SBI CLERK (PRELIMINARY TEST) REASONING ABILITY Practice Test 1

6.

7.

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9.

Test I REASONING ABILITY

- 1. In a certain code ROBUST is written as '593127' and BONE is written as '3964'. How is SORE written in that code?
 - 1) 2934 2) 2594
 - 3) 2954 4) 3954
 - 5) None of these
- 2. How many such pairs of letters are there in the word SPORADIC (in both forward and backward direction) 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
- 3. In a certain code TOWN is written as 'POSV and CARE is written as 'BFBQ'. How is BELT written in that code?
 - 1) FUAK 2) DSCM
 - 3) DSAK 4) FUCM
 - 5) None of these
- 4. The positions of how many digits in the number 9671285 will remain unchanged after the digits within the number are rearranged in ascending order from left to right?
 - 1) None 2) One
 - 3) Two 4) Three
 - 5) More than three
- 5. Bow many meaningful English words can be formed - not ending with E - with the second, the fourth, the sixth and the ninth letters of the word PROACTIVE? (To be counted from left side)

| 1) | One | 2) | Two |
|----|-------|----|------|
| 3) | Three | 4) | Four |

5) More than four

Directions (Q. 6-10): 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 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.
- if the data in statement I alone or in statement II alone are sufficient to answer the question.
- if the data in **both** the statements I and II 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.
- In a row of twenty students facing North, what is P's position from the right end?
 - **I** Q is fifth to the right of P and eighteenth from the left end of the row.
 - **II.** M is third to the left of P and eleventh from the right end of the row.
- How many daughters does D have?
 - **L** M and K are sisters of T.
 - **II.** T's mother is wife of D.
- How is 'come' written in a code language?
 - **L** 'come and go' is written as 'je ta ma' in that code language.
 - **II.** 'go back and' is written as 'ta sa je' in that code language.
- On which day of the week definitely was R's birthday?
 - **L** R celebrated his birthday after Monday but before Saturday.
 - **II.** R's sister visited R on his birthday after Wednesday.
- 10. Among A, B, C, D and E, each securing different marks in an examination, whose position is last but one among them?
 - L D has secured less marks than only C and E
 - **II.** B has secured more marks than A.
- 11. Mohan walked 30 metres towards West, took a right turn and walked 20 metres. He then took a

1) if the data in statement **I alone** are sufficient right turn a WWW.Sakshieducation.com left turn and walked 40 met www.sakshieducation.com Towards which direction was he from the starting point?

- 1) West 2) North
- 3) South-West 4) North-West
- 5) Data inadequate

Directions (Q. 12-15): Study the following arrangement of numbers, letters and symbols carefully and answer the questions given below.

M5\$T@2J©DF19WP#E38I6δ NATU7 ★ Z4

- 12. 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) One 2) Two
 - 3) Three 4) Four
 - 5) More than four
- 13. Which of the following is exactly in the middle between tenth element from the left end and eighth element from the right end?
 - 1) E 2) 3
 - 3) # 4) E or #
 - 5) None of these
- 14. If the positions of the first sixteen elements in the above arrangement are reversed, which of the following will be the eighteenth from the right end?
 - 1) J 2) @
 - 3) 9 4) F
 - 5) None of these
- 15. How many such consonants are there in the above arrangement, each of which is preceded by a number and not immediately followed by a symbol?
 - 1) None
 - 3) Two
 - 5) More than three

Directions (Q. 16-20): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below.

One 2)

4) Three

P, Q, R, S, T, V, W and Z are sitting around a circular table facing the centre but not necessarily in the same order. S is third to the right of P. P is second to the right of V. R is second to the left of V and third to the right of Q. W is not an immediate neighbour of V. Z is second to the right of T.

- 16. Who is to the immediate right of R?
 - 1) S 2) T
 - 3) Z 4) V
 - 5) Data inadequate

- 3) Q
- 5) Data inadequate
- 18. What is T's position with respect to Q?

