UPCOMING ONLINE BATCHES

JULY 2021

07 July 2021

08:00 AM to 10:00 AM

LIVE PREMIUM GREEN CARD
(BANK-PO & CLERK)

BILINGUAL

14 July 2021

10:30 AM to 12:30 PM

LIVE PREMIUM SILVER CARD
(CGL & CHSI)

03:00 PM to 05:00 PM

LIVE PREMIUM STATE CARD
(UPSSSC PET)

BILINGUAL

21 July 2021

01:00 PM to 03:00 PM

LIVE PREMIUM GREEN CARD
(IBPS RRB PO/CLERK)
PRE + MAINS

BILINGUAL

28 July 2021

01:00 PM to 03:00 PM

LIVE PREMIUM BRONZE CARD
(TET)

10:30 AM to 12:30 PM

LIVE PREMIUM GREEN CARD
(IBPS PO & CLERK)

08:00 AM to 10:00 AM

LIVE PREMIUM SILVER CARD
(SSC CGL & CHSL)

BILINGUAL

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TEST SERIES

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IBPS RRB PO

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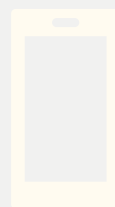
Mahendra's

IBPS RRB 2021

LIVE MOCK DISCUSSION

🕙 10:15 AM | 🧠 Reasoning

Statements:

Only a few wells are mats.

All pillows are mats.

Conclusions:

(I) Atleast some pillows are wells.

(II) All wells can never be pillow.

A. If conclusion I follows

B. If conclusion II follows

C. Either conclusion I or conclusion II is true

D. Neither conclusion I nor conclusion II is true

E. Both conclusion I and II are true

10 people are sitting opposite each other in two parallel rows (not necessarily in the same order). M, N, O, P and Q are facing towards north and A, B, C, D and E are facing towards south. Two people sit between M and P. M sits at one of the extreme ends. Immediate neighbour of P faces B. Two people sit between B and D. A and C are immediate neighbours of each other. C does not sit opposite to P. E sits third to the left of A. Q sits second to the right of N.

10 व्यक्ति दो समानांतर पंक्तियों में एक दूसरे के विपरीत बैठे हैं (जरूरी नहीं कि इसी क्रम में)। M, N, O, P और Q का मुख उत्तर की ओर है और A, B, C, D और E का मुख दक्षिण की ओर है। M और P के बीच दो व्यक्ति बैठे हैं। M किसी एक अंतिम छोर पर बैठा है। P के निकटतम पडोसी का मुख B की ओर है. B और D के मध्य दो व्यक्ति बैठे हैं. A और C एक दूसरे के निकटतम पडोसी हैं. C, P के विपरीत नहीं बैठा है। E, A के बायें से तीसरे स्थान पर बैठा है। Q, N के दायें से दूसरे स्थान पर बैठा है।

2:00

10 people are sitting opposite each other in two parallel rows (not necessarily in the same order). M, N, O, P and Q are facing towards north and A, B, C, D and E are facing towards south. Two people sit between M and P. M sits at one of the extreme ends. Immediate neighbour of P faces B. Two people sit between B and D. A and C are immediate neighbours of each other. C does not sit opposite to P. E sits third to the left of A. Q sits second to the right of N.
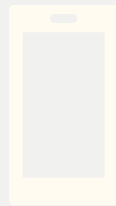
South Facing	B	A	C	D	E
North Facing	N	P	Q	O	M

1. Who among the following is the immediate neighbour of Q?
निम्नलिखित में से कौन Q का निकटतम पड़ोसी है?
A. D B. E C. O D. B E. None of the above

2. How many people are sitting to the right of D?
D के दायीं ओर कितने व्यक्ति बैठे हैं?
A. 1 B. 2 C. 3 D. 4 E. 5

3. Who is facing P?
P का सामना कौन कर रहा है?
A. A   B. C   C. D   D. E   E. None of the above

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4. As many people are sitting to the right of A as sitting to the right of __?
A के दायीं ओर उतने ही लोग बैठे हैं जितने ___ के दायीं ओर बैठे हैं?
A. N B. Q C. M D. O E. None of the above

5. Find the odd one out? विषम चुनें?
A. BP   B. PC   C. QD   D. MA   E. AN

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South Facing	B	A	C	D	E
North Facing	N	P	Q	O	M

6. In a certain code language, 'he will say' is coded as '1 3 9', 'say to him' is coded as '3 5 2' and 'he may do' is coded as '8 7 9'. Then, what is the definite code for 'will'?

