

IBPS Clerks MODEL PAPER - 4

REASONING ABILITY

- How many such pairs of letters are there in the word SOUTHERN each of which has as many letters between them in the word as in the English alphabet?
1) None 2) One
3) Two 4) Three
5) More than three
- If the letters in the word COMPARE are rearranged in such a way that first the vowels within the word are rearranged alphabetically followed by the consonants arranged alphabetically, which of the following will be the fifth letter from the right end after the rearrangement?
1) O 2) E
3) M 4) P
5) None of these
- If every alternate letter in the word SOLITARY starting from the first letter is replaced by the previous letter in the English alphabet and each of the remaining letters is replaced by the next letter in the English alphabet, which of the following will be the third letter from the right end after the substitution?
1) B 2) S
3) Z 4) K
5) None of these
- How many such pairs of digits are there in the number 53146827 each of which has as many digits between them in the number as when the digits are arranged in ascending order within the number?
1) None 2) One
3) Two 4) Three
5) More than three
- In a certain code CLIMATE is written as BUFLJMD. How is ORDERLY written in that code?
1) SMZDESP 2) ZMSDPSE
3) ZMSDESP 4) ZMSFESP
5) None of these

- In a certain code BEAN is written as ABNE and SALE is written as LSEA. How is NEWS written in that code?

- 1) WNES 2) WNSE
3) SNWE 4) SNEW
5) None of these

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

- 1) Coal 2) Aluminium
3) Plastic 4) Iron
5) Wood

Directions (Q. 8-10): Following questions are based on the information given below:

(i) 'P × Q' means 'P is mother of Q'.

(ii) 'P ÷ Q' means 'P is sister of Q'

(iii) 'P + Q' means 'P is brother of Q'

(iv) 'P - Q' means 'P is father of Q'

- Which of the following means 'K is son of R'?

- 1) R × K 2) R - K
3) K + T × R 4) R - J ÷ K + M
5) None of these

- Which of the following means 'M is paternal uncle of T'?

- 1) M + J - T 2) M + J × T
3) M ÷ J - T 4) M + J - T
5) None of these

- Which of the following means 'D is cousin of W'?

- 1) D ÷ M + W 2) D + M ÷ W
3) D × T + W 4) D - T ÷ N × W
5) None of these

Directions (Q. 11-14): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:

P, Q, R, S, T, V and J are sitting around a circle facing at the centre. S is not an immediate neighbour of V. S is second to the right of T who is second to the right of Q. R is third to the right of J and second to the left to P.

11. Who is to the immediate right of Q?
 1) S 2) R
 3) V 4) Data inadequate
 5) None of these
12. What is J's position with respect of to P?
 1) Third to the right
 2) Second to the left
 3) Second to the right
 4) Data inadequate
 5) None of these
13. How many of them are between Q and S?
 1) 2 only 2) 3 only
 3) 4 only 4) 2 or 3 only
 5) None of these
14. Who among the following is sitting between V and R?
 1) Q 2) J
 3) T 4) S
 5) None of these

Directions (Q. 15-20): Study the following arrangement carefully and answer the questions given below:

M J % 4 T E K I 9 # P A \$ Q 3 8 N 5 U 7 W * B @ D F © 1 Z 6 H

15. How many such symbols are there in the above arrangement, each of which is immediately preceded by a number and immediately followed by a consonant?
 1) None 2) One
 3) Two 4) Three
 5) More than three
16. How many such consonants are there in the above arrangement, each of which is immediately preceded by a number and also immediately followed by a number?
 1) None 2) One
 3) Two 4) Three
 5) More than three
17. If all the symbols are removed from the above arrangement, which of the following will be the sixth to the right of the thirteenth from the right end?
 1) B 2) 9
 3) D 4) I
 5) None of these
18. Four of the following five are alike in a certain way based on their positions in the above arrangement and so form a group. Which is the one that **does not** belong to that group?
 1) I 9 E 2) 7 W 5
 3) © 1 D 4) Q A 3
 5) E K 4

19. What should come in place of the question mark (?) in the following series based on the above arrangement?

J 4 E I # A Q 8 5 7 * @ ?

