



IBPS RRB EXAMS 2024



SUCCESS

BATCH

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Previous Paper Series

‘easy path to achieve’ is written as ‘ad mi ja no’,
‘the path to success’ is written as ‘ku ja ig ad’,
‘achieve of the tomorrow’ is written as ‘be ku zo mi’
‘to achieve of goal’ is written as ‘be li mi ja’.

What is the code for the word ‘achieve’?

- (1) no
- (2) ad
- (3) ja
- (4) mi
- (5) Cannot be determined



IBPS RRB

Previous Paper Series

'easy path to achieve' is written as **'ad mi ja no'**,
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'achieve of the tomorrow' is written as **'be ku zo mi'**
'to achieve of goal' is written as **'be li mi ja'**.

Which of the following may represent 'success is path'?

- (1) ig ad no
- (2) ig py ya
- (3) re ad be
- (4) ig li re
- (5) ad re ig



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Previous Paper Series

'easy path to achieve' is written as **'ad mi ja no'**,
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'achieve of the tomorrow' is written as **'be ku zo mi'**
'to achieve of goal' is written as **'be li mi ja'**.

'ad' is the code for which of the following word?

- (1) to
- (2) win
- (3) path
- (4) easy
- (5) Cannot be determined



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Previous Paper Series

'easy path to achieve' is written as **'ad mi ja no'**,
'the path to success' is written as **'ku ja ig ad'**,
'achieve of the tomorrow' is written as **'be ku zo mi'**
'to achieve of goal' is written as **'be li mi ja'**.

What is the code for the word 'easy'?

- (1) ad
- (2) mi
- (3) no
- (4) ja
- (5) Cannot be determined



IBPS RRB

Previous Paper Series

‘easy path to achieve’ is written as ‘ad mi ja no’,
‘the path to success’ is written as ‘ku ja ig ad’,
‘achieve of the tomorrow’ is written as ‘be ku zo mi’
‘to achieve of goal’ is written as ‘be li mi ja’.

Which of the following represents 'of the path'?

- (1) ku be ad
- (2) mi be no
- (3) ku be ya
- (4) mi ku be
- (5) be mi ad



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Previous Paper Series

Statements:

$H = I < J, I = K > L \geq M, L > F \leq S < T$

Conclusions:

I. $H > M$

II. $K > S$

- (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.



IBPS RRB

Previous Paper Series

Statements:

$A > B \geq C = D, C < E = F > G \geq H, F < K \leq L$

Conclusions:

I. $C \leq L$

II. $D < E$

- (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.



IBPS RRB

Previous Paper Series

Statements:

$$A = B \leq X \leq Y, P \geq X = Z, O > P$$

Conclusions:

I. $P > B$

II. $P = B$

- (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.



IBPS RRB

Previous Paper Series

Statements:

$L = P \leq M \leq V \leq A, Q \geq R = N > P$

Conclusions:

- I. $Q > L$
- II. $N \leq A$

- (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.



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Previous Paper Series

If using 3rd, 4th, 5th, 8th and 9th letters of the word “GOVERNMENT”, a meaningful word is formed. What will be the 3rd last letter of the word? If no meaningful word can be formed mark ‘X’ and if more than one meaningful word is possible then mark ‘Y’.

(1) X

(2) Y

(4) V

(3) E

(5) N



253

883

535

738

467

arranged in ascending order within the number, which of the following will be the lowest number in the new arrangement?

संख्या के भीतर आरोही क्रम में व्यवस्थित करने पर, निम्नलिखित में से कौन सी नई व्यवस्था में सबसे छोटी संख्या होगी?

- (1) 253
- (2) 535
- (3) 738
- (4) 467
- (5) None of these



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What will be the resultant if the first digit of the second lowest number divides the second digit of the highest number?

यदि दूसरी सबसे छोटी संख्या का पहला अंक सबसे बड़ी संख्या के दूसरे अंक को विभाजित करता है तो परिणाम क्या होगा?

- (1) 2
- (2) 4
- (3) 3
- (4) 1
- (5) None of these

**253****883****535****738****467**

The positions of the second and the third digit of each of the numbers are interchanged. What will be the resultant if the third digit of lowest number thus formed is added to the second digit of the second highest number thus formed?

प्रत्येक संख्या के दूसरे और तीसरे अंक की स्थिति आपस में बदल दी जाती है। यदि इस प्रकार बनी सबसे छोटी संख्या का तीसरा अंक दूसरी सबसे बड़ी संख्या के दूसरे अंक में जोड़ दिया जाए तो परिणाम क्या होगा?

