





# 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





TEST SERIES

Bilingual

**IBPS RRB PO**

**Mock Test 2021**



**150+ Total Test | e-Books**



TEST SERIES

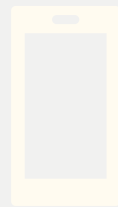
Bilingual

**IBPS RRB Clerk**

**Mock Test 2021**



**150+ Total Test | e-Books**





# IBPS RRB 2021

# LIVE MOCK DISCUSSION



 10:15 AM

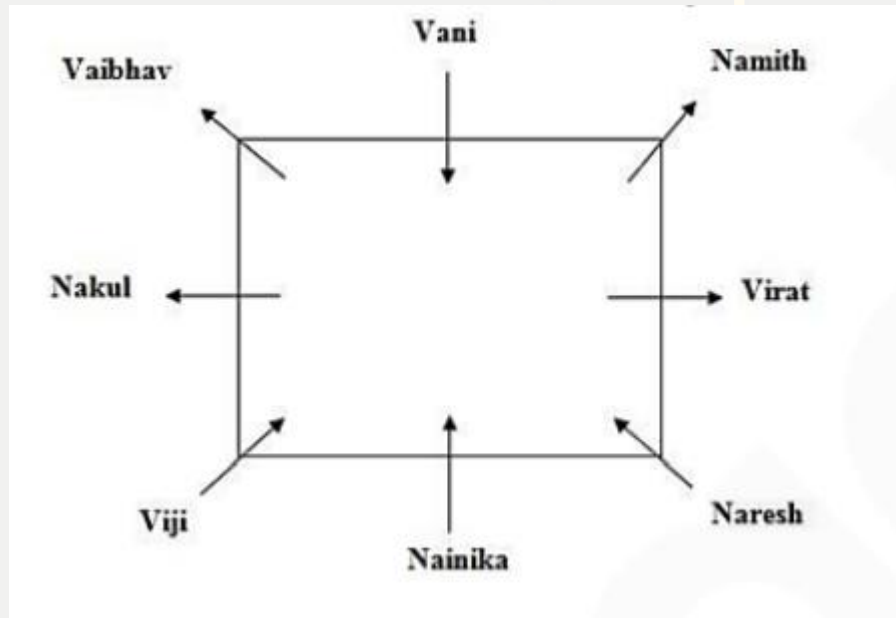
 Reasoning

Eight persons Nainika, Virat, Vani, Vaibhav, Nakul, Viji, Namith and Naresh are sitting around a square table, four of them facing towards centre while four of them facing outside but not necessarily in the same order. Vaibhav sits fourth to right of Naresh. Vani is sitting immediate right of Vaibhav. Only one person sits between Namith and Vaibhav and both are facing same directions. Namith sits fourth to the right of Viji, who doesn't sit in middle of the table. Viji is not a neighbour of Naresh and faces towards the centre. Vani sits adjacent to Namith, who faces opposite direction of Vani. Nakul is to the immediate left of Vaibhav. Virat faces opposite direction of Vani and sits second to the left of Vani. Nakul is sitting second to left of Nainika, who faces same direction as Viji.

आठ व्यक्ति नैनिका, विराट, वाणी, वैभव, नकुल, विजी, नमिथ और नरेश एक वर्गाकार मेज के चारों ओर बैठे हैं, उनमें से चार केंद्र की ओर उन्मुख हैं जबकि उनमें से चार बाहर की ओर उन्मुख हैं लेकिन आवश्यक नहीं इसी क्रम में हों। वैभव नरेश के दायें से चौथे स्थान पर बैठा है। वाणी वैभव के ठीक दायें बैठी है। नमिथ और वैभव के बीच केवल एक व्यक्ति बैठा है और दोनों का मुख समान दिशाओं की ओर है। नमिथ विजी के दायें से चौथे स्थान पर बैठा है, जो मेज के मध्य में नहीं बैठा है। विजी नरेश का पड़ोसी नहीं है और उसका मुख केंद्र की ओर है। वाणी नमिथ के आसन्न बैठी है, जिसका मुख वाणी के विपरीत दिशा में है। नकुल वैभव के ठीक बायें है। विराट का मुख वाणी के विपरीत दिशा में है और वह वाणी के बाएं से दूसरे स्थान पर बैठा है। नकुल, नैनिका के बाएं से दूसरे स्थान पर बैठा है, जिसका मुख विजी के समान दिशा में है।

