IBPS Clerk Online CWE (14-12-2014) Reasoning Question Paper

Directions (Q. Nos. 1-5): Study the following arrangement carefully and answer the given questions.
W 2 X T 3 * Z b U 4 O P 9 $ Q G D 5 # W E J 6 & 8 K @ 7 +

1. If all the symbols are dropped from the arrangement, then which will be the eleventh element from the right end of the given arrangement?
(1) 9
(2) G
(3) D
(4) 5
(5) P

2. How many such symbols are there in the given arrangement each of which is immediately followed by a letter and also immediately preceded by a number?
(1) More than three
(2) Two
(3) Three
(4) None
(5) One

3. Which of the following is sixth to the left of the fourteenth from the left end of the given arrangement?
(1) b
(2) *
(3) U
(4) Z
(5) 4

4. What should come in place of the question mark(?) in the following series based on the given arrangement?
WXT 3ZU 4PQ G5J ?
(1) W2b
(2) 6%8
(3) 6%+
(4) WXZ
(5) &8+

5. Four of the following five are alike in a certain way based on their positions in the given arrangement and so form a group. Which is the one that does not belong to the group?
(1) TW3
(2) @%7
(3) G9D
(4) b3U
(5) $9Q

Directions (Q. Nos. 6-10): The questions is based on the five three-digit numbers given below.
476 538 289 814 753

6. Which of the following is the second digit of the three digit number obtained by subtracting the lowest number from the highest number?
(1) 2
(2) 3
(3) 4
(4) 6
(5) 7

7. If '1' is added to the first digit in each number and then the position of the first and the third digits are interchanged. Which of the following will be the third digit of the second highest number thus formed?
(1) 6
(2) 4
(3) 2
(4) 8
(5) 7

8. In which of these digits, the sum of all the three digits is an even number?
(1) 753
(2) 538
(3) 269
(4) 476
(5) 814

9. Which of the following is the sum of the second and third digits of the second lowest number?
(1) 12
(2) 15
(3) 91
(4) 11

(5) 13

10. If '1' is subtracted from third digit in the each number and the position of the first and third digits are interchanged. Which of the following will be the first digit of the third highest number thus formed?
(1) 3
(2) 5
(3) 7
(4) 8
(5) 9

Directions (Q. Nos. 11-15): In these questions, the symbol @, %, Ó, $ and # are used with the following meaning as illustrated below:
P @ Q' means 'P is neither smaller than nor equal to Q'.
'P % Q' means 'P is neither greater than nor equal to Q'.
'P Ó Q' means 'P is not greater than Q'.
'P $ Q' means 'P is not smaller than Q'.
'P # Q' means 'P is neither smaller nor greater than Q'.
Assuming the given statements to be true, find which conclusion is definitely true.

11. Statements
H @ K, K % M, M Ó D
Conclusions
I. H @ D II. K % D
(1) Either conclusion I or II is true.
(2) Only conclusion I is true.
(3) Neither conclusion I nor II is true.
(4) Only conclusion II is true.
(5) Both conclusions I and II are true.

12. Statements
R % H, H Ó T, T @ K
Conclusions
I. T Ó R
II. K % H
(1) Either conclusion I or II is true.
(2) Only conclusion I is true.
(3) Neither conclusion I nor II is true.
(4) Only conclusion II is true.
(5) Both conclusions I and II are true.

13. Statements
R Ó D, D $ M, M # J

Conclusions
I. J # D II. J % D
(1) Either conclusion I or II is true.
(2) Only conclusion I is true.
(3) Neither conclusion I nor II is true.
(4) Only conclusion II is true.
(5) Both conclusions I and II are true.

14. Statements
W # D, Z Ó B, B $ H
Conclusions
I. H # Z II. B % W
(1) Either conclusion I or II is true.
(2) Only conclusion I is true.
(3) Neither conclusion I nor II is true.
(4) Only conclusion II is true.
(5) Both conclusions I and II are true.

15. Statements
F $ N, N @ D, D % B
Conclusions
I. F @ D II. B @ N
(1) Either conclusion I or II is true.
(2) Only conclusion I is true.
(3) Neither conclusion I nor II is true.
(4) Only conclusion II is true.
(5) Both conclusions I and II are true.
Directions (Q. Nos. 16-20): In these questions, two statements followed by two conclusions numbered I and II have been given. Decide which of the given conclusions logically follows the given statements disregarding commonly known facts.

