FOR IBPS SBI PO PRELIMS 2025

REASONING CHECKLIST

Comprehensive Daily Practice Material for IBPS, SBI, RBI, RRB PO/Clerk Prelims, and other Bank Exams

PARUL GERA

What's New in the Checklist

- Exam Based Questions
- More appealing
- Solution with Diagram
- Easy to follow
- Various content types
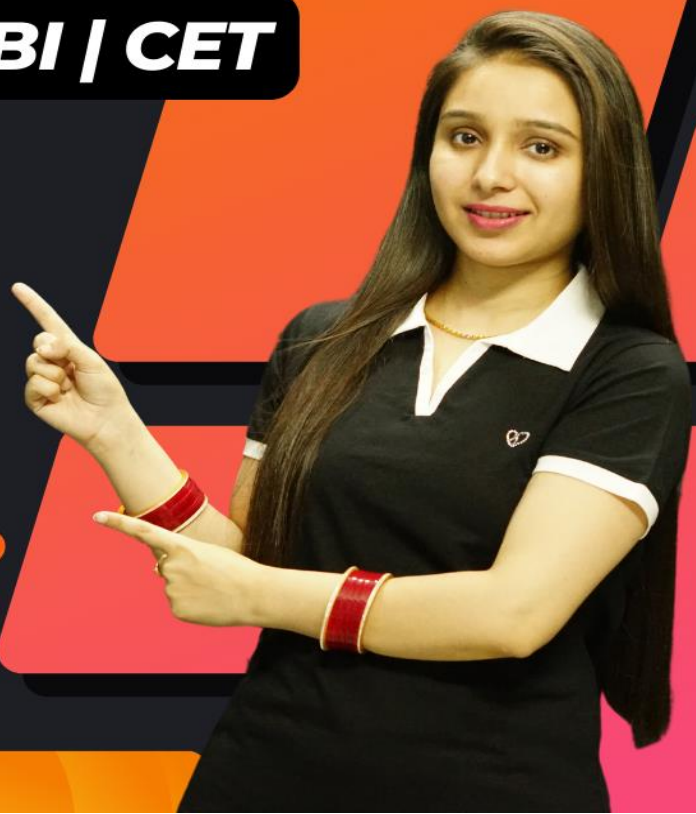
TABLE OF CONTENTS

Q.) Answer the questions based on the information given below:

Twelve persons are going for vacation in different months of the same year starting from January to December.

Three persons are going between Z and Y. U is going in the month which has least number of days. Five persons are going between U and O. More than six persons are going between Z and P who is going after Z. P is going in the month which has odd number of days. S is going before W who is going in the month which has odd number of days. S is going after O but not immediate. The number of persons going before M is same as the number of persons going after P. T is going after N but before V. More than four persons are going between X and M. V is going after Y.

जनवरी से दिसंबर तक एक ही वर्ष के विभिन्न महीनों में बारह व्यक्ति छुट्टियों पर जा रहे हैं। Z और Y के बीच तीन व्यक्ति जा रहे हैं। U उस महीने में जा रहा है जिसमें सबसे कम दिन हैं। U और O के बीच पांच व्यक्ति जा रहे हैं। Z और P के बीच छह से अधिक व्यक्ति जा रहे हैं, P जो Z के बाद जा रहा है। P उस महीने में जा रहा है जिसमें विषम दिन हैं। S, W से पहले जा रहा है, जो विषम दिनों वाले महीने में जा रहा है। S, O के बाद जा रहा है। M से पहले जाने वाले व्यक्तियों की संख्या P के बाद जाने वाले व्यक्तियों की संख्या के समान है। T, N के बाद लेकिन V से पहले जा रहा है। X और M के बीच चार से अधिक व्यक्ति जा रहे हैं। V, Y के बाद जा रहा है।

1. How many persons are going after V?

V के पीछे कितने व्यक्ति जा रहे हैं?

A. Five

B. Four

C. Three

D. Two

E. None of these

2. Who among the following is going in June?

निम्नलिखित में से कौन जून में जा रहा है?

