



IBPS / SBI PO 2026

LIVE



REASONING

MOCK - 29



LIVE



7:00 PM



Prashant Sir



EXAM LEVEL QUESTIONS



IMPORTANT FOR **PRE + MAINS**



BOOST YOUR **SCORE**

WELCOME TO



Preparing Bharat, Empowering Futures

airGurukul Institute for Career Growth

www.airgurukul.com

Powered by Prince Edutech Private Limited

Disclaimer

This presentation, lecture, and all related study materials have been created and published by **airGurukul Institute for Career Growth**, a unit of **Prince Edutech Private Limited**, for **educational and informational purposes only**. While every effort has been made to ensure the accuracy and reliability of the content, **airGurukul** does not guarantee that the information is absolutely current or free from error. Examination patterns, syllabus, and official notifications are subject to change by respective authorities, and students are strongly advised to **verify details from official sources before making any decisions**.

All third-party materials including logos, questions, references, or data used within this content are **solely for educational illustration and fair-use academic discussion**. Their ownership and copyrights remain with their respective owners. **airGurukul** shall not be held liable for any loss, damage, or consequence arising directly or indirectly from the use of this information.

By attending this session, viewing this content, or using the provided materials, the viewer acknowledges and agrees to this disclaimer. **Unauthorized recording, copying, or redistribution of this content in any form is strictly prohibited**.

1. How many such pairs of letters are there in the word 'BONAFIDE' each of which has as many letters between them in the word as in the English alphabet (Both forward and backward)?

- (A) Five
- (B) None of the above
- (C) Four
- ☒ (D) Six
- (E) More than six

शब्द 'BONAFIDE' में अक्षरों के ऐसे कितने जोड़े हैं, जिनमें से प्रत्येक के बीच शब्द में उतने ही अक्षर हैं जितने कि अंग्रेजी वर्णमाला में (आगे और पीछे दोनों दिशाओं में) होते हैं?

- (A) पाँच
- (B) उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं
- (C) चार
- (D) छह
- (E) छह से अधिक



2. If it is possible to make one meaningful word from the 2nd, 5th, 6th, and 7th letters of the word 'SHOWERING' using each letter only once, the last letter of the word is your answer. If no such word can be formed, your answer is 'W', and if more than one such word can be formed, your answer is 'X'.

H E R I
 HIRE
 HERI

यदि शब्द 'SHOWERING' के दूसरे (2nd), पांचवें (5th), छठे (6th) और सातवें (7th) अक्षरों से प्रत्येक अक्षर का केवल एक बार उपयोग करके एक अर्थपूर्ण शब्द बनाना संभव हो, तो उस शब्द का अंतिम अक्षर आपका उत्तर होगा। यदि ऐसा कोई शब्द नहीं बनाया जा सकता है, तो आपका उत्तर 'W' है, और यदि ऐसे एक से अधिक शब्द बनाए जा सकते हैं, तो आपका उत्तर 'X' है।

(A) R

(B) I

(C) X

(D) W (E) H

3. Statement:

No Book are Bag

Only a few Bag are Pen

Only a few Copy are Book

Conclusions:

I. Some Copy can never be Bag

II. All Pen can be Book

कथन:

कोई भी किताब बैग नहीं है

केवल कुछ बैग पेन हैं

केवल कुछ कॉपी किताबें हैं

निष्कर्ष:

