



IBPS / SBI PO 2026

LIVE



REASONING

MOCK - 31

LIVE



7:00 PM



Prashant Sir



EXAM LEVEL QUESTIONS



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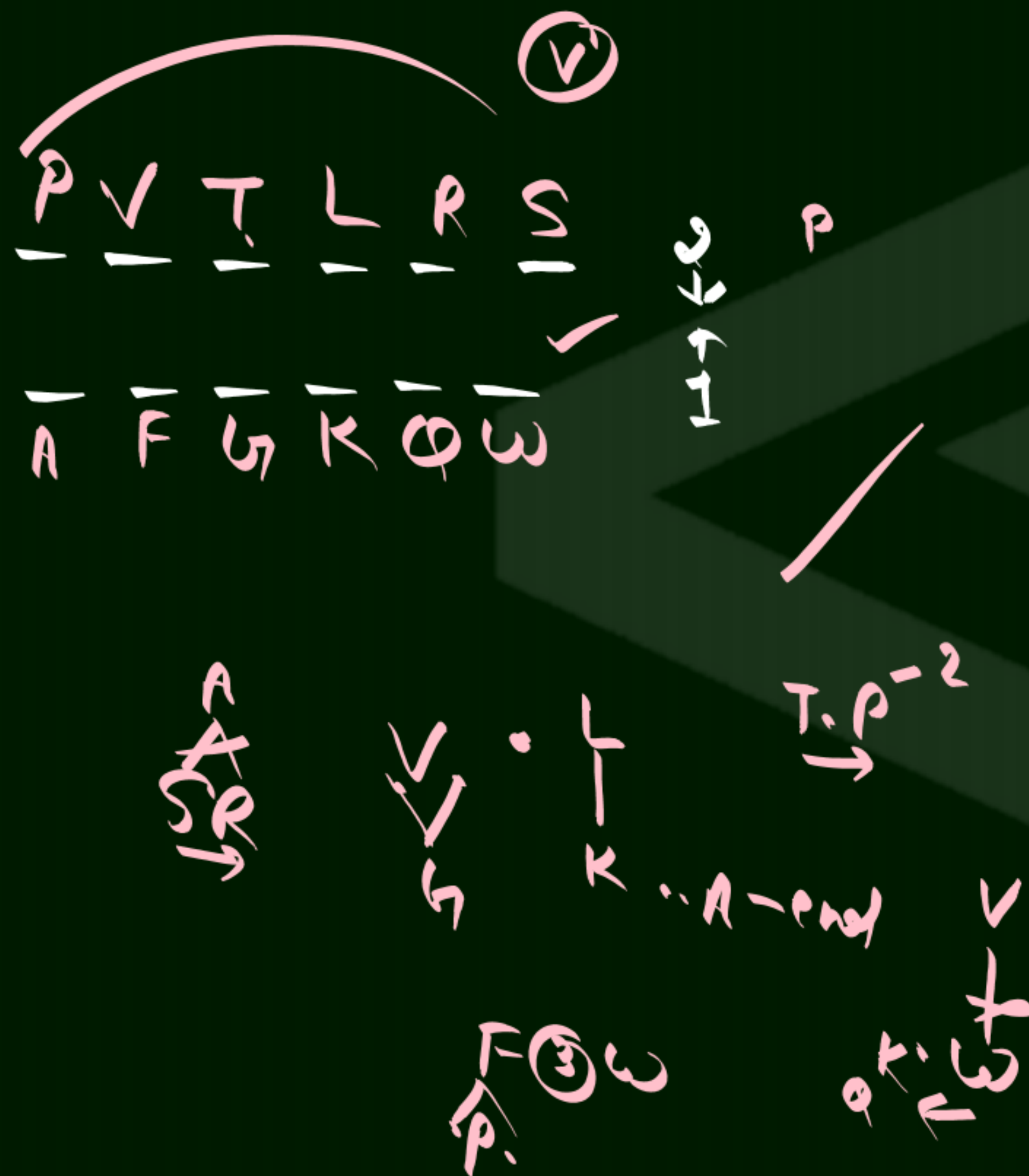
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Twelve students stand in two rows with six students standing in each row. Students in row 1 are facing north direction and students in row 2 are facing south direction. Each student in row 1 faces a student in row 2.

P who stands in row 2 stands second to the right of T. L faces K. Two students stand between K and A who is at one of the extreme ends. G faces the immediate neighbor of V. Only one person stands between V and L. Three students stand between F and W. F faces immediate neighbor of P. K is second to the left of W. W does not face V. R stands to immediate right of S. R and S do not face A. Q stands in same row as K.

1. How many students stand between P and S?

- (a) None
- (b) One
- (c) Two
- (d) ☒ More than three
- (e) Three

"work is worship" is coded as "jk rt pq"

"work hard always" is coded as "jk mn uv"

"always do worship" is coded as "uv st pq"

"hard time passes" is coded as "mn ab ef"

6. What is the code of "time passes" as per the given code language?

दी गई कूट भाषा के अनुसार "time passes" का कूट क्या है?

