



IBPS / SBI PO 2026

REASONING

MOCK - 09



LIVE



7:00 PM



Prashant Sir

1. Find the odd one out.
इनमें से अलग विकल्प चुनें।

(a) BVK

(b) DLC

~~(c) BKE~~

(d) IRB

(e) COE

1974	48	K	Gujarat
1979	43	I	Goa
1982	40	N	Assam
1985	37	L	Haryana
1990	32	J	Delhi
1993	29	M	Sikkim

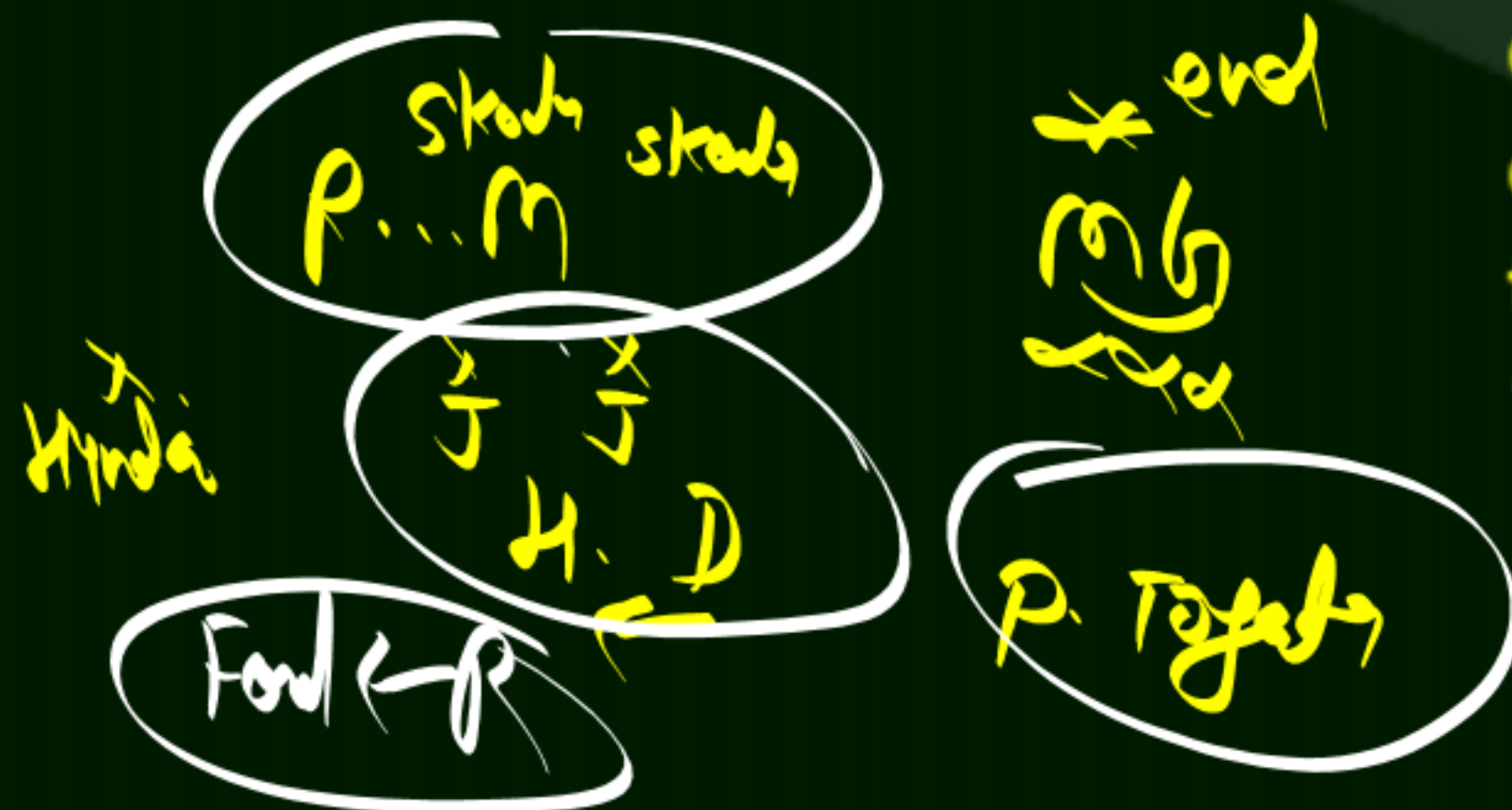
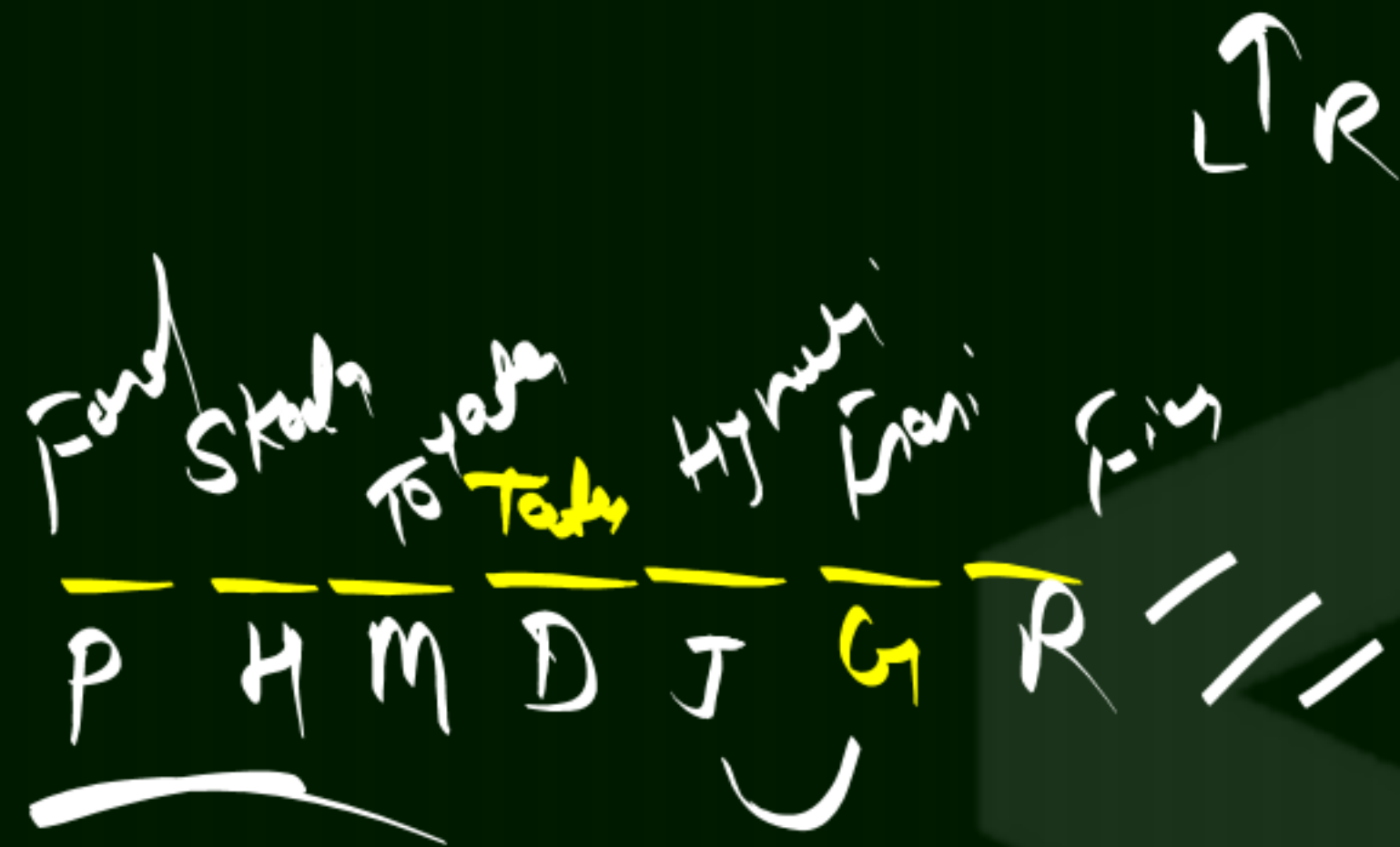
Hary. K — even
 Delhi — I = 11
 N = Assam
 Assam ~ L ~ J
 M — Sikkim

