MOCK BASED ON PATTERN ASKED IN FIRST DAY OF IBPS CLERK MAINS 2016
REASONING APTITUDE

Eight friends P,Q,R,S,T,V,W and Y are sitting around a square table in such a way that four of them sit at four corners of the square while four sit in the middle of each of the four sides. The ones who sit at the four corners faces the centre while those who sit in the middle of the sides face outside. S sits third to the right of P. P faces the centre. Y is not an immediate neighbor of P or S. T sits third to the right of R. R doesnot sit in the middle of any of the sides and also R is not an immediate neighbor of Y. Only one person sits between P and V. Q is not an immediate neighbor of V.

1 .If all the persons are made to sit in alphabetical order in clockwise direction, starting from P, the positions of how many (excluding P) will remain unchanged as compared to their original seating positions?
   A) None   B) One   C) Two
   D) Three   E) Four

2. Which of the following is true regarding Y?
   A) T is not immediate neighbor of Y
   B) Y sits in the middle of one of the sides
   C) R sits second to left of Y
   D) P and V are immediate neighbors of Y
   E) None is true

3. Who amongst the following sits fourth to the left of V?
   A) Y   B) R   C) T
   D) Q   E) W

4. What is the position of Q with respect to R?
   A) Immediately to the left
   B) Second to the left
   C) Third to the left
   D) Third to the right
   E) Immediately to the right

5. Four of the following five are alike in a certain way and so form a group. Which is the one that does not belong to the group?
   A) T   B) W   C) V
   D) S   E) Q

Directions (6-10): Study the information carefully and answer the following questions:
A building has eight floors from 1 to 8 in such a way that ground floor is numbered 1, the above floor is numbered 2 and so on. The top most floor is numbered 8. Eight persons G, P, M, R, Q, A, D and C are staying each on one of these floors. A is staying on floor 6. There is a gap of three persons between G and R. C is staying on the topmost floor. Neither P nor M is staying on the floor 5. Q is staying middle of P and M. R is staying on the floor 1. M is not an immediate neighbor of G.

6. Who is staying on the floor no. 7?
   1) A   2) P   3) D
   4) R   5) M

7. How many persons are staying between D and P?
   1) Three   2) Four   3) Two

   4) One   5) None of these
8. Who is staying on the second floor?
   1) Q   2) M   3) P
   4) A   5) Q or M

9. If all persons are arranged in alphabetical order such as A occupies floor 1 then who will occupy floor 5?
   1) G   2) Q   3) R
   4) M   5) P

10. Immediate neighbors of the person who is staying in floor 3?
   1) R and P   2) A and P   3) G and M
   4) P and M   5) D and G

Directions (11-15) Study the following information to answer the questions.

Twelve people are sitting in two parallel rows containing 6 people each, in such a way that there is an equal distance between adjacent persons. In row-1 P, Q, R, S, T, and U are seated and all of them are facing south. In row-2 A, B, C, D, E and F are seated and all facing North. Therefore in the given seating arrangement each member seated in a row faces another member of the outer row.

S sits third to right of Q, either S or Q sits an extreme end of line. The one who faces Q sits second to right of E. Two people sits between B and F. Neither B nor F sits at an extreme end of the line. The immediate end of line. The immediate neighbour of B faces the person who sits third to left of P, R and T are immediate neighbours of the each other. C sits second to the left of A. T does not face the immediate neighbour of D.

11. Who amongst the following sits at the extreme ends of the rows?
   (a) S, D   (b) Q, A   (c) U, F
   (d) Q, E   (e) P, D

12. Who amongst the following faces S?
   (a) A   (b) B   (c) C
   (d) D   (e) F.

13. How many persons are seated between U and R?
   (a) One   (b) Two   (c) Three
   (d) Four   (e) None.

14. Which of the following is true regarding T?
   (a) F faces T
   (b) U is an immediate neighbour of T
   (c) F faces the one who is second to right of T
   (d) T sits at one of the extreme ends of the line
   (e) Q sits second to the right of T.

15. Four of the following five are alike in a certain way based on the given arrangement & so form a group which is the one that does not being not being to that group?
   (a) A-T   (b) B-T
   (c) F-P   (d) C-U
   (e) E-Q.

Directions (26-30): Study the following arrangement carefully and answer the questions given below—

1 R Z T 4 A 9 $ D F 1 U # B # 8 H I © X M H 3 2 P $ 5 N P 6 D

16. How many such consonants are there in the above arrangement, each of which is immediately preceded by a consonant and immediately followed by a number?
(1) None   (2) One   (3) Two
(4) Three   (5) More than three

17. How many such numbers are there in the above arrangement, each of which is immediately preceded by a letter but not immediately followed by a symbol?
(1) None   (2) One   (3) Two
(4) Three   (5) More than three

18. How many such vowels are there in the above arrangement, each of which is immediately followed by a symbol?
(1) None   (2) One   (3) Two
(4) Three   (5) More than three

19. Four of the following five are alike in a certain way based on their positions in the above arrangement and so form a group. Which is the one that does not belong to that group?
(1) RTA   (2) 9DF   (3) ##H
(4) 5PD   (5) IXH

20. Which of the following is the fourth to the left of the twelfth from the left end?
(1) %   (2) $ (3) 2
(4) H   (5) None of these

Direction (36-40): In these questions, relationship between different elements is shown in the statements. These statements are followed by two conclusions.
Mark answer
1) If only conclusion I follows.
2) If only conclusion II follows.
3) If either conclusion I or II follows.
4) If neither conclusion I nor II follows.
5) If both conclusions I and II follow.