16. Statements
All buses are cars.
All Scooters are buses.
Conclusions
I. No scooter is a bus.
II. All cars are buses.
(1) Either conclusion I or II is true.
(2) Only conclusion I is true.
(3) Neither conclusion I nor II is true.
(4) Only conclusion II is true.
(5) Both conclusions I and II are true.

17. Statements

No auditorium is hall.

All theatres are halls.

Conclusions

I. No auditorium is a theatre.

II. All halls are theatres.

(1) Either conclusion I or II is true.

(2) Only conclusion I is true.

(3) Neither conclusion I nor II is true.

(4) Only conclusion II is true.

(5) Both conclusions I and II are true.

18. Statements

Some drugs are medicines.

No medicine is a treatment.

Conclusions

I. All treatments being drugs is a possibility.

II. All drugs can never be treatments.

(1) Either conclusion I or II is true.

(2) Only conclusion I is true.

(3) Neither conclusion I nor II is true.

(4) Only conclusion II is true.

(5) Both conclusions I and II are true.

19. Statements

Some cameras are photos.

All cameras are snaps.

Conclusions

I. All snaps are photos.

II. Some snaps are photos.

(1) Either conclusion I or II is true.

(2) Only conclusion I is true.

(3) Neither conclusion I nor II is true.

(4) Only conclusion II is true.

(5) Both conclusions I and II are true.

20. Statements

Some computers are tablets.

Some laptops are computers.

Conclusions

I. No laptop is a tablet.

II. All tablets being computers is a possibility.

(1) Either conclusion I or II is true.

(2) Only conclusion I is true.
(3) Neither conclusion I nor II is true.
(4) Only conclusion II is true.
(5) Both conclusions I and II are true.

Directions (Q. Nos. 21-25): Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions:
Eight friends L, M, N, O, P, Q, R and S 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 sides face outside while those who sit in the middle of the sides face the centre.
· Only one person sits between L and Q. L sits at middle of one of the series.
· O sits third to the right of Q.
· Both R and S are immediate neighbours of L.
· M sits second to left of N.
· N is neither an immediate neighbour of Q nor S.

21. 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 that group?
(1) L
(2) R
(3) S
(4) O
(5) P

22. Who sits third to the left of Q?
(1) M
(2) S
(3) R
(4) N
(5) P

23. How many people sit between M and S when counted from the right hand side of S?
(1) One
(2) Three
(3) None
(4) Two
(5) Four

24. Which of the following is true regarding P?
(1) P sits exactly between M and N.
(2) O sits second to right of P.
(3) None of the given options is true.

(4) L sits immediate right of P.

(5) Q is an immediate neighbour of P.

25. What is the position of P with respect to S?

(1) Fourth to the left

(2) Second to the right

(3) Second to the left

(4) Third to the right

(5) Third to the left

Directions (Q. Nos. 26-30): Study the information and answer the given questions.
In a certain code language

'work never goes waste' is written as 'rb mk ni tj'

'never waste your time' is written as 'ni ap sy rb'

'focus on your work' is written as 'mk ap cn or'

'focus goes with time' is written as 'sy tj cn ke'

(All the codes are two letter codes only)

26. In the given code language, what does the code 'tj' stand for?

(1) never

(2) goes

(3) on

(4) work

(5) waste

27. What is the code for 'focus' in the given code language?

(1) ap

(2) ni

(3) sy

(4) cn

(5) mk

28. What is the code for 'time' in the given code language?

(1) tj

(2) sy

(3) ni

(4) cn

(5) rb

29. Which of the possibly means 'work on projects'?

(1) sy cn tj

(2) gt cn or

(3) mk gt or

(4) mk cn gt

(5) mk or sy

30. In the given code language, what does the code 'rb' stand for?
(1) Either 'never' or 'waste'
(2) goes
(3) your
(4) work
(5) time

Directions (Q. Nos. 31-35): Study the following information to answer the given questions.

Ten people are sitting in two parallel rows having five people each, in such a way that there is an equal distance between adjacent person. In row 1-V, W, X, Y and Z are seated (but not necessarily in the same order) and all of them are facing North. In row 2-F, G, H, I and J are seated (but not necessarily in the same order) and all of the are facing South. Therefore, in the given seating arrangement, each member seated in a row faces another member of the other row.

