



RRB PO MAINS 2023



Revisjon Class

Day-1

2 Hours

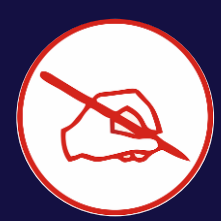
अब **Selection** कोई रोक नहीं सकता

REASONING

LIVE

08:00 AM





Study the following information and answer the given below questions. In a certain code language

“**tradition festival iconic**” is coded as – “**8X 9J 6XJ**”

“**aesthetic recreate vibe**” is coded as – “**8E 9VJ 4W**”

“**creative emerging shine**” is coded as – “**8NO 5K 8C**”

What can be the code of “during autumn”?
“**during autumn**” का कोड क्या हो सकता है?

- a) 6M 7FN
- b) 6M 6FN
- c) 6K 6FN



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“**aesthetic recreate vibe**” is coded as – “**8E 9VJ 4W**”

“**creative emerging shine**” is coded as – “**8NO 5K 8C**”

What can be the code of “Impulse Response”?

“**Impulse Response**” का कोड क्या हो सकता है?

a) 7NT 7F

b) 8T 7NR

c) 8F 7MT



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“**aesthetic recreate vibe**” is coded as – “**8E 9VJ 4W**”

“**creative emerging shine**” is coded as – “**8NO 5K 8C**”

What can be the code of “**Vibrant Ocean**”?

“**Vibrant Ocean**” का कोड क्या हो सकता है?

- a) 5XB 7J
- b) 5XB 7K
- c) 5XZ 7M
- d) 5YB 7K



Study the following information and answer the given below questions. In a certain code language

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“**aesthetic recreate vibe**” is coded as – “**8E 9VJ 4W**”

“**creative emerging shine**” is coded as – “**8NO 5K 8C**”

What can be the code of “**Ideal Journey**”?
“**Ideal Journey**” का कोड क्या हो सकता है?

- a) 5WC 7T
- b) 5FB 7T
- c) 5WC 7V
- d) 5FB 7V



Study the following information and answer the given below questions. In a certain code language

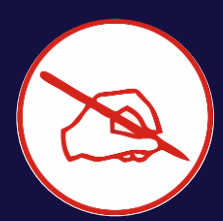
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“**aesthetic recreate vibe**” is coded as – “**8E 9VJ 4W**”

“**creative emerging shine**” is coded as – “**8NO 5K 8C**”

What can be the code of “Enough Rise”?
“**Enough Rise**” का कोड क्या हो सकता है?

- a) 6NF 4F
- b) 6MH 4F
- c) 6MF 4D
- d) 6MH 4H



Seven persons P, Q, R, S, T, U and V like different colors namely blue, black, brown, white, green, orange and red but not necessarily in the same order. They hold different positions in the Indian Army as -Captain, Major, Colonel, Brigadier, Major General, General and Field Marshal. The positions given are in increasing order of seniority such that Captain is the junior most position and Field Marshal is the senior most position. P is senior to only three people. Person, who likes brown, is senior to Brigadier. R is junior to the one, who likes black and senior to Colonel. The person, who likes black, is not the most senior. Q, who like white is junior to P but not the least junior. U is senior to one, who likes white and junior to one, who likes brown. T is junior to Brigadier. The one, who likes blue is junior to V and senior to Colonel, who likes green. U does not like black. S likes red.



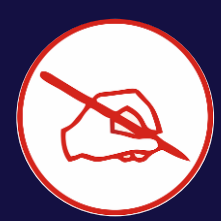
सात व्यक्ति P, Q, R, S, T, U और V को अलग-अलग रंग पसंद हैं अर्थात् नीला, काला, भूरा, सफ़ेद, हरा, नारंगी और लाल लेकिन जरूरी नहीं कि इसी क्रम में हों। वे भारतीय सेना में कैप्टन, मेजर, कर्नल, ब्रिगेडियर, मेजर जनरल, जनरल और फील्ड मार्शल जैसे विभिन्न पदों पर हैं। दिए गए पद वरिष्ठता के बढ़ते क्रम में हैं जैसे कि कैप्टन सबसे कनिष्ठ पद है और फील्ड मार्शल सबसे वरिष्ठ पद है। P केवल तीन व्यक्तियों से वरिष्ठ है। वह व्यक्ति, जिसे भूरा रंग पसंद है, ब्रिगेडियर से वरिष्ठ है। R उस व्यक्ति से कनिष्ठ है, जिसे काला रंग पसंद है और कर्नल से वरिष्ठ है। वह व्यक्ति, जिसे काला रंग पसंद है, सबसे वरिष्ठ नहीं है। Q, जिसे सफ़ेद रंग पसंद है, वह P से कनिष्ठ है लेकिन सबसे कम कनिष्ठ नहीं है। U उस व्यक्ति से वरिष्ठ है, जिसे सफ़ेद रंग पसंद है और U उस व्यक्ति से कनिष्ठ है, जिसे भूरा रंग पसंद है। T, ब्रिगेडियर से जूनियर है। वह व्यक्ति, जिसे नीला रंग पसंद है, V से कनिष्ठ है और कर्नल, जिसे हरा रंग पसंद है, से वरिष्ठ है। आपको काला रंग पसंद नहीं है। S को लाल रंग पसंद है।