(a) ab uv

(b) ef jk

☒ (c) Cannot be determined

☒ (d) ab ef

(e) ef rt

"work is **worship**" is coded as "jk rt pq"

"work hard always" is coded as "jk mn uv"

"always do **worship**" is coded as "uv st pq"

"hard time passes" is coded as "mn ab ef"

7. What is the code of "worship" as per the given code language?

दी गई कूट भाषा के अनुसार "worship" का कूट क्या है?

☒ (a) pq

(b) ab

(c) mn

(d) ef

(e) None of these

"work is worship" is coded as "jk rt pq"

"work hard always" is coded as "jk mn uv"

"always do worship" is coded as "uv st pq"

"hard time passes" is coded as "mn ab ef"

8. Which among the following words is coded as "rt"?

नीचे दिए गए शब्दों में से कौन सा शब्द "rt" के तौर पर कोड किया गया है?

(a) work

✓ (b) is

(c) hard

(d) time

(e) None of these

"work is worship" is coded as "jk rt pq"

"work hard always" is coded as "jk mn uv"

"always do worship" is coded as "uv st pq"

"hard time passes" is coded as "mn ab ef"

9. Which among the following words is coded as "ab"?

इनमें से कौन सा शब्द "ab" के तौर पर कोड किया गया है?

(a) time

(b) passes

(c) is

☒ (d) Can't be determined

(e) None of these

"work is worship" is coded as "jk rt pq"

"work hard always" is coded as "jk mn uv"

"always do worship" is coded as "uv st pq"

"hard time passes" is coded as "mn ab ef"

10. Which of the following words is correctly matched with its code?

नीचे दिए गए शब्दों में से कौन सा शब्द अपने कोड से सही मैच करता है?