(1) 15**(3) 13****(5) None of these****(2) 11****(4) 9**



253

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If 2 is added to the first digit of every even number and 3 is subtracted from the third digit of every odd number, then in how many numbers will a digit appear twice?

यदि प्रत्येक सम संख्या के पहले अंक में 2 जोड़ा जाए तथा प्रत्येक विषम संख्या के तीसरे अंक से 3 घटाया जाए, तो कितनी संख्याओं में एक अंक दो बार आएगा?

- (1) Only one
- (2) Two
- (3) Three
- (4) None
- (5) None of these



253

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467

What will be the resultant if the third digit of lowest number and the first digit of second lowest number are multiplied?

यदि सबसे छोटी संख्या के तीसरे अंक और दूसरी सबसे छोटी संख्या के पहले अंक को गुणा किया जाए तो परिणाम क्या होगा?

(1) 10

(2) 14

(3) 16

(4) 12

(5) None of these



Statements:

All G are L.

No L is T.

Some T are H.

Conclusions:

I. Some H are G.

II. No H is G.

(1) Only I follows.

(2) Only II follows.

(3) Either I or II follows.

(4) None follows.

(5) Both I and II follow.



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Previous Paper Series

Statements:

Some P are K.

Some K are L.

All L are C.

Conclusions:

I. No L is K.

II. Some C are K.

(1) Only I follows.

(2) Only II follows.

(3) Either I or II follows.

(4) None follows.

(5) Both I and II follow.



Statements:

Some pearls are gems.

All gems are diamonds.

No diamond is stone.

Conclusions:

I. Some stones are pearls.

II. Some pearl being diamond is possibility.

(1) Only I follows.

(2) Only II follows.

(3) Either I or II follows.

(4) None follows.

(5) Both I and II follow.



Statements:

Some apartments are flats.

Some flats are buildings.

All buildings are bungalows.

Conclusions:

I. All apartments being building is a possibility.

II. All bungalows are not buildings.

(1) Only I follows.

(2) Only II follows.

(3) Either I or II follows.

(4) None follows.

(5) Both I and II follow.



S starts running from point X and runs 10 meters towards south. He then takes a right turn and runs for 25 meters. He takes a left turn and stops at Point U after running 10 meters. Point A is 10 meter to the east of Point U. Point C is 20 meters to the north of the Point A. Point P is 3 meters to the west of C.

S बिंदु X से दौड़ना शुरू करता है और 10 मीटर दक्षिण की ओर दौड़ता है। फिर वह दाहिनी ओर मुड़ता है और 25 मीटर तक दौड़ता है। वह बायीं ओर मुड़ता है और 10 मीटर दौड़ने के बाद प्वाइंट य पर रुक जाता है। बिंदु A, बिंदु U से 10 मीटर पूर्व में है। बिंदु C, बिंदु A से 20 मीटर उत्तर में है। बिंदु P, बिंदु C से 3 मीटर पश्चिम में है।



S starts running from point X and runs 10 meters towards south. He then takes a right turn and runs for 25 meters. He takes a left turn and stops at Point U after running 10 meters. Point A is 10 meter to the east of Point U. Point C is 20 meters to the north of the Point A. Point P is 3 meters to the west of C.

If R who is S's childhood friend is standing at Point Y which is 7 meters to the north of Point P then in which direction will he have to run in order to reach S who is standing at Point U?

- (1) North-east**
- (2) West**
- (3) South-west**
- (4) South**
- (5) None of these**



S starts running from point X and runs 10 meters towards south. He then takes a right turn and runs for 25 meters. He takes a left turn and stops at Point U after running 10 meters. Point A is 10 meter to the east of Point U. Point C is 20 meters to the north of the Point A. Point P is 3 meters to the west of C.

How far and in which direction is Point P with respect to Point X?

- (1) 18m, west
- (2) 20m, east
- (3) 18m, east
- (4) 25m, west
- (5) None of these



S starts running from point X and runs 10 meters towards south. He then takes a right turn and runs for 25 meters. He takes a left turn and stops at Point U after running 10 meters. Point A is 10 meter to the east of Point U. Point C is 20 meters to the north of the Point A. Point P is 3 meters to the west of C. **If a person walks 3 m towards south from point A and reaches point F, which of the following points would fall in a straight line?**

- (1) A, F, U
- (2) C, P, A
- (3) U, X, P
- (4) F, A, C
- (5) None of these



IBPS RRB

Previous Paper Series

In a family of nine members S says that M is the daughter of my sister R, who is the only daughter of T. A is the child of T and I, who is the grandmother of K. Q is the mother of L, who is the only sister of K. A is unmarried.

