

# IBPS RRB PO/CLERK 2024



REASONING

MOST EXPECTED

QUESTIONS

SUPER SERIES

ऐसे ही मिलेंगे 40/40



इस बार

उठाएंगे

SELECTION

**TOTICUP** 

Mahendra's

DAY-4

# Join my TELEGRAM GROUP



@reasoningbybasantsir



Daily PDF of all YT sessions



Discussion / Doubt Solving



Direct Interaction with me



Quiz



Polls





## **Statement:**

U = J ≥ R, W > R = Y Conclusions:

I. Y < J

II. J = Y

#### कथन:

 $U = J \ge R, W > R = Y$ 

निष्कर्ष:

I. Y < J

II. J = Y

- 1) Only I follows
- 2) Only II follows
- 3) Either I or II follow
- 4) Neither I nor II follow
- 5) Both I and II follow



Statements:

Y ≥ R < E; R > P ≥ C = A

Conclusions:

I. Y > A

II. E ≥ C II. E ≥ C

- 1) Only I is True
- 2) Neither I nor II is True
- 3) Both I and II are True
- 4) Either I or II is True
- 5) Only II is True

# Statements: C ≤ H = M ≥ Y; Y ≤ A ≥ X < P > L Conclusions:

I. A > C II. A = M

कथन: C ≤ H = M ≥ Y; Y ≤ A ≥ X < P > L निष्कर्ष: I. A > C

II. A = M

- 1) Only I is true
- 2) Only II is true
- 3) Either I or II is true
- 4) Both I and II is true
- 5) Neither I nor II is true



**Statements:** 

 $O = D = S \ge G$ ,  $E \le G \le U$   $O = D = S \ge G$ ,  $E \le G \le U$ 

निष्कषं:

कथन:

1.0 > E

II. E = O

**Conclusions:** 1.0 > 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



Statements: कथन:

 $W = Z \le Q < O, F \le Z < TW = Z \le Q < O, F \le Z < T$ 

Conclusions: 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



#### **Statement:**

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

#### कथन:

- 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



एक परिवार के छह सदस्य E, K, O, F, D और W एक दूसरे से संबंधित हैं। E, K का पिता है जो D का इकलौता पुत्र है। E की इकलौती अविवाहित भाभी W है जिसका कोई भाई नहीं है। O, E का इकलौता सहोदर है। F, K की पुत्री है।



How many females are there in the family?

01. One

**02.Two** 

03.Three

04. Four

05. Cannot be determined



If Q is married to K then how is Q related to O?

01. Daughter

02. Sister

03. Mother

04. Niece

05. Daughter-in-law



How is F related to D?

01. Granddaughter

02. Sister

03. Mother

04. Niece

05. Daughter



Seven boxes P, Q, R, S, T, U and V are kept one above another to form a stack. The topmost box is numbered as 1, the box below it as 2 and so on till the lowermost box which is 7. Equal number of boxes are above and below box R. There is one box between box R and box U. Box P is just above box V, which is an even-numbered box. Box T is above box S and neither box T nor S is adjacent to box R.

एक स्टैक बनाने के लिए सात बक्से P, Q, R, S, T, U और V को एक के ऊपर एक रखा जाता है। सबसे ऊपर वाले बॉक्स को 1, उसके नीचे के बॉक्स को 2 और इसी तरह के सबसे निचले बॉक्स को 7 तक गिना जाता है। बॉक्स R के ऊपर और नीचे बक्सों की संख्या बराबर हैं। बॉक्स R और बॉक्स U के बीच एक बॉक्स है। बॉक्स P, बॉक्स V, जो एक सम संख्या वाला बॉक्स है, के ठीक ऊपर है। बॉक्स T, बॉक्स S के ऊपर है और न तो बॉक्स T और न ही बॉक्स S, बॉक्स R के आसन्न हैं।



Seven boxes P, Q, R, S, T, U and V are kept one above another to form a stack. The topmost box is numbered as 1, the box below it as 2 and so on till the lowermost box which is 7. Equal number of boxes are above and below box R. There is one box between box R and box U. Box P is just above box V, which is an evennumbered box. Box T is above box S and neither box T nor S is adjacent to box R. Which box is just above box R? बॉक्स R के ठीक उपर कौन सा बॉक्स है?

- 1) Box Q / बॉक्स Q
- 2) Box P / बॉक्स P
- 3) Box V / बॉक्स V
- 4) Box T / बॉक्स T
- 5) Box S / बॉक्स S



Seven boxes P, Q, R, S, T, U and V are kept one above another to form a stack. The topmost box is numbered as 1, the box below it as 2 and so on till the lowermost box which is 7. Equal number of boxes are above and below box R. There is one box between box R and box U. Box P is just above box V, which is an even-numbered box. Box T is above box S and neither box T nor S is adjacent to box R.

Which of the following statement is correct? निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा कथन सही है?