- 1) F 1 6 2) D © Z
 3) F © 6 4) F 1 Z
 5) None of these
20. Which of the following is exactly midway between K and W in the above arrangement?
 1) \$ 2) 3
 3) 8 4) A
 5) None of these

Directions (Q. 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 statement 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 given 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. Who among M, N, P, T and R is the youngest?
I. N and T are younger than P.
II. M is older than R and P.
22. How many children are there in the row?
I. Manoj is twelfth from the left end and fourth to the left of Hari in that row.
II. Hari is eighth from the right end of that row.
23. How is 'red' written in a code language?
I. 'red and blue' is written as 'ho po da' in that code language.
II. 'spread red carpet' is written as 'na da ka' in that code language.
24. Village R is towards which direction of Village M?
I. Village M is to the West of Village T which is to the South of Village R.

II. Village M is to the South of Village B which is to the West of Village R.

25. How many sisters does D have?

I. D's mother has four children.

II. K and T are brothers of E.

Directions (Q. 26-30): In each of the questions below are given four statements followed by four conclusions numbered **I, II, III** and **IV**. You have to take the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from 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.

26. **Statements:**

All dolls are toys

Some toys are gems

Some gems are boxes

All boxes are sticks

Conclusions:

I. Some sticks are gems

II. Some gems are dolls

III. Some sticks are dolls

IV. Some toys are dolls

1) Only I, follows

2) Only II follows

3) Only III and IV follow

4) Only I and IV follow

5) None of these

27. **Statements:**

Some days are nights

Some nights are weeks

All weeks are months

All months are years

Conclusions:

I. Some years are nights

II. Some years are days

III. Some months are nights

IV. Some years are weeks.

1) Only I, II and III follow

2) Only I, III and IV follow

3) Only II, III and IV follow

4) All follow

5) None of these

28. **Statements:**

Some doors are handles

All handles are pins

Some pins are threads

All threads are clothes

Conclusions:

I. Some clothes are pins

II. Some pins are doors

III. Some clothes are handles

IV. Some clothes are doors

1) Only I, II and III follow

2) Only I, II and IV follow

3) Only II, III and IV follow

4) All follow

5) None of these

29. **Statements:**

Some papers are lamps

Some lamps are bulbs

Some bulbs are tubes

Some tubes are walls

Conclusions:

I. Some walls are lamps

II. Some bulbs are papers

III. Some tubes are lamps

IV. Some walls are papers

1) Only I and II follow

2) Only III and IV follow

3) Only I, II and III follow

4) All follow

5) None follows

30. **Statements:**

All roads are cars

No car is tree

Some trees are jungles

All jungles are rivers

Conclusions:

I. Some rivers are roads

II. Some jungles are roads

III. Some cars are roads

IV. No jungle is road

1) None follows

2) Only either II or IV follows

3) Only either II or IV and III follow

4) Only III and IV follow

5) Only either II or IV and I and III follow

Directions (Q. 31-35): In the following questions, the symbols *, \$, #, δ and % are used with the following meaning as illustrated below:

'P \$ Q' means 'P is neither greater than nor smaller than Q'

'P δ Q' means 'P is neither greater than nor equal to Q'

'P % Q' means 'P is neither smaller than nor equal to Q'

'P * Q' means 'P is not smaller than Q'

'P # Q' means 'P is not greater than Q'

Now in each of the following questions assuming the given statements to be true, find which of the conclusions I, II, III and IV given below them is/are **definitely** true and give your answer accordingly.