नौ सदस्यों वाले परिवार में S का कहना है कि M मेरी बहन R की बेटी है, जो T की इकलौती बेटी है। A, T और I की संतान है, जो K की दादी है। Q, L की मां है, जो K की इकलौती बहन है। A अविवाहित है।



In a family of nine members S says that M is the daughter of my sister R, who is the only daughter of T. A is the child of T and I, who is the grandmother of K. Q is the mother of L, who is the only sister of K. A is unmarried.

How is A related to K?

- (1) Maternal Uncle**
- (2) Maternal Aunt**
- (3) Paternal Uncle**
- (4) Paternal Aunt**
- (5) Cannot be determined**



In a family of nine members S says that M is the daughter of my sister R, who is the only daughter of T. A is the child of T and I, who is the grandmother of K. Q is the mother of L, who is the only sister of K. A is unmarried.

How is K related to T?

- (1) Daughter-in-law**
- (2) Granddaughter**
- (3) Grandson**
- (4) Either option (2) or (3)**
- (5) None of these**



In a family of nine members S says that M is the daughter of my sister R, who is the only daughter of T. A is the child of T and I, who is the grandmother of K. Q is the mother of L, who is the only sister of K. A is unmarried.

If M is the spouse of R then how is Q related to M?

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



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Previous Paper Series

Seven boxes G, F, E, D, C, B and A are arranged in the top to bottom. Each box contains different colour Red, Green, Pink, Violet, White, Black and Blue, but not necessarily in the same order. A is kept immediately below to the box which contains White colour. Only two boxes are kept between the box which contains Violet colour and the box which contains Blue colour. Only one box is between G and the one which contains Pink colour. E does not contain Pink. The box contains Red colour is immediately above C. Black box is below G. Only four boxes are kept between D and the box which contains Pink colour. Both the box contain Violet and White colour are kept above C. Only two boxes are kept between E and the box which contains Black colour. The number of boxes between F and E are same as between E and G.



IBPS RRB

Previous Paper Series

सात डिब्बे G, F, E, D, C, B और A ऊपर से नीचे की ओर व्यवस्थित हैं। प्रत्येक डिब्बे में अलग-अलग रंग लाल, हरा, गुलाबी, बैंगनी, सफेद, काला और नीला है, लेकिन जरूरी नहीं कि इसी क्रम में हों। A को उस डिब्बे के ठीक नीचे रखा गया है जिसमें सफेद रंग है। बैंगनी रंग वाले डिब्बे और नीले रंग वाले डिब्बे के बीच केवल दो डिब्बे रखे गए हैं। G और गुलाबी रंग वाले बॉक्स के बीच केवल एक बॉक्स है। E में गुलाबी रंग नहीं है। लाल रंग वाला बॉक्स C के ठीक ऊपर है। काला बॉक्स G के नीचे है। D और गुलाबी रंग वाले बॉक्स के बीच केवल चार बॉक्स रखे गए हैं। बैंगनी और सफेद रंग वाले दोनों डिब्बे C के ऊपर रखे गए हैं। E और काले रंग वाले डिब्बे के बीच केवल दो डिब्बे रखे गए हैं। F और E के बीच बक्सों की संख्या E और G के बीच के बक्सों की संख्या के समान है।



IBPS RRB

Previous Paper Series

A is kept immediately below to the box which contains White colour. Only two boxes are kept between the box which contains Violet colour and the box which contains Blue colour. Only one box is between G and the one which contains Pink colour. E does not contain Pink. The box contains Red colour is immediately above C. Black box is below G. Only four boxes are kept between D and the box which contains Pink colour. Both the box contain Violet and White colour are kept above C. Only two boxes are kept between E and the box which contains Black colour. The number of boxes between F and E are same as between E and G.

Which of the following boxes is kept on the top?

