# JAGRAN Josh
## your guide to success

PRATHAMA GRAMIN BANK PO EXAM 2011:
REASONING QUESTION PAPER

1. Four of the following five are alike in a certain way (based on the position of alphabets in the English alphabetical series) and hence form a group. Which is the one that **does not** belong to that group ?
   (A) KMNP      (B) EKLS
   (C) AEFJ      (D) OTUZ
   (E) NQRU

2. Farhan starts from Point A and walks 20 m towards North. He then takes a left turn and walks 30 m before taking a right turn and walking 10 m. He finally takes a left turn, walks 30 m and stops at Point B. After Farhan reaches the final Point B, Abhay starts from Point A. He walks 5 m towards the East, takes a left turn and walks 30 m to reach Point C. How far and towards which direction would Farhan have to walk in order to meet Abhay at Point C ?
   (A) 90 m towards West
   (B) 55 m towards North
   (C) 65 m towards East
   (D) 90 m towards South
   (E) 35 m towards West

Directions—(Q. 3–5) Read the following information carefully and answer the questions which follow—

A, B, C, D, E and F live on different floors in the same building having six floors numbered one to six (the ground floor is numbered 1, the floor above it, number 2 and so on and the topmost floor is numbered 6).

A lives on an odd numbered floor. There are two floors between the floors on which A and F live. C lives immediately above the floor on which E lives. C does not live on an even numbered floor. Only one person lives between C and B.

3. On which of the following floors does E live ?

   (A) 2nd      (B) 4th
   (C) 6th      (D) 3rd
   (E) Cannot be determined

4. Who amongst the following lives on the topmost floor ?
   (A) B      (B) E
   (C) F      (D) D
   (E) Cannot be determined

5. Who amongst the following lives on the floor exactly between the floors on which B and C live ?
   (A) A      (B) D
   (C) E      (D) F
   (E) Either D or E

Directions—(Q. 6–8) The following questions are based upon the alphabetical series given below—

I D K Q L C R H S B P T U V A N M J O G E F

6. What will come in place of question-mark (?) in the following series based on the above alphabetical series ?

   F   G   N   B   ?
   (A) I      (B) K
   (C) D      (D) L
   (E) Q

7. If in a certain code 'DRUM' is coded as 'KHTN' and 'SIGN' is coded as 'BDOA' how will 'JETS' be coded in the same code language ?
   (A) OFBU      (B) OFUB
   (C) MGPH      (D) MGBU
   (E) OFPH

8. 'NM' is related to 'OV' in a certain way. Similarly 'HS' is related to 'PC' in the same way. To which of the following is 'UV' related to, following the same pattern ?
   (A) NT      (B) AT
   (C) AP      (D) NB
   (E) NP

9. If each of the alphabets of the word FRACTION is arranged in alphabetical order from left to right and then each vowel in the new arrangement is changed to the next letter in the English alphabetical series and each consonant is changed to the previous letter in the English alphabetical series which of the following will be fifth from the left ?
   (A) M      (B) J
   (C) S      (D) N
   (E) E

10. How many meaningful English words (starting with E) can be formed with the letters NRAE using all the letters but each letter only once in each word ?
    (A) None      (B) One
    (C) Two      (D) Three
    (E) More than three

11. How many such pairs of letters are there in the word CHARGES, each of which has as many letters between them in the word (in both forward and backward directions) as they have between them in the English alphabetical order ?
    (A) One      (B) Two
    (C) Three      (D) Four
    (E) More than four

Directions—(Q. 12–16) In these questions, relationship between different elements is shown in the statements.

The statements are followed by two conclusions. Give answers—
   (A) If only Conclusion I is true.
   (B) If only Conclusion II is true.
   (C) If either Conclusion I or II is true.
   (D) If neither Conclusion I nor II is true.
   (E) If both Conclusions I and II are true.