Six persons from I to N were born on the same date in January in six different years i.e., 1974, 1979, 1982, 1985, 1990 and 1993. Their ages are calculated as per 2022. Each of them belongs to six different states viz. Assam, Goa, Haryana, Gujarat, Delhi and Sikkim. All the above information is not necessarily in the same order.

The age difference between the one who belongs to Delhi and I is 11. At least four persons were born after I who belongs to Goa. The digit sum of the year in which N was born is half of his age. Two persons were born between the one who belongs to Haryana and K whose age is an even number. M belongs to Sikkim. The number of persons born between the one who belongs to Assam and L is same as the number of persons born between L and J.

2. How many persons were born between the one who belongs to Gujarat and L?

- (a) None
- (b) One
- (c) Three
- (d) Two
- (e) Four



Seven persons sit in a linear row such that all of them face north direction. Each of them buys different cars i.e., Ford, Tata, Fiat, Skoda, Hyundai, Toyota and Ferrari but not necessarily in the same order.

The one who buys Tata sits two persons away from G. G sits second from one of the extreme ends. The one who buys Ferrari sits second to the right of the one who buys Tata. M neither sit adjacent to G nor sit at the extreme end of the row. Three persons sit between R and M. The person who buys Skoda sits adjacent to M. H sits second to the left of D. One person sits between P and the one who buys Toyota. J doesn't sit adjacent to H. The one who buys Hyundai doesn't sit at the extreme end. The one who buys Ford sits to the left of R.

14. How many persons sit between P and G?

- (a) Two
- (b) Three
- (c) Five
- (d) Four
- (e) None

18. Statements:

23% Hockey is Tennis.

All Tennis is golf

Some Cricket is Golf

Conclusion:

~~I. Some Cricket are not Hockey~~

~~II. All Golf being Cricket is a possibility~~

कथन:

23% हॉकी टेनिस है।

सभी टेनिस गोल्फ है

कुछ क्रिकेट गोल्फ है

निष्कर्ष:

I. कुछ क्रिकेट हॉकी नहीं हैं

II. सभी गोल्फ के क्रिकेट होने की संभावना है

(a) Only I follow

(b) Only II follow

(c) Either I or II follows

(d) Both I and II follow

(e) None follows



Only a few Mug is Glass.