21. Statements: X > P > Q ≥ R, X = Y, X ≤ Z
Conclusions: I. Y > R   II. R > Z

22. Statements: P ≥ Q, S ≤ T, X = Y, X > Z
Conclusions: I. S = Q   II. X > Q

23. Statements: S ≤ T, T > R, T = W
Conclusions: I. R < S   II. S < W

24. Statements: X = Y ≤ Z > W
Conclusions: I. Z = X   II. Z > X

25. Statements: S >R, Y = X ≤ Z, S < Y
Conclusions: I. Y > R   II. R > Z

Directions (Q.21-25): In each question below are given three statements followed by four conclusions numbered I, II, III and IV. 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.

26. Statements: a. Only copies are books.
        b. No copies are pens.
        c. Only dusters are pens.

Conclusions: I. All books are copies.
        II. All pens are dusters.
        III. All dusters are pens.
        IV. No books are pens.
1) All follow   2) Only III and IV follow
3) Only I and II follow
4) Only I, II and IV follow   5) None of these

27. Statements: a. Only cars are motorcycles.
        b. No motorcycles are bikes.
        c. Some bikes are scooters.

Conclusions:
I. Some bikes are cars.   II. No bikes are cars.
III. Some scooters are not motorcycles.
IV. No bikes are motorcycles.
1) Only III and IV follow
2) Either I or II, III and IV follow
3) Only either I or II follows
4) Only II, III and IV follow
5) None of these

28. Statements: a. All pens are pencils.
        b. No pencil are clips.
        c. No pencils are dusters.

Conclusions:
I. Some dusters are not pens.
II. Some pens are not clips.
III. All pencils are pens.
IV. Some pens are pencils.
1) Only I, II and IV follow   2) Only IV follows
3) All follow   4) None follows
5) None of these

29. Statements: a.   All erasers are pens.
        b.All erasers are dusters.
        c. Some erasers are sharpeners.

Conclusions:
I. Some pens are not sharpeners.
II. Some duster are not sharpeners.
III. No dusters are pens.   IV. All pens are dusters.
1) None follows   2) Only I, II and III follow
3) Only I, II and IV follow   4) Only I and II follow
5) None of these

30. Statements: a. Some horses are dogs.
        b. All dogs are cats.
        c. No cats are rats.

Conclusions:
I. Some horses are not cats.   II. Some dogs are rats.
III. No horses are rats.
IV.Some rats are not horses.
1) None follows   2) All follow
3) Only I and II follow   4) Only II and III follow
5) None of these

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

In a certain code language 'firefighters are army men' is written as 'tee mee kee', 'courageous people are army men' is written as 'kee loo nee tee', 'courageous being enthusiastic' is written as 'loo pee jee', 'people are enthusiastic' is written as 'kee nee pee' and 'positive people are unpleasant' is written 'nee kee dee see'.

31. What is the code for 'being'?
1) loo   2) jee   3) kee
4) pee   5) None of these

32. Which of the following may be the possible code for 'unpleasant firefighters are positive'?
1) dee see tee mee
2) dee see kee mee
3) see tee mee kee
4) dee see jee lee
5) None of these

33. What does 'pee' stand for?
1) courageous
2) positive
3) army men
4) enthusiastic
5) None of these

34. Which of the following is represented by the code 'see jee tee pee dee kee loo'?
1) unpleasant armymen enthusiastic being are positive firefighters
2) unpleasant armymen enthusiastic courageous positive are being
3) unpleasant armymen being enthusiastic are positive people
4) unpleasant armymen being enthusiastic people
5) None of these

35. Which of the following is the code for 'firefighters armymen belong to positive people'?
1) tee kee cee que loo dee
2) mee cee loo dee kee see
3) mee tee cee loo dee kee
4) mee tee kee cee que dee
5) Can't be determined

Instructions (30-34) : In each of the questions given below, one question and below it two statements I and II are given. You have to determine whether the data given in the statements is sufficient to answer the question or not.

Answer (1) if the data given in statement I is sufficient to answer the question whereas data given only in statement II is not sufficient to answer the question.

Answer (2) if the data given only in statement II is sufficient to answer the question whereas data given only in statement I is not sufficient to answer the question.

Answer (3) if the data given either only in statement I or only in statement II is sufficient to answer the question.

Answer (4) if the combined data given in statement I and statement II are not sufficient to answer the question.

Answer (5) if the combined data given in statement I and statement II are necessary to answer the question.

36. In which month of the year did the construction of the building begin?
I. The construction engineer correctly remembers that the construction began before September but after May and that particular month did not have 31 days.
II. The builder correctly remembers that the construction began after February but before October and the fact that, that particular month did not have 31 days.

37. Each of A, B, C, D and E are of different heights. Who is the third tallest among these ?
I. E is only shorter than B.
II. C is only taller than A.

38. How many sisters does K have?
I. M is sister of K.
II. Mother of K has three children.

39. In a row of thirty students facing north, what is the position of R from left end?
I. There are twelve students between R and Q.
II. T is tenth from right and there are sixteen students between T and R.

40. How is `go' written in a code language?
I. In that code language `go over there' is written as 'pa da na'
II. In that code language `go and sit' is written as 'sa ka pa'.