. एक निश्चित कूट भाषा में, 'he will say' को '1 3 9' के रूप में कोडित किया गया है, 'say to उसे' को '3 5 2' के रूप में कोडित किया गया है और 'he may do' को '8 7 9' के रूप में कोडित किया गया है। तो, 'will' के लिए निश्चित कूट क्या है?

A. 9   B. 7   C. 1   D. 5   E. None of These

7. Four of the following five are alike in a certain way as per the English alphabetical order and thus form a group. Which of the following does not belong to the given group?

निम्नलिखित पांच में से चार अंग्रेजी वर्णमाला क्रम के अनुसार एक निश्चित तरीके से समान हैं और इस प्रकार एक समूह बनाते हैं। निम्नलिखित में से कौन दिए गए समूह से संबंधित नहीं है?

A. HKJI   B. PSRQ   C. ADCB   D. MONL   E. VYXW

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8. **Statements:**
P ≥ E ≥ Z; R ≤ E
Conclusions:
I. R = P
II. P > R
A. Only conclusion I is true
B. Only conclusion II is true
C. Either conclusion I or conclusion II is true
D. Neither conclusion I nor conclusion II is true
E. Both conclusion I and II are true

9. **Statement:**
S < V > A > T > Y
Conclusions:
I. Y < V
II. A > S
A. Only conclusion I is true
B. Only conclusion II is true
C. Either conclusion I or conclusion II is true
D. Neither conclusion I nor conclusion II is true
E. Both conclusion I and II are true

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10. **Statements:**
K ≤ Q < F ≥ N; R ≥ F
Conclusions:
I. N < K
II. R > Q
A. Only conclusion I is true
B. Only conclusion II is true
C. Either conclusion I or conclusion II is true
D. Neither conclusion I nor conclusion II is true
E. Both conclusion I and II are true

11. **Statement:**
E ≥ B = J ≥ K > D
Conclusions:
I. K ≤ E
II. D > B
A. Only conclusion I is true
B. Only conclusion II is true
C. Either conclusion I or conclusion II is true
D. Neither conclusion I nor conclusion II is true
E. Both conclusion I and II are true

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12. How many such pairs of letters are there in the word 'MINUTE' each of which has as many letters between them in the word as in the English alphabet (both forward and backward)?

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

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

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Seven people A, B, C, D, E, F and G live in a 7-floor building where the topmost floor is numbered 7 and the bottommost floor is numbered 1. Two people are living between B and C. B lives just above A. Not more than three-people are living above A. D is living on an even-numbered floor and lives immediately above G. F is not living on floor number 5. F is living above E.

सात व्यक्ति A, B, C, D, E, F और G एक 7-मंजिल की इमारत में रहते हैं जहाँ सबसे ऊपरी मंजिल की संख्या 7 है और सबसे नीचे की मंजिल की संख्या 1 है। B और C के बीच दो व्यक्ति रहते हैं। B ठीक ऊपर रहता है। A. A के ऊपर तीन से अधिक व्यक्ति नहीं रहते हैं। D एक सम संख्या वाली मंजिल पर रहता है और G के ठीक ऊपर रहता है। F मंजिल संख्या 5 पर नहीं रहता है। F, E के ऊपर रहता है।

2:00

Seven people A, B, C, D, E, F and G live in a 7-floor building where the topmost floor is numbered 7 and the bottommost floor is numbered 1. Two people are living between B and C. B lives just above A. Not more than three-people are living above A. D is living on an even-numbered floor and lives immediately above G. F is not living on floor number 5. F is living above E.

Floor No	Name
7	F
6	B
5	A
4	E
3	C
2	D
1	G

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13. Who is living above B?

B के ऊपर कौन रहता है?

A. F B. G C. C D. F and G E. None one

14. How many people are living between A and D?

A और D के मध्य कितने व्यक्ति रहते हैं?