P is senior to only three people. Person, who likes brown, is senior to Brigadier. R is junior to the one, who likes black and senior to Colonel. The person, who likes black, is not the most senior. Q, who like white is junior to P but not the least junior. U is senior to one, who likes white and junior to one, who likes brown. T is junior to Brigadier. The one, who likes blue is junior to V and senior to Colonel, who likes green. U does not like black. S likes red.

Who among the following likes Orange color?

- a) R
- b) V
- c) Brigadier
- d) Major
- e) T



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Who is the immediate senior of Brigadier?

- a) S
- b) V
- c) Q
- d) R
- e) U



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- a) Orange
- b) Red
- c) Blue
- d) Brown
- e) Cannot be determined



P is senior to only three people. Person, who likes brown, is senior to Brigadier. R is junior to the one, who likes black and senior to Colonel. The person, who likes black, is not the most senior. Q, who like white is junior to P but not the least junior. U is senior to one, who likes white and junior to one, who likes brown. T is junior to Brigadier. The one, who likes blue is junior to V and senior to Colonel, who likes green. U does not like black. S likes red.

Find the odd one out.

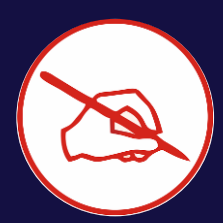
- a) Blue
- b) General – U
- c) Blue – Captain
- d) Major General – Green
- e) Red - Brigadier



P is senior to only three people. Person, who likes brown, is senior to Brigadier. R is junior to the one, who likes black and senior to Colonel. The person, who likes black, is not the most senior. Q, who like white is junior to P but not the least junior. U is senior to one, who likes white and junior to one, who likes brown. T is junior to Brigadier. The one, who likes blue is junior to V and senior to Colonel, who likes green. U does not like black. S likes red.

Which of the following statement(s) is/are true?

- I. R likes Brown**
 - II. T is at the junior most position**
 - III. Field Marshal likes Orange**
- a) Only I**
 - b) Only II**
 - c) Only III**
 - d) Both II and III**
 - e) Both I and II**



Six buildings A B C D E and F are situated in a colony in such a way that Building A is 1.5 Km north of B. Building D is exactly between A and B. Building C is 2 Km east of D and .5 km North of E. Building F is 1 km from A.

छह इमारतें A B C D E और F एक कॉलोनी में इस प्रकार स्थित हैं कि बिल्डिंग A, B से 1.5 किमी उत्तर में है। बिल्डिंग D, A और B के ठीक बीच में है। बिल्डिंग C, D से 2 किमी पूर्व में और E से .5 किमी उत्तर में है। बिल्डिंग F, A से 1 किमी दूर है।



Six buildings A B C D E and F are situated in a colony in such a way that Building A is 1.5 Km north of B. Building D is exactly between A and B. Building C is 2 Km east of D and .5 km North of E. Building F is 1 km from A.

F is in which direction from C?

- a) North-West
- b) North-East
- c) South-West
- d) CND
- e) None of these



Six buildings A B C D E and F are situated in a colony in such a way that Building A is 1.5 Km north of B. Building D is exactly between A and B. Building C is 2 Km east of D and .5 km North of E. Building F is 1 km from A.

F is in which direction from E?

- a) North-West
- b) North-East
- c) South-West
- d) CND
- e) None of these



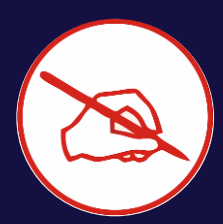
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E is in which direction from B?

- a) North-West
- b) North-East
- c) South-West
- d) South-East
- e) None of these



Seven people i.e., A, B, C, D, E, F, and G are going to a party on seven different days of the same week starting from Monday to Sunday. They all belong to different cities i.e. Indore, Agra, Cuttack, Gwalior, Mumbai, Pune, and Jaipur. All the information is not necessarily in the same order. Three people go between E and the one, who belongs to Cuttack. E goes just before F but after Thursday. Number of people going before F is same as after A. Two people go between A and the one, who belongs to Agra. G belongs to Indore and goes before the one, who belongs to Agra. Two people go between G and the one, who belongs to Gwalior. F does not belong to Gwalior. B goes before the one, who belongs to Pune but after C. F neither belongs to Jaipur nor Pune.



