



MISSION MAINS

MOST EXPECTED

SBI | IBPS | RRB PO

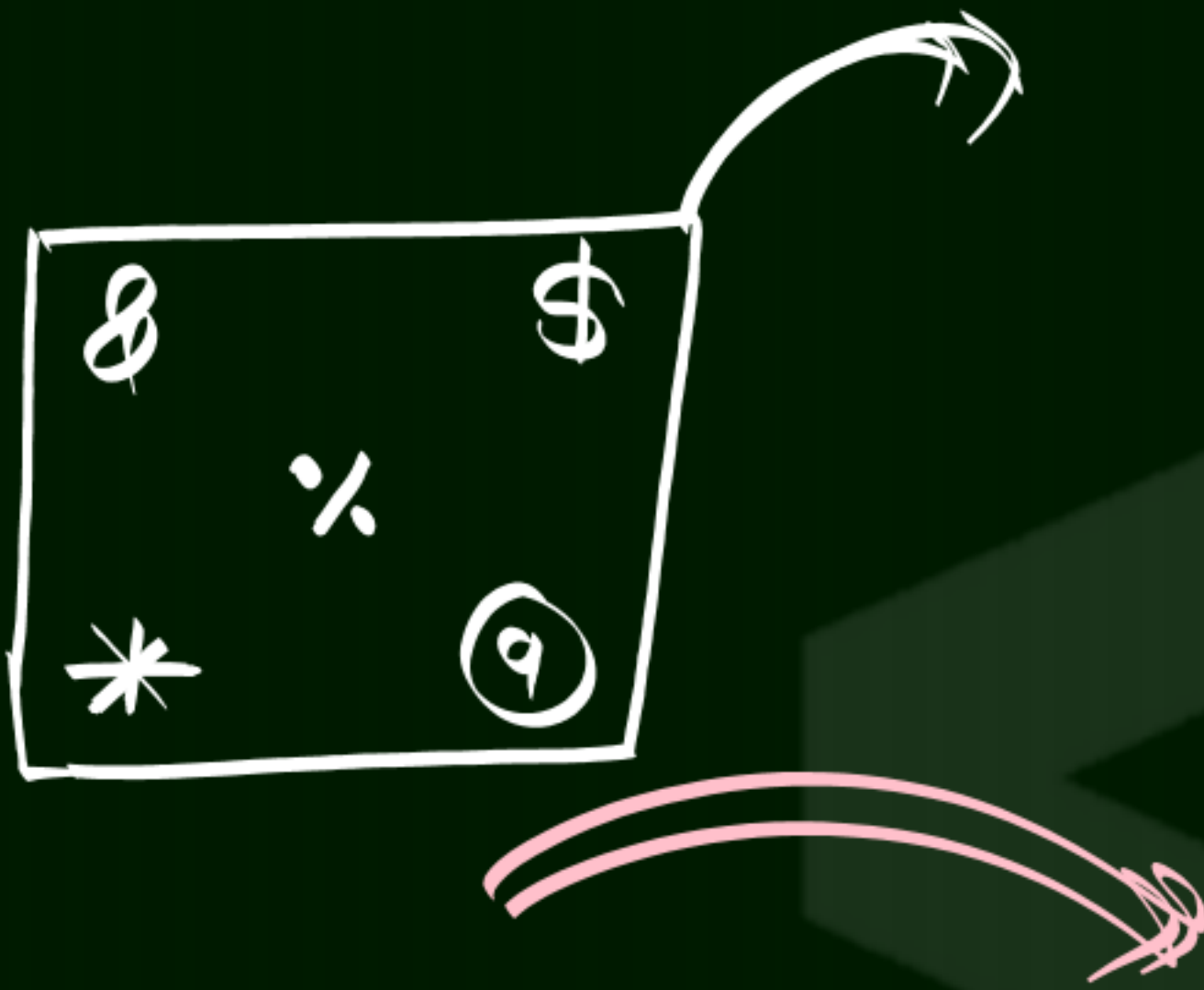


09 : 15 PM

*Be 100%
Exam Ready!*



PRASHANT SIR



Directions (18-20): Read the given information carefully and answer the questions below:

- ✓ 1%2 means 2 is neither smaller nor greater than 1
- 1&2 means 2 is neither greater nor equal to 1
- 1*2 means 2 is neither smaller nor equal to 1
- 1\$2 means 2 is not greater than 1
- 1α2 means 2 is not smaller than 1