· Y sits third to the left of W. The one who faces Y sits second to the right of F.
· Only one person sits between F and I.
· H and J are immediate neighbours of each other. J does not sit at any of the extreme ends of the line.
· The one faces G sits to the immediate right of Z.
· X is not an immediate neighbour of Z.

31. Who amongst the following faces H?
(1) Y
(2) V
(3) Z
(4) W
(5) X

32. Who amongst the following sits to the immediate left of the person who sits exactly in the middle of row-2?
(1) J
(2) H
(3) I
(4) G
(5) F

33. Four of the following five are alike in a certain way based on the given seating arrangement and thus form a group. Which is the one that does not belong to that group?
(1) H

(2) I
(3) W
(4) Y
(5) X

34. Who amongst the following sits third to the right of the person who faces X?
(1) G
(2) F
(3) J
(4) I
(5) H

35. Which of the following is true regarding V?
(1) None of the given options is true.
(2) An immediate neighbour of V faces F.
(3) X is an immediate neighbour of V.
(4) W sits to immediate right of V.
(5) V faces I.

Directions (Q. Nos. 36-40): These questions consist of a question and two statements numbered I and II below it. You have to decide whether the data given in the statements are sufficient to answer the questions. Read the statements and choose the most appropriate option.

36. In a straight line of eight people (all facing North), what is the position of R from the left end?
I. Y stands fourth from the right end of the line. Only two people stand between Y and Z. R stands to the immediate right of Z.
II. W stands fourth from the left end of the line. R is an immediate neighbour of W.
(1) The data in statement I alone are sufficient to answer the question while the data in statement II are not sufficient to answer the question.
(2) The data in both statements I and II together are necessary to answer the question.
(3) The data even in both statements I and II together are not sufficient to answer the question.
(4) The data either in statement I or in statement II alone are sufficient to answer the question.
(5) The data in statement II alone are sufficient to answer the question while the data in statement I are not sufficient to answer the question.

37. Among four friends W, X, Y and Z (each having different number of cookies), who has the most number of cookies?
I. W has lesser number of cookies than Z. Y does not have the most number of cookies.
II. W has more cookies than Y. X does not have the most number of cookies.
(1) The data in statement I alone are sufficient to answer the question while the data in statement II are not sufficient to answer the question.

(2) The data in both statements I and II together are necessary to answer the question.
(3) The data even in both statements I and II together are not sufficient to answer the question.
(4) The data either in statement I or in statement II alone are sufficient to answer the question.
(5) The data in statement II alone are sufficient to answer the question while the data in statement I are not sufficient to answer the question.

38. In a code language 'my dear family' is coded as '624'. Which number stands for 'dear'?
I. In the same code language 'my small family' is coded as '256'.
II. In the same code language, 'dear family friend' is coded as '647'?
(1) The data in statement I alone are sufficient to answer the question while the data in statement II are not sufficient to answer the question.
(2) The data in both statements I and II together are necessary to answer the question.
(3) The data even in both statements I and II together are not sufficient to answer the question.
(4) The data either in statement I or in statement II alone are sufficient to answer the question.
(5) The data in statement II alone are sufficient to answer the question while the data in statement I are not sufficient to answer the question.

39. How is P related to Q?
I. Q is the mother of T. M is the only sibling of T. H is the daughter of M and P.
II. M is married to P. T is the brother of M. Q is the brother of T.
(1) The data in statement I alone are sufficient to answer the question while the data in statement II are not sufficient to answer the question.
(2) The data in both statements I and II together are necessary to answer the question.
(3) The data even in both statements I and II together are not sufficient to answer the question.
(4) The data either in statement I or in statement II alone are sufficient to answer the question.
(5) The data in statement II alone are sufficient to answer the question while the data in statement I are not sufficient to answer the question.

40. How many students attended the cultural fair of the college?
I. The number of students attending the cultural fair was twice the number of female students.
II. The number of female students attending the cultural fair was 25 more than that in the previous year.
(1) The data in statement I alone are sufficient to answer the question while the data in statement II are not sufficient to answer the question.
(2) The data in both statements I and II together are necessary to answer the question.
(3) The data even in both statements I and II together are not sufficient to answer the question.
(4) The data either in statement I or in statement II alone are sufficient to answer the question.
(5) The data in statement II alone are sufficient to answer the question while the data in statement I are not sufficient to answer the question.