

IBPS Clerks MODEL PAPER - 1

REASONING ABILITY

Directions (Q. 1-5): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:

Seven persons - A, B, C, D, E, F and G - are standing in a straight line facing north at equal distances but not necessarily in the same order. Each of them is a different professional viz, Actor, Reporter, Doctor, Engineer, Lawyer, Teacher and Painter but not necessarily in the same order.

G is standing at the fifth position to the left of C. Reporter is standing at the third position to the right of G. F is standing at the fifth position to the right of A. E is standing second to the left of B. Engineer is standing at the second position to the left of D. Three persons are sitting between Engineer and Painter. Doctor is to the immediate left of Engineer. Lawyer is to the immediate right of teacher.

1. How many persons are there to the left of Reporter?
 - 1) None
 - 2) One
 - 3) Two
 - 4) Three
 - 5) More than three
2. Which of the following pairs of persons are sitting at the extreme ends?
 - 1) A and Actor
 - 2) Engineer and C
 - 3) Doctor and F
 - 4) F and Lawyer
 - 5) Teacher and Doctor
3. Who among the following is sitting exactly in the middle of the row?
 - 1) Doctor
 - 2) F
 - 3) Lawyer
 - 4) B
 - 5) Teacher
4. Who among the following is sitting second to the right of Teacher?
 - 1) Painter
 - 2) B
 - 3) A
 - 4) Actor
 - 5) Lawyer
5. Who among the following are the immediate neighbours of Painter?
 - 1) Actor and Teacher
 - 2) B and Lawyer
 - 3) B and Engineer
 - 4) Reporter and C
 - 5) Doctor and Lawyer

Directions (Q. 6-7): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:

Point A is 11 metre to the north of point B. Point C is 11 meter to the east of point B. Point D is 5 metre to the north of point C. Point E is 7 metre to the west of the point D. Point F is 9 metre to the north of point E. Point G is 4 metre to the west of point F.

6. Point D is in which direction with respect to point F?
 - 1) North - East
 - 2) South - East
 - 3) South
 - 4) North - West
 - 5) East
7. Which of the following three points lie in a straight line?
 - 1) A, E and D
 - 2) F, E and C
 - 3) G, F and B
 - 4) G, A and B
 - 5) None of these

Directions (Q. 8-10): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:

Among six persons - K, L, M, N, O and P - each lives on a different floor of a building having six floors numbered one to six (the ground floor is numbered 1, the floor above it is numbered 2 and so on and the topmost floor is numbered 6).

L lives on an even numbered floor. L lives on a floor immediately below K's floor and immediately above M's floor. P lives on a floor immediately above N's floor. P lives on an even numbered floor. O does not live on floor number 4.

8. Who amongst the following live on the floors exactly between K and P ?
 - 1) O and L
 - 2) L and N
 - 3) L and M
 - 4) M and N
 - 5) M and O
9. On which floor does O live?
 - 1) 6th
 - 2) 2nd
 - 3) 3rd
 - 4) 5th
 - 5) Cannot be determined
10. Who amongst the following does live on floor 5?
 - 1) O
 - 2) M
 - 3) N
 - 4) K
 - 5) Cannot be determined

Directions (Q. 11-15): 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

Given 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 given in both the statement **I and II** together are **not** sufficient to answer the question.
 - 5) if the data in both statement **I and II** together are necessary to answer the question.
11. Is D the mother of S?
- I.** L is the husband of D. L has only three children.
- II.** N is the brother of S and P. P is the daughter of L.
12. How many students are there in the class?
- I.** There are more than 20 but less than 27 students in the class.
- II.** There are more than 24 but less than 31 students in the class. When the students are divided into groups, each group, contains five students.
13. Among J, K, L, M and N each has different height. Who amongst them is the second tallest?
- I.** N is taller than M and K. K is shorter than M.
- II.** L is the taller than N. J is not the tallest.
14. Five persons - A, B, C, D and E are sitting in a circle facing the centre. Who is sitting to the immediate left of D?
- I.** C is sitting second to the left of A. B and D are immediate neighbours of each other.
- II.** D is sitting to the immediate left of B. E is not an immediate neighbour of D and B.
15. How is 'cost' written in a code language?

I. 'tell me the cost' is written as '@ 0 # 9' and 'cost was very high' is written as '& 6 # 1' in that code language.

II. 'some cost was discount' is written as '1 8 7 #' and 'some people like discount' is written as '8 7 5 %' in that code language.

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

Mark answer –

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

16. **Statements:**

$$K > I \geq T \geq E$$

$$O < R < K$$

Conclusions:

I. $R < E$

II. $O < T$

17. **Statements:**

$$B > A > S < I > C > L < Y$$

Conclusions:

I. $B > L$

II. $A > Y$

18. **Statements:**

$$C < L < O = U = D \geq S > Y$$

Conclusions:

I. $O > Y$

II. $C < D$

19. **Statements:**

$$B > R > E > A > K$$

$$H > A > S$$

Conclusions:

I. $H > K$

II. $S < B$

20. **Statements:**

$$J = A; C \geq K \geq S \geq A$$

Conclusions:

I. $C > J$

II. $C = J$

Directions (Q. 21-25): In each of the question / set of questions below are given two statements followed by two conclusions numbered I and II. You have to assume everything in the statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts and then decide

which of the two given conclusions logically follows from the information given in the statement.

