

REASONING IBPS CLERK (04 DECEMBER 2018)

14 DEDICATED CLASSES | PART - 10

Q.66-70. Eight members P, Q, R, K, J, N, T and Y sitting in a circle in which all of them facing outside the centre. They all like different numbers number 1 to 8 but not in same order.

- (1) P is not neighbour of Q and R.
- (2) Q and R does not like number 1 and 2.
- (3) K is third to the left of P and like number 8.
- (4) R and T neither neighbour of K nor they like number 3 and 5.
- (5) P likes number 4 and Q likes number 3.
- (6) J is not neighbour of K and P and like number 7.
- (7) J is not second to the right of P.
- (8) Y is immediate left of P.
- (9) N is opposite to P and like number 1.

Q.66. Which of the following number does Y like ?

- | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| (1) 8 | (2) 2 | (3) 4 | (4) 1 | (5) 6 |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|

Q.67. Who is seated in front of 'T' ?

- | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| (1) K | (2) Q | (3) N | (4) R | (5) P |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|

Q.68. Who is seated third to the left of N ?

- | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| (1) J | (2) Y | (3) T | (4) Q | (5) R |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|

Q.69. Which of the following combination is not correct?

- | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| (1) Y-5 | (2) R-8 | (3) T-2 | (4) N-1 | (5) J-7 |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|

Q.70. Which of the following combination is correct ?

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|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| (1) T-4 | (2) R-8 | (3) J-3 | (4) Q-3 | (5) R-4 |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|

Q.71-75. In a certain coding language :

cricket, class, classic is written as **con, gon eon.**

create, classic, created, creator is written as **not, to, con, po**

class, combined, combination is written as **ro, lo, gon.**

combined, creator, carrom is written as **or, lo, po.**

combination, carrot, classic is written as **con, ol, ro**

Q.71. What is code for 'create' ?

- | | | | | |
|---------|--------|--------|--------|---------------|
| (1) not | (2) ot | (3) lo | (4) ro | (5) Not or to |
|---------|--------|--------|--------|---------------|

Q.72. What is code for 'created' ?

- | | | | |
|---------------|--------|--------|-------------------|
| (1) to(2) not | (3) lo | (4) po | (5) either 1 or 2 |
|---------------|--------|--------|-------------------|

Q.73. What is code for 'creator, carrot' ?

- | | | | | |
|------------|------------|------------|-------------|-------------------|
| (1) po, lo | (2) ol, po | (3) lo, ro | (4) not, to | (5) None of these |
|------------|------------|------------|-------------|-------------------|

Q.74. What does 'con, lo, or' stands for ?

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| (1) carrom, combined, class | (2) create, carrom, created |
| (3) created, class, create | (4) classic, carrom, combined |
| (5) create, class, carrom | |

Q.75. What is code for 'combined' ?

- | | | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|
| (1) or | (2) lo | (3) ol | (4) po | (5) gon |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|

Q.76-78. In the question given below, certain symbols are used in the following meaning ?

P-Q means 'Q is sister of P'

P ÷ Q means 'Q is mother of P'

P × Q means 'Q is brother of P'

P + Q means 'Q is son of P'

Q.76. What is the relation of T with S equation ?

'T × R + V ÷ S'

- | | | | | |
|------------|------------|----------|--------------|-------------------|
| (1) Father | (2) Sister | (3) Aunt | (4) Daughter | (5) None of these |
|------------|------------|----------|--------------|-------------------|

Q.77. Which of the following means S is wife of A ?

- | | | | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| (1) A × S + T - V | (2) A ÷ V × T - S | (3) A × V × T - S | (4) A ÷ V ÷ T - S | (5) None of these |
|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|

Q.78. What is the relation of V with T is equation V-A ÷ S × R ÷ T ?

- | | | | | |
|----------|------------|-----------|-----------|-------------------------|
| (1) Aunt | (2) Nepheu | (3) Niece | (4) Uncle | (5) Can't be determined |
|----------|------------|-----------|-----------|-------------------------|

Q.79-80. Rajat started walking towards south and cover 7 km then he turn right and cover 9 km. Then turn left and cover 8 km then he turn 180° and cover 30 km. Finally he turn right and cover 29 km.

