





Mahendra's

RBI ASSISTANT 2021-22

REASONING

35 / 35

**TOP 30 MOST
EXPECTED PAPERS**

LIVE

PAPER-12 10:30 AM





Sakshi Gaur 40 minutes ago

Homework answer
Sitting puzzle
Inside-TRNQ
Ourside-OMPS...

Read more

REPLY



Nadeem 6 hours ago

HomeWork Answer
 Circular Sitting Arrangement
 Inside Facing :- T R N Q
 Outside Facing :- O M P S ...

Read more

REPLY



Mohit.. 4 hours ago

Thank-you Madam for today's Really Amazing Class Session
And
My answer for today's homework is like-
P...

Read more

REPLY



AAYUSH SRIVASTAVA 8 hours ago

HOMework QUESTIONS- Q1- SITTING PUZZLE
S(FACING OUTSIDE), N(FACING INSIDE), P(FACING OUTSIDE)
INSIDE)
Q2- (C): TWO



debasish chakraborty 10 hours ago

HOMEWORK :
INSIDE : TRNQ OUTSIDE : OMPS
CLOCKWISE FROM R : RMTOQSNP
...

Read more

REPLY



shubhangi mishra 3 hours ago (edited)

H w ans. Circular sitting.
T R N Q - INSIDE FACING
M P S O - OUTSIDE FACING
ANS. 2- Two...

Read more

REPLY



jagruti herambha 3 hours ago

Homework ans
Clockwise RMTOQSNP
OUTSIDE:- PSOM
INSIDE:- RNQT...

Read more

REPLY



Juhi Agarwal 10 hours ago

Homework ans
1. Inside- RNQT
outside- PSOM
RMTOQSMP(Clockwise)...

Read more

REPLY



Prakash Dwivedi 1 hour ago

inside Facing- PMOS
Out side- RTQN
2ND -Two

REPLY



Vikas Kumar 8 hours ago

clockwise=O out-Q ins-S out-N ins-P out-R ins-M out-T in

REPLY



ruma rajwar 9 hours ago

Homework ans:QSNPRMTO
(INSIDE)-QNRT
(Outside)-OMPS

REPLY



Nitika Gupta 10 hours ago

Homework
Inside : QNRT
outside : SPMO

REPLY



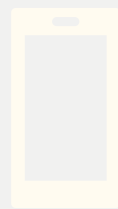
ganga bharati 4 hours ago


2- was, pit

REPLY

21 – 25) Eight persons H, L, M, N, P, Q, R, and S are sitting around a circular table facing the centre. N sits second to the left of H. Two persons sit between N and S. Only one person sits between S and P. L sits on the immediate right of M. Only one person sits between M and R. P and H are not immediate neighbours of each other. Q and N are not immediate neighbours of each other.

आठ व्यक्ति H, L, M, N, P, Q, R, और S एक वृताकार मेज के चारों ओर केंद्र की ओर मुख करके बैठे हैं। N, H के बाएं से दूसरे स्थान पर बैठा है। N और S के बीच दो व्यक्ति बैठे हैं। S और P के बीच केवल एक व्यक्ति बैठा है। L, M के ठीक दायें बैठा है। केवल एक व्यक्ति M और R के बीच बैठा है। P और H एक दूसरे के निकटतम पड़ोसी नहीं हैं। Q और N एक दूसरे के निकटतम पड़ोसी नहीं हैं।





Eight persons H, L, M, N, P, Q, R, and S are sitting around a circular table facing the centre. N sits second to the left of H. Two persons sit between N and S. Only one person sits between S and P. L sits on the immediate right of M. Only one person sits between M and R. P and H are not immediate neighbours of each other. Q and N are not immediate neighbours of each other.

**Statements:**

Some red are blue.

No blue is a doll.

Only a few blue are black.

All green is black.

Conclusions:

I). Some green are blue.

II). Some black are not doll.

III). All red can be doll.

IV). No green is a doll.

A. Only IV follows

B. Only II follows

C. Only I and IV follow

D. Only I and II follow

E. None follows

Nine persons i.e. P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X were born on different months i.e. January, March, April, May, July, August, September, October, November but not necessarily in same order. Four persons were born between P and T. P was born before T. Q was born in the month of 30 days after July. T was born after Q and before R. There were as many persons born before X as after R. one person was born between U and V. S was born before U and after W.

