

IBPS Clerks MODEL PAPER - 3

REASONING ABILITY

1. In a certain code language 'cow is white' is written as 'sik pic nit', 'horse is black' is written as 'ri sik li' and 'rabbits are white' is written as 'min nit thi'. What is the code for 'black'?
 - 1) sik
 - 2) ri
 - 3) li
 - 4) Either ri or li
 - 5) None of these
2. Four of following five are alike in a certain way and hence form a group. What is the one that does not belong to that group?
 - 1) OK
 - 2) MJ
 - 3) NJ
 - 4) EA
 - 5) TP
3. In a certain code language 'TOGETHER' is written as RQEGRJCT. How is CONTEST written in that code language?
 - 1) APLVCUR
 - 2) EMLVCUR
 - 3) AQLVCUR
 - 4) AQLCVUR
 - 5) None of these
4. Suruchi ranks 15th from the bottom in a class of 45 students. What is her rank from the top?
 - 1) 31
 - 2) 25
 - 3) 29
 - 4) 30
 - 5) None of these
5. Q starts from point A and walks 3 km towards north, then turns to his left and walks 4m. Again he turns to his left and walks 6m up to the point B. In which direction is he from his starting point A?
 - 1) South
 - 2) West
 - 3) South west
 - 4) North east
 - 5) None of these

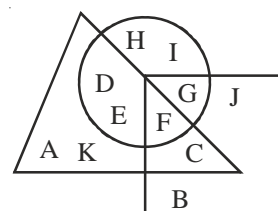
Directions (Q. 6-10): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below.

There are seven different types of games, viz T, U, V, W, X, Y and Z, being played on different days of a week starting from Monday and ending on Sunday. V is played on Thursday. Two games are played between game V and game X. Only one game is played between

- T and game U. Game T is not played on the day immediately before or immediately after the day when game V is played. Game Z is played on the day immediately before the day on which game W is played. Game U is not played after game Y.
6. How many games are played between game Z and U?
 - 1) None
 - 2) One
 - 3) Two
 - 4) Three
 - 5) None of these
 7. Which of the following games is played on Saturday?
 - 1) T
 - 2) X
 - 3) Z
 - 4) W
 - 5) None of these
 8. On which of the following days is game W played?
 - 1) Monday
 - 2) Wednesday
 - 3) Saturday
 - 4) Sunday
 - 5) None of these
 9. Which of the following games is played on Friday?
 - 1) U
 - 2) V
 - 3) W
 - 4) X
 - 5) None of these
 10. How many games is/are played between game X and game T?
 - 1) One
 - 2) Two
 - 3) Three
 - 4) None
 - 5) None of these

Directions (Q. 11-15): The following questions are based on the diagram given below.

- (i) Circle represents Americans.
- (ii) Rectangle represents Indians.
- (iii) Triangle represents Chinese



11. How many Americans are Chinese but not Indians?
 1) One 2) Two
 3) Three 4) Four
 5) None
12. Who among the following represents only Indians?
 1) F,G 2) C,J
 3) B,C 4) B,J
 5) F,C,B
13. Who among the following represents Chinese as well as Indians?
 1) C,J 2) B,C
 3) F,C 4) E,F
 5) None of these
14. Who among the following is/are only Indian and American?
 1) C,F 2) G
 3) J,C 4) C
 5) None of these
15. F represents which of the following?
 1) Only American and Chinese
 2) Only Chinese and Indian
 3) All American, Chinese and Indian
 4) Only Indian
 5) None of these

Directions (Q. 16-20): In each question below are given two/three 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 –

- 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:**
 All plates are glasses.
 Some cups are glasses.
Conclusions:
I Atleast some cups are plates.
II Some glasses are cups.
17. **Statements:**
 All trolleys are lamps.
 No lamp is a chair.

Conclusions:

- I** At least some trolleys are chairs.
- II** Some chairs are definitely not trolleys.

18. **Statements:**

- Some clothes are shirts.
 All shirts are paints.

Conclusions:

- I** All paints being clothes is a possibility.
- II** Some shirts are clothes.

19. **Statements:**

- No sand is a stone.
 No sand is a tree.

Conclusions:

- I** No stone is sand.
- II** No tree is a stone.

20. **Statements:**

- Some teachers are doctors.
 No doctor is a lawyer.

Conclusions:

- I** Some teachers are not lawyers.
- II** Some lawyers are doctors.

