



MISSION IBPS 2024



REASONING

अभ्यास बच

PREVIOUS YEAR

PAPER - 10

तय करें शून्य से शिखर तक का सफर

LIVE 09:00 AM





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PYP

Statement:

Some apples are mango
No mango is papaya
Only a few papayas are kiwi

Conclusion:

- I. Some papayas are not kiwi
- II. All mangoes are kiwi is a possibility
- III. Some apples are not kiwi

- (a) Only III follows
- (b) Both I and II follows
- (c) Both I and III follows
- (d) Either I or II and III follows
- (e) All I, II, III follows



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PYP

Statement:

Some fruits are jam

Only a few jams are butter

All butter is gee

Conclusion:

I. All gee can be jam

II. Some butters are not jam

III. All butter are fruit is a possibility

(a) Only II 1.Both I and II

(b) Both I and III

(c) Both I and II

(d) Either I or II and III

(e) All I, II, III



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PYP

Statement:

Only a few cars are van

All van is jeep

No jeep is bus

Conclusion:

I. Some buses are car.

II. No bus is car.

III. All jeep are car is a possibility.

(a) Only III follows

(b) Both I and II follows

(c) Both I and III follows

(d) Either I or II and III follows

(e) All I, II, III follows



'A @ B' means 'A is neither greater than nor equal to B'.

'A + B' means 'A is not smaller than B'.

'A © B' means 'A is not greater than B'.

'A \$ B' means 'A is neither smaller than nor greater than B'.

'A # B' means 'A is neither smaller than nor equal to B'.

Statements:

3 \$ 9 + 7 © 8 # 6; 7 @ 6 + 5; 6 + 4 © 2

Conclusions:

I. 9 # 5

II. 2 @ 8

III. 7 @ 3

(a) Only conclusions I and III follow

(b) Only conclusion II follows

(c) Only conclusions II and III follow

(d) Only conclusion I follows

(e) None follow





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'A © B' means 'A is not greater than B'.

'A \$ B' means 'A is neither smaller than nor greater than B'.

'A # B' means 'A is neither smaller than nor equal to B'.

Statements:

G © U + N \$ K; R # P @ N + M; P + Q # D

Conclusions:

I. U # Q

II. R # U

III. D @ R

(a) Only conclusions I and III follow

(b) Only conclusion II follows

(c) Only conclusions II and III follow

(d) Only conclusion I follows

(e) None follow





'A @ B' means 'A is neither greater than nor equal to B'.

'A + B' means 'A is not smaller than B'.

'A © B' means 'A is not greater than B'.

'A \$ B' means 'A is neither smaller than nor greater than B'.

'A # B' means 'A is neither smaller than nor equal to B'.

Statements:

P # R © T + C; I \$ G @ T; P + H

Conclusions:

I. T # I

II. T @ H

III. P @ T

(a) Only conclusion I and III follow

(b) Only conclusion II follows

(c) Only conclusion II and III follow

(d) Only conclusion I follows

(e) None follow





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PYP

5 persons like different color one after another. Only two persons after the one who likes red. One person between D and the one who likes red. There are as many persons after D as same as before the one who likes white. The one who likes Purple is before than one who likes White and after the one who likes Yellow but not just after. O is before L and after M, who does not like Green. K is between M and O.

5 व्यक्तियों को एक के बाद एक अलग-अलग रंग पसंद हैं। लाल रंग पसंद करने वाले व्यक्ति के बाद केवल दो व्यक्ति हैं। D और लाल रंग पसंद करने वाले व्यक्ति के बीच एक व्यक्ति है। D के बाद उतने ही व्यक्ति हैं जितने सफ़ेद रंग पसंद करने वाले व्यक्ति से पहले हैं। बैंगनी पसंद करने वाला व्यक्ति सफ़ेद पसंद करने वाले से पहले है और पीला पसंद करने वाले के बाद है लेकिन ठीक बाद में नहीं। O, L से पहले और M के बाद है, जिसे हरा रंग पसंद नहीं है। K, M और O के बीच है।



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PYP

5 persons like different color one after another. Only two persons after the one who likes red. One person between D and the one who likes red. There are as many persons after D as same as before the one who likes white. The one who likes Purple is before than one who likes White and after the one who likes Yellow but not just after. O is before L and after M, who does not like Green. K is between M and O.

How many persons after M?

- (a) Three**
- (b) One**
- (c) None**
- (d) Two**
- (e) Four**



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PYP

5 persons like different color one after another. Only two persons after the one who likes red. One person between D and the one who likes red. There are as many persons after D as same as before the one who likes white. The one who likes Purple is before than one who likes White and after the one who likes Yellow but not just after. O is before L and after M, who does not like Green. K is between M and O.

Who among the following like Purple?

- (a) L
- (b) K
- (c) O
- (d) M
- (e) None of these



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PYP

5 persons like different color one after another. Only two persons after the one who likes red. One person between D and the one who likes red. There are as many persons after D as same as before the one who likes white. The one who likes Purple is before than one who likes White and after the one who likes Yellow but not just after. O is before L and after M, who does not like Green. K is between M and O.

The number of persons between O and L is same as the number of persons between ___ and ___?

- (a) M-O**
- (b) D-K**
- (c) K-L**
- (d) M-K**
- (e) O-D**



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PYP

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How many persons between M and the one who likes white?

- (a) None**
- (b) Two**
- (c) Three**
- (d) Either (b) or (c)**
- (e) None of these**



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PYP

5 persons like different color one after another. Only two persons after the one who likes red. One person between D and the one who likes red. There are as many persons after D as same as before the one who likes white. The one who likes Purple is before than one who likes White and after the one who likes Yellow but not just after. O is before L and after M, who does not like Green. K is between M and O.

Four of the following five are alike in a certain way and so form a group. Find the one who does not belong to that group?

- (a) L-Purple
- (b) M-Yellow
- (c) O-Purple
- (d) K-Red
- (e) D-Green



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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 रेखिक 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 दाएँ दूसरे स्थान पर बैठा है। G और K के बीच एक व्यक्ति बैठा है। G के बाएँ 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।



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PYP

There are eight family members A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H having two married couples and two grandchildren. F, who is unmarried, is the uncle of E, who is daughter of C. H has one daughter and one son. B is granddaughter of A and sister of D. A is sister-in-law of F. H is not a male. E has only one brother.

How is C related to G?

- a. Son**
- b. Mother**
- c. Father**
- d. Brother**
- e. Can't be determined**



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PYP

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How is D related to E?

- a. Nephew
- b. Niece
- c. Aunt
- d. Uncle
- e. None of the above



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PYP

There are eight family members A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H having two married couples and two grandchildren. F, who is unmarried, is the uncle of E, who is daughter of C. H has one daughter and one son. B is granddaughter of A and sister of D. A is sister-in-law of F. H is not a male. E has only one brother.

How B related to A?

- a. Grandson**
- b. Granddaughter**
- c. Father**
- d. Brother**
- e. Can't be determined**



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Thank
you!