UPCOMING ONLINE BATCHES

July 2022

06 July 2022

05:30 PM to 07:30 PM
BANK ONLINE LIVE CLASS

03:00 PM to 05:00 PM
SSC ONLINE LIVE CLASS

BILINGUAL

06 July 2022
07:30 PM to 09:30 PM
BANK ONLINE LIVE CLASS
ENGLISH MEDIUM

06 July 2022
02:00 PM to 04:00 PM
SSC ONLINE LIVE CLASS
ENGLISH & BENGALI

13 July 2022

08:00 AM to 10:00 AM
BANK ONLINE LIVE CLASS

07:30 PM to 09:30 PM
SSC ONLINE LIVE CLASS

BILINGUAL

13 July 2022
09:15 AM to 11:15 AM
BANK ONLINE LIVE CLASS
ENGLISH & BENGALI

20 July 2022

01:00 PM to 03:00 PM
BANK ONLINE LIVE CLASS

10:30 AM to 12:30 PM
SSC ONLINE LIVE CLASS

BILINGUAL

27 July 2022

10:30 AM to 12:30 PM
BANK ONLINE LIVE CLASS

08:00 AM to 10:00 AM
SSC ONLINE LIVE CLASS

BILINGUAL

27 July 2022
07:00 AM to 09:00 AM
BANK ONLINE LIVE CLASS
ENGLISH & BENGALI

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IBPS RRB PO Prelims Exam Analysis 2021- Reasoning Ability Section	
Topics	**Number of Questions**
Days Based Puzzle with Variable- Fruits	5
Month and Date-Based Puzzle	5
Circular Seating Arrangement (Insidefacing)	5
Selection-Based (Production, Finance & Marketing Departments)	5
Comparison Puzzle	3
Inequality	5
Syllogism	5
Chinese Coding-Decoding	4
Odd One Out (Letter Based)	1
Word Formation	1
Pairing (Number Based)	1
Overall	**40**

IBPS RRB PO Exam Analysis Shift 2, 2021 – Reasoning Ability	
Topics	No. of Questions
Chinese Coding	5
Inequality	5
Blood relation	3
Direction Sense	3
Word Arrangement	1
Number Based Coding	1
Circular (Inwards/ 7 People/ Colour Based)	5
Order and Ranking (Post Wise)	5
Linear Arrangement (8 Persons/ North-South)	5
Comparison Based Puzzle	2
Year Based Puzzle	5
Overall	**40**

IBPS RRB PO Exam Analysis 2021- Reasoning Ability	
Topics	**Number of Questions**
Month Based Puzzle (10 months)	5
Circular Seating Arrangement (4 facing inside and 4 facing outside)	5
Flat & Floor Based Puzzle	4
Double Row Seating Arrangement (Flower)	5
Comparison Based Puzzle	1
Uncertain Number of Persons in Linear Row (Total- 17 facing north)	5
Syllogism	4
Inequality	5
Blood Relation	2
Direction & Distance	2
Coding Letter	1
Letter Based Question	1
Overall	**40**

IBPS RRB Clerk Exam Analysis 2021 – Reasoning Ability	
Topics	**No. of Questions**
Syllogism	5
Inequality	5
Direction and Distance	1
Blood Relation	3
Order Ranking	1
Word Formation	1
Letter Based Coding	1
Linear Arrangement (Uncertain)	4
Alphanumeric Series	5
Box Based Puzzle: 7 Boxes, No Variable	5
Circle Based | 4 Inside/4 Outside	5
Floor Based Puzzle: 7 Floors	4
Overall	**40**

IBPS RRB Clerk Exam Analysis 2021 – Reasoning Ability	
Topics	**No. of Questions**
Syllogism	5
Blood Relation	2
Direction and Distance	3
Word Formation	1
Letter Based Coding	1
Linear Arrangement (8 Persons facing North)	5
Convetional/Chinese Coding	5
Box Based Puzzle	5
Series (Letter, Number, Symbols)	5
Circular Arrangement (5 Person)	3
Month Based Puzzle | 2 Dates, 3 Months, 6 Persons	5
Overall	**40**

debasish chakraborty 9 hours ago

Homework :
1. Both
2. Either Or
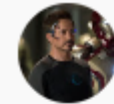Thank you mam. Awesome session.

