IBPS PO

Statement:

D > G ≤ H = J; J > F ≥ L; K = L

Conclusions:

I.   H > F
II. K ≤ G

(a) if only conclusion I is true
(b) if only conclusion II is true
(c) if either conclusion I or II is true
(d) if neither conclusion I nor II is true
(e) if both conclusions I and II are true

Statement:

V < Q ≤ R; W = R > M; W > P ≥ X

Conclusions:

I.   P > Q
II. Q ≥ X

(a) if only conclusion I is true
(b) if only conclusion II is true
(c) if either conclusion I or II is true
(d) if neither conclusion I nor II is true
(e) if both conclusions I and II are true

Statement:

W > S = Q; S ≤ N = O ≥ Y

Conclusions:

I.   Q ≤ N
II. W ≥ O

(a) if only conclusion I is true
(b) if only conclusion II is true
(c) if either conclusion I or II is true
(d) if neither conclusion I nor II is true
(e) if both conclusions I and II are true

Statements / कथन :

B < O̸ ≤ G̸ ≤ K ≠ F̸ > L > P

Conclusions / निष्कर्ष :

I. O̸ = F

II. P ≥ K

a) If only conclusion I is true.

b) If only conclusion II is true.

c) If either conclusion I or II is true.

d) If neither conclusion I nor II is true.

e) If both conclusions I and II are true.

Statements / कथन :

B/> Z ≥ /T > F = Y ≥ S = W

Conclusions / निष्कर्ष :

I. T < W

II. S = T

a) If only conclusion I is true.

b) If only conclusion II is true

c) If either conclusion I or II is true

d) If neither conclusion I nor II is true

e) If both conclusions I and II are true

How many such pairs of digits are there in the given number '73951286' each of which has as many digits between them in the number as in the Number series (From both backward and forward)?

दी गई संख्या '73951286' में अंकों के ऐसे कितने जोड़े हैं जिनमें से प्रत्येक के बीच संख्या श्रृंखला में उतने ही अंक हैं जितने उनके बीच हैं (आगे और पीछे दोनों तरफ से)?

(a) Two
(b) One
(c) Four
(d) Three
(e) More than four

If vowels are arranged in alphabetical increasing order from left to right and then consonants are arranged in alphabetical increasing order from left to right in the given word 'ALONGSIDE'. Then which letter is 4th from the left side in the new word?

यदि स्वरों को बाएं से दाएं वर्णानुक्रम में बढ़ते क्रम में व्यवस्थित किया जाता है और फिर दिए गए शब्द 'ALONGSIDE' में व्यंजन को बाएं से दाएं वर्णानुक्रम में बढ़ते क्रम में व्यवस्थित किया जाता है। तो नये शब्द में बायीं ओर से चौथा अक्षर कौन सा है?

(a) A
(b) I
(c) S
(d) O
(e) None of these

There are six members C, D, K, L, M and R in a family, which consists of three generations. There are two couples in the family. R is the father of C, who is the father of M. C has no brother. K is the mother-in-law of D. Neither D nor M is male. L is the sister of C.

एक परिवार में छह सदस्य C, D, K, L, M और R हैं, जिसमें तीन पीढ़ियां हैं। परिवार में दो जोड़े हैं। R, C का पिता है, जो M का पिता है। C का कोई भाई नहीं है। K, D की सास है। न तो D न ही M पुरुष है। L, C की बहन है।

There are six members C, D, K, L, M and R in a family, which consists of three generations. There are two couples in the family. R is the father of C, who is the father of M. C has no brother. K is the mother-in-law of D. Neither D nor M is male. L is the sister of C.

How is L related to D?
a) Aunt
b) Sister
c) Daughter
d) Sister-in-law
e) None of these

There are six members C, D, K, L, M and R in a family, which consists of three generations. There are two couples in the family. R is the father of C, who is the father of M. C has no brother. K is the mother-in-law of D. Neither D nor M is male. L is the sister of C.

How is M related to D's husband?
a) Daughter
b) Sister
c) Grand Daughter
d) Niece
e) None of these

There are six members C, D, K, L, M and R in a family, which consists of three generations. There are two couples in the family. R is the father of C, who is the father of M. C has no brother. K is the mother-in-law of D. Neither D nor M is male. L is the sister of C.

