



MISSION IBPS 2024



PRACTICE BATCH

DAY - 19

अब ऐसे मिलेंगे

REASONING 35/35

LIVE 09:00 AM





Eight people A,B,C,D,E,F,G and H are of different weight but not necessarily in the same order. C is heavier than H who is lighter than F. A and B are heavier than E. Only two people are heavier than G. D is the lightest person. H is lighter than only four people. Minimum three people are heavier than A and B.

आठ व्यक्ति A, B, C, D, E, F, G और H अलग-अलग वजन के हैं लेकिन जरूरी नहीं कि इसी क्रम में हों। C, H से भारी है जो F से हल्का है। A और B, E से भारी हैं। केवल दो व्यक्ति G से भारी हैं। D सबसे हल्का व्यक्ति है। H केवल चार व्यक्तियों से हल्का है। न्यूनतम तीन व्यक्ति A और B से भारी हैं।



Eight people A,B,C,D,E,F,G and H are of different weight but not necessarily in the same order. C is heavier than H who is lighter than F. A and B are heavier than E. Only two people are heavier than G. D is the lightest person. H is lighter than only four people. Minimum three people are heavier than A and B.

Who is heaviest?

- (1) F**
- (2) A**
- (3) B**
- (4) C**
- (5) Cannot be determined**



Eight people A,B,C,D,E,F,G and H are of different weight but not necessarily in the same order. C is heavier than H who is lighter than F. A and B are heavier than E. Only two people are heavier than G. D is the lightest person. H is lighter than only four people. Minimum three people are heavier than A and B.

If the weight of H is 76 kg and the second heaviest person is 81 kg then what will be the weight of G?

- (1) 88 kg
- (2) 80 kg
- (3) 77 kg
- (4) 55 kg
- (5) Either 2 or 3



Eight people A,B,C,D,E,F,G and H are of different weight but not necessarily in the same order. C is heavier than H who is lighter than F. A and B are heavier than E. Only two people are heavier than G. D is the lightest person. H is lighter than only four people. Minimum three people are heavier than A and B.

How many people are heavier than D?

- (1) More than five**
- (2) Four**
- (3) Three**
- (4) Five**
- (5) None**



228, 348, 543, 277, 449, 522

If 1 is subtracted from the last digit of each of the numbers then how many numbers thus formed which will be divisible by 5?

यदि प्रत्येक संख्या के अंतिम अंक में से 1 घटा दिया जाए तो इस प्रकार कितनी संख्याएँ बनेंगी जो 5 से विभाज्य होंगी?

- (1) One
- (2) Two
- (3) Three
- (4) Four
- (5) None



228, 348, 543, 277, 449, 522

After arranging all the digits in increasing order (within the number) what is the sum of third digit of the highest number and third digit of the lowest number so formed?

सभी अंकों को बढ़ते क्रम में (संख्या के भीतर) व्यवस्थित करने के बाद इस प्रकार बनी सबसे बड़ी संख्या के तीसरे अंक और सबसे छोटी संख्या के तीसरे अंक का योग क्या है?

- (1) 13
- (2) 10
- (3) 16
- (4) 14
- (5) None of these



228, 348, 543, 277, 449, 522

Which one of the following numbers will be placed at the end of the series when all the numbers are changed to sum of their digits and then arranged in ascending order from left to right?

जब सभी संख्याओं को उनके अंकों के योग में बदल दिया जाए और फिर बाएं से दाएं आरोही क्रम में व्यवस्थित किया जाए तो निम्नलिखित में से कौन सी संख्या श्रृंखला के अंत में रखी जाएगी?

- (1) 522
- (2) 228
- (3) 277
- (4) 449
- (5) None of these



228, 348, 543, 277, 449, 522

What will be the result when the first digit of the third highest number is multiplied by the third digit of the second-lowest number?

जब तीसरी सबसे बड़ी संख्या के पहले अंक को दूसरी सबसे छोटी संख्या के तीसरे अंक से गुणा किया जाए तो परिणाम क्या होगा?

- (1) 32
- (2) 35
- (3) 36
- (4) 28
- (5) None of these



228, 348, 543, 277, 449, 522

If all the digits are arranged in descending order within the number, which of the following are the greatest and the lowest number respectively?