- 1) Box U is just below box Q / बॉक्स U बॉक्स Q के ठीक नीचे है
- 2) Box R is an odd numbered box / बॉक्स R विषम संख्या वाला बॉक्स है
- 3) Box T is the topmost box / बॉक्स T सबसे ऊपरी बॉक्स है
- 4) Two boxes are above box P / बॉक्स P के ऊपर दो बॉक्स हैं
- 5) All statements are correct / सभी कथन सही हैं



Seven boxes P, Q, R, S, T, U and V are kept one above another to form a stack. The topmost box is numbered as 1, the box below it as 2 and so on till the lowermost box which is 7. Equal number of boxes are above and below box R. There is one box between box R and box U. Box P is just above box V, which is an evennumbered box. Box T is above box S and neither box T nor S is adjacent to box R. If all the boxes are arranged in reverse alphabetical order from top to bottom then which box remains in the same position? यदि सभी बॉक्स ऊपर से नीचे की ओर उल्टे वर्णानुक्रम में व्यवस्थित होते हैं तो कौन सा बॉक्स उसी स्थान में रहता है?

- 1) V
- 2) S
- **3)** T
- 4) P
- 5) U



Seven boxes P, Q, R, S, T, U and V are kept one above another to form a stack. The topmost box is numbered as 1, the box below it as 2 and so on till the lowermost box which is 7. Equal number of boxes are above and below box R. There is one box between box R and box U. Box P is just above box V, which is an evennumbered box. Box T is above box S and neither box T nor S is adjacent to box R. How many boxes are above box V? बॉक्स V के ऊपर कितने बॉक्स हैं?

- 1) Two / दो
- 2) Five / पाँच
- 3) Three / <mark>तੀ</mark>ਜ
- 4) Four / चार
- 5) Six / 55:



Seven boxes P, Q, R, S, T, U and V are kept one above another to form a stack. The topmost box is numbered as 1, the box below it as 2 and so on till the lowermost box which is 7. Equal number of boxes are above and below box R. There is one box between box R and box U. Box P is just above box V, which is an evennumbered box. Box T is above box S and neither box T nor S is adjacent to box R. \_\_\_ is the bottommost box. Box \_ सबसे नीचे वाला बॉक्स है। बांक्स

- 1) S
- 2) T
- 3) U
- 4) V
- 5) P



आठ व्यक्ति A, B, C, D, E, F, G और H की अलग-अलग आयु (वर्षों में) 15, 30, 31, 38, 42, 45, 50, 51 के बीच है लेकिन जरूरी नहीं कि एक ही क्रम में हो। H से पहले जन्मे व्यक्तियों की संख्या E के बाद जन्म लेने वाले व्यक्तियों की संख्या के बराबर है। A, C से छोटा है। F, B से 1 वर्ष बड़ा है। G की आयु 7 का गुणक है। D की आयु 45 वर्ष है।



B is \_\_\_\_\_ years old. B की आयु \_\_\_\_ वर्ष है।

- 1) 15
- 2) 38
- 3) 50
- 4) 30
- 5) 31



Which of the following statement is definitely correct?

निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा कथन निश्चित रूप से सत्य है?

- 1) E is 51 years old / E की आयु 51 वर्ष है
- 2) A is elder than F / A, F से बड़ा है
- 3) Only two persons are elder than G / केवल दो व्यक्ति G से बड़े हैं
- 4) H is elder than A / H, A से बड़ा है
- 5) All are correct / सभी सत्य हैं





What is the difference in the ages of E and H? E और H के आयु में क्या अंतर है?

- 1) 40
- 2) 33
- 3) 45
- 4) 36
- 5) 23



How many persons are elder than F? F से कितने व्यक्ति बड़े हैं?

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



Whose age is 50 years? किसकी आयु 50 वर्ष है?

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





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।



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



## 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



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



# 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



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



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 / <mark>或</mark>ह
- 2) Four / <del>चार</del>
- 3) Five / पाँच
- 4) One / एक
- 5) Two / दो



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
- @Reasoningbybasantsir



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



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 । और III दोनों
- 5) None of these / इनमें से कोई नहीं



## 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 । और III दोनों
- 5) None of these / इनमें से कोई नहीं



### **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



## **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





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 / तੀਜ
- 4) Four / चार
- 5) More than four / चार से अधिक



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 / तੀਜ
- 4) Four / चार
- 5) More than four / चार से अधिक



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 oddnumbered year and was born after D. E was



निर्देश- निम्निलिखित 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 हआ था लेकिन आवश्यक नहीं इसी क्रम में हो। उनकी आयुँ की गणना वर्तमान वर्ष 2020 पर आधारित है। विषम संख्या वाले वर्ष में पैदा हए व्यक्ति और B के ठीक पहले पैदा हए व्यक्ति के बीच दो व्यक्तियों का जन्म हआ था। B से पहले पैदा हए व्यक्तियों की संख्या, H के बाद पैदा हए 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 हआ था। С का जन्म एक विषम संख्या वाले वर्ष में नहीं हुँआ था और उसका जन्म D के बाद हुआ था। E का जनम C के तुरंत बाद नहीं हुआ था।



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

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# Who was born in the year 1972? 1972 में किसका जन्म हुआ था?

