



IBPS RRB-2023 (LAST MINUTE BOOSTER)



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A € S D 3 & F 2 G H 9 \$ J @ K L Z 4 1 X C © V 8 %
B N 5 M 6 ¥ 7 Q

How many such symbols are there in the above arrangement each of which is immediately preceded by a number and followed by an alphabet?

उपरोक्त व्यवस्था में कितने ऐसे प्रतीक चिन्ह हैं जिनमें से प्रत्येक के ठीक पहले एक संख्या और ठीक बाद एक वर्णाक्षर है?

- 1) None of these / इनमें से कोई नहीं
- 2) One / एक
- 3) Five / पांच
- 4) Three / तीन
- 5) Two / दो



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B N 5 M 6 ¥ 7 Q

Four of the following are alike in a certain way based on their positions in the above arrangement and so form a group. Which is the one that does not belong to that group?

निम्नलिखित पांच में से चार उपरोक्त व्यवस्था में अपनी स्थिति के आधार पर एक निश्चित तरीके से एक समान हैं और इसलिए एक समूह बनाते हैं। वह कौन-सा है जो उस समूह से संबंधित नहीं है?

- 1) A € S
- 2) S D 3
- 3) B N 5
- 4) G H 9
- 5) L Z 4



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- 1) A € S
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- 3) B N 5
- 4) G H 9
- 5) L Z 4



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A € S D 3 & F 2 G H 9 \$ J @ K L Z 4 1 X C © V
8 % B N 5 M 6 ¥ 7 Q

If all the symbols in the above arrangement are dropped, then which of the following will be the twelfth element from the right end?

यदि उपरोक्त व्यवस्था के सभी प्रतीकों को छोड़ दिया जाता है, तो निम्नलिखित में से कौन दाएं छोर से 12वां होगा?

- 1) 3
- 2) Z
- 3) X
- 4) 9
- 5) 1



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A € S D 3 & F 2 G H 9 \$ J @ K L Z 4 1 X C © V
8 % B N 5 M 6 ¥ 7 Q

If all the symbols in the above arrangement are dropped, then which of the following will be the twelfth element from the right end?

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- 1) 3
- 2) Z
- 3) X
- 4) 9
- 5) 1



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Directions: Study the following information to answer the questions.

Ten persons are sitting in two parallel rows containing five-person each in such a way that there is an equal distance between adjacent persons. In row-1 P, Q, R, S, and T are seated and all of them are facing South. In row-2 A, B, C, D, and E are seated and all of them are facing North. Therefore, in the given seating arrangement each member seated in a row faces another member in the other row. S sits third to the right of Q where either of them is sitting on any of the extreme ends of the row. The one who faces Q sits second to the right of E. Two persons are sitting between B and E. Neither A nor C sits at an end of the row. The immediate neighbour of A faces the person who sits immediately to the right of Q. R and T are immediate neighbours of each other. T does not face the immediate neighbour of D.



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निर्देश: प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने के लिए निम्नलिखित जानकारी का अध्ययन कीजिए।

दस व्यक्ति दो समानांतर पंक्तियों में बैठे हैं, जिनमें प्रत्येक में पांच-पांच व्यक्ति इस प्रकार बैठे हैं कि आसन्न व्यक्तियों के बीच समान दूरी है। पंक्ति-1 में P, Q, R, S और T बैठे हैं और वह सभी दक्षिण के सम्मुख हैं। पंक्ति-2 में A, B, C, D और E बैठे हैं और वह सभी उत्तर के सम्मुख हैं। इसलिए, दी गई बैठक व्यवस्था में एक पंक्ति में बैठे प्रत्येक सदस्य का मुख दूसरी पंक्ति में के सदस्य की ओर है। S, Q के दायें से तीसरे स्थान पर बैठा है जहां दोनों में से कोई एक पंक्ति के किसी भी एक अंतिम छोर पर बैठा है। वह व्यक्ति जिसका मुख Q की ओर है, E के दायें से दूसरे स्थान पर बैठा है। B और E के मध्य दो व्यक्ति बैठे हैं। न तो A और न ही C पंक्ति के अंतिम छोर पर बैठे हैं। A के निकटतम पड़ोसी का मुख उस व्यक्ति की ओर है जो Q के ठीक दायें बैठा है। R और T एक दूसरे के निकटतम पड़ोसी हैं। T, D के निकटतम पड़ोसी के सम्मुख नहीं है।



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S sits third to the right of Q where either of them is sitting on any of the extreme ends of the row. The one who faces Q sits second to the right of E. Two persons are sitting between B and E. Neither A nor C sits at an end of the row. The immediate neighbour of A faces the person who sits immediately to the right of Q. R and T are immediate neighbours of each other. T does not face the immediate neighbour of D.

Who among the following is facing P?

- 1) S
- 2) R
- 3) Q
- 4) A
- 5) B



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Who among the following is facing P?
निम्नलिखित में से कौन P के सम्मुख है?

- 1) S
- 2) R
- 3) Q
- 4) A
- 5) B



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S sits third to the right of Q where either of them is sitting on any of the extreme ends of the row. The one who faces Q sits second to the right of E. Two persons are sitting between B and E. Neither A nor C sits at an end of the row. The immediate neighbour of A faces the person who sits immediately to the right of Q. R and T are immediate neighbours of each other. T does not face the immediate neighbour of D.

Which of the following statements is true regarding R?

- 1) R faces one of the immediate neighbors of D
- 2) P is one of the immediate neighbors of R
- 3) None of the given statement is true
- 4) R sits to the immediate right of Q
- 5) All of the given statements are true



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Which of the following statements is true regarding R?

R के संबंध में निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा कथन सत्य है?

- 1) R faces one of the immediate neighbors of D / R, D के निकटतम पड़ोसियों में से किसी एक के सम्मुख है
- 2) P is one of the immediate neighbors of R / P, R के निकटतम पड़ोसियों में से एक है
- 3) None of the given statement is true / दिए गए कथनों में से कोई भी सत्य नहीं है
- 4) R sits to the immediate right of Q / R, Q के ठीक दायें बैठा है
- 5) All of the given statements are true / दिए गए सभी कथन सत्य हैं



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S sits third to the right of Q where either of them is sitting on any of the extreme ends of the row. The one who faces Q sits second to the right of E. Two persons are sitting between B and E. Neither A nor C sits at an end of the row. The immediate neighbour of A faces the person who sits immediately to the right of Q. R and T are immediate neighbours of each other. T does not face the immediate neighbour of D.

Who among the following is facing T?

- 1) D
- 2) E
- 3) B
- 4) C
- 5) A



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Who among the following is facing T?
निम्नलिखित में से कौन T के सम्मुख है?

- 1) D
- 2) E
- 3) B
- 4) C
- 5) A



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S sits third to the right of Q where either of them is sitting on any of the extreme ends of the row. The one who faces Q sits second to the right of E. Two persons are sitting between B and E. Neither A nor C sits at an end of the row. The immediate neighbour of A faces the person who sits immediately to the right of Q. R and T are immediate neighbours of each other. T does not face the immediate neighbour of D.