यदि सभी अंकों को संख्या के भीतर अवरोही क्रम में व्यवस्थित किया जाए, तो निम्नलिखित में से क्रमशः सबसे बड़ी और सबसे छोटी संख्या कौन सी है?

- (1) 543 and 277
- (2) 522 and 449
- (3) 543 and 228
- (4) 543 and 348
- (5) None of these



Statements:

$a > b < c < d < e, e = f < r > m$

Conclusions:

I. $b > m$

II. $c \leq m$

- (1) If only conclusion I is true.
- (2) If only conclusion II is true.
- (3) If either conclusion I or II is true.
- (4) If neither conclusion I nor II is true.
- (5) If both conclusions I and II are true.



Statements:

$B < E < L < G > H > D$

Conclusions:

I. $G > B$

II. $G < L$

(1) If only conclusion I is true.

(2) If only conclusion II is true.

(3) If either conclusion I or II is true.

(4) If neither conclusion I nor II is true.

(5) If both conclusions I and II are true.



Statement:

$A < B < C > H = I < T$

Conclusions:

I. $C > I$

II. $T > C$

- (1) If only conclusion I is true.
- (2) If only conclusion II is true.
- (3) If either conclusion I or II is true.
- (4) If neither conclusion I nor II is true.
- (5) If both conclusions I and II are true.



Statement:

$$P \geq Q > R > O = S$$

Conclusions:

I. $P > S$

II. $Q > O$

(1) If only conclusion I is true.

(2) If only conclusion II is true.

(3) If either conclusion I or II is true.

(4) If neither conclusion I nor II is true.

(5) If both conclusions I and II are true.



Statement:

$$H \geq I > R = M > N$$

Conclusions:

I. $H = N$

II. $H > M$

- (1) If only conclusion I is true.
- (2) If only conclusion II is true.
- (3) If either conclusion I or II is true.
- (4) If neither conclusion I nor II is true.
- (5) If both conclusions I and II are true



In a family of six persons – Z, M, H, K, N and T– there are three males and three females. There are two married couples and two persons are unmarried. Each one of them reading a book of different pages viz. 207, 263, 202, 123, 119 and 209 but not necessarily in the same order. N, who reads the book of 207 pages, is the mother-in-law of M, who is the wife of H. K is the father of T and he does not read the book of 119 pages and the book of 123 pages. Z reads the book of 209 pages and she is the sister of T, who reads the book of 263 pages. H does not read the book of 119 pages.

छह व्यक्तियों - Z, M, H, K, N और T - के एक परिवार में तीन पुरुष और तीन महिलाएँ हैं। दो विवाहित जोड़े हैं और दो व्यक्ति अविवाहित हैं। उनमें से प्रत्येक अलग-अलग पृष्ठों की एक किताब पढ़ रहा है। 207, 263, 202, 123, 119 और 209 लेकिन जरूरी नहीं कि इसी क्रम में हों। N, जो 207 पेज की किताब पढ़ता है, M की सास है, जो H की पत्नी है। K, T का पिता है और वह 119 पेज की किताब और 123 पेज की किताब नहीं पढ़ता है। Z 209 पेज की किताब पढ़ता है और वह T की बहन है, जो 263 पेज की किताब पढ़ती है। H 119 पृष्ठों की पुस्तक नहीं पढ़ता है।



In a family of six persons – Z, M, H, K, N and T– there are three males and three females. There are two married couples and two persons are unmarried. Each one of them reading a book of different pages viz. 207, 263, 202, 123, 119 and 209 but not necessarily in the same order. N, who reads the book of 207 pages, is the mother-in-law of M, who is the wife of H. K is the father of T and he does not read the book of 119 pages and the book of 123 pages. Z reads the book of 209 pages and she is the sister of T, who reads the book of 263 pages. H does not read the book of 119 pages.

Who among the following read a book of 119 pages?