नौ व्यक्ति अर्थात P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X का जन्म अलग-अलग महीनों यानी जनवरी, मार्च, अप्रैल, मई, जुलाई, अगस्त, सितंबर, अक्टूबर, नवंबर में हुआ था लेकिन जरूरी नहीं कि इसी क्रम में हो। P और T के बीच चार व्यक्ति पैदा हुए थे। P का जन्म T से पहले हुआ था। Q का जन्म जुलाई के 30 दिन बाद वाले महीने में हुआ था। T, Q के बाद और R से पहले पैदा हुआ था। X से पहले जितने व्यक्ति R के बाद पैदा हुए थे। U और V के बीच एक व्यक्ति का जन्म हुआ था। S का जन्म U से पहले और W के बाद हुआ था।

**2:00**



Nine persons i.e. P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X were born on different months i.e. January, March, April, May, July, August, September, October, November but not necessarily in same order. Four persons were born between P and T. P was born before T. Q was born in the month of 30 days after July. T was born after Q and before R. There were as many persons born before X as after R. one person was born between U and V. S was born before U and after W.

Months	Persons
January	X
March	W
April	P
May	V
July	S
August	U
September	Q
October	T
November	R

1. How many persons were born between X and V?
X और V के बीच कितने व्यक्ति पैदा हुए थे?
(a) Two (b) Three (c) One (d) Four (e) More than four

2. Who among the following was born on August?
निम्नलिखित में से किसका जन्म अगस्त को हुआ था?
(a) R (b) S (c) T (d) P (e) None of these

3. In which of the following month S was born?
निम्नलिखित में से किस महीने में S का जन्म हुआ था?
(a) March (b) April (c) June (d) October (e) None of these

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PDF

Months	Persons
January	X
March	W
April	P
May	V
July	S
August	U
September	Q
October	T
November	R

4. If W is related to April, V is related to July then, P is related to which of the following?

यदि W अप्रैल से संबंधित है, V जुलाई से संबंधित है, तो P निम्नलिखित में से किससे संबंधित है?

(a) March (b) May (c) June (d) August (e) October

5. Four of the following five are alike in certain way based from a group, find the one which does not belong to that group?

निम्नलिखित पांच में से चार निश्चित रूप से एक समूह के आधार पर समान हैं, उस समूह का पता लगाएं जो उस समूह से संबंधित नहीं है?

(a) R (b) S (c) T (d) U (e) V

- (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.

3030

6. **Statements:** Only a few Palace is Home.
All Home is Office.
No Office is Building.
- Conclusion** I. All Palace is Home is a possibility.
II. Some Palace is Building.
7. **Statements:** All Men is Women. Some Child is Women. No Men is Boy.
- Conclusion** I. Some Men is Child.
II. No Men is Child.
8. **Statements:** No Professor is Student. Only a few Student is Lecturer. All Lecturer is Principal.
- Conclusion** I. All Professor is Principal is a possibility.
II. All Student is Lecturer 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.

9. **Statements:** Only a few Palace is Home.

All Home is Office.

No Office is Building.

Conclusion I. Some Home is Building.

II. No Home is Building.

10. **Statements:** No Professor is Student.

Only a few Student is Lecturer.

All Lecturer is Principal.

Conclusion: I. Some Student is Principal.

II. Some Lecturer is Professor.



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Eight persons are sitting around a square table. Four persons are sitting at middle of the sides of the square and all are facing towards inside.

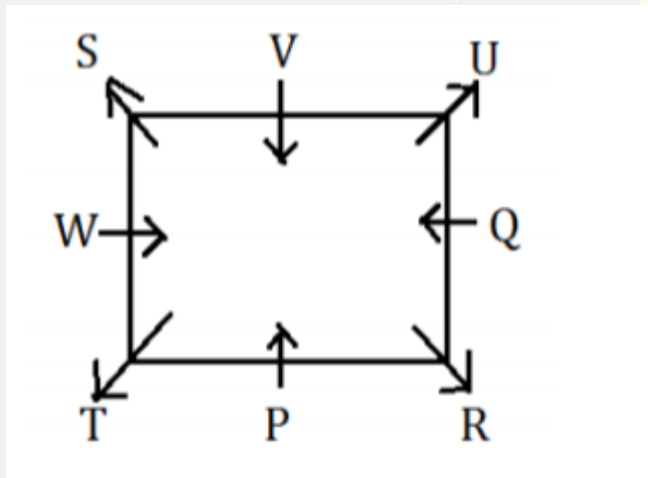
Remaining four are sitting at corners and they face outside. Two persons are sitting between P and U. R who is an immediate neighbor of P, sits opposite to S. T sits 3rd to the right of V. W sits immediate right of T. Q faces W.