31. **Statements:**

D * K, K % T, T δ R, R # M

Conclusions:

I. M % T II. D % T
III. R % K IV. M # D

- 1) Only I is true
- 2) Only II is true
- 3) Only I and II are true
- 4) Only II and III are true
- 5) None of these

32. **Statements:**

F δ W, W \$ V, V % B, B * D

Conclusions:

I. F δ B II. D δ V
III. V % F IV. W % D

- 1) Only I is true
- 2) Only I, II and III are true
- 3) Only I, II and IV are true
- 4) Only II, III and IV are true
- 5) None of these

33. **Statements:**

Z % N, N # K, K \$ M, M δ R

Conclusions:

I. M \$ N II. M % N
III. R % N IV. Z % M

- 1) Only either I or II is true
- 2) Only either I or II and III are true
- 3) Only either I or II and III and IV are true
- 4) Only III is true
- 5) None of these

34. **Statements:**

F # K, K \$ T, D % T, V * D

Conclusions:

I. T * F II. D % K
III. D % F IV. V % K

- 1) Only I and II are true
- 2) Only I, II and III are true
- 3) Only II and III are true
- 4) Only II, III and IV are true
- 5) All are true

35. **Statements:**

H \$ J, J δ Y, Y * K, K # W

Conclusions:

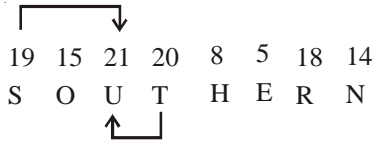
I. W % Y II. K δ J
III. K # H IV. H δ W

- 1) None is true
- 2) Only I is true
- 3) Only II is true
- 4) Only III is true
- 5) Only IV is true

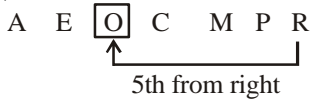
SOLUTIONS

**IBPS Clerks
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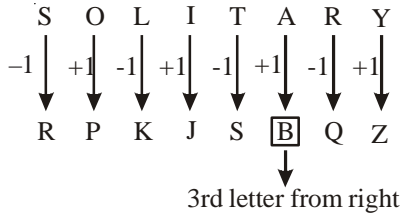
1. (3)



2. (1) According to question



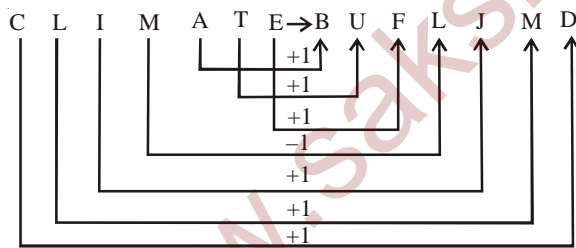
3. (1)



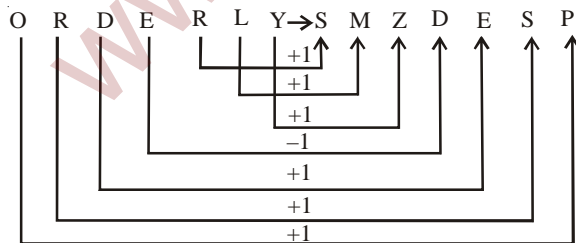
4. (2)



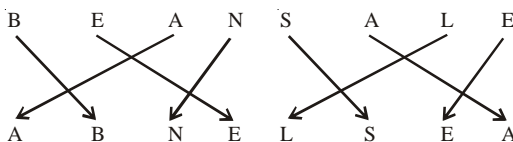
5. (1)



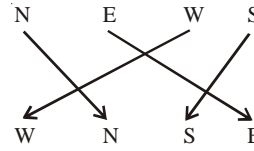
Similarly



6. (2)



Therefore,



7. (3) Plastic is a polymer

8. (4) $K + T \rightarrow K$ is brother of T.

$T \times R \rightarrow T$ is mother of R.

Therefore, K is maternal uncle of R

$R - J \rightarrow R$ is father of J.

$J \div K \rightarrow J$ is sister of K.

$K + M \rightarrow K$ is brother of M.

Therefore, K is son of R.

9. (1) $M + J \rightarrow M$ is brother of J.

$J - T \rightarrow J$ is father of T.

Therefore, M is paternal uncle of T.

10. (5) $D \div M \rightarrow D$ is sister of M.

$M + W \rightarrow M$ is brother of W.

Therefore, D is sister of W.

$D + M \rightarrow D$ is brother of M.

$M \div W \rightarrow M$ is sister of W.

Therefore, D is brother of W.

$D \times T \rightarrow D$ is mother of T.

$T + W \rightarrow T$ is brother of W.

Therefore, D is mother of W.

