



MISSION IBPS 2024



Reasoning

TOPIC BOOSTER



COMBINED LOGICAL REASONING



 LIVE 09:00 AM

Join my **TELEGRAM GROUP**



@reasoningbybasantsir



Daily PDF of all YT sessions



Discussion / Doubt Solving



Direct Interaction with me



Quiz



Polls





@Reasoningbybasantsir

MISSION BANK-2024

रुक्ष्य बैच





Definitely correct

If the conclusion directly follows the inference then it will be definitely correct.

Probably correct

If the conclusion does not directly follows the statement or it doesn't follows the inference completely. Then it will be probably correct.



Probably false.

If the conclusion is not fully against the inference i.e if it is partially opposing it then it will be probably false.

Definitely false

If the provided data is exactly against the given facts.



Data Inadequate (No relation)

If the data is not given in the inference then it will go towards the option no. 3.



The most recent case of euthanasia in India was that of a Mumbai couple who approached the courts to seek medical termination of a pregnancy after the legally permissible abortion time limit had been crossed. According to the parents, the foetus had been detected to have serious disabilities which would affect the quality of life of the child if born. The court denied them permission, giving its own logic underlining the unborn baby's right to live despite disabilities. Fortunately or unfortunately, the issue was resolved in a different way when the mother suffered a miscarriage a little later and lost the baby.

Globally, in a landmark case, a British teenage girl won the right to die the way she wants. Terminally ill Hanah Jones, just 13 years old, has spent much of the past eight years in hospital wards undergoing treatment for leukaemia. Euthanasia is complex because the issue is attached to ending life, voluntarily. Surprisingly, today it has been legalised only in a handful of countries. But here too and elsewhere the many forms of euthanasia have been taken into consideration.



भारत में इच्छामृत्यु का सबसे हालिया मामला मुंबई के एक दंपति का था, जिन्होंने कानूनी रूप से अनुमत गर्भपात की समय सीमा पार हो जाने के बाद गर्भपात की मांग करने के लिए अदालतों का दरवाजा खटखटाया। माता-पिता के अनुसार, भ्रूण में गंभीर अक्षमता का पता चला था जो पैदा होने पर बच्चे के जीवन की गुणवत्ता को प्रभावित करेगा। अदालत ने विकलांग होने के बावजूद अजन्मे बच्चे के जीने के अधिकार को रेखांकित करते हुए अपना तर्क देते हुए उन्हें अनुमति देने से इनकार कर दिया। सौभाग्य से या दुर्भाग्य से, इस मुद्दे को एक अलग तरीके से हल किया गया था जब थोड़ी देर बाद मां का गर्भपात हो गया और उसने बच्चे को खो दिया।

विश्व स्तर पर, एक ऐतिहासिक मामले में, एक ब्रिटिश किशोर लड़की ने अपनी इच्छानुसार मरने का अधिकार जीता। केवल 13 साल की गंभीर रूप से बीमार हाना जोन्स ने ल्युकेमिया के इलाज के लिए अस्पताल के वार्डों में पिछले आठ साल बिताए हैं। इच्छामृत्यु जटिल है क्योंकि यह मुद्दा जीवन को स्वेच्छा से समाप्त करने से जुड़ा है। हैरानी की बात यह है कि आज इसे कुछ मुट्टी भर देशों में ही वैध किया गया है। लेकिन यहां भी और अन्य जगहों पर भी इच्छामृत्यु के कई रूपों को ध्यान में रखा गया है।



Q.1- The courts in India have the authority to sanction euthanasia.

- 1)if the inference is "Definitely True".
- 2)if the inference is "Probably True"
- 3)if "Data Inadequate"
- 4)if inference is " Probably False"
- 5)if Inference is "Definitely False"



The most recent case of euthanasia in India was that of a Mumbai couple who approached the courts to seek medical termination of a pregnancy after the legally permissible abortion time limit had been crossed. According to the parents, the foetus had been detected to have serious disabilities which would affect the quality of life of the child if born. The court denied them permission, giving its own logic underlining the unborn baby's right to live despite disabilities. Fortunately or unfortunately, the issue was resolved in a different way when the mother suffered a miscarriage a little later and lost the baby.

