# MISSION IBPS 2024 

## REASONIING

## C काफ्याए बच

 PREVIOUS YEAR PIPER-13
## Statements:

At least some Homes are House.
Every Houses are Building.
All Buildings are Apartment.
Conclusions:
I). All Apartments are House.
II). All house being building is a possibility.
a) Only conclusion I follows
b) Only conclusion II follows
c) Either conclusion I or II follows
d) Neither conclusion I nor II follows
e) Both conclusions I and II follow

## Statements:

A few Three is Seven.
No Seven is Four.
Only Four is One.
Conclusions:
I). All three being Four is a possibility
II). All Four being Three is a possibility
a) Only conclusion I follows
b) Only conclusion II follows
c) Either conclusion I or II follows
d) Neither conclusion I nor II follows
e) Both conclusions I and II follow

## Statements:

## Only a few Puma is Adidas.

 Some Adidas is not Nike.All Reebok is Puma.
Conclusions:
I). Some Adidas are Reebok is a possibility.
II). All Puma can be Nike.
a) Only conclusion I follows
b) Only conclusion II follows
c) Either conclusion I or II follows
d) Neither conclusion I nor II follows
e) Both conclusions I and II follow

## Statements:

Some Ears are Eye.
No Eye is Leg.
All Legs are Nose.
Conclusions:
I). Some Ears are not Nose.
II). All Noses can be Eye.
a) Only conclusion I follows
b) Only conclusion II follows
c) Either conclusion I or II follows
d) Neither conclusion I nor II follows
e) Both conclusions I and II follow

Statements:

$$
\mathrm{O}>\mathrm{H} \geq \mathrm{W}=\mathrm{D} \geq \mathrm{I} ; \mathrm{R}>\mathrm{G}>\mathrm{M} \geq \mathrm{H}=\mathrm{B} ; \mathrm{X}=\mathrm{U} \geq \mathrm{M}
$$

Conclusions:
I. $\mathrm{X}>\mathrm{I}$
II. I = X
a) Only conclusion I follows
b) Only conclusion II follows
c) Either conclusion I or II follows
d) Neither conclusion I nor II follows
e) Both conclusions I and II follow

Statements:

$$
\mathrm{Y}<\mathrm{E}<\mathrm{G} \leq \mathbf{H} ; \mathbf{W}>\mathrm{F}=\mathrm{T}>\mathrm{G} ; \mathrm{P} \leq \mathbf{A}<\mathbf{W}
$$

Conclusions:
I. $\mathbf{E}<\mathbf{A}$
II. $\mathbf{P}>\mathbf{Y}$
a) Only conclusion I follows
b) Only conclusion II follows
c) Either conclusion I or II follows
d) Neither conclusion I nor II follows
e) Both conclusions I and II follow

Which of the following symbols should replace the question mark in the given statement in order to make conclusion ${ }^{\prime} \mathrm{W}=\mathrm{F}^{\prime}$ as well as ' $\mathrm{P}>\mathrm{Y}^{\prime}$ definitely true?
$\mathbf{M}>\mathbf{W}=\mathbf{P} ? \mathrm{~F} \geq \mathrm{T}>\mathbf{Y}$
a) $>$
b) $<$
c) $\geq$
d) $=$
e) None of These

In which of the following expressions ${ }^{\prime} \mathrm{L}>\mathrm{P}^{\prime}$ as well as ${ }^{\prime} \mathrm{J}>\mathrm{P}^{\prime}$ hold definitely true?
a) L $>$ X $>$ E $=$ P $<$ H $\leq$ J
b) $\mathrm{L} \geq \mathrm{X}=\mathrm{E}>\mathrm{P} \leq \mathrm{H}<\mathrm{J}$
c) $\mathrm{L}=\mathrm{X}>\mathrm{E} \geq \mathrm{P}<\mathrm{H}<\mathrm{J}$
d) All of the Above
e) None of These

In a certain code language, 'HELLO BUT TRUE' is written as 'R1S P3R P1E', 'WONDER AM HELLO' is written as 'P3R W4H U8I', 'HIS WONDER TRUE' is written as 'U8I P1E J9K' and 'GREAT DEAL WONDER' is written as 'B7Y U8I M5T'. Then...

