



Most Expected 250 Questions (Super Series)



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Which of the following symbols should replace the question mark?

If $P < S$ is true, $P \leq Q \leq R ? T = S$

a) \leq

b) \geq

c) $=$

d) $<$

e) $>$



Which of the following symbols should replace the question mark?

If $A \leq E$ is true, $B = A \leq G ? H = E$

a) \geq

b) \leq

c) $=$

d) $<$

e) Either b or c



Which of the following symbols should replace the question mark?

Which of the following is true if $K \leq L < M = N > O$ is true?

- a) $L \leq M$
- b) $K < O$
- c) $O < L$
- d) $K < N$
- e) None of these



Which of the following symbols should replace the question mark in the given statement in order to make conclusion “**S > O**” definitely true?

S ≥ I ? V = O ≥ B > E

a) =

b) ≥

c) ≤

d) <

e) None of these



Which statement should be placed in the blank spaces respectively(from left to right)?

If $Z < Y$ is true, then $_ < _ \leq _ = _$

- a) X Z T Y
- b) X Z Y T
- c) X Y T Z
- d) Z X T Y
- e) Y X Z T



Which of the following symbols should replace the sign respectively in order to complete the given expression in such a manner that “ $Z > S$ ” definitely holds True?

$C \leq Z \geq R \geq K \# Y \geq S$

- a) \geq
- b) $<$
- c) $>$
- d) $=$
- e) \leq



Which of the following would replace @ and & in the following expression so that 'O > N' is definitely true?

$$L = O > W @ M \leq K; M > F \& C \geq N$$

- a) <, =
- b) >, ≤
- c) =, ≤
- d) ≥, <
- e) ≥, >



In which of the following expressions will the expression ' $Y < R$ ' be definitely true?

a) $Y \geq P = U = R$

b) $Y < U > R > P$

c) $Y \leq U = P < R$

d) $U > Y \geq R < P$

e) $R > U = P < Y$



In the following question, how to place the symbols so that both the conditions, $R > G$ and $N < F$, definitely hold true when all the expressions are considered together?

$R _ E > W < X \leq F; W _ S > G; X \geq U _ N$

- a) $>, =, \geq$
- b) $=, <, <$
- c) $>, \geq, <$
- d) $=, \geq, >$
- e) $\leq, =, >$



What will come in the place of question mark (?) in the given statement if $4 > 8$ and $9 \geq 6$ is definitely true?

$$4 \geq 5 > 9 (?) 8 \geq 7 = 6$$

- a) =
- b) \geq
- c) $>$
- d) \leq
- e) Either = or \geq



What will come in the place of question mark (?) in the given statement if $4 > 8$ is definitely true?

$$2 \geq 3 = 4 \geq 5 (?) 6 = 7 \geq 8$$

- a) =
- b) \geq
- c) $>$
- d) \leq
- e) $<$



Most Expected 250 Questions (Super Series)



The following symbols represent the month and date of years:

@ means either the month or date of a year is **1**

means either the month or date of a year is **2**

& means either the month or date of a year is **6**

\$ means either the month or date of a year is **4**

? means either the month or date of a year is **3**

^ means either the month or date of a year is **7**

! means either the month or date of a year is **9**

***** means either the month or date of a year is **5**

% means either the month or date of a year is **8**

Note: The first symbol represents the month and the second symbol represents the Date of the year. (Ex: **&@** means June 1). In certain cases, it represents age also.



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@ means either the month or date of a year is 1

means either the month or date of a year is 2

& means either the month or date of a year is 6

\$ means either the month or date of a year is 4

? means either the month or date of a year is 3

^ means either the month or date of a year is 7

! means either the month or date of a year is 9

* means either the month or date of a year is 5

% means either the month or date of a year is 8

Note: The first symbol represents the month and the second symbol represents the Date of the year. (Ex: &@ means June 1). In certain cases, it represents age also.