What is the position of C with respect to A?

- 1) Second to the left
- 2) Immediate left
- 3) Immediate right
- 4) Third to the right
- 5) Second to the right



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What is the position of C with respect to A?
A के सन्दर्भ में C का स्थान क्या है?

- 1) Second to the left / बाएं से दूसरा
- 2) Immediate left / निकटतम बाएं
- 3) Immediate right / निकटतम दाएं
- 4) Third to the right / दायें से तीसरा
- 5) Second to the right / दायें से दूसरा



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S sits third to the right of Q where either of them is sitting on any of the extreme ends of the row. The one who faces Q sits second to the right of E. Two persons are sitting between B and E. Neither A nor C sits at an end of the row. The immediate neighbour of A faces the person who sits immediately to the right of Q. R and T are immediate neighbours of each other. T does not face the immediate neighbour of D.

Four of the following five are alike in a certain way and so form a group, find the one which does not belong to the group?

- 1) S
- 2) P
- 3) D
- 4) B
- 5) C



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Four of the following five are alike in a certain way and so form a group, find the one which does not belong to the group?

निम्नलिखित पांच में से चार एक निश्चित तरीके से समान हैं और इसलिए एक समूह बनाते हैं, वह ज्ञात कीजिए जो समूह से संबंधित नहीं है?

- 1) S
- 2) P
- 3) D
- 4) B
- 5) C



IBPS RRB-2023 (LAST MINUTE BOOSTER)

How many pairs of letters are there in the word “DUMPING” each of which has as many letters between them as in the English alphabetical series in both forward and backward directions?

‘DUMPING’ शब्द में आगे और पीछे दोनों तरफ से ऐसे कितने अक्षरों के युग्म हैं जिनके बीच उतने ही अक्षर हैं, जितने अंग्रेजी वर्णमाला में उनके बीच हैं?

- 1) Three / तीन
- 2) Four / चार
- 3) One / एक
- 4) Five / पांच
- 5) Two / दो



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‘DUMPING’ शब्द में आगे और पीछे दोनों तरफ से ऐसे कितने अक्षरों के युग्म हैं जिनके बीच उतने ही अक्षर हैं, जितने अंग्रेजी वर्णमाला में उनके बीच हैं?

- 1) Three / तीन
- 2) Four / चार
- 3) One / एक
- 4) Five / पांच
- 5) Two / दो



IBPS RRB-2023 (LAST MINUTE BOOSTER)

Three of the following four letter-clusters are alike in a certain way and one is different. Pick the odd one out.

निम्नलिखित चार अक्षर-समूहों में से तीन एक निश्चित तरीके से एक समान हैं और एक अलग है। बेजोड़ का चयन कीजिये।

- 1) SUF
- 2) AZC
- 3) RTG
- 4) IKP
- 5) EGT



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निम्नलिखित चार अक्षर-समूहों में से तीन एक निश्चित तरीके से एक समान हैं और एक अलग है। बेजोड़ का चयन कीजिये।

- 1) SUF
- 2) AZC
- 3) RTG
- 4) IKP
- 5) EGT



IBPS RRB-2023 (LAST MINUTE BOOSTER)

There are seven persons A, B, C, D, E, F and H. Each of them has different heights. H is the tallest. The number of persons taller than B is equal to a number of persons shorter than E. D is taller than two persons. A is taller than C, who is not the shortest.

सात व्यक्ति A, B, C, D, E, F और H हैं। उनमें से प्रत्येक की ऊंचाई अलग-अलग है। H सबसे लम्बा है। B से लम्बे व्यक्तियों की संख्या E से छोटे व्यक्तियों की संख्या के बराबर है। D दो व्यक्तियों से लम्बा है। A, C से लंबा है, जो सबसे छोटा नहीं है।



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Who among the following is the shortest?

- 1) F
- 2) B
- 3) A
- 4) E
- 5) None of the above



IBPS RRB-2023 (LAST MINUTE BOOSTER)

There are seven persons A, B, C, D, E, F and H. Each of them has different heights. H is the tallest. The number of persons taller than B is equal to a number of persons shorter than E. D is taller than two persons. A is taller than C, who is not the shortest.

Who among the following is the shortest?

- 1) F
- 2) B
- 3) A
- 4) E
- 5) None of the above



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How many persons are taller than B if E is shorter than D?

- 1) Two
- 2) Four
- 3) Five
- 4) One
- 5) None of the above



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There are seven persons A, B, C, D, E, F and H. Each of them has different heights. H is the tallest. The number of persons taller than B is equal to a number of persons shorter than E. D is taller than two persons. A is taller than C, who is not the shortest.

How many persons are taller than B if E is shorter than D?

- 1) Two
- 2) Four
- 3) Five
- 4) One**
- 5) None of the above



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There are seven persons A, B, C, D, E, F and H. Each of them has different heights. H is the tallest. The number of persons taller than B is equal to a number of persons shorter than E. D is taller than two persons. A is taller than C, who is not the shortest.

Who among the following is not shorter than A?

- 1) C
- 2) D
- 3) H
- 4) F
- 5) None of the above



IBPS RRB-2023 (LAST MINUTE BOOSTER)

There are seven persons A, B, C, D, E, F and H. Each of them has different heights. H is the tallest. The number of persons taller than B is equal to a number of persons shorter than E. D is taller than two persons. A is taller than C, who is not the shortest.

Who among the following is not shorter than A?

- 1) C
- 2) D
- 3) H**
- 4) F
- 5) None of the above



IBPS RRB-2023 (LAST MINUTE BOOSTER)

Statement:

Only a few glass are mirror.

Some mirror are diamond.

No diamond is carbon.

Conclusion:

I. Some mirror are not carbon.

II. At least some glass are carbon.

a. Only I follows

b. Only II follows

c. Either I or II follows

d. Neither I nor II follows

e. Both I and II follow



IBPS RRB-2023 (LAST MINUTE BOOSTER)

Statement:

Some copies are paper.

All books are notebook.

Some notebooks are copy

Conclusion:

I. All papers are books.

II. Some notebooks are paper.

a. Only I follows

b. Only II follows

c. Either I or II follows

d. Neither I nor II follows

e. Both I and II follow



IBPS RRB-2023 (LAST MINUTE BOOSTER)

Statement:

Only a few Buckets are bags.

Only a few bags are pans.

All jugs are pans

Conclusion:

I. Some buckets are not jugs.

II. Some buckets are Pans.

a. Only I follows

b. Only II follows

c. Either I or II follows

d. Neither I nor II follows

e. Both I and II follow



IBPS RRB-2023 (LAST MINUTE BOOSTER)

Statement:

Only a few mats are dolls.

No doll is pen.

Some soaps are mats.

Conclusion:

I. All soaps being mat is a possibility.

II. Some soaps are definitely not mats.

a. Only I follows

b. Only II follows

c. Either I or II follows

d. Neither I nor II follows

e. Both I and II follow



IBPS RRB-2023 (LAST MINUTE BOOSTER)

Statement:

All Cakes are Biscuits.