Q.79. How far is he from his starting point ?

- | | | | | |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| (1) 15 km | (2) 19 km | (3) 11 km | (4) 17 km | (5) 25 km |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|

Q.80. How much total distance is he cover from his starting point ?

- Q.93.** Statement : $P \odot Q, R \# S, T \% U, U @ R$
Conclusion :
I. $R \odot E$ II. $X \# E$
I. $R \$ T$ II. $P @ R$

- Q.94.** Statement : A % B, B © C, C \$ D, D # E
 Conclusion : I. A \$ D II. B % E
- Q.95.** Statement : 1 © 2, 2 % 3, 3 \$ 4, 4 @ 5
 Conclusion : I. 2 © 4 II. 5 % 1

Q.96-100. Read the following information carefully and give the answer of the following questions-

Eight members of a family A,B,C,D,E,F,G and H all are sitting around a circle and facing just opposite to the center. In which three like winter three like spring and two like summer. The persons who like same seasons are not sitting to each other.

F likes winter and sitting second to the left of B who does not like summer. G is sitting in front of H and third to the left of E who likes spring season. A is sitting third to the left of G and likes winter. F is the neighbour of D and G who like same seasons.

- Q.96.** Which of the following seasons is liked by B?
 (1) Winter (2) Summer (3) Spring (4) Can not be determined (5) None of these
- Q.97.** Which of the following persons likes summer ?
 (1) B (2) G (3) D (4) H (5) None of these
- Q.98.** Which of the following seasons is liked by G ?
 (1) Summer (2) Winter (3) Spring (4) Can not be determined (5) None of these
- Q.99.** Who is the neighbour of H and D?
 (1) E (2) A (3) F (4) B (5) None of these
- Q.100.** What is the position of H with respect to F ?
 (1) Second to the left (2) Third to the right (3) Just right
 (4) Third to the left (5) None of these

STUDENT CHOICE QUESTIONS

- Q.1** Eight students Arpit, Bhavesh, Chinmay, Dinesh, Eknath, Faruk, Girish and Hiten in a college competition participated in a game in which they were sitting around a circular ring. The seats of the ring are not directed towards the centre. All the eight students are in four groups named- Crazy gang, Master Minds, The Mafia and Rockstar, i.e. two students in each group, but not necessarily in the same order. These students are from different states- Maharashtra, Bihar, Assam, MP, Telangana, Rajasthan, Haryana and Karnataka. No two students of the same group are sitting adjacent to each other except those of group The Mafia. Students from group Rockstar are sitting opposite each other. Dinesh is neither from Karnataka nor from Assam state. The student from Haryana is sitting on the immediate right of the student from Karnataka. Chinmay, who is from MP, is in group Crazy gang. He is sitting on the immediate right of Faruk, who is in group The Mafia. Faruk is not from Assam and he has also participated in other game. Bhavesh is from Bihar is neither in group Rockstar nor in group Crazy gang or Master Minds. Bhavesh is sitting opposite Eknath. Only Rajasthan state participant Arpit is sitting between Haryana participant Eknath and the Telangana participant. Both the students of group Master Minds are sitting adjacent to students of group Rockstar.
- Q.2** Eight boxes G, H, I, J, K, L, M and N are arranged in the top to bottom, but not necessarily in the same order. Only four boxes are kept between G and H. Only two boxes are kept between G and I. As many boxes are kept between H and M as between H and K. M is kept at one of the positions above to K. Only one box is kept between J and L. N is kept immediately below to J.
- Q.3** (In a row of 34 student, W is fifth after X from the front and X is 20th from the back. what is the position of W from the front???)
- Q.4** P, Q, R, S, T, V, W and Z are going to three destinations Delhi, Chennai and Hyderabad in three different vehicles - Honda City, Swift D'Zire and Ford Ikon. There are three females among them-one in each car. There are at least two persons in each car. R is not travelling with Q and W. T, a male, is travelling with only Z and they are not going to Chennai. P is travelling in Honda City and is going to Hyderabad. S is the sister of P and is travelling by Ford Ikon. V and R are travelling together. W is not going to Chennai.
- Q.5** Four hunters A, B, C and D went for a hunt. They caught six hares altogether. One man caught three, another caught two, one caught one, and one failed to catch any hare. Each one use chocolate (for Bait) of different companies. Those companies are -W, X, Y and Z, now studey some additional clues.
 The one who caught two hares was not A nor the one who used the chocolate of company Y.
 The one who used the chocolate of company X did not catch as many hares as D.
 The chocolate of company Z made the user the best performer according to the number of hares caught on that day.
 B used the chocolate of company W whereas A did not use to chocolate of company X

