

IBPS Clerks

Model Paper -6

REASONING ABILITY

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

Eight persons J, K, L, M, N, P, Q and R are sitting in a straight line facing north but not necessarily in the same order.

L sits third from the right end and N is an immediate neighbour of J. There are two persons between L and J. K and R always sit adjacent to each other. Q is the neighbour of neither J nor L. N does not like to sit adjacent to L. Neither K nor R sits on the immediate right of J. There is only one person between P and K. M does not sit adjacent to P.

1. Which of the following pairs sit on the extreme ends of the row?
 - 1) J, Q
 - 2) Q, R
 - 3) R, M
 - 4) Can't be determined
 - 5) None of these
2. What is the position of J with respect to P?
 - 1) Second to the right
 - 2) Third to the right
 - 3) Second to the left
 - 4) Either (1) or (3)
 - 5) None of these
3. How many persons sit between M and N?
 - 1) None
 - 2) Three
 - 3) Two
 - 4) One
 - 5) None of these
4. Who among the following sits second to the right of P?
 - 1) R
 - 2) J
 - 3) N
 - 4) K
 - 5) None of these
5. Who among the following sits on the extreme right end of the row?
 - 1) R
 - 2) K
 - 3) Q
 - 4) M
 - 5) None of these

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

A man goes to a mall to buy some shoes. He enters the mall and turns to his left and walks 18m, then he turns to his right and walks for 10m, again he turns to his right and walks for 8 m and he buys the shoes, again he for walks 10m in the same direction to exit the mall.

6. What is the distance between the entry gate and the exit of the mall?
 - 1) 10 m
 - 2) 18 m
 - 3) 12 m
 - 4) 8 m
 - 5) None of these
7. What is the total distance covered by the man from the entry gate to the place where he bought the shoes?
 - 1) 28 m
 - 2) 30 m
 - 3) 36 m
 - 4) 26 m
 - 5) None of these

Directions (Q. 8 - 12): 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

8. **Statements:**

$$D \geq G = E, W < L \leq E$$

Conclusions:

- I.** $G > L$ **II.** $D > W$

9. **Statements:**

$$N = K \geq L, E > P \leq R, L = R$$

Conclusions:

- I.** $K \geq P$ **II.** $E > N$

10. **Statements:**

$$C \leq D > S, T = Q \geq N > S$$

Conclusions:

- I. $C < Q$ II. $N \geq D$

11. **Statements:**

$$T \geq P = U \leq M, L \geq W \geq D = T$$

Conclusions:

- I. $L > P$ II. $W > U$

12. **Statements:**

$$H < N = K \geq D, D < S = M$$

Conclusions:

- I. $S > H$ II. $M < K$

Directions (Q. 13-17): 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.

Given 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

13. **Statements:**

Some windows are doors.

No door is a room.

Some roofs are rooms.

Conclusions:

- I. Some roofs are not doors.
 II. At least some windows are not rooms.

14-15. **Statements:**

All bottles are glasses.

Some cups are glasses.

All caps are bottles.

14. **Conclusions:**

- I. All caps being glasses is a possibility.
 II. All cups being caps is a possibility.

15. **Conclusions:**

I. Some glasses are cups.

II. All caps are glasses.

16-17. **Statements:**

No letter is a word.

Some vowels are words.

No vowel is a consonant.

16. **Conclusions:**

I. Some vowels are not letters.

II. No consonant is a letter.

17. **Conclusions:**

I. All consonant is a letter.

II. At least some words are not consonants.

18. How many such pairs of letters are there in the word ENVIRONMENT each of which has as many letters between them in the word as in the English alphabet?

- 1) Four
- 2) Six
- 3) Seven
- 4) Three
- 5) None

19. In a certain code language, RECENT is written as TCENER. How will PERSON be written in that code language?

- 1) NREOSP
- 2) ERNOSP
- 3) NOSREP
- 4) SONPER
- 5) None of these

20. Varsa is eight ranks ahead of Prabhat in a class of 42 students. If Prabhat's rank is eighteenth from the last, what is Varsa's rank from the beginning?

- 1) 26th
- 2) 18th
- 3) 17th
- 4) Can't be determined
- 5) None of these

Directions (Q. 21- 22): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below.

A is maternal grandfather of B, who is the daughter of the female H. D is the mother of C, who is maternal uncle of B.

21. How is H related to D?

- 1) Sister
- 2) Brother
- 3) Daughter
- 4) Can't be determined
- 5) None of these

22. Which of the following is a couple?

- 1) HC
- 2) AD

- 3) DH 4) AC
5) None of these

Directions (Q. 23-27): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below.