12. **Statements :**
    $M \geq J = K < L \leq N > O$
    **Conclusions :** I. $O < K$
    II. $M \geq L$

13. **Statements :**
    $R = S \geq T > V; W \leq T$
    **Conclusions :** I. $W \leq R$
    II. $V < W$

14. **Statements :**
    $A < Z \geq P > R; A \geq M; R > T$
    **Conclusions :** I. $T > Z$
    II. $Z > M$

15. **Statements :**
    $Y = T < F \geq G; H > F \leq R$
    **Conclusions :** I. $H > Y$
    II. $R \geq G$

16. **Statements :**
    $D \geq F = H; G < H \geq I$
    **Conclusions :** I. $G < D$
    II. $I \leq D$

**Directions—(Q. 17–22)** Study the following information to answer the given questions—

Eight people are sitting in two parallel rows containing four people each, in such a way that there is an equal distance between adjacent persons. In row-1 W, X, Y and Z are seated (but not necessarily in the same order) and all of them are facing North. In row-2 P, Q, R and S are seated (but not necessarily in the same order) and all of them are facing South. Therefore, in the given seating arrangement each member seated in a row faces another member of the other row.

R sits second to right of P. Y sits to immediate right of the person facing R. Only one person sits between W and X. X does not face P. Q is an immediate neighbour of R. Q does not face Y.

17. Which of the following is **true** regarding R ?
    (A) R sits at one of the extreme ends of the line
    (B) R sits to immediate right of Q
    (C) Y faces R
    (D) R is an immediate neighbour of P
    (E) R is an immediate neighbour of the person who faces Y

18. Who amongst the following faces S ?
    (A) W          (B) X
    (C) Y          (D) Z
    (E) Cannot be determined

19. Who amongst the following sits second to the right of the person who faces Y ?
    (A) P          (B) Q
    (C) R          (D) S
    (E) Cannot be determined

20. Who amongst the following faces Z ?
    (A) S          (B) R
    (C) P          (D) Q
    (E) Cannot be determined

**Directions—(Q. 21 and 22)** 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 ?

21. (A) YW          (B) PS
    (C) RS          (D) ZX
    (E) XY

22. (A) W - R          (B) Z - S
    (C) X - P          (D) Y - Q
    (E) R - X

**Directions—(Q. 23–27)** Study the following information to answer the given questions—

In a certain code.
'license to sell product' is written as 'ad mi ja no',
'to buy not sell' is written as 'ku ja ig ad'.
'product not for market' is written as 'be ku zo mi' and
'to demand for share' is written as 'be li ya ja'

23. Which of the following may represent 'buy and sell' ?

    (A) ig ad no
    (B) ig py ya
    (C) re ad be
    (D) ig li re
    (E) ad re ig

24. What is the code for 'demand' ?
    (A) be          (B) li
    (C) ya          (D) ja
    (E) Either 'li' or 'ya'

25. Which of the following represents 'not for product' ?
    (A) ku be zo
    (B) mi be no
    (C) ku be ya
    (D) mi ku be
    (E) be mi ad

26. What does the code 'ja' stands for ?
    (A) for          (B) to
    (C) demand     (D) sell
    (E) Either 'sell' or 'to'

