



IBPS PO PRE 2023

REASONING PAPER-2

7 MOCK TEST

दिन लगातार

EXAM से पहले जरूर देख लो

LIVE 12:00 PM





IBPS PO

Point K is 12m to the West of point G. Point M is 4m to the North of Point K. Point J is 10m to the South of Point L. Point F is 6m to the West of point J. Point G lies exactly between Point L and Point J. Point F is 5m north of point O. Point Q is 18m west of point O.

बिंदु K, बिंदु G के 12 मीटर पश्चिम में है। बिंदु M, बिंदु K के 4 मीटर उत्तर में है। बिंदु J, बिंदु J से 10 मीटर दक्षिण में है बिंदु L. बिंदु F, बिंदु J से 6 मीटर पश्चिम में है. बिंदु G, बिंदु L और बिंदु J के ठीक बीच में है. बिंदु F, बिंदु F से 5 मीटर दूर है बिंदु O के उत्तर में। बिंदु Q, बिंदु O के 18 मीटर पश्चिम में है।



IBPS PO

Point K is 12m to the West of point G. Point M is 4m to the North of Point K. Point J is 10m to the South of Point L. Point F is 6m to the West of point J. Point G lies exactly between Point L and Point J. Point F is 5m north of point O. Point Q is 18m west of point O.

In which direction is Point J with respect to Point M?

- (a) North**
- (b) Northwest**
- (c) South**
- (d) Southeast**
- (e) None of these**



IBPS PO

Point K is 12m to the West of point G. Point M is 4m to the North of Point K. Point J is 10m to the South of Point L. Point F is 6m to the West of point J. Point G lies exactly between Point L and Point J. Point F is 5m north of point O. Point Q is 18m west of point O.

What is the shortest distance between Point K and Point L?

- (a) 10m
- (b) 12m
- (c) 13m
- (d) 17m
- (e) None of these



IBPS PO

Point K is 12m to the West of point G. Point M is 4m to the North of Point K. Point J is 10m to the South of Point L. Point F is 6m to the West of point J. Point G lies exactly between Point L and Point J. Point F is 5m north of point O. Point Q is 18m west of point O.

If Point N is 12m to the East of Point Q, then what is the shortest distance between Point K and Point N?

- (a) 12m
- (b) 10m
- (c) 9m
- (d) 8m
- (e) 16m



IBPS PO

In the given number '85274369', if all the odd digits are decreased by 1 and all the even digits are decreased by 2, then what would be the sum of the digits which are not repeated in the new number formed after rearrangement?

दी गई संख्या '85274369' में, यदि सभी विषम अंकों को 1 से घटा दिया जाए और सभी सम अंकों को 2 से घटा दिया जाए, तो पुनर्व्यवस्था के बाद बनी नई संख्या में दोहराए नहीं गए अंकों का योग क्या होगा?

- (a) 10
- (b) 14
- (c) 2
- (d) 8
- (e) None of these



IBPS PO

Statements:

Some key is chain.
Some chain is plant.
All plant is lock.

Conclusion:

I: No key is lock is a possibility.
II: All lock is plant.

- (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



IBPS PO

Statements:

Only a few story is real.
No real is drama.
No drama is news.

Conclusion:

I: Some story is not real.
II: Some news can be real.

- (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



IBPS PO

Statements:

Only pen is city.
Some pen is black.
Only a few office is black.

Conclusion:

I: Some black is not pen.
II: All office is pen.

- (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



IBPS PO

Nine persons i.e., H, I, J, K, L, M, B, P and T visit three different cities viz. Mumbai, Pune and Bangalore but not necessarily in the same order. At least two persons but not more than four persons visit the same city. H visits with T. T does not visit Pune. K visits Mumbai. B visits neither Pune nor with K. J visits only with P. More than three persons visit Mumbai. L and I visit together. M does not visit with I.

नौ व्यक्ति अर्थात् H, I, J, K, L, M, B, P और T तीन अलग-अलग शहरों का दौरा करते हैं। मुंबई, पुणे और बैंगलोर लेकिन जरूरी नहीं कि इसी क्रम में हों। कम से कम दो व्यक्ति लेकिन चार से अधिक व्यक्ति एक ही शहर में यात्रा नहीं करते हैं। H, T के साथ जाता है। T पुणे नहीं जाता है। K मुंबई का दौरा करता है। B न तो पुणे और न ही K के साथ जाता है। J केवल P के साथ जाता है। तीन से अधिक व्यक्ति मुंबई जाते हैं। एल और मैं एक साथ यात्रा करते हैं। M, I के साथ नहीं जाता है।



IBPS PO

Nine persons i.e., H, I, J, K, L, M, B, P and T visit three different cities viz. Mumbai, Pune and Bangalore but not necessarily in the same order. At least two persons but not more than four persons visit the same city. H visits with T. T does not visit Pune. K visits Mumbai. B visits neither Pune nor with K. J visits only with P. More than three persons visit Mumbai. L and I visit together. M does not visit with I.