No Biscuit is Pie.

All Biscuits are Cookies.

Conclusion:

I. All Cakes are Cookies.

II. Some Cakes are not Pie.

- a. Only I follows
- b. Only II follows
- c. Either I or II follows
- d. Neither I nor II follows
- e. Both I and II follow



IBPS RRB-2023 (LAST MINUTE BOOSTER)

Directions: Study the information given below carefully and answer the questions that follow.

Nine friends Sunil, Riya, Jai, Madhu, Paul, Jaya, Sourav, Amar, and Malavika are sitting around a circular table with equal distance between them but not necessarily in the same order. All of them are facing away from the center. Malavika is not an immediate neighbor of Sourav and Riya. The person who is sitting immediately left of Paul is sitting third to the right of Amar. One person sits between Sourav and Riya. Jai sits second to the left of Sourav. Sourav is an immediate neighbor of Amar. Riya is not adjacent to Paul. Jai sits fourth to the right of Sunil. Madhu is not an immediate neighbor of Sourav and Sunil.



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निर्देश: नीचे दी गई जानकारी का ध्यानपूर्वक अध्ययन कीजिये और नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिये।

नौ मित्र सुनील, रिया, जय, मधु, पॉल, जया, सौरव, अमर और मालविका एक वृत्ताकार मेज के चारों ओर समान दूरी पर बैठे हैं लेकिन जरूरी नहीं इसी क्रम में हों। सभी केंद्र से बाहर की ओर सम्मुख हैं। मालविका, सौरव और रिया की निकटतम पड़ोसी नहीं है। वह व्यक्ति जो पॉल के ठीक बायें बैठा है, अमर के दायें से तीसरे स्थान पर बैठा है। सौरव और रिया के बीच एक व्यक्ति बैठा है। जय, सौरव के बायें से दूसरे स्थान पर बैठा है। सौरव, अमर का निकटतम पड़ोसी है। रिया, पॉल के निकटस्थ नहीं है। जय, सुनील के दायें चौथे स्थान पर बैठा है। मधु, सौरव और सुनील का निकटतम पड़ोसी नहीं है।



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Malavika is not an immediate neighbor of Sourav and Riya. The person who is sitting immediately left of Paul is sitting third to the right of Amar. One person sits between Sourav and Riya. Jai sits second to the left of Sourav. Sourav is an immediate neighbor of Amar. Riya is not adjacent to Paul. Jai sits fourth to the right of Sunil. Madhu is not an immediate neighbor of Sourav and Sunil. Who sits exactly between Riya and Malavika?

रिया और मालविका के ठीक बीच में कौन बैठा है?

- 1) Sunil / सुनील
- 2) Jai / जय
- 3) Jaya / जया
- 4) Madhu / मधु
- 5) Paul / पॉल



IBPS RRB-2023 (LAST MINUTE BOOSTER)

Who sits exactly between Riya and Malavika?
रिया और मालविका के ठीक बीच में कौन बैठा है?

- 1) Sunil / सुनील
- 2) Jai / जय
- 3) Jaya / जया
- 4) Madhu / मधु
- 5) Paul / पॉल



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Malavika is not an immediate neighbor of Sourav and Riya. The person who is sitting immediately left of Paul is sitting third to the right of Amar. One person sits between Sourav and Riya. Jai sits second to the left of Sourav. Sourav is an immediate neighbor of Amar. Riya is not adjacent to Paul. Jai sits fourth to the right of Sunil. Madhu is not an immediate neighbor of Sourav and Sunil.

What is Madhu's position with respect to Paul?

पॉल के सन्दर्भ में मधु की स्थिति क्या है?

- 1) Immediate right / निकटतम दाएँ
- 2) Immediate left / निकटतम बाएँ
- 3) Second to the right / दाईं ओर दूसरा
- 4) Second to the left / बाईं ओर दूसरा
- 5) Third to the right / दाईं ओर तीसरा



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What is Madhu's position with respect to Paul?

पॉल के सन्दर्भ में मधु की स्थिति क्या है?

- 1) Immediate right / निकटतम दाएँ
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- 3) Second to the right / दाईं ओर दूसरा
- 4) Second to the left / बाईं ओर दूसरा
- 5) Third to the right / दाईं ओर तीसरा



IBPS RRB-2023 (LAST MINUTE BOOSTER)

Malavika is not an immediate neighbor of Sourav and Riya. The person who is sitting immediately left of Paul is sitting third to the right of Amar. One person sits between Sourav and Riya. Jai sits second to the left of Sourav. Sourav is an immediate neighbor of Amar. Riya is not adjacent to Paul. Jai sits fourth to the right of Sunil. Madhu is not an immediate neighbor of Sourav and Sunil.

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

निम्नलिखित पांच में से चार एक निश्चित तरीके से समान हैं और एक समूह बनाते हैं। निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा उस समूह से संबंधित नहीं है?

- 1) Jaya, Madhu / जया, मधु
- 2) Jai, Paul / जय, पॉल
- 3) Madhu, Malavika / मधु, मालविका
- 4) Paul, Riya / पॉल, रिया
- 5) Paul, Sunil / पॉल, सुनील



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

निम्नलिखित पांच में से चार एक निश्चित तरीके से समान हैं और एक समूह बनाते हैं। निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा उस समूह से संबंधित नहीं है?

- 1) Jaya, Madhu / जया, मधु
- 2) Jai, Paul / जय, पॉल
- 3) Madhu, Malavika / मधु, मालविका
- 4) Paul, Riya / पॉल, रिया
- 5) Paul, Sunil / पॉल, सुनील



IBPS RRB-2023 (LAST MINUTE BOOSTER)

Malavika is not an immediate neighbor of Sourav and Riya. The person who is sitting immediately left of Paul is sitting third to the right of Amar. One person sits between Sourav and Riya. Jai sits second to the left of Sourav. Sourav is an immediate neighbor of Amar. Riya is not adjacent to Paul. Jai sits fourth to the right of Sunil. Madhu is not an immediate neighbor of Sourav and Sunil.

How many persons are sitting between Sourav and Sunil when counted from the left of Sunil?
सुनील के बायें से गिनने पर सौरव और सुनील के बीच कितने व्यक्ति बैठे हैं?

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



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How many persons are sitting between Sourav and Sunil when counted from the left of Sunil?

सुनील के बायें से गिनने पर सौरव और सुनील के बीच कितने व्यक्ति बैठे हैं?

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



IBPS RRB-2023 (LAST MINUTE BOOSTER)

Malavika is not an immediate neighbor of Sourav and Riya. The person who is sitting immediately left of Paul is sitting third to the right of Amar. One person sits between Sourav and Riya. Jai sits second to the left of Sourav. Sourav is an immediate neighbor of Amar. Riya is not adjacent to Paul. Jai sits fourth to the right of Sunil. Madhu is not an immediate neighbor of Sourav and Sunil. Who is sitting third to the left of Madhu?

मधु के बायें से तीसरे स्थान पर कौन बैठा है?