~~(a) work-rt~~

~~(b) is- jk~~

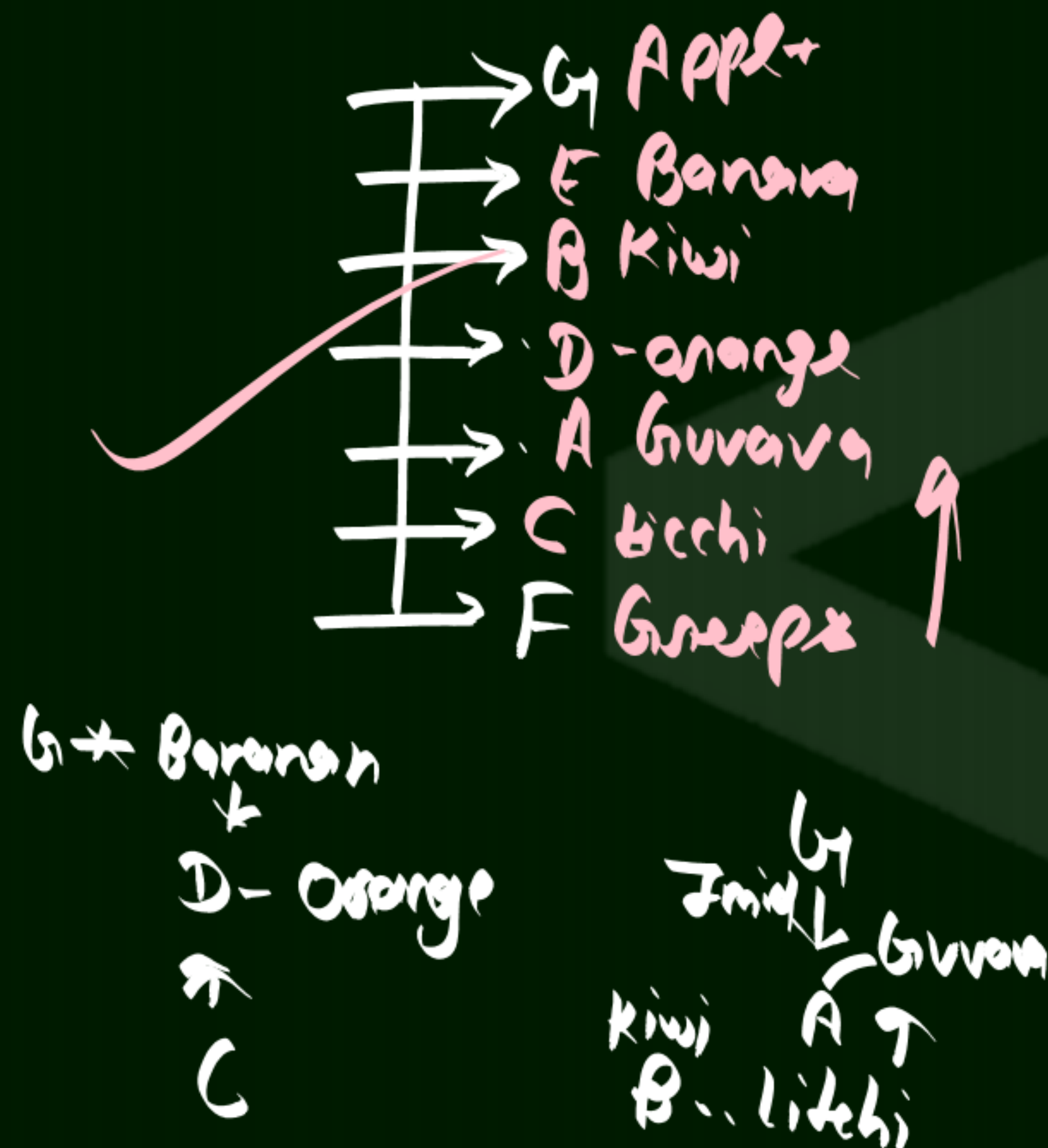
~~(c) worship-mn~~

~~(d) do-rt~~

☒ (e) hard-mn

Seven persons A, B, C, D, E, F and G sits consecutive in vertical row. Each person likes different fruits i.e. Grapes, Litchi, Guava, Orange, Banana, Kiwi and Apple. All the information is not necessarily in the same order.

Two persons sits between B and the one, who likes Litchi. A sits immediate above the one, who likes Litchi. B likes Kiwi. More than four persons sits between G and F, who likes Grapes. F sits at the bottommost position. A likes Guava and sits below G but not immediately below. D, who likes Orange sits below the one, who likes Banana and above C. G does not like Banana.



11. Who among the following person likes Apple?

- (a) G
- (b) C
- (c) E
- (d) None of these
- (e) The one, who sits just below C

16. Statements:

Some circles are not triangle.
Only a few squares are triangle.
No rhombus is squares.

Conclusions:

- I. All rhombus being triangle is a possibility.
- II. Some squares can never be circles.

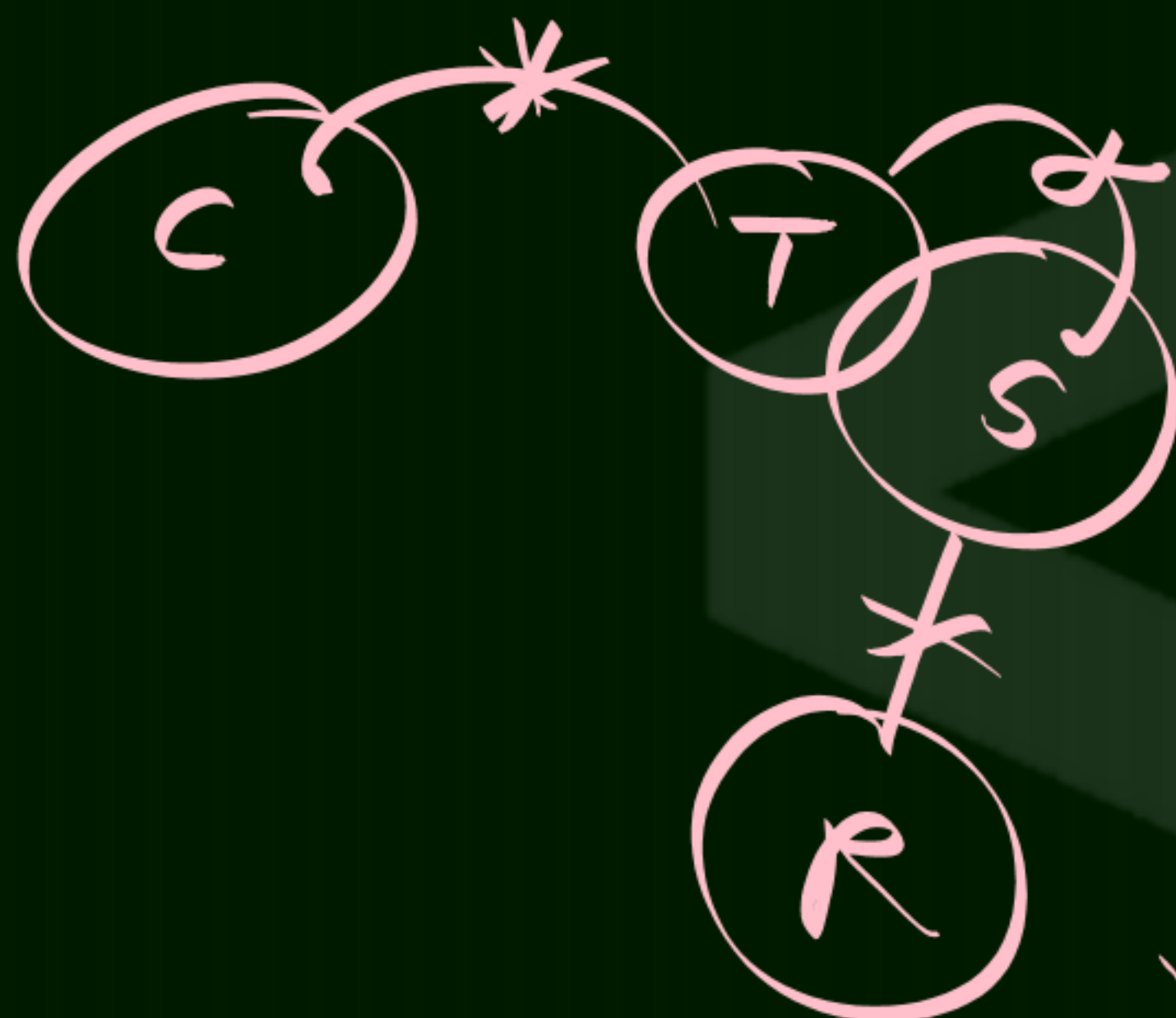
कथन:

कुछ वृत्त त्रिभुज नहीं हैं।
केवल कुछ वर्ग त्रिभुज हैं।
कोई समचतुर्भुज वर्ग नहीं है।

निष्कर्ष:

- I. सभी समचतुर्भुजों का त्रिभुज होना संभव है।
- II. कुछ वर्ग कभी भी वृत्त नहीं हो सकते।

- (a) If only conclusion I follows.
- (b) If only conclusion II follows.
- (c) If either conclusion I or II follows.
- (d) If neither conclusion I nor II follows.
- (e) If both conclusions I and II follow.



17. Statements:

Only summer is hot.

Only a few summer is rainy.

Some winter is rainy.

Conclusions:

~~I. All hot can be winter.~~

~~II. Some rainy is not summer.~~

कथन:

केवल गर्मी ही गर्म होती है।

केवल कुछ गर्मी ही बरसाती होती है।

कुछ सर्दी बरसाती होती है।

निष्कर्ष:

I. सभी गर्मी सर्दी हो सकती है।

II. कुछ बरसाती गर्मी नहीं है।

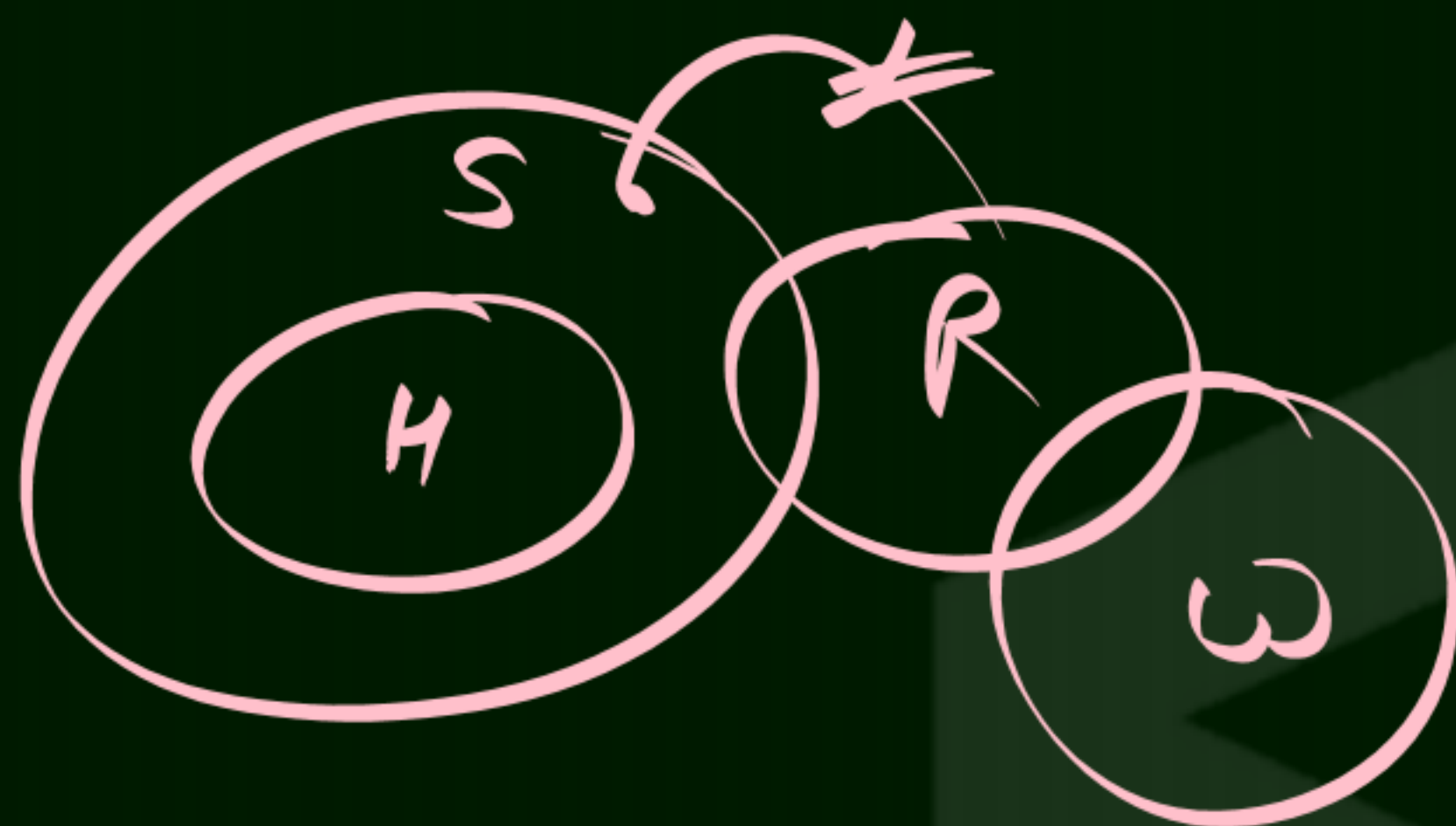
(a) If only conclusion I follows.