I. कुछ कॉपी कभी भी बैग नहीं हो सकतीं

II. सभी पेन किताबें हो सकते हैं

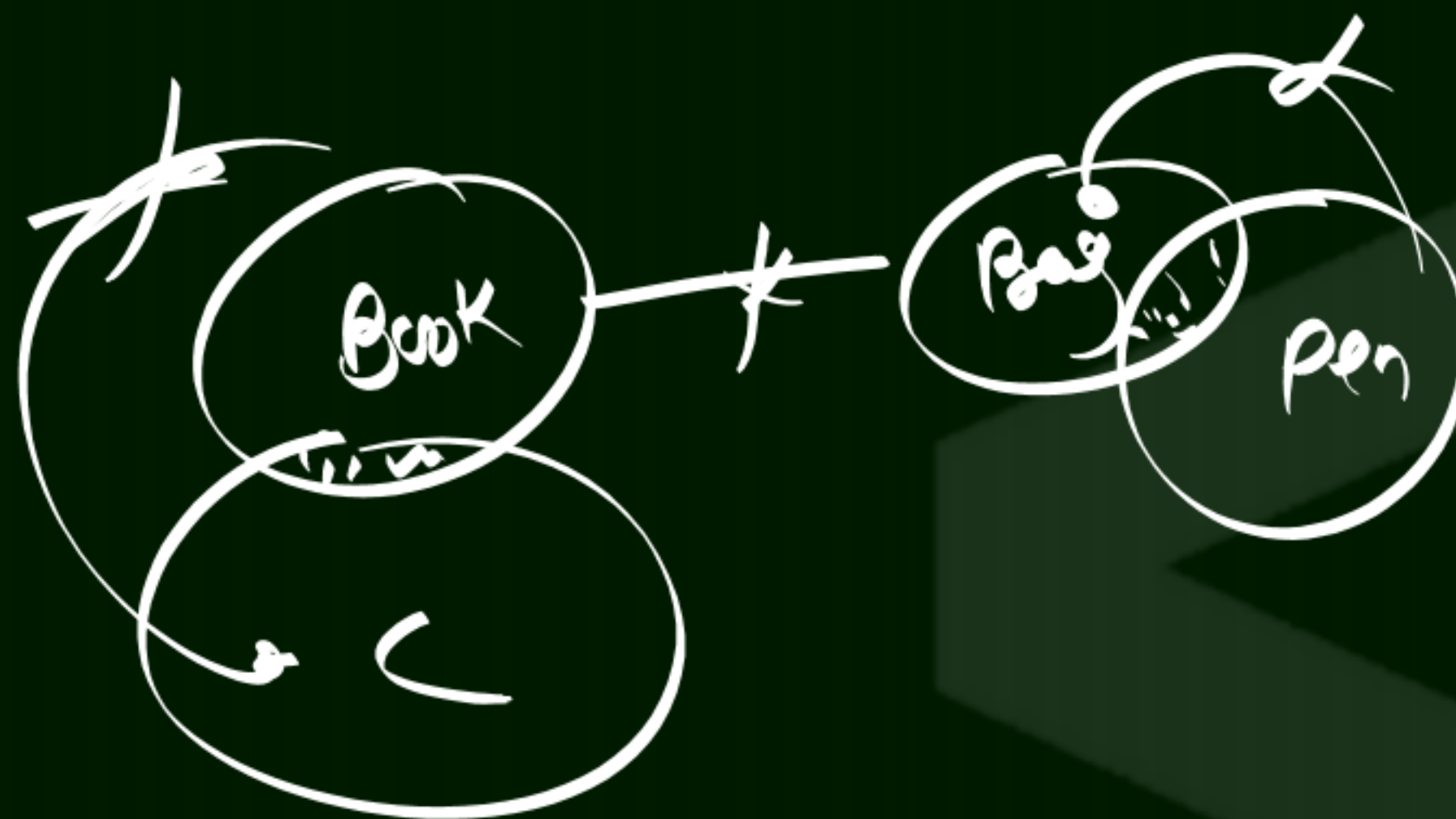
(A) Only conclusion I follow

(B) Only conclusion II follows

(C) Either conclusion I or conclusion II follows

(D) Neither conclusion I nor conclusion II follows

(E) Both conclusion I and conclusion II follows



4. Statements:

Only a few A are B

~~A few B are C~~

No B is D

Conclusions:

I. Some C are D is a possibility

II. All A can be D

कथन:

केवल कुछ A, B हैं

कुछ B, C हैं

कोई B, D नहीं है

निष्कर्ष:

I. कुछ C के D होने की संभावना है

II. सभी A, D हो सकते हैं

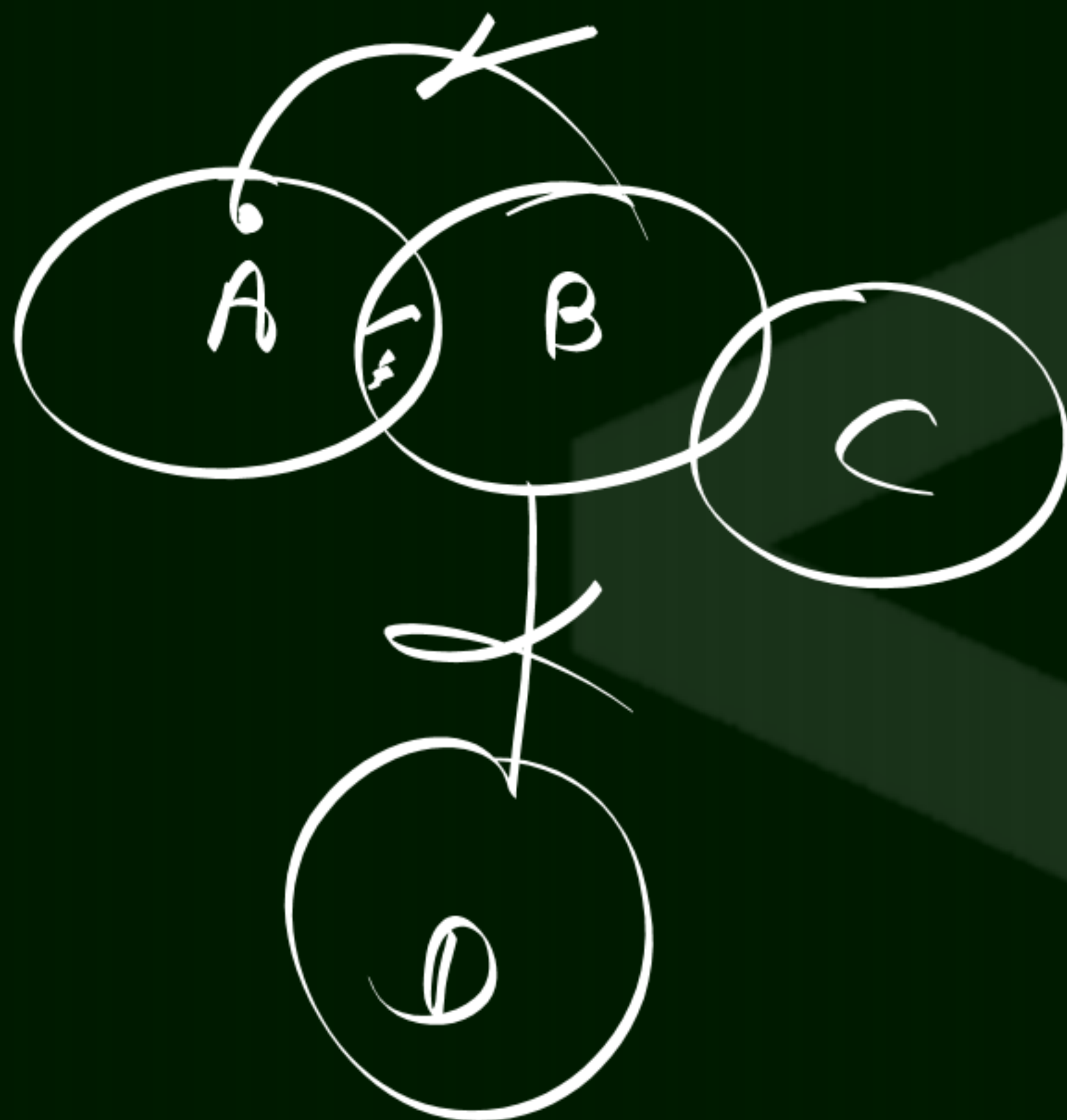
(A) Only conclusion I follow

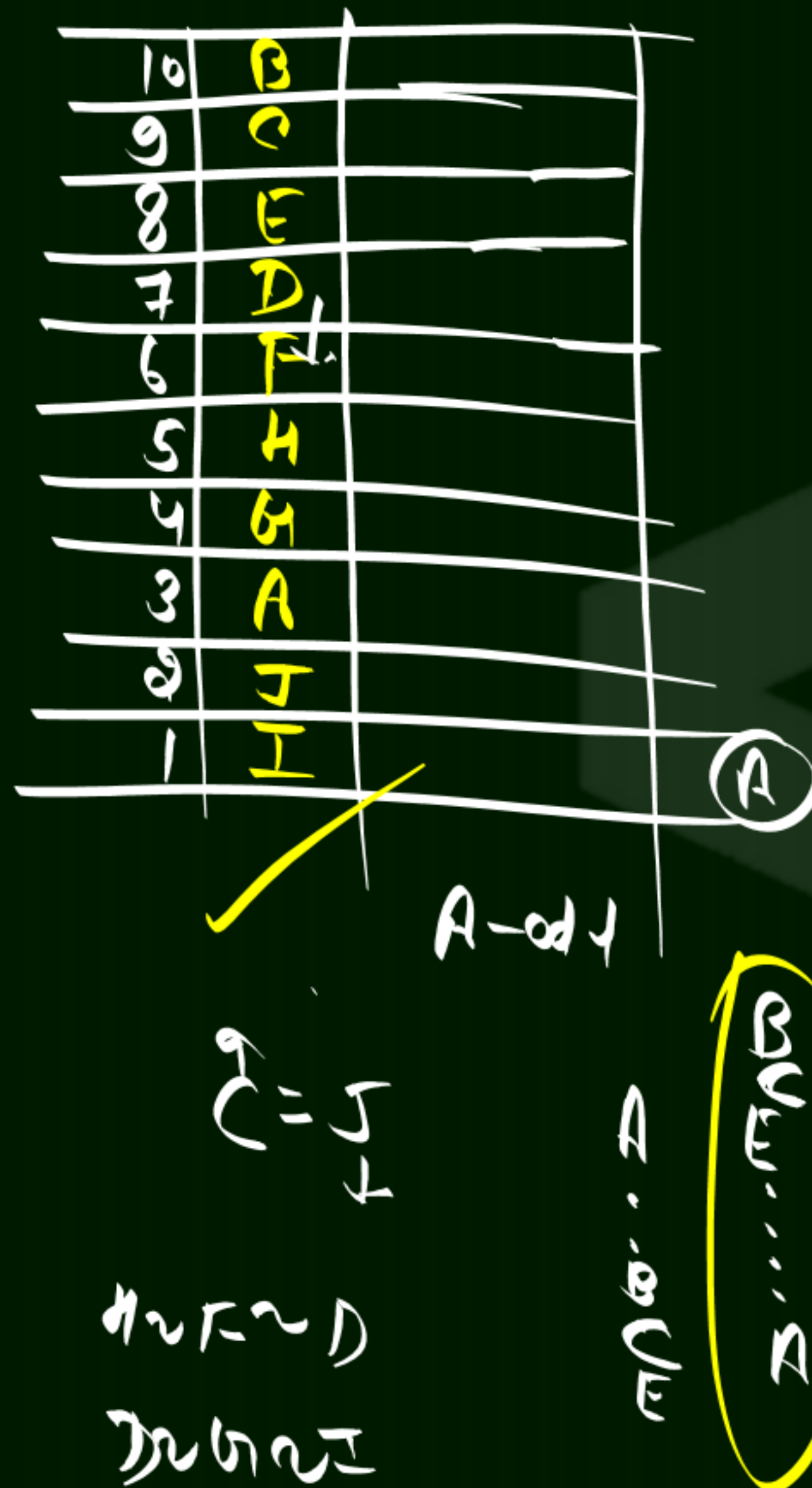
(B) Only conclusion II follows

(C) Either conclusion I or conclusion II follows

(D) Both conclusion I and conclusion II follows

(E) Neither conclusion I nor conclusion II follows





Ten persons - A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, and J live in a ten-storey building, but not necessarily in the same order. The lowermost floor is numbered as 1, the floor just above is numbered as 2, and so on.

Four persons live between A and E. B lives two floors above E. Number of floors above C is same as the number of floors below J. As many floors between H and F as between D and F. There are three floors between J and F. A lives on an odd-numbered floor but not on the lowermost floor. Number of persons living between D and G is the same as the number of persons living between G and I. C lives immediately below B.

5. Which of the following statements is/are true with respect arrangement? to the final

- ~~(A) E lives on the fourth floor~~
- ~~(B) G lives three floors above H.~~
- ~~(C) F lives below D.~~
- (D) All are true.
- (E) None of these.