सात लोग अर्थात् A, B, C, D, E, F और G सोमवार से रविवार तक एक ही सप्ताह के सात अलग-अलग दिनों में एक पार्टी में जा रहे हैं। वे सभी अलग-अलग शहरों यानी इंदौर, आगरा, कटक, ग्वालियर, मुंबई, पुणे और जयपुर से हैं। जरूरी नहीं कि सारी जानकारी एक ही क्रम में हो. E और कटक से संबंधित व्यक्ति के बीच तीन व्यक्ति जाते हैं। E, F से ठीक पहले लेकिन गुरुवार के बाद जाता है। F से पहले जाने वाले लोगों की संख्या A के बाद जाने वाले लोगों की संख्या के समान है। A और आगरा से संबंधित व्यक्ति के बीच दो लोग जाते हैं। G इंदौर से है और आगरा से संबंधित व्यक्ति से पहले जाता है। G और वह, जो ग्वालियर से है, के बीच दो व्यक्ति जाते हैं। F ग्वालियर से सम्बंधित नहीं है. B उस व्यक्ति से पहले जाता है, जो पुणे से है लेकिन C के बाद जाता है। F न तो जयपुर से है और न ही पुणे से।



Three people go between E and the one, who belongs to Cuttack. E goes just before F but after Thursday. Number of people going before F is same as after A. Two people go between A and the one, who belongs to Agra. G belongs to Indore and goes before the one, who belongs to Agra. Two people go between G and the one, who belongs to Gwalior. F does not belong to Gwalior. B goes before the one, who belongs to Pune but after C. F neither belongs to Jaipur nor Pune.

The one, who belongs to _____ goes to party on _____.

- a) Pune, Tuesday
- b) Agra, Wednesday
- c) Indore, Sunday
- d) Gwalior, Saturday
- e) Cuttack, Monday



Three people go between E and the one, who belongs to Cuttack. E goes just before F but after Thursday. Number of people going before F is same as after A. Two people go between A and the one, who belongs to Agra. G belongs to Indore and goes before the one, who belongs to Agra. Two people go between G and the one, who belongs to Gwalior. F does not belong to Gwalior. B goes before the one, who belongs to Pune but after C. F neither belongs to Jaipur nor Pune.

A goes to which city?

- a) Cuttack
- b) Agra
- c) Gwalior
- d) Pune
- e) Jaipur



Three people go between E and the one, who belongs to Cuttack. E goes just before F but after Thursday. Number of people going before F is same as after A. Two people go between A and the one, who belongs to Agra. G belongs to Indore and goes before the one, who belongs to Agra. Two people go between G and the one, who belongs to Gwalior. F does not belong to Gwalior. B goes before the one, who belongs to Pune but after C. F neither belongs to Jaipur nor Pune.

The following sentences are true about E except,

- I. The one, who go immediately before E goes to Pune.
 - II. Four people go to party between E and A.
 - III. E is the last person to attend the party.
- a) Only I
 - b) Only III
 - c) Both I and II
 - d) Both II and III
 - e) Both I and III



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Find the odd one out.

- a) A-Indore
- b) D-Mumbai
- c) B-Cuttack
- d) C-Agra
- e) G-Pune



Three people go between E and the one, who belongs to Cuttack. E goes just before F but after Thursday. Number of people going before F is same as after A. Two people go between A and the one, who belongs to Agra. G belongs to Indore and goes before the one, who belongs to Agra. Two people go between G and the one, who belongs to Gwalior. F does not belong to Gwalior. B goes before the one, who belongs to Pune but after C. F neither belongs to Jaipur nor Pune.

Who goes to the party immediately before G?

- a) A
- b) B
- c) C
- d) D
- e) Can't be determined



In the question below are given four statements followed by conclusions given in the options. You have to take the given statements to be true even if they seem to be variance with commonly known facts. Read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusions definitely does not follow (or is not a possibility of occurrence) from the given statements disregarding commonly known facts.

नीचे दिए गए प्रश्न में चार कथन और उसके बाद विकल्पों में निष्कर्ष दिए गए हैं। आपको दिए गए कथनों को सत्य मानना है, भले ही वे सामान्यतः ज्ञात तथ्यों से भिन्न प्रतीत होते हों। सभी निष्कर्षों को पढ़ें और फिर तय करें कि दिए गए निष्कर्षों में से कौन सा निश्चित रूप से ज्ञात तथ्यों की अनदेखी करते हुए दिए गए कथनों का पालन नहीं करता है (या घटित होने की संभावना नहीं है)।



Statements:

No tens is a doors.

All tins are roofs.

Some gates are tens.

No tins is a tens.