Who among the following visits Pune?

- (a) L
- (b) P
- (c) J
- (d) M
- (e) Both (b) and (c)



IBPS PO

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Who among the following visits with K?

- (a) H
- (b) T
- (c) L
- (d) Both (a) and (b)
- (e) None of these



IBPS PO

Nine persons i.e., H, I, J, K, L, M, B, P and T visit three different cities viz. Mumbai, Pune and Bangalore but not necessarily in the same order. At least two persons but not more than four persons visit the same city. H visits with T. T does not visit Pune. K visits Mumbai. B visits neither Pune nor with K. J visits only with P. More than three persons visit Mumbai. L and I visit together. M does not visit with I. **Four among the following five are same in a certain manner and related to a group, who among the following does not belong the group?**

- (a) K
- (b) B
- (c) M
- (d) T
- (e) H



IBPS PO

Nine persons i.e., H, I, J, K, L, M, B, P and T visit three different cities viz. Mumbai, Pune and Bangalore but not necessarily in the same order. At least two persons but not more than four persons visit the same city. H visits with T. T does not visit Pune. K visits Mumbai. B visits neither Pune nor with K. J visits only with P. More than three persons visit Mumbai. L and I visit together. M does not visit with I.

Which among the following pair is incorrect as per the data given?

- (a) I-L
- (b) P-J
- (c) L-M
- (d) T-K
- (e) H-M



IBPS PO

Hina, Kiran, Shakti, Shree, Lata, and Mita are part of a family in which there are two married couples. Lata and Mita are siblings. Shree is son-in-law of Hina and has only one son Mita. Shakti is only child of Kiran, who is grandfather of Lata.

हिना, किरण, शक्ति, श्री, लता और मीता एक परिवार का हिस्सा हैं जिसमें दो विवाहित जोड़े हैं। लता और मीता भाई-बहन हैं। श्री, हिना के दामाद हैं और उनका एक ही बेटा मीता है। शक्ति, किरण की इकलौती संतान है, जो लता के दादा हैं।



IBPS PO

Hina, Kiran, Shakti, Shree, Lata, and Mita are part of a family in which there are two married couples. Lata and Mita are siblings. Shree is son-in-law of Hina and has only one son Mita. Shakti is only child of Kiran, who is grandfather of Lata.

How is Shree related to Kiran?

- (a) Grandson**
- (b) Grand-daughter**
- (c) Daughter-in-law**
- (d) Can't be determined**
- (e) None of these**



IBPS PO

Hina, Kiran, Shakti, Shree, Lata, and Mita are part of a family in which there are two married couples. Lata and Mita are siblings. Shree is son-in-law of Hina and has only one son Mita. Shakti is only child of Kiran, who is grandfather of Lata.

How is Shree related to Kiran?

- (a) Grandson**
- (b) Grand-daughter**
- (c) Daughter-in-law**
- (d) Can't be determined**
- (e) None of these**



IBPS PO

Hina, Kiran, Shakti, Shree, Lata, and Mita are part of a family in which there are two married couples. Lata and Mita are siblings. Shree is son-in-law of Hina and has only one son Mita. Shakti is only child of Kiran, who is grandfather of Lata.

How is Hina related to Lata?

- (a) Grandson**
- (b) Grandmother**
- (c) Daughter-in-law**
- (d) Can't be determined**
- (e) None of these**



IBPS PO

A certain number of persons sit in a linear row and all face north. Four persons sit between A and B. G sits second to the right of B. One person sits between G and K. The number of persons sit between B and K is same as the number of persons sit to the right of K. V sits fifth to the left of G. P sits third from one of the extreme ends. P sits just left of V. P sits to the left of A.