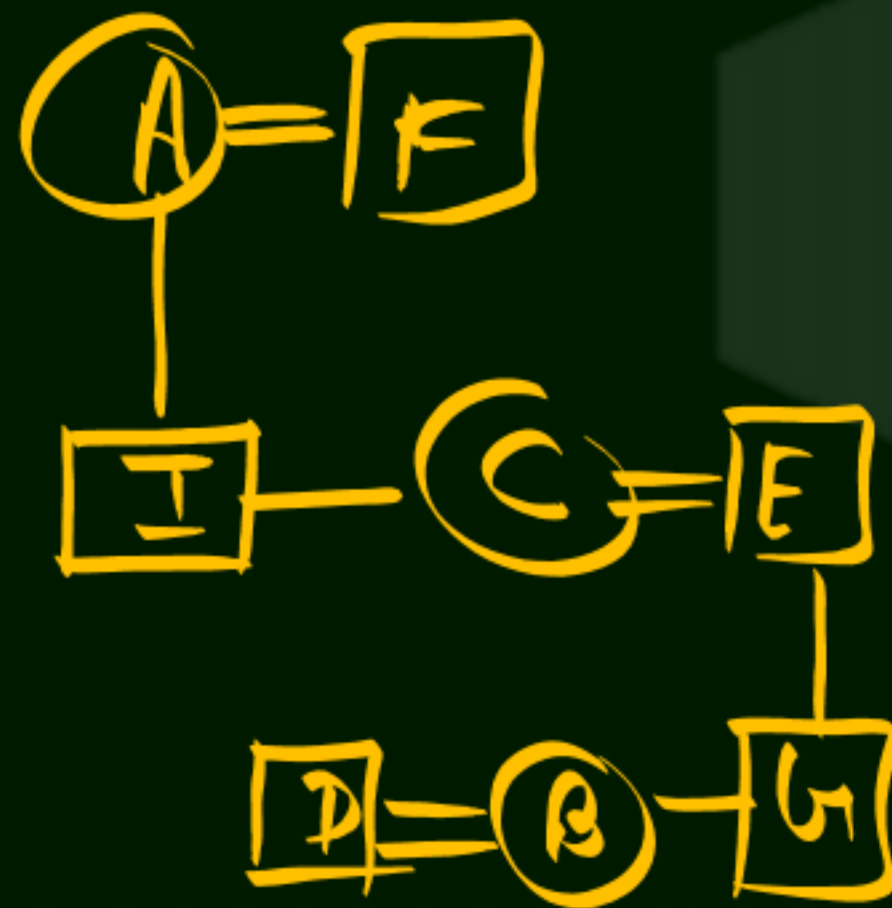
दस लोग - A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I और J - एक दस-मंज़िला इमारत में रहते हैं, लेकिन ज़रूरी नहीं कि इसी क्रम में हों। सबसे निचली मंज़िल का नंबर 1 है, उसके ठीक ऊपर वाली मंज़िल का नंबर 2 है, और इसी तरह आगे भी।

A और E के बीच चार लोग रहते हैं। B, E से दो मंज़िल ऊपर रहता है। C के ऊपर जितनी मंज़िलें हैं, उतनी ही J के नीचे भी हैं। H और F के बीच उतनी ही मंज़िलें हैं जितनी D और F के बीच हैं। J और F के बीच तीन मंज़िलें हैं। A विषम नंबर वाली मंज़िल पर रहता है, लेकिन सबसे निचली मंज़िल पर नहीं। D और G के बीच रहने वाले लोगों की संख्या उतनी ही है जितनी G और I के बीच रहने वाले लोगों की संख्या है। C, B के ठीक नीचे रहता है।

5. फ़ाइनल अरेंजमेंट के संबंध में इनमें से कौन-सा/से कथन सही है/हैं?

- (A) E चौथी मंज़िल पर रहता है।
- (B) G, H से तीन मंज़िल ऊपर रहता है।
- (C) F, D के नीचे रहता है।
- (D) सभी सही हैं।
- (E) इनमें से कोई नहीं।

In a family of three generations, there are eight individuals. Among them, there are three females and three married couples. There is no single parent in the family. A has only two children- I and C. I is unmarried and the uncle of G. B is the only granddaughter of A and is married to D. E is the only son-in-law of F. Gender of G and F is the same.



तीन पीढ़ियों वाले एक परिवार में आठ सदस्य हैं। उनमें तीन महिलाएँ और तीन विवाहित जोड़े हैं। परिवार में कोई सिंगल पेरेंट नहीं है। A के केवल दो बच्चे हैं। और C। अविवाहित है और G का चाचा है। B. A की इकलौती पोती है और उसकी शादी D से हुई है। E, F का इकलौता दामाद है। G और F का जेंडर एक ही है।

9. How I is related to E?

I का E से क्या संबंध है?

(A) Son

(B) Son-in-law

(C) Brother

(D) Brother-in-law

(E) Can't be determined

In a family of three generations, there are eight individuals. Among them, there are three females and three married couples. There is no single parent in the family. A has only two children- I and C. I is unmarried and the uncle of G. B is the only granddaughter of A and is married to D. E is the only son-in-law of F. Gender of G and F is the same.

तीन पीढ़ियों वाले एक परिवार में आठ सदस्य हैं। उनमें तीन महिलाएँ और तीन विवाहित जोड़े हैं। परिवार में कोई सिंगल पेरेन्ट नहीं है। A के केवल दो बच्चे हैं। और C। अविवाहित है और G का चाचा है। B. A की इकलौती पोती है और उसकी शादी D से हुई है। E, F का इकलौता दामाद है। G और F का जेंडर एक ही है।

10. Who among the following is Grandfather of G?

इनमें से कौन G का दादा है?