- (1) Black**
- (2) A**
- (3) F**
- (4) Pink**
- (5) Green**



A is kept immediately below to the box which contains White colour. Only two boxes are kept between the box which contains Violet colour and the box which contains Blue colour. Only one box is between G and the one which contains Pink colour. E does not contain Pink. The box contains Red colour is immediately above C. Black box is below G. Only four boxes are kept between D and the box which contains Pink colour. Both the box contain Violet and White colour are kept above C. Only two boxes are kept between E and the box which contains Black colour. The number of boxes between F and E are same as between E and G.

Which of the following boxes is kept immediately above D?

- (1) A
- (2) C
- (4) Blue
- (3) Violet
- (5) Cannot be determined



IBPS RRB

Previous Paper Series

A is kept immediately below to the box which contains White colour. Only two boxes are kept between the box which contains Violet colour and the box which contains Blue colour. Only one box is between G and the one which contains Pink colour. E does not contain Pink. The box contains Red colour is immediately above C. Black box is below G. Only four boxes are kept between D and the box which contains Pink colour. Both the box contain Violet and White colour are kept above C. Only two boxes are kept between E and the box which contains Black colour. The number of boxes between F and E are same as between E and G.

How many boxes are kept between box E and Pink coloured box?

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



IBPS RRB

Previous Paper Series

A is kept immediately below to the box which contains White colour. Only two boxes are kept between the box which contains Violet colour and the box which contains Blue colour. Only one box is between G and the one which contains Pink colour. E does not contain Pink. The box contains Red colour is immediately above C. Black box is below G. Only four boxes are kept between D and the box which contains Pink colour. Both the box contain Violet and White colour are kept above C. Only two boxes are kept between E and the box which contains Black colour. The number of boxes between F and E are same as between E and G.

What is the position of box A from the bottom?

- (1) First**
- (2) Second**
- (3) Third**
- (4) Fourth**
- (5) Fifth**



IBPS RRB

Previous Paper Series

A is kept immediately below to the box which contains White colour. Only two boxes are kept between the box which contains Violet colour and the box which contains Blue colour. Only one box is between G and the one which contains Pink colour. E does not contain Pink. The box contains Red colour is immediately above C. Black box is below G. Only four boxes are kept between D and the box which contains Pink colour. Both the box contain Violet and White colour are kept above C. Only two boxes are kept between E and the box which contains Black colour. The number of boxes between F and E are same as between E and G.

What is the colour of Box E?

- (1) Black**
- (2) Green**
- (3) Pink**
- (4) Violet**
- (5) White**



IBPS RRB

Previous Paper Series

Ten persons from A to J are attending a seminar on five different months among January, February, March, April and May but not necessarily in the same order. The seminar held on two different dates like 19th and 20th of each month. No two persons attend the seminar on the same date of a month. Only two persons attend the seminar before E. Three persons attend a seminar between B and H. F attends a seminar in March. B attends a seminar on 20th of the month which has minimum number of days. A and D attend on an odd date. A attends on the month which has 31 days. Two persons attend a seminar between D and J. I attend the seminar immediately before J and in the month of May. Two persons attend a seminar between I and G.



IBPS RRB

Previous Paper Series

A से J तक दस व्यक्ति जनवरी, फरवरी, मार्च, अप्रैल और मई के बीच पांच अलग-अलग महीनों में एक सेमिनार में भाग ले रहे हैं लेकिन जरूरी नहीं कि इसी क्रम में हों। सेमिनार प्रत्येक माह की 19 और 20 तारीख जैसी दो अलग-अलग तारीखों पर आयोजित किया गया। कोई भी दो व्यक्ति महीने की एक ही तारीख को सेमिनार में भाग नहीं लेते हैं। E से पहले केवल दो व्यक्ति सेमिनार में भाग लेते हैं। B और H के बीच तीन व्यक्ति सेमिनार में भाग लेते हैं। F मार्च में एक सेमिनार में भाग लेता है। B उस महीने की 20 तारीख को एक सेमिनार में भाग लेता है जिसमें न्यूनतम दिन होते हैं। A और D विषम तिथि पर उपस्थित होते हैं। A उस महीने में भाग लेता है जिसमें 31 दिन हैं। D और J के बीच दो व्यक्ति एक सेमिनार में भाग लेते हैं। I, J के ठीक पहले और मई के महीने में सेमिनार में भाग लेता है। I और G के बीच दो व्यक्ति एक सेमिनार में भाग लेते हैं।



Ten persons from A to J are attending a seminar on five different months among January, February, March, April and May but not necessarily in the same order. The seminar held on two different dates like 19th and 20th of each month. No two persons attend the seminar on the same date of a month. Only two persons attend the seminar before E. Three persons attend a seminar between B and H. F attends a seminar in March. B attends a seminar on 20th of the month which has minimum number of days. A and D attend on an odd date. A attends on the month which has 31 days. Two persons attend a seminar between D and J. I attend the seminar immediately before J and in the month of May. Two persons attend a seminar between I and G.