Globally, in a landmark case, a British teenage girl won the right to die the way she wants. Terminally ill Hanah Jones, just 13 years old, has spent much of the past eight years in hospital wards undergoing treatment for leukaemia. Euthanasia is complex because the issue is attached to ending life, voluntarily. Surprisingly, today it has been legalised only in a handful of countries. But here too and elsewhere the many forms of euthanasia have been taken into consideration.



Q.2- The courts consider the age of the foetus before granting permission for abortion.

- 1) if the inference is "Definitely True".
- 2) if the inference is "Probably True"
- 3) if "Data Inadequate"
- 4) if inference is " Probably False"
- 5) if Inference is "Definitely False"



The most recent case of euthanasia in India was that of a Mumbai couple who approached the courts to seek medical termination of a pregnancy after the legally permissible abortion time limit had been crossed. According to the parents, the foetus had been detected to have serious disabilities which would affect the quality of life of the child if born. The court denied them permission, giving its own logic underlining the unborn baby's right to live despite disabilities. Fortunately or unfortunately, the issue was resolved in a different way when the mother suffered a miscarriage a little later and lost the baby.

Globally, in a landmark case, a British teenage girl won the right to die the way she wants. Terminally ill Hanah Jones, just 13 years old, has spent much of the past eight years in hospital wards undergoing treatment for leukaemia. Euthanasia is complex because the issue is attached to ending life, voluntarily. Surprisingly, today it has been legalised only in a handful of countries. But here too and elsewhere the many forms of euthanasia have been taken into consideration.



Q.3- It is fortunate that the Mumbai couple lost the baby.

- 1) if the inference is "Definitely True".
- 2) if the inference is "Probably True"
- 3) if "Data Inadequate"
- 4) if inference is " Probably False"
- 5) if Inference is "Definitely False"



The most recent case of euthanasia in India was that of a Mumbai couple who approached the courts to seek medical termination of a pregnancy after the legally permissible abortion time limit had been crossed. According to the parents, the foetus had been detected to have serious disabilities which would affect the quality of life of the child if born. The court denied them permission, giving its own logic underlining the unborn baby's right to live despite disabilities. Fortunately or unfortunately, the issue was resolved in a different way when the mother suffered a miscarriage a little later and lost the baby.

Globally, in a landmark case, a British teenage girl won the right to die the way she wants. Terminally ill Hanah Jones, just 13 years old, has spent much of the past eight years in hospital wards undergoing treatment for leukaemia. Euthanasia is complex because the issue is attached to ending life, voluntarily. Surprisingly, today it has been legalised only in a handful of countries. But here too and elsewhere the many forms of euthanasia have been taken into consideration.



Q.4- The author is against legalizing euthanasia.

- 1) if the inference is "Definitely True".
- 2) if the inference is "Probably True"
- 3) if "Data Inadequate"
- 4) if inference is " Probably False"
- 5) if Inference is "Definitely False"



The most recent case of euthanasia in India was that of a Mumbai couple who approached the courts to seek medical termination of a pregnancy after the legally permissible abortion time limit had been crossed. According to the parents, the foetus had been detected to have serious disabilities which would affect the quality of life of the child if born. The court denied them permission, giving its own logic underlining the unborn baby's right to live despite disabilities. Fortunately or unfortunately, the issue was resolved in a different way when the mother suffered a miscarriage a little later and lost the baby.

Globally, in a landmark case, a British teenage girl won the right to die the way she wants. Terminally ill Hanah Jones, just 13 years old, has spent much of the past eight years in hospital wards undergoing treatment for leukaemia. Euthanasia is complex because the issue is attached to ending life, voluntarily. Surprisingly, today it has been legalised only in a handful of countries. But here too and elsewhere the many forms of euthanasia have been taken into consideration.



Q.5- The British courts allow anyone to die the way one want.

- 1) if the inference is "Definitely True".
- 2) if the inference is "Probably True"
- 3) if "Data Inadequate"
- 4) if inference is " Probably False"
- 5) if Inference is "Definitely False"



The first time I saw ‘The Wizard of Oz’, the story bewitched me. The second time I saw The Wizard of Oz, the special effects amazed me. The third time I saw The Wizard of Oz, the photography dazzled me. Have you ever seen a movie twice or thrice ? You notice subtleties and hear sounds you completely missed the first time around. It’s the same on the phone. Because your business conversations are more consequential than movies, you should listen to them two, may be three times. Often we have no clear idea of what really happened in our phone conversation until we hear it again. You’ll find shadings more significant than the colour of Toto’s collar- and more scarecrows than you imagined who ‘haven’t got a brain’. How do you listen to your important business conversations again? Simply, legally and ethically, tape record them. I call the technique of recording and analyzing your business conversations for subtleties instant replay.