- (1) T
- (2) Z
- (3) H
- (4) M
- (5) None of these



In a family of six persons – Z, M, H, K, N and T– there are three males and three females. There are two married couples and two persons are unmarried. Each one of them reading a book of different pages viz. 207, 263, 202, 123, 119 and 209 but not necessarily in the same order. N, who reads the book of 207 pages, is the mother-in-law of M, who is the wife of H. K is the father of T and he does not read the book of 119 pages and the book of 123 pages. Z reads the book of 209 pages and she is the sister of T, who reads the book of 263 pages. H does not read the book of 119 pages.

How is T related to N?

- (1) Daughter**
- (2) Son**
- (3) Son-in -law**
- (4) Brother**
- (5) None of these**



In a family of six persons – Z, M, H, K, N and T– there are three males and three females. There are two married couples and two persons are unmarried. Each one of them reading a book of different pages viz. 207, 263, 202, 123, 119 and 209 but not necessarily in the same order. N, who reads the book of 207 pages, is the mother-in-law of M, who is the wife of H. K is the father of T and he does not read the book of 119 pages and the book of 123 pages. Z reads the book of 209 pages and she is the sister of T, who reads the book of 263 pages. H does not read the book of 119 pages.

How many sons does K have?

- (1) Two**
- (2) Three**
- (3) None**
- (4) One**
- (5) None of these**



In a family of six persons – Z, M, H, K, N and T– there are three males and three females. There are two married couples and two persons are unmarried. Each one of them reading a book of different pages viz. 207, 263, 202, 123, 119 and 209 but not necessarily in the same order. N, who reads the book of 207 pages, is the mother-in-law of M, who is the wife of H. K is the father of T and he does not read the book of 119 pages and the book of 123 pages. Z reads the book of 209 pages and she is the sister of T, who reads the book of 263 pages. H does not read the book of 119 pages.

Which of the combination of the book's pages and the person is correct?

- (1) K-207
- (2) Z-209
- (3) H-202
- (4) M-263
- (5) None of these



In a family of six persons – Z, M, H, K, N and T– there are three males and three females. There are two married couples and two persons are unmarried. Each one of them reading a book of different pages viz. 207, 263, 202, 123, 119 and 209 but not necessarily in the same order. N, who reads the book of 207 pages, is the mother-in-law of M, who is the wife of H. K is the father of T and he does not read the book of 119 pages and the book of 123 pages. Z reads the book of 209 pages and she is the sister of T, who reads the book of 263 pages. H does not read the book of 119 pages.

How is M related to Z?

- (1) Daughter**
- (2) Son**
- (3) Sister-in -law**
- (4) Brother**
- (5) None of these**



If it is possible to make only one meaningful English word with the second, third, sixth and seventh letters of the word 'TELEPHONE', which of the following will be the third letter of that word from the left? If no such word can be made, give 'X' as the answer and if more than one such word can be formed, give 'Y' as the answer.

यदि 'TELEPHONE' शब्द के दूसरे, तीसरे, छठे और सातवें अक्षरों से केवल एक सार्थक अंग्रेजी शब्द बनाना संभव है, तो बाएं से उस शब्द का तीसरा अक्षर निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा होगा? यदि ऐसा कोई शब्द नहीं बनाया जा सकता है, तो उत्तर के रूप में 'X' दें और यदि ऐसे एक से अधिक शब्द नहीं बनाए जा सकते हैं, तो उत्तर के रूप में 'Y' दें।

- (1) H
- (2) L
- (3) E
- (4) X
- (5) Y



Statements:

All shirts are skirts.

No skirt is top.

All tops are kurta.

Conclusions:

I. All shirts are kurta

II. Some kurta are skirts.

(1) If only conclusion I follows.

(2) If only conclusion II follows.

(3) If either conclusion I or II follows.

(4) If neither conclusion I nor II follows.

(5) If both conclusions I and II follow.



Statements:

Some chocolate are chips.

Some chips are jelly.

All jelly are whoppers.

Conclusions:

I. Some jelly are chips.

II. All chocolate being whoppers is a possibility.

(1) If only conclusion I follows.

(2) If only conclusion II follows.

(3) If either conclusion I or II follows.

(4) If neither conclusion I nor II follows.

(5) If both conclusions I and II follow



Statements:

Some frooti are maaza.

No maaza is slice.

All slice are fanta.