👍 👎 REPLY

Nadeem 8 hours ago

💐 Homework 📝 📚
🔄 Ans 9 :- Both Follow
🔄 Ans 10 :- Either I or II follows
🍀 Thank you Mam😊 🎉💐

👍 👎 REPLY

simran Lalwani 8 hours ago

Homework answer :
9.both
10.either or
Nice session tysm mam👍

👍 👎 REPLY

Shubham jatwa 1 hour ago

1-Both follows
2-Either or

👍 👎 REPLY

Nitika Kamboj 9 hours ago

Both
Either or

👍 👎 REPLY

Nitika Gupta 9 hours ago

9. Only 1
10. Either or

👍 👎 REPLY

MAHAK SABLANI 1 hour ago

1- only 1 follow
2- either or

👍 👎 REPLY

30

9. Statements:

Only a few Maida are Bread.

No Bread is Cream.

All Creams are Cakes.

Some Cake is Wheat.

Conclusions:

I. Some Maida is not Cream.

II. All Wheat can be Bread.

10. Statements:

All Bags are Jute.

Some Bag is Silk.

No Silk is Saree.

Only a few Sarees are Cotton.

Conclusions:

I. Some Jute is Cotton.

II. No Cotton is Jute.

एक व्यक्ति ने सोमवार से शनिवार की अवधि के दौरान विभिन्न परीक्षण अर्थात P, Q, R, S, T और U खरीदे, उसने प्रत्येक दिन केवल एक परीक्षण खरीदा। प्रत्येक दिन अलग-अलग खेल खेले जाते थे अर्थात लूडो, क्रिकेट, बैडमिंटन, हॉकी, टेनिस, रग्बी (लेकिन दिए गए क्रम में नहीं)। परीक्षण R कम से कम तीन परीक्षणों से पहले खरीदा गया था और मंगलवार को लूडो खेला गया था। शुक्रवार को बैडमिंटन खेला गया। परीक्षण U मंगलवार को खरीदा गया था। Q और T दोनों परीक्षण कम से कम एक परीक्षण से पहले खरीदे गए थे। टेस्ट S को टेस्ट R के तुरंत बाद खरीदा गया था। सोमवार को हॉकी नहीं खेली गई थी। टेस्ट T के बाद कम से कम चार टेस्ट खरीदे गए। टेनिस उसी दिन खेला जाता है जिस दिन S को खरीदा गया था। क्रिकेट उस दिन के ठीक बाद खेला जाता है जिस दिन Q को खरीदा गया था।

A person purchased different tests i.e., P, Q, R, S, T and U during a period from Monday to Saturday, he purchased only one test on each day. On each day different games were played i.e., Ludo, Cricket, Badminton, Hockey, Tennis, Rugby (but not in the same order as given).
The test R was purchased at least before three tests and Ludo was played on Tuesday. Badminton was played on Friday. The test U was purchased on Tuesday. Both the tests Q and T were purchased at least before one test. The test S was purchased immediately after the test R. Hockey was not played on Monday. At least four tests were purchased after the test T. Tennis is played the day on which S was purchased. Cricket is played just after the day on which Q was purchased.

2:00

A person purchased different tests i.e., P, Q, R, S, T and U during a period from Monday to Saturday, he purchased only one test on each day. On each day different games were played i.e., Ludo, Cricket, Badminton, Hockey, Tennis, Rugby (but not in the same order as given).
The test R was purchased at least before three tests and Ludo was played on Tuesday.
Badminton was played on Friday. The test U was purchased on Tuesday. Both the tests Q and T were purchased at least before one test. The test S was purchased immediately after the test R. Hockey was not played on Monday. At least four tests were purchased after the test T. Tennis is played the day on which S was purchased. Cricket is played just after the day on which Q was purchased.

Day	Test	Game
Monday	T	Rugby
Tuesday	U	Ludo
Wednesday	R	Hockey
Thursday	S	Tennis
Friday	Q	Badminton
Saturday	P	Cricket

How many tests were purchased after the test S?
(a) 1
(b) 3
(c) 2
(d) 4
(e) None of these

Cricket was played on which day?
(a) Saturday
(b) Friday
(c) Monday
(d) Tuesday
(e) None of these

The test P was purchased on which day?
(a) Monday
(b) Tuesday
(c) Wednesday
(d) Friday
(e) Saturday

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Day	Test	Game
Monday	T	Rugby
Tuesday	U	Ludo
Wednesday	R	Hockey
Thursday	S	Tennis
Friday	Q	Badminton
Saturday	P	Cricket

Rugby is played on which of the following day?
(a) Saturday
(b) Friday
(c) Tuesday
(d) Monday
(e) None of these

Which of the following combination is not true?
(a) P- Cricket
(b) R- Hockey
(c) U- Ludo
(d) Q-Tennis
(e) None

30

The following questions are based on the five three digits numbers given below:

135   **241**   **569**   **748**   **873**

If in each number, all the three digits are arranged in ascending order within the number, which of the following will be the second lowest number after rearrangement?