- Q.6 Pointing to LEE," MEE said,his wife is the sister-in-law of my mother's only child's father".HOW IS MEE's FATHER RELATED TO LEE's MOTHER?
- Q.7 6 138 15
12 178 15
14 ? 16
- Q.8 Statement: $A=B \neq D \neq E=F$
Conclusion: $B > D$
 $A < D$
- Q.9 St. All books are interesting
All magazines are books
Some interesting that are not books are journals.
Con. All books are journals
All magazines are interesting
- Q.10 Y F C C B A P D E O L L G H P H I Y I W E E Q K L R Q G
If every second consonant is dropped from the series starting from B (delete B first and then start moving to the right), then which alphabet will be seventh from the right end?
- Q.11 There are eight persons namely A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H lives on eight different floors from one to eight. Ground floor is number 1 and top floor is number eight but not necessarily in the same order.
E lives on an odd numbered floor but not on the seventh floor. G lives immediately above E. At least two persons live below G. Two persons live between C and B. F lives immediately above B but lives below A. F doesn't live above D. A doesn't live on even floor. D and H don't live on adjacent floors.
- Q.12 some A are B,
no C is B,
all C is .
Conclusion-
1.some A are not C.
2.some A are not B
- Q.13 Some AI are Squabble.
No squabble is a week
All weeks are pain.
Conclusion-
Some AI are not weeks.
No week is squabble.
Some pain are not squabble.
Some AI are pain.
Some pain are week.
Please sir take this question.
- Q.14 Statement
kuch guide soft h.
kuch soft anti h.
sabhi app soft h.
Conclusion-
koi app guide nhi h.
kuch guide app h.
Statement
sabhi car, bike h.
sabhi bike, scooter h.
kuch scooter bike h.
Conclusion-
sabhi car bike rh.
koi car bike nahi h.
- Q.15 Only 3 girls sits between taniya and the one who likes Rolex. Vishakha sits second to the right of taniya. The one who likes audemars piguet sits 3rd to the left of rohini. Rohini does not like rolex. The one who likes Rolex is not an immediate neighbor of rohini. There are only 3 girls between rohini and vacheron constantian. Vandita does not like vacheron constantian. The one who like chopard sits on the immediate left of karuna. Karuna is not an immediate neighbor of vishakha. Only 2 girls sits between the one who likes chopard and Patel phillippe. Mohini is one of the

neighbors of patek philippe. The one who likes ulysee nardin sits to the immediate right of Leela. Only 3 girls sits between Leela and the one who likes IWC Schaffhausen.