What is the code for 'HIS'?
'HIS' का क्या कोड होगा?

1. U8I
2. J9K
3. P1E
4. P3R
5. Either option (02) or (03)

In a certain code language, 'HELLO BUT TRUE' is written as 'R1S P3R P1E', 'WONDER AM HELLO' is written as 'P3R W4H U8I', 'HIS WONDER TRUE' is written as 'U8I P1E J9K' and 'GREAT DEAL WONDER' is written as 'B7Y U8I M5T'. Then...

What is the code for 'GREAT'?
'GREAT' का क्या कोड होगा?

1. W4H
2. B7Y
3. M5T
4. U8I
5. Either option (02) or (03)

In a certain code language, 'HELLO BUT TRUE' is written as 'R1S P3R P1E', 'WONDER AM HELLO' is written as 'P3R W4H U8I', 'HIS WONDER TRUE' is written as 'U8I P1E J9K' and 'GREAT DEAL WONDER' is written as 'B7Y U8I M5T'. Then...

What is the code for 'TRUE'?
'TRUE' का क्या कोड होगा?

1. U8I
2. J9K
3. P1E
4. P3R
5. RIS

In a certain code language, 'HELLO BUT TRUE' is written as 'R1S P3R P1E', 'WONDER AM HELLO' is written as 'P3R W4H U8I', 'HIS WONDER TRUE' is written as 'U8I P1E J9K' and 'GREAT DEAL WONDER' is written as 'B7Y U8I M5T'. Then...

What is the code for 'AM'?
' $\mathrm{AM}^{\prime}$ ' का क्या कोड होगा?

1. W4H
2. B7Y
3. M5T
4. U8I
5. None of these

Seven persons A, C, P, L, J, K, F are sitting around a circular table but not necessarily in the same order. Only two of them are facing inside. Three persons are sitting between $F$ and $P$ when counted from the right of F . L is sitting second to the left of K who is facing inside. $L$ is not an immediate neighbor of A or $F$. Both the immediate neighbors of K are facing in opposite direction as that of K . The person sitting adjacent to both J and $P$ is facing outside. A is sitting to the immediate left of F and facing outside. J is an immediate neighbor of neither F nor P. L is sitting to the immediate left of $P$.
सात व्यक्ति $\mathrm{A}, \mathrm{C}, \mathrm{P}, \mathrm{L}, \mathrm{J}, \mathrm{K}, \mathrm{F}$ एक गोलाकार मेज के चारों ओर बैठे हैं लेकिन जरूरी नहीं कि डसी क्रम में हों। उनमें से केवल दो का मखख अंदर की ओर है। F के दाई ओर से गिनती करने पर F और P के बीच तीन व्यक्ति बैठे हैं। $\mathrm{L}, \mathrm{K}$ के बाईं ओर दसरे स्थान पर बैठा है, जिसका मुख अंदर की ओर है। $\mathrm{L}, \mathrm{A}$ या F का निकटतम पेड़ोसी नहीं है। K के दोनों निकटतम पड़ोसियों का मुख K के विपरीत दिशा में है। J और P दोनों के बगल में बैठे व्यक्ति का मुख बाहर की ओर है। $\mathrm{A}, \mathrm{F}$ के ठीक बाईं ओर बैठा है और बाहर की ओर मुख किए हुए है। J न तो F और न ही P का निकटतम पड़ोसी है। $\mathrm{L}, \mathrm{P}$ के ठीक बाईं ओर बैठा है।