- 1) Sourav / सौरव
- 2) Sunil / सुनील
- 3) Riya / रिया
- 4) Jaya / जय
- 5) Jai / जय



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Who is sitting third to the left of Madhu?
मधु के बायें से तीसरे स्थान पर कौन बैठा है?

- 1) Sourav / सौरव
- 2) Sunil / सुनील
- 3) Riya / रिया
- 4) Jaya / जय
- 5) Jai / जय



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Statements:

$$O = D = S \geq G, E \leq G \leq U$$

Conclusions:

I. $O > E$

II. $E = O$

कथन:

$$O = D = S \geq G, E \leq G \leq U$$

निष्कर्ष:

I. $O > E$

II. $E = O$

- 1) Only conclusion I follows
- 2) Only conclusion II follows
- 3) Both conclusions I and II follow
- 4) Either conclusion I or II follows.
- 5) None follows



IBPS RRB-2023 (LAST MINUTE BOOSTER)

Statements:

$$O = D = S \geq G, E \leq G \leq U$$

Conclusions:

I. $O > E$

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- 1) Only conclusion I follows
- 2) Only conclusion II follows
- 3) Both conclusions I and II follow
- 4) Either conclusion I or II follows.
- 5) None follows



IBPS RRB-2023 (LAST MINUTE BOOSTER)

Statements:

$W = Z \leq Q < O, F \leq Z < T$

Conclusions:

I. $W < T$

II. $O > F$

कथन:

$W = Z \leq Q < O, F \leq Z < T$

निष्कर्ष:

I. $W < T$

II. $O > F$

- 1) Only conclusion I follows
- 2) Only conclusion II follows
- 3) Both conclusions I and II follow
- 4) Either conclusion I or II follows
- 5) None follows



IBPS RRB-2023 (LAST MINUTE BOOSTER)

Statements:

$W = Z \leq Q < O, F \leq Z < T$

Conclusions:

I. $W < T$

II. $O > F$

कथन:

$W = Z \leq Q < O, F \leq Z < T$

निष्कर्ष:

I. $W < T$

II. $O > F$

- 1) Only conclusion I follows
- 2) Only conclusion II follows
- 3) Both conclusions I and II follow
- 4) Either conclusion I or II follows
- 5) None follows



IBPS RRB-2023 (LAST MINUTE BOOSTER)

Statement:

$$Q = P = R \leq V; P \leq L = O; V \leq S = T; V = N < A$$

Conclusion:

I. $R \leq T$

II. $A > Q$

कथन:

$$Q = P = R \leq V; P \leq L = O; V \leq S = T; V = N < A$$

निष्कर्ष:

I. $R \leq T$

II. $A > Q$

- 1) Only conclusion I follow
- 2) Only conclusion II follow
- 3) Either conclusion I or II follow
- 4) Both conclusion I and II follow
- 5) None of these



IBPS RRB-2023 (LAST MINUTE BOOSTER)

Statement:

$$Q = P = R \leq V; P \leq L = O; V \leq S = T; V = N < A$$

Conclusion:

I. $R \leq T$

II. $A > Q$

कथन:

$$Q = P = R \leq V; P \leq L = O; V \leq S = T; V = N < A$$

निष्कर्ष:

I. $R \leq T$

II. $A > Q$

- 1) Only conclusion I follow
- 2) Only conclusion II follow
- 3) Either conclusion I or II follow
- 4) Both conclusion I and II follow
- 5) None of these



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Directions: These questions are based on the following information.

There are 9 members in a three generation family i.e. Anjali, Ram, Shyam, Piyush, Ragini, Himanshu, Neha, Shubham and Aditi. There are three married couples in the family. There are five male and four female in the family. Shyam is the brother-in-law of Shubham, who is the daughter in law of Himanshu. Aditi and Shyam are unmarried members. Ragini is the grandmother of Shyam. Ram is the paternal uncle of Neha. Piyush is the maternal grandfather of Neha and father of Aditi. Himanshu is the brother in law of Aditi.



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निर्देश: ये प्रश्न निम्नलिखित जानकारी पर आधारित हैं।

तीन पीढ़ी के परिवार में 9 सदस्य अर्थात् अंजलि, राम, श्याम, पीयूष, रागिनी, हिमांशु, नेहा, शुभम और अदिति हैं। परिवार में तीन विवाहित जोड़े हैं। परिवार में पांच पुरुष और चार महिलाएं हैं। श्याम शुभम का ब्रदर इन लॉ है, जो हिमांशु की डॉटर इन लॉ है। अदिति और श्याम अविवाहित सदस्य हैं। रागिनी श्याम की ग्रैंडमदर है। राम नेहा के पैटर्नल अंकल हैं। पीयूष नेहा के मैटर्नल ग्रैंडफादर और अदिति के पिता हैं। हिमांशु अदिति का ब्रदर इन लॉ है।



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Shyam is the brother-in-law of Shubham, who is the daughter in law of Himanshu. Aditi and Shyam are unmarried members. Ragini is the grandmother of Shyam. Ram is the paternal uncle of Neha. Piyush is the maternal grandfather of Neha and father of Aditi. Himanshu is the brother in law of Aditi.

Who is Mother-in-law of Shubham ?

शुभम की मदर इन लॉ कौन है?

- 1) Ragini / रागिनी
- 2) Anjali / अंजलि
- 3) Himanshu / हिमांशु
- 4) Aditi / अदिति
- 5) None of these / इनमें से कोई नहीं



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Who is Mother-in-law of Shubham ?
शुभम की मदर इन लॉ कौन है?

- 1) Ragini / रागिनी
- 2) Anjali / अंजलि
- 3) Himanshu / हिमांशु
- 4) Aditi / अदिति
- 5) None of these / इनमें से कोई नहीं



IBPS RRB-2023 (LAST MINUTE BOOSTER)

Shyam is the brother-in-law of Shubham, who is the daughter in law of Himanshu. Aditi and Shyam are unmarried members. Ragini is the grandmother of Shyam. Ram is the paternal uncle of Neha. Piyush is the maternal grandfather of Neha and father of Aditi. Himanshu is the brother in law of Aditi. How Anjali is related to Shyam?

अंजलि श्याम से किस प्रकार संबंधित है?

- 1) Father / पिता
- 2) Sister / बहन
- 3) Mother / माता
- 4) Grandmother / ग्रैंडमदर
- 5) None of these / इनमें से कोई नहीं



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How Anjali is related to Shyam?

अंजलि श्याम से किस प्रकार संबंधित है?

- 1) Father / पिता
- 2) Sister / बहन
- 3) Mother / माता
- 4) Grandmother / ग्रैंडमदर
- 5) None of these / इनमें से कोई नहीं



IBPS RRB-2023 (LAST MINUTE BOOSTER)

Shyam is the brother-in-law of Shubham, who is the daughter in law of Himanshu. Aditi and Shyam are unmarried members. Ragini is the grandmother of Shyam. Ram is the paternal uncle of Neha. Piyush is the maternal grandfather of Neha and father of Aditi. Himanshu is the brother in law of Aditi. How Himanshu is related to Ragini?