यदि प्रत्येक संख्या में, सभी तीन अंकों को संख्या के भीतर आरोही क्रम में व्यवस्थित किया जाता है, तो निम्नलिखित में से कौन सी पुनर्व्यवस्था के बाद दूसरी सबसे छोटी संख्या होगी?

(a) 873
(b) 748
(c) None of these
(d) 569
(e) 135

30

The following questions are based on the five three digits numbers given below:

135   241   569   748   873

If second digit will be interchanged with third digit in each number, then which number will be the second highest number after rearrangement?

यदि प्रत्येक संख्या में दूसरे अंक को तीसरे अंक से बदल दिया जाए, तो पुनर्व्यवस्था के बाद कौन सी संख्या दूसरी सबसे बड़ी संख्या होगी?

(a) 873
(b) 748
(c) None of these
(d) 569
(e) 135

30

The following questions are based on the five three digits numbers given below:

135   **241**   **569**   **748**   **873**

If in each number, both first and third digits are added and after that second digit is subtracted from that addition then how many numbers are greater than 5 after mentioned operation?

यदि प्रत्येक संख्या में, पहले और तीसरे अंक दोनों को जोड़ा जाता है और उसके बाद दूसरे अंक को उस जोड़ से घटा दिया जाता है, तो उल्लिखित संक्रिया के बाद कितनी संख्याएँ 5 से बड़ी होंगी?

(a) One
(b) Two
(c) Three
(d) Four
(e) None of these

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The following questions are based on the five three digits numbers given below:

135   241   569   748   873

If in each number, all the odd digit is subtracted by 1 and all even digit is added by 1 then, which of the following will be the lowest number after mentioned operation?

यदि प्रत्येक संख्या में, सभी विषम अंकों को 1 से घटाया जाता है और सभी सम अंकों को 1 से जोड़ा जाता है, तो निम्नलिखित में से कौन सी संख्या उल्लिखित संक्रिया के बाद सबसे छोटी संख्या होगी?

(a) 873
(b) 748
(c) None of these
(d) 569
(e) 135

The following questions are based on the five three digits numbers given below:

135   **241**   **569**   **748**   **873**

If 1 is subtracted from first digit and 2 is added in last digit of each number then which number will be the 4th lowest number after mentioned operation?

यदि पहले अंक में से 1 घटाया जाता है और प्रत्येक संख्या के अंतिम अंक में 2 जोड़ा जाता है, तो उल्लिखित संक्रिया के बाद कौन सी संख्या चौथी सबसे छोटी संख्या होगी?

(a) 873
(b) 748
(c) None of these
(d) 569
(e) 135

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Statements: Only a few Date is Time. All Month is Year. No Time is Year.

Conclusions:

I. No Month is Date.

II. Some Year is Date is a possibility.

(a) Only I follow

(b) Both I and II follow

(c) Only II follows

(d) None follows

(e) None of these

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Statements: Only Purple is Yellow. Some Purple is Green. No Blue is Purple.
Conclusions:
I. All Blue is Green is a possibility
II. All Green is Yellow is a possibility
(a) Only I follow
(b) Both I and II follow
(c) Only II follows
(d) Either I or II follows
(e) None follows

Statements: All Spring is Happy. No Happy is Joy. No Joy is March.
Conclusions:
I. Some March is Spring
II. No Spring is March
(a) Only II follows
(b) Both I and II follow
(c) Only I follow
(d) Either I or II follows
(e) None follows

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Statements: Only a few Job is Salary. No Party is Night.
All Salary is Party.
Conclusions:
I. All Night is Job is a possibility
II. All Job is Party is a possibility
(a) Only I follow
(b) Both I and II follow
(c) Either I or II follow
(d) Only II follows
(e) None of these

30

Statements: No Profit is Loss. Some Sale is Loss. Only a few Loss is Price.

Conclusions:

I. Some Sale is not Profit

II. No Profit is Price.

(a) Only I follow

(b) Both I and II follow

(c) Only II follow

(d) Either I or II follows

(e) None of these

आठ व्यक्ति A, B, C, D, E, F, G और H एक आठ मंजिल की इमारत में रहते हैं (भूतल की संख्या 1 है और सबसे ऊपरी मंजिल की संख्या 8 है।) लेकिन इसी क्रम में आवश्यक नहीं है। F मंजिल संख्या 4 पर रहता है। G छठी मंजिल के नीचे एक विषम संख्या वाली मंजिल पर रहता है। D किसी एक विषम संख्या वाले तल पर रहता है लेकिन G के तल के नीचे नहीं रहता है। C और A के बीच एक व्यक्ति रहता है जो E के ठीक ऊपर रहता है। B, H के ठीक ऊपर वाले तल पर रहता है। C, A के ऊपर वाली मंजिल पर रहता है। A और G के बीच दो से अधिक व्यक्ति नहीं रहते हैं।

There are eight persons A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H live in an eight-floor building (Ground floor is numbered 1 and topmost floor is number 8.) but not necessary in the same order.
F lives on floor number 4. G lives on an odd number floor below 6th floor. D lives on one of the odd number floors but not below G's floor. There is one person living between C and A who lives just above E. B lives on the floor immediate above H. C lives on a floor above A. Not more than two persons live between A and G.