(b) If only conclusion II follows.

(c) If either conclusion I or II follows.

☒ (d) If neither conclusion I nor II follows.

(e) If both conclusions I and II follow.



18. Statements:

All bus is train.

Only a few bikes are train.

Some bikes is not car.

Conclusions:

I. All bus being car is a possibility.

II. No bus is bikes.

कथन:

सभी बस ट्रेन हैं.

केवल कुछ बाइक ट्रेन हैं.

कुछ बाइक कार नहीं हैं.

निष्कर्ष:

I. सभी बस के कार होने की संभावना है.

II. कोई बस बाइक नहीं है.

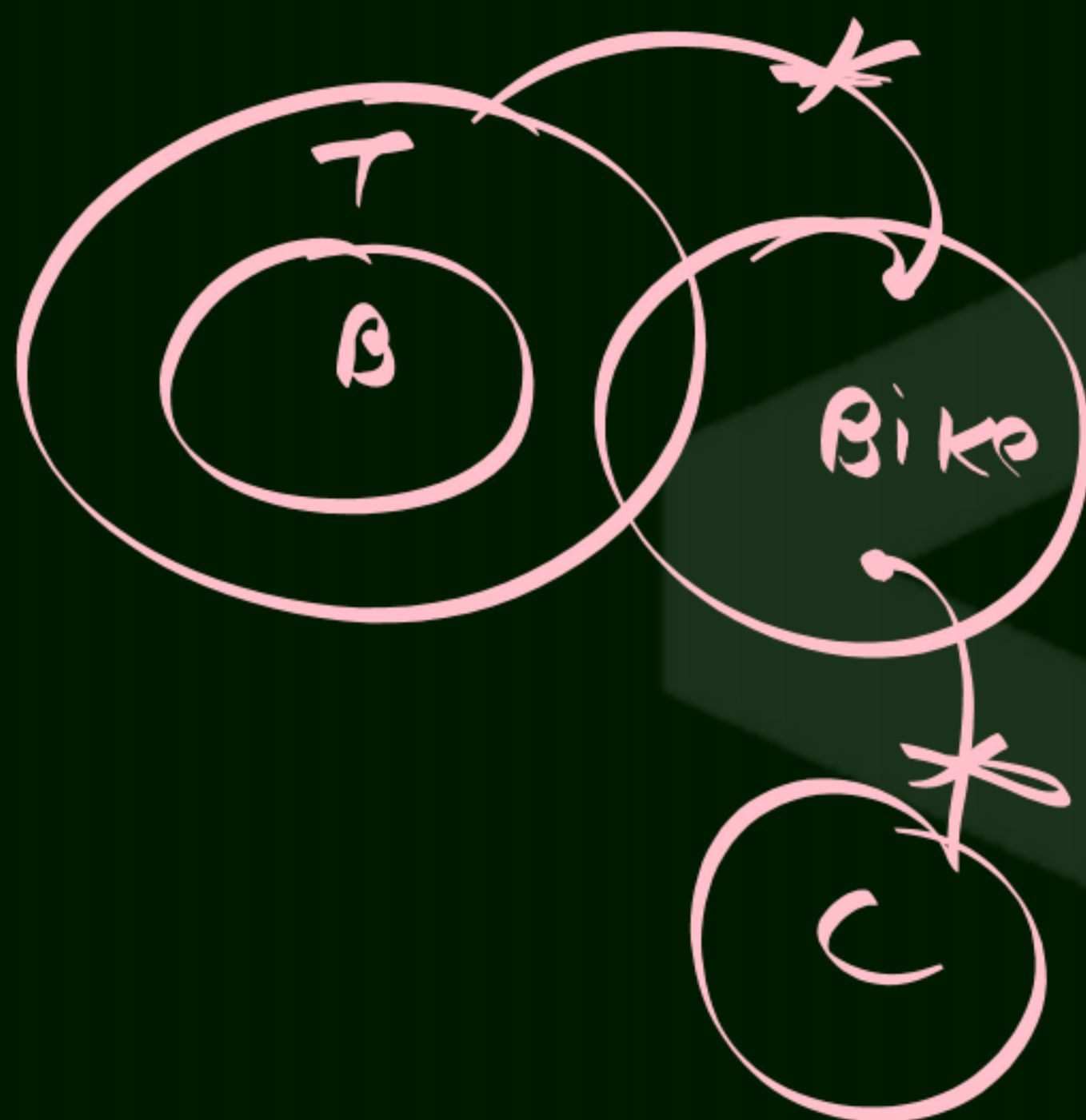
(a) If only conclusion I follows.