हिमांशु रागिनी से किस प्रकार संबंधित है?

- 1) Daughter-in-law / डॉटर इन लॉ
- 2) Son-in-law / सन इन लॉ
- 3) Son / पुत्र
- 4) Daughter / पुत्री
- 5) None of these / इनमें से कोई नहीं



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How Himanshu is related to Ragini?
हिमांशु रागिनी से किस प्रकार संबंधित है?

- 1) Daughter-in-law / डॉटर इन लॉ
- 2) Son-in-law / सन इन लॉ
- 3) Son / पुत्र
- 4) Daughter / पुत्री
- 5) None of these / इनमें से कोई नहीं



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Nilam walks 5 km straight from her office towards south then turns left and walks 5 km. There after she takes right turn and walks 5 km. Finally, she turns right and walks 5 km. In which direction she is now from her office?

नीलम अपने कार्यालय से सीधे उत्तर की ओर 5 किमी चलती है फिर बाएँ मुड़ती है और 5 किमी चलती है। उसके बाद वह दाएँ मुड़ती है और 5 किमी चलती है। अंततः, वह दाएँ मुड़ती है और 5 किमी चलती है। अब वह अपने कार्यालय से कौन सी दिशा में है?

- 1) East / पूर्व
- 2) South / दक्षिण
- 3) North-West / उत्तर-पश्चिम
- 4) West / पश्चिम
- 5) North / उत्तर



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नीलम अपने कार्यालय से सीधे उत्तर की ओर 5 किमी चलती है फिर बाएँ मुड़ती है और 5 किमी चलती है। उसके बाद वह दाएँ मुड़ती है और 5 किमी चलती है। अंततः, वह दाएँ मुड़ती है और 5 किमी चलती है। अब वह अपने कार्यालय से कौन सी दिशा में है?

- 1) East / पूर्व
- 2) South / दक्षिण
- 3) North-West / उत्तर-पश्चिम
- 4) West / पश्चिम
- 5) North / उत्तर



IBPS RRB-2023 (LAST MINUTE BOOSTER)

R @ I J 9 % B 4 O L 3 # N \$ W A Y 2 7 E X © V Q 6 ! S M 1
P 8 ¥ 7 Z U

Four of the following five are alike in a certain way based on their position in the above arrangement and so form a group. Which is the one that does not belong to that group?

उपरोक्त पाँचों में से चार उपरोक्त व्यवस्था में उनकी स्थिति के आधार पर एक निश्चित तरीके से एक जैसे हैं और इसलिए एक समूह बनाते हैं। वह कौन सा है जो उस समूह से संबंधित नहीं है?

- 1) J 9 @
- 2) 4 O %
- 3) # N L
- 4) E 7 2
- 5) 8 ¥ 1



IBPS RRB-2023 (LAST MINUTE BOOSTER)

R @ I J 9 % B 4 O L 3 # N \$ W A Y 2 7 E X © V Q 6 ! S M 1
P 8 ¥ 7 Z U

Four of the following five are alike in a certain way based on their position in the above arrangement and so form a group. Which is the one that does not belong to that group?

उपरोक्त पाँचों में से चार उपरोक्त व्यवस्था में उनकी स्थिति के आधार पर एक निश्चित तरीके से एक जैसे हैं और इसलिए एक समूह बनाते हैं। वह कौन सा है जो उस समूह से संबंधित नहीं है?

- 1) J 9 @
- 2) 4 O %
- 3) # N L
- 4) E 7 2
- 5) 8 ¥ 1



IBPS RRB-2023 (LAST MINUTE BOOSTER)

R @ I J 9 % B 4 O L 3 # N \$ W A Y 2 7 E X © V Q 6 ! S M 1
P 8 ¥ 7 Z U

Which of the following is the 4th to the left of the 19th element from the left end of the above arrangement?

निम्नलिखित में से कौन उपरोक्त व्यवस्था के बाएं छोर से 19 वें तत्व के बायीं ओर चौथा है?

- 1) \$
- 2) V
- 3) A
- 4) W
- 5) Q



IBPS RRB-2023 (LAST MINUTE BOOSTER)

R @ I J 9 % B 4 O L 3 # N \$ W A Y 2 7 E X © V Q 6 ! S M 1
P 8 ¥ 7 Z U

Which of the following is the 4th to the left of the 19th element from the left end of the above arrangement?

निम्नलिखित में से कौन उपरोक्त व्यवस्था के बाएं छोर से 19 वें तत्व के बायीं ओर चौथा है?

- 1) \$
- 2) V
- 3) A
- 4) W
- 5) Q



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R @ I J 9 % B 4 O L 3 # N \$ W A Y 2 7 E X © V Q 6 ! S M 1
P 8 ¥ 7 Z U

If all the symbols and numbers of the above arrangement are dropped then which of the following will be the tenth element from the left end?

यदि उपरोक्त व्यवस्था के सभी प्रतीकों और संख्याओं को छोड़ दिया जाता है तो निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा बाएं छोर से दसवां तत्व होगा?

- 1) L
- 2) A
- 3) W
- 4) O
- 5) Y



IBPS RRB-2023 (LAST MINUTE BOOSTER)

R @ I J 9 % B 4 O L 3 # N \$ W A Y 2 7 E X © V Q 6 ! S M 1
P 8 ¥ 7 Z U

If all the symbols and numbers of the above arrangement are dropped then which of the following will be the tenth element from the left end?

यदि उपरोक्त व्यवस्था के सभी प्रतीकों और संख्याओं को छोड़ दिया जाता है तो निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा बाएं छोर से दसवां तत्व होगा?

- 1) L
- 2) A
- 3) W
- 4) O
- 5) Y



IBPS RRB-2023 (LAST MINUTE BOOSTER)

There are nine people A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H and I who all visit in different countries China, Germany and Japan but not necessarily in the same order. Not more than three people visit in the same country and at least two people visit in the same country. H visited China. F and B went to different countries but not with H. A and D visited the same country but not with H and in Japan. G doesn't visited same country as C. E visted Japan. I did not visited with E, who did not visit with F. C did not visit to china.

नौ लोग A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H और I हैं जो सभी अलग-अलग देशों चीन, जर्मनी और जापान का दौरा करते हैं लेकिन जरूरी नहीं कि इसी क्रम में हों। एक ही देश में तीन से अधिक लोग यात्रा नहीं करते हैं और एक ही देश में कम से कम दो लोग यात्रा करते हैं। एच ने चीन का दौरा किया। F और B अलग-अलग देशों में गए लेकिन H के साथ नहीं। A और D एक ही देश में गए लेकिन H के साथ जापान में नहीं। G ने C के समान देश का दौरा नहीं किया। E ने जापान का दौरा किया। मैंने E के साथ दौरा नहीं किया, जिसने F के साथ दौरा नहीं किया। C ने चीन का दौरा नहीं किया।



IBPS RRB-2023 (LAST MINUTE BOOSTER)

H visited China. F and B went to different countries but not with H. A and D visited the same country but not with H and in Japan. G doesn't visited same country as C. E visted Japan. I did not visited with E, who did not visit with F. C did not visit to china.