If the average age of Arun, Ravi and Kamal is #? and the sum of the age of Arun and Ravi is ?^, then what is the age of Kamal?(Symbols represents Age)

a) ?#

b) ?!

c) ##

d) ?@

e) None of these



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? means either the month or date of a year is 3

^ means either the month or date of a year is 7

! means either the month or date of a year is 9

* means either the month or date of a year is 5

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Note: The first symbol represents the month and the second symbol represents the Date of the year. (Ex: &@ means June 1). In certain cases, it represents age also.

Arjun joined the office on ^! and Arvind joined the office on %* in the same year. Then how many days are there between their joining?

a) 28

b) 27

c) 26

d) 30

e) None of these



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Note: The first symbol represents the month and the second symbol represents the Date of the year. (Ex: &@ means June 1). In certain cases, it represents age also.

Ramesh was born on ^&, Suresh was born exactly 61 days after Ramesh, then what is the date of birth of Suresh?

- a) *&
- b) #^
- c) #%
- d) !*
- e) None of these



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? means either the month or date of a year is 3

^ means either the month or date of a year is 7

! means either the month or date of a year is 9

* means either the month or date of a year is 5

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Note: The first symbol represents the month and the second symbol represents the Date of the year. (Ex: &@ means June 1). In certain cases, it represents age also.

Ashu books a railway ticket exactly 3 months before the date in which her journey will be scheduled. Her journey scheduled on **, Then when did she book the ticket?

a) \$*

b) #*

c) ^*

d) &*

e) None of these



Most Expected 250 Questions (Super Series)



A@B(18m) → A is 15m north of B

A#B(12m) → A is 10m south of B

A\$B(14m) → A is 20m east of B

A%B(10m) → A is 15m west of B

C&AB → C is the middle point of A and B

@% → north-west, # \$ → Southeast

**S@M(19); N#A(16); Q%R(3); R@T(13); G#Q(6); C&SM; M%G(5); C%A;
R#B\$A; T\$N(7); O&MG**

What is the direction of T with respect to A?

- a) @%
- b) # \$
- c) Can't be determined
- d) #%
- e) @\$



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R#B\$A; T\$N(7); O&MG**

What is the direction and shortest distance of C with respect to B?

- a) C%B(23)**
- b) B%C(13)**
- c) C%B(13)**
- d) B%C(23)**
- e) None of the above**



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R#B\$A; T\$N(7); O&MG**

Four of the following are alike in a certain way. Which of the following ones does not belong to the group?

- a) SA**
- b) BO**
- c) QN**
- d) RG**
- e) AM**



Most Expected 250 Questions (Super Series)



Eight members- L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, and S are from the same family. There are three generations with three married couples. They are standing in the queue for the Covid test according to the token number from 1 to 8. All the information is not necessarily in the same order. L's spouse gets an immediate previous token number of O. O is the only son of M. L's spouse gets an even number token, at least three person stands after L's spouse. N is the brother in-law of O who is the uncle of P. P is the granddaughter of M and R's siblings. Neither S nor N has siblings. R is the only son of N. L is the father-in-law of N. R's father's token number is twice that of Q's mother's token. The difference between the token numbers of Q's spouse and O's spouse is one. O's father has even number token and stands after M's daughter-in-law. R's token number is more than L. P gets two less than the token number of Q's brother. Q gets one of the token numbers before R.



आठ सदस्य- L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, और S एक ही परिवार से हैं। तीन पीढ़ियाँ हैं जिनमें तीन विवाहित जोड़े हैं। वे 1 से 8 तक के टोकन नंबर के अनुसार कोविड टेस्ट के लिए कतार में खड़े हैं। सभी जानकारी जरूरी नहीं कि इसी क्रम में हों। L के पति/पत्नी को O का तत्काल पिछला टोकन नंबर मिलता है। N, O का साला है जो P का चाचा है। P, M और R के भाई-बहनों की पोती है। न तो S और न ही N के भाई-बहन हैं। R, N का इकलौता बेटा है। L, N का ससुर है। R के पिता का टोकन नंबर Q की मां के टोकन नंबर का दोगुना है। Q की पत्नी और O की पत्नी के टोकन नंबर के बीच का अंतर एक है। O के पिता के पास सम संख्या का टोकन है और वह M की बह के बाद खड़े हैं। R का टोकन नंबर L से अधिक है। P को Q के भाई के टोकन नंबर से दो कम मिलता है। Q को R से पहले एक टोकन नंबर मिलता है।