एक वर्गाकार मेज के चारों ओर आठ व्यक्ति बैठे हैं। चार व्यक्ति वर्ग की भजाओं के मध्य में बैठे हैं और सभी का मुख अंदर की ओर है। शेष चार कोनों पर बैठे हैं और उनका मुख बाहर की ओर है। P और U के बीच दो व्यक्ति बैठे हैं। R, जो P का निकटतम पड़ोसी है, S के विपरीत बैठा है। T, V के दायें से तीसरे स्थान पर बैठा है। W, T के ठीक दायें बैठा है। Q, W की ओर उन्मुख है।

 **2:00**

Eight persons are sitting around a square table. Four persons are sitting at middle of the sides of the square and all are facing towards inside.

Remaining four are sitting at corners and they face outside. Two persons are sitting between P and U. R who is an immediate neighbor of P, sits opposite to S. T sits 3rd to the right of V. W sits immediate right of T. Q faces W.



11. Who among the following sits opposite to T?

निम्नलिखित में से कौन T के विपरीत बैठा है?

(a) P (b) R (c) S (d) W (e) None of these

12. How many persons are sitting between P and V when counted from left of P?

P के बायें से गिनने पर P और V के मध्य कितने व्यक्ति बैठे हैं?

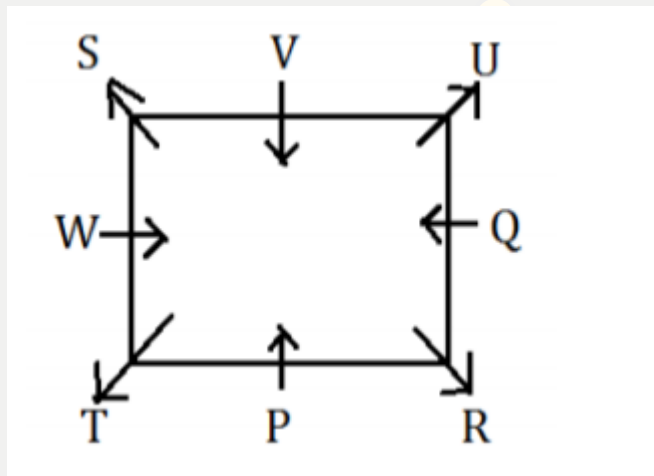
(a) Two (b) Three (c) Four (d) Either (a) or (c) (e) None of these

13. What is the position of Q with respect to R?

R के सन्दर्भ में Q का स्थान क्या है?

(a) Immediate right (b) Immediate left (c) 2nd to the right (d) 2nd to the left (e) None of these





14. Who among the following person sit 3rd to the right of Q?

. निम्नलिखित में से कौन Q के दायें से तीसरे स्थान पर बैठा है?

(a) P (b) U (c) R (d) S (e) None of these

15. Four of the following five are alike in certain way based from a group, find the one which does not belong to that group?

निम्नलिखित पांच में से चार निश्चित रूप से एक समूह के आधार पर समान हैं, उस समूह का पता लगाएं जो उस समूह से संबंधित नहीं है?

(a) Q (b) R (c) S (d) T (e) U



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Eight members are living in a family. Q is the only son of P. T is wife of U. T is sister of Q and R. V is daughter in law of W. S is son of T. W is the mother of Q.

एक परिवार में आठ सदस्य रह रहे हैं। Q, P का इकलौता पुत्र है। T, U की पत्नी है। T, Q और R की बहन है। V, W की पुत्रवधू है। S, T का पुत्र है। W, Q की माता है।

16. How is S related to R?

S, R से किस प्रकार संबंधित है?

- (a) Son (b) Daughter (c) Nephew (d) Niece (e)
Can't be determined

17. How many male members are in the family?

परिवार में कितने पुरुष सदस्य हैं?