C visited to which country?

C किस देश का दौरा करता है?

- 1) China / चीन
- 2) Germany / जर्मनी
- 3) Japan / जापान
- 4) visited with F / F के साथ दौरा करता है
- 5) None / कोई भी नहीं



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C visited to which country?

C किस देश का दौरा करता है?

- 1) China / चीन
- 2) Germany / जर्मनी
- 3) Japan / जापान
- 4) visited with F / F के साथ दौरा करता है
- 5) None / कोई भी नहीं



IBPS RRB-2023 (LAST MINUTE BOOSTER)

H visited China. F and B went to different countries but not with H. A and D visited the same country but not with H and in Japan. G doesn't visited same country as C. E visted Japan. I did not visited with E, who did not visit with F. C did not visit to china.

Who visited to Germany?

जर्मनी का दौरा कौन करता है?

- 1) H
- 2) G
- 3) B
- 4) E
- 5) A



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Who visited to Germany?

जर्मनी का दौरा कौन करता है?

- 1) H
- 2) G
- 3) B
- 4) E
- 5) A



IBPS RRB-2023 (LAST MINUTE BOOSTER)

H visited China. F and B went to different countries but not with H. A and D visited the same country but not with H and in Japan. G doesn't visited same country as C. E visted Japan. I did not visited with E, who did not visit with F. C did not visit to china.

Which of the combination is correct?

कौन सा संयोजन सही है?

- 1) F-China / F-चीन
- 2) H- Japan / H- जापान
- 3) G- Germany / G- जर्मनी
- 4) D- Germany / D- जर्मनी
- 5) none / कोई भी नहीं



IBPS RRB-2023 (LAST MINUTE BOOSTER)

Which of the combination is correct?

कौन सा संयोजन सही है?

- 1) F-China / F-चीन
- 2) H- Japan / H- जापान
- 3) G- Germany / G- जर्मनी
- 4) D- Germany / D- जर्मनी
- 5) none / कोई भी नहीं



IBPS RRB-2023 (LAST MINUTE BOOSTER)

H visited China. F and B went to different countries but not with H. A and D visited the same country but not with H and in Japan. G doesn't visited same country as C. E visted Japan. I did not visited with E, who did not visit with F. C did not visit to china.

Find the odd one out?

बेजोड़ का चयन कीजिए?

- 1) A, D
- 2) H,G
- 3) B, E
- 4) F, B
- 5) B,C



IBPS RRB-2023 (LAST MINUTE BOOSTER)

Find the odd one out?

बेजोड़ का चयन कीजिए?

- 1) A, D
- 2) H, G
- 3) B, E
- 4) F, B
- 5) B, C



IBPS RRB-2023 (LAST MINUTE BOOSTER)

H visited China. F and B went to different countries but not with H. A and D visited the same country but not with H and in Japan. G doesn't visited same country as C. E visted Japan. I did not visited with E, who did not visit with F. C did not visit to china.

which one of the following belongs to Japan?
निम्नलिखित में से कौन जापान से संबंधित है?

- 1) H
- 2) I
- 3) F
- 4) C
- 5) D



IBPS RRB-2023 (LAST MINUTE BOOSTER)

which one of the following belongs to Japan?

निम्नलिखित में से कौन जापान से संबंधित है?

- 1) H
- 2) I
- 3) F
- 4) C
- 5) D



IBPS RRB-2023 (LAST MINUTE BOOSTER)

Pratham is married to Barkha. Barkha is mother of Ritu who is sister of Lalit. Ritu is married to Kanishk. How is Lalit related to Kanishk if number of male members is more than female members in the family?

प्रथम, बरखा से विवाहित है। बरखा, रितु की माँ है जो ललित की बहन है। रितु, कनिष्क से विवाहित है। ललित, कनिष्क से किस प्रकार सम्बंधित हैं यदि परिवार में पुरुष सदस्यों की संख्या महिला सदस्यों से अधिक है?

- 1) Brother – in - law / साला / बहनोई
- 2) Brother / भाई
- 3) Father / पिता
- 4) Father – in - law / ससुर
- 5) None of these / इनमें से कोई नहीं



IBPS RRB-2023 (LAST MINUTE BOOSTER)

Pratham is married to Barkha. Barkha is mother of Ritu who is sister of Lalit. Ritu is married to Kanishk. How is Lalit related to Kanishk if number of male members is more than female members in the family?

प्रथम, बरखा से विवाहित है। बरखा, रितु की माँ है जो ललित की बहन है। रितु, कनिष्क से विवाहित है। ललित, कनिष्क से किस प्रकार सम्बंधित हैं यदि परिवार में पुरुष सदस्यों की संख्या महिला सदस्यों से अधिक है?

- 1) Brother – in - law / साला / बहनोई
- 2) Brother / भाई
- 3) Father / पिता
- 4) Father – in - law / ससुर
- 5) None of these / इनमें से कोई नहीं



IBPS RRB-2023 (LAST MINUTE BOOSTER)

Directions: In this question, relationship between different elements is shown in the statements. These Statements are followed by two conclusions.

Statements: $Y = X$; $Z < U < V$; $X > Z$

Conclusions:

I. $V > X$

II. $Y > U$

- 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 Conclusion I and II follow



IBPS RRB-2023 (LAST MINUTE BOOSTER)

Directions: In this question, relationship between different elements is shown in the statements. These Statements are followed by two conclusions.

Statements: $D \leq R > E \leq B$; $S \leq M = E > D$; $G > B$

Conclusions:

I. $D > E$

II. $B < R$

- 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 Conclusion I and II follow**



IBPS RRB-2023 (LAST MINUTE BOOSTER)

Directions: In this question, relationship between different elements is shown in the statements. These Statements are followed by two conclusions.

Statements: $D \leq R > E \leq B$; $S \leq M = E > D$; $G > B$

Conclusions:

I) $S < B$

II) $B = S$

- 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 Conclusion I and II follow



IBPS RRB-2023 (LAST MINUTE BOOSTER)

Directions: In this question, relationship between different elements is shown in the statements. These Statements are followed by two conclusions.

Statements: $N = K \geq L \geq P < O < U \geq R; P > F$

Conclusions:

I) $F \geq R$

II) $N > F$

- 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 Conclusion I and II follow



IBPS RRB-2023 (LAST MINUTE BOOSTER)

Directions: In this question, relationship between different elements is shown in the statements. These Statements are followed by two conclusions.

Statements: $Q > A \geq Z \leq X \leq C; Z = H$

Conclusions:

I) $Q > H$

II) $Z \leq C$

- 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 Conclusion I and II follow



IBPS RRB-2023 (LAST MINUTE BOOSTER)

Directions: In this question, relationship between different elements is shown in the statements. These Statements are followed by two conclusions.