How many persons attend the seminar before G?

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



Ten persons from A to J are attending a seminar on five different months among January, February, March, April and May but not necessarily in the same order. The seminar held on two different dates like 19th and 20th of each month. No two persons attend the seminar on the same date of a month. Only two persons attend the seminar before E. Three persons attend a seminar between B and H. F attends a seminar in March. B attends a seminar on 20th of the month which has minimum number of days. A and D attend on an odd date. A attends on the month which has 31 days. Two persons attend a seminar between D and J. I attend the seminar immediately before J and in the month of May. Two persons attend a seminar between I and G.

Who among the following attends the seminar on 19th of May?

- (1) A**
- (4) G**
- (2) I**
- (3) F**
- (5) None of these**



Ten persons from A to J are attending a seminar on five different months among January, February, March, April and May but not necessarily in the same order. The seminar held on two different dates like 19th and 20th of each month. No two persons attend the seminar on the same date of a month. Only two persons attend the seminar before E. Three persons attend a seminar between B and H. F attends a seminar in March. B attends a seminar on 20th of the month which has minimum number of days. A and D attend on an odd date. A attends on the month which has 31 days. Two persons attend a seminar between D and J. I attend the seminar immediately before J and in the month of May. Two persons attend a seminar between I and G.

Which among the following statements is definitely true?

- (1) H and the person who attends a seminar immediately before J attend the seminar in the same month.**
- (2) Two persons attend a seminar between A and J.**
- (3) D and F attend a seminar on an odd day.**
- (4) B and C attend a seminar in the same month.**
- (5) None of these**



Ten persons from A to J are attending a seminar on five different months among January, February, March, April and May but not necessarily in the same order. The seminar held on two different dates like 19th and 20th of each month. No two persons attend the seminar on the same date of a month. Only two persons attend the seminar before E. Three persons attend a seminar between B and H. F attends a seminar in March. B attends a seminar on 20th of the month which has minimum number of days. A and D attend on an odd date. A attends on the month which has 31 days. Two persons attend a seminar between D and J. I attend the seminar immediately before J and in the month of May. Two persons attend a seminar between I and G.

Four of the following five are alike in a certain way and thus form a group. Which of the following does not belong to the group?

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



Ten persons from A to J are attending a seminar on five different months among January, February, March, April and May but not necessarily in the same order. The seminar held on two different dates like 19th and 20th of each month. No two persons attend the seminar on the same date of a month. Only two persons attend the seminar before E. Three persons attend a seminar between B and H. F attends a seminar in March. B attends a seminar on 20th of the month which has minimum number of days. A and D attend on an odd date. A attends on the month which has 31 days. Two persons attend a seminar between D and J. I attend the seminar immediately before J and in the month of May. Two persons attend a seminar between I and G.

Which of the following persons attend a seminar in a month which has 30 days?

- (1) C, J**
- (2) I, E**
- (4) D, H**
- (3) F, A**
- (5) None of these**



The certain number of persons sitting in a row and all of them are facing in the north direction. Only ten persons sit to the left of E. F sits eight to the left of E. The person A sits fourth to the right of B. Four persons are sitting between B and F. C sits to the immediate left of D. D sits third from the extreme right end of the row. The number of persons sit between F and A is same as E and D.

एक पंक्ति में निश्चित संख्या में व्यक्ति बैठे हैं और उन सभी का मुख उत्तर दिशा की ओर है। E के बायीं ओर केवल दस व्यक्ति बैठे हैं। पंक्ति के सबसे दाएँ छोर से तीसरा। F और A के बीच बैठने वाले व्यक्तियों की संख्या E और D के समान है।



The certain number of persons sitting in a row and all of them are facing in the north direction. Only ten persons sit to the left of E. F sits eight to the left of E. The person A sits fourth to the right of B. Four persons are sitting between B and F. C sits to the immediate left of D. D sits third from the extreme right end of the row. The number of persons sit between F and A is same as E and D.

Four of the following five are alike in a certain way and thus form a group. Which of the following does not belong to the group?