- (a) Four (b) Five (c) Three (d) Six (e) None of these

18. How many such numerals are there in the number '254136987' which will remain at the Same position when arranged in ascending order from left to right?

संख्या '254136987' में ऐसे कितने अंक हैं जो बाएं से दाएं आरोही क्रम में व्यवस्थित करने पर समान स्थिति में रहेंगे?

(a) one (b) two (c) three (d) four (e) None of these

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19. How many pairs of letters are there in the word 'EDUCATION', each of which have as many letters between them in the word as they have between them in the English alphabet?

शब्द 'EDUCATION' में अक्षरों के ऐसे कितने युग्म हैं, जिनमें से प्रत्येक के बीच उतने ही अक्षर हैं जितने अंग्रेजी वर्णमाला में उनके बीच हैं?

(a) one (b) two (c) three (d) four (e) more than four

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20. If four letter word is formed from 1st , 3rd, 5th and 6th letter of TRANSLATE then what is the 3rd letter of newly formed word? If more than one meaningful word is formed, then the answer will be Z.

यदि TRANSLATE के पहले, तीसरे, पांचवें और छठे अक्षर से चार अक्षर का शब्द बनता है तो नए बने शब्द का तीसरा अक्षर क्या है? यदि एक से अधिक अर्थपूर्ण शब्द बनते हैं, तो उत्तर Z होगा।

(a) L (b) T (c) A (d) S (e) Z


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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 – P, Q, R, S, T and U are seated (but not necessarily in the same order) and all of them are facing south. In row 2 – A, B, C, D, E and F are seated (but not necessarily in the same order) 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. P faces D. U does not face A, who sits left to E but not immediate left. R sit at one of the ends and diagonally opposite to B. Three persons sit between B and F, who does not face U. C sits immediate left to D but does not faces S. Two persons sit between Q and U, none of them sits at the end. The one who faces T sits 2nd right to A.


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 - P, Q, R, S, T और U बैठे हैं (लेकिन जरूरी नहीं कि इसी क्रम में हों) और उन सभी का मुख दक्षिण की ओर है। पंक्ति 2 में - A, B, C, D, E और F बैठे हैं (लेकिन जरूरी नहीं कि इसी क्रम में हों) 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। P का मुख D की ओर है। U का मुख A की ओर नहीं है, जो E के बायें बैठा है लेकिन ठीक बायें नहीं बैठा है। R एक छोर पर बैठा है और B के तिरछे विपरीत है। B और F के बीच तीन व्यक्ति बैठे हैं, जिसका मुख U की ओर नहीं है। C, D के ठीक बाएं बैठा है लेकिन S की ओर उन्मुख नहीं है। Q और U के बीच दो व्यक्ति बैठे हैं, उनमें से कोई भी नहीं अंत में बैठता है। वह व्यक्ति जो T की ओर उन्मुख है, A के दायें से दूसरे स्थान पर 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 – P, Q, R, S, T and U are seated (but not necessarily in the same order) and all of them are facing south. In row 2 – A, B, C, D, E and F are seated (but not necessarily in the same order) 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. P faces D. U does not face A, who sits left to E but not immediate left. R sits at one of the ends and diagonally opposite to B. Three persons sit between B and F, who does not face U. C sits immediate left to D but does not face S. Two persons sit between Q and U, none of them sits at the end. The one who faces T sits 2nd right to A.

R Q T P U S



A F C D E B




21. Who among the following faces A?
निम्नलिखित में से किसका मुख A की ओर है?
(a) S (b) T (c) Q (d) R (e) none of these

22. How many persons sit to the right of R?
R के दायीं ओर कितने व्यक्ति बैठे हैं?
(a) No One (b) one (c) two (d) three (e) four


23. Four of the following five form a group, who among the following does not belongs to that group?
निम्नलिखित पांच में से चार एक समूह बनाते हैं,
निम्नलिखित में से कौन उस समूह से संबंधित नहीं है?
(a) U (b) T (c) E (d) F (e) A

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R Q T P U S



A F C D E B



24. If in a certain way R is related to C, T is related to E,
then who among the following is related to D?
यदि एक निश्चित तरीके से R, C से संबंधित है, T, E से
संबंधित है, तो निम्नलिखित में से कौन D से संबंधित है?