2:00

There are eight persons A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H live in an eight-floor building (Ground floor is numbered 1 and topmost floor is number 8.) but not necessary in the same order.

F lives on floor number 4. G lives on an odd number floor below 6th floor. D lives on one of the odd number floors but not below G's floor. There is one person living between C and A who lives just above E. B lives on the floor immediate above H. C lives on a floor above A. Not more than two persons live between A and G.

Floors	Persons
8	C
7	D
6	A
5	E
4	F
3	G
2	B
1	H

On which of the following floor G lives?
(a) 4th
(b) 5th
(c) 7th
(d) 1st
(e) 3rd

How many persons live between D and C?
(a) One
(b) Two
(c) Three
(d) Four
(e) None

If all the persons are arranged alphabetically from top to bottom then how many persons remain (live) on same floor?
(a) One
(b) Two
(c) Three
(d) Four
(e) None

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Floors	Persons
8	C
7	D
6	A
5	E
4	F
3	G
2	B
1	H

Four of the following five are alike in a certain way based on their arrangement find the one which does not belong to that group?
(a) B
(b) A
(c) F
(d) C
(e) G

If C is related to A in the same way D is related to E, then following the same pattern, F is related to?
(a) B
(b) A
(c) E
(d) C
(e) None of these

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There are nine persons in three generations of family. X is the grandmother of T. D is the son in law of S. Z is the son of Y. K is the brother-in-law of Y. T is the niece of Z. R is the mother of M. T has no siblings. K is unmarried. परिवार की तीन पीढ़ियों में नौ व्यक्ति होते हैं। X, T की दादी है। D, S का दामाद है। Z, Y का पुत्र है। K, Y का साला है। T, Z की भतीजी है। R, M की मां है। कोई भाई-बहन नहीं। के अविवाहित है।
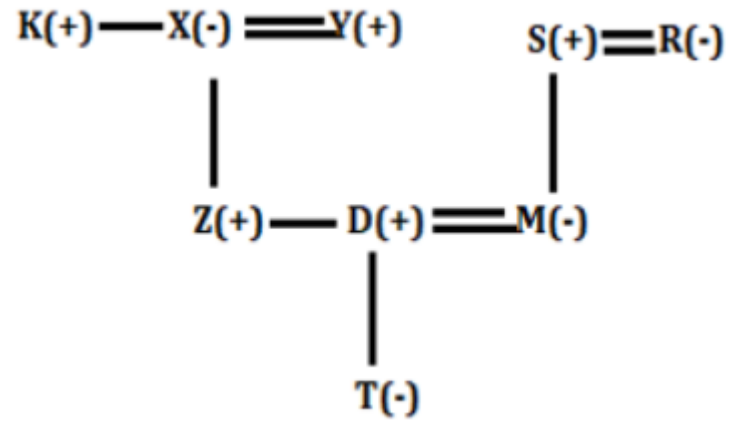
Who among the following person is the sister-in-law of Z?
(a) D
(b) M
(c) T
(d) X
(e) None of these

How K is related to Z?
(a) Uncle
(b) Aunt
(c) Father
(d) Grandfather
(e) None of these

2:00

K(+) —— X(-) ══ Y(+)   S(+) ══ R(-)

Z(+) —— D(+) ══ M(-)

T(-)

If G is married to Z then who among the following is the brother in law of G?
(a) M
(b) Y
(c) D
(d) K
(e) None of these

Who among the following is the son in law of R?
(a) Z
(b) T
(c) X
(d) M
(e) None of these

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R is the mother-in-law of S who is the sister-in-law of Q. P is the father of Q, who is the only brother of T. P is married to R. How is R related to T? R, S की सास है जो Q की सिस्टर-इन-लॉ है। P, Q का पिता है, जो T का इकलौता भाई है। P, R से विवाहित है। R, T से किस प्रकार संबंधित है?