Directions (Q. 21-25): In these questions, a relationship between different elements is shown in the statements. The statements are followed by two conclusions.

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

21. **Statement:**

$$M > A \leq T \geq R > X$$

Conclusions:

- I** $T \geq M$
- II** $T > X$

22. **Statements:**

$$W > F \geq R; M > N = R$$

Conclusions:

- I** $W = M$
- II** $F \geq N$

23. **Statements:**

$$V < T = N; J \geq F < V$$

Conclusions:

$$\text{I } N > F \quad \text{II } V \geq N$$

24. **Statements:**

$$E < X \geq A > M; E = P$$

Conclusions:

$$\text{I } X > P \quad \text{II } M < X$$

25. **Statement:**

$$D \leq E \geq C > P = N < I$$

Conclusions:

$$\text{I } D \geq P \quad \text{II } I > E$$

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

Eight friends P, Q, R, S, T, U, V and W are sitting around a square table. Four of them are sitting in the middle of the sides and facing outward from the centre. Rest are sitting in the corners of the square and facing the centre. W is sitting in a corner and is an immediate neighbour of P and R. S sits fourth to the right of P and is not facing the centre. T is second to the left of W and is an immediate neighbour of V. U is not the neighbour of R.

26. How many persons sit between R and V?
- 1) None
 - 2) One
 - 3) Two
 - 4) Three
 - 5) None of these
27. Who among the following sits third to the right of S?
- 1) T
 - 2) W
 - 3) P
 - 4) G
 - 5) None of these
28. Which of the following groups sits between T and Q if counted from right of T?
- 1) R, W, P
 - 2) S, P, W
 - 3) U, V, S
 - 4) R, V, W
 - 5) None of these
29. Who among the following sits second to the left of U?
- 1) T
 - 2) P
 - 3) S
 - 4) Q
 - 5) None of these
30. 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) R, W
 - 2) T, U
 - 3) S, Q
 - 4) V, U
 - 5) W, P

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

U 9 P I % 1 8 R 4 \$ M E 7 Q W 3 δ Z 5 T # A 2 J

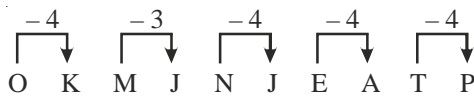
31. Which of the following should come in place of question mark?
- 1 % R M \$ 7 3 W Z ?
- 1) # T 2
 - 2) T 5 #
 - 3) 2 # J
 - 4) A T J
 - 5) None of these
32. Which of the following is eleventh to the right of the nineteenth element from the right end?
- 1) 1
 - 2) δ
 - 3) 7
 - 4) %
 - 5) None of these
33. How many such symbols are there in the above arrangement each of which is immediately preceded by a consonant and also immediately following by a vowel?
- 1) None
 - 2) One
 - 3) Two
 - 4) Three
 - 5) None of these
34. If the positions of fifteen elements from the right end are reversed, which of the following will be the fifteenth element from the left end?
- 1) 5
 - 2) \$
 - 3) W
 - 4) Z
 - 5) None of these
35. How many such numbers are there in the above arrangement each of which is immediately followed by a consonant and also immediately preceded by a vowel?
- 1) One
 - 2) Two
 - 3) Three
 - 4) Four
 - 5) None of these

SOLUTIONS

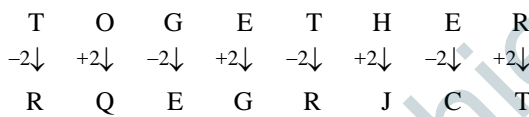
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1. (4) cow is white → sik pic nit (i)
 horse is black → ri sik li (ii)
 rabbits are white → min nit thi (iii)
 From (i) and (ii), is → sik (iv)
 From (i) and (iii), white → nit (v)
 From (i), (iv) and (v),
 cow → pic (vi)
 From (ii) and (iv),
 horse/black → ri/li (vii)

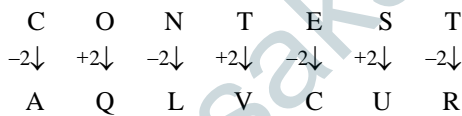
2. (2) In all others, second letter is four places backward from the first letter ie.