(a) U (b) T (c) E (d) F (e) Q

25. Who among the following sit 3rd right to U?
निम्नलिखित में से कौन U के दायें से तीसरे स्थान पर
बैठा है?

(a) R (b) T (c) P (d) S (e) Q

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'left right centre' is written as 'yo vo na',
'ahead below behind' is written as 'sa ra la',
'above centre right' is written as 'ha vo na', and
'behind below above' is written as 'ha ra la'.



29. What does 'ha' stand for?

(a) behind (b) below (c) ahead (d) above (e) None of these

30. What is the code for 'centre'?

(a) la (b) yo (c) sa (d) ha (e) Can't be determined

26. What is the code for 'left'?

(a) sa (b) ha (c) yo (d) na (e) None of these

27. 'behind' will be written as?

(a) ra (b) ha (c) la (d) Either (a) or (c) (e) None of these

28. What is the code for 'ahead'?

(a) sa (b) yo (c) la (d) ha (e) Can't be determined

There are eleven boxes placed one above the other. Five boxes are placed between F and T. Not more than five boxes are kept above T. Two boxes are kept between T and M. Three boxes are kept between M and S and M is kept at one of the positions above S. There are only three boxes kept above the box J. One box is kept between R and S. Two boxes are kept between R and H. Box D is kept at one of the positions below box K and at one of the positions above box C which is not above R. Box E is kept immediately above K.

ग्यारह बक्से एक के ऊपर एक रखे गए हैं। F और T के बीच पांच बॉक्स रखे गए हैं। T के ऊपर पांच से अधिक बॉक्स नहीं रखे गए हैं। T और M के बीच दो बॉक्स रखे गए हैं। M और S के बीच तीन बॉक्स रखे गए हैं और M को S के ऊपर किसी एक स्थान पर रखा गया है। बॉक्स J के ऊपर केवल तीन बॉक्स रखे गए हैं। R और S के बीच एक बॉक्स रखा गया है। R और H के बीच दो बॉक्स रखे गए हैं। बॉक्स D को बॉक्स K के नीचे और बॉक्स C के ऊपर किसी एक स्थान पर रखा गया है जो कि R के ऊपर नहीं। डिब्बा E, K के ठीक ऊपर रखा गया है।

**2:00**

There are eleven boxes placed one above the other. Five boxes are placed between F and T. Not more than five boxes are kept above T. Two boxes are kept between T and M. Three boxes are kept between M and S and M is kept at one of the positions above S. There are only three boxes kept above the box J. One box is kept between R and S. Two boxes are kept between R and H. Box D is kept at one of the positions below box K and at one of the positions above box C which is not above R. Box E is kept immediately above K.



Boxes
E
K
T
J
H
M
D
R
F
S
C

31. How many boxes are placed between J and R?

J और R के मध्य कितने डिब्बे रखे गए हैं?

(a) 5 (b) 6 (c) 3 (d) 4 (e) None of these

32. Number of boxes above K is one less than the number of boxes below _____?

. K के ऊपर बक्सों की संख्या _____ के नीचे वाले बक्सों की संख्या से एक कम है?

(a) S (b) R (c) F (d) D (e) None of these

33. How many boxes are there between M and H?

M और H के मध्य कितने डिब्बे हैं?

(a) One (b) Two (c) Three (d) None (e) More than three



Boxes
E
K
T
J
H
M
D
R
F
S
C

34. Which of the following statement is true regarding C?
. C के संबंध में निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा कथन सत्य है?

- (a) C is placed at one of the positions above D
- (b) C is placed immediately below F.
- (c) R is placed just above C
- (d) C is placed at the bottom most position
- (e) None of these

35. Which of the following is not true regarding J?
निम्नलिखित में से कौन J के संबंध में सत्य नहीं है?

- (a) J is immediately below box T
- (b) One of the boxes below J is D
- (c) Number of boxes between J and S is four
- (d) One of the boxes above J is K
- (e) One box is kept between J and M

- (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.