L's spouse gets an immediate previous token number of O. O is the only son of M. L's spouse gets an even number token, at least three person stands after L's spouse. N is the brother in-law of O who is the uncle of P. P is the granddaughter of M and R's siblings. Neither S nor N has siblings. R is the only son of N. L is the father-in-law of N. R's father's token number is twice that of Q's mother's token. The difference between the token numbers of Q's spouse and O's spouse is one. O's father has even number token and stands after M's daughter-in-law. R's token number is more than L. P gets two less than the token number of Q's brother. Q gets one of the token numbers before R.

Which of the following token number that O's spouse get?

- a) Token 6
- b) Token 3
- c) Token 4
- d) Token 5
- e) Token 7



L's spouse gets an immediate previous token number of O. O is the only son of M. L's spouse gets an even number token, at least three person stands after L's spouse. N is the brother in-law of O who is the uncle of P. P is the granddaughter of M and R's siblings. Neither S nor N has siblings. R is the only son of N. L is the father-in-law of N. R's father's token number is twice that of Q's mother's token. The difference between the token numbers of Q's spouse and O's spouse is one. O's father has even number token and stands after M's daughter-in-law. R's token number is more than L. P gets two less than the token number of Q's brother. Q gets one of the token numbers before R.

How many persons are standing between Q's daughter and N?

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



L's spouse gets an immediate previous token number of O. O is the only son of M. L's spouse gets an even number token, at least three person stands after L's spouse. N is the brother in-law of O who is the uncle of P. P is the granddaughter of M and R's siblings. Neither S nor N has siblings. R is the only son of N. L is the father-in-law of N. R's father's token number is twice that of Q's mother's token. The difference between the token numbers of Q's spouse and O's spouse is one. O's father has even number token and stands after M's daughter-in-law. R's token number is more than L. P gets two less than the token number of Q's brother. Q gets one of the token numbers before R.

How R is related to S's spouse?

- a) Nephew
- b) Niece
- c) Son
- d) Daughter
- e) Can't be determined



L's spouse gets an immediate previous token number of O. O is the only son of M. L's spouse gets an even number token, at least three person stands after L's spouse. N is the brother in-law of O who is the uncle of P. P is the granddaughter of M and R's siblings. Neither S nor N has siblings. R is the only son of N. L is the father-in-law of N. R's father's token number is twice that of Q's mother's token. The difference between the token numbers of Q's spouse and O's spouse is one. O's father has even number token and stands after M's daughter-in-law. R's token number is more than L. P gets two less than the token number of Q's brother. Q gets one of the token numbers before R.

What is the sum of token numbers of P and M?

- a) 3
- b) 4
- c) 5
- d) 6
- e) 7



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Eight persons – A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H are sitting on a straight bench facing North. Each have scored different marks viz. 10, 12, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20, but not necessarily in the same order. A has not scored 17 marks. The person who has scored 12 marks is sitting immediate left to that person who has scored 18 marks. D is sitting between A and G. Only one person is sitting between the one who has scored 10 marks and the one who has scored 19 marks. F has scored 19 marks. Only two persons are sitting between B and the one who scored 18 marks. B is an immediate neighbour of F and E. D is sitting immediate right of A. The one who has scored 20 marks, is not sitting on extreme end of the row. F is not sitting on extreme end of the row. B is not sitting extreme end of the row. D has scored 14 marks. H has not scored 18 marks. A is sitting extreme end of the row. B has not scored 20 marks. Five persons are sitting between A and B.