जब मैंने पहली बार 'द विजार्ड ऑफ ओज़' देखी, तो कहानी ने मुझे मंत्रमुग्ध कर दिया। दूसरी बार जब मैंने द विज़ार्ड ऑफ़ ओज़ देखा, तो विशेष प्रभावों ने मुझे चकित कर दिया। तीसरी बार जब मैंने द विजार्ड ऑफ ओज़ देखा, तो फोटोग्राफी ने मुझे चकाचौंध कर दिया। क्या आपने कभी किसी फिल्म को दो या तीन बार देखा है? आप सूक्ष्मताओं को नोटिस करते हैं और ध्वनि सुनते हैं जो आप पहली बार पूरी तरह से चूक गए थे। फोन पर भी ऐसा ही है। क्योंकि आपकी व्यावसायिक बातचीत फिल्मों की तुलना में अधिक परिणामी होती है, आपको उन्हें दो बार सुनना चाहिए, शायद तीन बार। अक्सर हमें इस बात का स्पष्ट अंदाजा नहीं होता है कि हमारे फोन पर हुई बातचीत में वास्तव में क्या हुआ था जब तक कि हम इसे दोबारा नहीं सुनते। आप छायांकन को टोटो के कॉलर के रंग से अधिक महत्वपूर्ण पाएंगे- और आपकी कल्पना से कहीं अधिक बिजुका पाएंगे, जिनके पास 'दिमाग नहीं है'। आप अपनी महत्वपूर्ण व्यावसायिक बातचीत को फिर से कैसे सुनते हैं? बस, काननी और नैतिक रूप से, उन्हें टेप रिकॉर्ड करें। मैं सूक्ष्मता के लिए आपके व्यावसायिक वार्तालापों को रिकॉर्ड करने और विश्लेषण करने की तकनीक को तत्काल पुनरावृत्ति कहता हूँ।



Q.6- The movie 'The Wizard of Oz' will help improve business conversation.

- 1) if the inference is "Definitely True".
- 2) if the inference is "Probably True"
- 3) if "Data Inadequate"
- 4) if inference is " Probably False"
- 5) if Inference is "Definitely False"



The first time I saw ‘The Wizard of Oz’, the story bewitched me. The second time I saw The Wizard of Oz, the special effects amazed me. The third time I saw The Wizard of Oz, the photography dazzled me. Have you ever seen a movie twice or thrice ? You notice subtleties and hear sounds you completely missed the first time around. It’s the same on the phone. Because your business conversations are more consequential than movies, you should listen to them two, may be three times. Often we have no clear idea of what really happened in our phone conversation until we hear it again. You’ll find shadings more significant than the colour of Toto’s collar- and more scarecrows than you imagined who ‘haven’t got a brain’. How do you listen to your important business conversations again? Simply, legally and ethically, tape record them. I call the technique of recording and analyzing your business conversations for subtleties instant replay.



Q.7- For most, if they watch a movie more than once, different aspects in different order, like special effects, photography, story, music etc. would impress in a better way.

- 1) if the inference is "Definitely True".**
- 2) if the inference is "Probably True"**
- 3) if "Data Inadequate"**
- 4) if inference is " Probably False"**
- 5) if Inference is "Definitely False"**



The first time I saw ‘The Wizard of Oz’, the story bewitched me. The second time I saw The Wizard of Oz, the special effects amazed me. The third time I saw The Wizard of Oz, the photography dazzled me. Have you ever seen a movie twice or thrice ? You notice subtleties and hear sounds you completely missed the first time around. It’s the same on the phone. Because your business conversations are more consequential than movies, you should listen to them two, may be three times. Often we have no clear idea of what really happened in our phone conversation until we hear it again. You’ll find shadings more significant than the colour of Toto’s collar- and more scarecrows than you imagined who ‘haven’t got a brain’. How do you listen to your important business conversations again? Simply, legally and ethically, tape record them. I call the technique of recording and analyzing your business conversations for subtleties instant replay.



