours of each other. S sits 3rd to the left of K. The number of persons sit to the right of K is same as the number of persons sit to the left of D.

||Ke.

Rea 9:00 AM