Given answer –

- 1) if only conclusion I follows
- 2) if only conclusion II follows
- 3) if either conclusion I or conclusion II follows.
- 4) if neither conclusion I nor conclusion II follows.
- 5) if both conclusions I and II follow.

21. **Statements:**

All alphabets are numbers.
Some alphabets are digits.

Conclusions:

- I** At least some digits are numbers.
- II** No digit is a number.

22. **Statements:**

Some squares are circles.
Some circles are rectangles.

Conclusions:

- I** At least some rectangles are squares.
- II** No rectangle is a square.

23. **Statements:**

No office is a palace.
All colleges are places

Conclusions:

- I** All palaces are colleges.
- II** No college is an office.

24. **Statements:**

All mountains are rivers.
All rivers are lakes.

Conclusions:

- I** All mountains are lakes.
- II** At least some lakes are rivers.

25. **Statements:**

Some wins are losses.
All trophies are losses.

Conclusions:

- I** All trophies are wins.
- II** All losses are trophies.

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

In a certain code language 'very large risk associated' is written as 'nu ta ro gi'

'risk is very low' is written as 'gi se nu mi'

'is that also associated' is written as 'ta mi po fu'

'inherent risk also damaging is written as 'fu nu di yu'

26. Which of the following is the code of 'damaging'?

- 1) di
- 2) yu
- 3) nu
- 4) either di or yu
- 5) None of these

27. Which of the following may represent 'risk is very large'?

- 1) gi mi nu ro
- 2) nu gi ta se
- 3) nu ro se yu
- 4) ro gi di nu
- 5) None of these

28. Which of the following is the code of 'associated'?

- 1) nu
- 2) po
- 3) ta
- 4) fu
- 5) gi

29. What would be the code for 'in - herent large risk'?

- 1) yu ro nu
- 2) di ro nu
- 3) yu fu ro
- 4) di ta se
- 5) Cannot be determined

30. Which of the following may represent 'low risk associated industry'?

- 1) ta nu gi ro
- 2) ta hi nu se
- 3) mi ta se fu
- 4) di gi ta po
- 5) po gi se di

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

Eight people - S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, and Z - are sitting around a circle but not necessarily in the same order. Two of them S and T are facing towards the centre while other people are facing towards the outside. Y sits second to the left of W. S sits second to the left of Y. Only one person sits between S and Z. T sits to the immediate right of S. T is not an immediate neighbour of Y. V is not an immediate neighbour of Y. Both the immediate neighbours of X face towards the outside.

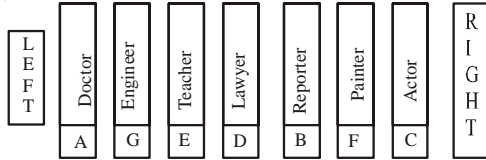
31. What is the position of X with respect to S?

- 1) Third to the right
- 2) Fourth to the left
- 3) Third to the left
- 4) Fourth to the right
- 5) Second to the right

SOLUTIONS

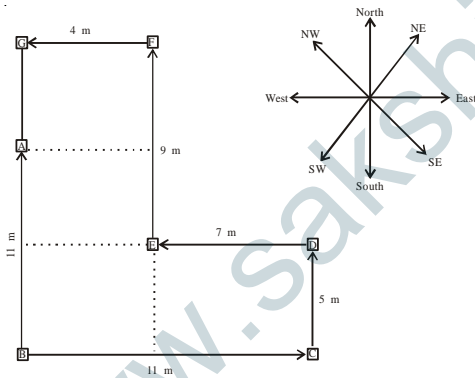
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(1 - 5):



1. (5) There are four persons - A, G, E and D - to the left of Reporter B.
2. (1) A, Doctor and C, Actor are sitting at the extreme ends.
3. (3) D, the Lawyers is sitting exactly in the middle of the row.
4. (2) E is the Teacher. B, the Reporter is sitting second to the right of E.
5. (4) F is the Painter. B, the Reporter and C, the Actor are the immediate neighbours of F.

(6 - 7):



6. (2) It is clear from the diagram that point D is in the South East direction of point F.
7. (4) Points G, A and B lie in a straight line.

(8 - 10):

Floor Number	Person
6	O
5	K
4	L
3	M
2	P
1	N

8. (3) K lives on floor number 5 and P lives on floor number 2.

L and M live on the floors exactly between K and P.

9. (1) O lives on floor number 6.

10. (4) K lives on floor number 5.

11. (5) From statement I

L and D have only three children.

From statement II

N, P and S are children of L.

From both the statements N, P and S are children of L.