36. **Statements:** $C \leq L = E \leq R \leq K = P \geq O$
Conclusions: I. $P = C$ II. $C < P$
37. **Statements:** $W > A = S \geq H < I \leq N \leq G$
Conclusions: I. $H < W$ II. $G > H$
38. **Statements:** $C < O \leq D = S > A \geq P \geq Q$
Conclusions: I. $Q < D$ II. $C < A$
39. **Statements:** $F \leq B = I \leq C = A \geq S > E$
Conclusions: I. $S \geq B$ II. $F > E$
40. **Statements:** $I \geq N = T \geq E > L \geq G > M$
Conclusions: I. $G < N$ II. $I \geq L$



30



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Point P is 2m north of Point Q. Point Z is 9m west of Point Q. Point L is 15m east of Point M which is 20m south of Point Z. Point R is 3m south of Point L. Point T is west of point R and South of Point P.

- 1) How far and what is the direction of Q with respect to T?**
- A. 21m towards the south**
 - B. 20m towards the south**
 - C. 23m towards the north**
 - D. 22m towards the north**
 - E. None of the above**

SON ROT SAW BOY TIP

14. If the first and the third letter of each word are interchange then how many meaningful words will form?

यदि प्रत्येक शब्द के पहले और तीसरे अक्षर को आपस में बदल दिया जाए तो कितने अर्थपूर्ण शब्द बनेंगे?

- A) None
- B) One
- C) Two
- D) Three
- E) More Than Three



SON ROT SAW BOY TIP

15. If all the consonants are changed to the next consonant and each vowel is changed to its preceding vowel then how many meaningful words will form?

यदि सभी व्यंजनों को अगले व्यंजन में बदल दिया जाए और प्रत्येक स्वर को उसके पूर्ववर्ती स्वर में बदल दिया जाए तो कितने अर्थपूर्ण शब्द बनेंगे?

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



SON ROT SAW BOY TIP

16. Which of the following is the middle letter of the word formed by the first, second and third letter of the last, first and fourth word respectively?

निम्नलिखित में से अंतिम, पहले और चौथे शब्द के क्रमशः पहले, दूसरे और तीसरे अक्षर से बनने वाले शब्द का मध्य अक्षर कौन सा है?

- A) T
- B) B
- C) Y
- D) O
- E) N

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SON ROT SAW BOY TIP

17. If all the words are written together without any space then which of the following is fifth letter to the left of the 11th letter from the left end?

यदि सभी शब्दों को बिना किसी स्थान के एक साथ लिखा जाता है, तो निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा बाएं छोर से 11वें अक्षर के बाएं से पांचवां अक्षर है?

- A) O
- B) T
- C) R
- D) B
- E) S

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SON ROT SAW BOY TIP

18. What is the difference between the place value of the third letter of the second word from left and the third letter of the middle word?

बाएं से दूसरे शब्द के तीसरे अक्षर और मध्य शब्द के तीसरे अक्षर के स्थानीय मान के बीच क्या अंतर है?

- A) One
- B) Seven
- C) Five
- D) Three
- E) Four

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19. How many pairs of letters are there in the word "TARGET" (both forward and backward direction) each of which has as many letters between them in the word as in the English alphabetical series ?

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

- a) One
- b) Two
- c) Three
- d) None
- e) More than three

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20. If a meaningful word is formed by using the second, fourth, sixth and eighth letter (from the left end) of the word "MODELING", then which of the following will be the second letter of the meaningful word thus formed from the right end. If more than one such meaningful word is formed mark Z as your answer. If no meaningful word is formed, mark X as your answer?

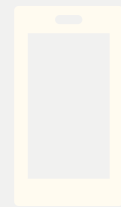
यदि शब्द "MODELING" के दूसरे, चौथे, छठे और आठवें अक्षर (बाएं छोर से) का उपयोग करके एक सार्थक शब्द बनाया जाता है, तो निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा सही अंत से बने सार्थक शब्द का दूसरा अक्षर होगा . यदि ऐसे एक से अधिक अर्थपूर्ण शब्द बनते हैं तो अपने उत्तर Z को चिह्नित करें। यदि कोई सार्थक शब्द नहीं बनता है, तो X को अपना उत्तर दें?


- (a) O
- (b) I
- (c) X
- (d) E
- (e) Z

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21 – 25) Eight persons H, L, M, N, P, Q, R, and S are sitting around a circular table facing the centre. N sits second to the left of H. Two persons sit between N and S. Only one person sits between S and P. L sits on the immediate right of M. Only one person sits between M and R. P and H are not immediate neighbours of each other. Q and N are not immediate neighbours of each other.

