

IBPS Clerk

MODEL PAPER - 5

REASONING ABILITY

- In a certain code language, PLASTIC is written as BMQTDJU. How is TEACHER written in that code language?
1) AECTERH 2) BFUDSFI
3) SFIDUFB 4) FBDUSFI
5) None of these
- How many such digits are there in the number 75621348 each of which is as far away from the beginning of the number as when the digits are arranged in descending order within the number?
1) None 2) One
3) Two 4) Three
5) None of these
- Which of the following should come next in the given sequence of the number?
3 4 2 3 4 2 1 3 4 2 1 2 3 4 2 1 2 3 3 4 2 1 2 3
1) 1 2) 2
3) 3 4) 4
5) 5
- If 'yellow' is called 'red', 'red' is called 'green', 'green' is called 'black', 'black' is called 'white', 'white' is called 'violet', then what is the colour of grass?
1) green 2) black
3) white 4) red
5) None of these
- How many pairs of letters are there in the word SECURITY each of which has as many letters between them as in the English alphabetical series?
1) None 2) One
3) Two 4) Three
5) None of these

Directions (Q. 6 - 10): 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.

- 1) if only conclusions I follows
2) if only conclusions 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
- Statements:**
All teachers are lawyers.
Some doctors are lawyers.
Conclusions:
I. All teachers are doctors.
II. All doctors being teachers is a possibility.
- Statements:**
Some sponges are cloth.
No cloth is a fabric.
Conclusions:
I. Some sponges are not fabrics.
II. No fabric is cloth.
- Statements:**
No key is a lock.
No gate is a lock.
Conclusions:
I. All gates being keys is a possibility.
II. Some locks are not keys.
- Statements:**
No computer is a floppy.
No floppy is a folder.
Conclusions:
I. No computer is a floppy.
II. No floppy is a folder.

10. **Statements:**

Some data are information.
Some news are information.

Conclusions:

- I. All data being news is a possibility.
II. No news is a data.

Directions (Q. 41 - 45): Study the following information carefully and answer the question given below.

A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H are eight friends sitting around a circular table facing the centre but not necessarily in the same order.

H is second to the right of F, who is not an immediate neighbour of E. D is not an immediate neighbour of B. E is third to the left of G, who is on the immediate right of B, who is third to the left of A.

11. Who among the following sits opposite C?

- 1) H 2) A
3) E 4) C
5) None of these

12. Who among the following sits second to the right of B?

- 1) F 2) H
3) A 4) D
5) None of these

13. In which of the following pairs is the first person on the immediate left of the second person?

- 1) AF 2) GB
3) HD 4) CE
5) None of these

14. What is the position of C with respect to D?

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

15. Who among the following is the immediate neighbour of A and D?

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

Directions (Q. 16 - 20): 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 conclusions I is true
2) if only conclusions 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:**

$$D > W = U \geq X = N < P$$

Conclusions:

- I. $D > X$ II. $P \geq W$

17. **Statements:**

$$B \leq M = Q \geq T, I = B$$

Conclusions:

- I. $I \leq Q$ II. $M \geq T$

18. **Statements:**

$$M = A \leq R < K = S, T > K$$

Conclusions:

- I. $T > M$ II. $S > A$

19. **Statements:**

$$P \geq R = S > V, W < D = P$$

Conclusions:

- I. $R > W$ II. $V < D$

20. **Statements:**

$$U \geq N < D = E \leq R = S$$

Conclusions:

- I. $S \geq D$ II. $U > R$

Directions (Q. 51 - 54): These questions are based on the following set of three-digit numbers.

486 652 963 753 841

21. If 1 is added to the middle digit of each number and then the first and the second digit are interchanged then which of the following will be the third digit of the second lowest number?

- 1) 2 2) 3
3) 1 4) 6
5) None of these

22. If in each number the first and the third digit are interchanged, which number will be the second highest number?

- 1) 963 2) 652
3) 841 4) 753
5) 486

23. If in each number the second and the third digit are interchanged, what will be the sum of the

first and the third digit of the highest number?