एक निश्चित संख्या में व्यक्ति एक रैखिक पंक्ति में बैठते हैं और सभी उत्तर की ओर मुख करके बैठे हैं। A और B के बीच चार व्यक्ति बैठे हैं। G, B के दाएं दूसरे स्थान पर बैठा है। G और K के बीच एक व्यक्ति बैठा है। G के बाएं से पांचवें स्थान पर P किसी एक अंतिम छोर से तीसरे स्थान पर बैठा है। P, V के ठीक बायीं ओर बैठा है। P, A के बायीं ओर बैठा है।



IBPS PO

A certain number of persons sit in a linear row and all face north. Four persons sit between A and B. G sits second to the right of B. One person sits between G and K. The number of persons sit between B and K is same as the number of persons sit to the right of K. V sits fifth to the left of G. P sits third from one of the extreme ends. P sits just left of V. P sits to the left of A.

Find the total number of persons sit in the row?

- (a) 14**
- (b) 13**
- (c) 15**
- (d) 16**
- (e) Can't be determined**



IBPS PO

A certain number of persons sit in a linear row and all face north. Four persons sit between A and B. G sits second to the right of B. One person sits between G and K. The number of persons sit between B and K is same as the number of persons sit to the right of K. V sits fifth to the left of G. P sits third from one of the extreme ends. P sits just left of V. P sits to the left of A.

If P sits exactly between V and R, then how many persons sit between R and G?

- (a) Three**
- (b) Four**
- (c) Seven**
- (d) Six**
- (e) None of these**



IBPS PO

A certain number of persons sit in a linear row and all face north. Four persons sit between A and B. G sits second to the right of B. One person sits between G and K. The number of persons sit between B and K is same as the number of persons sit to the right of K. V sits fifth to the left of G. P sits third from one of the extreme ends. P sits just left of V. P sits to the left of A.

What is the position of A with respect to W, if only four persons sits to the right of W?

- (a) Immediate right**
- (b) Third to the left**
- (c) Fourth to the right**
- (d) Immediate left**
- (e) Second to the right**



IBPS PO

Statements:

$$W > Q \geq P < N \leq A; N > R = X$$

Conclusions:

- I. $A > X$
- II. $Q > N$

- (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



IBPS PO

Statements:

$$V \leq B \leq M = S \geq F \geq G = H$$

Conclusions:

- I. $M > G$
- II. $M = H$

- (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



IBPS PO

Statements:

$L \leq C \geq F > K \geq D > M$

Conclusions:

- I. $L < F$
- II. $C > D$

- (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



IBPS PO

Statements:

$$N > V \geq L \geq O \leq W \leq A > D$$

Conclusions:

- I. $N > O$
- II. $A > O$

- (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



IBPS PO

Fourteen persons viz. A, B, C, D, P, Q, R, S, K, L, M, N, Y and Z sit in two parallel rows (but not necessarily in the same order) in such a way that seven persons sit in each row. A, B, P, Q, K, L and Y sit in row 1 and face north while C, D, R, S, M, N and Z sit in row 2 and face south. The persons in row 1 sit exactly opposite to the persons sit in row 2. Y sits diagonally opposite to Z. One person sits between Z and R. P faces R and sits immediate right of A. The number of persons sit between Y and A is same as the number of persons sit to the right of M. B sits second to the right of the one who faces R. Three persons sit between B and Q. C sits diagonally opposite to Q. C and D are immediate neighbours. N faces K.



IBPS PO

चौदह व्यक्ति अर्थात् A, B, C, D, P, Q, R, S, K, L, M, N, Y और Z दो समानांतर पंक्तियों में (लेकिन जरूरी नहीं कि इसी क्रम में हों) इस प्रकार बैठें कि सात व्यक्ति बैठें। हर एक पंक्ति A, B, P, Q, K, L और Y पंक्ति 1 में बैठे हैं और उत्तर की ओर मुख करके बैठे हैं जबकि C, D, R, S, M, N और Z पंक्ति 2 में बैठे हैं और दक्षिण की ओर मुख करके बैठे हैं। पंक्ति 1 में बैठे व्यक्ति पंक्ति 2 में बैठे व्यक्तियों के ठीक विपरीत बैठे हैं। Y, Z के विकर्णतः विपरीत बैठा है। Z और R के बीच एक व्यक्ति बैठा है। M के दाईं ओर बैठने वाले व्यक्तियों की संख्या समान है। B, R की ओर मुख करने वाले व्यक्ति के दाईं ओर दूसरे स्थान पर बैठता है। B और Q के बीच तीन व्यक्ति बैठते हैं। C, Q के विकर्णतः विपरीत बैठता है। C और D निकटतम पड़ोसी हैं। N का मुख K की ओर है।