Conclusions:

I. Some frooti are definitely not slice.

II. Some fanta are definitely not maaza.

(1) If only conclusion I follows.

(2) If only conclusion II follows.

(3) If either conclusion I or II follows.

(4) If neither conclusion I nor II follows.

(5) If both conclusions I and II follow



Statements:

All carbon are oxygen.

All Nitrogen are carbon.

Some oxygen are Sulphur.

Conclusions:

I. All Nitrogen being Sulphur is a possibility.

II. All Nitrogen are not oxygen.

(1) If only conclusion I follows.

(2) If only conclusion II follows.

(3) If either conclusion I or II follows.

(4) If neither conclusion I nor II follows.

(5) If both conclusions I and II follow



Statements:

All September are October.

No October is November.

No November is December.

Conclusions:

I. Some September are not Novembers.

II. No October is December.

(1) If only conclusion I follows.

(2) If only conclusion II follows.

(3) If either conclusion I or II follows.

(4) If neither conclusion I nor II follows.

(5) If both conclusions I and II follow



A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H are eight members standing in a row (not necessarily in the same order) facing north. C and B have as many members between them as G and C have between them. D, who is 4th from the extreme left end, is 2nd to the left of E. G is 3rd from one of the extreme ends. Neither B nor C sits any extreme end. F sits immediate to the right of A.

A, B, C, D, E, F, G और H आठ सदस्य उत्तर की ओर मुख करके एक पंक्ति में (जरूरी नहीं कि इसी क्रम में हों) खड़े हैं। C और B के बीच उतने ही सदस्य हैं जितने G और C के बीच हैं। D, जो अंतिम बाएं छोर से चौथा है, E के बाईं ओर से दूसरे स्थान पर है। G किसी एक छोर से तीसरे स्थान पर है। न तो B और न ही C किसी अंतिम छोर पर बैठे हैं। F, A के ठीक दायें बैठा है।



A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H are eight members standing in a row (not necessarily in the same order) facing north. C and B have as many members between them as G and C have between them. D, who is 4th from the extreme left end, is 2nd to the left of E. G is 3rd from one of the extreme ends. Neither B nor C sits any extreme end. F sits immediate to the right of A.

How many persons sit between G and B?

- (1) One
- (2) Three
- (3) Two
- (4) Four
- (5) None of these



A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H are eight members standing in a row (not necessarily in the same order) facing north. C and B have as many members between them as G and C have between them. D, who is 4th from the extreme left end, is 2nd to the left of E. G is 3rd from one of the extreme ends. Neither B nor C sits any extreme end. F sits immediate to the right of A.

Who among the following pairs of persons sits at extreme ends?

- (1) A, G
- (2) B, C
- (3) F, H
- (4) H, A
- (5) None of these



A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H are eight members standing in a row (not necessarily in the same order) facing north. C and B have as many members between them as G and C have between them. D, who is 4th from the extreme left end, is 2nd to the left of E. G is 3rd from one of the extreme ends. Neither B nor C sits any extreme end. F sits immediate to the right of A.

Who sits second to the right of E?

- (1) B
- (2) H
- (3) G
- (4) C
- (5) None of these



A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H are eight members standing in a row (not necessarily in the same order) facing north. C and B have as many members between them as G and C have between them. D, who is 4th from the extreme left end, is 2nd to the left of E. G is 3rd from one of the extreme ends. Neither B nor C sits any extreme end. F sits immediate to the right of A.

Who sits third to the left of G?

- (1) A
- (2) None
- (3) F
- (4) E
- (5) B



A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H are eight members standing in a row (not necessarily in the same order) facing north. C and B have as many members between them as G and C have between them. D, who is 4th from the extreme left end, is 2nd to the left of E. G is 3rd from one of the extreme ends. Neither B nor C sits any extreme end. F sits immediate to the right of A.

Who sits immediate to the left of C?

- (1) A
- (2) H
- (3) G
- (4) D
- (5) None of these



There are eight professors i.e. J, K, L, M, N, O, P and Q. They take lectures in the month of March, April, May and June on two different dates 15 and 22. Each professor takes only one lecture on each date. K's takes lecture on the odd date and in the month of having 30 days. The number of lectures taken before K is the same as the number of lectures taken after P. Both L and O take lectures in the same month, but that month is not March. One lecture takes between O and M, who takes lecture after O. One lecture takes between K and Q, who does not take lecture in March month. More than three lectures are taken between P and N.