- 1) 11 2) 12
3) 15 4) 13
5) None of these

24. The sum of the first and the third digit in which of these numbers in an odd number?

- 1) 486 2) 963
3) 652 4) 841
5) 753

25. A is the father of B, who is the sister of D. P is the grandson of E and son of D. How is B related to E?

- 1) Son 2) Daughter
3) Daughter-in-law 4) Can't be determined
5) None of these

Directions (Q. 56 - 60): Study the following arrangement carefully and answer the question given below.

F 4 % D A © I 9 B @ 2 R 5 H 6 E © N \$
1U W 3 P T 8 δ V # Z Q

26. Which of the following is twelfth to the left of the twenty-second from the left end of the above arrangement?

- 1) R 2) @
3) 2 4) U
5) None of these

27. 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) FD4 2) TV8
3) ©BI 4) HRE
5) 13U

28. If all the numbers from the above arrangement are dropped, which of the following will be the sixteenth element from the right end?

- 1) B 2) @
3) R 4) U
5) None of these

29. How many such consonants are there in the above arrangement, each of which is immediately preceded by a symbol and immediately followed by a vowel?

- 1) None 2) One
3) Two 4) Three
5) None of these

30. How many such symbols are there in the above

arrangement, each of which is immediately preceded by a vowel and immediately followed by a letter?

- 1) One 2) Two
3) Three 4) None
5) None of these

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

Seven persons T, U, V, W, X, Y and Z are sitting in a straight line facing north, but not necessarily in the same order. X sits third to the right of W and second to the left of T. There is only one person between U and V. U is not on the immediate left of T. There is only one person between Y and X but that is not V. Z does not sit at the extreme ends of the line.

31. Who among the following are immediate neighbours of T?

- 1) U, V 2) Z, U
3) V, Z 4) Can't be determined
5) None of these

32. Who among the following sits second to the right of W?

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

33. What is the position of V with respect to Z?

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

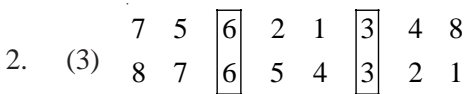
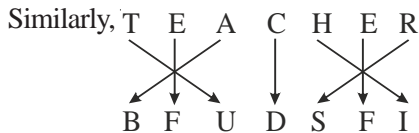
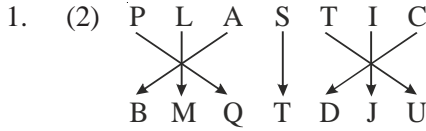
34. Which of the following pairs sit at the extreme ends of the line?

- 1) T, W 2) V, T
3) Y, W 4) W, U
5) None of these

35. How many persons are there between Z and T?

- 1) None 2) One
3) Two 4) Three
5) None of these

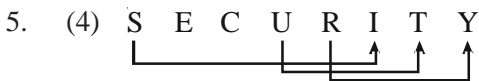
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Hence, there are only two digits 6 and 3

3. (4) 342/3421/34212/342123/3421234

4. (2) The colour of grass is green and green is called black. Hence the colour of grass is black.



6. (2) All teachers are lawyers (A) + (Some doctors are lawyers (I) → conversion → Some lawyers are doctors (I) = A + I = No conclusion. Hence conclusion I does not follow. But the possibility in II exists. Hence conclusion II follows.

7. (3) Some sponges are cloth (I) + No cloth is a fabric (E) = I + E = O = Some sponges are not fabrics. Hence conclusion I follows.

No cloth is a fabric (E) → conversion → No fabric is cloth (E). Hence conclusion II follows.

8. (3) No key is a lock (E) + (No gate is a lock (E) → conversion →) No lock is a gate (E) = E + E = No conclusion. But the possibility in I exists. Hence conclusion I follows.

