

**SECTIONWISE- REASONING PRACTICE SET
FOR IBPS CLERK MAINS**

REASONING APTITUDE

- How many such pairs of letters are there in the word CEREMONY each of which has as many letters between them in the word as in the English alphabet?
 1) Two 2) Three 3) Four
 4) More than four 5) None of these
- In a certain code language 'SUIT' is written as 'VTSH'. How is 'BOLD' written in that code language?
 1) NCCJ 2) CPMC 3) PCCK
 4) PCEK 5) None of these
- The position of how many digits in the number 54327618 will remain unchanged if the digits within the number are written in ascending order from left to right?
 1) None 2) One 3) Two
 4) Three 5) None of these
- In a row of 34 students, W is fifth after X from the front and X is 20th from the back. What is the position of W from the front?
 1) 20 2) 25 3) 30
 4) 22 5) None of these
- Four of the following five are alike in a certain way and hence form a group. Which is the one that does not belong to that group?
 1) Break 2) Split 3) Creation
 4) Crack 5) Damage

Directions (6-10): Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions:

In a certain code language 'sweet is very tasty' is written as 'la ta ja sa', 'cold drinks are sweet' is written as 'ja pa ra da' and 'coffee is very cold' is written as 'da ta fa la'.

- What is the code for 'tasty'?
 1) sa 2) da 3) ja
 4) la 5) None of these
- 'sweet cold coffee' can be coded as
 1) sa ja ra 2) fa ja da 3) da ra ta
 4) Can't be determined 5) None of these
- What is the code for 'drinks'?
 1) ra 2) pa
 3) Either ra or pa 4) da 5) None of these
- Which of the following is the code for 'coffee'?
 1) ta 2) da 3) la
 4) fa 5) None of these
- What does 'ta' stand for?
 1) sweet 2) tasty 3) coffee
 4) cold 5) None of these

Directions (11-15): In each question below are given two statements followed by two conclusions numbered I and II. You have to take the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance with commonly

known facts. Read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the given statements, disregarding commonly known facts. Give answer

- if only conclusion I follows.
- if only conclusion II follows.
- if either conclusion I or II follows.
- if neither conclusion I nor II follow
- if both conclusions I and II follow.

11. Statements:

Some bottles are caps. No bottle is a jug.

Conclusions:

I. Some caps are not jugs. II. No bottle is a jug.

12. Statements:

No page is a book. Some books are copies.

Conclusions:

I. At least some copies are books.

II. Some copies are not pages.

13. Statements:

Some cups are plates. Some plates are spoons.

Conclusions:

I. At least some spoons are cups.

II. All plates being cups is a possibility.

14. Statements:

Some boxes are not papers. All books are papers.

Conclusions:

I. Some books are not boxes.

II. Some papers are books.

15. Statements:

No wall is a window. No door is a window.

Conclusions:

I. No door is a wall.

II. Some doors are not walls.

Directions (16-20): Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions.

T, R, S, Q, M, L, P and K are eight friends sitting around a square table in such a way that four of them sit at four corners of the square while four sit in the middle of each of the four sides. Those who sit at the four corners face away from the centre while those who sit in the middle of the sides face the centre of the square table.

P sits third to the right of S, who faces the centre. Q sits third to the left of M, who does not sit in the middle of the sides. Only one person sits between Q and R. R is not an immediate neighbour of M. T faces the centre. K is not an immediate neighbour of R.

16. Who sits exactly between Q and R?

- K 2) L 3) P
- T 5) M

17. What is the position of M with respect to L?

- 1) Second to the right 2) Fifth to the right
3) Third to the left 4) Fourth to the left
5) None of these

18. Which of the following pairs represents the persons seated in the middle of the sides who face each other?

- 1) K, L 2) T, Q 3) R, Q
4) T, S 5) S, Q

19. If K is made to face the opposite direction, who would sit on his immediate right?

- 1) S 2) P 3) L
4) R 5) Q

20. Four of the following five are alike in a certain way and hence form a group. Which is the one that does not belong to that group?

- 1) M 2) K 3) R
4) P 5) L

Directions (21-25): Each of the questions below consists of a question and two statements numbered I and II given below it. You have to decide whether the data provided in the statements are sufficient to answer the question. Read both the statements and give answer

- 1) if the data in statement I alone are sufficient to answer the question, while the data in statement II alone are not sufficient to answer the question.
2) if the data in statement II alone are sufficient to answer the question, while the data in statement I alone are not sufficient to answer the question.
3) if the data either in statement I alone or in statement II alone are sufficient to answer the question.
4) if the data in both the statements I and II together are not sufficient to answer the question.
5) if the data in both the statements I and II together are necessary to answer the question.