A. V

B. T

C. S

D. W

E. None of these

3. Who among the following person is going in the month of October?

निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा व्यक्ति अक्टूबर महीने में जा रहा है?

A. X

B. W

C. P

D. S

E. None of these

4. The number of persons going between M and V is same as the number of persons going between _____ and _____?

M और V के बीच जाने वाले व्यक्तियों की संख्या _____ और _____ के बीच जाने वाले व्यक्तियों की संख्या के समान है?

A. U, Z

B. W, P

C. T, X

D. N, O

E. None of these

5. O is going in the which of the following month?

O निम्नलिखित में से किस महीने में जा रहा है?

A. September

B. March

C. January

D. July

E. None of these

Answers

1. A

2. B

3. C

4. D

5. E

Months	Persons
January	Z
February	U
March	M
April	N
May	Y
June	T
July	V
August	O
September	X
October	P
November	S
December	W

Q.) Answer the questions based on the information given below:

Nine persons are living on a nine floor building such that the ground floor is numbered as 1, the one above that is numbered as 2 till the topmost floor which is numbered as 9.

There are as many persons living below Sakshi as above Lavendra. More than two persons are living between Nayan and Yogesh. Umesh is living above Nayan. Tapesh is living just above Vinayak but not living just below Chintu. Chintu is living on the floor which is multiple of 3. Three persons are living between Chintu and Sakshi. Dinesh is living below Vinayak.

नौ व्यक्ति नौ मंजिल की इमारत में इस प्रकार रह रहे हैं कि भूतल की संख्या 1 है, उसके ऊपर वाले की संख्या 2 है तथा सबसे ऊपरी मंजिल की संख्या 9 है। साक्षी के नीचे उतने ही व्यक्ति रहते हैं जितने लवेंद्र के ऊपर रहते हैं। नयन और योगेश के बीच दो से अधिक व्यक्ति रह रहे हैं। उमेश नयन के ऊपर रह रहा है। तपेश विनायक के ठीक ऊपर रह रहा है लेकिन चिंटू के ठीक नीचे नहीं रह रहा है। चिंटू उस मंजिल पर रह रहा है जो 3 का गुणक है। चिंटू और साक्षी के बीच तीन व्यक्ति रह रहे हैं। दिनेश विनायक के नीचे रह रहा है।

1. How many persons are living between Vinayak and Umesh?

विनायक और उमेश के बीच कितने व्यक्ति रहते हैं?

   A. None

   B. Two

   C. Four

   D. Five

   E. Three

2. How many persons are living below Nayan?

नयन के नीचे कितने व्यक्ति रहते हैं?

A. Three

B. Five

C. Four

D. One

E. None

3. How many persons are living between Sakshi and Chintu?

साक्षी और चिंटू के बीच कितने व्यक्ति रहते हैं?

A. None

B. Two

C. Four

D. Five

E. None of these

4. The number of persons living between Dinesh and Nayan is half than the number of persons living above _____?

दिनेश और नयन के बीच रहने वाले व्यक्तियों की संख्या _____ से ऊपर रहने वाले व्यक्तियों की संख्या से आधी है?

A. Umesh

B. Vinayak

C. Lavendra

D. Yogesh

E. Chintu

5. Four of the following five are alike in a certain way and hence forms a group, find the one which does not belong to that group?

निम्नलिखित पाँच में से चार एक निश्चित तरीके से समान हैं और इसलिए एक समूह बनाते हैं, वह ज्ञात कीजिए जो उस समूह से संबंधित नहीं है?

