# SBI PO 2023 

## REASONING

## MOST EXPEGIZ1

PAPER = 14
ैैयारी करने का सही सगय

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Point R is 5 m west of point Q . Point P is 16 m north of point Q. Point R is 25 m south of point T. Point T is 10 m west of point V . Point V is 9 m north of Point J . बिंद $R$, बिंद $Q$ से 5 मीटर पश्चिम में है। बिंदु $P$, बिंद $Q$ से 16 मीटर उत्तर में है। बिंदु R , बिंद T से 25 मीटर दक्षिण मे है। बिंदु T , बिंदु V से 10 मीटर पश्चिम में है। बिंदु V , बिंदु J से 9 मीटर उत्तर में है।

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Point J is at how much distance and in which irection with respect to point $P$ ?
(a) 10 m , South-east
(b) 5 m , South
(c) 5 m , East
(d) 10, North-west
(e) 5 m , West

Point R is 5 m west of point Q . Point P is 16 m north of point Q. Point R is 25 m south of point T. Point T is 10 m west of point V . Point V is 9 m north of Point J . बिंद $R$, बिंदु $Q$ से 5 मीटर पश्शिम में है। बिंदु $P$, बिंदु $Q$ से 16 मीटर उत्तर मैं है। बिंदु R , बिंद T से 25 मीटर दक्षिण मे है। बिंदु T , बिंदु V से 10 मीटर पश्रिम में है। बिंदु V , बिंदु J से 9 मीटर उत्तर में है।

If point $\mathbf{W}$ is west of point $J$ and north of point $R$, then what is the distance between T and W ?
(a) 15 m
(b) 9 m
(c) 12 m
(d) 10 m
(e) 5 m

Point R is 5 m west of point Q . Point P is 16 m north of point Q. Point R is 25 m south of point T. Point T is 10 m west of point V . Point V is 9 m north of Point J . बिंद $R$, बिंदु $Q$ से 5 मीटर पश्चिम में है। बिंदु $P$, बिंदु $Q$ से 16 मीटर उत्तर में है। बिंदु R , बिंद T से 25 मीटर दक्षिण मे है। बिंदु T , बिंदु V से 10 मीटर पश्रिम में है। बिंदु V , बिंदु J से 9 मीटर उत्तर में है।

What is the direction of Point $V$ with respect to Point R?
(a) north
(b) south-west
(c) north-east
(d) south
(e) north-west

Nine persons are sitting in a row. Some of them are facing North and some are facing South. $P$ sits $2^{\text {nd }}$ from one of the extreme ends. Two persons sit between $P$ and R. $S$ sits 3 rd to the left of R. U sits 2 nd to the right of S . Immediate neighbors of $S$ faces opposite to $S$. T sits 2 nd to the right of U. W is an immediate neighbor of T. Persons sitting in an extreme end are facing opposite direction to each other. $P$ sits 2 nd to the right of T. W and $P$ doesn't face North. Q sits 2nd to the left of $V . X$ doesn't face south. नौ व्यक्ति एक पंक्ति में बैठे है। उनमें से कुछ का मुख उत्तर की ओर है और कुछ का मख दक्षिण की और है। P किसी एक अंतिम छोर से दसरे स्थान पर बैठा है। P और R के बीच दो ठ्यक्ति बैठे है। $\mathrm{S}, \mathrm{R}$ के बायें से तीसरे स्थान पर बैठा है। U,S के दायें से दसरे स्थान पर बैठा है। T. अंतिम छोर पर बैठे व्यक्ति एक-दसरे के विपरीत दिशा का सामना कर रहे हैं। $\mathrm{P}, \mathrm{T}$ के दायें से दसरे स्थान पर बैठा है। W और P का मख उत्तर की और नहीं है। $\mathrm{Q}, \mathrm{V}$ के बाईं ओर दूसरे स्थान पर बैठा है। X का मुख दक्षिण की ओर नहीं है।

Nine persons are sitting in a row. Some of them are facing North and some are facing South. P sits $2^{\text {nd }}$ from one of the extreme ends. Two persons sit between $P$ and R. S sits 3 rd to the left of $R$. U sits 2 nd to the right of S . Immediate neighbors of $S$ faces opposite to $S$. T sits 2 nd to the right of U. W is an immediate neighbor of T. Persons sitting in an extreme end are facing opposite direction to each other. P sits 2 nd to the right of T. W and P doesn't face North. Q sits 2nd to the left of $V$. $X$ doesn't face south. Who among the following person sits 3rd to the right of U?
(a) P
(b) R
(c) S
(d) T
(e) None of these