Conclusions:

a) Some gates are roofs

b) Some gates are doors

c) All gates being doors is a possibility

d) No doors are roofs4.

e) All tens being roofs is a possibility



Statements:

Some rats are gigs

All gigs are nuts

Many nuts are traps

No traps is a vada

Conclusions:

a) Some rats are nuts

b) No vada is trap

c) All gigs being traps is a possibility

d) Some traps are gigs

e) Some vadas are rats



Statements:

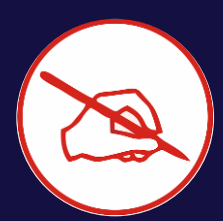
Some gloves are sanitizers.

All sanitizers are masks.

Only a few masks are gloves.

Conclusions:

- a) Some sanitizers are not gloves
- b) All gloves being masks is a possibility
- c) All masks can be gloves
- d) All gloves are sanitizers
- e) All masks are sanitizers



Statements:

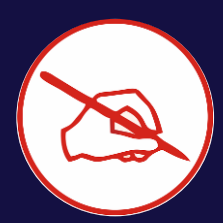
All rings are gold

Some golds are diamond|

Some diamonds are platinum

Conclusions:

- a) Some platinum are gold
- b) Some platinum are rings
- c) Some diamond are gold
- d) All rings are platinum
- e) All golds are platinum



In a family of eight members K, L, M, N, O, P, Q and R. There are three married couples and three generations. N is the nephew of O and grandson of L. K is the son of M and married to P. O is the daughter of M and sister of K. R is niece of K. L is the father-in-law of Q who is the father of R.

आठ सदस्यों K, L, M, N, O, P, Q और R के एक परिवार में तीन विवाहित जोड़े और तीन पीढ़ियाँ हैं। N, O का भतीजा है और L का पोता है। K, M का पुत्र है और उससे विवाहित है P. O, M की बेटी है और K की बहन है। R, K की भतीजी है। L, Q का ससुर है जो R का पिता है। L, M से कैसे संबंधित है?



In a family of eight members K, L, M, N, O, P, Q and R. There are three married couples and three generations. N is the nephew of O and grandson of L. K is the son of M and married to P. O is the daughter of M and sister of K. R is niece of K. L is the father-in-law of Q who is the father of R.

How L is related to M?

- a) Aunt
- b) Uncle
- c) Husband
- d) Wife
- e) Cannot be determined



In a family of eight members K, L, M, N, O, P, Q and R. There are three married couples and three generations. N is the nephew of O and grandson of L. K is the son of M and married to P. O is the daughter of M and sister of K. R is niece of K. L is the father-in-law of Q who is the father of R.

Which of the following statement is true?

- a) N is the daughter of O.
- b) P is the sister-in-law of O.
- c) N and R are siblings.
- d) Q is aunt of N.
- e) R is the son of P



In a family of eight members K, L, M, N, O, P, Q and R. There are three married couples and three generations. N is the nephew of O and grandson of L. K is the son of M and married to P. O is the daughter of M and sister of K. R is niece of K. L is the father-in-law of Q who is the father of R.

Who among the following is one of the cousins?

- a) P and R
- b) N and R
- c) P and Q
- d) O and P
- e) Cannot be determined



Direction:

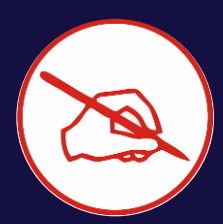
In the question below, a passage is given. From the options below, choose the one that reflects the assumption on which the passage lies.

नीचे दिए गए प्रश्न में एक गद्यांश दिया गया है। नीचे दिए गए विकल्पों में से, वह चुनें जो उस धारणा को दर्शाता है जिस पर गद्यांश निहित है।



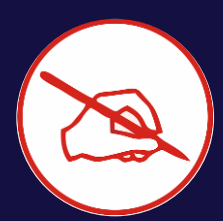
Non-communicable diseases like cardiovascular diseases, cancer, diabetes, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and mental disorders are affecting developing countries with an increasing trend. Thus, many social activists are aggressive in campaigning for the import of cheap generic drugs into developing countries.

- a) Many communicable diseases can be treated with the help of generic drugs.
- b) Developing countries are struggling to provide basic healthcare to their citizens.
- c) Genetic drugs are useful in treating non-communicable diseases.
- d) Developing countries are more vulnerable to diseases than developed nations.
- e) Developing countries face high mortality rates and morbidity rates due to non-communicable illnesses.