आठ व्यक्ति H, L, M, N, P, Q, R, और S एक वृताकार मेज के चारों ओर केंद्र की ओर मुख करके बैठे हैं। N, H के बाएं से दूसरे स्थान पर बैठा है। N और S के बीच दो व्यक्ति बैठे हैं। S और P के बीच केवल एक व्यक्ति बैठा है। L, M के ठीक दायें बैठा है। केवल एक व्यक्ति M और R के बीच बैठा है। P और H एक दूसरे के निकटतम पड़ोसी नहीं हैं। Q और N एक दूसरे के निकटतम पड़ोसी नहीं हैं।



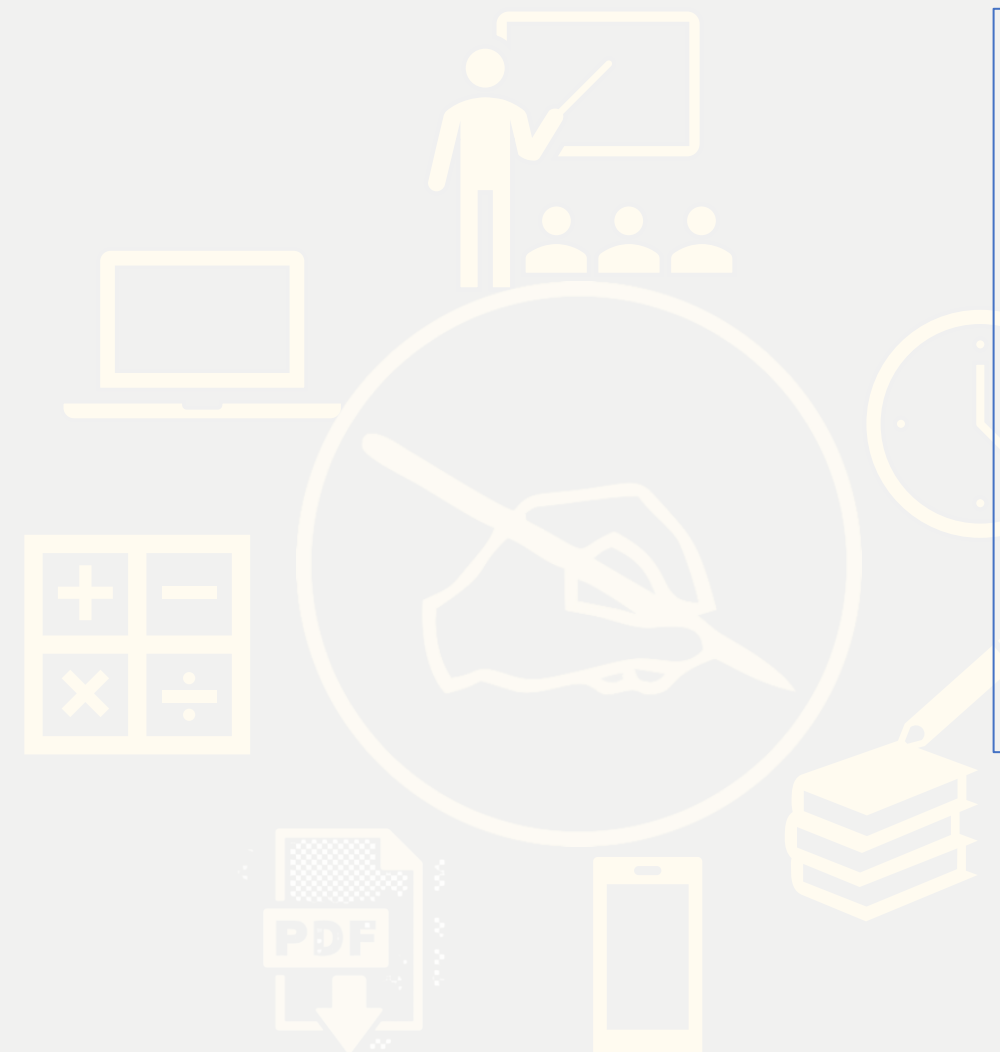


Eight persons H, L, M, N, P, Q, R, and S are sitting around a circular table facing the centre. N sits second to the left of H. Two persons sit between N and S. Only one person sits between S and P. L sits on the immediate right of M. Only one person sits between M and R. P and H are not immediate neighbours of each other. Q and N are not immediate neighbours of each other.