A. Vinayak

B. Sakshi

C. Lavendra

D. Chintu

E. Tapesh

Answers

1. E

2. C

3. E

4. B

5. A

Floor	Persons
9	Yogesh
8	Lavendra
7	Umesh
6	Chintu
5	Nayan
4	Tapesh
3	Vinayak
2	Sakshi
1	Dinesh

Q.) Answer the questions based on the information given below:

Nine persons sit in a linear row such that three of them face south direction and rest of them face north direction. Tripti sits third to the right of Dharmendra who sits second to the right of Sonakshi. Number of persons sit to the right of Tripti is less than the number of persons sit to the left of Tripti. Jitendra sits to the right of Om. Farah and Laila sits immediate left of each other. Six persons sit between Sonakshi and Kriti who is the only neighbour of Ishita. Om sits second to the right of Laila who face same direction as Dharmendra. Not more than two persons sits adjacent to each other face same direction.

नौ व्यक्ति एक रेखीय पंक्ति में इस प्रकार बैठे हैं कि उनमें से तीन दक्षिण दिशा के सम्मुख हैं और शेष उत्तर दिशा के सम्मुख हैं। तृप्ति धर्मेंद्र के दाएं तीसरे स्थान पर बैठी है जो सोनाक्षी के दाएं दूसरे स्थान पर बैठा है। तृप्ति के दाएं बैठे व्यक्तियों की संख्या तृप्ति के बाएं बैठे व्यक्तियों की संख्या से कम है। जितेंद्रा ओम के दाएं बैठा है। फराह और लैला एक दूसरे के ठीक बाएं बैठती हैं। सोनाक्षी और कृति के बीच छह व्यक्ति बैठे हैं जो इशिता की एकमात्र पड़ोसी हैं। ओम लैला के दाएं दूसरे स्थान पर बैठा है जो धर्मेंद्र के समान दिशा के सम्मुख है। एक दूसरे के बगल में बैठे दो से अधिक व्यक्ति समान दिशा के सम्मुख नहीं हैं।

1. How many persons sit between Jitendra and Laila?

जितेन्द्र और लैला के बीच कितने व्यक्ति बैठे हैं?

    A. Three

    B. One

    C. None

    D. Two

    E. None of these

2. Who among the following sits second to the right of Om?

निम्नलिखित में से कौन ओम के दायें से दूसरे स्थान पर बैठा है?

A. Ishita

B. Laila

C. Jitendra

D. Cannot be determined

E. None of these

3. Four of the following five are alike in a certain way and hence forms a group, find the one which does not belong to that group?

निम्नलिखित पाँच में से चार एक निश्चित तरीके से समान हैं और इसलिए एक समूह बनाते हैं, वह ज्ञात कीजिए जो उस समूह से संबंधित नहीं है?

A. Laila

B. Tripti

C. Dharmendra

D. Kriti

E. Om

4. What is the position of Tripti with respect to Jitendra?

जितेन्द्र के संबंध में त्रिप्ति का स्थान क्या है?

A. Second to the left

B. Third to the right

C. Third to the left

D. Fourth to the left

E. Cannot be determined
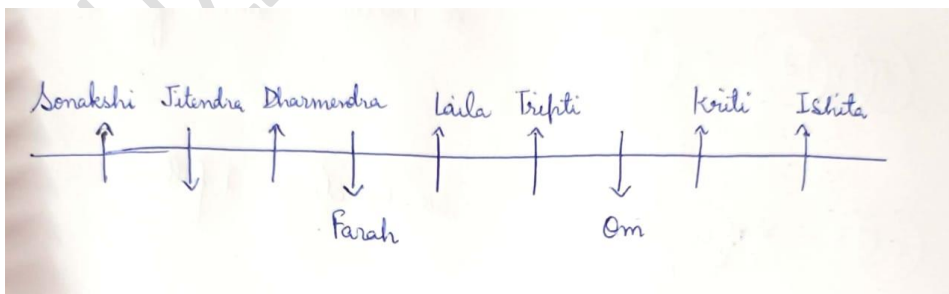
5. Which of the following statement is/are true?

निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा कथन सत्य है/हैं?

A. One person sits between Kriti and Om

B. Jitendra sits to the left of Sonakshi

C. Two persons sit to the left of Om

D. Three persons sit between Kriti and Ishita

E. None of these

Answers

1. D

2. B

3. E

4. D

5. C

In each question, the relationship between different elements is shown in the statements followed by some conclusions. Find the conclusion which is definitely true.