2) W 4) T

- (A) Fourth to the left
- (B) Fourth to the right
- (C) Fifth to the left
- (D) Third to the right
- 1) Only(A)2) Only (B)
- 3) Only(C)4) Only (D)
- 5) Both (A) and (B)
- 19. If S and Z interchanged their positions, who will be second to the right of Q?
 - 1) Z 2) S
 - 3) R 4) Data inadequate
 - 5) None of these
- Which of the following is correct? 20.
 - 1) R is second to the left of W
 - 2) S is third to the left of T
 - 3) P is fifth to the left of R
 - 4) P is fourth to the left of R
 - 5) All are correct

Directions (Q. 21-25): 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** conclusion **I** is follows
- 2) if **only** conclusion **II** is follows
- 3) if either conclusion I or II is follows
- 4) if **neither** conclusion **I** nor **II** is follows
- 5) if **both** conclusion **I** and **II** are follow

21. **Statements:**

All banks are colleges.

Some colleges are schools.

Conclusions:

- L No bank is school.
- II. Some schools are not colleges.

22. **Statements:**

Some glasses are metals.

Some liquids are metals.

Conclusions:

L No liquids are glass.

Who is second to the right of Www.sakshieducation.com 17.

II. Atleast some glasses ar winning sakshied ucation room f these

23. Statements:

All kites are aeroplanes.

No aeroplane is a bird.

Conclusions:

- **L** Atleast some kites are birds.
- **II.** NO kite is a bird.

24. Statements:

No ship is boat.

All boats are vessels.

Conclusions:

- **L** Atleast some vessels are boats.
- **II.** No ship is a vessel.

25. Statements:

Some houses are buildings.

No buildings are an apartment.

Conclusions:

L Atleast some buildings are not houses.

II. No house is an apartment.

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

A, B, C, D, E, F and G are seven members of a club. Each of them has a different profession, viz, Lawyer, Teacher, Architect, CA, Engineer, Doctor and Scientist. Each of them has different favourite sport (likes) viz, Lawn, Tennis, Table Tennis, badminton, Snooker, Volleyball, basketball and Carrom. The individuals, the professions and the sports given above are not necessarily in the same order.

B's favourite sport is Lawn Tennis and he is not a CA. D is the Architect and he does not like Basketball. The Doctor's favourite sport is Carrom. The Teacher's favourite sport is Volleyball. E is the Scientist. C, the Lawyer, likes Badminton. A likes Table Tennis. F's favourite sport is Volleyball.

26. Who favourite sport is Table Tennis?

| 1) | Engineer's | 2) | Ca's |
|----|---------------|----|-----------------|
| 3) | Scientist's | 4) | Data inadequate |
| 5) | None of these | | |

27. Who is the Doctor?

| 1) | G | 2) | F |
|----|---------------|----|-----------------|
| 3) | С | 4) | Data inadequate |
| 5) | None of these | | |

- 28. What is D's favourite sport?
 - 1) Volleyball 2) Table Tennis
 - 3) Snooker
- 2) Table Tenn
 4) Basketball
- 4) Bas

- 29. What is B's profession?
 - 1) Engineer 2) Doctor
 - 3) CA 4) Architect
 - 5) None of these
- 30. What is E's favourite sport?
 - 1) Volleyball 2) Table Tennis
 - 3) Lawn Tennis 4) Carrom
 - 5) None of these

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

'P @ Q' means 'P is either greater than or equal to Q'.

'P \bigcirc Q' means 'P is either smaller than or equal to Q'.

'P \star Q' means 'P is neither greater than or equal to Q'.

'P # Q' means 'P is neither equal or smaller than Q'.

'P % Q' means 'P is neither equal to nor greater than Q'.

Now in each of the following questions assuming the given statements to be true, find which of the two conclusions I and III given below them is/are definitely true?

Give answer -

- 1) if **only** conclusion **I** is follows
- 2) if **only** conclusion **II** is follows
- 3) if either conclusion I or II is follows
- 4) if neither conclusion I nor II is follows
- 5) if **both** conclusion **I** and **II** are follow
- 31. Statements:

M # J, J © K, K % R

Conclusions:

L R # J **II.** R # M

32. Statements:

W @ D, D © F, F # K

Conclusions:

L W # F **II.** K % D

33. Statements:

R % M, M ★ N, N © E

Conclusions:

- **L** E # M **II.** R % N
- 34. Statements:

A © T, T @ N, N ★ W

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SOLUTIONS



There is only one such comparison Sakspieducation.compusion I is Converse of the second Premise.





- 16. (2) T is to the immediate right of R.
- 17. (3) Q is second to the right of Z.
- 18. (5) T is fourth to the right or left of Q.
- 19. (1) If S and Z interchange positions, then Z will be second to the right of R.
- 20. (4) R is second to the right of W.
 - S is second to the left of T.