Seven persons $A, C, P, L, J, K, F$ are sitting around a circular table but not necessarily in the same order. Only two of them are facing inside. Three persons are sitting between $F$ and $P$ when counted from the right of $F$. $L$ is sitting second to the left of $K$ who is facing inside. $L$ is not an immediate neighbor of $A$ or $F$. Both the immediate neighbors of K are facing in opposite direction as that of $K$. The person sitting adjacent to both J and $P$ is facing outside. $A$ is sitting to the immediate left of $F$ and facing outside. $J$ is an immediate neighbor of neither $F$ nor P. L is sitting to the immediate left of $P$.
Who is sitting to the immediate right of J ?
(a) P
(b) C
(c) F
(d) L
(e) $\mathbf{A}$

Seven persons $A, C, P, L, J, K, F$ are sitting around a circular table but not necessarily in the same order. Only two of them are facing inside. Three persons are sitting between $F$ and $P$ when counted from the right of $F$. $L$ is sitting second to the left of $K$ who is facing inside. $L$ is not an immediate neighbor of $A$ or $F$. Both the immediate neighbors of K are facing in opposite direction as that of $K$. The person sitting adjacent to both J and $P$ is facing outside. $A$ is sitting to the immediate left of $F$ and facing outside. $J$ is an immediate neighbor of neither $F$ nor P. L is sitting to the immediate left of $P$. How many persons are sitting between $K$ and $P$ ?
(a) 1
(b) 2
(c) 4
(d) 3
(e) Either 2 or 3 persons

Seven persons $A, C, P, L, J, K, F$ are sitting around a circular table but not necessarily in the same order. Only two of them are facing inside. Three persons are sitting between $F$ and $P$ when counted from the right of $F$. $L$ is sitting second to the left of $K$ who is facing inside. $L$ is not an immediate neighbor of $A$ or $F$. Both the immediate neighbors of K are facing in opposite direction as that of $K$. The person sitting adjacent to both J and $P$ is facing outside. $A$ is sitting to the immediate left of $F$ and facing outside. $J$ is an immediate neighbor of neither $F$ nor P. L is sitting to the immediate left of $P$.
If $A$ and $L$ interchange their positions, who will be sitting to the third left of L?
(a) P
(b) K
(c) $\mathbf{A}$
(d) L
(e) None of these

Seven persons $A, C, P, L, J, K, F$ are sitting around a circular table but not necessarily in the same order. Only two of them are facing inside. Three persons are sitting between $F$ and $P$ when counted from the right of $F$. $L$ is sitting second to the left of $K$ who is facing inside. $L$ is not an immediate neighbor of $A$ or $F$. Both the immediate neighbors of K are facing in opposite direction as that of $K$. The person sitting adjacent to both J and $P$ is facing outside. $A$ is sitting to the immediate left of $F$ and facing outside. $J$ is an immediate neighbor of neither $F$ nor P. L is sitting to the immediate left of $P$.
Four of the following five are alike in a way and hence form a group. Choose the one that does not belong to the group.
(a) F
(b) K
(c) J
(d) L
(e) $\mathbf{A}$

Seven persons $A, C, P, L, J, K, F$ are sitting around a circular table but not necessarily in the same order. Only two of them are facing inside. Three persons are sitting between $F$ and $P$ when counted from the right of $F$. $L$ is sitting second to the left of $K$ who is facing inside. $L$ is not an immediate neighbor of $A$ or $F$. Both the immediate neighbors of K are facing in opposite direction as that of $K$. The person sitting adjacent to both J and $P$ is facing outside. $A$ is sitting to the immediate left of $F$ and facing outside. $J$ is an immediate neighbor of neither $F$ nor P. L is sitting to the immediate left of $P$. Who is sitting to the fifth right of F?
(a) A
(b) L
(c) P
(d) K
(e) C