All Jug is Glass

No Plate is Jug

~~I. Some Glass are not Plate~~

II. All Glass being Mug is a possibility

केवल कुछ मग ग्लास हैं।

सभी जंग ग्लास हैं

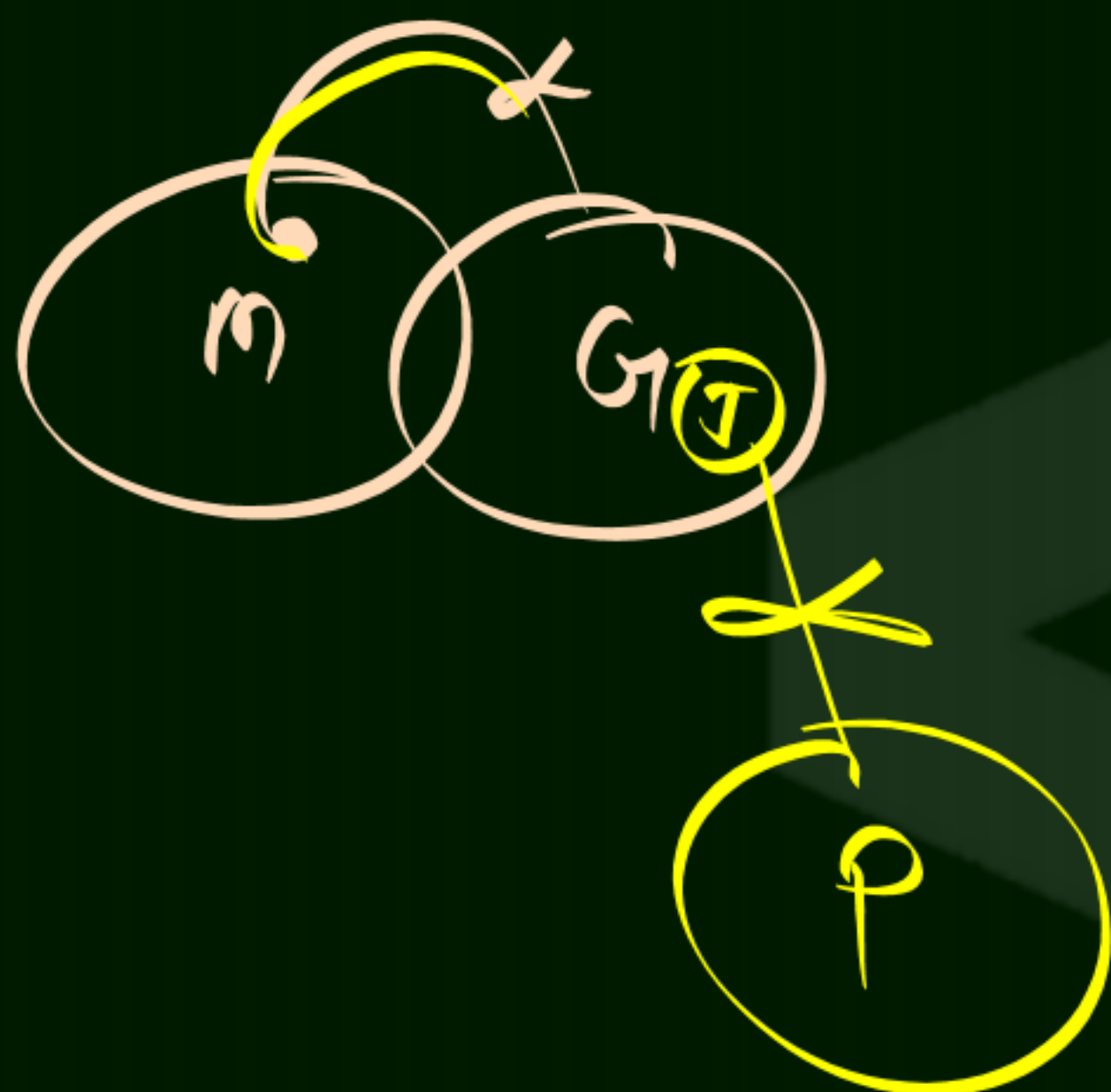
कोई प्लेट जग नहीं है

निष्कर्षः

1. कुछ ग्लास प्लेट नहीं हैं

11. सभी ग्लास के मग होने की संभावना है