(a) Wife

(b) Mother

(c) Aunt

(d) Mother-in-law

(e) None of these

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Statements: A≤M>G >K >D, M≤O< S, K<H

Conclusions:

I. G < S

II. A > D

(a) If only conclusion I follows.
(b) If only conclusion II follows.
(c) If either conclusion I or II follows.
(d) If neither conclusion I nor II follows.
(e) If both conclusions I and II follow.

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Statements: B ≥ E >L<O>R=U
Conclusions:
I. B<L
II. U=L

(a) If only conclusion I follows.
(b) If only conclusion II follows.
(c) If either conclusion I or II follows.
(d) If neither conclusion I nor II follows.
(e) If both conclusions I and II follow.

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Statements: $X \geq Q > F, A > F, R = M \geq F$
Conclusions:
I. $R > A$
II. $X > F$

(a) If only conclusion I follows.
(b) If only conclusion II follows.
(c) If either conclusion I or II follows.
(d) If neither conclusion I nor II follows.
(e) If both conclusions I and II follow.

Statements: D ≤ G > K ≥ R > T, G ≤ E > W, R < Y
Conclusions:
I. W ≥ D
II. Y > T

(a) If only conclusion I follows.
(b) If only conclusion II follows.
(c) If either conclusion I or II follows.
(d) If neither conclusion I nor II follows.
(e) If both conclusions I and II follow.

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Statements: B ≥ K > G, M ≤ G, D = W ≥ G
Conclusions:
I. D ≥ M
II. K < W

(a) If only conclusion I follows.
(b) If only conclusion II follows.
(c) If either conclusion I or II follows.
(d) If neither conclusion I nor II follows.
(e) If both conclusions I and II follow.

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एक निश्चित संख्या में व्यक्ति उत्तर दिशा की ओर मुख करके एक सीधी पंक्ति में बैठते हैं। X पंक्ति के बाएं छोर से पांचवें स्थान पर बैठा है। U, X और S के ठीक बीच में बैठा है। X और U के बीच में दो से अधिक व्यक्ति नहीं बैठे हैं। T, S के दायें से दूसरे स्थान पर बैठा है। T, U के निकट नहीं बैठा है। U के दायें से तीसरे स्थान पर बैठा व्यक्ति पाँचवें स्थान पर बैठा है। V के बायें। T और W के मध्य चार व्यक्ति बैठे हैं, जो Y के बायें से तीसरे स्थान पर बैठा है, जो अंत से तीसरे स्थान पर बैठा है। U और Z के मध्य चार से अधिक व्यक्ति बैठे हैं, जो पंक्ति के किसी एक अंतिम छोर से दूसरे स्थान पर बैठा है लेकिन Y का निकटतम पड़ोसी नहीं है।

A certain number of persons sit in a straight row facing north direction. X sits fifth from the left end of the row. U sits exactly between X and S. Not more than two persons sit between X and U. T sits second to the right of S. T doesn't sit adjacent to U. The one who sits third to the right of U sits fifth to the left of V. Four persons sit between T and W, who sits third to the left of Y, who sits third from the end. More than four persons sit between U and Z, who sits second from one of the extreme ends of the row but not an immediate neighbor of Y.

2:00

A certain number of persons sit in a straight row facing north direction. X sits fifth from the left end of the row. U sits exactly between X and S. Not more than two persons sit between X and U. T sits second to the right of S. T doesn't sit adjacent to U. The one who sits third to the right of U sits fifth to the left of V. Four persons sit between T and W, who sits third to the left of Y, who sits third from the end. More than four persons sit between U and Z, who sits second from one of the extreme ends of the row but not an immediate neighbor of Y.

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_ _ Z _ _ X _ _ _ U _ _ S T _ _ _ V _ W _ _ Y _ _ _
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. Who among the following person sits between Z and S?

निम्नलिखित में से कौन Z और S के मध्य बैठा है?

a) V b) X c) U d) Both (a) and (b) e) Both (b) and (c)

Who among the following person sits in the middle of the row?

निम्नलिखित में से कौन पंक्ति के मध्य में बैठा है?

a) S b) T c) The one who sits immediate left of T. d) V e) None of these

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. What is the position of V with respect to W?

. W के सन्दर्भ में V का स्थान क्या है?

a) Immediate left b) Immediate right c) Second to the right d) Second to the left e) None of these

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_ _ Z _ _ X _ _ U _ _ S _ T _ _ _ V _ W _ _ Y _ _
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 How many persons sit to the left of U?

U के बायें कितने व्यक्ति बैठे हैं?

a) Five b) Six c) Seven d) Four e) None of these

 How many persons sit between Z and S?

Z और S के मध्य कितने व्यक्ति बैठे हैं?

a) Six b) Four c) Seven d) Eight e) None of these