Eight members of a family are living in a house, in which two are married couples. N is the father of $\mathrm{D} . \mathrm{E}$ is married to $\mathbf{N}$. G and $\mathbf{D}$ are siblings. C is married to G. $\mathbf{N}$ has no son. K is the father of $\mathrm{E} . \mathrm{Q}$ is the only son of C. A is the brother-in-law of $\mathbf{N}$. एक परिवार के आठ सदस्य एक घर में रह रहे हैं, जिनमें दो विवाहित जोड़े हैं। $\mathrm{N}, \mathrm{D}$ का पिता है। E का विवाह N से हुआ है। G और D भाई-बहन हैं। C का विवाह G से हुआ है। N का कोई पुत्र नहीं है। $\mathrm{K}, \mathrm{E}$ का पिता है। $\mathrm{Q}, \mathrm{C}$ का इकलौता पुत्र है। $\mathrm{A}, \mathrm{N}$ का ब्रदर-इन-लॉ है।

Eight members of a family are living in a house, in which two are married couples. N is the father of $\mathrm{D} . \mathrm{E}$ is married to N . G and D are siblings. C is married to G. $\mathbf{N}$ has no son. K is the father of $\mathrm{E} . \mathrm{Q}$ is the only son of C . A is the brother-in-law of N . Who among the following is the son-in-law of N?
(a) G
(b) K
(c) C
(d) $\mathbf{Q}$
(e) None of these

Eight members of a family are living in a house, in which two are married couples. N is the father of $\mathrm{D} . \mathrm{E}$ is married to $\mathbf{N}$. G and $\mathbf{D}$ are siblings. C is married to G. $\mathbf{N}$ has no son. K is the father of $\mathrm{E} . \mathbf{Q}$ is the only son of C . A is the brother-in-law of N . How K is related to D?
(a) Father
(b) Uncle
(c) Grand Mother
(d) Grand Father
(e) None of these

Eight members of a family are living in a house, in which two are married couples. N is the father of $\mathrm{D} . \mathrm{E}$ is married to $\mathbf{N}$. G and $\mathbf{D}$ are siblings. C is married to G. $\mathbf{N}$ has no son. K is the father of $\mathrm{E} . \mathbf{Q}$ is the only son of $\mathbf{C}$. A is the brother-in-law of N . Which of the following statement is true?
(a) K is the mother of A
(b) D and C are Siblings
(c) Q is the son of A
(d) $\mathbf{N}$ is the husband of E
(e) None is correct

Five persons $T, N, R, C$ and $G$ went to the market on different days of a week from Monday to Friday, but not necessarily in the same order. They wore different types of cloths among Cotton, Silk, Wool, Leather and Linen. Additional information about them is given below. Three persons went to the market between the persons who wore Cotton and Leather. T wore Silk cloth and went on one of the days after C. C did not wear Linen. Two persons went to the market between R and $\mathrm{N} . \mathrm{R}$ and G did not wear Leather. The number of persons who went to the market before $\mathbf{N}$ is more than the number of persons went to the market after N. C did not go to the market on Monday.
पांच व्यक्ति $\mathrm{T}, \mathrm{N}, \mathrm{R}, \mathrm{C}$ और G सोमवार से श़क्रवार तक सप्राह के अलग-अलग दिनों में बाजार गए, लेकिन जरूरी नहीं कि इसी क्रम में हों। वे सती, रेशम, ऊनी, चमड़ा और लिनन जैसे विभिन्न प्रकार के कपड़े पहनते थे। उनके बारे में अतिरिक्त जानकारी नीचे दी गई है. सती और चमड़ा पहनने वाले व्यक्तियों के बीच तीन व्यक्ति बाज़ार गए। T ने रेशम का कपड़ा पहना और C के बाद किसी एक दिन गया। C ने लिनेन नहीं पहना। R और $\dot{N}$ के बीच दो व्यक्ति बाज़ार गए। R और G ने चमड़ा नहीं पहना था। N से पहले बाज़ार जाने वाले व्यक्तियों की संख्या N के बाद बांज़ार जाने वाले व्यक्तियों की संख्या से अधिक है। C सोमवार को बाज़ार नहीं गया।

