

# MISSION IBPS 2024



# REASONING

MOST EXPECTED 250 QUESTIONS

SUPER SERIES (DAY-2)





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Quiz



Polls







#### **Statements:**

All coconuts are camphor.

No camphor is banyan.

Only a few banyans are nutmeg.

Some dragons are cacao.

All camphor are cacao.

#### **Conclusions:**

- A. Some dragons are not banyan
- **B.** No nutmeg is cacao
- C. No coconut is banyan
- D. Some camphor are dragon
- E. None follows





#### **Statements:**

Some flours are gram.

All flours are chappati.

Only a few maida are gram.

All maida is parota.

No samosa is gram.

#### **Conclusions:**

- A. Some chappati are parota
- B. Some parota are not gram
- C. No flour is samosa
- D. No maida is samosa
- E. All follow



- A. All roses are fragrant.
- **B.** All roses are majestic.
- C. All roses are plants.
- D. All roses need air.
- E. All plants need air.
- F. All plants need water.
- (a) CED
- (b) ACB
- (c) BDC
- (d) CFE



- A. Some of my closest friends disapprove of me.
- **B.** Some of my closest friends are aardvarks.
- C. All of my closest friends disapprove of me.
- D. All who disapprove of me are aardvarks.
- **E**. Some who disapprove of me are aardvarks.
- F. Some of my closest friends are no aardvarks.
- (a) BCD
- (b) ABD
- (c) BCE
- (d) ABE



- A. All those who achieve great ends are happy.
- B. All young people are happy.
- C. All young people achieve great ends.
- D. No young people achieve great ends.
- E. No young people are happy,
- F. Some young people are happy.
- (a) ADE
- (b) ABF
- (c) ACB
- (d) ADF



- A. All candid men are persons who acknowledge merit in a rival.
- **B.** Some learned men are very candid.
- C. Some learned men are not persons who acknowledge merit in a rival.
- D. Some learned men are persons who are very candid.
- E. Some learned men are not candid.
- F. Some persons who recognize merit in a rival are learned.
- (a) ABE
- (b) ACF
- (c) ADE
- (d) BAF



- A. All men are men of scientific ability.
- B. Some women are women of scientific ability.
- C. Some men are men of artistic genius.
- D. Some men and women are of scientific ability.
- E. All men of artistic genius are men of scientific ability.
- F. Some women of artistic genius are women of scientific ability.
- (a) ACD
- (b) ACE
- (c) DEF
- (d) ABC



Each question has a set of four statements. Each statement has three segments. Choose the alternative where the third segment in the statement can be logically deduced using both the preceding two, but not just from one of them.

- A. No cowboys laugh. Some who laugh are sphinxes. Some sphinxes are not cowboys.
- B. All ghosts are florescent. Some ghost do not sing. Some singers are not florescent.
- C. Cricketers indulge in swearing. Those who swear are hanged. Some who are hanged are not cricketers.
- D. Some crazy people are pianists. All crazy people are whistlers. Some whistlers are pianists.
- a. A and B
- b. C only
- c. A and D





Each question has a set of four statements. Each statement has three segments. Choose the alternative where the third segment in the statement can be logically deduced using both the preceding two, but not just from one of them.

- A. All good people are knights. All warriors are good people. All knights are warriors.
- **B.** No footballers are ministers. All footballers are tough. Some ministers are players.
- C. All pizzas are snacks. Some meals are pizzas. Some meals are snacks.
- D. Some barkers are musk deer. All barkers are sloth bears. Some sloth bears are musk deer.
- a. C and D
- b. B and C
- c. A only





Each question has a set of four statements. Each statement has three segments. Choose the alternative where the third segment in the statement can be logically deduced using both the preceding two, but not just from one of them.

- A. Dinosaurs are prehistoric creatures. Water-buffaloes are not dinosaurs. Water-buffaloes are not prehistoric creatures.
- **B.** All politicians are frank. No frank people are crocodiles. No crocodiles are politicians.
- C. No diamond is quartz. No opal is quartz. Diamonds are opals.
- D. All monkeys like bananas. Some GI Joes like bananas. Some GI Joes are monkeys.
- a. C only
- b. B only
- c. A and D
- d. B and C





- "A @ B" means "A is father of B".
- "A % B" means "A is the sister of B".
- "A & B" means "A is son of B".
- "A \$ B" means "A is daughter of B".
- "A # B" means "A is brother of B".

In which of the following combination W is the sister-in-law of X?

- I. H @ W % R @ T # C & X
- II. W & H @ R@ T# C & X
- III. W \$ H @ R @ T # C
- A. Only II
- B. Both I and III
- C. Only I
- D. All I, II, and III
- E. None





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What comes in place of blank space such that G must be the daughter-in-law of F?

- A. % and %
- **B.** \$ and @
- **C.** % and &
- **D.** (a) and %
- **E.** None of these





- "Empty Corner Rush Drive Safe" is coded as
- "W%11 H@13 W%6 V@13 G\$7".
- "Movie Star Over Under Cast" is coded as
- "G@3 M\$9 G@10 W@11 M\$15".
- "Equation Solution Open Motion Trust" is coded as
- "G%12 W@14 M\$12 F%19 M@12".





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#### What is the code of Over?

- A. G@3
- **B.** M\$9
- C. W@11
- D. M\$11
- E. G@10





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- "Equation Solution Open Motion Trust" is coded as
- "G%12 W@14 M\$12 F%19 M@12".

Which of the following word is coded as W%6?

- A. Corner
- B. Rush
- C. Safe
- D. Empty
- E. Drive





```
A@B(18m) \rightarrow A is 15m north of B
```

$$A\#B(12m) \rightarrow A$$
 is 10m south of B

$$A$B(14m) \rightarrow A \text{ is } 20m \text{ east of } B$$

$$A\%B(10m) \rightarrow A$$
 is 15m west of B

 $\mathbb{C} \& AB \longrightarrow \mathbb{C}$  is the middle point of A and B

$$@ \% \longrightarrow \text{north-west}, \#\$ \longrightarrow \text{Southeast}$$

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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 is 15m west of B

 $\mathbb{C} \& AB \longrightarrow \mathbb{C}$  is the middle point of A and B

(a)% morth-west, #\$  $\longrightarrow$  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 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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$$A\%B(10m) \rightarrow A$$
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```
@\% \longrightarrow \text{north-west}, \#\$ \longrightarrow \text{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

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



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 daughterin-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 स्टेंड 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 खडे हैं। सभी जानकारी जरूरी नहीं कि इसी क्रम मे हो। 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-बहुनों 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 दोंगुना 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. B.C. 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 inlaw 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



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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. B.C. 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 inlaw 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. B.C. 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 inlaw 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



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.



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.



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\_ 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 04. A, G 03. A, B 05. A, E



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**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



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Who is third to the left of M?

01. G 02. K 03. H 04. L

05. None of these

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Direct Interaction with me



Quiz



Polls