IBPS PO

Fourteen persons viz. A, B, C, D, P, Q, R, S, K, L, M, N, Y and Z sit in two parallel rows (but not necessarily in the same order) in such a way that seven persons sit in each row. A, B, P, Q, K, L and Y sit in row 1 and face north while C, D, R, S, M, N and Z sit in row 2 and face south. The persons in row 1 sit exactly opposite to the persons sit in row 2. Y sits diagonally opposite to Z. One person sits between Z and R. P faces R and sits immediate right of A. The number of persons sit between Y and A is same as the number of persons sit to the right of M. B sits second to the right of the one who faces R. Three persons sit between B and Q. C sits diagonally opposite to Q. C and D are immediate neighbours. N faces K.

Who among the following faces S?

- (a) P
- (b) L
- (c) A
- (d) B
- (e) None of these



IBPS PO

Fourteen persons viz. A, B, C, D, P, Q, R, S, K, L, M, N, Y and Z sit in two parallel rows (but not necessarily in the same order) in such a way that seven persons sit in each row. A, B, P, Q, K, L and Y sit in row 1 and face north while C, D, R, S, M, N and Z sit in row 2 and face south. The persons in row 1 sit exactly opposite to the persons sit in row 2. Y sits diagonally opposite to Z. One person sits between Z and R. P faces R and sits immediate right of A. The number of persons sit between Y and A is same as the number of persons sit to the right of M. B sits second to the right of the one who faces R. Three persons sit between B and Q. C sits diagonally opposite to Q. C and D are immediate neighbours. N faces K.

Who among the following sits third to the left of L?

- (a) Q
- (b) A
- (c) P
- (d) K
- (e) Y



IBPS PO

Fourteen persons viz. A, B, C, D, P, Q, R, S, K, L, M, N, Y and Z sit in two parallel rows (but not necessarily in the same order) in such a way that seven persons sit in each row. A, B, P, Q, K, L and Y sit in row 1 and face north while C, D, R, S, M, N and Z sit in row 2 and face south. The persons in row 1 sit exactly opposite to the persons sit in row 2. Y sits diagonally opposite to Z. One person sits between Z and R. P faces R and sits immediate right of A. The number of persons sit between Y and A is same as the number of persons sit to the right of M. B sits second to the right of the one who faces R. Three persons sit between B and Q. C sits diagonally opposite to Q. C and D are immediate neighbours. N faces K.

What is the position of M with respect to D?

- (a) Immediate right**
- (b) Immediate left**
- (c) Third to the left**
- (d) Second to the left**
- (e) Second to the right**



IBPS PO

Fourteen persons viz. A, B, C, D, P, Q, R, S, K, L, M, N, Y and Z sit in two parallel rows (but not necessarily in the same order) in such a way that seven persons sit in each row. A, B, P, Q, K, L and Y sit in row 1 and face north while C, D, R, S, M, N and Z sit in row 2 and face south. The persons in row 1 sit exactly opposite to the persons sit in row 2. Y sits diagonally opposite to Z. One person sits between Z and R. P faces R and sits immediate right of A. The number of persons sit between Y and A is same as the number of persons sit to the right of M. B sits second to the right of the one who faces R. Three persons sit between B and Q. C sits diagonally opposite to Q. C and D are immediate neighbours. N faces K.

Who among the following sits fourth to the right of the one who faces Z?

- (a) Y
- (b) P
- (c) K
- (d) L
- (e) B



IBPS PO

Fourteen persons viz. A, B, C, D, P, Q, R, S, K, L, M, N, Y and Z sit in two parallel rows (but not necessarily in the same order) in such a way that seven persons sit in each row. A, B, P, Q, K, L and Y sit in row 1 and face north while C, D, R, S, M, N and Z sit in row 2 and face south. The persons in row 1 sit exactly opposite to the persons sit in row 2. Y sits diagonally opposite to Z. One person sits between Z and R. P faces R and sits immediate right of A. The number of persons sit between Y and A is same as the number of persons sit to the right of M. B sits second to the right of the one who faces R. Three persons sit between B and Q. C sits diagonally opposite to Q. C and D are immediate neighbours. N faces K.

Four among the following five are alike in a certain way and related to a group, who among the following does not belong to the group?

- (a) Z
- (b) C
- (c) Q
- (d) R
- (e) Y



IBPS PO

Thank
you!