18. Statements: U\$LαK%T; W&P; D*J; W%R\$L; M*TαJ

Conclusions:

~~I. MW~~

~~II. D&K~~

~~III. J\$P~~

(a) Both I and III are true

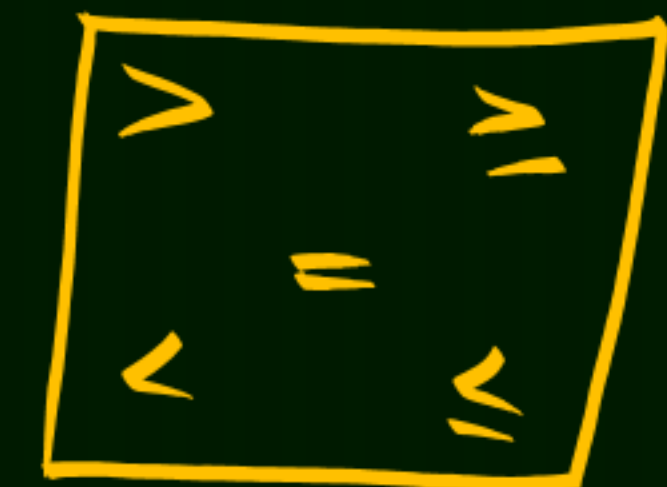
✓ (b) None is true

(c) Only II is true

(d) Only I is true

(e) Both II and III are true

magic Box



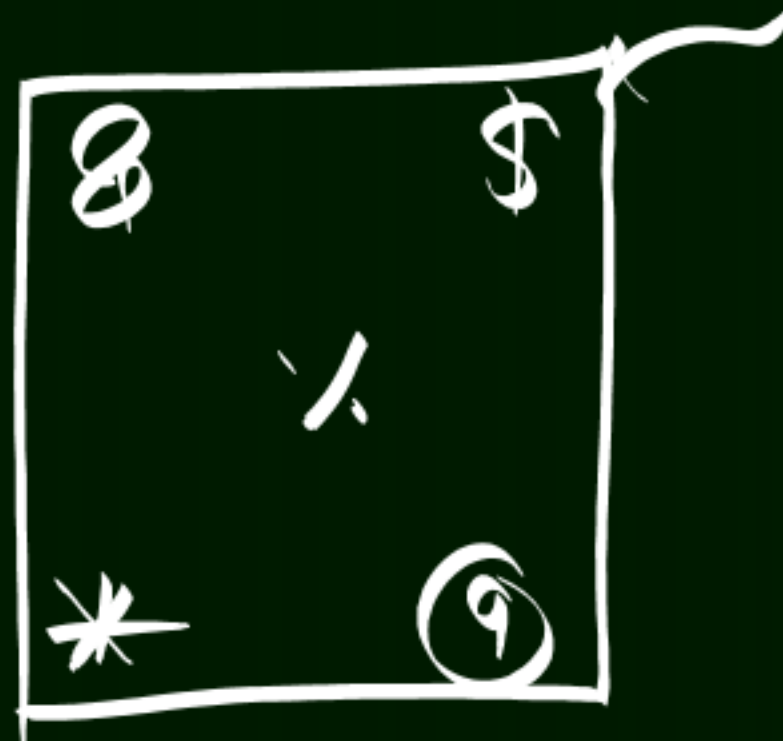
निर्देश (18-20): दी गई जानकारी को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें और नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें:

- $1\%2$ का अर्थ है कि 2, 1 से न तो छोटा है और न ही बड़ा है
- $1\&2$ का अर्थ है कि 2, 1 से न तो बड़ा है और न ही उसके बराबर है
- $1*2$ का अर्थ है कि 2, 1 से न तो छोटा है और न ही उसके बराबर है
- $1\$2$ का अर्थ है कि 2, 1 से बड़ा नहीं है
- $1\alpha2$ का अर्थ है कि 2, 1 से छोटा नहीं है

18. कथन : $U\$L\alpha K\%T$; $W\&P$; $D*J$; $W\%R\$L$; $M*T\alpha J$

निष्कर्ष : I. MW II. $D\&K$ III. $J\$P$

- (a) I और III दोनों सत्य हैं
- (b) कोई भी सत्य नहीं है
- (c) केवल II सत्य है
- (d) केवल I सत्य है
- (e) II और III दोनों सत्य हैं



Directions (18-20): Read the given information carefully and answer the questions below:

- $1\%2$ means 2 is neither smaller nor greater than 1
- $1\&2$ means 2 is neither greater nor equal to 1
- $1*2$ means 2 is neither smaller nor equal to 1
- $1\$2$ means 2 is not greater than 1
- $1\alpha 2$ means 2 is not smaller than 1

19. Statements: $W*R\alpha P$; $L\%M\$R\&S$; $W\$H\%Q$

Conclusions: ~~I. $M\$H$~~

~~II. $L*Q$~~

✓ III. $P\&S$

(a) Both II and III are true

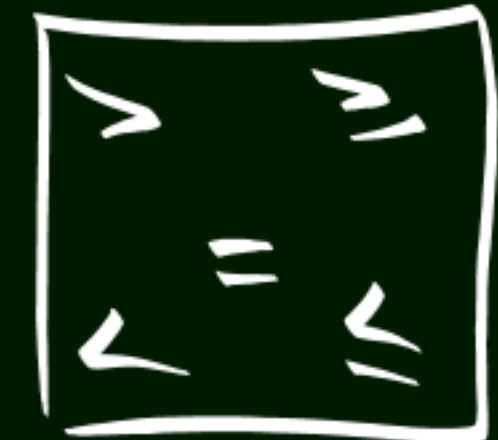
(b) Only I is true

(c) Either I or II is true

(d) None is true

✓ (e) Only III is true

magic Box



निर्देश (18-20): दी गई जानकारी को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें और नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें:

- $1\%2$ का अर्थ है कि 2, 1 से न तो छोटा है और न ही बड़ा है
- $1\&2$ का अर्थ है कि 2, 1 से न तो बड़ा है और न ही उसके बराबर है
- $1*2$ का अर्थ है कि 2, 1 से न तो छोटा है और न ही उसके बराबर है
- $1\$2$ का अर्थ है कि 2, 1 से बड़ा नहीं है
- $1\alpha2$ का अर्थ है कि 2, 1 से छोटा नहीं है

19. कथन : $W*R\alpha P$; $L\%M\$R\&S$; $W\$H\%Q$

निष्कर्ष I. $M\$H$ II. LQ III. $P\&S$

- (a) II और III दोनों सत्य हैं
- (b) केवल I सत्य है
- (c) या तो I या II सत्य है
- (d) कोई भी सत्य नहीं है
- (e) केवल III सत्य है

$$P < D \geq C = B \geq A, \quad H \geq T > X = D, \quad K < U \leq W = P$$

$$\times D < U \quad \checkmark B < T \quad \checkmark A > K$$

Trick

Directions (18-20): Read the given information carefully and answer the questions below:

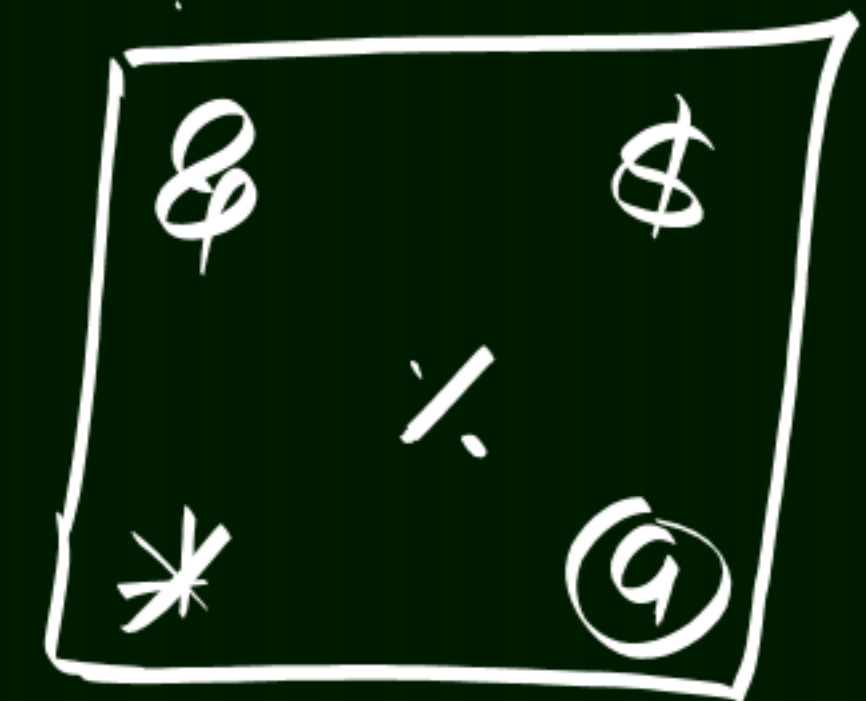
- 1%2 means 2 is neither smaller nor greater than 1
- 1&2 means 2 is neither greater nor equal to 1
- 1*2 means 2 is neither smaller nor equal to 1
- 1\$2 means 2 is not greater than 1
- 1α2 means 2 is not smaller than 1