Nine persons are sitting in a row. Some of them are facing North and some are facing South. P sits $2^{\text {nd }}$ from one of the extreme ends. Two persons sit between $P$ and R. $S$ sits 3 rd to the left of $R$. U sits 2 nd to the right of S . Immediate neighbors of $S$ faces opposite to $S$. T sits 2 nd to the right of U. W is an immediate neighbor of T. Persons sitting in an extreme end are facing opposite direction to each other. P sits 2 nd to the right of T. W and P doesn't face North. Q sits 2nd to the left of $V$. $X$ doesn't face south. How many persons are sitting between P and S ?
(a) Two
(b) Three
(c) Five
(d) Four
(e) One

Nine persons are sitting in a row. Some of them are facing North and some are facing South. P sits $2^{\text {nd }}$ from one of the extreme ends. Two persons sit between $P$ and R. S sits 3 rd to the left of $R$. U sits 2 nd to the right of S . Immediate neighbors of $S$ faces opposite to $S$. T sits 2 nd to the right of U. W is an immediate neighbor of T. Persons sitting in an extreme end are facing opposite direction to each other. P sits 2 nd to the right of T. W and P doesn't face North. Q sits 2nd to the left of $V$. $X$ doesn't face south.
Who among the following pair of persons are sitting at extreme end?
(a) $\mathrm{S}-\mathrm{V}$
(b) $\mathrm{V}-\mathrm{X}$
(c) P-W
(d) P-X
(e) None of these

Nine persons are sitting in a row. Some of them are facing North and some are facing South. P sits $2^{\text {nd }}$ from one of the extreme ends. Two persons sit between $P$ and R. $S$ sits 3 rd to the left of $R$. U sits 2 nd to the right of S . Immediate neighbors of $S$ faces opposite to $S$. T sits 2 nd to the right of U. W is an immediate neighbor of T. Persons sitting in an extreme end are facing opposite direction to each other. P sits 2 nd to the right of T. W and P doesn't face North. Q sits 2nd to the left of $V$. $X$ doesn't face south. How many persons are facing South?
(a) Two
(b) Three
(c) Four
(d) Five
(e) None of these

Nine persons are sitting in a row. Some of them are facing North and some are facing South. P sits $2^{\text {nd }}$ from one of the extreme ends. Two persons sit between $P$ and R. S sits 3 rd to the left of R. U sits 2 nd to the right of S . Immediate neighbors of $S$ faces opposite to $S$. T sits 2 nd to the right of U. W is an immediate neighbor of T. Persons sitting in an extreme end are facing opposite direction to each other. P sits 2 nd to the right of T. W and P doesn't face North. Q sits 2nd to the left of $V$. $X$ doesn't face south. Four of the following five are alike in certain way based from a group, find the one which does not belong to that group?
(a) V
(b) Q
(c) W
(d) X
(e) P

There are six ropes i.e. E, F, G, H, I and J of different lengths. F is longer than E . I is longer than F. I is shorter than only G. J is longer than F. E is not the shortest rope. The length of 2 nd longest rope is 54 cm and 3 rd shortest rope is 30 cm .
छह रस्सियाँ अर्थात $\mathrm{E}, \mathrm{F}, \mathrm{G}, \mathrm{H}, \mathrm{I}$ और J अलग-अलग लंबाई की हैं। F , E से लंबा है। $\mathrm{I}, \mathrm{F}$ से लंबा है। I , केवल G से छोटा है। $\mathrm{J}, \mathrm{F}$ से लंबा है। E सबसे छोटी रस्सी नहीं है। दसरी सबसे लंबी रस्सी की लंबाई 54 सेमी है और तीसरी सबसे छोटी रस्सी 30 सेमी है।

There are six ropes i.e. E, F, G, H, I and J of different lengths. F is longer than E . I is longer than F . I is shorter than only G. J is longer than F. E is not the shortest rope. The length of 2 nd longest rope is 54 cm and 3 rd shortest rope is 30 cm .
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Which of the following is 3rd longest rope?
(a) I
(b) J
(c) F
(d) E
(e) Can't be determined

There are six ropes i.e. E, F, G, H, I and J of different lengths. F is longer than E . I is longer than F . I is shorter than only G. J is longer than F. E is not the shortest rope. The length of 2 nd longest rope is 54 cm and 3 rd shortest rope is 30 cm .
छह रस्सियाँ अर्थात $\mathrm{E}, \mathrm{F}, \mathrm{G}, \mathrm{H}, \mathrm{I}$ और J अलग-अलग लंबाई की हैं। F , E से लंबा है। $\mathrm{I}, \mathrm{F}$ से लंबा है। I , केवल G से छोटा है। $\mathrm{J}, \mathrm{F}$ से लंबा है। E सबसे छोटी रस्सी नहीं है। दसरी सबसे लंबी रस्सी की लंबाई 54 सेमी है और तीसरी सबसे छोटी रस्सी 30 सेमी है।