3. (3)

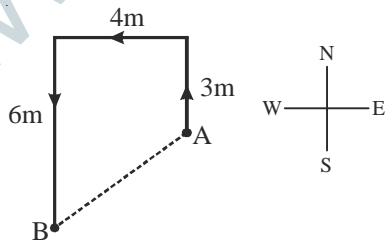


Similarly,



4. (1) Suruchi's rank from top
 = (45 + 1 - 15) = 31

5. (3)



Hence, Q is southwest from point A.

(6-10)

Days	Game
Monday	X
Tuesday	Z
Wednesday	W
Thursday	V
Friday	U
Saturday	Y
Sunday	T

6. (3) 7. (5) 8. (2) 9. (1)

10. (5) five

11. (2) DE

12. (4) 13. (3) 14. (2) 15. (3)

16. (2) Conclusion II follows by converting the second statement. Now, All plates are glasses (A) + Some glasses are cups (I) = A + I = No conclusion.

Hence, conclusion I does not follow.

17. (2) All trolleys are lamps (A) + No lamp is a chair (E) = A + E = E = No trolley is a chair.

Hence, conclusion I does not follow.

No trolley is chair (E) → conversion → No chair is a trolley (E) → implication → Some chairs are not trolleys. (O).

18. (5) Some clothes are shirts (I) + All shirts are paints (A) = I + A = I = Some clothes are paints. Thus, the possibility in I exists.

Hence, conclusion I follows.

Again, Some clothes are shirts → conversion → Some shirts are clothes.

Hence conclusion II follows.

19. (1) No sand is a stone (E) → conversion → No stone is sand (E).

Hence conclusion I follows.

Again, No stone is sand (E) + No sand is a tree (E) = E + E = No conclusion.

Thus, conclusion II does not follow.

20. (1) Some teachers are doctors (I) + No doctor is a lawyer (E) = I + E = O = Some teachers are not lawyers.

Hence conclusion I follows.

But II does not follow from the second statement.

21. (2) **Given statement:**

$$M > A \leq T \geq R > X$$

We can't compare T and M.

Hence conclusion I ($T \geq M$) is not true.

Again, $T > X$ is true. Hence II is true.

22. (2) **Given statement:**

$$W > F \geq R \quad \dots (i)$$

$$M > N = R \quad \dots (ii)$$

Combining both statements, we get

$$W > F \geq R = N < M$$

We can't compare W and M.

Hence, conclusion I is not true.

Again, $F \geq N$ is true.

Hence, conclusion II is true.

23. (1) **Given statements:**

$$V < T = N \quad \dots (i)$$

$$J \geq F < V \quad \dots (ii)$$

Combining (i) and (ii), we get

$$J \geq F < V < T = N$$

Thus, $F < N$ or $N > F$ is true.

Hence, Conclusion I is true.

Again, $V < N$ is true.

Hence conclusion II ($V \geq N$) is not true.

24. (5) **Given statements:**

$$E < X \geq A > M \quad \dots (i)$$

$$E = P \quad \dots (ii)$$

Combining (i) and (ii), we get

$$P = E < X \geq A > M$$

Thus $P < X$ or $X > P$ is true.

Hence conclusion I is true.

Again, $X > M$ or $M < X$ is true.

Hence conclusion II is also true. Hence, both conclusions I and II are true.

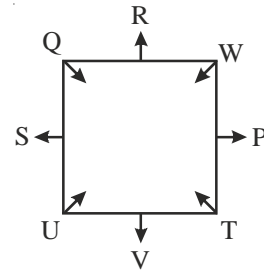
25. (4) **Given statements:**

$$D \geq E \geq C > P = N < I$$

Thus, $D > P$ is true. But conclusion I ($D \geq$

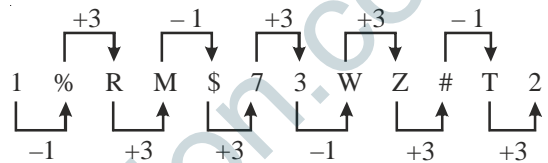
P) is not true. Again, we can't compare E and I. Hence II is not true.

(26-30):



26. (4) 27. (2) 28. (1) 29. (4) 30. (2)

31. (1)



32. (2) Eleventh to the right of the nineteenth element from the right = $(19 - 11 =) 8$ th from right, i.e., δ

33. (2) $T \# A$. There is only one symbol.

34. (1) After rearrangement

U9PI%18R4J2A#T5Z δ 3WQ7EMS

35. (3) U9P, E7Q, A2J

Thus, there are three such numbers.