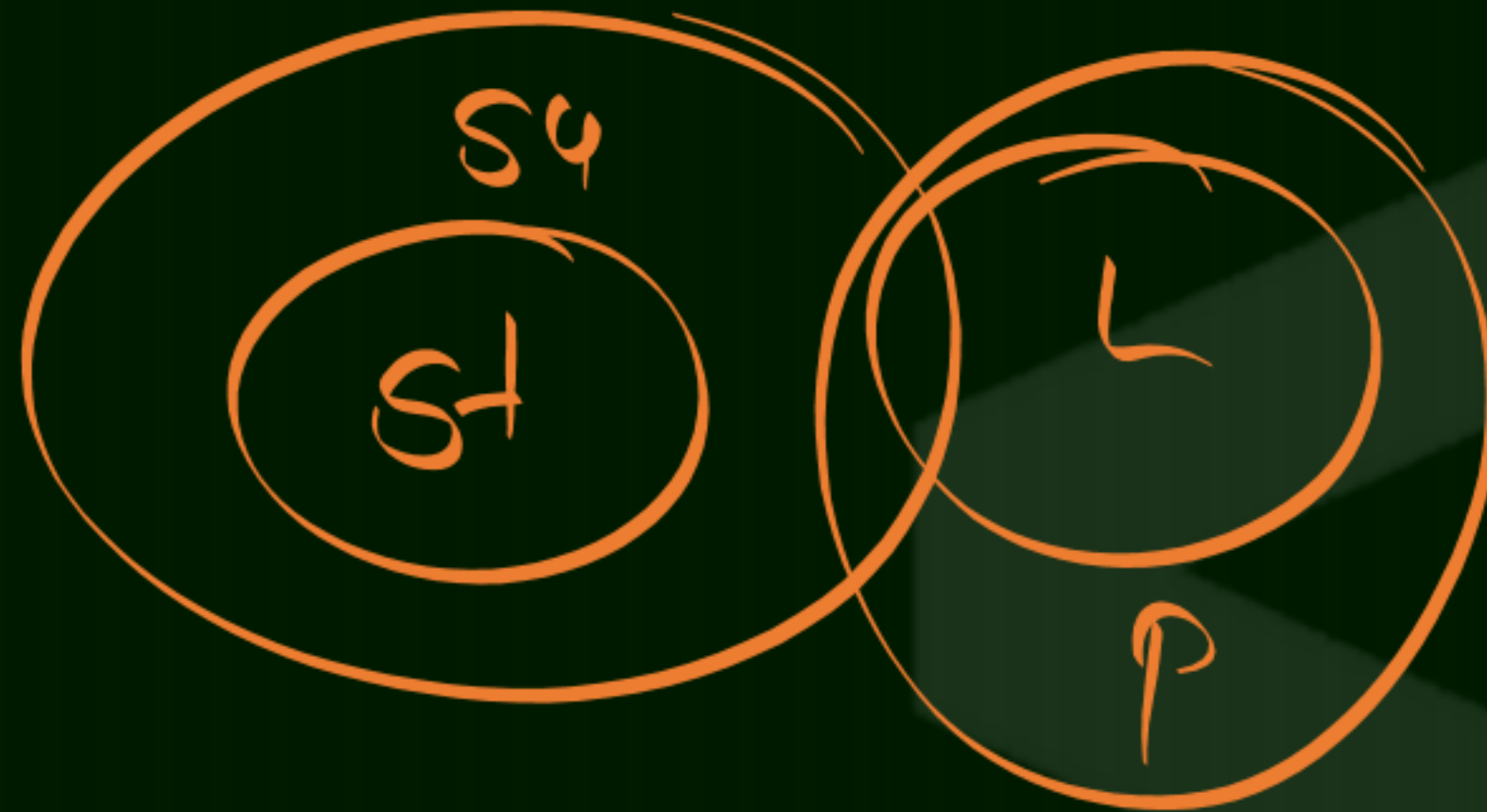
- (a) Only I follow
- (b) Only II follow
- (c) Either I or II follows
- (d) Both I and II follow
- (e) None follows



20. Statements:

All Star are Sun.
Some Sun is light
All Light is Planet

Conclusion:



कथन:

निष्कर्ष:

~~I. Some Star is Light~~
~~II. No Light is Star~~

सभी तारे सूर्य हैं।
कुछ सूर्य प्रकाश है
सभी प्रकाश ग्रह है

I. कुछ तारे प्रकाश हैं
II. कोई प्रकाश तारा नहीं है

- (a) Only I follow
- (b) Only II follow
- ☒ (c) Either I or II follows
- (d) Both I and II follow
- (e) None follows

Some
No
All
Some not

21. Statements:

All Grey is Magenta
No Pink is grey
All Pink is Green

Conclusion:

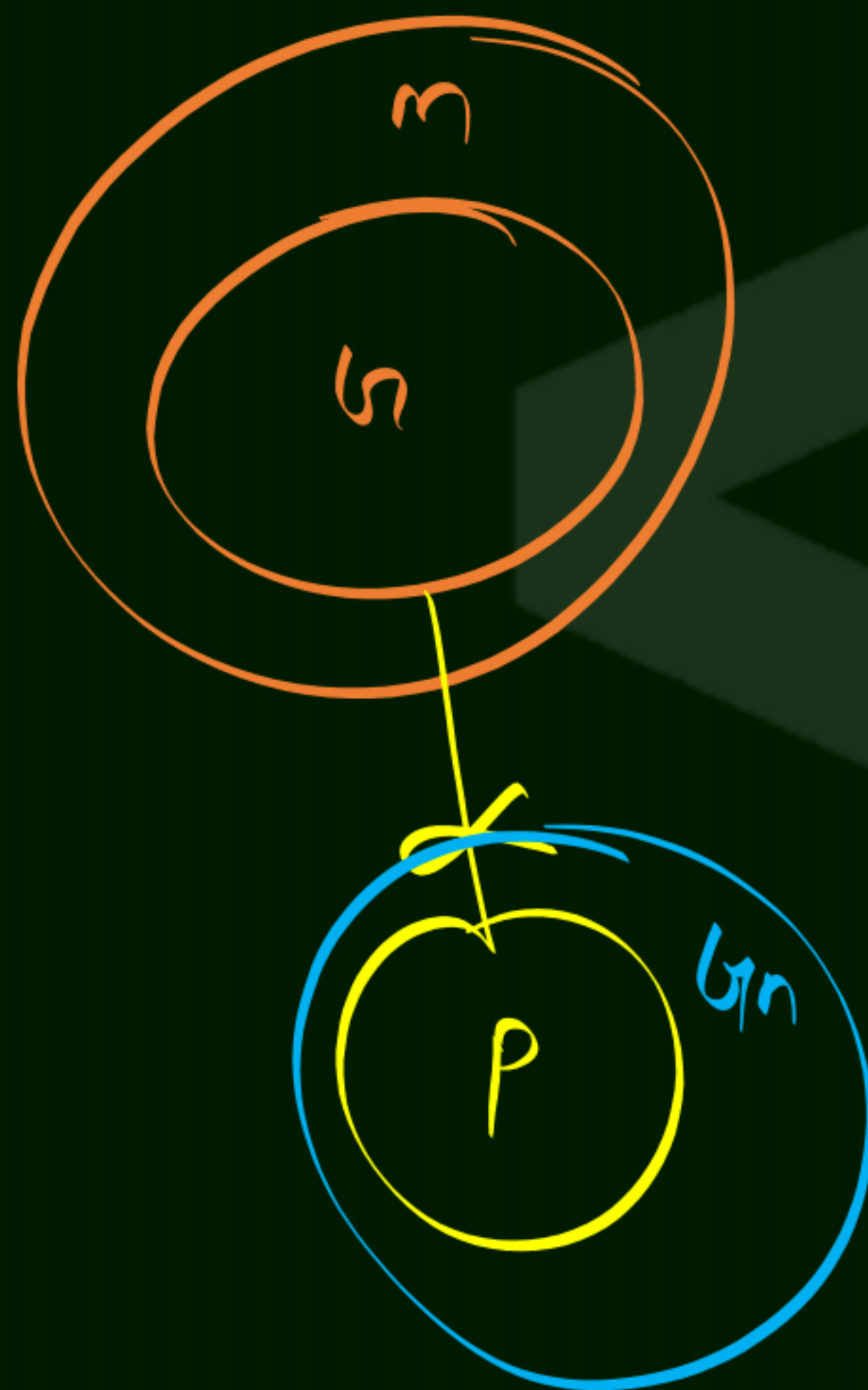
- ~~I. Some Green are not Magenta~~
- ~~II. Some Grey is Green~~