1. Statement: F < M < N ≥ V ; D > G ≥ N < W ; J ≥ Q ≥ P = W

Conclusions:

I). F < J

II). V > D

a. Only conclusion I is true

b. Only conclusion II is true

c. Either conclusion I or II is true

d. Neither conclusion I nor II is true

e. Both conclusions I and II are true

2. Statement: S < W < K = O ≤ G > Q > P ; O > H ≥ I < B ≤ V

Conclusions:

I). S < H

II). P < O

a. Only conclusion I is true

b. Only conclusion II is true

c. Either conclusion I or II is true

d. Neither conclusion I nor II is true

e. Both conclusions I and II are true

3. Statement: D < L ≤ K ≤ J > I < H ; K ≤ F < O ≥ N = B

Conclusions:

I). L ≤ F

II). D < O

a. Only conclusion I is true

b. Only conclusion II is true

c. Either conclusion I or II is true

d. Neither conclusion I nor II is true

e. Both conclusions I and II are true

4. Statement: N > G ≤ M < S = Y > T > Q = F

Conclusions:

I). N > Q

II). F ≥ N

a. Only conclusion I is true

b. Only conclusion II is true

c. Either conclusion I or II is true

d. Neither conclusion I nor II is true

e. Both conclusions I and II are true

5. Statement: D ≤ N < Q ≥ P ; V ≥ F > Q < K ; G > F ≤ M < I

Conclusions:

I). M < P

II). D < I

a. Only conclusion I is true

b. Only conclusion II is true

c. Either conclusion I or II is true

d. Neither conclusion I nor II is true

e. Both conclusions I and II are true

ANSWERS:

1. A
2. D
3. E
4. C
5. B

Q.) In each of the questions below few statements are given followed by two 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 follow from the given statements disregarding commonly known facts.

1. Statement:

Some happy is sad

No sad is angry

Only a few angry is lonely

Conclusions:

I. All happy being angry is a possibility

II. Some lonely can be sad

Options :

 A. Only I follows

 B. Only II follows

 C. Either I or II follows

 D. Neither I nor II follows

 E. Both I and II follows

2. Statements:

All cloud is star

Only a few star is wind

No wind is vapour

Conclusions:

I. Some star is not vapour

II. All star can never be vapour

Options :

   A. Only I follows

   B. Only II follows

   C. Either I or II follows

   D. Neither I nor II follows

   E. Both I and II follows

3. Statements:

Some liquid is solid

Only a few solid is gas

All gas is hydrogen

No hydrogen is oxygen

Conclusions:

I. All liquid can be hydrogen

II. No oxygen is solid

Options :

    A. Only I follows

    B. Only II follows

    C. Either I or II follows

    D. Neither I nor II follows

    E. Both I and II follows

4. Statements:

Every diwali is holi

No dusshera is holi

Atleast some dusshera is not janmashtami

Only a few janmashtami is onam

Conclusions:

I. All onam being janmashtami is a possibility

II. Some diwali is not dusshera

Options :

    A. Only I follows

    B. Only II follows

    C. Either I or II follows

    D. Neither I nor II follows

E. Both I and II follows

5. Statements:

Some lake is pond

Only a few pond is river

No river is ocean

All ocean is sea

Conclusions:

I. Some sea being river is a possibility

II. Some ocean is lake

Options :

    A. Only I follows.

    B. Only II follows

    C. Either I or II follows

    D. Neither I nor II follows

    E. Both I and II follows

Answers

1. B

2. E
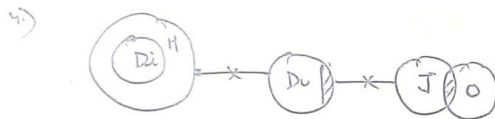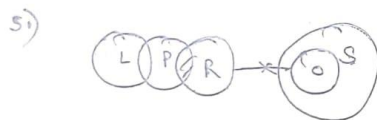
3. A

4. E

5. A

1)