How K related to L?
a) Daughter
b) Sister
c) Mother
d) Niece
e) None of these

"work is worship" is coded as "jk rt pq"
"work hard always" is coded as "jk mn uv"
"always do worship" is coded as "uv st pq"
"hard time passes" is coded as "mn ab ef"

What is the code of "time passes" as per the given code language?
(a) ab uv
(b) ef jk
(c) Cannot be determined
(d) ab ef
(e) ef rt

"work is worship" is coded as "jk rt pq"
"work hard always" is coded as "jk mn uv"
"always do worship" is coded as "uv st pq"
"hard time passes" is coded as "mn ab ef"

What is the code of "worship" as per the given code language?
(a) pq
(b) ab
(c) mn
(d) ef
(e) None of these

"work is worship" is coded as **"jk rt pq"**
"work hard always" is coded as **"jk mn uv"**
"always do worship" is coded as **"uv st pq"**
"hard time passes" is coded as **"mn ab ef"**

Which among the following words is coded as "rt"?
(a) work
(b) is
(c) hard
(d) time
(e) None of these

"work is worship" is coded as "jk rt pq"
"work hard always" is coded as "jk mn uv"
"always do worship" is coded as "uv st pq"
"hard time passes" is coded as "mn ab ef"

Which among the following words is coded as "ab"?
(a) time
(b) passes
(c) is
(d) Can't be determined
(e) None of these

"work is worship" is coded as "jk rt pq"
"work hard always" is coded as "jk mn uv"
"always do worship" is coded as "uv st pq"
"hard time passes" is coded as "mn ab ef"

Which of the following words is correctly matched with its code?
(a) work- rt
(b) is- jk
(c) worship-mn
(d) do- rt
(e) hard-mn

Statements:
Some circles are not triangle.
Only a few squares are triangle.
No rhombus is squares.

Conclusions:
I.   All rhombus being triangle is a possibility.
II.   Some squares can never be circles.

(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 summer is hot.
Only a few summer is rainy.
Some winter is rainy.

Conclusions:
I.   All hot can be winter.
II.   Some rainy is not summer.

(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 bus is train.
Only a few bikes are train.
Some bikes is not car.

Conclusions:
I.   All bus being car is a possibility.
II.   No bus is bikes.

(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:
No chocolates are biscuits.
Only a few biscuits are chips.
Some chips are juices.

Conclusions:
I.   Some biscuits are juices.
II.   No biscuits are juices.

(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.

Twelve students stand in two rows with six students standing in each row. Students in row 1 are facing north direction and students in row 2 are facing south direction. Each student in row 1 faces a student in row 2. P who stands in row 2 stands second to the right of T. L faces K. Two students stand between K and A who is at one of the extreme ends. G faces the immediate neighbor of V. Only one person stands between V and L. Three students stand between F and W. F faces immediate neighbor of P. K is second to the left of W. W does not face V. R stands to immediate right of S. R and S do not face A. Q stands in same row as K.

बारह छात्र दो पंक्तियों में खड़े हैं और प्रत्येक पंक्ति में छह छात्र खड़े हैं। पंक्ति 1 के विद्यार्थी उत्तर दिशा की ओर मुख किये हुए हैं और पंक्ति 2 के विद्यार्थी दक्षिण दिशा की ओर मुख किये हुए हैं। पंक्ति 1 में प्रत्येक छात्र पंक्ति 2 में एक छात्र का सामना कर रहा है। P जो पंक्ति 2 में खड़ा है, वह T के दाई ओर दूसरे स्थान पर है। G का मुख V के निकटतम पड़ोसी की ओर है। V और L के बीच केवल एक व्यक्ति खड़ा है। F और W के बीच तीन छात्र खड़े हैं। F का मुख P के निकटतम पड़ोसी की ओर है। K, W के बाई ओर दूसरे स्थान पर है। W का मुख V की ओर नहीं है। S के ठीक दाएं और। R और S का मुख A की ओर नहीं है। Q, K के समान पंक्ति में खड़ा है।

Twelve students stand in two rows with six students standing in each row. Students in row 1 are facing north direction and students in row 2 are facing south direction. Each student in row 1 faces a student in row 2. P who stands in row 2 stands second to the right of T. L faces K. Two students stand between K and A who is at one of the extreme ends. G faces the immediate neighbor of V. Only one person stands between V and L. Three students stand between F and W. F faces immediate neighbor of P. K is second to the left of W. W does not face V. R stands to immediate right of S. R and S do not face A. Q stands in same row as K.

How many students stand between P and S?
(a) None
(b) One
(c) Two
(d) More than three
(e) Three

Twelve students stand in two rows with six students standing in each row. Students in row 1 are facing north direction and students in row 2 are facing south direction. Each student in row 1 faces a student in row 2. P who stands in row 2 stands second to the right of T. L faces K. Two students stand between K and A who is at one of the extreme ends. G faces the immediate neighbor of V. Only one person stands between V and L. Three students stand between F and W. F faces immediate neighbor of P. K is second to the left of W. W does not face V. R stands to immediate right of S. R and S do not face A. Q stands in same row as K.