✓ (A) F

(B) A

(C) E

(D) None of these

(E) Can't be determined

In a family of three generations, there are eight individuals. Among them, there are three females and three married couples. There is no single parent in the family. A has only two children- I and C. I is unmarried and the uncle of G. B is the only granddaughter of A and is married to D. E is the only son-in-law of F. Gender of G and F is the same.

तीन पीढ़ियों वाले एक परिवार में आठ सदस्य हैं। उनमें तीन महिलाएँ और तीन विवाहित जोड़े हैं। परिवार में कोई सिंगल पेरेंट नहीं है। A के केवल दो बच्चे हैं। और C। अविवाहित है और G का चाचा है। B. A की इकलौती पोती है और उसकी शादी D से हुई है। E, F का इकलौता दामाद है। G और F का जेंडर एक ही है।

11. How C is related to E?

C का E से क्या संबंध है?

(A) Aunt

(B) Sister

(C) Daughter-in-law

☒ (D) Wife

(E) Can't be determined

6 5 4 3 2 1
J K M O L N

$K > M$

Six people J, K, L, M, N, and O have different weights. The weight of O is more than that of N but less than that of the person who has the third highest weight. L has less weight than O. L and K do not have the least weight. K has more weight than M but not the highest weight..

छह लोगों J, K, L, M, N और O का वज़न अलग-अलग है। O का वज़न N से ज़्यादा है, लेकिन उस व्यक्ति से कम है जिसका वज़न तीसरा सबसे ज़्यादा है। L का वज़न O से कम है। L और K का वज़न सबसे कम नहीं है। K का वज़न M से ज़्यादा है, लेकिन सबसे ज़्यादा नहीं है।

12. Who among the following has the highest weight?

इनमें से किसका वज़न सबसे ज़्यादा है?

(A) K

~~(B) J~~

(C) L

(D) N

(E) O

Six people J, K, L, M, N, and O have different weights. The weight of O is more than that of N but less than that of the person who has the third highest weight. L has less weight than O. L and K do not have the least weight. K has more weight than M but not the highest weight..

छह लोगों J, K, L, M, N और O का वज़न अलग-अलग है। O का वज़न N से ज़्यादा है, लेकिन उस व्यक्ति से कम है जिसका वज़न तीसरा सबसे ज़्यादा है। L का वज़न O से कम है। L और K का वज़न सबसे कम नहीं है। K का वज़न M से ज़्यादा है, लेकिन सबसे ज़्यादा नहीं है।

14. How many people have less weight than M?

M से कम वज़न वाले कितने लोग हैं?