- Q.16 Statement :
All AC are fan
All fan are cooler
All cooler are heater
Conclusion :
Some AC are heater
Some cooler are fan
Some fan are heater
- Q.17 Statement :
Some pink are Black
Some white are Black
All pink are Blue
Conclusion :
Some blue are black
Some white may be pink is a possibility
Some pink are white
- Q.18 1) if the day before yesterday was Friday, what will be the third day after the day-after-tomorrow?
2) Suresh was born on 4 October 1999. Shashikanth was born on 6 days before Suresh. The independence day of that year fell on Sunday. Which day was Shashikanth born??
- Q.19 Mr. X shows 3 photographs to Mr. Y. Pointing towards photograph 1 he says "the person in photograph 1 is my uncle, who says uncle to the person in photograph 2, and the person in photograph 3 is called uncle by the person in photograph 2." How is Mr. X related to person in photograph 2 ?
- Q.20 Statement:
9 equal 99 not equal 999 not equal 9999 equal 99999
Conclusion-
1. 99 greater than 9999
2. 99999 less are equal to 9
- Q.21 Eight family members P, Q, R, S, T, U, V and W are seated in a straight line at an equal distance between each other, but not necessarily in the same order. There are three generations in the family. Some of them are facing north and some are facing south. R's daughter is an immediate neighbour of one who is sitting at an extreme end of the line. Only three people sit between V and his wife. Q's daughter sits second to the right of P's brother-in-law. R's granddaughter does not sit at an extreme end of the line. P's mother sits on the immediate left of her son. R's wife is not an immediate neighbour of T's husband. The immediate neighbour of T's brother faces opposite directions. (i.e. If one neighbour faces north then other faces south and vice versa.) The persons sitting at the extreme ends face opposite directions. (i.e. If one person faces north then other faces south and vice versa.) W's daughter-in-law sits second to the left of T's father-in-law. U faces north. U is not an immediate neighbour of S's aunt. The immediate neighbours of U face same directions. (i.e. If one neighbour faces north then other also faces north and if one neighbour faces south then other also faces south.) Both T and Q face a direction opposite to that of S. (i.e. If S faces north then T and Q face south and vice-versa.) T is the only daughter of R. W is female member and U is male member
- Q.22 These questions are based on the following information.
There are eight famous persons – Ellison, Wenig, Micheal, Desai, Millon, Kushal, Gulliver and Nooyi – is head of exactly one different company among – HSBC, Pepsico, Walmart, Syntel, eBay, DLF, Citigroup and Oracle, are sitting around a circular table, facing centre, not necessarily in the same order.
* Head of Syntel and Millon, who is head of Walmart are adjacent to each other.
* Exactly two persons are sitting between Kushal and the person who is head of Pepsico.
* Desai is head of Syntel. Nooyi and Michael are not adjacent to each other.
* The person who is head of Syntel sits third to the right of Wenig.
* The head of Pepsico is adjacent to both Desai and Gulliver.
* The head of DLF is second to the left of Gulliver.
* Desai is second to the right of the person who is head of HSBC.
* Michael is head of neither Oracle nor eBay.
* Nooyi and Kushal are not neighbours. Ellison is head of neither Citigroup nor DLF.
* The person who is head of eBay is second to the right of the person who is head of Citigroup