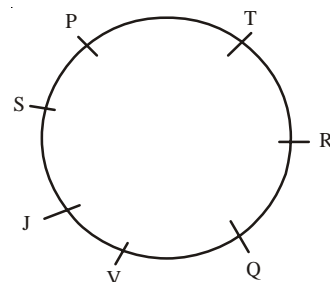
$D - T \rightarrow D$ is father of T.

$T \div N \rightarrow T$ is sister of N.

$N \times W \rightarrow N$ is mother of W.

Therefore, D is grandfather of W.

(11 - 14)



11. (2) R is to the immediate right of Q.
 12. (3) J is second to the right of P.
 13. (1) J and V are between Q and S.
 14. (1) Q is sitting between V and R.

15. (2)

Number	Symbol	Consonant
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Such combination is

9 # P

16. (3)

Number	Consonant	Number
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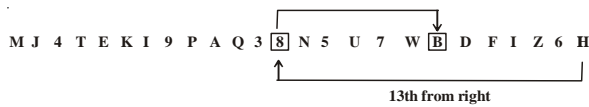
Such combinations are

8 N 5

 ;

1 Z 6

17. (1) New sequence according to the question is



18. (4) $I \xrightarrow{+1} 9 \xrightarrow{-3} E$
 $7 \xrightarrow{+1} W \xrightarrow{-3} 5$
 $\text{©} \xrightarrow{+1} 1 \xrightarrow{-3} D$

Q

 $\xrightarrow{-2}$

A

 $\xrightarrow{+3}$

3

$E \xrightarrow{+1} K \xrightarrow{-3} 4$

19. (1) $J \xrightarrow{+6} I \xrightarrow{+6} Q \xrightarrow{+6} 7 \xrightarrow{+6} \text{F}$
 $4 \xrightarrow{+6} \# \xrightarrow{+6} 8 \xrightarrow{+6} * \xrightarrow{+6} \text{I}$
 $E \xrightarrow{+6} A \xrightarrow{+6} 5 \xrightarrow{+6} @ \xrightarrow{+6} 6$

20. (5) **K I 9 # P A \$

Q

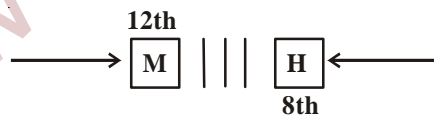
 3 8 N 5 U 7 W**

21. (4) From both the statements

$P > N, T$

$M > R, P$

22. (5) From both the statements



Total number of children in the row

$= 12 + 3 + 8 = 23$

23. (5) From both the statements

red

 and blue \rightarrow ho po

da

spread

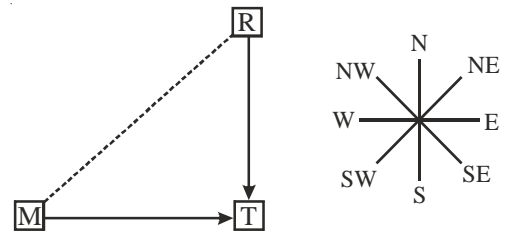
red

 carpet \rightarrow na

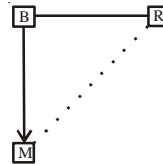
da

 ka

24. (3) From statement I



From statement II



Village R is towards North - East direction of village M.

25. (4) From statement I

D has four brothers and sisters.

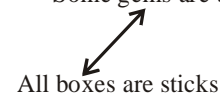
From statement II

K and T are brothers of E.

(26 - 30)

- i) All dolls are toys \rightarrow Universal Affirmative (A - type).
- ii) Some toys are gems \rightarrow Particular Affirmative (I - type).
- iii) No gem is box \rightarrow Universal Negative (E - type).
- iv) Some gems are not boxes \rightarrow Particular Negative (O - type).

26. (4) Some gems are boxes



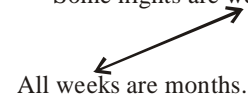
$I + A \Rightarrow$ I - type of Conclusion

“Some gems are sticks.”

Conclusion I is Converse of it.

Conclusion IV is Converse of the first Premise.

27. (2) Some nights are weeks



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

“Some nights are months”.