A. 1 B. 2 C. 3 D. 4 E. None one

15. As many people are living above E as living below ___ ?

जितने लोग E के ऊपर रह रहे हैं उतने ही नीचे ___ रह रहे हैं?

A. F B. B C. D D. G E. E

Floor No	Name
7	F
6	B
5	A
4	E
3	C
2	D
1	G

16. Find the odd one out?

विषम चुनें?

A. FB   B. AE   C. AB   D. DE   E. None of the above

17. Who is living immediately below C?

. C के ठीक नीचे कौन रहता है?

A. F   B. A   C. D   D. E   E. None of the above

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A. If conclusion I follows
B. If conclusion II follows
C. Either conclusion I or conclusion II is true
D. Neither conclusion I nor conclusion II is true
E. Both conclusion I and II are true

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19. Statements:
Only a few wells are mats.
All pillows are mats.

Conclusions:
(I) Atleast some pillows are wells.
(II) All wells can never be pillow.

18. Statements:
Only a few lamps are bottles.
No bottle is ship.

Conclusions:
(I) Some ships are definitely not lamps.
(II) All lamps can never be ships.

A. If conclusion I follows
B. If conclusion II follows
C. Either conclusion I or conclusion II is true
D. Neither conclusion I nor conclusion II is true
E. Both conclusion I and II are true

20. Statements:
All bamboos are sticks.
No bamboo is a dish.

Conclusions:
(I) No stick is a dish.
(II) Some sticks are dishes.

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A is the brother of B. C is the brother of R, who is married to S. R is the only daughter of B. T is the son of R.

A, B का भाई है। C, R का भाई है, जो S से विवाहित है। R, B की इकलौती पुत्री है। T, R का पुत्र है।

21. Which of the following statements is definitely incorrect?
A. C is the brother- in -law of S   B. S is the mother of T
C. T is the grandson of B   D. A is the uncle of R
E. C is the maternal uncle of T

22. How many male members are there in the family if B is male?
A. Two B. Three C. Four D. Five E. Either Four or Five

23. How is S related to B?
A.   Son-in-law   B. Son   C. Daughter   D. Brother
E. None of these

Seven people are sitting around a circular table facing the centre with equal distance between adjacent persons. P sits to the immediate right of Q. Only one person sits between P and S (either from the left or the right side). U sits third to the right of S. T is an immediate neighbour of U. R sits second to the left of V.

सात व्यक्ति एक वृत्ताकार मेज के चारों ओर केंद्र की ओर मुख करके बैठे हैं और आसन्न व्यक्तियों के बीच समान दूरी है। P, Q के ठीक दायें बैठा है। P और S के बीच केवल एक व्यक्ति बैठा है (या तो बायें या दायें तरफ से)। U, S के दायें से तीसरे स्थान पर बैठा है। T, U का निकटतम पडोसी है। R, V के बायें से दूसरे स्थान पर बैठा है।
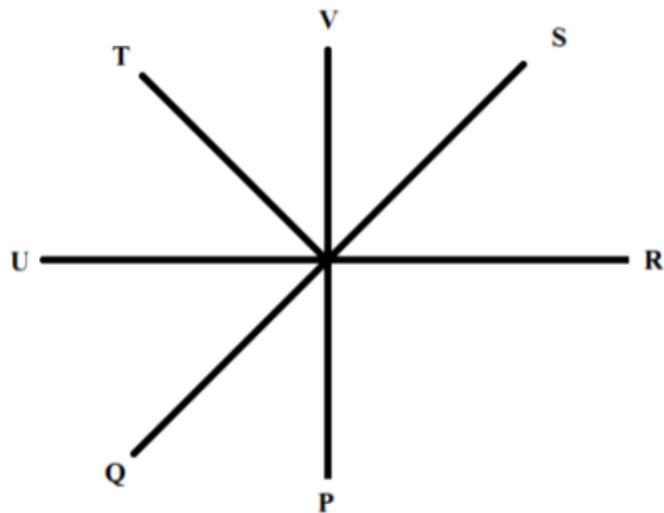
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Seven people are sitting around a circular table facing the centre with equal distance between adjacent persons. P sits to the immediate right of Q. Only one person sits between P and S (either from the left or the right side). U sits third to the right of S. T is an immediate neighbour of U. R sits second to the left of V.
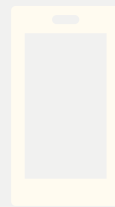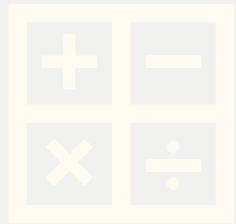
24. Four of the following five are alike in a certain way and form a group. Which one does not belong to that group?