What may be the possible length of J?
(a) 28 cm
(b) 42 cm
(c) 25 cm
(d) 55 cm
(e) 60 cm

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छह रस्सियाँ अर्थात $\mathrm{E}, \mathrm{F}, \mathrm{G}, \mathrm{H}, \mathrm{I}$ और J अलग-अलग लंबाई की हैं। F , E से लंबा है। $\mathrm{I}, \mathrm{F}$ से लंबा है। I , केवल G से छोटा है। $\mathrm{J}, \mathrm{F}$ से लंबा है। E सबसे छोटी रस्सी नहीं है। दसरी सबसे लंबी रस्सी की लंबाई 54 सेमी है और तीसरी सबसे छोटी रस्सी 30 सेमी है।

Which of the following is 2 nd shortest rope?
(a) J
(b) F
(c) E
(d) H
(e) None of these

J is married to $\mathrm{C} . \mathrm{B}$ and D are the children of $\mathrm{C} . \mathrm{D}$ is married to daughter of K , who is married to M . K is mother of $R$, who is husband of $N . H$ is the grandson of $C$ and $K . L$ is daughter of $\mathrm{N} . \mathrm{V}$ is only sibling of H. D has only one daughter.
J का विवाह C से हुआ है। B और $\mathrm{D}, \mathrm{C}$ के बच्चे हैं। D का विवाह K की बेटी से हुआ है, जिसका विवाह M से हुआ है। $\mathrm{K}, \mathrm{R}$ की माँ है, जो N का पति है। $\mathrm{H}, \mathrm{C}$ और K का पोता है। $\mathrm{L}, \mathrm{N}$ की बेटी है। $\mathrm{V}, \mathrm{H}$ का इकलौता भाई है। D की केवल एक बेटी है।

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J का विवाह C से हुआ है। B और $\mathrm{D}, \mathrm{C}$ के बच्चे हैं। D का विवाह K की बेटी से हुआ है, जिसंका विवाह M से हुआ है। $\mathrm{K}, \mathrm{R}$ की माँ है, जो N का पति है। H, C और K का पोता है। $\mathrm{L}, \mathrm{N}$ की बेटी है। $\mathrm{V}, \mathrm{H}$ का इकलौता भाई है। D की केवल एक बेटी है।

How is D related to K?
(a) Son
(b) Wife
(c) Son in law
(d) Daughter
(e) None of these

J is married to $\mathrm{C} . \mathrm{B}$ and D are the children of $\mathrm{C} . \mathrm{D}$ is married to daughter of K , who is married to M . K is mother of $R$, who is husband of $N . H$ is the grandson of $C$ and $K . L$ is daughter of $\mathrm{N} . \mathrm{V}$ is only sibling of H. D has only one daughter.
J का विवाह C से हुआ है। B और $\mathrm{D}, \mathrm{C}$ के बच्चे हैं। D का विवाह K की बेटी से हुआ है, जिसंका विवाह M से हुआ है। $\mathrm{K}, \mathrm{R}$ की माँ है, जो N का पति है। H, C और K का पोता है। $\mathrm{L}, \mathrm{N}$ की बेटी है। $\mathrm{V}, \mathrm{H}$ का इकलौता भाई है। D की केवल एक बेटी है।

If T is daughter of K , then how is T related to D ?
(a) Wife
(b) Son in law
(c) Daughter
(d) Husband
(e) None of these

J is married to $\mathrm{C} . \mathrm{B}$ and D are the children of $\mathrm{C} . \mathrm{D}$ is married to daughter of K , who is married to M . K is mother of $R$, who is husband of $N . H$ is the grandson of $C$ and $K . L$ is daughter of $\mathrm{N} . \mathrm{V}$ is only sibling of H. D has only one daughter.
J का विवाह C से हुआ है। B और $\mathrm{D}, \mathrm{C}$ के बच्चे हैं। D का विवाह K की बेटी से हआ है, जिसका विवाह $M$ से हुआ है। $K, R$ की माँ है, जो $N$ का पति है। H, C और K का पोता है। $\mathrm{L}, \mathrm{N}$ की बेटी है। $\mathrm{V}, \mathrm{H}$ का इकलौता भाई है। D की केवल एक बेटी है।

How is L related to K?
(a) Wife
(b) Granddaughter
(c) Daughter
(d) Son
(e) Grandson