(b) If only conclusion II follows.

(c) If either conclusion I or II follows.

(d) If neither conclusion I nor II follows.

(e) If both conclusions I and II follow.



19. Statements:

No chocolates are biscuits.

Only a few biscuits are chips.

Some chips are juices.

Conclusions:

~~I. Some biscuits are juices.~~

~~II. No biscuits are juices.~~

कथन:

कोई चॉकलेट बिस्किट नहीं है.

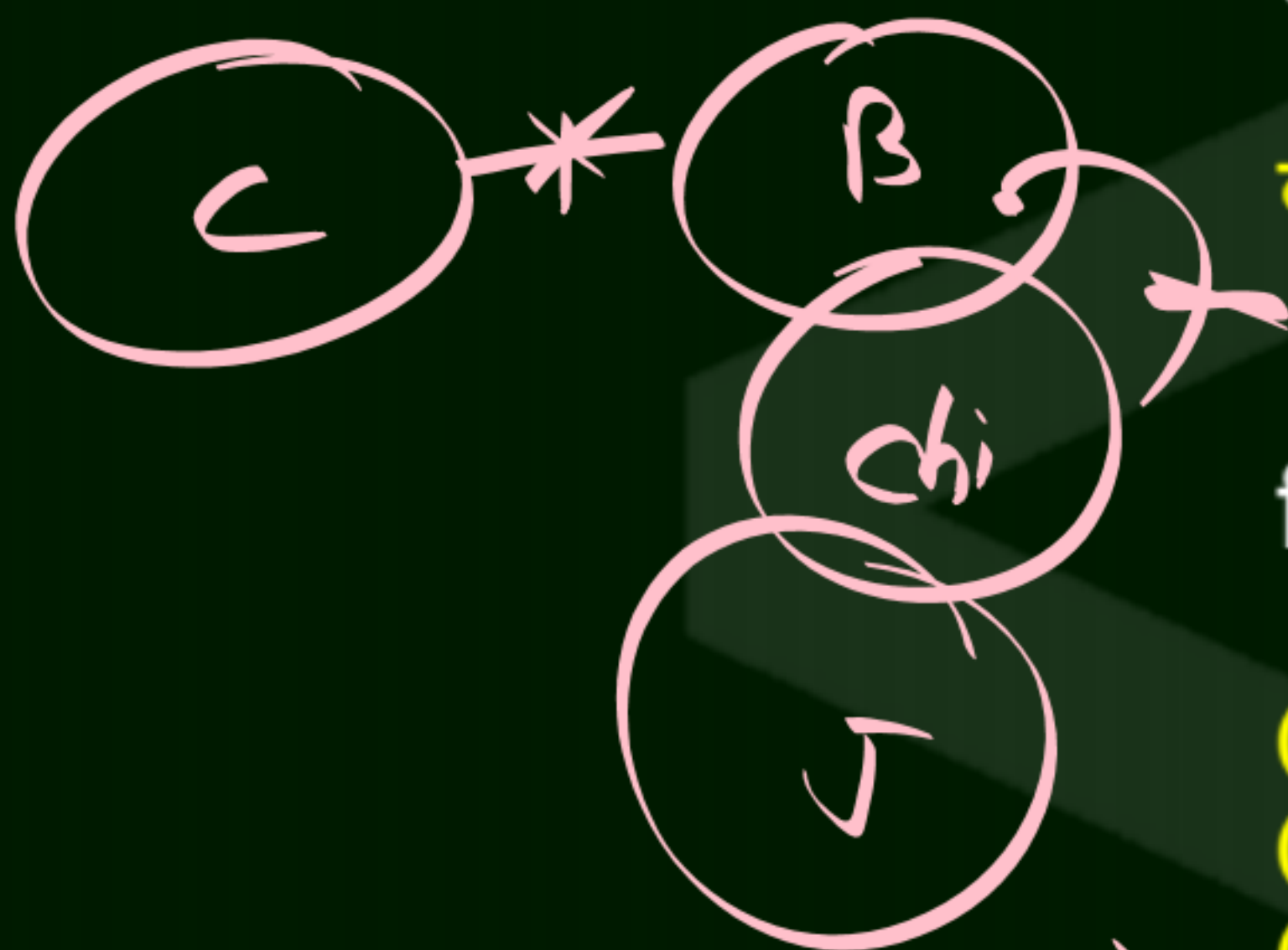
केवल कुछ बिस्किट चिप्स हैं.

कुछ चिप्स जूस हैं.

निष्कर्ष:

I. कुछ बिस्किट जूस हैं.

II. कोई बिस्किट जूस नहीं है.



(a) If only conclusion I follows.

(b) If only conclusion II follows.

~~(c) If either conclusion I or II follows.~~

(d) If neither conclusion I nor II follows.

(e) If both conclusions I and II follow.