निम्नलिखित पांच में से चार एक निश्चित तरीके से समान हैं और एक समूह बनाते हैं। कौन सा उस समूह से संबंधित नहीं है?

A. PV B. VQ C. UR D. TP E. ST

25. How many people sit between U and Q when counted from the right of U?

U के दायें से गिनने पर U और Q के मध्य कितने व्यक्ति बैठे हैं?
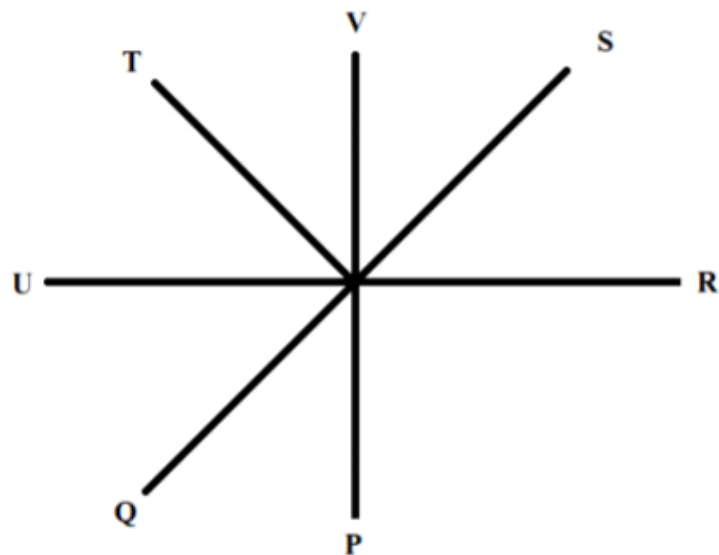
A. Two B. One C. None D. More than three E. Three

26. Who sits second to the left of R?

R के बाएं से दूसरे स्थान पर कौन बैठा है?

A. Q B. T C. P D. S E. U

27. If all the people are made to sit as per the English alphabetical order in an anticlockwise direction starting from P, then the position of how many will remain unchanged (excluding P)?

यदि सभी लोगों को अंग्रेजी वर्णमाला के क्रम के अनुसार घड़ी की विपरीत दिशा में P से शुरू करके बैठाया जाता है, तो कितने लोगों की स्थिति अपरिवर्तित रहेगी (P को छोड़कर)?

A. Three   B. More than three   C. None

      D. One   E. Two

28. As many people sit between T and V when counted from the left of T as between R and _____ when counted from the left of R.

T के बायें से गिनने पर T और V के बीच उतने ही लोग बैठते हैं जितने R और _____ के बीच R के बायें से गिने जाने पर।

A. S B. U C. Q D. T E. P

In a certain code language,
'left of hope clarity' is written as 'la na ka ta'.
'cause of and home' is written as 'di re sa la'.
'and clarity left in city' is written as 'ka na di zo fi'.
'home inside and city' is written as 'ha di fi re'.
'all home create clarity' is written as 'ka re da fu'.

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29. Which of the following means 'home' in that code language?
A. la B. na C. di D. re E. ka

30. Which may be the possible code for 'cause of clarity'?
A. na fi sa B. ka sa la C. la ta di D. sa zo la E. sa la ha

31. If 'city create clarity' means 'fi ka da', then what is the code for 'create'?
A. da B. ka C. fi D. Either da and ka E. None of these

In a certain code language,
'left of hope clarity' is written as 'la na ka ta'.
'cause of and home' is written as 'di re sa la'.
'and clarity left in city' is written as 'ka na di zo fi'.
'home inside and city' is written as 'ha di fi re'.
'all home create clarity' is written as 'ka re da fu'.