J is married to $\mathrm{C} . \mathrm{B}$ and D are the children of $\mathrm{C} . \mathrm{D}$ is married to daughter of K , who is married to M . K is mother of $R$, who is husband of $N . H$ is the grandson of $C$ and $K . L$ is daughter of $\mathrm{N} . \mathrm{V}$ is only sibling of H. D has only one daughter.
J का विवाह C से हुआ है। B और $\mathrm{D}, \mathrm{C}$ के बच्चे हैं। D का विवाह K की बेटी से हुआ है, जिसका विवाह $M$ से हुआ है। $K, R$ की माँ है, जो $N$ का पति है। H, C और K का पोता है। $\mathrm{L}, \mathrm{N}$ की बेटी है। $\mathrm{V}, \mathrm{H}$ का इकलौता भाई है। D की केवल एक बेटी है।

Who is father of $R$ ?
(a) M
(b) D
(c) B
(d) J
(e) C

Four of the following five are alike in certain way according to English dictionary form a group, find the one which does not belong to that group?
अंग्रेजी शब्दकोष के अनुसार निम्नलिखित पांच में से चार एक निश्चित तरीके से एक जैसे हैं और एक समूह बनाते हैं, वह ज्ञात करें जो उस समूह से संबंधित नहीं है?
(a) NLQ
(b) DBG
(c) HFK
(d) TRW
(e) XVY

## Statements:

## Only a few Chart are Turbine

 Only a few Turbine are PoresOnly a few Pores are fan

## Conclusions:

I. Some fan is chart is a possibility
II. All fan are Turbine
(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

## Statements:

## All Beaches are Deltas <br> All Deltas are cushions <br> No Cushions is wave

Conclusions:
I. Some Beaches can be wave
II. No Deltas is Wave
(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

## Statements:

Only a few Aces are Club No club is Jack
Only a few Jack are Diamond
Conclusions:
I. Some Diamond are Aces
II. Some Aces are Jack
(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

## Statements:

## Some Apple are Banana. <br> No Banana is Date

Conclusions:
I. Some Date are not Apple is a possibility
II. All Apple can never be Date
(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

There are ten persons $J, P, Q, R, S, T, G, U, V$ and $X$ living in a ten-floor building, such that ground floor is numbered as 1 , just above the floor is numbered as 2 and so on the topmost floor is numbered as 10, but not necessary in the same order. P lives on the 5th floor. Only three persons live between P and V . T lives immediate above J , who lives on an odd numbered floor. S lives on one of the floors below R. Number of persons lives between J and P is same as number of persons lives between T and R. There is only one floor in between U and X . W lives on an odd numbered floor. R does not live on top floor. S lives on an odd numbered floor above X but not on seventh floor. V lives below the floor on which $P$ lives. $U$ lives above the floor on which $X$ lives. $Q$ lives on an even numbered floor above $P$ but not on top floor.

दस व्यक्ति $\mathrm{J}, \mathrm{P}, \mathrm{Q}, \mathrm{R}, \mathrm{S}, \mathrm{T}, \mathrm{G}, \mathrm{U}, \mathrm{V}$ और सबसे ऊपरी मंजिल पर संख्या 10 है, लेकिन जरूरी नहीं कि इसी क्रम में हो। $P$ पांचवीं मंजिल पर रहता है। P और V के बीच केवल तीन व्यक्ति रहते हैं। $\mathrm{T}, \mathrm{J}$ के ठीक ऊपर रहता है, जो विषम संख्या वाली मंजिल पर रहता है। $S, R$ के नीचे किसी एक मंजिल पर रहता है। J और P के बीच रहने वाले व्यक्तियों की संख्या T और R के बीच रहने वाले व्यक्तियों की संख्या के समान है। U और X के बीच केवल एक मंजिल है। $\mathbf{W}$ एक विषम संख्या वाली मंजिल पर रहता है। R शीर्ष मंजिल पर नहीं रहता है. $\mathrm{S}, \mathrm{X}$ के ऊपर एक विषम संख्या वाली मंजिल पर रहता है लेकिन सातवीं मंजिल पर नहीं। $V$ उस मंजिल के नीचे रहता है जिस पर P रहता है। U उस मंजिल के ऊपर रहता है जिस पर X रहता है। $\mathrm{Q}, \mathrm{P}$ के ऊपर सम संख्या वाली मंजिल पर रहता है लेकिन शीर्ष मंजिल पर नहीं।

P lives on the 5th floor. Only three persons live between $P$ and V. T lives immediate above J, who lives on an odd numbered floor. S lives on one of the floors below R. Number of persons lives between J and P is same as number of persons lives between T and R. There is only one floor in between U and X . W lives on an odd numbered floor. R does not live on top floor. S lives on an odd numbered floor above X but not on seventh floor. V lives below the floor on which $P$ lives. U lives above the floor on which $X$ lives. Q lives on an even numbered floor above $P$ but not on top floor.