2:00

Eight persons Nainika, Virat, Vani, Vaibhav, Nakul, Viji, Namith and Naresh are sitting around a square table, four of them facing towards centre while four of them facing outside but not necessarily in the same order. Vaibhav sits fourth to right of Naresh. Vani is sitting immediate right of Vaibhav. Only one person sits between Namith and Vaibhav and both are facing same directions. Namith sits fourth to the right of Viji, who doesn't sit in middle of the table. Viji is not a neighbour of Naresh and faces towards the centre. Vani sits adjacent to Namith, who faces opposite direction of Vani. Nakul is to the immediate left of Vaibhav. Virat faces opposite direction of Vani and sits second to the left of Vani. Nakul is sitting second to left of Nainika, who faces same direction as Viji.



1. Who among the following persons faces the centre of the table? निम्नलिखित में से किस व्यक्ति का मुख मेज के केंद्र की ओर है?

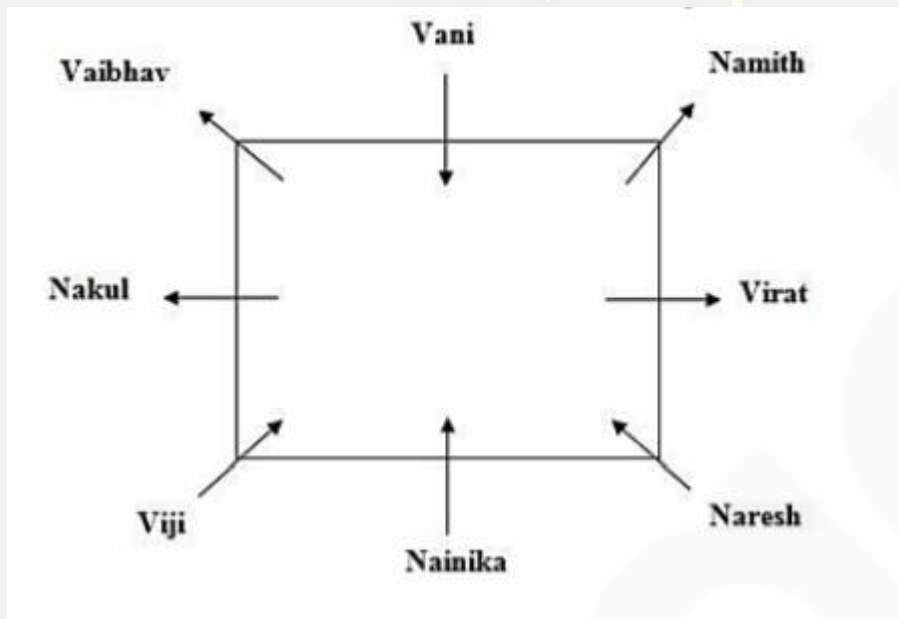
A. Naresh B. Virat C. Nakul D. Vaibhav E. None of these

2. Who is sitting immediate right of Naresh? नरेश के ठीक दायें कौन बैठा है?

A. Nainika B. Virat C. Vani D. Nakul E. None of these

3. Four of the following five are form a group in some way, find out the odd one? निम्नलिखित पांच में से चार किसी तरह से एक समूह बनाते हैं, विषम का पता लगाएं?

A. Nainika B. Vani C. Viji D. Nakul E. Virat



4. Vani is related to Nakul and in the same way Naresh is related to Namith then which of the following is related to Viji?

वाणी नकुल से संबंधित है और उसी तरह नरेश नमिथ से संबंधित है तो निम्नलिखित में से कौन विजी से संबंधित है?

- A. Vaibhav B. Naresh C. Both Vaibhav and Naresh D. Either Vaibhav or Naresh E. None of these

5. Which of the following statement is/ are true?  
निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा/से कथन सत्य है/हैं?