26 – 30) Seven people P, Q, R, S, T, U and V are sitting in a row facing towards south direction but not necessarily in the same order. Three person sit between U and V. Q is immediate between U and T. R is not immediate neighbor of U. U is second from one of the end. P is immediate right of V. S sits to the left of R.

सात व्यक्ति P, Q, R, S, T, U और V दक्षिण दिशा की ओर मुख करके एक पंक्ति में बैठे हैं लेकिन आवश्यक नहीं इसी क्रम में हों। U और V के बीच तीन व्यक्ति बैठे हैं। Q, U और T के ठीक बीच में है। R, U का निकटतम पड़ोसी नहीं है। U किसी एक छोर से दूसरे स्थान पर है। P, V के ठीक दायें है। S, R के बायें बैठा है।





Seven people P, Q, R, S, T, U and V are sitting in a row facing towards south direction but not necessarily in the same order. Three person sit between U and V. Q is immediate between U and T. R is not immediate neighbor of U. U is second from one of the end. P is immediate right of V. S sits to the left of R.

31.

Statements:

$$W > Q \geq P < N \leq A; N > R = X$$

Conclusions:

I. $A > X$

II. $Q > N$

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- (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.

Statements:

$$V \leq B \leq M = S \geq F \geq G = H$$

Conclusions:

I. $M > G$

II. $M = H$

30

- (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.

33.

Statements:

$$L \leq C \geq F > K \geq D > M$$

Conclusions:

I. $L < F$

II. $C > D$



- (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.

34.

Statements:

$$N > V \geq L \geq O \leq W \leq A > D$$

Conclusions:

I. $N > O$

II. $A > O$

30

- (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.

35.


Statements:

$$W > U \geq P < R \leq A; N < V = P$$

Conclusions:

I. $W > N$

II. $A > V$

30

- (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.

36.

Statements:

Only a few Students are Kids.

All Kids are Adults.

No Adults are Children.

Conclusions:

I. Some Students are Children

II. No Children are Students

- (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.

कथन:

केवल कुछ छात्र बच्चे हैं।

सभी बच्चे वयस्क हैं।

कोई एडल्ट चिल्ड्रन नहीं है।

निष्कर्ष:

I. कुछ छात्र बच्चे हैं

II. कोई बच्चा छात्र नहीं है

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37.

Statements:

Only Classes are Schools.

Only a few Classes are Colleges.

All Colleges are Universities.

Conclusions:

I. No Schools are Universities

II. Some Schools can be Colleges

- (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.

कथन:

केवल क्लास स्कूल हैं।

केवल कुछ क्लास कॉलेज हैं।

सभी कॉलेज विश्वविद्यालय हैं।

निष्कर्ष:

I. कोई स्कूल विश्वविद्यालय नहीं है।

II. कुछ स्कूल कॉलेज हो सकते हैं।

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38.

Statements:

All Files are Folders.

No Folders are Documents.

Conclusions:

I. No Files are Documents

II. Some Files can be Documents

- (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.

कथन:

सभी फाइल फोल्डर हैं।

कोई फोल्डर दस्तावेज नहीं है।

निष्कर्ष:

I. कोई फाइल दस्तावेज नहीं है

II. कुछ फाइलें दस्तावेज हो सकती हैं

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39.

Statements:

Some Bananas are not Apples.

All Bananas are Mangoes.

Conclusions:

I. Some Mangoes are not Apples

II. Some Apples can be Mangoes

- (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.

कथन:

कुछ केले सेब नहीं हैं।

सभी केले आम हैं।

निष्कर्ष:

- I. कुछ आम सेब नहीं हैं
II. कुछ सेब आम हो सकते हैं

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40.

Statements:

No Cups are Bowls.

Only a few Bowls are Plates.

Only a few Plates are Glasses.

Conclusions:

I. Some Glasses are not Cups

II. Some Bowls are not Plates

- (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.

कथन:

कोई कप बाउल नहीं हैं।

केवल कुछ बाउल प्लेट हैं।

केवल कुछ प्लेट ग्लास हैं।

निष्कर्ष:

I. कुछ ग्लास कप नहीं हैं

II. कुछ बाउल प्लेट नहीं हैं

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