How many persons live between W and S?
(a) One
(b) Four
(c) None
(d) Three
(e) More than four

P lives on the 5th floor. Only three persons live between $P$ and V. T lives immediate above J, who lives on an odd numbered floor. S lives on one of the floors below R. Number of persons lives between J and P is same as number of persons lives between T and R. There is only one floor in between U and X . W lives on an odd numbered floor. R does not live on top floor. S lives on an odd numbered floor above X but not on seventh floor. V lives below the floor on which $P$ lives. U lives above the floor on which $X$ lives. Q lives on an even numbered floor above $P$ but not on top floor.

Who among the following Lives on topmost floor?
(a) V
(b) $\mathbf{W}$
(c) T
(d) S
(e) U

P lives on the 5th floor. Only three persons live between $P$ and V. T lives immediate above J, who lives on an odd numbered floor. S lives on one of the floors below R. Number of persons lives between J and P is same as number of persons lives between $T$ and $R$. There is only one floor in between U and X . W lives on an odd numbered floor. R does not live on top floor. S lives on an odd numbered floor above X but not on seventh floor. V lives below the floor on which $P$ lives. U lives above the floor on which $X$ lives. Q lives on an even numbered floor above $P$ but not on top floor.

Four of the following five are alike in certain way based from a group, find the one which does not belong to that group?
(a) Q
(b) $X$
(c) U
(d) W
(e) $\mathbf{T}$

P lives on the 5th floor. Only three persons live between $P$ and V. T lives immediate above J, who lives on an odd numbered floor. S lives on one of the floors below R. Number of persons lives between J and P is same as number of persons lives between $T$ and $R$. There is only one floor in between U and X . W lives on an odd numbered floor. R does not live on top floor. S lives on an odd numbered floor above X but not on seventh floor. V lives below the floor on which $P$ lives. U lives above the floor on which $X$ lives. Q lives on an even numbered floor above $P$ but not on top floor.

Who among the following lives immediate above $\mathbf{Q}$ ?
(a) J
(b) W
(c) P
(d) S
(e) V

P lives on the 5th floor. Only three persons live between $P$ and V. T lives immediate above J, who lives on an odd numbered floor. S lives on one of the floors below R. Number of persons lives between J and P is same as number of persons lives between $T$ and $R$. There is only one floor in between U and X . W lives on an odd numbered floor. R does not live on top floor. S lives on an odd numbered floor above $X$ but not on seventh floor. V lives below the floor on which P lives. U lives above the floor on which X lives. Q lives on an even numbered floor above $P$ but not on top floor.

Which of the following statement is not true about U?
(a) U lives on 4th floor
(b) Two persons live between U and W
(c) V lives immediate below U
(d) P lives immediate above U
(e) All are true

Six persons are sitting around a triangular table. Persons who are sitting at corner are facing towards the table and the persons who are sitting at middle of the table are facing outside the table. A sits at one of the corners of the table. M is an immediate neighbour of $A$. Two persons sit between $M$ and $\mathrm{B} . \mathrm{C}$ sits immediate right of $\mathrm{B} . \mathrm{N}$ is to the immediate right of O . O does not sit at any of the corner of the table. छह ठ्यक्ति एक त्रिकोणीय मेज के चारों ओर बैठे है। जो ठ्यक्ति कोने पर बैठे हैं उनका मुख मेज की ओर है और जो ठ्यक्ति मेज के मध्य में बैठे हैं उनका मुख मेज के बाहर की ओर है। A मेज के एक कोने पर बैठता है। $\mathrm{M}, \mathrm{A}$ का निकटतम पड़ोसी है। M और B के बीच दो ठ्यक्ति बैठे हैं। $\mathrm{C}, \mathrm{B}$ के ठीक दाएँ बैठा है। $\mathrm{N}, \mathrm{O}$ के ठीक दाएँ बैठा है। O मेज के किसी भी कोने पर नहीं बैठा है।

Six persons are sitting around a triangular table. Persons who are sitting at corner are facing towards the table and the persons who are sitting at middle of the table are facing outside the table. A sits at one of the corners of the table. M is an immediate neighbour of $\mathbf{A}$. Two persons sit between $\mathbf{M}$ and $\mathrm{B} . \mathrm{C}$ sits immediate right of $\mathrm{B} . \mathrm{N}$ is to the immediate right of $\mathrm{O} . \mathrm{O}$ does not sit at any of the corner of the table. Who sits second to the right of B?
(a) M
(b) $\mathbf{A}$
(c) N
(d) O
(e) C