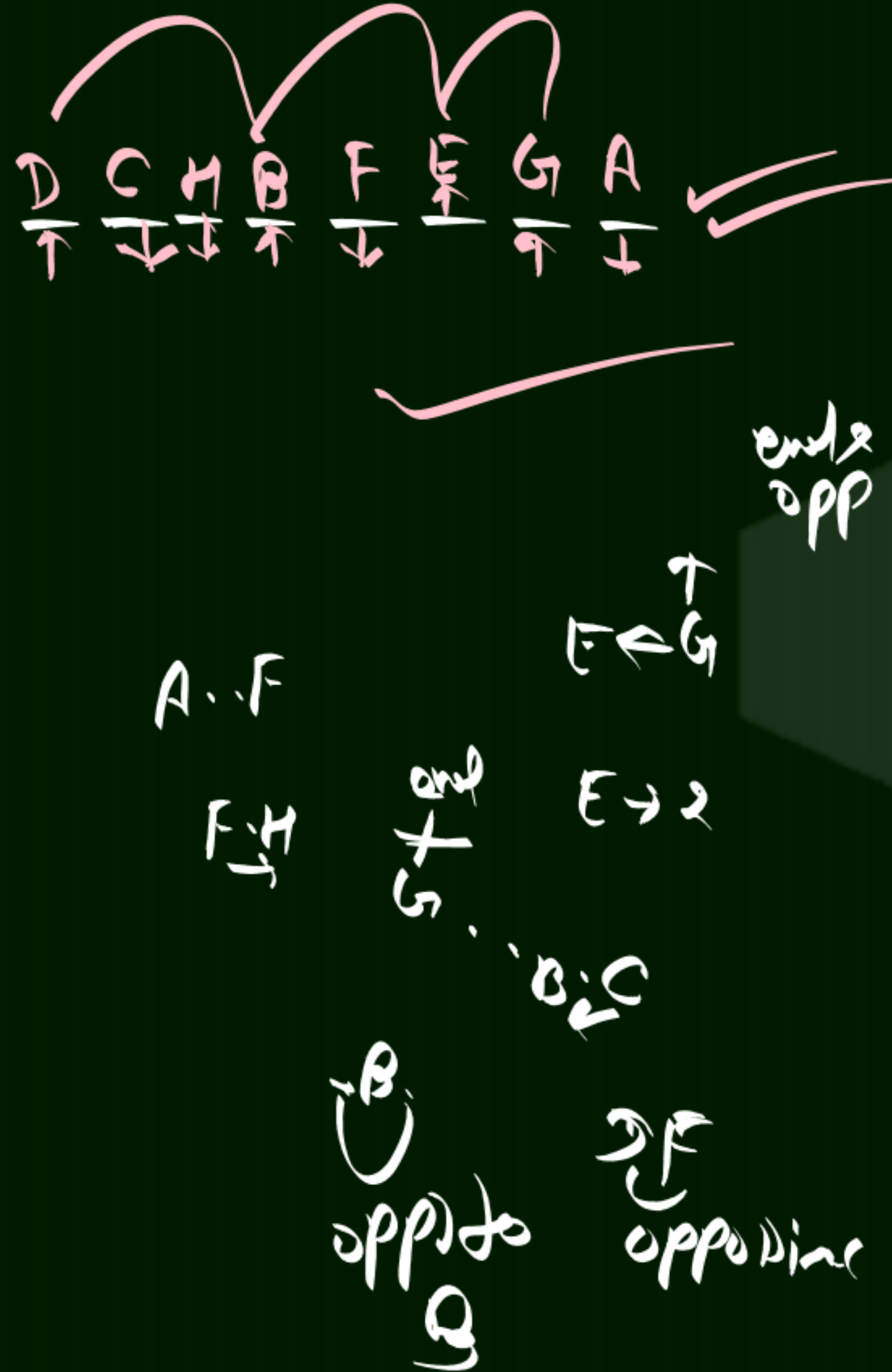
(A) 2

☒ (B) 3

(C) 4

(D) 1

(E) 0



Eight people A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H are sitting in a linear row, four of them are facing north and four of them are facing south. E sits left of G. Only two persons sitting right of E. There are three people sitting between E and C. B sits second to the left of C. There are two people sitting between B and G, who does not sit at the end of the row. F sits three places away from A. H sits second to the right of F. D faces the opposite direction to F. The person who sits at the end of the row faces opposite directions. The immediate neighbor of B faces the opposite direction to B. G faces north.

आठ लोग A, B, C, D, E, F, G और H एक सीधी लाइन में बैठे हैं; इनमें से चार उत्तर की ओर और चार दक्षिण की ओर मुँह करके बैठे हैं। E, G के बाईं ओर बैठा है। E के दाईं ओर केवल दो लोग बैठे हैं। E और C के बीच तीन लोग बैठे हैं। B, C के बाईं ओर दूसरे स्थान पर बैठा है। B और G के बीच दो लोग बैठे हैं, और G लाइन के सिरे पर नहीं बैठा है। F, A से तीन स्थान दूर बैठा है। H, F के दाईं ओर दूसरे स्थान पर बैठा है। D का मुँह F की दिशा के विपरीत है। लाइन के सिरे पर बैठे लोगों का मुँह विपरीत दिशाओं में है। B के ठीक बगल में बैठे व्यक्ति का मुँह B की दिशा के विपरीत है। G का मुँह उत्तर की ओर है।

15. Who among the following is third to the left of G?
इनमें से कौन G के बाईं ओर तीसरे स्थान पर है?

- (A) None of these (B) F (C) A (D) H (E) D

In a certain code language,

'lost great natural culture' is coded as "zr fz zp vu"

'culture legal land group' is coded as "hj lw vu li"

'matter group people great' is coded as "lm zp lw vk"

'people land culture change' is coded as "vu vk tv hj"

एक खास कोड भाषा में,

'lost great natural culture' का कोड "zr fz zp vu" है

culture legal land group' का कोड "hj lw vu li" है

matter group people great' का कोड "lm zp lw vk" है

people land culture change' का कोड "vu vk tv hj" है

25. What is the code for 'legal' in the given language?

दी गई भाषा में 'legal' का कोड क्या है?