हृदय रोग, कैंसर, मधुमेह, क्रॉनिक ऑब्स्ट्रक्टिव पल्मोनरी डिजीज और मानसिक विकार जैसी गैर-संचारी बीमारियाँ बढ़ती प्रवृत्ति के साथ विकासशील देशों को प्रभावित कर रही हैं। इस प्रकार, कई सामाजिक कार्यकर्ता विकासशील देशों में सस्ती जेनेरिक दवाओं के आयात के लिए अभियान चलाने में आक्रामक हैं।

- a) कई संक्रामक रोगों का इलाज जेनेरिक दवाओं की मदद से किया जा सकता है।
- b) विकासशील देश अपने नागरिकों को बुनियादी स्वास्थ्य सेवा प्रदान करने के लिए संघर्ष कर रहे हैं।
- c) आनुवंशिक औषधियाँ गैर-संचारी रोगों के उपचार में उपयोगी होती हैं।
- d) विकसित देशों की तुलना में विकासशील देश बीमारियों के प्रति अधिक संवेदनशील हैं।
- e) विकासशील देशों को गैर-संचारी बीमारियों के कारण उच्च मृत्यु दर और रुग्णता दर का सामना करना पड़ता है।



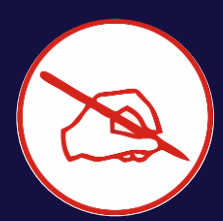
The rapid growth of the urban population has put huge pressure on cities and has led to a severe shortage of facilities. Many cities and towns are facing problems such as lack of jobs, homelessness and expanding squatter settlements, inadequate services and infrastructure, poor health and educational services and high levels of pollution.

- a) There should be a limit on the number of people that are allowed to migrate from rural to urban
- b) Urban cities should be shown in a negative light so that people living in villages are discouraged from moving to cities.
- c) The government should draw a plan for urban development and expansion.
- d) People who migrate to cities should be denied healthcare services to avoid over-burdening of healthcare infrastructure.
- e) Sanitation services should be adequately maintained in urban areas.



शहरी आबादी की तीव्र वृद्धि ने शहरों पर भारी दबाव डाला है और सुविधाओं की भारी कमी हो गई है। कई शहर और कस्बे नौकरियों की कमी, बेघर होना और बढ़ती अवैध बस्तियों, अपर्याप्त सेवाओं और बुनियादी ढांचे, खराब स्वास्थ्य और शैक्षिक सेवाओं और उच्च स्तर के प्रदूषण जैसी समस्याओं का सामना कर रहे हैं।

- a) ग्रामीण से शहर की ओर प्रवास करने की अनुमति देने वाले लोगों की संख्या की एक सीमा होनी चाहिए
- b) शहरी शहरों को नकारात्मक दृष्टि से दिखाया जाना चाहिए ताकि गांवों में रहने वाले लोग शहरों की ओर जाने से हतोत्साहित हों।
- c) सरकार को शहरी विकास और विस्तार की योजना बनानी चाहिए.
- d) स्वास्थ्य देखभाल के बुनियादी ढांचे पर अत्यधिक बोझ से बचने के लिए शहरों की ओर पलायन करने वाले लोगों को स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं से वंचित किया जाना चाहिए।
- e) शहरी क्षेत्रों में स्वच्छता सेवाओं को पर्याप्त रूप से बनाए रखा जाना चाहिए।



Petrol price has increased to 8.5% which makes the final price of petrol in the city A is INR 112.40. Due to the price increment, there is a significant decrease in petrol and diesel vehicles in City A. What can you understand from the above passage?

- a) There is no way to decrease the price of Petrol
- b) Pollution level increased in city A
- c) People may prefer electric vehicles over petrol and diesel vehicles.
- d) City A banned Petrol and diesel vehicles
- e) There is a shortage of petrol and diesel in city A



पेट्रोल की कीमत 8.5% तक बढ़ गई है जिससे शहर A में पेट्रोल की अंतिम कीमत 112.40 रुपये हो गई है। मूल्य वृद्धि के कारण, शहर ए में पेट्रोल और डीजल वाहनों में उल्लेखनीय कमी आई है। उपरोक्त परिच्छेद से आप क्या समझ सकते हैं?

- a) पेट्रोल की कीमत कम होने का कोई रास्ता नहीं दिख रहा है
- b) शहर ए में प्रदूषण का स्तर बढ़ा
- c) लोग पेट्रोल और डीजल वाहनों की तुलना में इलेक्ट्रिक वाहनों को प्राथमिकता दे सकते हैं।
- d) सिटी ए ने पेट्रोल और डीजल वाहनों पर प्रतिबंध लगा दिया
- e) शहर A में पेट्रोल और डीजल की कमी है

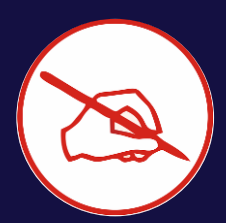


Input: 58 World 36 Query 53 79 Some Relate 68 Legend 88 Decent

Steps:

- I. World 58 Query 53 79 Some Relate 68 Legend 88 Decent 36
- II. 53 World 58 Query 79 Relate 68 Legend 88 Decent 36 Some
- III. Relate 53 World Query 79 68 Legend 88 Decent 36 Some 58
- IV. 68 Relate 53 World 79 Legend 88 Decent 36 Some 58 Query
- V. Legend 68 Relate 53 World 88 Decent 36 Some 58 Query 79
- VI. 88 Legend 68 Relate 53 World 36 Some 58 Query 79 Decent

VI is the last step.