- A. Vani is facing outside the centre  
B. Virat is facing towards the centre  
C. Naresh is facing same direction as Vaibhav  
D. Viji is sitting immediate right of Nainika  
E. None is true

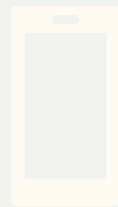
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PDF



6. **Statements:**  $T < P \leq U$ ;  $L > U \leq K$ ;  $P \geq R$   
**Conclusions:**  
I.  $K \geq R$   
II.  $L > R$   
A. Only conclusion I is true  
B. Only conclusion II is true  
C. Either conclusion I or II is true  
D. Neither conclusion I nor II is true  
E. Both conclusions I and II are true

7. **Statements:**  $H = I \leq R$ ;  $M \geq R < S$   
**Conclusions:**  
I.  $M = I$   
II.  $M > I$   
A. Only conclusion I is true  
B. Only conclusion II is true  
C. Either conclusion I or II is true  
D. Neither conclusion I nor II is true  
E. Both conclusions I and II are true



8. **Statements:**  $D > H \geq N$ ;  $S > I \leq H$

**Conclusions:**

I.  $N \leq S$

II.  $N < D$

A. Only conclusion I is true

B. Only conclusion II is true

C. Either conclusion I or II is true

D. Neither conclusion I nor II is true

E. Both conclusions I and II are true

9. **Statements:**  $P \leq O < I$ ;  $P > Y > W$

**Conclusions:**

I.  $Y \leq I$

II.  $O > W$

A. Only conclusion I is true

B. Only conclusion II is true

C. Either conclusion I or II is true

D. Neither conclusion I nor II is true

E. Both conclusions I and II are true

10. **Statements:**  $A \geq B > C \geq F$ ;  $Z < C \leq D < E$

**Conclusions:**

I.  $A > Z$

II.  $F > E$

A. Only conclusion I is true

B. Only conclusion II is true

C. Either conclusion I or II is true

D. Neither conclusion I nor II is true

E. Both conclusions I and II are true

2:00FOR MORE DISCOUNT VISIT [www.mahendras.org](http://www.mahendras.org) & USE PROMO CODE : **E14727**

There are three generations in a family of ten members. There are three couples in the family. A is G's grandfather. C is B's daughter. H is E's niece. F is I's mother. D is G's father. J is B's granddaughter. Every couple has a son and a daughter. D is J's uncle. दस सदस्यों के एक परिवार में तीन पीढ़ियाँ होती हैं। परिवार में तीन जोड़े हैं। A, G का दादा है। C, B की पुत्री है। H, E की भतीजी है। F, I की माता है। D, G का पिता है। J, B की पोती है। हर जोड़े का एक बेटा और एक बेटी है। D, J का अंकल है।

11. How is F related to J?

A. Father B. Sister C. Mother D. Son-in-law E. Brother

12. How is B related to G?

A. Grandfather B. Grandmother C. Granddaughter D. Grandson E. Son

13. How is D related to A?

A. Daughter-in-law B. Son C. Son-in-law D. Brother-in-law E. Sister

**Statements:** All mobiles are smart phones.  
Some smart phones are gadgets.  
Some gadgets are cheap.  
No gadget is sim.

**Conclusions:**

- I. Some mobiles are sim is a possibility
  - II. Some gadgets are both mobiles and smart phones.
- A. Only I follows
  - B. Only II follows
  - C. Either I or II follows
  - D. Neither I nor II follow
  - E. Both I and II follow

**Statements:** All oranges are Bananas.  
No banana is an apple.  
All apples are fruits.

**Conclusions:**

- I. No orange is a apple
  - II. Some oranges are fruits is a possibility
- A. Only I follows
  - B. Only II follows
  - C. Either I or II follows
  - D. Neither I nor II follow
  - E. both I and II follow

**Statements:** All orange are red.  
No red is black. Some black are blue.  
All blue are pink.

**Conclusions:**

- I. Some red are orange is a possibility.
- II. All blue are orange is a possibility.
- A. Only I follows
- B. Only II follows
- C. Either I or II follows
- D. Neither I nor II follow
- E. Both I and II follow

**Statements:** Some trains are stations.  
All stations are platforms. All platforms are tracks.

Some tracks are bogies.