32. If the code for 'all home create clarity inside and city' is 'ka da fu re ha di fi' then what could be the code for 'hope create clarity'?
A. ka re da B. ka na di C. ha di fi D. ta ka fu E. None of these

33. 'sa zo ha re' is the code for which of the following sentence in the given language?
A. cause in inside hope B. the clarity left in C. cause in inside home D. create in and city E. None of these

Meghna started from Point A, walked 7 m towards the West, took a left turn, walked 2 m and reached Point C. She, then, took a right turn and walked 4 m to reach Point D. She, then, took a right turn, walked 2 m before taking a final right turn and walked 3 m before stopping at Point B.

मेघना बिंदु A से चलना शुरू करती है, पश्चिम की ओर 7 मीटर चलती है, बाएं मुड़ती है, 2 मीटर चलती है और बिंदु C पर पहुंचती है। फिर, वह दाएं मुड़ती है और बिंदु D तक पहुंचने के लिए 4 मीटर चलती है। फिर, वह दाएं मुड़ती है मुड़ता है, अंतिम दायें मुड़ने से पहले 2 मीटर चलता है और बिंदु B पर रुकने से पहले 3 मीटर चलता है।

34. How far and in which direction is Point A from Point B?
A. 6 m towards West   B. 8 m towards east
C. 10 m towards East   D. 10 m towards West
E. Cannot be determined

35. If Meghna walks 2 m towards South from Point A and reaches Point E, which of the following points (including E) would fall in a straight line ?
A. A, B B. A, D C. B, C D. C, D E. None of these

A certain number of people are sitting in a straight line facing north with equal distance between adjacent persons. B sits fifth to the left of E. Only two people sit between B and D. D sits second from one of the extreme ends of the line. Only five people sit between D and F. S sits eight to the right of F. As many people sit between E and S as between C and S. Only two people sit to the right of C.

एक निश्चित संख्या में लोग एक सीधी रेखा में उत्तर की ओर मुख करके बैठे हैं और आसन्न व्यक्तियों के बीच समान दूरी है। B, E के बायें से पांचवें स्थान पर बैठा है। B और D के बीच केवल दो व्यक्ति बैठे हैं। D पंक्ति के किसी एक अंतिम छोर से दूसरे स्थान पर बैठा है। D और F के बीच में केवल पांच लोग बैठते हैं। S, F के दायें से आठ बैठता है। E और S के बीच उतने ही लोग बैठते हैं जितने C और S के बीच बैठते हैं। केवल दो लोग C के दाईं ओर बैठते हैं।

2:00

A certain number of people are sitting in a straight line facing north with equal distance between adjacent persons. B sits fifth to the left of E. Only two people sit between B and D. D sits second from one of the extreme ends of the line. Only five people sit between D and F. S sits eight to the right of F. As many people sit between E and S as between C and S. Only two people sit to the right of C.

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  D       B       F       E                    S                    C
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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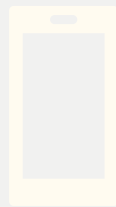
36. How many people are sitting in the linear arrangement?
रेखीय व्यवस्था में कितने व्यक्ति बैठे हैं?
A. 22 B. 24 C. 20 D. 26 E. None of These

37. If G sits second to the right of S, then what is the position of G from the right end?
यदि G, S के दायें से दूसरे स्थान पर बैठा है, तो दायें छोर से G का स्थान क्या है?
A. 6 B. 7 C. 8 D. 9 E. None of These

38. What is the position of F with respect to E?
E के सन्दर्भ में F का स्थान क्या है?
A. Immediate left   B. Immediate right
C. 2nd to the left   D. 2nd to the right
E. None of These

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39. How many people are sitting between B and F?
B और F के मध्य कितने व्यक्ति बैठे हैं?
A. No One B. 1 C. 2 D. 3 E. None of These

40. What is the position of D with respect to the F?
F के सन्दर्भ में D का स्थान क्या है?
A. Second to the right
B. Third to the left
C. Sixth to the right
D. Sixth to the left
E. None of the above

| D | B | F | E | | S | | C |

Statements: $A > B$, $D \leq E$, $C \geq F = G$, $B \leq C = D$

Conclusions: I. $B \geq G$ II. $E \geq G$