20. Statements: P*D\$C%B\$A; H\$T&Y%D; K*UαW%P

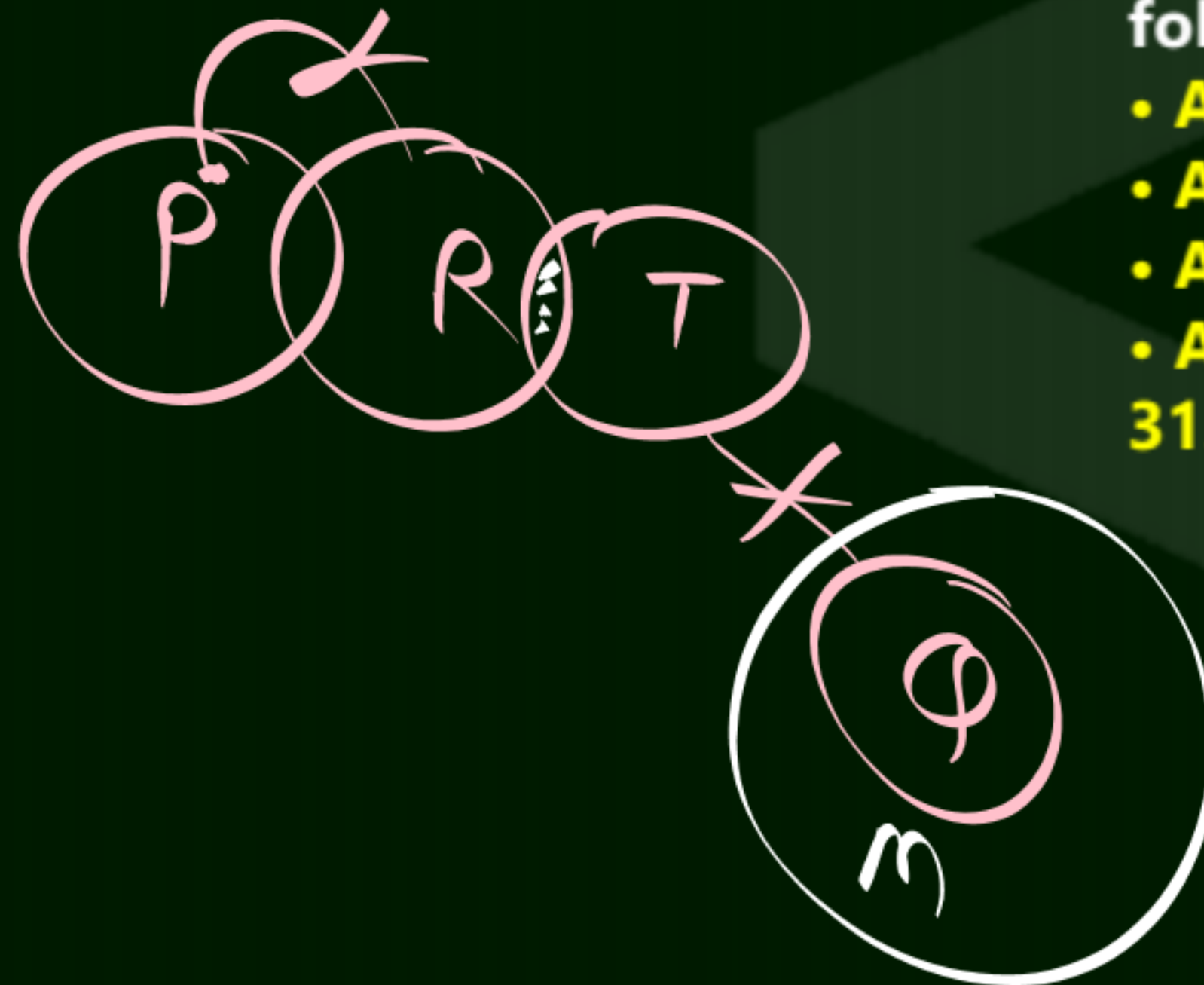
Conclusions: I. D&U

II. B*T III. H&K

- (a) Both I and II are true
- (b) Only III is true
- (c) Both II and III are true
- (d) All are true
- (e) None of these



Directions (31-32) : In the following questions, the symbols- &, @, % and \$ are used with the following meanings as illustrated below. Study the following information and answer the given questions. In each of the questions given below statements are followed by some conclusions. 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 regarding commonly known facts.