If P is related to F, G is related to V then in same manner L is related to _____?

(a) W
(b) Q
(c) A
(d) R
(e) K

Twelve students stand in two rows with six students standing in each row. Students in row 1 are facing north direction and students in row 2 are facing south direction. Each student in row 1 faces a student in row 2. P who stands in row 2 stands second to the right of T. L faces K. Two students stand between K and A who is at one of the extreme ends. G faces the immediate neighbor of V. Only one person stands between V and L. Three students stand between F and W. F faces immediate neighbor of P. K is second to the left of W. W does not face V. R stands to immediate right of S. R and S do not face A. Q stands in same row as K.

Who among the following faces the one who stand second to the right of S?
(a) The one, who sits third right of F.
(b) The one, who sits immediate left of W.
(c) A
(d) W
(e) The one, who sits immediate right of G.

Twelve students stand in two rows with six students standing in each row. Students in row 1 are facing north direction and students in row 2 are facing south direction. Each student in row 1 faces a student in row 2. P who stands in row 2 stands second to the right of T. L faces K. Two students stand between K and A who is at one of the extreme ends. G faces the immediate neighbor of V. Only one person stands between V and L. Three students stand between F and W. F faces immediate neighbor of P. K is second to the left of W. W does not face V. R stands to immediate right of S. R and S do not face A. Q stands in same row as K.

Four of the following five are alike in a certain way and hence form a group which of the following does not belong to the group?
(a) S-Q
(b) L-G
(c) A-V
(d) T-G
(e) K-R

Twelve students stand in two rows with six students standing in each row. Students in row 1 are facing north direction and students in row 2 are facing south direction. Each student in row 1 faces a student in row 2. P who stands in row 2 stands second to the right of T. L faces K. Two students stand between K and A who is at one of the extreme ends. G faces the immediate neighbor of V. Only one person stands between V and L. Three students stand between F and W. F faces immediate neighbor of P. K is second to the left of W. W does not face V. R stands to immediate right of S. R and S do not face A. Q stands in same row as K.

Which of the following is not true regarding Q?
(a) Q stands second to the right of G
(b) Q faces R
(c) Q faces immediate neighbor of T
(d) Two students stand between Q and F
(e) All are true

Six persons are going to the six different cities on two different dates i.e. 7th and 16th of three different months i.e. March, April and May of the same year. B goes in the month which has an odd number of days and on odd number date. Two persons go in between B and the one who goes to Pune. Only two persons go after the one who goes to Varanasi. A goes to Delhi on an odd-numbered date. Only one person goes between A and F. As many people who go before F, as many people go after C. More than two persons go in between D and the E who goes to Indore. F does not go to Chennai. One of the persons visits Jaipur.

छह व्यक्ति एक ही वर्ष के तीन अलग-अलग महीनों यानी मार्च, अप्रैल और मई की दो अलग-अलग तारीखों यानी 7 और 16 तारीख को छह अलग-अलग शहरों में जा रहे हैं। B उस महीने में जाता है जिसमें दिनों की संख्या विषम है और तारीख विषम है। B और पुणे जाने वाले व्यक्ति के बीच दो व्यक्ति जाते हैं। वाराणसी जाने वाले व्यक्ति के बाद केवल दो व्यक्ति जाते हैं। A एक विषम संख्या वाली तारीख को दिल्ली जाता है। A और F के बीच केवल एक व्यक्ति जाता है। जितने लोग F से पहले जाते हैं, उतने ही लोग C के बाद जाते हैं। D और E जो इंदौर जाता है, के बीच दो से अधिक व्यक्ति जाते हैं। F चेन्नई नहीं जाता है. एक व्यक्ति जयपुर जाता है।

Six persons are going to the six different cities on two different dates i.e. 7th and 16th of three different months i.e. March, April and May of the same year. B goes in the month which has an odd number of days and on odd number date. Two persons go in between B and the one who goes to Pune. Only two persons go after the one who goes to Varanasi. A goes to Delhi on an odd-numbered date. Only one person goes between A and F. As many people who go before F, as many people go after C. More than two persons go in between D and the E who goes to Indore. F does not go to Chennai. One of the persons visits Jaipur.

Who among the following goes on 16th March?
(a) The one who goes to Jaipur
(b) A
(c) F
(d) The one who goes to Pune
(e) None of these

Six persons are going to the six different cities on two different dates i.e. 7th and 16th of three different months i.e. March, April and May of the same year. B goes in the month which has an odd number of days and on odd number date. Two persons go in between B and the one who goes to Pune. Only two persons go after the one who goes to Varanasi. A goes to Delhi on an odd-numbered date. Only one person goes between A and F. As many people who go before F, as many people go after C. More than two persons go in between D and the E who goes to Indore. F does not go to Chennai. One of the persons visits Jaipur.