**Conclusions:**

- I. Some tracks are trains.
- II. Some bogies are trains.
- A. Only I follows
- B. Only II follows
- C. Either I or II follows
- D. Neither I nor II follow
- E. Both I and II follow



**Statements:** All pens are pencils.  
Some pencils are boxes. No box is rubber.

**Conclusions:**

- I. Some pencils are rubber is a possibility
- II. Some Boxes are Pen
- A. Only I follow
- B. Only II follows
- C. Either I or II follows
- D. Neither I nor II follow
- E. Both I and II follow

'very large risk associated' is written as 'nu ta ro gl',  
'risk is very low; is written as 'gl se nu mi',  
'is that also associated' is written as 'ta mi po fu'  
'inherent risk also damaging' is Written as 'fu nu di yu'

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19. Which of the following is the code of 'damaging'?

A. di B. yu C. nu D. either di or yu E. None of these

20. Which of the following may represent 'risk is very large'?

A. gl mi nu ro B. nu gl ta se C. nu ro se yu  
D. ro gl di nu E. None of these

21. Which of the following is the code of 'associated'?

A. nu B. po C. ta D. fu E. gi

'very large risk associated' is written as 'nu ta ro gl',  
'risk is very low; is written as 'gl se nu mi',  
'is that also associated' is written as 'ta mi po fu'  
'inherent risk also damaging' is Written as 'fu nu di yu'



22. What would be the code for 'inherent large risk'?

- A. yu ro nu
- B. di ro nu
- C. yu fu ro
- D. di ta se
- E. Either A or B

23. Which of the following may represent 'low risk associated industry'? A. ta nu gi ro

- B. ta hi nu se
- C. mi ta se fu
- D. di gi ta po
- E. po gi se di





2:00FOR MORE DISCOUNT VISIT [www.mahendras.org](http://www.mahendras.org) & USE PROMO CODE : **E14727**

A building has eight floors numbered one to eight, in such a manner that the ground floor is numbered one, the floor above it, numbered two and so on such that the topmost floor is numbered eight. One of the eight persons, viz, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V and W lives on each floor but not necessarily in the same order. R lives on third floor. Only two persons live between the floors of R and V. W lives on the floor immediately above the floor of Q. Only one person lives between the floors of T and U. T lives above U. Only one person lives between the floors of R and S. S lives on any floor below the floor of T.

एक इमारत में आठ मंजिलों की संख्या एक से आठ इस प्रकार है कि भूतल की संख्या एक है, उसके ऊपर की मंजिल की संख्या दो है और इसी तरह सबसे ऊपरी मंजिल की संख्या आठ है। आठ व्यक्तियों में से एक, अर्थात्, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V और W प्रत्येक मंजिल पर रहता है लेकिन आवश्यक नहीं इसी क्रम में हो। R तीसरी मंजिल पर रहता है। R और V के तलों के बीच केवल दो व्यक्ति रहते हैं। W, Q के ठीक ऊपर वाले तल पर रहता है। T और U के तलों के बीच केवल एक व्यक्ति रहता है। T, U के ऊपर रहता है। R के तलों के बीच केवल एक व्यक्ति रहता है। और S. S, T के तल के नीचे किसी मंजिल पर रहता है।

8	W
7	Q
6	V
5	P
4	T
3	R
2	U
1	S

24. Who among the following lives on the fifth numbered floor?  
निम्नलिखित में से कौन पाँचवें क्रमांक वाले तल पर रहता है?  
A. S B. Q C. W D. P E. V

25. Who among the following lives exactly between the floors of R and S?  
निम्नलिखित में से कौन R और S के ठीक बीच में रहता है?  
A. U B. P C. V D. T E. W

26. Who among the following lives on the topmost floor?  
निम्नलिखित में से कौन सबसे ऊपरी मंजिल पर रहता है?  
A. T B. Q C. W D. R E. V

8	W
7	Q
6	V
5	P
4	T
3	R
2	U
1	S

27. Four of the following five are alike in a certain way and hence they form a group. Which one of the following does not belong to that group?  
निम्नलिखित पांच में से चार एक निश्चित तरीके से समान हैं और इसलिए वे एक समूह बनाते हैं। निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा उस समूह से संबंधित नहीं है?

A. R B. V C. P D. S E. Q

28. How many persons live between the floors of Q and U?  
Q और U के तलों के बीच कितने व्यक्ति रहते हैं?

A. None B. One C. Two D. Three E. Four

- A. The data in statement one is alone are sufficient to answer the question, while data in statement II is not sufficient to answer the question.
- B. The data in statement II is alone sufficient to answer the question, while data in statement I is not sufficient to answer the question.
- C. The data in statement I alone or in statement II alone are sufficient to answer the question.
- D. The data in both the statement I and II are not sufficient to answer the question.
- E. The data in both the statement I and II together are necessary to answer the question

What is the code of 'good'?