आठ प्रोफेसर हैं अर्थात J, K, L, M, N, O, P और Q। वे मार्च, अप्रैल, मई और जून के महीने में दो अलग-अलग तारीखों 15 और 22 को व्याख्यान लेते हैं। प्रत्येक प्रोफेसर केवल एक व्याख्यान लेता है प्रत्येक तारीख। K विषम तारीख और 30 दिन वाले महीने में व्याख्यान लेता है। K से पहले लिए गए व्याख्यानों की संख्या P के बाद लिए गए व्याख्यानों की संख्या के समान है। L और O दोनों एक ही महीने में व्याख्यान लेते हैं, लेकिन वह महीना मार्च नहीं है। एक लेक्चर O और M के बीच होता है, जो O के बाद लेक्चर लेता है। एक लेक्चर K और Q के बीच होता है, जो मार्च महीने में लेक्चर नहीं लेता है। P और N के बीच तीन से अधिक व्याख्यान लिए गए हैं।



There are eight professors i.e. J, K, L, M, N, O, P and Q. They take lectures in the month of March, April, May and June on two different dates 15 and 22. Each professor takes only one lecture on each date. K's takes lecture on the odd date and in the month of having 30 days. The number of lectures taken before K is the same as the number of lectures taken after P. Both L and O take lectures in the same month, but that month is not March. One lecture takes between O and M, who takes lecture after O. One lecture takes between K and Q, who does not take lecture in March month. More than three lectures are taken between P and N.

How many lectures are taken between O and J?

- (1) One**
- (2) Two**
- (3) Three**
- (4) Four**
- (5) None of these**



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Who among the following professors takes lecture on 15 May?

- (1) Q
- (2) L
- (3) M
- (4) J
- (5) N



There are eight professors i.e. J, K, L, M, N, O, P and Q. They take lectures in the month of March, April, May and June on two different dates 15 and 22. Each professor takes only one lecture on each date. K's takes lecture on the odd date and in the month of having 30 days. The number of lectures taken before K is the same as the number of lectures taken after P. Both L and O take lectures in the same month, but that month is not March. One lecture takes between O and M, who takes lecture after O. One lecture takes between K and Q, who does not take lecture in March month. More than three lectures are taken between P and N.

Who among the following pair of professors takes lectures in the month of April?

- (1) L and P
- (2) O and Q
- (3) L and O
- (4) J and Q
- (5) Either (1) or (3)



There are eight professors i.e. J, K, L, M, N, O, P and Q. They take lectures in the month of March, April, May and June on two different dates 15 and 22. Each professor takes only one lecture on each date. K's takes lecture on the odd date and in the month of having 30 days. The number of lectures taken before K is the same as the number of lectures taken after P. Both L and O take lectures in the same month, but that month is not March. One lecture takes between O and M, who takes lecture after O. One lecture takes between K and Q, who does not take lecture in March month. More than three lectures are taken between P and N.

How many lectures are taken before Q?

- (1) One**
- (2) Two**
- (3) Three**
- (4) More than three**
- (5) None**



There are eight professors i.e. J, K, L, M, N, O, P and Q. They take lectures in the month of March, April, May and June on two different dates 15 and 22. Each professor takes only one lecture on each date. K's takes lecture on the odd date and in the month of having 30 days. The number of lectures taken before K is the same as the number of lectures taken after P. Both L and O take lectures in the same month, but that month is not March. One lecture takes between O and M, who takes lecture after O. One lecture takes between K and Q, who does not take lecture in March month. More than three lectures are taken between P and N.

Who among the following group take lectures on the month having 31 days?

- (1) PQM
- (2) JPK
- (3) NMQ
- (4) MNP
- (5) PLQ



In a certain code language, 'SHYAM' is coded as '572475339'. How will 'MOHAN' be coded as in that language?

एक निश्चित कूट भाषा में, 'SHYAM' को '572475339' के रूप में कूटबद्ध किया जाता है। उस भाषा में 'MOHAN' को किस प्रकार कूटबद्ध किया जाएगा?