Six persons are sitting around a triangular table. Persons who are sitting at corner are facing towards the table and the persons who are sitting at middle of the table are facing outside the table. A sits at one of the corners of the table. M is an immediate neighbour of A . Two persons sit between M and $\mathrm{B} . \mathrm{C}$ sits immediate right of $\mathrm{B} . \mathrm{N}$ is to the immediate right of O . O does not sit at any of the corner of the table. Who is sitting between A and N when counted from the right of $\mathbf{A}$ ?
(a) C
(b) B
(c) O
(d) M
(e) None of these

Six persons are sitting around a triangular table. Persons who are sitting at corner are facing towards the table and the persons who are sitting at middle of the table are facing outside the table. A sits at one of the corners of the table. M is an immediate neighbour of $\mathbf{A}$. Two persons sit between $\mathbf{M}$ and $\mathrm{B} . \mathrm{C}$ sits immediate right of $\mathrm{B} . \mathrm{N}$ is to the immediate right of $\mathrm{O} . \mathrm{O}$ does not sit at any of the corner of the table. Who sits immediate left of N?
(a) M
(b) C
(c) 0
(d) B
(e) None of these

Eight persons A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H are sitting in a horizontal row. Four of them face north while rest face south. Not more than two adjacent persons face in the same direction. A sits second to the left of D. F sits to the immediate left of H. D and F are adjacent to each other. C is not adjacent to A but faces south. The number of persons to the left of $\mathbf{A}$ is one more than the number of persons to the right of him. B sits second to the left of $G$ and both face in the same direction. C does not sit at extreme end. The person at extreme end face in the same direction.
आठ व्यक्ति $\mathrm{A}, \mathrm{B}, \mathrm{C}, \mathrm{D}, \mathrm{E}, \mathrm{F}, \mathrm{G}$ और H एक क्षैतिज पंत्ति में बैठे हैं। उनमें से चार का मुख उत्तर की ओर है जबक़ि शेष का मुख दक्षिण की ओर है। दो से अधिक आसन्न व्यक्तियों का मुख एक ही दिशा में नहीं है। $\mathbf{A}, \mathrm{D}$ के बायीं ओर दसरे स्थान पर बैठा है। $\mathrm{F}, \mathrm{H}$ के ठीक बायीं ओर बैठा है। D और F एक दसरे के निकटस्थ हैं। $\mathrm{C}, \mathrm{A}$ के निकटस्थ नहीं है लेकिन दक्षिण की ओर उन्में है। A के बाईं ओर के व्यक्तियों की संख्या उसके दाईं ओर के व्यक्तियों की संख्या से एक अधिक है। $\mathrm{B}, \mathrm{G}$ के बायीं ओर दसरे स्थान पर बैठा है और दोनों का मुख एक ही दिशा में है। C अंतिम छोर पर नहीं बैठा है। अंतिम छोर पर बैठा व्यक्ति समान दिशा की ओर उन्मुख है।

Eight persons A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H are sitting in a horizontal row. Four of them face north while rest face south. Not more than two adjacent persons face in the same direction. A sits second to the left of D. F sits to the immediate left of H. D and F are adjacent to each other. C is not adjacent to A but faces south. The number of persons to the left of $\mathbf{A}$ is one more than the number of persons to the right of him. B sits second to the left of $G$ and both face in the same direction. C does not sit at extreme end. The person at extreme end face in the same direction.
Who sits immediate right of C?
a) G
b) B
c) $\mathbf{A}$
d) E
e) F

Eight persons A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H are sitting in a horizontal row. Four of them face north while rest face south. Not more than two adjacent persons face in the same direction. A sits second to the left of D. F sits to the immediate left of H. D and F are adjacent to each other. C is not adjacent to A but faces south. The number of persons to the left of $\mathbf{A}$ is one more than the number of persons to the right of him. B sits second to the left of $G$ and both face in the same direction. C does not sit at extreme end. The person at extreme end face in the same direction.
Four are the same in a certain way thus forms a group. Which among the following does not belong to the group??
a) B
b) $\mathbf{H}$
c) D
d) $G$
e) $\mathbf{A}$

Eight persons A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H are sitting in a horizontal row. Four of them face north while rest face south. Not more than two adjacent persons face in the same direction. A sits second to the left of D. F sits to the immediate left of H. D and F are adjacent to each other. C is not adjacent to A but faces south. The number of persons to the left of $A$ is one more than the number of persons to the right of him. B sits second to the left of $G$ and both face in the same direction. C does not sit at extreme end. The person at extreme end face in the same direction.
How many persons sit to the right of E?
a) Three
b) Four
c) One
d) Five
e) $\operatorname{Six}$