Q.8- The tips are given for understanding business conversation.

- 1) if the inference is "Definitely True".
- 2) if the inference is "Probably True"
- 3) if "Data Inadequate"
- 4) if inference is " Probably False"
- 5) if Inference is "Definitely False"



The first time I saw ‘The Wizard of Oz’, the story bewitched me. The second time I saw The Wizard of Oz, the special effects amazed me. The third time I saw The Wizard of Oz, the photography dazzled me. Have you ever seen a movie twice or thrice ? You notice subtleties and hear sounds you completely missed the first time around. It’s the same on the phone. Because your business conversations are more consequential than movies, you should listen to them two, may be three times. Often we have no clear idea of what really happened in our phone conversation until we hear it again. You’ll find shadings more significant than the colour of Toto’s collar- and more scarecrows than you imagined who ‘haven’t got a brain’. How do you listen to your important business conversations again? Simply, legally and ethically, tape record them. I call the technique of recording and analyzing your business conversations for subtleties instant replay.



Q.9- The advice is being given to the sales team.

- 1) if the inference is "Definitely True".
- 2) if the inference is "Probably True"
- 3) if "Data Inadequate"
- 4) if inference is " Probably False"
- 5) if Inference is "Definitely False"



The first time I saw ‘The Wizard of Oz’, the story bewitched me. The second time I saw The Wizard of Oz, the special effects amazed me. The third time I saw The Wizard of Oz, the photography dazzled me. Have you ever seen a movie twice or thrice ? You notice subtleties and hear sounds you completely missed the first time around. It’s the same on the phone. Because your business conversations are more consequential than movies, you should listen to them two, may be three times. Often we have no clear idea of what really happened in our phone conversation until we hear it again. You’ll find shadings more significant than the colour of Toto’s collar- and more scarecrows than you imagined who ‘haven’t got a brain’. How do you listen to your important business conversations again? Simply, legally and ethically, tape record them. I call the technique of recording and analyzing your business conversations for subtleties instant replay.



Q.10- The author watches most movies more than twice.

- 1) if the inference is "Definitely True".
- 2) if the inference is "Probably True"
- 3) if "Data Inadequate"
- 4) if inference is " Probably False"
- 5) if Inference is "Definitely False"



India and other developing countries, while expressing their commitment to the upgradation of labour standards, have been resisting the move to link international trade, not only with labour standards, but also with environmental concerns and human rights. The move was set afoot on the successful conclusion of the Uruguay Round of trade negotiations with a proposal for the inclusion of a social clause in the World Trade Organisation (WTO), which succeeds GATT. Later on, stiff opposition to the move on the ground that the matter did not fall in the area of trade, a proposal was mooted for the inclusion of a social clause in ILO.

भारत और अन्य विकासशील देश, श्रम मानकों के उन्नयन के प्रति अपनी प्रतिबद्धता व्यक्त करते हुए, अंतर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार को न केवल श्रम मानकों के साथ, बल्कि पर्यावरण संबंधी चिंताओं और मानवाधिकारों से भी जोड़ने के कदम का विरोध करते रहे हैं। विश्व व्यापार संगठन (डब्ल्यूटीओ) में एक सामाजिक खंड को शामिल करने के प्रस्ताव के साथ व्यापार वार्ता के उरुग्वे दौर के सफल समापन पर यह कदम उठाया गया था, जो जीएटीटी को सफल बनाता है। बाद में, इस कदम का इस आधार पर कड़ा विरोध किया गया कि यह मामला व्यापार के क्षेत्र में नहीं आता है, ILO में एक सामाजिक खंड को शामिल करने के लिए एक प्रस्ताव रखा गया था।



India and other developing countries, while expressing their commitment to the upgradation of labour standards, have been resisting the move to link international trade, not only with labour standards, but also with environmental concerns and human rights. The move was set afoot on the successful conclusion of the Uruguay Round of trade negotiations with a proposal for the inclusion of a social clause in the World Trade Organisation (WTO), which succeeds GATT. Later on, stiff opposition to the move on the ground that the matter did not fall in the area of trade, a proposal was mooted for the inclusion of a social clause in ILO.

Q.11- India has been sidelined on the issue of linking international trade with labour.