Input: Input: 81 Reverse 68 Dance 35 57 Length Yielding 93 42 Progress Easily



Input: Input: 81 Reverse 68 Dance 35 57 Length Yielding 93 42 Progress Easily

The highest number in step V is _____ element from the right end.

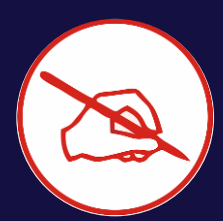
- a) Fifth
- b) Eight
- c) Seventh
- d) Fourth
- e) Sixth



Input: Input: 81 Reverse 68 Dance 35 57 Length Yielding 93 42 Progress Easily

Which of the following is the fifth element from the left end in step V?

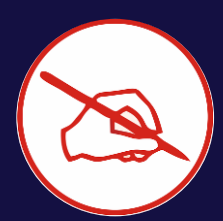
- a) 81
- b) Length
- c) Yielding
- d) 424
- e) Progress



Input: Input: 81 Reverse 68 Dance 35 57 Length Yielding 93 42 Progress Easily

What is the sum of first two numbers from the left end in step III?

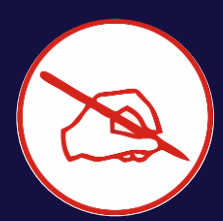
- a) 110
- b) 149
- c) 161
- d) 123
- e) 125



Input: Input: 81 Reverse 68 Dance 35 57 Length Yielding 93 42 Progress Easily

In how many steps "42 Yielding 81" will come together in the same sequence?

- a) One
- b) Two
- c) Three
- d) Four
- e) Five



Input: Input: 81 Reverse 68 Dance 35 57 Length Yielding 93 42 Progress Easily

Which of the following is the third word from the right end in Step IV?

- a) Easily
- b) Yielding
- c) Reverse
- d) Progress
- e) Length



Which of the following expressions is definitely true if the expression

$$S = M \leq T = D > C > I < N = Z$$

is definitely true?

- a) $I = Z$
- b) $S > C$
- c) $C > Z$
- d) $M \leq C$
- e) $I < T$



Which of the following expressions will not be definitely true if the expression is

$$A < B > C = D \geq E > F = G \geq H$$

definitely true?

- a) $E > H$
- b) $C \geq E$
- c) $B > G$
- d) $B < E$
- e) None of these



Statement:- $A < C \leq D$; $F > A \leq B$; $E \leq F = G$

Conclusions:-

I. $A < G$

II. $B > C$

III. $C \leq E$

a) Only conclusion (II) Follows

b) Only conclusion (III) follows

c) Only (I) and (II) follows

d) Only (I) follows

e) None follows



In an apartment, seven persons (A, B, C, D, E, F, and G) are staying on seven different floor swhere the topmost floor is numbered as seven and the bottommost floor is numbered as one. Only one person lives on each floor. F and E are neighbors to each other. A lives four floors above G. F lives above B, who lives immediately below G. C lives above D, who is an immediate neighbour of G.

एक अपार्टमेंट में, सात व्यक्ति (A, B, C, D, E, F और G) सात अलग-अलग मंजिलों पर रह रहे हैं, जहां सबसे ऊपरी मंजिल की संख्या सात है और सबसे निचली मंजिल की संख्या एक है। प्रत्येक मंजिल पर केवल एक व्यक्ति रहता है। F और E एक दूसरे के पड़ोसी हैं। A, G से चार मंजिल ऊपर रहता है। F, B के ऊपर रहता है, जो G के ठीक नीचे रहता है। C, D के ऊपर रहता है, जो G का निकटतम पड़ोसी है।



In an apartment, seven persons (A, B, C, D, E, F, and G) are staying on seven different floors where the topmost floor is numbered as seven and the bottommost floor is numbered as one. Only one person lives on each floor. F and E are neighbors to each other. A lives four floors above G. F lives above B, who lives immediately below G. C lives above D, who is an immediate neighbour of G.

Who lives on the fourth floor?

- a) A
- b) C
- c) E
- d) F
- e) Can't be determined



A person walks in the east direction from point B. After, walking for 4km in the same direction, he took a right turn and walks 3km to reach point C. From there, he took a left turn of 4km then a right turn of 4km and reaches point D. Then, he turns left and walks for 4km to reach point E. At last, he walks in the north direction and reaches Point P after walking 7km.