- I. 'energy is good' is written as '763' and 'earth is round' is written as '579'.
- II. 'mistakes are good' is written as '164' and 'mistakes are necessary' is written as '421'.

- A. The data in statement one is alone are sufficient to answer the question, while data in statement II is not sufficient to answer the question.**
- B. The data in statement II is alone sufficient to answer the question, while data in statement I is not sufficient to answer the question.**
- C. The data in statement I alone or in statement II alone are sufficient to answer the question.**
- D. The data in both the statement I and II are not sufficient to answer the question.**
- E. The data in both the statement I and II together are necessary to answer the question**

**Among A, B, C, D and E, seated in a straight line; facing North, who sits exactly in middle of line?**

- I. A sits second to the left of D. B sits to the right of C.**
- II. D sits in the right of E.E is not sitting on an extreme end.**

- A. The data in statement one is alone are sufficient to answer the question, while data in statement II is not sufficient to answer the question.
- B. The data in statement II is alone sufficient to answer the question, while data in statement I is not sufficient to answer the question.
- C. The data in statement I alone or in statement II alone are sufficient to answer the question.
- D. The data in both the statement I and II are not sufficient to answer the question.
- E. The data in both the statement I and II together are necessary to answer the question

**Who among S, D, X, P and R is shortest ?**

**I.X is shorter than D and equal to P, R is not taller than S and D.**

**II.P is taller than R and equal to X. D and S is not shorter than X.**

- A. The data in statement one is alone are sufficient to answer the question, while data in statement II is not sufficient to answer the question.
- B. The data in statement II is alone sufficient to answer the question, while data in statement I is not sufficient to answer the question.
- C. The data in statement I alone or in statement II alone are sufficient to answer the question.
- D. The data in both the statement I and II are not sufficient to answer the question.
- E. The data in both the statement I and II together are necessary to answer the question

question. How many students are there in class?

- I. There are more than 20 but less than 27 students in the class.
- II. There are more than 24 but less than 31 students in the class. When the students are divided into groups, each group contains five students.

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33. How many such pairs of letters are there in the word "RECOVERED" each of which has as many letters between them in the word as in the English alphabet?

शब्द "RECOVERED" में अक्षरों के ऐसे कितने जोड़े हैं जिनमें से प्रत्येक के बीच उतने ही अक्षर हैं जितने कि अंग्रेजी वर्णमाला में हैं?

- A. 1
- B. 3
- C. 2
- D. 4
- 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 पहुँचती है। फिर, वह दाएँ मुड़ती है और बिंदु D तक पहुँचने के लिए 4 मीटर चलती है। फिर, वह दाएँ मुड़ती है मुड़ता है, अंतिम दाएँ 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

Ten people are sitting in two parallel rows having five people each, in such a way that there is an equal distance between adjacent persons. In row 1 - V, W, X, Y and Z are seated (but not necessarily in the same order) and all of them are facing North. In row 2 - F, G, H, I and J 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. Y sits third to the left of W. The one who faces Y sits second to the right of F. Only one person sits between F and I. H and J are immediate neighbors of each other. J does not sit at any of the extreme ends of the line. The one who faces G sits to the immediate right of Z. X is not an immediate neighbor of Z.

दस व्यक्ति दो समानांतर पंक्तियों में बैठे हैं, जिनमें प्रत्येक में पांच व्यक्ति हैं, इस प्रकार आसन्न व्यक्तियों के बीच समान दूरी है। पंक्ति 1 में - V, W, X, Y और Z बैठे हैं (लेकिन जरूरी नहीं कि इसी क्रम में हों) और उन सभी का मुख उत्तर की ओर है। पंक्ति 2 में - F, G, H, I और J 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 दूसरे सदस्य की ओर है। Y, W के बायें से तीसरे स्थान पर बैठा है। वह जो Y की ओर उन्मुख है वह F के दायें से दूसरे स्थान पर बैठा है। F और I के बीच केवल एक व्यक्ति बैठा है। H और J एक दूसरे के निकटतम पड़ोसी हैं। J पंक्ति के किसी भी अंतिम छोर पर नहीं बैठा है। वह व्यक्ति जो G की ओर उन्मुख है, Z के ठीक दायें बैठा है। X, Z का निकटतम पड़ोसी नहीं है।

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36. Who amongst the following faces H?  
निम्नलिखित में से कौन H की ओर उन्मुख है?