कथन:

सभी ग्रे मैजेंटा हैं
कोई पिंक ग्रे नहीं है
सभी पिंक ग्रीन हैं

निष्कर्ष:

- I. कुछ ग्रीन मैजेंटा नहीं हैं
- II. कुछ ग्रे ग्रीन हैं



- (a) Only I follow
- (b) Only II follow
- (c) Either I or II follows
- (d) Both I and II follow
- ~~(e) None follows~~

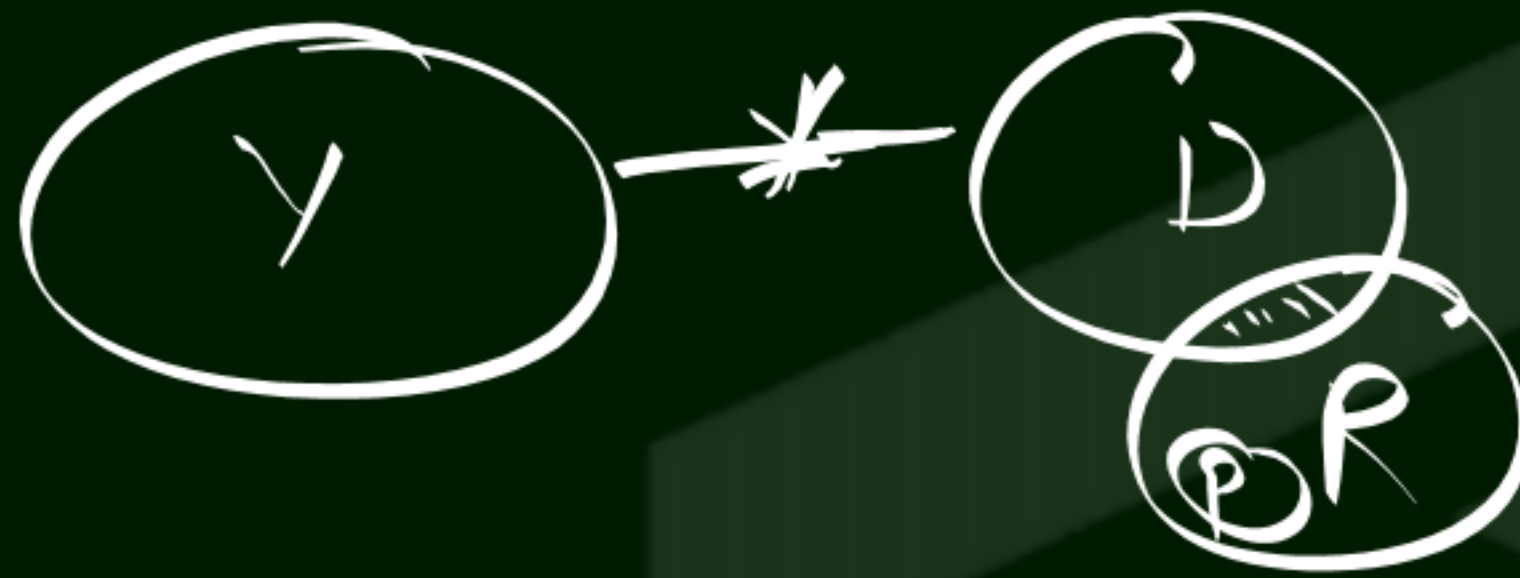
22. Statements:

No Yen is Dollar.