- (1) F-20
- (4) C-4
- (2) B-15
- (3) A-10
- (5) None of these



The certain number of persons sitting in a row and all of them are facing in the north direction. Only ten persons sit to the left of E. F sits eight to the left of E. The person A sits fourth to the right of B. Four persons are sitting between B and F. C sits to the immediate left of D. D sits third from the extreme right end of the row. The number of persons sit between F and A is same as E and D.

What is the position of C with respect to E?

- (1) Immediate right**
- (2) Third to the left**
- (3) 8th to the right**
- (4) Immediate left**
- (5) None of these**



The certain number of persons sitting in a row and all of them are facing in the north direction. Only ten persons sit to the left of E. F sits eight to the left of E. The person A sits fourth to the right of B. Four persons are sitting between B and F. C sits to the immediate left of D. D sits third from the extreme right end of the row. The number of persons sit between F and A is same as E and D.

How many persons are there in the row?

- (1) 20**
- (2) 19**
- (4) 22**
- (3) 23**
- (5) None of these**



The certain number of persons sitting in a row and all of them are facing in the north direction. Only ten persons sit to the left of E. F sits eight to the left of E. The person A sits fourth to the right of B. Four persons are sitting between B and F. C sits to the immediate left of D. D sits third from the extreme right end of the row. The number of persons sit between F and A is same as E and D.

How many seats are there between A and E?

- (1) 0
- (2) 1
- (4) 5
- (3) 3
- (5) None of these



Six persons-A, E, V, I, O and U are sitting around a triangular table. Three of them sit at the corner and three of them sit at the side of the table. Three of them are facing center and three facing outward of the table. U sits at corner seat and faces towards the center. Only one person sits between I and U. E and I are immediate neighbor but none of them immediate neighbor of U. A sits second to the left of I. U sits at the immediate right corner of A. V faces inside. O, who is an immediate neighbor of I, sits second to the right of E.

छह व्यक्ति- A, E, V, I, O और U एक त्रिकोणीय मेज के चारों ओर बैठे हैं। उनमें से तीन कोने पर बैठे हैं और उनमें से तीन मेज के किनारे पर बैठे हैं। उनमें से तीन का मुख केंद्र की ओर है और तीन का मुख मेज के बाहर की ओर है। U कोने वाली सीट पर बैठा है और उसका मुख केंद्र की ओर है। I और U के बीच केवल एक व्यक्ति बैठता है। E और I निकटतम पड़ोसी हैं लेकिन उनमें से कोई भी U का निकटतम पड़ोसी नहीं है। O, जो I का निकटतम पड़ोसी है, E के दायें से दूसरे स्थान पर बैठा है।



Six persons-A, E, V, I, O and U are sitting around a triangular table. Three of them sit at the corner and three of them sit at the side of the table. Three of them are facing center and three facing outward of the table. U sits at corner seat and faces towards the center. Only one person sits between I and U. E and I are immediate neighbor but none of them immediate neighbor of U. A sits second to the left of I. U sits at the immediate right corner of A. V faces inside. O, who is an immediate neighbor of I, sits second to the right of E.

Who among the following is second to the left of the V?

- (1) U**
- (2) I**
- (3) E**
- (4) A**
- (5) None of these**



Six persons-A, E, V, I, O and U are sitting around a triangular table. Three of them sit at the corner and three of them sit at the side of the table. Three of them are facing center and three facing outward of the table. U sits at corner seat and faces towards the center. Only one person sits between I and U. E and I are immediate neighbor but none of them immediate neighbor of U. A sits second to the left of I. U sits at the immediate right corner of A. V faces inside. O, who is an immediate neighbor of I, sits second to the right of E.

Who among the following are facing towards the centre?

- (1) V, A and U**
- (2) I, U and V**
- (3) V, O and E**
- (4) Can't be determined**
- (5) None of these**



Six persons-A, E, V, I, O and U are sitting around a triangular table. Three of them sit at the corner and three of them sit at the side of the table. Three of them are facing center and three facing outward of the table. U sits at corner seat and faces towards the center. Only one person sits between I and U. E and I are immediate neighbor but none of them immediate neighbor of U. A sits second to the left of I. U sits at the immediate right corner of A. V faces inside. O, who is an immediate neighbor of I, sits second to the right of E.

Who among the following sits third to the right of I?

- (1) O**
- (2) V**
- (3) A**
- (4) P**
- (5) None of these**

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