(A) lm

(B) vu

(C) vk

(D) li

(E) None of the above

In a certain code language,

'lost great natural culture' is coded as "zr fz zp vu"

'culture legal land group' is coded as "hj lw vu li"

'matter group people great' is coded as "lm zp lw vk"

'people land culture change' is coded as "vu vk tv hj"

एक खास कोड भाषा में,

'lost great natural culture' का कोड "zr fz zp vu" है

culture legal land group' का कोड "hj lw vu li" है

matter group people great' का कोड "lm zp lw vk" है

people land culture change' का कोड "vu vk tv hj" है

26. What is the code for "change matter"?

☒ (A) tv lm

(B) tv zp

(C) lm vk

(D) lm hj

(E) None of the above

tv lm

In a certain code language,

'lost great natural culture' is coded as "zr fz zp vu"

'culture legal land group' is coded as "hj lw vu li"

'matter group people great' is coded as "lm zp lw vk"

'people land culture change' is coded as "vu vk tv hj"

एक खास कोड भाषा में,

'lost great natural culture' का कोड "zr fz zp vu" है

culture legal land group' का कोड "hj lw vu li" है

matter group people great' का कोड "lm zp lw vk" है

people land culture change' का कोड "vu vk tv hj" है

27. What can be the code for 'lost natural climate'?

28/12 21/12
'lost natural climate' के लिए कोड क्या हो सकता है?

~~(A) zr tv fz~~

~~(B) zr zp lw~~

~~(C) db li hj~~

~~(D) fz db zr~~

(E) None of the above

In a certain code language,

'lost great natural culture' is coded as "zr fz zp vu"

'culture legal land group' is coded as "hj lw vu li"

'matter group people great' is coded as "~~lm~~ zp ~~lw~~ vk"

'people land culture change' is coded as "vu vk tv hj"

एक खास कोड भाषा में,

'lost great natural culture' का कोड "zr fz zp vu" है

culture legal land group' का कोड "hj lw vu li" है

matter group people great' का कोड "lm zp lw vk" है

people land culture change' का कोड "vu vk tv hj" है

28. What is the code for 'great'?

'great' के लिए कोड क्या है?

(A) fz

(B) ~~None of the above~~

(C) hj

(D) vk

(E) vu

Homework

Six people Aarav, Beenu, Chirag, Deepak, Erica, and Farhan are sitting around a circular table but not necessarily in the same order, and all of them are facing inside the circular table. They all like different types of fruits viz. Apple, Mango, Banana, Kiwi, Papaya, and Orange but not necessarily in the same order. Farhan sits second to the right of the one who likes Banana who sits two places away from Erica. Chirag sits second to the right of Aarav who doesn't sit immediately to the right of Erica. Erica doesn't like Orange. Beenu likes Papaya and sits immediately to the left of the one who likes Apple. The one who likes Kiwi sits three places away from Deepak.

30. Who among the following sits opposite to the one who likes Orange?

(A) Beenu

(B) Erica

(C) Farhan

(D) Aarav

(E) Deepak

Eight players namely Parthiv Patel, Prithvi Shaw, Hardik Pandya, Virat Kohli, Cheteshwar Pujara, Murali Vijay, Ishanth Sharma and Dinesh Karthik played their debut test match in different years among 2002, 2004, 2007, 2008, 2010, 2011, 2017 and 2018 but not necessarily in the same order. Each of them is having different highest scores like 134, 108, 243, 206, 167, 31, 129 and 71 but not necessarily in the same order. Consider the one who played his debut match in 2002 as the senior most person and the one who played his debut match in 2018 as junior most person.

The one who scored 206 runs is senior to the one who scored 108 runs but junior to the one who scored 129 runs and none of them is the junior most person. The one who scored 134 runs did not play his debut match in 2008. Ishanth Sharma is junior to the one who scored 71 runs. Only one person played his debut match between Cheteshwar Pujara and Hardik Pandya, who is junior to Virat Kohli. Only two persons played their debut match between Murali Vijay and the one who scored 71 runs. Dinesh Karthik neither scored 71 runs nor 134 runs. At most two persons played their debut match after Virat Kohli, who scored the highest runs. The one who scored the second least runs is not the second junior most person. The one who scored the highest runs is not the junior most person. Only one person played his debut match between Ishanth Sharma, who scored the lowest runs and the one who scored 71 runs. Parthiv Patel is senior to Prithvi Shaw. At most three players played their debut match before Murali Vijay, who scored third highest runs. Only one person played his debut match between Virat Kohli and the one who scored 134 runs. The one who scored the lowest runs is not the junior most person.

35. Who among the following scored 129 runs?

- A. Parthiv Patel B. Prithvi Shaw
C. Cheteshwar Pujara ~~D. Dinesh Karthik~~ E. Can't be determined

THANK YOU



Preparing Bharat, Empowering Futures

airGurukul Institute for Career Growth
www.airgurukul.com

Follow Us |       

Powered by **Prince Edutech Private Limited**