Another person walks in the west direction from point A for 5km. Then, she turns right and walks for 4km. Then, she turns right again for 5km and took a left turn. After walking for 3km in the same direction, she took a left turn again and walk for 5km to reach point Q. From there, she walks 7m in the west direction to reach Point P



एक व्यक्ति बिंदु B से पूर्व दिशा में चलता है। उसी दिशा में 4 किमी चलने के बाद, वह दाईं ओर मुड़ता है और बिंदु C पर पहुंचने के लिए 3 किमी चलता है। वहां से, वह 4 किमी बाईं ओर मुड़ता है, फिर 4 किमी दाईं ओर मुड़ता है और बिंदु D पर पहुंचता है। फिर, वह बाएं मुड़ता है और बिंदु E पर पहुंचने के लिए 4 किमी चलता है। अंत में, वह उत्तर दिशा में चलता है और 7 किमी चलने के बाद बिंदु P पर पहुंचता है।

एक अन्य व्यक्ति बिंदु A से पश्चिम दिशा में 5 किमी चलता है। फिर, वह दाएं मुड़ती है और 4 किमी चलती है। फिर, वह फिर से दाएं मुड़ती है और 5 किमी चलती है और बाएं मुड़ जाती है। उसी दिशा में 3 किमी चलने के बाद, वह फिर से बायीं ओर मुड़ती है और बिंदु Q पर पहुंचने के लिए 5 किमी चलती है। वहां से, वह बिंदु P तक पहुंचने के लिए पश्चिम दिशा में 7 मीटर चलती है।



A person walks in the east direction from point B. After, walking for 4km in the same direction, he took a right turn and walks 3km to reach point C. From there, he took a left turn of 4km then a right turn of 4km and reaches point D. Then, he turns left and walks for 4km to reach point E. At last, he walks in the north direction and reaches Point P after walking 7km. Another person walks in the west direction from point A for 5km. Then, she turns right and walks for 4km. Then, she turns right again for 5km and took a left turn. After walking for 3km in the same direction, she took a left turn again and walk for 5km to reach point Q. From there, she walks 7m in the west direction to reach Point P.

What is the direction of Point E with respect to Point Q?

- a) South
- b) South-East
- c) South-West
- d) North
- e) North-West



A person walks in the east direction from point B. After, walking for 4km in the same direction, he took a right turn and walks 3km to reach point C. From there, he took a left turn of 4km then a right turn of 4km and reaches point D. Then, he turns left and walks for 4km to reach point E. At last, he walks in the north direction and reaches Point P after walking 7km. Another person walks in the west direction from point A for 5km. Then, she turns right and walks for 4km. Then, she turns right again for 5km and took a left turn. After walking for 3km in the same direction, she took a left turn again and walk for 5km to reach point Q. From there, she walks 7m in the west direction to reach Point P.

How far and in which direction is Point Q with respect to Point B?

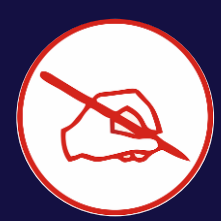
- a) 19km, West
- b) 17km, West
- c) 19km, East
- d) 17km, East
- e) 16km, East



A person walks in the east direction from point B. After, walking for 4km in the same direction, he took a right turn and walks 3km to reach point C. From there, he took a left turn of 4km then a right turn of 4km and reaches point D. Then, he turns left and walks for 4km to reach point E. At last, he walks in the north direction and reaches Point P after walking 7km. Another person walks in the west direction from point A for 5km. Then, she turns right and walks for 4km. Then, she turns right again for 5km and took a left turn. After walking for 3km in the same direction, she took a left turn again and walk for 5km to reach point Q. From there, she walks 7m in the west direction to reach Point P.

What is the position of Point B with respect to Point A

- a) Southwest
- b) Southeast
- c) Northwest
- d) Northeast
- e) West

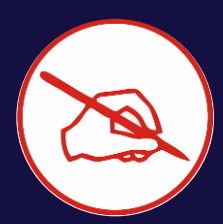


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10 persons A, B, C, D, E, P, Q, R, S, and T are sitting in two parallel rows, equidistant to each other with five persons sitting in each row. Each person in row 1 is facing south and each person in row 2 is facing north. Each person in row one faces a person in another row. A, B, C, D, and E sit in row 2 whereas P, Q, R, S, and T sit in row 1. Row 1 is in north of row 2. Each of them likes a different color i.e., Violet, Grey, Black, Green, White, Yellow, Blue, Orange, Red, and Pink but not necessarily in the same order. T is sitting second to the left of the one, who likes grey color. Two persons are sitting between A and C. The one, who likes black color is sitting third to the right of the one, who likes yellow color. P is sitting to the immediate right of R. P does not like grey color. B is facing the one, who is sitting second to the right of the person, who likes blue color. S is facing the one, who is sitting immediate right of the one, who likes white color. Two people are sitting between the one, who likes white color and the one, who likes orange color. Q and the one, who likes violet color are sitting in the same row but not adjacent to each other. The one, who likes pink color is facing the one, who is sitting second to the left of the one, who likes green color. The one, who likes pink color is facing the one, who is an immediate neighbor of the one, who likes red color. The one, who likes grey color is facing the one, who is sitting immediate right of C. D is sitting second to the left of B. The one, who likes yellow color is not facing the same direction as Q is facing.