- **A@B** means "All A are B"
- **A&B** means "Only a few A are B"
- **A\$B** means "No A is B"
- **A%B** means "Some A is B"

31. Statement: P&R%T\$Q@M

Conclusions:

- ~~I. Some R being not Q is a possibility~~
- ~~II. All M can be T~~
- ~~III. Some T being not P is a possibility~~
- ~~IV. All P can never be R~~

(a) Both III and IV

(c) Both II and III

(e) Only III

(b) Only I

(d) Only IV

निर्देश (31-32) : निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों में, प्रतीकों- &, @, % और \$ का उपयोग निम्नलिखित अर्थों के साथ किया गया है जैसा कि नीचे दर्शाया गया है। निम्नलिखित जानकारी का अध्ययन करें और दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें। नीचे दिए गए प्रत्येक प्रश्न में कथनों के बाद कुछ निष्कर्ष दिए गए हैं। आपको दिए गए कथनों को सत्य मानना है, भले ही वे सामान्य रूप से ज्ञात तथ्यों से भिन्न प्रतीत होते हों। सभी निष्कर्षों को पढ़ें और फिर तय करें कि दिए गए निष्कर्षों में से कौन सा सामान्य रूप से ज्ञात तथ्यों के संबंध में दिए गए कथनों का तार्किक रूप से अनुसरण करता है।

- **A@B** का अर्थ है "सभी A, B हैं"
- **A&B** का अर्थ है "केवल कुछ A, B हैं"
- **A\$B** का अर्थ है "कोई A, B नहीं है"
- **A%B** का अर्थ है "कुछ A, B हैं"

31. कथन: **P&R%T\$Q@M**

निष्कर्ष:

- I. कुछ R के Q नहीं होने की संभावना है
- II. सभी M, T हो सकते हैं
- III. कुछ T के P नहीं होने की संभावना है
- IV. सभी P कभी भी R नहीं हो सकते

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------|
| (a) दोनों III और IV | (b) केवल I |
| (c) दोनों II और III | (d) केवल IV |
| (e) केवल III | |

Directions (31-32) : In the following questions, the symbols- &, @, % and \$ are used with the following meanings as illustrated below. Study the following information and answer the given questions. In each of the questions given below statements are followed by some conclusions. 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 regarding commonly known facts.

- A@B means "All A are B"
- A&B means "Only a few A are B"
- A\$B means "No A is B"
- A%B means "Some A is B"