Eight persons A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H are sitting in a horizontal row. Four of them face north while rest face south. Not more than two adjacent persons face in the same direction. A sits second to the left of D. F sits to the immediate left of H. D and F are adjacent to each other. C is not adjacent to A but faces south. The number of persons to the left of $\mathbf{A}$ is one more than the number of persons to the right of him. B sits second to the left of $G$ and both face in the same direction. C does not sit at extreme end. The person at extreme end face in the same direction.
Who sits second to the right of G?
a) E
b) D
c) F
d) H
e) C

Eight persons A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H are sitting in a horizontal row. Four of them face north while rest face south. Not more than two adjacent persons face in the same direction. A sits second to the left of D. F sits to the immediate left of H. D and F are adjacent to each other. C is not adjacent to A but faces south. The number of persons to the left of $\mathbf{A}$ is one more than the number of persons to the right of him. B sits second to the left of $G$ and both face in the same direction. C does not sit at extreme end. The person at extreme end face in the same direction.
Who sits immediate left of G?
a) B
b) C
c) D
d) F
e) H

Eight persons - E, F, G, H, I, J, K and L are sitting around a circle at equidistance but not necessarily in the same order. Some of them are facing towards the centre while some others are facing outside the centre. L is sitting 3 rd to the left of K . Both K and L are facing towards the outside. H is not an immediate neighbor of K and L . J faces just opposite direction of H . (It implies tHunt if H is facing towards the centre, J would face outside the centre). J is sitting 2nd to the left of H . Both the immediate neighbours of $\mathbf{G}$ face just opposite direction of G. E is an immediate neighbour of K . Both the immediate neighbours of H face just opposite direction of H . E faces towards the centre and he is an immediate neighbour of both K and I. I faces towards the centre.

आठ व्यक्ति - $\mathrm{E}, \mathrm{F}, \mathrm{G}, \mathrm{H}, \mathrm{I}, \mathrm{J}, \mathrm{K}$ और L एक वृत्त के चारों ओर समान दरी पर बैठे हैं, लेकिन जरूरी नहीं कि इसी क्रम में हों। उनमें से कुछ का मख केंद्र की ओर है जबकि कुछ का मुख केंद्र से बाहर की ओर है। $\mathrm{L}, \mathrm{K}$ के बायें से तोसरे स्थान पर बैठा है। K और L दोनों का मुख बाहर की ओर है। $\mathrm{H}, \mathrm{K}$ और L का निकटतम पड़ोसी नहीं है। J, H के ठीक विपरीत दिशा की ओर उन्मुख है। (इसका अर्थ है कि यदि $\mathbf{H}$ केंद्र की ओर उन्मुख है, तो J केंद्र के बाहर की और उन्मुख होगा) $\mathrm{J}, \mathrm{H}$ के बायें से दसरे स्थान पर बैठा है। G के दोनों निकटतम पड़ोसियों का मख G के ठीक विपरीत दिशा में है। $\mathrm{E}, \mathrm{K}$ का निकटतम पड़ोसी है। H के दोनों निकटतम पड़ोसियों का मेख H के ठीक विपरीत दिशा में है। E केंद्र की ओर उन्मेख है और वह K और I दोनों का निकटतम पड़ोसी है। I का मुख केंद्र की ओर है।

Eight persons - E, F, G, H, I, J, K and L are sitting around a circle at equidistance but not necessarily in the same order. Some of them are facing towards the centre while some others are facing outside the centre. L is sitting 3rd to the left of K . Both K and L are facing towards the outside. H is not an immediate neighbor of K and L. J faces just opposite direction of $H$. (It implies tHunt if H is facing towards the centre, J would face outside the centre). J is sitting 2nd to the left of H. Both the immediate neighbours of G face just opposite direction of G. E is an immediate neighbour of K . Both the immediate neighbours of H face just opposite direction of H. E faces towards the centre and he is an immediate neighbour of both K and I. I faces towards the centre.

Who amongst the following are not facing towards the centre?
a) E, F and I
b) F, G and J
c) H, K and L
d) G, I and J
e) None of these

Eight persons - E, F, G, H, I, J, K and L are sitting around a circle at equidistance but not necessarily in the same order. Some of them are facing towards the centre while some others are facing outside the centre. L is sitting 3 rd to the left of K . Both K and L are facing towards the outside. H is not an immediate neighbor of K and L . J faces just opposite direction of H . (It implies thunt if H is facing towards the centre, J would face outside the centre). J is sitting 2nd to the left of H . Both the immediate neighbours of G face just opposite direction of G. E is an immediate neighbour of K . Both the immediate neighbours of $\mathbf{H}$ face just opposite direction of H. E faces towards the centre and he is an immediate neighbour of both K and I. I faces towards the centre.