From both the statements N, P and S are children of L and D.

D is mother of N, P and S.

12. (5) From statement I

The number of students in the class = 21, 22, 23, 24, 25 or 26

From statement II

The number of students in the classes = 25 or 30

From both the statements

There are 25 students in the class

13. (4) From statement I

$N > M > K$

From statement II

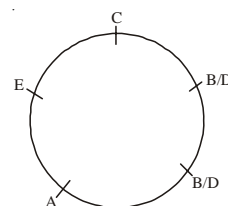
$\square > J$

$L > N$

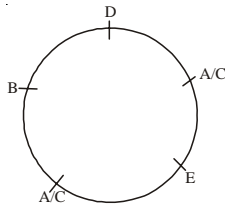
From both the statements

$L > N > M > K$

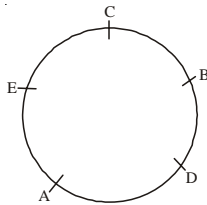
14. (5) From statement I



From statement II



From both the statement



15. (1) From statement I

tell me the $\boxed{\text{cost}} \rightarrow @ 0 \boxed{\#} 9$

$\boxed{\text{cost}}$ was very high $\rightarrow \& 6 \boxed{\#} 1$

From statement II

$\boxed{\text{some}}$ cost was discount $\rightarrow 1 \boxed{8 7} \#$

$\boxed{\text{some}}$ cost was $\boxed{\text{discount}}$ $\rightarrow \boxed{8 7} 5\%$

16. (4) $O < R < K > I \geq T \geq E$

Conclusions

I. $R < E$: Not True

II. $O < T$: Not True

17. (4) $B > A > S < I > C > L < Y$

Conclusions

I. $B > L$: Not True

II. $A > Y$: Not True

18. (5) $C < L < O = U = D \geq S > Y$

Conclusions

I. $O > Y$: True

II. $C < D$: True

19. (5) $B > R > E > A > K$

$H > A > S$

$B > R > E > A > S$

Conclusions

I. $H > K$: True

II. $S < B$: True

20. (3) $J = A$

$C \geq K \geq S \geq A = J$

Conclusions

I. $C > J$: Not True

II. $C < J$: Not True

C is either greater than or equal to J.

(21 - 25)

(i) All alphabets are numbers \rightarrow Universal Affirmative (A - type).

(ii) Some alphabets are digits \rightarrow Particular Affirmative (I - type).

(iii) No digit is a number \rightarrow Universal Negative (E - type).

(iv) Some digits are not numbers \rightarrow Particular Negative (O - type).

21. (1)

Some digits are alphabets

All alphabets are numbers

$I + A \Rightarrow I$ - type of Conclusion

"Some digits are numbers"

This is Conclusion I.

22. (3) Both the Premises are Particular Affirmative (I - type). No Conclusion follows from the two Particular Premises. Both the Conclusions form Complementary Pair. Therefore, either conclusion I or II follows.

23. (2)

All colleges are palaces

No palace is an office

$A + E \Rightarrow E$ - type Conclusion

"No college is an office."

This is Conclusion II.

24. (5)

All mountains are rives

All rives are lakes

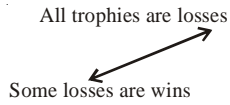
$A + A \Rightarrow A$ - types of Conclusion

"All mountains are lakes."

This is Conclusion I.

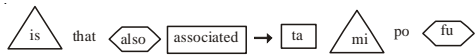
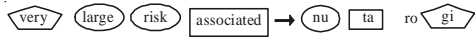
Conclusion II is Converse of the second Premise.

25. (4)



A + I ⇒ No Conclusion

(26 - 30)



26. (4) The code for 'damaging' is either 'di' or 'yu.'

27. (1) risk ⇒ nu

is ⇒ mi

very ⇒ gi

large ⇒ ro

28. (3) associated ⇒ ta

29. (5) inherent ⇒ 'di' or 'yu'

large ⇒ ro

risk ⇒ nu

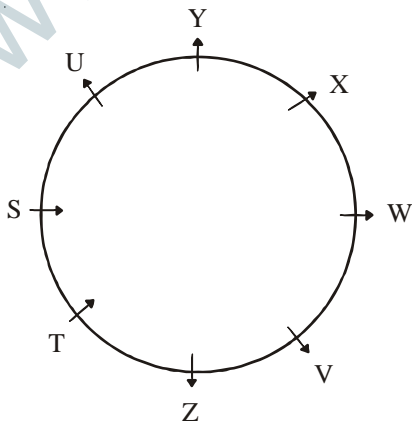
30. (2) low ⇒ se

risk ⇒ nu

associated ⇒ ta

The code for 'industry' may be 'hi.'

(31 - 35)



31. (3) X is third to the left of S.

32. (5) V sits to the immediate left of Z.

33. (1) V and X are immediate neighbours of W.

34. (2) U is fifth to the right of W.

35. (4) There are three persons between U and V in either clockwise or anticlockwise direction.