- 1) if the inference is "Definitely True".
- 2) if the inference is "Probably True"
- 3) if "Data Inadequate"
- 4) if inference is " Probably False"
- 5) if Inference is "Definitely False"



India and other developing countries, while expressing their commitment to the upgradation of labour standards, have been resisting the move to link international trade, not only with labour standards, but also with environmental concerns and human rights. The move was set afoot on the successful conclusion of the Uruguay Round of trade negotiations with a proposal for the inclusion of a social clause in the World Trade Organisation (WTO), which succeeds GATT. Later on, stiff opposition to the move on the ground that the matter did not fall in the area of trade, a proposal was mooted for the inclusion of a social clause in ILO.

Q.12- The efforts of linking international trade with labour are being carried out by developed countries.

- 1) if the inference is "Definitely True".
- 2) if the inference is "Probably True"
- 3) if "Data Inadequate"
- 4) if inference is " Probably False"
- 5) if Inference is "Definitely False"



India and other developing countries, while expressing their commitment to the upgradation of labour standards, have been resisting the move to link international trade, not only with labour standards, but also with environmental concerns and human rights. The move was set afoot on the successful conclusion of the Uruguay Round of trade negotiations with a proposal for the inclusion of a social clause in the World Trade Organisation (WTO), which succeeds GATT. Later on, stiff opposition to the move on the ground that the matter did not fall in the area of trade, a proposal was mooted for the inclusion of a social clause in ILO.

Q.13- All countries appear committed to the cause of upgradation of labour standards.

- 1) if the inference is "Definitely True".
- 2) if the inference is "Probably True"
- 3) if "Data Inadequate"
- 4) if inference is " Probably False"
- 5) if Inference is "Definitely False"



India and other developing countries, while expressing their commitment to the upgradation of labour standards, have been resisting the move to link international trade, not only with labour standards, but also with environmental concerns and human rights. The move was set afoot on the successful conclusion of the Uruguay Round of trade negotiations with a proposal for the inclusion of a social clause in the World Trade Organisation (WTO), which succeeds GATT. Later on, stiff opposition to the move on the ground that the matter did not fall in the area of trade, a proposal was mooted for the inclusion of a social clause in ILO.

Q.14- The Uruguay Round concluded successfully.

- 1) if the inference is "Definitely True".
- 2) if the inference is "Probably True"
- 3) if "Data Inadequate"
- 4) if inference is " Probably False"
- 5) if Inference is "Definitely False"



India and other developing countries, while expressing their commitment to the upgradation of labour standards, have been resisting the move to link international trade, not only with labour standards, but also with environmental concerns and human rights. The move was set afoot on the successful conclusion of the Uruguay Round of trade negotiations with a proposal for the inclusion of a social clause in the World Trade Organisation (WTO), which succeeds GATT. Later on, stiff opposition to the move on the ground that the matter did not fall in the area of trade, a proposal was mooted for the inclusion of a social clause in ILO.

Q.15- India claims that environmental issues and trade are uncorrelated.

- 1) if the inference is "Definitely True".
- 2) if the inference is "Probably True"
- 3) if "Data Inadequate"
- 4) if inference is " Probably False"
- 5) if Inference is "Definitely False"



Fines levied against those responsible for certain environmentally damaging accidents are now so high that it costs a company responsible for such an accident more to pay the fine than it would have cost to adopt measures that would have prevented the accident. Therefore, since businesses value their profits, those that might have such accidents will now install adequate environmental safeguards.

पर्यावरण को नुकसान पहुंचाने वाली कुछ दुर्घटनाओं के लिए जिम्मेदार लोगों के खिलाफ लगाया जाने वाला जुर्माना अब इतना अधिक हो गया है कि ऐसी दुर्घटना के लिए जिम्मेदार कंपनी को जुर्माना भरने के लिए उन उपायों को अपनाने की तुलना में अधिक लागत आती है जो दुर्घटना को रोक सकते थे। इसलिए, चूंकि व्यवसाय अपने मुनाफे को महत्व देते हैं, जिनके साथ ऐसी दुर्घटनाएं हो सकती हैं, वे अब पर्याप्त पर्यावरणीय सुरक्षा उपाय स्थापित करेंगे।

Which one of the following, if true, most seriously weakens the argument?

निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा, यदि सत्य है, तो तर्क को सबसे गंभीर रूप से कमजोर करता है?

[A] Businesses generally greatly underestimate the risk of future accidents.

व्यवसाय आमतौर पर भविष्य में होने वाली दुर्घटनाओं के जोखिम को बहुत कम आंकते हैं।

[B] Businesses are as concerned with long-term as they are with short-term strategies for maximizing profits.

व्यवसाय दीर्घावधि के साथ-साथ लाभ को अधिकतम करने के लिए अल्पकालिक रणनीतियों से भी चिंतित हैं।

[C] Businesses generally do the environmentally "right" thing only if doing so makes good business sense.

व्यवसाय आम तौर पर पर्यावरण की दृष्टि से "सही" कार्य तभी करते हैं जब ऐसा करना व्यवसाय के लिए अच्छा अर्थ रखता हो।

[D] Businesses treat fines that are levied against them as an ordinary business expense.

व्यवसाय अपने विरुद्ध लगाए गए जुर्माने को एक सामान्य व्यावसायिक व्यय मानते हैं।

[E] Businesses are leaning to exploit the public's environmental awareness in promoting themselves.

व्यवसाय स्वयं को बढ़ावा देने के लिए जनता की पर्यावरण जागरूकता का फायदा उठाने की ओर झुक रहे हैं।



Adults should be careful about consuming alcohol in front of children. Children have an impressionable mind and will grow up thinking that consuming alcohol is healthy. Alcohol has known negative health effects and to protect the health and wellbeing of children, adults drinking in front of children should be penalized.

वयस्कों को बच्चों के सामने शराब का सेवन करने में सावधानी बरतनी चाहिए। बच्चों का दिमाग प्रभावशाली होता है और वे बड़े होकर यह सोचेंगे कि शराब पीना स्वास्थ्यवर्धक है। शराब के स्वास्थ्य पर नकारात्मक प्रभाव पड़ते हैं और बच्चों के स्वास्थ्य और भलाई की रक्षा के लिए, बच्चों के सामने शराब पीने वाले वयस्कों को दंडित किया जाना चाहिए।

Which of the following assumptions, if true, weakens the given statement ?

- A. Alcohol consumption is harmful, but you cannot stop adults from drinking.
शराब का सेवन हानिकारक है, लेकिन आप वयस्कों को शराब पीने से नहीं रोक सकते।
- B. It is not practical to stop adults from drinking in front of children. This means that parents have to go outside the house to drink.
बच्चों के सामने वयस्कों को शराब पीने से रोकना व्यावहारिक नहीं है। इसका मतलब है कि माता-पिता को शराब पीने के लिए घर से बाहर जाना पड़ता है।
- C. Adults and parents should be educated about their duties.
वयस्कों और माता-पिता को उनके कर्तव्यों के बारे में शिक्षित किया जाना चाहिए।
- D. The act of adults drinking in front of children may be wrong, but they cannot be penalized as this will infringe on their freedom.
बच्चों के सामने वयस्कों का शराब पीना गलत हो सकता है, लेकिन उन्हें दंडित नहीं किया जा सकता क्योंकि इससे उनकी स्वतंत्रता का उल्लंघन होगा।
- E. none of the above



Statement : Donors are almost never offended by being asked for too much (in fact, they are usually flattered.) And if you ask for too much, our donor can always suggest a smaller amount. On the other hand, donors are frequently offended by being asked for too little. A common reaction is, "So, that's all they think I'm worth."

बहुत अधिक मांगे जाने पर दानकर्ता लगभग कभी भी नाराज नहीं होते हैं (वास्तव में, वे आमतौर पर चापलूसी करते हैं) और यदि आप बहुत अधिक मांगते हैं, तो हमारा दाता हमेशा छोटी राशि का सझाव दे सकता है। दूसरी ओर, दानकर्ता अक्सर बहुत कम मांगे जाने से नाराज हो जाते हैं। एक आम प्रतिक्रिया है, "तो, वे यही सोचते हैं कि मैं इसके लायक हूँ।"

The above statement concludes that ?