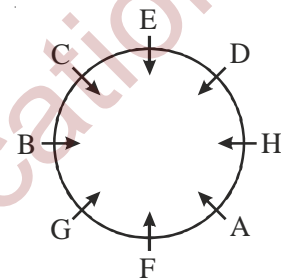
Again, No key is a lock (E) → implication → Some locks are not keys (O). Hence conclusion II follows.

9. (4) No computer is folder (E) + Some folders are floppies (I) = E + I = O* = Some

floppies are not computers. Hence conclusion I does not follow. Some folders are floppies (I) → conversion → Some floppies are folders. Hence conclusion II does not follow.

10. (1) Some datas are information (I) + (Some news are information (I) → conversion →) Some information is news = I + I = No conclusions. But the possibility in I exists. Hence conclusion I follows. But II does not follow.

(11-15):



11. (2) 12. (1) 13. (3) 14. (4) 15. (2)

16. (1) **Given statement:**

$$D > W = U \geq X = N < P$$

Then, $D > X$ is true.

Again, we can't compare P and W. Hence II ($P \geq W$) is not true. Hence only I is true.

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

$$B \leq M = Q \geq T \quad \dots (i)$$

$$I = B \quad \dots (ii)$$

Combining both statements, we get

$$I = B \leq M = Q \geq T$$

Then, $I \leq Q$ is true.

Again, $M \geq T$ is true. Hence both I and II are true.

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

$$M = A \leq R < K = S \quad \dots (i)$$

$$T > K \quad \dots (ii)$$

Combining both statements, we get

$$M = A \leq R < K = S < T$$

Thus, $M < T$ or $T > M$ is true.

Again, $A < S$ or $S > A$ is true.

Hence both conclusion I and II are true.

19. (2) **Given statements:**

$$P \geq R = S > V \quad \dots (i)$$

$$W < D = P \quad \dots (ii)$$

Combining both statements, we get

$$W < D = P \geq R = S > V$$

Thus, we can't compare R and W.

Hence I ($R > W$) is not true.

Again, $D > V$ or $V < D$. Hence II is true.

20. (1) **Given statement:**

$$U \geq N < D = E \leq R = S$$

Thus, $D \leq S$ or $S \geq D$ is true.

Again, we can't compare U and R.

Hence II ($U > R$) is not true.

Hence only I is true.

21. (1) After adding 1 to the middle digit and interchanging the first two digits, we get 946 662 793 673 581

The second lowest no is 662

And the third digit is 2.

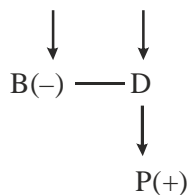
22. (1) After changing the digits, we get 684 256 369 357 148

23. (3) After changing the digits, we get 468 625 936 735 814

The highest no. is 936 and the sum of the first and the third digit is $9 + 6 = 15$

24. (4) $4 + 6 = 10, 6 + 2 = 8, 9 + 3 = 12$
 $7 + 3 = 10, 8 + 1 = 9$

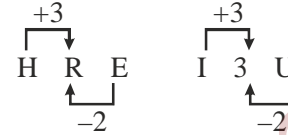
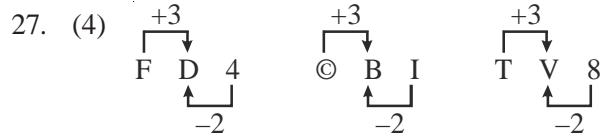
$$A(+) \iff E(-)$$



25. (2)

Hence B is the daughter of E.

26. (2) Twelfth to the left of the twenty-second from the left end is $(22 - 12 =)$ 10th from the left, ie @



28. (2) New arrangement becomes:

F % D A @ 1 B @ R H E @ N \$ U W P
 T δ V Z Q.

Hence sixteenth from the right end is @

29. (2) Symbol Consonant Vowel

ie., i.e., %DA

30. (2) Vowel Symbol Letter

i.e., A @ I, E @ N

(31 - 35): W Y Z X V T U
 ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ Facing North

31. (1) 32. (3) 33. (2) 34. (4) 35. (3)