Who among the following is sitting exactly between F and K?
a) J
b) I
c) E
d) G
e) H

Eight persons - E, F, G, H, I, J, K and L are sitting around a circle at equidistance but not necessarily in the same order. Some of them are facing towards the centre while some others are facing outside the centre. L is sitting 3rd to the left of K . Both K and L are facing towards the outside. H is not an immediate neighbor of K and L. J faces just opposite direction of $H$. (It implies tHunt if H is facing towards the centre, J would face outside the centre). J is sitting 2nd to the left of H. Both the immediate neighbours of G face just opposite direction of G. E is an immediate neighbour of K . Both the immediate neighbours of H face just opposite direction of H. E faces towards the centre and he is an immediate neighbour of both K and I. I faces towards the centre.

What is the position of $G$ with respect to E ?
a) 2nd to the left
b) 3rd to the right
c) 4 th to the left
d) 2 nd to the right
e) 5th to the right

Eight persons - E, F, G, H, I, J, K and L are sitting around a circle at equidistance but not necessarily in the same order. Some of them are facing towards the centre while some others are facing outside the centre. L is sitting 3rd to the left of K . Both K and L are facing towards the outside. H is not an immediate neighbor of K and L. J faces just opposite direction of $H$. (It implies tHunt if H is facing towards the centre, J would face outside the centre). J is sitting 2nd to the left of H. Both the immediate neighbours of G face just opposite direction of G. E is an immediate neighbour of K. Both the immediate neighbours of H face just opposite direction of H. E faces towards the centre and he is an immediate neighbour of both K and I. I faces towards the centre.

How many persons are sitting between $H$ and $K$ when counted in a clockwise direction from H ?
a) Three
b) Four
c) Five
d) Two
e) One

Eight persons - E, F, G, H, I, J, K and L are sitting around a circle at equidistance but not necessarily in the same order. Some of them are facing towards the centre while some others are facing outside the centre. L is sitting 3rd to the left of K . Both K and L are facing towards the outside. H is not an immediate neighbor of K and L. J faces just opposite direction of $H$. (It implies tHunt if $H$ is facing towards the centre, J would face outside the centre). J is sitting 2nd to the left of H. Both the immediate neighbours of G face just opposite direction of G. E is an immediate neighbour of K . Both the immediate neighbours of H face just opposite direction of H. E faces towards the centre and he is an immediate neighbour of both K and I. I faces towards the centre.

Which of the following statements is not true regarding the given sitting arrangement?
a) L is sitting exactly between $G$ and I.
b) H is sitting 3 rd to the right of K .
c) F and I are sitting just opposite to each other.
d) E is sitting 3rd to the left of G .
e) All are true

If all the numbers are arranged in descending order, what will be the difference between the second digit of third number and first digit of second number? यदि सभी संख्याओं को अवरोही क्रम में व्यवस्थित किया जाए, तो तीसरी संख्या के दसरे अंक और दूसरी संख्या के पहले अंक के बीच क्या अंतर होगा?
a) 2
b) 1
c) 3
d) 4
e) None of these

If one is subtracted from the first and second digits of each number. What will be difference between the first digit of the highest number and the first digit of the lowest number?
यदि प्रत्येक संख्या के पहले और दसरे अंक में से एक घटा दिया जाए। सबसे बड़ी संख्या के पहले अंक और सबसे छोटी संख्या के पहले अंक के बीच क्या अंतर होगा?
a) 2
b) 3
c) 4
d) 5
e) None of these

If in each number the first and the second digits are interchanged, which number will be the second highest number?
यदि प्रत्येक संख्या में पहला और दसरा अंक आपस में बदल दिया जाए, तो कौन सी संख्या दूसरो सबसे बड़ी संख्या होगी?
a) 853
b) 769
c) 378
d) 682
e) None of these

If in each number, the first digit is replaced by the third digit, second digit is replaced by the first digit and third digit is replaced by the second digit then which number will be the second highest? यदि प्रत्येक संख्या में, पहले अंक को तीसरे अंक से, दसरे अंक को पहले अंक से और तीसरे अंक को दसरे अंक से बदल दिया जाए, तो कौन सी संख्या दूसरी सबसे बड़ी संख्या होगी?
a) 378
b) 769
c) 682
d) 428
e) None of these

If in each number all the digits are arranged in ascending order, which number will be the second lowest?
यदि प्रत्येक संख्या में सभी अंकों को आरोही क्रम में व्यवस्थित किया जाए, तो कौन सी संख्या दूसरी सबसे निचली संख्या होगी?
a) 428
b) 682
c) 853
d) 378
e) None of these

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