- A. donors are usually never asked for enough.
दानदाताओं से आमतौर पर कभी भी पर्याप्त धनराशि नहीं मांगी जाती है।
- B. a good fund-raiser will value the worth of the donor.
एक अच्छा धन-संग्रहकर्ता दाता के मूल्य को महत्व देगा
- C. it is worth the gamble to ask for large donations.
बड़े पैमाने पर दान माँगना जुआ खेलने लायक है।
- D. fund-raisers often think that donors are incapable of giving much.
धन जुटाने वाले अक्सर सोचते हैं कि दानकर्ता बहुत कुछ देने में असमर्थ हैं।
- E. none of the above



Statement: In a team a leader's role is to provide guidance and time to learn tactful approaches when stating challenges. Leadership also needs to learn to navigate the pitfalls of being challenged. Ego is a huge blind spot for all of us and it can be uncomfortable the first time someone calls us out on an oversight.

एक टीम में एक नेता की भूमिका चुनौतियों के बारे में बताते समय कशल दृष्टिकोण सीखने के लिए मार्गदर्शन और समय प्रदान करना है। नेतृत्व को चुनौती मिलने पर आने वाली कठिनाइयों से निपटना भी सीखना होगा। अहंकार हम सभी के लिए एक बहुत बड़ा अंधा स्थान है और जब पहली बार कोई हमें निरीक्षण के लिए बुलाता है तो यह असहज हो सकता है।

Assumption I: The team members always tend to make oversights which are constantly corrected by the leader of that particular team.

टीम के सदस्य हमेशा गलतियाँ करते हैं जिन्हें उस विशेष टीम के नेता द्वारा लगातार सुधारा जाता है।

Assumption II: Ego is the conditioning of how we observe ourselves from the viewpoint of others.

अहंकार इस बात की कंडीशनिंग है कि हम खुद को दूसरों के दृष्टिकोण से कैसे देखते हैं।

- A. If only assumption I is implicit.
- B. If only assumption II is implicit.
- C. If either assumption I or assumption II is implicit.
- D. If neither of the assumptions are implicit.
- E. If both the assumptions are implicit.



Statement: The recently announced vehicle scrappage scheme is likely to usher in significant change in the Indian automobile industry and is expected to generate demand for new vehicles, especially commercial vehicles.

हाल ही में घोषित वाहन स्कैपेज योजना से भारतीय ऑटोमोबाइल उद्योग में महत्वपूर्ण बदलाव आने की संभावना है और इससे नए वाहनों, विशेषकर वाणिज्यिक वाहनों की मांग पैदा होने की उम्मीद है।

Conclusions:

I) The scrappage policy could change India's automobile sector
स्कैपेज नीति भारत के ऑटोमोबाइल सेक्टर को बदल सकती है

II) Scrapyards are likely to be established in the four zones.
चार जोन में कबाड़खाने स्थापित होने की संभावना है

- A. None can be concluded
- B. Only I can be concluded
- C. Either I or II can be concluded
- D. Both I and II can be concluded
- E. Only II can be concluded



Inference: Yoga has become a very popular type of exercise, but it may not be for everyone, before you sign yourself up for a yoga class, you need to examine what you want from your fitness routine. If you're looking for a high energy, fast-paced aerobic workout a yoga class might not be your best choice.

This inference above best supports the statement that?

योग एक बहुत लोकप्रिय प्रकार का व्यायाम बन गया है, लेकिन यह हर किसी के लिए नहीं हो सकता है, योग कक्षा के लिए साइन अप करने से पहले, आपको यह जांचना होगा कि आप अपनी फिटनेस दिनचर्या से क्या चाहते हैं। यदि आप उच्च ऊर्जा, तेज़ गति वाले एरोबिक वर्कआउट की तलाश में हैं तो योग कक्षा आपके लिए सबसे अच्छा विकल्प नहीं हो सकती है।

उपरोक्त यह अनुमान इस कथन का सर्वोत्तम समर्थन करता है कि?

A. Yoga is more popular than high-impact aerobics.

उच्च प्रभाव वाले एरोबिक्स की तुलना में योग अधिक लोकप्रिय है।

B. Before embarking on a new exercise regimen, you should think about your needs and desires.

कोई नया व्यायाम नियम शुरू करने से पहले, आपको अपनी आवश्यकताओं और इच्छाओं के बारे में सोचना चाहिए।

C. Yoga is changing the world of fitness in major ways.

योग फिटनेस की दुनिया को बड़े पैमाने पर बदल रहा है।

D. Most people think that yoga isn't a rigorous form of exercise.

अधिकांश लोग सोचते हैं कि योग व्यायाम का कठोर रूप नहीं है।

E. none of the above



Inference: Yoga has become a very popular type of exercise, but it may not be for everyone, before you sign yourself up for a yoga class, you need to examine what you want from your fitness routine. If you're looking for a high energy, fast-paced aerobic workout a yoga class might not be your best choice.