10 व्यक्ति A, B, C, D, E, P, Q, R, S, और T एक दूसरे से समान दूरी पर दो समानांतर पंक्तियों में बैठे हैं और प्रत्येक पंक्ति में पांच व्यक्ति बैठे हैं। पंक्ति 1 में प्रत्येक व्यक्ति का मुख दक्षिण की ओर है और पंक्ति 2 में प्रत्येक व्यक्ति का मुख उत्तर की ओर है। पंक्ति में प्रत्येक व्यक्ति का मुख दूसरी पंक्ति के व्यक्ति से है। A, B, C, D, और E पंक्ति 2 में बैठे हैं जबकि P, Q, R, S, और T पंक्ति 1 में बैठे हैं। पंक्ति 1 पंक्ति 2 के उत्तर में है। उनमें से प्रत्येक को एक अलग रंग पसंद है यानी, बैंगनी, ग्रे, काला, हरा, सफ़ेद, पीला, नीला, नारंगी, लाल और गुलाबी लेकिन जरूरी नहीं कि इसी क्रम में हों। T उस व्यक्ति के बाएं से दूसरे स्थान पर बैठा है, जिसे ग्रे रंग पसंद है। A और C के बीच दो व्यक्ति बैठे हैं। वह व्यक्ति, जिसे काला रंग पसंद है, वह उस व्यक्ति के दाईं ओर तीसरे स्थान पर बैठा है, जिसे पीला रंग पसंद है। P, R के निकटतम दाएं बैठा है। P को ग्रे रंग पसंद नहीं है। B का मुख उस व्यक्ति की ओर है, जो नीला रंग पसंद करने वाले व्यक्ति के दाएं से दूसरे स्थान पर बैठा है। S उस व्यक्ति के सम्मुख है, जो उस व्यक्ति के ठीक दाएं बैठा है, जिसे सफ़ेद रंग पसंद है। सफ़ेद रंग पसंद करने वाले और नारंगी रंग पसंद करने वाले व्यक्ति के बीच दो व्यक्ति बैठे हैं। Q और वह, जिसे बैंगनी रंग पसंद है, एक ही पंक्ति में बैठे हैं लेकिन एक-दूसरे के बगल में नहीं। वह व्यक्ति, जिसे गुलाबी रंग पसंद है, उस व्यक्ति के सम्मुख है, जो हरा रंग पसंद करने वाले व्यक्ति के बाईं ओर दूसरे स्थान पर बैठा है। वह व्यक्ति, जिसे गुलाबी रंग पसंद है, उसका मुख उस व्यक्ति की ओर है, जो उस व्यक्ति का निकटतम पड़ोसी है, जिसे लाल रंग पसंद है। वह व्यक्ति, जिसे ग्रे रंग पसंद है, उसका मुख उस व्यक्ति की ओर है, जो C के ठीक दाएं बैठा है।



T is sitting second to the left of the one, who likes grey color. Two persons are sitting between A and C. The one, who likes black color is sitting third to the right of the one, who likes yellow color. P is sitting to the immediate right of R. P does not like grey color. B is facing the one, who is sitting second to the right of the person, who likes blue color. S is facing the one, who is sitting immediate right of the one, who likes white color. Two people are sitting between the one, who likes white color and the one, who likes orange color. Q and the one, who likes violet color are sitting in the same row but not adjacent to each other. The one, who likes pink color is facing the one, who is sitting second to the left of the one, who likes green color. The one, who likes pink color is facing the one, who is an immediate neighbor of the one, who likes red color. The one, who likes grey color is facing the one, who is sitting immediate right of C. D is sitting second to the left of B. The one, who likes yellow color is not facing the same direction as Q is facing.



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Who sits to the left of T?

- a) Q
- b) S
- c) A
- d) No one
- e) None of the above



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Who likes red color?

- a) Q
- b) R
- c) P
- d) T
- e) S



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Find the odd one out.

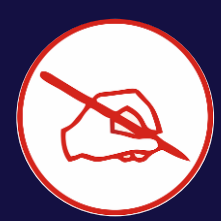
- a) Orange
- b) Green
- c) Yellow
- d) Blue
- e) Black



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Who sits opposite to the one, who likes white color?

- a) C
- b) A
- c) R
- d) P
- e) D



Thank
you!