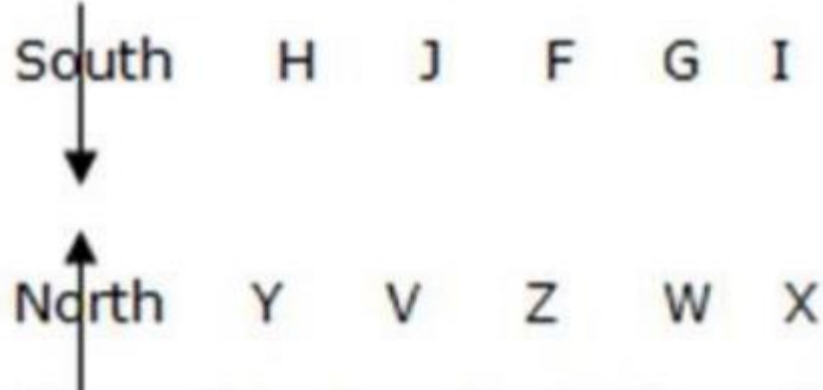
- A. Y    B. V    C. Z    D. W    E. X

37. Who amongst the following sits to the immediate left of the person who sits exactly in the Middle of the row with south facing people? निम्नलिखित में से कौन उस व्यक्ति के ठीक बायें बैठा है जो दक्षिण की ओर मुख करके बैठे लोगों के साथ पंक्ति के ठीक मध्य में बैठा है?

- A. J    B. H    C. I    D. G    E. F

38. Who amongst the following sits third to the right of the person who faces X? निम्नलिखित में से कौन X की ओर उन्मुख व्यक्ति के दायें से तीसरे स्थान पर बैठा है?

- A. G    B. F    C. J    D. I    E. H



39. Four of the following five are alike in a certain way based on the given seating arrangement and thus form a group. Which is the one that does not belong to that group? दी गई बैठने की व्यवस्था के आधार पर निम्नलिखित पांच में से चार एक निश्चित तरीके से समान हैं और इस प्रकार एक समूह बनाते हैं। वह कौन सा है जो उस समूह से संबंधित नहीं है?

A. H B. I C. W D. Y E. X

40. Which of the following is true regarding V?  
V के संबंध में निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा सत्य है?

- A. None of the given options is true
- B. An immediate neighbor of V faces F
- C. X is an immediately neighbor of V
- D. W sits to immediate right of V
- E. V faces I

There are eight family members A, J, L, X, K, D, M and F and they are sitting around a circular table and facing away from the centre. Everyone is related to X in a certain manner – Mother, Father, Son, Daughter, Brother, Sister and Husband. All the given information is not necessarily in the same order. M's neighbour is second to the right of X's son. Three members are sitting between X's son and L, who is a male. J is second to the left of D whose neighbour is second to the right of X's brother. A's mother is seated to the immediate left of M. D's sister is seated opposite to F who is J's neighbour. M's father is seated opposite to X. J is not X's father.

परिवार के आठ सदस्य A, J, L, X, K, D, M और F हैं और वे एक वृत्ताकार मेज के चारों ओर केंद्र की ओर मुख करके बैठे हैं। प्रत्येक व्यक्ति एक निश्चित तरीके से X से संबंधित है - माता, पिता, पुत्र, पुत्री, भाई, बहन और पति। दी गई सभी जानकारी आवश्यक रूप से इसी क्रम में नहीं है। M का पड़ोसी X के पुत्र के दायें से दूसरे स्थान पर है। X के पुत्र और L, जो एक पुरुष है, के मध्य तीन सदस्य बैठे हैं। J, D के बायें से दूसरे स्थान पर है, जिसका पड़ोसी X के भाई के दायें से दूसरे स्थान पर है। A की माँ M के ठीक बायें बैठी है। D की बहन F के विपरीत बैठी है जो J का पड़ोसी है। M के पिता X के विपरीत बैठे हैं। J, X का पिता नहीं है।