This inference above best supports the statement that?

योग एक बहुत लोकप्रिय प्रकार का व्यायाम बन गया है, लेकिन यह हर किसी के लिए नहीं हो सकता है, योग कक्षा के लिए साइन अप करने से पहले, आपको यह जांचना होगा कि आप अपनी फिटनेस दिनचर्या से क्या चाहते हैं। यदि आप उच्च ऊर्जा, तेज़ गति वाले एरोबिक वर्कआउट की तलाश में हैं तो योग कक्षा आपके लिए सबसे अच्छा विकल्प नहीं हो सकती है।

उपरोक्त यह अनुमान इस कथन का सर्वोत्तम समर्थन करता है कि?

A. Yoga is more popular than high-impact aerobics.

उच्च प्रभाव वाले एरोबिक्स की तुलना में योग अधिक लोकप्रिय है।

B. Before embarking on a new exercise regimen, you should think about your needs and desires.

कोई नया व्यायाम नियम शुरू करने से पहले, आपको अपनी आवश्यकताओं और इच्छाओं के बारे में सोचना चाहिए।

C. Yoga is changing the world of fitness in major ways.

योग फिटनेस की दुनिया को बड़े पैमाने पर बदल रहा है।

D. Most people think that yoga isn't a rigorous form of exercise.

अधिकांश लोग सोचते हैं कि योग व्यायाम का कठोर रूप नहीं है।

E. none of the above



Statement: Unplanned grey areas are restricting the amount of water percolating into the earth. Water absorption takes places only in open areas and even then it is less than 7 percent. Nearly 20-30 per cent of water absorbed by the surface will also evaporate and the rest is wasted.

Course of Action:

(I) The government must pay attention to the infrastructure of the city as it needs upgradation.

सरकार को शहर के बुनियादी ढांचे पर ध्यान देना चाहिए क्योंकि इसे उन्नयन की आवश्यकता है।

(II) If local corporation must make plans for the city, as there is a lot of potential to harvest water.

यदि स्थानीय निगम को शहर के लिए योजनाएं बनानी चाहिए, क्योंकि यहां जल संचयन की काफी संभावनाएं हैं।

- A. Only I follows
- B. None follows
- C. Either I or II follows
- D. Only II follows
- E. Both follow



Statement: Unplanned grey areas are restricting the amount of water percolating into the earth. Water absorption takes place only in open areas and even then it is less than 7 percent. Nearly 20-30 per cent of water absorbed by the surface will also evaporate and the rest is wasted.

Which of the following is the most logical conclusion that can be made from the paragraph above?

उपरोक्त पैराग्राफ से निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा सबसे तार्किक निष्कर्ष निकाला जा सकता है?

A. Banks will take more than a year to settle with the changes in the systems and processes.

सिस्टम और प्रक्रियाओं में बदलाव के साथ समझौता करने में बैंकों को एक साल से अधिक समय लगेगा।

B. Managing the bad loans will be the key during the process of the mergers.

विलय की प्रक्रिया के दौरान बुरे ऋणों का प्रबंधन करना महत्वपूर्ण होगा।

C. Dealing with the merger challenges of Tech and HR is going to be a mammoth task for the banks.

टेक और एचआर के विलय की चुनौतियों से निपटना बैंकों के लिए एक बड़ा काम होने वाला है।

D. Each bank had got a certain level of customization done, depending on the reporting and MIS needs.

प्रत्येक बैंक ने रिपोर्टिंग और एमआईएस आवश्यकताओं के आधार पर एक निश्चित स्तर का अनुकूलन करवाया था।

E. None of the above

Join my **TELEGRAM GROUP**



@reasoningbybasantsir



Daily PDF of all YT sessions



Discussion / Doubt Solving



Direct Interaction with me



Quiz



Polls





@Reasoningbybasantsir

MISSION BANK-2024

रुक्ष्य बच



Thank
you!