A, B, C, D, E, F and G are seven students of a school. Each of them studies in a different standard from Standard II to Standard VIII but not necessarily in the same order. Each of them likes a different subject, viz English, Hindi, Civics, Biology, Chemistry, GK and Computer but not necessarily in the same order. B studies in Standard VII but he does not like Biology or Computer. C likes English and does not study in Standard V or Standard III. E studies in Standard VIII and likes Hindi. The one who likes GK studies in Standard II. D studies in Standard IV. G likes Civics. A does not study in Standard II. The one who likes Computer studies in Standard V.

23. D likes which of the following subjects?
1) GK 2) Civics
3) Computer 4) Can't be determined
5) None of these
24. Which of the following combination is/are true?
1) C - VI - English
2) D - V - Biology
3) A - IV - Chemistry
4) All are true
5) None of these
25. G studies in which of the following standards?
1) IV 2) II
3) III 4) VI
5) None of these
26. Which of the following subjects does A like?
1) Biology 2) GK
3) Computer 4) Chemistry
5) None of these
27. Which of the following statements is/are false?
1) F studies in Standard II
2) A likes Computer
3) The one who studies in Standard VIII likes English
4) All are false
5) None of these

Directions (Q. 28- 30): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below.

In a certain code 'he drives the car' is written as 'li pa ty ha', 'drives car with safety' is written as 'ha zi fu li' and 'care for the safety' is written as 'pa fu ka ri'.

28. How is 'he care for' written in the code language?
1) ty ka ri 2) ri pa ty
3) li ha ka 4) Can't be determined
5) None of these
29. What does 'ka stand for ?
1) care 2) with
3) for 4) Either (1) or (3)
5) None of these
30. What is the code for 'safety'?
1) zi 2) fu
3) ri 4) li
5) None of these

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

A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H are sitting around a circular table facing the centre. B sits second to the right of D, who is not an immediate neighbour of E. A sits third to the left of C and second to the right of E. H sits second to the left of F. G is not an immediate neighbour of D.

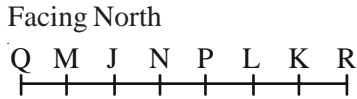
31. Which of the following pairs are immediate neighbours?
1) E, H 2) A, D
3) G, D 4) C, F
5) None of these
32. Who among the following sits exactly between A and D?
1) E 2) F
3) G 4) Can't be determined
5) None of these
33. Which of the following pairs has only one person between them if counted in clockwise direction?
1) A, B 2) C, E
3) F, H 4) G, D
5) None of these

34. Who among the following sits on the immediate left of A?
- 1) F
 - 2) H
 - 3) G
 - 4) B
 - 5) None of these
35. Who among the following sits third to the right of D?
- 1) E
 - 2) H
 - 3) A
 - 4) G
 - 5) None of these

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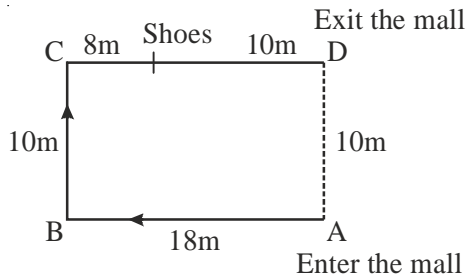
IBPS PO PRELIMINARY TEST (PT) - MP 2 SOLUTIONS

(1-5):



1. (2) 2. (3) 3. (4) 4. (4) 5. (1)

(6 - 7)



6. (1) $BC = AD = 10m$
 7. (3) Total distance covered by the man from entry gate to where he bought the shoes
 $= (18 + 10 + 8) = 36m$

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

$$D \geq G = E \quad \dots (i)$$

$$W < L \leq E \quad \dots (ii)$$

Combining both the statements, we get

$$D \geq G = E \geq L > W$$

Thus, $G \geq L$ is true.

Hence conclusion I ($G > L$) is not true.

Again $D > W$ is true. Hence II is true.

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

$$N = K \geq L \quad \dots (i)$$

$$E > P \leq R \quad \dots (ii)$$

$$L = R \quad \dots (iii)$$

Combining all the statements, we get

$$N = K \geq L = R \geq P < E$$

Thus, $K \geq P$ is true. Hence conclusion I is true.

But we can't compare E and N. Hence conclusion II ($E > N$) is not true.