25. Statement:

$$D > G \leq H = J; J > F \geq L; K = L$$

Conclusions:

I. $H > F$

II. $K \leq G$

- (a) if only conclusion I is true
- (b) if only conclusion II is true
- (c) if either conclusion I or conclusion II is true
- (d) if neither conclusion I nor conclusion II is true
- (e) if both conclusions I and II are true

26. Statement:

$$V < Q \leq R; W = R > M; W > P \geq X$$

Conclusions:

~~I. $P > Q$~~

~~II. $Q \geq X$~~

(a) if only conclusion I is true

(b) if only conclusion II is true

(c) if either conclusion I or conclusion II is true

☒ (d) if neither conclusion I nor conclusion II is true

(e) if both conclusions I and II are true

27. Statement:

$$W > S = Q; S \leq N = O \geq Y$$

Conclusions:

I. $Q \leq N$

II. $W \geq O$

(a) if only conclusion I is true

(b) if only conclusion II is true

(c) if either conclusion I or conclusion II is true

(d) if neither conclusion I nor conclusion II is true

(e) if both conclusions I and II are true

28. How many such pairs of digits are there in the given number '73951286' each of which has as many digits between them in the number as in the Number series (From both backward and forward)?

Pair formation

दिए गए नंबर '73951286' में अंकों के ऐसे कितने जोड़े हैं, जिनमें से हर एक के बीच नंबर सीरीज़ में उतने ही अंक हैं (पीछे और आगे दोनों तरफ से)?

- (a) Two
- (b) One
- (c) Four
- (d) Three
- ☒ (e) More than four

29. If vowels are arranged in alphabetical increasing order from left to right and then consonants are arranged in alphabetical increasing order from left to right in the given word 'ALONGSIDE'. Then which letter is 4th from the left side in the new word?

अगर दिए गए शब्द ^{AEIO} 'ALONGSIDE' में वॉवल्स को अल्फाबेटिकल ऑर्डर में बाएं से दाएं और फिर कॉन्सोनेंट्स को अल्फाबेटिकल ऑर्डर में बाएं से दाएं लगाया जाए। तो नए शब्द में बाएं से चौथा अक्षर कौन सा होगा?

(a) A

(b) I

(c) S

(d) O

(e) None of these

A certain number of persons sit in a linear row. All of them faces in the north direction. P sits third to the right of S. Only three persons sit between P and Q. U sits third to the left of Q. U sits fifth from the left end of the row. R sits third to the left of U. Only three persons sit between W and T who is an immediate neighbor of R. Only six persons sit to the right of W. M sits immediate left of O. Only three person sits between M and H. O does not sit left of P. H does not sit at the extreme end of the row.

कुछ लोग एक सीधी लाइन में बैठे हैं। उन सभी का मुँह उत्तर दिशा में है। P, S के दाईं ओर तीसरे स्थान पर बैठा है। P और Q के बीच सिर्फ़ तीन लोग बैठे हैं। U, Q के बाईं ओर तीसरे स्थान पर बैठा है। U, लाइन के बाएं सिरे से पांचवें स्थान पर बैठा है। R, U के बाईं ओर तीसरे स्थान पर बैठा है। W और T के बीच सिर्फ़ तीन लोग बैठे हैं, T जो R का तुरंत पड़ोसी है। W के दाईं ओर सिर्फ़ छह लोग बैठे हैं। M, O के तुरंत बाईं ओर बैठा है। M और H के बीच सिर्फ़ तीन लोग बैठे हैं। O, P के बाईं ओर नहीं बैठा है। H लाइन के सबसे आखिर में नहीं बैठा है।

30. How many persons sit in the row?

लाइन में कितने लोग बैठे हैं?

- (a) Eleven
- (b) Thirteen
- (c) Fourteen
- (d) Ten
- (e) Twelve



A certain number of persons sit in a linear row. All of them faces in the north direction. P sits third to the right of S. Only three persons sit between P and Q. U sits third to the left of Q. U sits fifth from the left end of the row. R sits third to the left of U. Only three persons sit between W and T who is an immediate neighbor of R. Only six persons sit to the right of W. M sits immediate left of O. Only three person sits between M and H. O does not sit left of P. H does not sit at the extreme end of the row.

कुछ लोग एक सीधी लाइन में बैठे हैं। उन सभी का मुँह उत्तर दिशा में है। P, S के दाईं ओर तीसरे स्थान पर बैठा है। P और Q के बीच सिर्फ़ तीन लोग बैठे हैं। U, Q के बाईं ओर तीसरे स्थान पर बैठा है। U, लाइन के बाएं सिरे से पांचवें स्थान पर बैठा है। R, U के बाईं ओर तीसरे स्थान पर बैठा है। W और T के बीच सिर्फ़ तीन लोग बैठे हैं, T जो R का तुरंत पड़ोसी है। W के दाईं ओर सिर्फ़ छह लोग बैठे हैं। M, O के तुरंत बाईं ओर बैठा है। M और H के बीच सिर्फ़ तीन लोग बैठे हैं। O, P के बाईं ओर नहीं बैठा है। H लाइन के सबसे आखिर में नहीं बैठा है।

31. How many persons sit to the left of S?

S के बाईं ओर कितने लोग बैठे हैं?