Some Rupee are Dollar

All Paisa are Rupee

Conclusion:



कथन:

~~I. Some Rupee are not Yen~~

~~II. Some Rupee are Yen~~

कोई येन डॉलर नहीं है।

कुछ रुपया डॉलर हैं

सभी पैसे रुपया हैं

निष्कर्ष:

I. कुछ रुपया येन नहीं हैं

II. कुछ रुपया येन हैं

~~(a) Only I follow~~

~~(b) Only II follow~~

~~(c) Either I or II follows~~

~~(d) Both I and II follow~~

~~(e) None follows~~

31 - Jan		Eid	13	Lohri
29 - Feb	5	Buddha		Holi
31 - March		Diwali		Diwali
30 April		Holi	2, 23	Ram Navami
31 May		Vaisakhi		Eid
30 June	2, 23	Ram Navami	5	Buddha

(13) (5) 17, 29

↓ Eid
Buddha Purnima - 5

Lohri - 13 → May

Eid/Vai → 7

23. Seven festivals will be celebrated on the 13th, 5th, 23rd, 17th, 29th, 7th and 2nd in six different months viz. January, February, March, April, May and June of a leap year. Two festivals will be celebrated in the same month.

Ram Navami will be celebrated on an even date in the month having 30 days. Holi will be celebrated two months before Ram Navami. Buddha Purnima will be celebrated on the 5th and just after the month in which Eid will be celebrated. Diwali will be celebrated in March but not just before the month of Eid. The sum of the dates of the two festivals which will be celebrated in a single month is 25. Lohri will be celebrated on the 13th but not in May. Eid and Vaisakhi will not be celebrated on the 7th.

Which of the following festivals will be celebrated in May?

- (a) Vaisakhi
- (b) Eid
- (c) Holi
- (d) Buddha Purnima
- (e) None of these

Home work

32. Eight persons from A to H work in a school. Each of them has a different designation Director, Principal, Vice Principal (VP) , Senior Teacher (ST) , Teacher, Assistant Teacher (AT) , Librarian and Assistant Librarian (AL) but not necessarily in the same order. The designations are given in decreasing order of seniority such that the Director is the seniormost person and the Assistant Librarian is the junior most person.

There are three designations between G and C who is just senior to F. At most two persons are junior to H. G is senior to Senior Teacher but not the senior most. D is junior to B and just senior to A. E is senior to both B and G who is not the principal.

A से H तक आठ लोग एक स्कूल में काम करते हैं। उनमें से हर एक का अलग-अलग डेज़िग़ेशन है - डायरेक्टर, प्रिंसिपल, वाइस प्रिंसिपल (VP), सीनियर टीचर (ST), टीचर, असिस्टेंट टीचर (AT), लाइब्रेरियन और असिस्टेंट लाइब्रेरियन (AL), लेकिन ज़रूरी नहीं कि इसी क्रम में हों। डेज़िग़ेशन सीनियरिटी के घटते क्रम में इस तरह दिए गए हैं कि डायरेक्टर सबसे सीनियर व्यक्ति है और असिस्टेंट लाइब्रेरियन सबसे जूनियर व्यक्ति है।

G और C के बीच तीन डेज़िग़ेशन हैं, जो F से ठीक सीनियर है। ज़्यादा से ज़्यादा दो लोग H से जूनियर हैं। G, सीनियर टीचर से सीनियर है, लेकिन सबसे सीनियर नहीं है। D, B से जूनियर है और A से ठीक सीनियर है। E, B और G दोनों से सीनियर है, जो प्रिंसिपल नहीं है।

Who among the following is a Librarian? / इनमें से कौन लाइब्रेरियन है

(a) E (b) H (c) A (d) C (e) None of these

THANK YOU



Preparing Bharat, Empowering Futures

airGurukul Institute for Career Growth
www.airgurukul.com

Follow Us |       

Powered by **Prince Edutech Private Limited**