Conclusion III is Converse of it.

Some nights are months
↙ ↘
All months are years.

$I + A \Rightarrow I$ - type of Conclusion
"Some nights are years."
Conclusion I is Converse of it.

All weeks are months
↙ ↘
All months are years

$A + A \Rightarrow A$ - type of Conclusion
"All weeks are years".
Conclusion IV is Converse of it.

28. (5) Some doors are handles
↙ ↘
All handles are pins

$I + A \Rightarrow I$ - type of Conclusion
"Some doors are pins."
Conclusion II is Converse of it.

Some pins are threads.
↙ ↘
All threads are clothes.

$I + A \Rightarrow I$ - type of Conclusion
"Some pins are clothes".
Conclusion I is Converse of it.

29. (5) All the four Premises are Particular Affirmative (I - type).
No Conclusion follows from the two Particular Premises.

30. (3) All roads are cars
↙ ↘
No car is tree

$A + E \Rightarrow E$ - type of Conclusion
"No road is tree"

No car is tree
↙ ↘
Some trees are jungles

$E + I \Rightarrow O_1$ - type of Conclusion
"Some jungles are not cars"

Some trees are jungles
↙ ↘
All jungles are rivers

$I + A \Rightarrow I$ - type of Conclusion
"Some trees are rivers"

Conclusion III is Converse of the first Premise.
Conclusions II and IV form complementary Pair. Therefore, either II or IV follows.

(31 - 35)

$\$ \Rightarrow =$	$\delta \Rightarrow <$	$\% \Rightarrow >$
$* \Rightarrow \geq$	$\# \Rightarrow \leq$	

31. (3) $D * K \Rightarrow D \geq K$

$K \% T \Rightarrow K > T$

$T \delta R \Rightarrow T < R$

$R \# M \Rightarrow R \leq M$

Therefore, $D \geq K > T < R \leq M$

Conclusions

I. $M \% T \Rightarrow M > T$: True

II. $D \% T \Rightarrow D > T$: True

III. $R \% K \Rightarrow R > K$: Not True

IV. $M \# D \Rightarrow M \leq D$: Not True

32. (4) $F \delta W \Rightarrow F < W$

$W \$ V \Rightarrow W = V$

$V \% B \Rightarrow V > B$

$B * D \Rightarrow B \geq D$

Therefore, $F < W = V > B \geq D$

Conclusions

I. $F \delta B \Rightarrow F > B$: Not True

II. $D \delta V \Rightarrow D < V$: True

III. $V \% F \Rightarrow V > F$: True

IV. $W \% D \Rightarrow W > D$: True

33. (2) $Z \% N \Rightarrow Z > N$

$N \# K \Rightarrow N \leq K$

$K \$ M \Rightarrow K = M$

$M \delta R \Rightarrow M < R$

Therefore, $Z > N \leq K = M < R$

Conclusions

I. $M \$ N \Rightarrow M = N$: Not True

II. $M \% N \Rightarrow M > N$: Not True

III. $R \% N \Rightarrow R > N$: True

IV. $Z \% M \Rightarrow Z > M$: Not True

M is either equal to or greater than N.

34. (5) $F \# K \Rightarrow F \leq K$

$K \$ T \Rightarrow K = T$

$D \% T \Rightarrow D > T$

$V * D \Rightarrow V \geq D$

Therefore, $F \leq K = T < D \leq V$

Conclusions

I. $T * F \Rightarrow T \geq F$: True

II. $D \% K \Rightarrow D > K$: True

III. $D \% F \Rightarrow D > F$: True

IV. $V \% K \Rightarrow V > K$: True

35. (1) $H \$ J \Rightarrow H = J$

$J \delta Y \Rightarrow J < Y$

$Y * K \Rightarrow Y \geq K$

$K \# W \Rightarrow K \leq W$

Therefore, $H = J < Y \geq K \leq W$

Conclusions

I. $W \% Y \Rightarrow W > Y$: Not True

II. $K \delta J \Rightarrow K < J$: Not True

III. $K \# H \Rightarrow K \leq H$: Not True

IV. $H \delta W \Rightarrow H < W$: Not True