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आठ व्यक्ति – A, B, C, D, E, F, G और H एक सीधी बेंच पर उत्तर की ओर मुख करके बैठे हैं। प्रत्येक ने अलग-अलग अंक प्राप्त किए हैं। 10, 12, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19 और 20, लेकिन जरूरी नहीं कि इसी क्रम में हों। A ने 17 अंक प्राप्त नहीं किए हैं। जिस व्यक्ति ने 12 अंक प्राप्त किए हैं वह उस व्यक्ति के ठीक बाएं बैठा है जिसने 18 अंक प्राप्त किए हैं। D, A और G के बीच में बैठा है। 10 अंक प्राप्त करने वाले और 19 अंक प्राप्त करने वाले के बीच केवल एक व्यक्ति बैठा है। F ने 19 अंक प्राप्त किए हैं। B और 18 अंक प्राप्त करने वाले व्यक्ति के मध्य केवल दो व्यक्ति बैठे हैं। B, F और E का निकटतम पड़ोसी है। D, A के ठीक दायें बैठा है। जिसने 20 अंक प्राप्त किए हैं, वह पंक्ति के अंतिम छोर पर नहीं बैठा है। F पंक्ति के अंतिम छोर पर नहीं बैठा है। B पंक्ति के अंतिम छोर पर नहीं बैठा है। D ने 14 अंक प्राप्त किए हैं। H ने 18 अंक प्राप्त नहीं किए हैं। A पंक्ति के अंतिम छोर पर बैठा है। B ने 20 अंक प्राप्त नहीं किए हैं। A और B के बीच पांच व्यक्ति बैठे हैं।



A has not scored 17 marks. The person who has scored 12 marks is sitting immediate left to that person who has scored 18 marks. D is sitting between A and G. Only one person is sitting between the one who has scored 10 marks and the one who has scored 19 marks. F has scored 19 marks. Only two persons are sitting between B and the one who scored 18 marks. B is an immediate neighbour of F and E. D is sitting immediate right of A. The one who has scored 20 marks, is not sitting on extreme end of the row. F is not sitting on extreme end of the row. B is not sitting extreme end of the row. D has scored 14 marks. H has not scored 18 marks. A is sitting extreme end of the row. B has not scored 20 marks. Five persons are sitting between A and B.

How many person sit/sits between second to the left of G and H?

- 01. None 02. 3
- 03. 2 04. 1
- 05. None of these.



A has not scored 17 marks. The person who has scored 12 marks is sitting immediate left to that person who has scored 18 marks. D is sitting between A and G. Only one person is sitting between the one who has scored 10 marks and the one who has scored 19 marks. F has scored 19 marks. Only two persons are sitting between B and the one who scored 18 marks. B is an immediate neighbour of F and E. D is sitting immediate right of A. The one who has scored 20 marks, is not sitting on extreme end of the row. F is not sitting on extreme end of the row. B is not sitting extreme end of the row. D has scored 14 marks. H has not scored 18 marks. A is sitting extreme end of the row. B has not scored 20 marks. Five persons are sitting between A and B.

 is an immediate neighbor of E

- 01. C
- 02. A
- 03. F
- 04. B
- 05. G



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Who among following sit at the extreme end of the line?

01. A, F 02. A, C

03. A, B 04. A, G

05. A, E



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Which of the following person chooses the number 18?

- 01. I 02. L
- 03. H 04. G
- 05. None of these



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Who sits exactly between G and H?

- 01. J 02. K
- 03. L 04. M
- 05. F and L



A has not scored 17 marks. The person who has scored 12 marks is sitting immediate left to that person who has scored 18 marks. D is sitting between A and G. Only one person is sitting between the one who has scored 10 marks and the one who has scored 19 marks. F has scored 19 marks. Only two persons are sitting between B and the one who scored 18 marks. B is an immediate neighbour of F and E. D is sitting immediate right of A. The one who has scored 20 marks, is not sitting on extreme end of the row. F is not sitting on extreme end of the row. B is not sitting extreme end of the row. D has scored 14 marks. H has not scored 18 marks. A is sitting extreme end of the row. B has not scored 20 marks. Five persons are sitting between A and B.

Who is third to the left of M?

- 01. G 02. K
- 03. H 04. L
- 05. None of these

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