21. How is R related to N?

- I. R is son of M, whose daughter is mother of N.
II. M is father of R and S is mother of N.

22. Who is the tallest among A, B, C, D and E?

- I. A is taller than only D. C is taller than E but as tall as B.
II. E is taller than only A and D. C is as tall as E.

23. In which direction was P facing after he stopped walking?

- I. P walked 12m towards west, took a left turn and walked 10m. He again took a left turn and stopped after 15 metres.
II. P walked 15m towards east, took a right turn and walked 12m. Then he took a left turn and stopped after walking 8m.

24. P, Q, R, S, T and U are sitting in a circle. Who sits on the immediate left of P?

- I. P sits second to the right of Q, who is third to the left of R.
II. T sits second to the right of P and opposite S.

25. What does '@' stand for in a code language?

- I. '95@' means 'flower is red' and '\$@6' means 'its red colour' in a code language.
II. '7@8' means 'red blood cell' and '\$@6' means 'its red colour' in a code language.

Directions (26-30): Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions:

Ten persons are sitting in two parallel rows containing 5 persons each in such a way that there is an equal distance between adjacent persons. In the 1st row E, F, G, H and I are sitting and all of them are facing south. In the 2nd row T, U, V, W and Z are sitting facing north, but not necessarily in the same order. In the given seating arrangement each member sitting in a row faces another member of the other row.

The one who is an immediate neighbour of H is facing W. F does not sit at the extreme ends of the row. V and Z are immediate neighbours. Only one person sits between I and G. Z sits second to the left of the person who faces I. E faces the person who is on the immediate left of Z. T sits at the left end of the row. E and H are not immediate neighbours.

26. Who among the following sits between G and I?

- 1) H 2) F 3) E
4) T 5) None of these

27. Who among the following faces G?

- 1) U 2) V 3) H
4) Z 5) None of these

28. Who among the following sits second to the right of the person who faces U?

- 1) F 2) I 3) W
4) V 5) None of these

29. How many persons sit between E and H?

- 1) One 2) Two 3) Three
4) Can't be determined 5) None of these

30. Four of the following five are alike in a certain way based on the given seating arrangement and hence form a group. Which is the one that does not belong to that group?

- 1) GZ 2) FV 3) WI
4) UH 5) EV

Directions (31-35): Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions.

There are three brothers X, Y and Z. All of them work in the same company. They work in the office at different times on different days. X works in the office from 12 noon to 4 pm on Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday. His younger brother Y works in the office on Monday, Thursday, Friday and Sunday from 10 am to 2 pm. The eldest brother works in the office from 9 am to 12 noon on Monday, Wednesday and Thursday and between 2 pm and 4 pm on Friday, Saturday and Sunday.

31. Who among the following works for the maximum number of days in the office?

- 1) X 2) Y 3) Z
4) Either Z or Y 5) None of these

32. On which of the following days do the youngest and the eldest brother work together in the office at the same time?

- 1) Friday 2) Monday 3) Thursday
4) Monday and Thursday 5) Friday and Saturday

33. Who among the following work(s) for the minimum number of days in a week?

- 1) X 2) Z 3) Y
4) Both X and Y 5) Can't be determined

34. On which of the following days do all three brothers work together in the office at the same time?

- 1) None 2) Monday 3) Thursday
4) Sunday 5) Can't be determined

35. For how many days does the youngest brother work in the office in a week?

- 1) One 2) Two 3) Three
4) Can't be determined 5) None of these

Directions (36-40): In the following questions, the symbols \$, @, £, • and # are used with the following meanings as illustrated below:

'A \$ B' means A is neither greater nor smaller than B

'A @ B' means A is neither greater than nor equal to B

'A £ B' means A is neither smaller than nor equal to B

'A • B' means A is not smaller than B

'A # B' means A is not greater than B

In each of the following questions, assuming the given statements to be true, find out which of the two

conclusions I and II given below them is/are definitely true. 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.

36. **Statements:** W • P, P £ G, G @ I, I # N

Conclusions: I. I £ P II. N # W

37. **Statements:** U @ D, D \$ E, E £ Y, Y • W

Conclusions: I. W @ E II. D £ W

38. **Statements:** Z £ N, N # K, K \$ M, M @ R

Conclusions: I. M \$ N II. M £ N

39. **Statements:** V • D, D £ T, K \$ T, K # F

Conclusions: I. D £ K II. T • F

40. **Statements:** S \$ Q, Q @ B, B • K, K # W

Conclusions: I. K # S II. S @ W