- Q.23 Eight friends- Ajay, Avinash, Ankit, Anmol, Amrit, Arun, Abhishek and Aman are sitting around a circular table, but not necessarily in the same order. Four of them are facing inside and others are facing outside. They belong to different cities Bhopal, Patna, Kolkata, Delhi, Gwalior, Bengaluru, Chennai and Rajkot, but not necessarily in the same order. Arun faces the centre and sits third to the right of Ankit. Anmol belongs to Kolkata and faces the person who belongs to Bengaluru. Abhishek sits third to the right of Avinash, who stays in Bhopal. The person who belongs to Delhi and Gwalior are facing the same direction (inside or outside). Amrit is between the person who belongs to Kolkata and the one from Rajkot respectively. Ajay belongs to Gwalior and Ankit belongs to Patna. The person who belongs to Chennai is facing outward and immediate neighbour of Rajkot. Aman is an immediate neighbour of the persons who belong to Gwalior and Chennai. Amrit is immediate left of Anmol
- Q.24 आठ व्यक्ति एक वर्गाकार मेज के चारों ओर इस प्रकार बैठे हैं कि उनमें से दो मेज की प्रत्येक भुजा पर बैठे हैं। उनमें से कुछ केंद्र की ओर उन्मुख हैं और कुछ केंद्र से बाहर की ओर उन्मुख हैं। D और E के मध्य दो व्यक्ति बैठे हैं, जो B के बगल में नहीं बैठे हैं। E, केंद्र की ओर उन्मुख नहीं है। F, G के समान दिशा की ओर उन्मुख हैं। G और H, एक दूसरे के बायें ओर दूसरे स्थान पर बैठे हैं। A, G के विपरीत बैठा है और उनमें से कोई भी B के बगल में नहीं बैठा। B, D के बायें ओर दूसरे स्थान पर बैठा है। E और F के मध्य तीन व्यक्ति बैठे हैं। G और C के मध्य एक से अधिक व्यक्ति नहीं बैठा है, जब G के दायें ओर से गिना जाता है। दो से अधिक व्यक्ति, एक दूसरे के बगल में समान दिशा की ओर उन्मुख होकर नहीं बैठे हैं।
- Q.25 Eight young cadets abhinav, banti, cuckoo, duggu, esha, farah, guddu and harsha went for their railway medical and it was noted that each cadet had a different height.
 1-Number of cadets who were taller than farah was thrice as that number of cadets who were taller than harsha.
 2-Duggu was taller than only 3 other cadets
 3-Banti is taller than abhinav a gap 3 cadets in between them.
 4-Abhinav was taller than esha.
 5-Cuckoo was taller than banti. Sir ye question bta dijiye samjh ni a rh h plz sir...
- Q.26 $X \leq Y \Rightarrow X$ is not smaller than Y .
 $X @ Y \Rightarrow X$ is neither greater than nor equal to Y .
 $X * Y \Rightarrow X$ is neither smaller than nor equal to Y .
 $X \% Y \Rightarrow X$ is not smaller than or greater than Y .
 $X \neq Y \Rightarrow X$ is not greater than Y .
- Q. Statements:
 A \neq B, B $\%$ C, D $*$ C
 Conclusion:
 I. A $@$ C
 II. D $*$ A
 (A) Only statement I is true.
 (B) Only statement II is true.
 (C) Either statement I or II is true
 (D) Neither I nor II is true.
 (E) Both I and II are true.
- Q.27 Statements:
 (i) Some cats are black.
 (ii) All blacks are dogs.
 Conclusions:
 I. No black is an animal.
 II. Some cats which are dogs are not animals.
 Statements:
 (i) Some cats are black.
 (ii) All blacks are dogs.
 Conclusions:
 I. Some blacks being animals is a possibility.
 II. All dogs being cats is a possibility.
- Q.28 ik neschint code भाषा मे
 'very good dancers को 325 लिखा जाता है.
 उसी tarha good bike stunts ko 734 or
 dancers doing stunts ko 792 लिखा जाता है,

to उसी code भाषा me doing का code क्या होगा...

प्र.66-70. आठ व्यक्ति P, Q, R, K, J, N, T और Y एक वृत्त में बैठे हुए हैं जिनमें सभी का मुख केन्द्र के बाहर की तरफ है। इन सभी को अलग-अलग संख्या पसंद है संख्या 1 से 8 तक पर जरूरी नहीं कि इसी क्रम में हो।

- (1) P, Q एवं R का पड़ोसी नहीं है।
- (2) Q और R को संख्या 1 व 2 पसंद नहीं है।
- (3) K, P के बायें तीसरा है और संख्या 8 पसंद है।
- (4) R और T ना तो K के पड़ोसी है और न ही उन्हें संख्या 3 व 5 पसंद है।
- (5) P, को संख्या 4 पसंद है और Q, को संख्या 3 पसंद है
- (6) J, K व P का पड़ोसी नहीं है और उसे संख्या 7 पसंद है।
- (7) J, P के दायें दूसरा नहीं है।
- (8) Y, P के तुरन्त बायें बैठा हुआ है।
- (9) N, P के विपरीत बैठा है और उसे संख्या 1 पसंद है।

प्र.66. Y को निम्न में से कौन सी संख्या पसंद है ?

- (1) 8 (2) 2 (3) 4 (4) 1 (5) 6

प्र.67. 'T' के विपरीत कौन बैठा हुआ है ?

- (1) K (2) Q (3) N (4) R (5) P

प्र.68. N के बायें तीसरा कौन बैठा हुआ है ?

- (1) J (2) Y (3) T (4) Q (5) R

प्र.69. इनमें से कौन सा समूह सही नहीं है ?

- (1) Y-5 (2) R-8 (3) T-2 (4) N-1 (5) J-7

प्र.70. इनमें से कौन सा समूह सही है ?