Statements: $H < Y < U \geq Q = N > R; S = T \geq G = V > H$

Conclusions:

I. $U < R$

II. $S \geq U$

- 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 Conclusion I and II follow**



IBPS RRB-2023 (LAST MINUTE BOOSTER)

Eight people A, B, C, D, P, Q, R, and S are sitting around a square table. Such as four of them are sitting in the middle of the table and four of them are sitting in the corner. The person sitting in the middle of the table faces the outside direction and person sitting at the corner of the table faces the inside direction of the table. R is sitting second to the right of D. Only one person is sitting between R and S. Only one person sitting between Q and P. A is sitting immediately to the left of R. Only two people are sitting between A and B. Q is sitting second to the left of C. C is sitting immediately left of S. P is not sitting at the middle of the table.

आठ व्यक्ति A, B, C, D, P, Q, R और S एक वर्गाकार मेज के चारों ओर बैठे हैं। वे इस प्रकार बैठे हैं कि उनमें से चार मेज के बीच में बैठे हैं और उनमें से चार कोने पर बैठे हैं। मेज के बीच में बैठे व्यक्ति का बाहर की ओर सम्मुख हैं और मेज के कोने पर बैठे व्यक्ति अंदर की ओर सम्मुख हैं। R, D के दाएँ से दूसरे स्थान पर बैठा है। R और S के बीच केवल एक व्यक्ति बैठा है। Q और P के बीच केवल एक व्यक्ति बैठा है। A, R के ठीक बाएँ बैठा है। A और B के बीच केवल दो व्यक्ति बैठे हैं। Q, C के बाएँ से दूसरे स्थान पर बैठा है। C, S के ठीक बाएँ बैठा है। P, मेज के बीच में नहीं बैठा है।



IBPS RRB-2023 (LAST MINUTE BOOSTER)

R is sitting second to the right of D. Only one person is sitting between R and S. Only one person sitting between Q and P. A is sitting immediately to the left of R. Only two people are sitting between A and B. Q is sitting second to the left of C. C is sitting immediately left of S. P is not sitting at the middle of the table.

Who is sitting second to the left of P?

P के बाएँ से दूसरे स्थान पर कौन बैठा है?

- 1) D
- 2) A
- 3) R
- 4) S
- 5) Q



IBPS RRB-2023 (LAST MINUTE BOOSTER)

Who is sitting second to the left of P?

P के बाएँ से दूसरे स्थान पर कौन बैठा है?

- 1) D
- 2) A
- 3) R
- 4) S
- 5) Q



IBPS RRB-2023 (LAST MINUTE BOOSTER)

R is sitting second to the right of D. Only one person is sitting between R and S. Only one person sitting between Q and P. A is sitting immediately to the left of R. Only two people are sitting between A and B. Q is sitting second to the left of C. C is sitting immediately left of S. P is not sitting at the middle of the table.

Who is sitting third to the right of R?

R के दाएँ से तीसरे स्थान पर कौन बैठा है?

- 1) P
- 2) Q
- 3) D
- 4) A
- 5) C



IBPS RRB-2023 (LAST MINUTE BOOSTER)

Who is sitting third to the right of R?

R के दाएँ से तीसरे स्थान पर कौन बैठा है?

- 1) P
- 2) Q
- 3) D
- 4) A
- 5) C



IBPS RRB-2023 (LAST MINUTE BOOSTER)

R is sitting second to the right of D. Only one person is sitting between R and S. Only one person sitting between Q and P. A is sitting immediately to the left of R. Only two people are sitting between A and B. Q is sitting second to the left of C. C is sitting immediately left of S. P is not sitting at the middle of the table.

How many people are sitting between P and A from left of A?

A के बाएँ से P और A के बीच कितने व्यक्ति बैठे हैं?

- 1) Six / छह
- 2) Four / चार
- 3) Five / पाँच
- 4) One / एक
- 5) Two / दो



IBPS RRB-2023 (LAST MINUTE BOOSTER)

How many people are sitting between P and A from left of A?

A के बाएँ से P और A के बीच कितने व्यक्ति बैठे हैं?

- 1) Six / छह
- 2) Four / चार
- 3) Five / पाँच
- 4) One / एक
- 5) Two / दो



IBPS RRB-2023 (LAST MINUTE BOOSTER)

R is sitting second to the right of D. Only one person is sitting between R and S. Only one person sitting between Q and P. A is sitting immediately to the left of R. Only two people are sitting between A and B. Q is sitting second to the left of C. C is sitting immediately left of S. P is not sitting at the middle of the table.

Four of five are same in a certain way. Find the odd one out?

पाँच में से चार एक निश्चित तरीके से समान हैं। भिन्न को ज्ञात कीजिये।

- 1) C
- 2) Q
- 3) B
- 4) A
- 5) P



IBPS RRB-2023 (LAST MINUTE BOOSTER)

Four of five are same in a certain way. Find the odd one out?

पाँच में से चार एक निश्चित तरीके से समान हैं। भिन्न को ज्ञात कीजिये।

- 1) C
- 2) Q
- 3) B
- 4) A
- 5) P



IBPS RRB-2023 (LAST MINUTE BOOSTER)

R is sitting second to the right of D. Only one person is sitting between R and S. Only one person sitting between Q and P. A is sitting immediately to the left of R. Only two people are sitting between A and B. Q is sitting second to the left of C. C is sitting immediately left of S. P is not sitting at the middle of the table.

Who is sitting immediate between of S and B?

S और B के ठीक बीच में कौन बैठा है?

- 1) Q
- 2) R
- 3) P
- 4) Both option I and III / विकल्प I और III दोनों
- 5) None of these / इनमें से कोई नहीं



IBPS RRB-2023 (LAST MINUTE BOOSTER)

Who is sitting immediate between of S and B?

S और B के ठीक बीच में कौन बैठा है?

- 1) Q
- 2) R
- 3) P
- 4) Both option I and III / विकल्प I और III दोनों
- 5) None of these / इनमें से कोई नहीं



IBPS RRB-2023 (LAST MINUTE BOOSTER)

Statements :

All prices are costs.

No cost is an amount.

All amounts are expenses.

Conclusions :

I. No expense is a price.

II. All costs being expenses is a possibility.

1) Only I follows

2) Only II follows

3) Either I or II follows

4) Both I and II follows

5) None follows

कथन:

सभी कीमतें लागत हैं।

कोई लागत राशि नहीं है।

सभी राशियाँ व्यय हैं।

निष्कर्ष:

I. कोई व्यय एक कीमत नहीं है।

II. सभी लागतों का व्यय होना एक संभावना है।



IBPS RRB-2023 (LAST MINUTE BOOSTER)

Statements :

All prices are costs.

No cost is an amount.

All amounts are expenses.

Conclusions :

I. No expense is a price.

II. All costs being expenses is a possibility.

1) Only I follows

2) Only II follows

3) Either I or II follows

4) Both I and II follows

5) None follows

कथन:

सभी कीमतें लागत हैं।

कोई लागत राशि नहीं है।

सभी राशियाँ व्यय हैं।

निष्कर्ष:

I. कोई व्यय एक कीमत नहीं है।

II. सभी लागतों का व्यय होना एक संभावना है।



IBPS RRB-2023 (LAST MINUTE BOOSTER)

How many such pairs of letters are there in the word DEMOGRAPHY each of which has as many letters between them in the word (Both in forward and backward direction) as they have between them in the English alphabetical order?