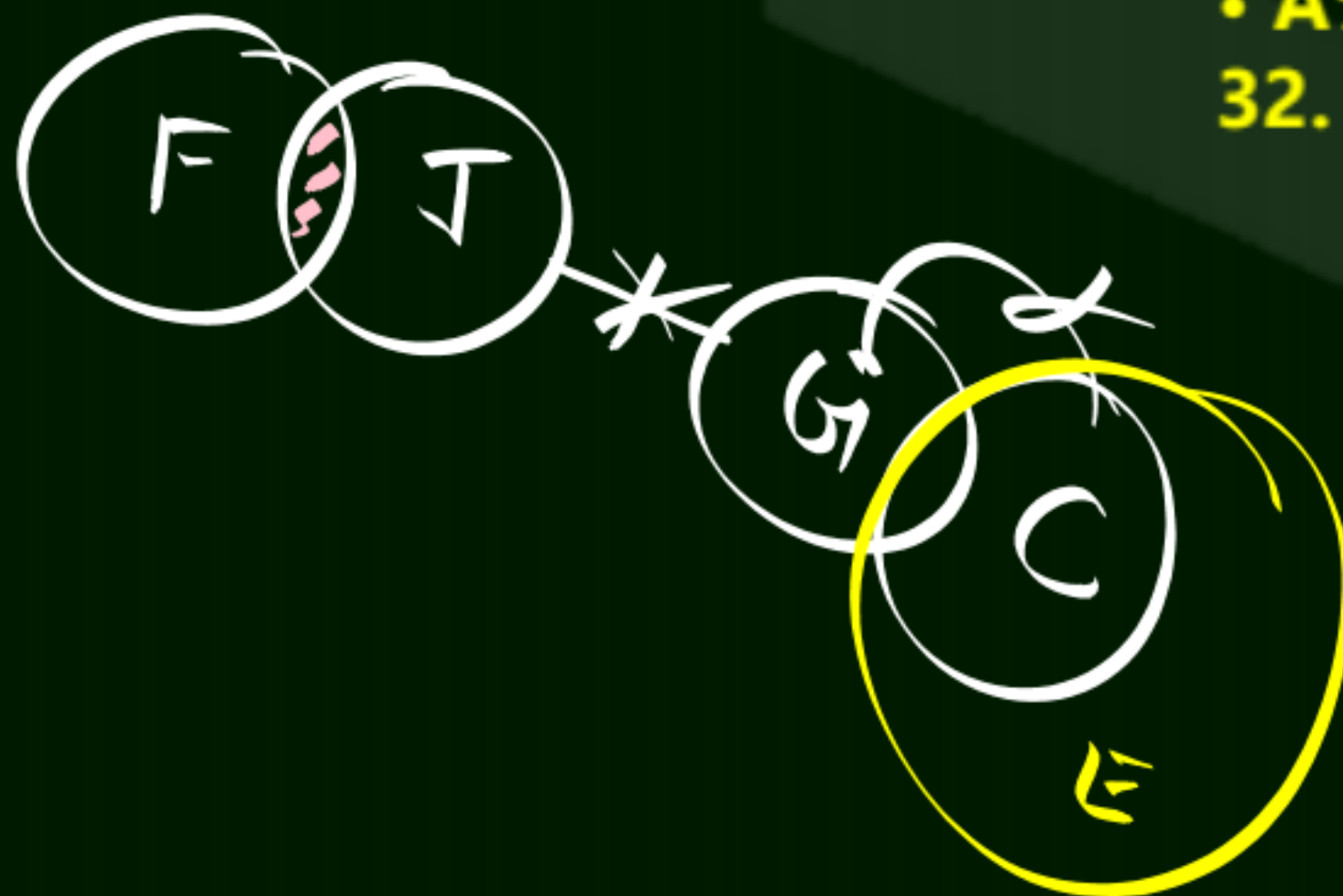
32. Statement: F%J\$G&C@E

Conclusions:

- ~~I. All C can never be F~~
- ~~II. Some G is not E~~
- ~~III. All F being G is not a possibility~~
- ~~IV. Some J being E is a possibility~~

- (a) Both III and IV
- (c) Both II and III
- (e) Only III

- (b) Only I
- ~~(d) Only IV~~



only 4

main-7-8min

$$O \sim A = M$$

(e) 13

main Level

7 min

Directions (41-45): Read the following information carefully and answer the questions given below: Some students attend the lectures and they all are arranged in three parallel rows such that row1 is north of row2 and row 3 is south of row 2. Each row has 8 seats. All the students face north direction. Some seats are vacant in each row. Twelve students- Allen, Fame, Emma, Alpha, Coco, Nick, Ivory, London, Olive, Unique, Jack and Den who attend the lectures are divided into two classes i.e., class A and class B. The students whose name start with a vowel belongs to class A and the rest belong to class B. The students in class A are sitting in the alternative seats from the second seat of Row 1 when counts from the left end according to the dictionary order followed by class B students who are sitting in reverse alphabetical order. After row 1, students are sitting in row 2 then in row 3 following the same rule. All students are sitting in the alternative seats only. Now the students sit around two circular tables i.e., Table1 and Table2 and all are facing the centre. Students belong to Class A sit in table 1 and the rest of them sit in table 2. 11 Conditions for table 1: Allen sits opposite to the one who sits second from the left end in row 2. The one who sits right of olive in row 2 sits second to the right of Allen. Alpha doesn't sit adjacent to Olive and sit opposite to Emma. Conditions for table 2: London sits second to the right of the one who sits adjacent to Unique. The one who sits at extreme end sit third to the left of London. Jack sits opposite to Den and doesn't sit adjacent to Nick.

41. Who among the following sits fourth to the left of London in rows-based arrangement?

- (a) Olive
- (c) Allen
- (e) Coco

- (b) Unique
- (d) Fame



TELEGRAM



FACEBOOK



INSTAGRAM