- | | |
|-------|----------|
| (a) R | (b) T |
| (c) H | (d) W |
| | (e) None |



A certain number of persons sit in a linear row. All of them faces in the north direction. P sits third to the right of S. Only three persons sit between P and Q. U sits third to the left of Q. U sits fifth from the left end of the row. R sits third to the left of U. Only three persons sit between W and T who is an immediate neighbor of R. Only six persons sits to the right of W. M sits immediate left of O. Only three person sits between M and H. O does not sit left of P. H does not sit at the extreme end of the row.

कुछ लोग एक सीधी लाइन में बैठे हैं। उन सभी का मुँह उत्तर दिशा में है। P, S के दाईं ओर तीसरे स्थान पर बैठा है। P और Q के बीच सिर्फ़ तीन लोग बैठे हैं। U, Q के बाईं ओर तीसरे स्थान पर बैठा है। U, लाइन के बाएं सिरे से पांचवें स्थान पर बैठा है। R, U के बाईं ओर तीसरे स्थान पर बैठा है। W और T के बीच सिर्फ़ तीन लोग बैठे हैं, T जो R का तुरंत पड़ोसी है। W के दाईं ओर सिर्फ़ छह लोग बैठे हैं। M, O के तुरंत बाईं ओर बैठा है। M और H के बीच सिर्फ़ तीन लोग बैठे हैं। O, P के बाईं ओर नहीं बैठा है। H लाइन के सबसे आखिर में नहीं बैठा है।

32. How many persons sit between U and S?

U और S के बीच कितने लोग बैठे हैं?

- | | | |
|----------|-----------|---------------------|
| (a) One | (b) Two | |
| (c) None | (d) Three | (e) More than three |

A certain number of persons sit in a linear row. All of them faces in the north direction. P sits third to the right of S. Only three persons sit between P and Q. U sits third to the left of Q. U sits fifth from the left end of the row. R sits third to the left of U. Only three persons sit between W and T who is an immediate neighbor of R. Only six persons sits to the right of W. M sits immediate left of O. Only three person sits between M and H. O does not sit left of P. H does not sit at the extreme end of the row.

कुछ लोग एक सीधी लाइन में बैठे हैं। उन सभी का मुँह उत्तर दिशा में है। P, S के दाईं ओर तीसरे स्थान पर बैठा है। P और Q के बीच सिर्फ़ तीन लोग बैठे हैं। U, Q के बाईं ओर तीसरे स्थान पर बैठा है। U, लाइन के बाएं सिरे से पांचवें स्थान पर बैठा है। R, U के बाईं ओर तीसरे स्थान पर बैठा है। W और T के बीच सिर्फ़ तीन लोग बैठे हैं, T जो R का तुरंत पड़ोसी है। W के दाईं ओर सिर्फ़ छह लोग बैठे हैं। M, O के तुरंत बाईं ओर बैठा है। M और H के बीच सिर्फ़ तीन लोग बैठे हैं। O, P के बाईं ओर नहीं बैठा है। H लाइन के सबसे आखिर में नहीं बैठा है।

33. Four of the following five are alike in a certain way and hence form a group which of the following does not belong to the group?

नीचे दिए गए पाँच में से चार किसी तरह से एक जैसे हैं और इसलिए एक ग्रुप बनाते हैं, इनमें से कौन उस ग्रुप से संबंधित नहीं है?

- (a) S (b) U (c) M (d) T (e) W

Handwritten Table:

Sl. No.	Name	Prof.	Timing
1	F	musician	10-11
2	A	Editor	11-12
3	C	Chor	12-1
4	B	Direct	1-2
5	F	Actor	2-3
6	D	Singer	3-4

Handwritten notes:

Actor
E D F
Choreo
Editor $\times 2 = B$
musician
A...F

Handwritten note:

Direct
 $C+3 = \text{Sing-3pm}$

Direction for Qns. 36 to 39

A producer was making a film for which he called up six different people viz. A, B, C, D, E and F of six different professions viz. Music director, Actor, Singer, Editor, Director and Choreographer not necessarily in the same order. Each professional had the visit to the Producers' office at different time slots. Each visit was of 1 hour and no 2 professionals had the same slot for visit. The slots were continuous, for example the slots can be 1PM-2PM, 2PM-3PM, 3PM-4PM (not necessarily the actual slots) and so on. The slots were numbered 1-6 as per their sequence i.e. the 1st slot was numbered 1 and so on.

1. B's slot number was twice as that of the slot number of the editor.
2. The editor and choreographer had consecutive slots.
3. There were 2 visits between A's and F's visit.
4. A's visit was made just after the visit of the music director.
5. The singer visited the office at 3 PM.
6. The singer's slot number was 3 more than that of C's slot number.
7. C and director had consecutive slots.
8. The actor visited the office just before D.
9. D and E did not have consecutive slots.

Handwritten note:

main Level

THANK YOU



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