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



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

71 1Q



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



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
- 1 1021





# E was born in which year? E का जन्म किस वर्ष में हुआ था?

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



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
- /\ Q7





# 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



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

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# 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



बारह व्यक्ति N, L, M, O, S, T, U, V, A, B, C और D दो समानांतर पंक्तियों में बैठे हैं। पंक्ति-1 पश्चिम के सम्मुख है और पंक्ति-2 पूर्व के सम्मुख है। L, M, O, S, T और U पश्चिम के सम्मुख हैं। पंक्ति-1 का प्रत्येक व्यक्ति पंक्ति-2 के दसरे व्यक्ति के सम्मख है। V पंक्ति के एक छोर पर और C के बाएं दसरे स्थान पर बैठा है। D और N के बीच दो व्यक्ति हैं। T और S के बीच केवल एक व्यक्ति है। U, M के दाएं तीसरे स्थान पर बैठा है और वह न तो V और न ही C के विपरीत है। S और T, V के विपरीत नहीं हैं।  $oldsymbol{\mathrm{L}}$  और  $oldsymbol{\mathrm{S}}$  एक दसरे के बगल में हैं।  $oldsymbol{\mathrm{N}}$ ,  $oldsymbol{\mathrm{A}}$  के बगल में नहीं है, जो  $oldsymbol{\mathrm{T}}$ 



Who among the following sit at the extreme ends of row-2?

- (1) O,V
- (2) V,B
- (3) T,O
- (4) N,D
- (5) None of these



How many persons are there between S and O?

- (1) One
- (2) Two
- (3) Three
- (4) None
- (5) None of these



Who among the following sits second to the right of N?

- (1) M
- (2) V
- (4) A
- (3) D
- (5) None of these



Who among the following is the opposite of M?

- (1) C
- (2) D
- (4) N
- (5) None
- (3) A



Which of the following statements is/are true.

- (1) S does not sit adjacent to L.
- (2) D sits opposite the person who sits third to the left of L
- (3) C sits opposite L.
- (4) N does not sit opposite the person who sits to the immediate right of L.
- (5) None of these



A % B means A is greater than B.

A # B means A is greater than or equal to B.

A \$ B means A is smaller than B.

A @ B means A is smaller than or equal to B.

A! B means A is equal to B.

#### **Statements:**

C \$ J; F \$ D @ E; C # G % F

## **Conclusions:**

I. F \$ J

II. G % E

- (1) If only conclusion I is true.
- (2) If only conclusion II is true.
- (3) If either conclusion I or II is true.
- (4) If neither conclusion I nor II is true.
- (5) If both conclusions I and II are true.



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A! B means A is equal to B.

#### **Statements:**

A % M; P @ S!A; M \$ K!R

## **Conclusions:**

I. S % M

II. P \$ K

- (1) If only conclusion I is true.
- (2) If only conclusion II is true.
- (3) If either conclusion I or II is true.
- (4) If neither conclusion I nor II is true.
- (5) If both conclusions I and II are true.



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A @ B means A is smaller than or equal to B.

A! B means A is equal to B.

#### **Statements:**

P % Q; T @ S; T % U!P

## **Conclusions:**

I. S # U

II. Q \$ T

- (1) If only conclusion I is true.
- (2) If only conclusion II is true.
- (3) If either conclusion I or II is true.
- (4) If neither conclusion I nor II is true.
- (5) If both conclusions I and II are true.



A % B means A is greater than B.

A # B means A is greater than or equal to B.

A \$ B means A is smaller than B.

A @ B means A is smaller than or equal to B.

A! B means A is equal to B.

#### **Statements:**

V @ S; Q # P % V; S % T

## **Conclusions:**

I. P % T

II. Q \$ S

- (1) If only conclusion I is true.
- (2) If only conclusion II is true.
- (3) If either conclusion I or II is true.
- (4) If neither conclusion I nor II is true.
- (5) If both conclusions I and II are true.



छह लोगों P, Q, R, S, T और U को एक होटल में एक कमरा आवंटित किया जाना है। छह कमरे हैं जिनकी संख्या 311, 312, 313, 314, 315 और 316 (बाएं से दाएं) है और एक व्यक्ति को एक कमरा आवंटित किया जाना है। इसके अलावा, P, Q के तुरंत बाएं या दाएं वाले कमरे में नहीं रह सकता। R को S के कमरे के तुरंत बाएं वाले कमरे में रहना चाहिए। U कमरा नंबर 316 में नहीं रह सकता। P का कमरा नंबर 315 है।



Except P, which of the following person's place is certain?

- (1) R
- (2) Q
- (3) S
- (4) T
- (5) U



If S is in room no. 313, then R should be in which room?

- (1) 312
- **(2)** 311
- (3) 314
- (4) 315
- (5) None of these



Who among the following cannot be in room no. 312?

- (1) Q
- (2) P
- (3) R
- (4) S
- (5) U

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