- (1) 394524342
- (2) 394543342
- (3) 395443442
- (4) 394544342
- (5) None of these



Ravi walks 9 km towards the west then he turns right and walks 7 km. Again he turns right and walks 5 km. Now, he turns left and walks 9 km. In which direction and how far is he from his starting point?

रवि पश्चिम की ओर 9 किमी चलता है फिर वह दाएँ मुड़ता है और 7 किमी चलता है। वह फिर से दाएँ मुड़ता है और 5 किमी चलता है। अब, वह बायीं ओर मुड़ता है और 9 किमी चलता है। वह अपने प्रारंभिक बिंदु से किस दिशा में और कितनी दूर है?

- (1) 16.49 km, North-west
- (2) 11.29 km, South
- (3) 12.09 km, East
- (4) 10.19 km, South-east
- (5) None of these



In a certain code language,

'manager should go office' is written as **'la ta ja sa'**

'on time at sharp manager' is written as **'ja pa ra da'**

'Professional should go on time' is written as **'da ta fa la'**

What is the code for 'at'?

- (1) ra
- (2) pa
- (3) Either ra or pa
- (4) da
- (5) None of these



In a certain code language,

‘**manager should go office**’ is written as ‘**la ta ja sa**’

‘**on time at sharp manager**’ is written as ‘**ja pa ra da**’

‘**Professional should go on time**’ is written as ‘**da ta fa la**’

Which of the following is the code for ‘**professional**’?

- (1) ta
- (2) da
- (3) la
- (4) fa
- (5) None of these



In a certain code language,

'manager should go office' is written as **'la ta ja sa'**

'on time at sharp manager' is written as **'ja pa ra da'**

'Professional should go on time' is written as **'da ta fa la'**

What does **'ta'** stand for?

- (1) Manager
- (2) office
- (3) professional
- (4) Ontime
- (5) None of these



358, 523, 552, 461, 631

If all the digits of number are arranged in ascending order within the number, then which of the following is the 2nd lowest number?

यदि संख्या के सभी अंकों को संख्या के भीतर आरोही क्रम में व्यवस्थित किया जाए, तो निम्नलिखित में से दूसरी सबसे छोटी संख्या कौन सी है?

- (1) 358
- (2) 461
- (3) 523
- (4) 631
- (5) None of these



358, 523, 552, 461, 631

If the 3rd digit of the second number from the left end is multiplied by the 2nd digit of the 2nd number from the right then what will be the resultant?

यदि बाएं छोर से दूसरी संख्या के तीसरे अंक को दाईं ओर से दूसरी संख्या के दूसरे अंक से गुणा किया जाए तो परिणाम क्या होगा?

- (1) 21
- (2) 30
- (3) 18
- (4) 6
- (5) None of these



358, 523, 552, 461, 631

If 2 is subtracted from the first digit of each number and 1 is subtracted from the third digit of each number then which of the following will be the second-highest number?

यदि प्रत्येक संख्या के पहले अंक से 2 घटाया जाए और प्रत्येक संख्या के तीसरे अंक से 1 घटाया जाए तो निम्नलिखित में से कौन सी दूसरी सबसे बड़ी संख्या होगी?

- (1) 523
- (2) 461
- (3) 552
- (4) 631
- (5) 358



358, 523, 552, 461, 631

If the first and third digits of every number are interchanged then which of the following is the third lowest number?

यदि प्रत्येक संख्या के पहले और तीसरे अंक को आपस में बदल दिया जाए तो निम्नलिखित में से तीसरी सबसे छोटी संख्या कौन सी है?

- (1) 358
- (2) 552
- (3) 523
- (4) 461
- (5) 631



358, 523, 552, 461, 631

If the second and third digits of every number are interchanged then find the difference of the highest and smallest number.

यदि प्रत्येक संख्या के दूसरे और तीसरे अंक को आपस में बदल दिया जाए तो सबसे बड़ी और सबसे छोटी संख्या का अंतर ज्ञात कीजिए।

- (1) 128
- (2) 328
- (3) 228
- (4) 127
- (5) 28



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THANK
YOU!