DEMOGRAPHY शब्द में ऐसे कितने अक्षरों के जोड़े हैं, जिनमें से प्रत्येक में शब्द (आगे और पीछे दोनों दिशाओं में) के बीच उतने ही अक्षर हैं जितने उनके बीच अंग्रेजी वर्णमाला क्रम में होते हैं?

- 1) One / एक
- 2) Two / दो
- 3) Three / तीन
- 4) Four / चार
- 5) More than four / चार से अधिक



IBPS RRB-2023 (LAST MINUTE BOOSTER)

How many such pairs of letters are there in the word DEMOGRAPHY each of which has as many letters between them in the word (Both in forward and backward direction) as they have between them in the English alphabetical order?

DEMOGRAPHY शब्द में ऐसे कितने अक्षरों के जोड़े हैं, जिनमें से प्रत्येक में शब्द (आगे और पीछे दोनों दिशाओं में) के बीच उतने ही अक्षर हैं जितने उनके बीच अंग्रेजी वर्णमाला क्रम में होते हैं?

- 1) One / एक
- 2) Two / दो
- 3) Three / तीन
- 4) Four / चार
- 5) More than four / चार से अधिक



IBPS RRB-2023 (LAST MINUTE BOOSTER)

Directions- Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below.

Eight persons A, B, C, D, E, F, G, and H were born on the same date and same month of different years viz. 1948, 1953, 1956, 1959, 1964, 1966, 1972, and 1981 but not necessarily in the same order. The calculation of their age is based on the current year 2020. Two persons were born between the one who was born in an odd-numbered year and the one who was born immediately before B. The number of persons born before B is the same as the number of persons born after H. The difference between the ages of A and G is 5. Three persons were born between G and F, who was not the youngest. C was not born in an odd-numbered year and was born after D. E was not born immediately after C.



IBPS RRB-2023 (LAST MINUTE BOOSTER)

निर्देश- निम्नलिखित जानकारी का ध्यानपूर्वक अध्ययन कीजिये और नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिये।

आठ व्यक्तियों A, B, C, D, E, F, G, और H का जन्म विभिन्न वर्षों जैसे 1948, 1953, 1956, 1959, 1964, 1966, 1972 और 1981 की समान तारीख और समान महीनों में हुआ था लेकिन आवश्यक नहीं इसी क्रम में हो। उनकी आयु की गणना वर्तमान वर्ष 2020 पर आधारित है। विषम संख्या वाले वर्ष में पैदा हुए व्यक्ति और B के ठीक पहले पैदा हुए व्यक्ति के बीच दो व्यक्तियों का जन्म हुआ था। B से पहले पैदा हुए व्यक्तियों की संख्या, H के बाद पैदा हुए व्यक्तियों की संख्या के समान है। A और G की आयु के बीच का अंतर 5 है। G और F, जो सबसे छोटा नहीं था, के बीच तीन व्यक्तियों का जन्म हुआ था। C का जन्म एक विषम संख्या वाले वर्ष में नहीं हुआ था और उसका जन्म D के बाद हुआ था। E का जन्म C के तुरंत बाद नहीं हुआ था।



IBPS RRB-2023 (LAST MINUTE BOOSTER)

Two persons were born between the one who was born in an odd-numbered year and the one who was born immediately before B. The number of persons born before B is the same as the number of persons born after H. The difference between the ages of A and G is 5. Three persons were born between G and F, who was not the youngest. C was not born in an odd-numbered year and was born after D. E was not born immediately after C.

Who was born in the year 1972?

- 1) A
- 2) C
- 3) E
- 4) H
- 5) G



IBPS RRB-2023 (LAST MINUTE BOOSTER)

Who was born in the year 1972?

1972 में किसका जन्म हुआ था?

- 1) A
- 2) C
- 3) E
- 4) H
- 5) G



IBPS RRB-2023 (LAST MINUTE BOOSTER)

Two persons were born between the one who was born in an odd-numbered year and the one who was born immediately before B. The number of persons born before B is the same as the number of persons born after H. The difference between the ages of A and G is 5. Three persons were born between G and F, who was not the youngest. C was not born in an odd-numbered year and was born after D. E was not born immediately after C.

What is the age difference between C and F?

- 1) 12
- 2) 20
- 3) 18
- 4) 13
- 5) 33



IBPS RRB-2023 (LAST MINUTE BOOSTER)

What is the age difference between C and F?
C और F की आयु के बीच का अंतर क्या है?

- 1) 12
- 2) 20
- 3) 18
- 4) 13
- 5) 33



IBPS RRB-2023 (LAST MINUTE BOOSTER)

Two persons were born between the one who was born in an odd-numbered year and the one who was born immediately before B. The number of persons born before B is the same as the number of persons born after H. The difference between the ages of A and G is 5. Three persons were born between G and F, who was not the youngest. C was not born in an odd-numbered year and was born after D. E was not born immediately after C.

E was born in which year?

- 1) 1953
- 2) 1966
- 3) 1964
- 4) 1981
- 5) 1972



IBPS RRB-2023 (LAST MINUTE BOOSTER)

E was born in which year?

E का जन्म किस वर्ष में हुआ था?

- 1) 1953
- 2) 1966
- 3) 1964
- 4) 1981
- 5) 1972



IBPS RRB-2023 (LAST MINUTE BOOSTER)

Two persons were born between the one who was born in an odd-numbered year and the one who was born immediately before B. The number of persons born before B is the same as the number of persons born after H. The difference between the ages of A and G is 5. Three persons were born between G and F, who was not the youngest. C was not born in an odd-numbered year and was born after D. E was not born immediately after C.

What is the sum of age of A and G?

- 1) 110
- 2) 117
- 3) 102
- 4) 87
- 5) None of these / इनमें से कोई नहीं



IBPS RRB-2023 (LAST MINUTE BOOSTER)

What is the sum of age of A and G?
A और G की आयु का योगफल क्या है?

- 1) 110
- 2) 117
- 3) 102
- 4) 87
- 5) None of these / इनमें से कोई नहीं



IBPS RRB-2023 (LAST MINUTE BOOSTER)

Two persons were born between the one who was born in an odd-numbered year and the one who was born immediately before B. The number of persons born before B is the same as the number of persons born after H. The difference between the ages of A and G is 5. Three persons were born between G and F, who was not the youngest. C was not born in an odd-numbered year and was born after D. E was not born immediately after C.

Who was born between B and C?

- 1) G
- 2) H
- 3) A
- 4) D
- 5) E



IBPS RRB-2023 (LAST MINUTE BOOSTER)

Who was born between B and C?

B और C के बीच में किसका जन्म हुआ था?

- 1) G
- 2) H
- 3) A
- 4) D
- 5) E



IBPS RRB-2023 (LAST MINUTE BOOSTER)

Thank
you!