Five persons T, N, R, C and $G$ went to the market on different days of a week from Monday to Friday, but not necessarily in the same order. They wore different types of cloths among Cotton, Silk, Wool, Leather and Linen. Additional information about them is given below. Three persons went to the market between the persons who wore Cotton and Leather. T wore Silk cloth and went on one of the days after C. C did not wear Linen. Two persons went to the market between R and $\mathrm{N} . \mathrm{R}$ and G did not wear Leather. The number of persons who went to the market before $\mathbf{N}$ is more than the number of persons went to the market after $\mathbf{N}$. C did not go to the market on Monday. Who went to the market on Monday?
(a) C
(b) R
(c) G
(d) N
(e) None of these

Five persons T, N, R, C and G went to the market on different days of a week from Monday to Friday, but not necessarily in the same order. They wore different types of cloths among Cotton, Silk, Wool, Leather and Linen. Additional information about them is given below. Three persons went to the market between the persons who wore Cotton and Leather. T wore Silk cloth and went on one of the days after C. C did not wear Linen. Two persons went to the market between R and $\mathrm{N} . \mathrm{R}$ and G did not wear Leather. The number of persons who went to the market before $\mathbf{N}$ is more than the number of persons went to the market after $\mathbf{N}$. C did not go to the market on Monday. C wore which type of cloth?
(a) Leather
(b) Linen
(c) Cotton
(d) Wool
(e) Either 1 or 2

Five persons T, N, R, C and G went to the market on different days of a week from Monday to Friday, but not necessarily in the same order. They wore different types of cloths among Cotton, Silk, Wool, Leather and Linen. Additional information about them is given below. Three persons went to the market between the persons who wore Cotton and Leather. T wore Silk cloth and went on one of the days after C. C did not wear Linen. Two persons went to the market between R and $\mathrm{N} . \mathrm{R}$ and G did not wear Leather. The number of persons who went to the market before $\mathbf{N}$ is more than the number of persons went to the market after $\mathbf{N}$. C did not go to the market on Monday. How many persons went to the market between T and N ?
(a) One
(b) Two
(c) Zero
(d) Three
(e) Four

Five persons T, N, R, C and G went to the market on different days of a week from Monday to Friday, but not necessarily in the same order. They wore different types of cloths among Cotton, Silk, Wool, Leather and Linen. Additional information about them is given below. Three persons went to the market between the persons who wore Cotton and Leather. T wore Silk cloth and went on one of the days after C. C did not wear Linen. Two persons went to the market between R and $\mathrm{N} . \mathrm{R}$ and G did not wear Leather. The number of persons who went to the market before $\mathbf{N}$ is more than the number of persons went to the market after $\mathbf{N}$. C did not go to the market on Monday. Who went to the market at the first and last respectively?
(a) R, C
(b) G, N
(c) $\mathrm{T}, \mathrm{N}$
(d) G, R
(e) $\mathrm{C}, \mathrm{N}$

Five persons T, N, R, C and G went to the market on different days of a week from Monday to Friday, but not necessarily in the same order. They wore different types of cloths among Cotton, Silk, Wool, Leather and Linen. Additional information about them is given below. Three persons went to the market between the persons who wore Cotton and Leather. T wore Silk cloth and went on one of the days after C. C did not wear Linen. Two persons went to the market between R and $\mathrm{N} . \mathrm{R}$ and G did not wear Leather. The number of persons who went to the market before $\mathbf{N}$ is more than the number of persons went to the market after N. C did not go to the market on Monday. Which of the following statement is false?
(a) R did not go on Friday.
(b) C did not wear Leather.
(c) One person went to the market between the persons who wore Wool and Leather.
(d) N went on Thursday.
(e) C and T went to the market on consecutive days.

$$
=\operatorname{Thank}
$$