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

$$C \leq D > S \quad \dots (i)$$

$$T = Q \geq N > S \quad \dots (ii)$$

Combining both statements, we get

$$C \leq D > S < N \leq Q = T$$

Thus, we can't compare C and Q. Hence conclusion I ($C < Q$) is not true.

Again, we can't compare N and D. Hence conclusion II ($N \geq D$) is not true.

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

$$T \geq P = U \leq M \quad \dots (i)$$

$$L \geq W > D = T \quad \dots (ii)$$

Combining both statements, we get

$$L \geq W > D = T \geq P = U \leq M$$

Thus, $L > P$ is true. Hence conclusion I is true.

Again, $W > U$ is true. Hence conclusion II is true.

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

$$H < N = K \geq D \quad \dots (i)$$

$$D < S = M \quad \dots (ii)$$

Combining both statements, we get

$$H < N = K \geq D < S = M$$

Thus, we can't compare S and H. Hence conclusion I ($S > H$) is not true.

Again, we can't compare M and K. Hence II ($M < K$) is not true.

13. (5) No door is a room (E) \rightarrow conversion \rightarrow No room is a door (E). Now, some roofs are rooms (I) + No room is a door (E) = I + E = O = Some roofs are not doors. Hence conclusion I follows.

Again, Some windows are doors (I) + No door is a room (E) = I + E = O = Some windows are not rooms. Hence conclusion II follows.

14. (5) There is no negative statements. Thus the positive possibilities can exist. Hence both

conclusion I and II follow.

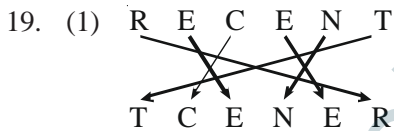
15. (5) Some cups are glasses (I) \rightarrow conversion \rightarrow Some glasses are cups (I). Hence conclusion I follows.

Again, All caps are bottles (A) + All bottles are glasses (A) = A + A = A = All caps are glasses. Hence, conclusion II follows.

16. (1) No letter is a word (E) \rightarrow conversion \rightarrow No word is a letter (E). Now, Some vowels are words (I) + No word is a letter (E) = I + E = O = Some vowels are not letters. Hence conclusion I follows. Again, No vowel is a consonant (E) \rightarrow conversion \rightarrow No consonant is a vowel (E) + Some vowels are words (I) = E + I = O* = Some words are not consonants. Hence conclusion II does not follow.

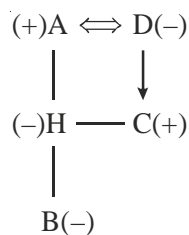
17. (2) No vowel is a consonant (E) \rightarrow conversion \rightarrow No consonant is a vowel (E). Hence, conclusion I does not follow.

Again, Some words are vowels (I) + No vowel is a consonant (E) = I + E = O = Some words are not consonants. Hence conclusion II follows.



20. (3) Varsa's rank from last = $(18 + 8 =)$ 26th
 \therefore Varsa's rank from beginning
 $= (42 - 26 + 1 =)$ 17th

(21- 22):



21. (3) 22. (2)

(23- 27):

Student	Standard							Subject						
	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	Eng	Hindi	Civics	Biology	Chemistry	GK	Computer
A	x	x	x	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	✓
B	x	x	x	x	x	✓	x	x	x	x	x	✓	x	x
C	x	x	x	x	✓	x	x	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x
D	x	x	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	✓	x	x	x
E	x	x	x	x	x	x	✓	x	✓	x	x	x	x	x
F	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	✓	x
G	x	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	✓	x	x	x	x

Summary,

Student	Standard	Subject
A	V	Computer
B	VII	Chemistry
C	VI	English
D	IV	Biology
E	VIII	Hindi
F	II	GK
G	III	Civics

23. (5) Biology

24. (1) 25. (3) 26. (3) 27. (3)

(28- 30):

he drives the car → li pa ty ha (i)

drives car with safety → ha zi fu li (ii)

care for the safety → pa fu ka ri (iii)

From (i) and (ii),

car/drives → li/ha (iv)

From (i) and (iii), the → pa (v)

From (i), (iv) and (v), he → ty (vi)

From (ii) and (iii), safety → fu (vii)

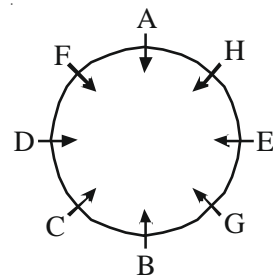
From (ii), (iv) and (vii) with → zi (viii)

From (iii), (v) and (vii)

care / fro → ka / ri (ix)

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

(31- 35):



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