- (1) T-4 (2) R-8 (3) J-3 (4) Q-3 (5) R-4

प्र.71-75. एक निश्चित कूट भाषा में

cricket, class, classic को con, gon eon लिखा जाता है।

create, classic, created, creator को not, to, con, po लिखा जाता है।

class, combined, combination को ro, lo, gon लिखा जाता है।

combined, creator, carrom को or, lo, po लिखा जाता है।

combination, carrot, classic को con, ol, ro लिखा जाता है।

प्र.71. 'create' का कोड क्या है ?

- (1) not (2) ot (3) lo (4) ro (5) Not या to

प्र.72. 'created' का कोड क्या है ?

- (1) to(2) not (3) lo (4) po (5) या तो 1 या 2

प्र.73. 'creator, carrot' का कोड क्या है ?

- (1) po, lo (2) ol, po (3) lo, ro (4) not, to (5) इनमें से कोई नहीं

प्र.74. 'con, lo, or' किसको निरूपित करते हैं ?

- (1) carrom, combined, class (2) create, carrom, created
(3) created, class, create (4) classic, carrom, combined
(5) create, class, carrom

प्र.75. 'combined' का कोड क्या है ?

- (1) or (2) lo (3) ol (4) po (5) gon

प्र.76-78. नीचे दिये गये प्रश्नों में कुछ चिन्ह प्रयोग किये गए हैं जिनके अर्थ निम्नलिखित हैं :

P-Q का अर्थ है 'Q, P की बहन है।

$P \div Q$ का अर्थ है 'Q, P की माता है।

$P \times Q$ का अर्थ है 'Q, P का भाई है।

$P + Q$ का अर्थ 'Q, P का पुत्र है।

प्र.76. अभिव्यक्ति ' $T \times R + V \div S$ ' में T का S से क्या संबंध है?

- (1) पिता (2) बहन (3) आन्त (4) पुत्री (5) इनमें से कोई नहीं

प्र.77. निम्नलिखित में से किसका अर्थ है कि S, A की पत्नी है।

- (1) $A \times S + T - V$ (2) $A \div V \times T - S$ (3) $A \times V \times T - S$ (4) $A \div V \div T - S$ (5) इनमें से कोई नहीं

प्र.78. अभिव्यक्ति ' $V - A \div S \times R \div T$ ' में V का J से क्या संबंध है ?

- (1) आण्ट (2) नेफ्यू (3) नीस (4) अंकल (5) तय नहीं कर सकते

प्र.79-80. रजत ने दक्षिण दिशा में चलना शुरू किया और उसने 7 किमी की दूरी तय की उसके बाद वह दायें मुड़ा और 9 किमी का सफर तय किया। फिर वह बायें मुड़ा और 8 किमी की दूरी तय कि। फिर उसने 180° घुमा और 30 किमी का सफर तय किया। फिर अन्त में वह दायें मुड़ा और 29 किमी चला।

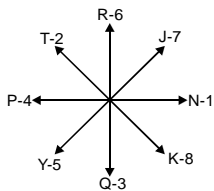
प्र.79. वह अपने प्रारम्भिक बिन्दु से कितनी दूरी पर है ?