So, Conclusion II follows

2)

So, Both I & II follows

3)

So, Conclusion I follows

4)

So, Both I & II follows

5)

So, Conclusion I follows

Q.) Answer the questions based on the information given below:

In a certain language,
'society adjust demand supply' is coded as   'gl xp at on'
'society adjust low' is coded as   'gk on gl'
'low adjust below income' is coded as   'gk on xa ga'
'supply income poverty demand needs' is coded as   'bl nk xp ga at'

1. How 'low' is coded in the given code language?

    A. on
    B. gl
    C. gk
    D. xp
    E. None of these

2. Which of the following words may have the code for 'demand supply income'?

    A. nk xp at
    B. xp at ga
    C. nk xp on
    D. xp on at
    E. None of these

3. What may be the possible code of 'demand adjust below' as per the given code language?

    A. ho gl on
    B. ho gk xa
    C. nk gk on
    D. xa on gl
    E. on xa xp

4. Which of the following words have the code of 'gl gk on nk'?

    A. below income poverty adjust
    B. income demand supply needs
    C. society needs poverty supply
    D. low adjust society needs
    E. None of these

5. What may be the possible code of 'poverty supply' as per the given code language?

    A. nk bl
    B. bl at
    C. ga on
    D. bl gk
    E. None of these

Answers

    1. C
    2. B
    3. E
    4. D
    5. B

Q.) Y is mother-in-law of K who is sister-in-law of D. W is husband of Y and J is the son of W. X is niece of J who has a son. D is mother of X who is the only child of G. O is married to N who is a female. G has no siblings.

Y, K की सास है जो D की सिस्टर-इन-लॉ है। W, Y का पति है और J, W का बेटा है। X, J की भतीजी है जिसका एक बेटा है। D, X की माँ है जो G की इकलौती संतान है। O, N से विवाहित है जो एक महिला है। G का कोई भाई-बहन नहीं है।

1. Who among the following is grandfather of O?

निम्नलिखित में से O का दादा कौन है?

    A. W
    B. G
    C. J
    D. X
    E. None of these

2. What is the relation of N with respect to K?

K के सन्दर्भ में N का क्या सम्बन्ध है?

    A. Daughter
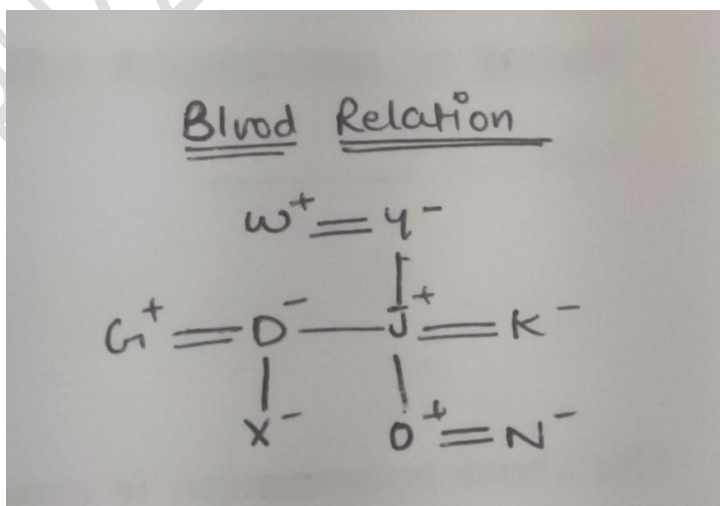
B. Granddaughter
C. Daughter-in-law
D. Mother-in-law
E. Sister

3. How many married couples are there in the family?

परिवार में कितने विवाहित जोड़े हैं?

A. One
B. Two
C. Three
D. More than three
E. None of these

Answers

1. A
2. C
3. D

Blood Relation

$$W^+ = Y^-$$
$$G^+ = D^- \text{—} J^+ = K^-$$
$$X^- \quad O^+ = N^-$$