P is fourth to the left of R.

- (21-25): (i) All banks are colleges → Universal Affirmative (A-type)
 - (ii) Some colleges are schools \rightarrow Particular Affirmative (I-type)
 - (iii) No ship is boat \rightarrow Universal Negative (E-type)
 - (iv) Some ships are not boats →
 Particular Negative (O-type)
- 21. (4) All banks are colleges.

Some colleges are schools.

 $A + I \implies$ No conclusion

22. (3) Both the Premises are Particular Affirmative. No Conclusion follows from the two Particular Premises.

> Conclusions I and II form Complementary Pair. Therefore, either Conclusions I or II follows.

23. (2) All kites are aeroplanes.

No aeroplane is a bird.

 $A + E \implies E$ -type of conclusion

"No kite is bird."

24. (1) No ship is a boat.

All boat are vessels.

 $E + A \implies O_1$ - type of conclusion

"Some vessels are not ships."

25. (4) Some houses are buildings.

No building is an apartment.

 $I + E \implies O$ -type of conclusion

"Some houses are not apartments."

26 - 30:

| Member | Profession Sport | Favourite |
|--------|---------------------|--------------|
| А | CA | Tabel Tennis |
| В | Engineer | Lawn Tennis |
| С | Lawyer | Badminton |
| D | Architect | Snooker |
| Е | Scientist | Basketball |
| F | Teacher | Volleyball |
| G | Doctor | Carrom |

- 26. (2) Table Tennis is the favourite sport of A, who is CA.
- 27. (1) G is the Doctor.
- 28. (3) D's favourite sport is Snooker.
- 29. (1) B is an Engineer.

30. (5) E's favourite sport is Basketball.

 $(31-35): \qquad \textcircled{@ \Rightarrow \geq} \textcircled{C} \Rightarrow \leq \bigstar \Rightarrow = \\ \# \Rightarrow > \ \% \Rightarrow < \qquad \swarrow$

31. (1) $M # J \implies M > J$

 $J \ \mathbb{O} \ K \implies J \le K$

 $K \% R \Longrightarrow K < R$

Therefore, $M > J \leq K < R$

Conclusions:

 $\mathbf{L} \qquad \mathbf{R} \# \mathbf{J} \implies \mathbf{R} > \mathbf{J} : \text{True}$

II.
$$R # M \implies R > M : Not True$$

32. (4) $W @ D \Longrightarrow W \ge D$

 $D \odot F \Longrightarrow D \le F$

 $F \# K \implies F > K$

Therefore, $W \ge D \le F > K$

Conclusions:

 $\mathbf{L} \qquad W \# F \implies W > F : Not True$

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| | | II. $K \% D \Rightarrow K < D : NWWW.sakshieducation.com$ |
|-----|-----|--|
| 33. | (2) | $R \% M \Longrightarrow R < M$ |
| | | $M \bigstar N \Rightarrow M = N$ |
| | | $N \odot E \Rightarrow N \leq E$ |
| | | Therefore, $R < M = N \le E$ |
| | | Conclusions: |
| | | $\mathbf{L} \qquad \mathbf{E} \# \mathbf{M} \Longrightarrow \mathbf{E} > \mathbf{M} : \text{Not True}$ |
| | | II. $R \% N \Rightarrow R < N$: True |
| 34. | (3) | $A \odot T \Rightarrow A \leq T$ |
| | | $T @ N \Rightarrow T \ge N$ |
| | | $N \star W \Rightarrow N = W$ |
| | | Therefore, $A \le T \ge N = W$ |
| | | Conclusions: |
| | | $\mathbf{L} \mathbf{W} \bigstar \mathbf{T} \Rightarrow \mathbf{W} = \mathbf{T} : \text{Not True}$ |
| | | II. W % T \Rightarrow W < T : Not True |
| | | W is either smaller than or equal to T. |
| 35. | (2) | $B \star K \Rightarrow B = K$ |
| | | $K \% N \Rightarrow K < N$ |
| | | $N @ D \Rightarrow N \ge D$ |
| | | Therefore, $B = K < N \ge D$ |
| | | Conclusions: |
| | | $\mathbf{L} \qquad D \# K \Longrightarrow D > K : Not True$ |
| | S | $\mathbf{I} \mathbf{N} \# \mathbf{B} \Rightarrow \mathbf{N} > \mathbf{B} : True$ |
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