SECTION WISE REASONING SET FOR IBPS CLERK PRELIMS

1. The positions of first and the fourth letters of the word RANKED are interchanged, similarly, the positions of second and fifth letters and third and sixth letters are interchanged. In the new arrangement thus formed, how many letters are there in the English alphabetical series between the alphabets which are at the extreme ends?
(1) Two (2) Three (3) Four
(4) Five (5) More than five

2. Janak walks 40 m towards the East takes a right turn and walks 30 m. He then takes a left turn and walks 50 m before taking a final left turn and walking 30 m. Towards which direction and how far should Janak walk to reach the point from where he initially started walking?
(1) 80 m towards West (2) 80 m towards East
(3) 90 m towards East (4) 70 m towards West
(5) 90 m towards West

3. Q is brother of P. R is brother of P. S is father of R. T is wife of S. How is P related to T?
(1) Son (2) Daughter
(3) Son or Daughter
(4) Data inadequate (5) None of these

4. In a certain code language 'day and night' is written as 'mi ni ta' and 'Bold and beautiful' is written as 'sa na ni'. How is 'day' written in that code language?
(1) mi (2) ta (3) na
(4)either mi or ta (5) None of these

5. If 'P' denotes '×'; 'R' denotes '÷' 'M' denotes '–' and 'W' denotes '+', then—
20 R 5 W 12 M 3 P 4 =?
(1) 4 (2) 16 (3) 28
(4) 52 (5) None of these

Directions (6-10): Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions.
P, Q, R, S, T, U, W and X are sitting around a circular table facing the centre but not necessarily in the same order. X sits third to the right of S. X sits second to the left of Q. Q is not an immediate neighbour of U and P. S and R are immediate neighbours of each other. Only one person sits between S and W. U and X sit opposite each other.

6. Four of the following five are similar in a certain way based on their position in the seating arrangement. Which of the following does not belong to that group?
(1) UQ (2) PS (3) RX
(4) WT (5) QX

7. Who amongst the following represent immediate neighbours of T?
(1) U,Q (2) P,X (3) S,W
(4) Q,X (5) P,W

8. What is the position of R with respect to X in the above arrangement?
(1) Third to the right (2) Second to the left
(3) Fifth to the right (4) Immediate right
(5) Third to the left

9. What will come in place of the question mark (?) according to the above seating arrangement?
US PX QW SR ?
(1) XT (2) PX (3) XQ
(4) WQ (5) PT

10. Who sits to the immediate right of R?
(1) U (2) P (3) W
(4) S (5) T

Directions (11-15): Study she following information carefully and answer the given questions.

Eight friends P, Q, R, S, T, U, V and W are sitting in a straight line facing North. Q sits third to the right of V who is second to the right of S. T sits to the immediate right of Q. Three persons are sitting between P and W. W who is sitting at one of the extreme ends is sitting second to the left of U.

11. Which of the following is sitting at extreme end of the row?
(1) Q (2) S (3) T
(4) R (5) None of these

12. How many persons are sitting between P and Q?
(1) None (2) One (3) Two
(4) Three (5) More than three

13. Which of the following is/are neighbour of U?
(1) S (2) R (3) V
(4) Both S and V (5) Both S and R

14. What is the position of R with respect to Q?
(1) immediate left (2) Immediate right
(3) second to left (4) Second to right
(5) None of these

15. S is related to W and R is related to P in a certain way in the above seating arrangement. Which of the following is related to V in the same way?
(1) P (2) Q (3) T
(4) R (5) None of these

Directions-(16-20) In these questions, relationship between different elements is shown in the statements. The statements are followed by two conclusions. Give answers-
(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.

16. Statements: A > B = C < D < E > F
Conclusions: I. F < C II. A>D

17. Statements: A = B > C > D; E < C
Conclusions: I. E < A II. D < E

18. Statements: A < B > C > D; A > E; D > F
Conclusions: I. F > B II. B >E

19. Statements: A = B < C > D; E > C < F
Conclusions: I. E > A II. F > D

20. Statements: A > B = C; D < C > E
Conclusions: I. D < A II. E < A

DIRECTIONS (21-25): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:
Sujat, Pradeep, Warran, Bishop, and Chetan are five players of the College Cricket Team and their home towns are Surat, Pune, Mumbai, Delhi, and Chandigarh but not in that order. The five specialist slots of spinner, pace bowler, wicket keeper, batsman and captain are held by them, again not in the order of their names stated above. Their names, home towns and specialities do not start with the same letter. Neither Pradeep nor Warran is the captain and they do not belong to either Surat or Delhi. Sujat is neither a wicket keeper nor a batsman. Pune is not Bishop hometown. The player who hails from Delhi is a wicket-keeper. The captain's home town is Pune while the batsman does not hail from Mumbai.

21. The Spinner's home town is
(1) Chandigarh (2) Delhi (3) Mumbai
(4) Pune (5) None of these

22. Chandigarh is the home town of:
(1) Sujat (2) Bishop (3) Warran
(4) Pradeep (5) Can't Say

23. Who is the pace-bowler?

(1) Chetan (2) Warran (3) Sujat
(4) Bishop (5) None of these

24. Who is the spinner?
(1) Pradeep (2) Chetan (3) Bishop
(4) Warran (5) Can't Say

25. Chetan's home town is
(1) Pune (2) Surat (3) Mumbai
(4) Delhi (5) None of these

DIRECTIONS (26-30): In each of the following questions two statements are given and these statements are followed by two conclusions numbered (I) and (II). You have to take the given two statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts. Read the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the two given statements, disregarding commonly known facts. Give answer:
(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.

26. Statements: All bank are river. All rocks are river.
Conclusions: I. Some river are rock.
II. Some river are bank.

27. Statements: All plane are line. Some plane are point.
Conclusions: I. Some line are point.
II. All point are line.

28. Statements: Some doors are window.
Some window are house.
Conclusions: I. Some houses are not doors.
II. All house are doors.

29. Statements: Some girls are nice. No nice is beautiful.
Conclusions: I. Some girls are not beautiful.
II. All girls are beautiful.

30. Statements: No bike are tyre. Some tyre are car.
Conclusions: I. Some bike are car.
II. All bikes are cars.

Directions (31-35): Read the following information carefully and answer the questions given below it—
In a certain code 'the day of life' is written as '2 7 1 4' 'life common of man' is written as '5 1 8 7' and 'the power of man' is written as '3 1 4 5'.

31. What is the code for 'power'?
(1) 5 (2) 4 (3) 1
(4) 3 (5) cannot be determined

32. What does '7' stand for?
(1) of (2) life (3) day
(4) common (5) man

33. Which of the following may represent 'the man of life?
(1) 4 5 8 7 (2) 5 2 1 4 (3) 7 5 1 4
(4) 5 4 7 2 (5) 5 8 2 1

34. What does '8' stand for ?
(1) life (2) man (3) of
(4) common (5) a

35. '4 3 5' would mean —
(1) the man power (2) man for day
(3) power of advise (4) day of life
(5) large man power

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