- (1) 15 किमी (2) 19 किमी (3) 11 किमी (4) 17 किमी (5) 25 किमी
- प्र.80. उसने अपने प्रारम्भिक बिन्दु से अन्त तक कितनी दूरी तय की ?
- (1) 54 किमी (2) 83 किमी (3) 82 किमी (4) 73 किमी (5) 25 किमी
- प्र.81-85. निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक प्रश्न में तीन कथन व दो निष्कर्ष दिये गये हैं। आपको यह तय करना है कि कौन सा निष्कर्ष तार्किक रूप से अनुसरण करता है। अपने उत्तर चुनिये।
- (1) यदि केवल 1 अनुसरण करता है। (2) यदि केवल 2 अनुसरण करता है।
- (3) या तो 1 या 2 अनुसरण करता है। (4) न तो 1 न ही 2 अनुसरण करता है।
- (5) दोनों अनुसरण करते हैं।
- प्र.81. कथन: सभी A, B है। सभी A, C हैं।
निष्कर्ष: सभी D, B है।
I. कुछ A, B हो सकते हैं।
II. कुछ A, B न हो ऐसा हो सकता है।
- प्र.82. कथन: कुछ 1, 2 नहीं है। कुछ 2, 1 नहीं है।
निष्कर्ष: सभी 1, 3 है।
I. कुछ 2, 3 नहीं है।
II. कुछ 3, 2 नहीं है।
- प्र.83. कथन : कोई W, Y नहीं है। सभी W, X है।
कुछ Y, X है।
निष्कर्ष: I. कुछ Z, W नहीं है।
II. कुछ Y, X नहीं है।
- प्र.84. कथन : सभी J, Q है। सभी M, N है।
कोई Q, M है।
निष्कर्ष: I. कुछ Q के M न होने की संभावना है।
II. कुछ N के J होने की संभावना है।
- प्र.85. कथन: कुछ J, K है। सभी K, L है।
कुछ K, M नहीं है।
निष्कर्ष: I. सभी L, K हो सकते हैं।
II. सभी M, K हो सकते हैं।
- प्र.86-90. दी गई जानकारी का ध्यानपूर्वक अध्ययन करें एवं प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए।
A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H और I एक वृत्ताकार मेज के किनारे बैठे हैं। उनमें से दो केन्द्र की ओर नहीं देख रहे हैं। F, A के बाएं चौथा है जो B के दाहिने तीसरा बैठा है। I, B के बाएं चौथा बैठा है। D, I के बाएं तीसरा है। C, H के दाहिने तीसरा है। E, G के दाहिने दूसरे स्थान पर है, जो I का पड़ोसी नहीं है। A केन्द्र की ओर नहीं देख रहा है।
- प्र.86. निम्नलिखित में से कौन उन दो लोगों के समूह को प्रदर्शित करता है जो केन्द्र के विपरीत देख रहे हैं।
(1) A, G (2) H, G (3) D, H (4) B, I (5) C, I
- प्र.87. H के दाहिने दूसरा कौन बैठा है ?
(1) B (2) A (3) E (4) D (5) C
- प्र.88. F के तुरंत बाएं कौन बैठा है ?
(1) E (2) H (3) B (4) G (5) A
- प्र.89. C के विपरीत कौन बैठा है ?
(1) B (2) H (3) D (4) G (5) F
- प्र.90. E के दाहिने चौथा कौन है ?
(1) A (2) D (3) H (4) B (5) G
- प्र.91-95. निम्न निर्देशों को पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर ज्ञात कीजिए ?
A \$ B का अर्थ A, B से बड़ा नहीं है।
A @ B का अर्थ A, B से ना ही छोटा है न ही बराबर है
A # B का अर्थ A, B से छोटा नहीं है।
A © B का अर्थ A, B से ना ही बड़ा है ना ही बराबर है।
A % B का अर्थ A, B से ना ही बड़ा ना ही छोटा है।
(1) केवल I सत्य है। (2) केवल II सत्य है। (3) या तो I या II सत्य है। (4) ना तो I ना II सत्य है। (5) दोनों I और II सत्य है।
- प्र.91. कथन: A # B, B @ C, C % D, D @ G