The one who goes on 7th May, goes to which city?
(a) Jaipur
(b) Chennai
(c) Indore
(d) Pune
(e) None of these

Six persons are going to the six different cities on two different dates i.e. 7th and 16th of three different months i.e. March, April and May of the same year. B goes in the month which has an odd number of days and on odd number date. Two persons go in between B and the one who goes to Pune. Only two persons go after the one who goes to Varanasi. A goes to Delhi on an odd-numbered date. Only one person goes between A and F. As many people who go before F, as many people go after C. More than two persons go in between D and the E who goes to Indore. F does not go to Chennai. One of the persons visits Jaipur.

Which of the following statement is not true about E?
(a) B goes just before E
(b) E goes to Pune
(c) Only two persons go between E and F
(d) More than one person goes between E and D
(e) Both (b) and (d)

Six persons are going to the six different cities on two different dates i.e. 7th and 16th of three different months i.e. March, April and May of the same year. B goes in the month which has an odd number of days and on odd number date. Two persons go in between B and the one who goes to Pune. Only two persons go after the one who goes to Varanasi. A goes to Delhi on an odd-numbered date. Only one person goes between A and F. As many people who go before F, as many people go after C. More than two persons go in between D and the E who goes to Indore. F does not go to Chennai. One of the persons visits Jaipur.

Which of the combination is true?
(a) D-7th March
(b) B- Jaipur
(c) C- 16th April
(d) D- Varanasi
(e) None of these

Six persons are going to the six different cities on two different dates i.e. 7th and 16th of three different months i.e. March, April and May of the same year. B goes in the month which has an odd number of days and on odd number date. Two persons go in between B and the one who goes to Pune. Only two persons go after the one who goes to Varanasi. A goes to Delhi on an odd-numbered date. Only one person goes between A and F. As many people who go before F, as many people go after C. More than two persons go in between D and the E who goes to Indore. F does not go to Chennai. One of the persons visits Jaipur.

Who among the following person goes to Varanasi?
(a) D
(b) C
(c) F
(d) B
(e) None of these

A certain number of persons sit in a linear row. All of them faces in the north direction. P sits third to the right of S. Only three persons sit between P and Q. U sits third to the left of Q. U sits fifth from the left end of the row. R sits third to the left of U. Only three persons sit between W and T who is an immediate neighbor of R. Only six persons sits to the right of W. M sits immediate left of O. Only three person sits between M and H. O does not sit left of P. H does not sit at the extreme end of the row.

एक निश्चित संख्या में व्यक्ति एक रैखिक पंक्ति में बैठते हैं। उन सभी का मुख उत्तर दिशा की ओर है। P, S के दायें से तीसरे स्थान पर बैठा है।P और Q के बीच केवल तीन व्यक्ति बैठे हैं। U, Q के बायें से तीसरे स्थान पर बैठा है। R, U के बाई ओर तीसरे स्थान पर बैठा है। W और T के बीच केवल तीन व्यक्ति बैठे है, जो R का निकटतम पड़ोसी है। W के दाई ओर केवल छह व्यक्ति बैठे है। M, O के ठीक बाई ओर बैठा है। M और H के बीच केवल तीन व्यक्ति बैठे हैं। .O, P के बायीं ओर नहीं बैठा है। H पंक्ति के अंतिम छोर पर नहीं बैठा है।

A certain number of persons sit in a linear row. All of them faces in the north direction. P sits third to the right of S. Only three persons sit between P and Q. U sits third to the left of Q. U sits fifth from the left end of the row. R sits third to the left of U. Only three persons sit between W and T who is an immediate neighbor of R. Only six persons sits to the right of W. M sits immediate left of O. Only three person sits between M and H. O does not sit left of P. H does not sit at the extreme end of the row.

एक निश्चित संख्या में व्यक्ति एक रेखिक पंक्ति में बैठते हैं। उन सभी का मुख उत्तर दिशा की ओर है। P, S के दायें से तीसरे स्थान पर बैठा है।P और Q के बीच केवल तीन व्यक्ति बैठे है। U, Q के बायें से तीसरे स्थान पर बैठा है। R, U के बाईं ओर तीसरे स्थान पर बैठा है। W और T के बीच केवल तीन व्यक्ति बैठे है, जो R का निकटतम पड़ोसी है। W के दाईं ओर केवल छह व्यक्ति बैठे है। M, O के ठीक बाईं ओर बैठा है। M और H के बीच केवल तीन व्यक्ति बैठे है। .O, P के बायीं ओर नहीं बैठा है। H पंक्ति के अंतिम छोर पर नहीं बैठा है।

Thank you