- निष्कर्ष: I. A @ G II. B @ G
- प्र.92. कथन: A # L, L \$ K, K % X, X # H, H @ Y
निष्कर्ष: I. K @ L II. X # L
- प्र.93. कथन: P © Q, R # S, T % U, U @ R
निष्कर्ष: I. R \$ T II. P @ R
- प्र.94. कथन: A % B, B © C, C \$ D, D # E
निष्कर्ष: I. A \$ D II. B % E
- प्र.95. कथन: 1 © 2, 2 % 3, 3 \$ 4, 4 @ 5
निष्कर्ष: I. 2 © 4 II. 5 % 1
- प्र.96-100. निम्नलिखित जानकारी का ध्यानपूर्वक अध्ययन कर नीचे दिये गये प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए-
एक परिवार के आठ सदस्य A, B, C, D, E, F, G और H सभी एक गोले के चारों तरफ केन्द्र के विपरीत मुख करके बैठे हैं। उनमें से तीन सर्दी, तीन बसन्त और दो गर्मी की ऋतु पसन्द करते हैं। एक ही ऋतु पसन्द करने वाले व्यक्ति एक-दूसरे के पास नहीं बैठे हैं।
F सर्दी पसन्द करता है, और B के बायें दूसरा बैठा है जोकि गर्मी पसन्द नहीं करता है। G, H के एकदम सामने बैठा है और E के बायें तीसरा है जोकि बसन्त ऋतु पसन्द करता है। A, G के बायें तीसरा बैठा है और सर्दी पसन्द करता है। F, D और G का पड़ोसी है जो एक ही ऋतु पसन्द करते हैं।
- प्र.96. निम्नलिखित में से कौन सी ऋतु B द्वारा पसन्द की जाती है ?
(1) सर्दी (2) गर्मी (3) बसन्त
(4) निर्धारित नहीं किया जा सकता (5) इनमें से कोई नहीं
- प्र.97. निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा व्यक्ति गर्मी की ऋतु पसन्द करता है ?
(1) B (2) G (3) D (4) H (5) इनमें से कोई नहीं
- प्र.98. निम्नलिखित में से कौन सी ऋतु G द्वारा पसन्द की जाती है ?
(1) गर्मी (2) सर्दी (3) बसन्त
(4) निर्धारित नहीं किया जा सकता (5) इनमें से कोई नहीं
- प्र.99. H और D का पड़ोसी कौन है?
(1) E (2) A (3) F (4) B (5) इनमें से कोई नहीं
- प्र.100. F के सन्दर्भ में H का स्थान क्या है?
(1) बायें दूसरा (2) दायें तीसरा (3) एकदम दायें (4) बायें तीसरा (5) इनमें से कोई नहीं

EXPLANATION

Q.66-70.



Q.66.(4)

Q.67.(1)

Q.68.(3)

Q.69.(2)

Q.70.(4)

Q.71-75.

cricket = eon
class = gon
create = not/to
created = to/not
creator = po
combined = lo
combination = ro
carrom = or
carrot = ol

Q.71.(5)

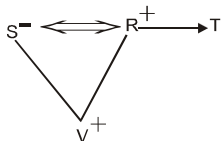
Q.72.(5)

Q.73.(2)

Q.74.(4)

Q.75.(2)

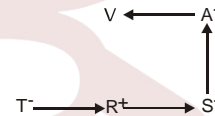
Q.76.(5)



Q.77.(5)

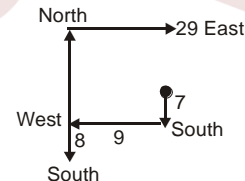
Q.78.(5)

Gender of T can not be defined.



Gender of V is unidentified

Q.79-80.



Q.79.(5)

Q.80.(2)

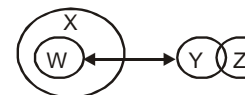
Q.81.(4)



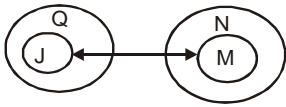
Q.82.(2)



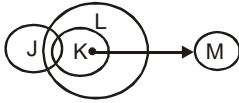
Q.83.(1)



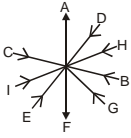
Q.84.(4)



Q.85.(5)



Q.86-90.



Q.86.(1)

Q.87.(2)

Q.88.(1)

Q.89.(1)

Q.90.(3)

Q.91.(5) $A \geq B > C = D > G \geq F$

I. $A > G$ (True)

II. $B > G$ (True)

Q.92.(2) $A \geq L \leq X = X \geq H > Y$

I. $X > L$ (False)

II. $X \geq L$ (True)

Q.93.(4) $P < Q, T < U > R \geq S$

I. $R \leq T$ (False)

II. $P < R$ (False)

Q.94.(4) $A = B > C \leq D \geq E$

I. $A \leq D$ (False)

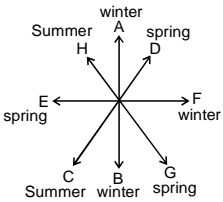
II. $B = E$ (False)

Q.95.(4) $1 < 2 = 3 \leq 4 > 5$

I. $2 < 4$ (False)

II. $5 = 1$ (False)

Q.96-100.



Q.96.(1) Winter.

Q.97.(4) H

Q.98.(3) Spring.

Q.99.(2) A

Q.100.(4) Third to the left.