27. What is the code for 'market' ?
    (A) be          (B) ku
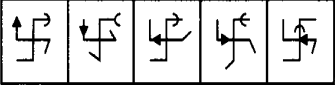    (C) zo          (D) mi
    (E) Cannot be determined
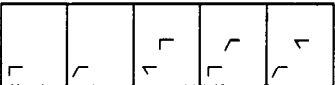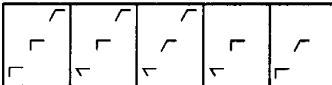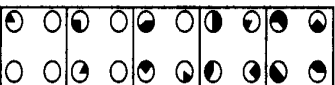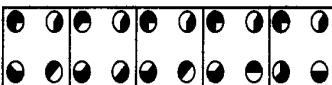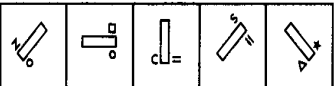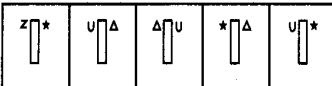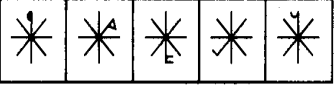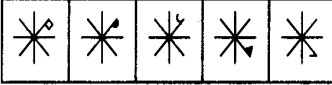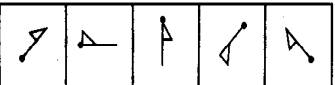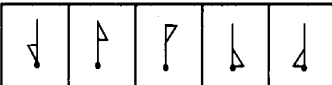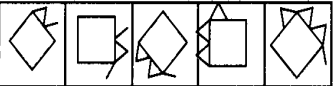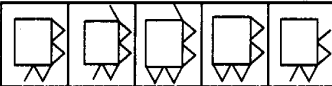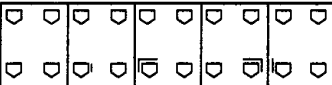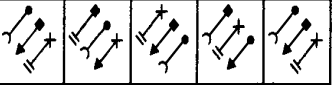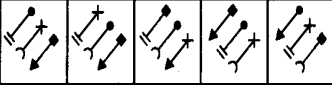
**Directions—(Q. 28–34)** Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions.

Eight friends P, Q, R, S, T, V, W and Y are sitting around a circle facing the centre, but not necessarily in the same order. R sits third to left of T. Y is an immediate neighbour of T. W sits second to right of S.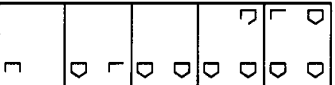 S is not an immediate neighbour of R. Only one person sits between W and V. Q is not an immediate neighbour of either W or V.

28. Which of the following is **true** with respect to given seating arrangement ?

(A) S and Y are immediate neighbours of each other

(B) Y sits second to right of W

(C) T sits exactly between Y and Q

(D) Both S and Q are immediate neighbours of P

(E) None is true

29. Who amongst the following sits exactly between W and V ?

(A) P    (B) R

(C) T    (D) Y

(E) Q

30. Y is related to T and Q in a certain way. Similarly P is related to W and R in the same way. To who amongst the following is R related to following the same pattern ?

(A) YT    (B) PW

(C) WP    (D) SP

(E) VY

31. What is the position of P with respect to the position of T ?

(A) Third to the left

(B) Second to the left

(C) Immediate right

(D) Third to the right

(E) Second to the right

32. Starting from P, if all the friends are made to sit in the alphabetical order in clockwise direction, the positions of how many (excluding P) will remain unchanged ?

(A) None

(B) One

(C) Two

(D) Three

(E) Four

33. Who amongst the following sits third to the left of W ?

(A) Q    (B) Y

(C) T    (D) R

(E) V

34. Which of the following pairs represents the immediate neighbours of V ?

(A) TS    (B) PT

(C) RY    (D) YS

(E) PR

**Directions**—(Q. 35–37) In each question below are two/three statements followed by two conclusions numbered I and II. You have to take the two/three given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the given statements disregarding commonly known facts. Give answers—

(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.

(D) If both conclusions I and II follow.

35. **Statements :**

Some highways are roads.

All roads are streets.

**Conclusions :**

I. All highways being streets is a possibility.

II. Some streets are not highways.

36. **Statements :**

No cloud is rain.

Some rains are thunders.

**Conclusions :**

I. No thunder is a cloud.

II. All thunders can never be rains.

37. **Statements :**

All drivers are pilots.

No pilot is an engineer.

All engineers are actors.

**Conclusions :**

I. No actor is a pilot.

II. All drivers being actors is a possibility.

**Directions**—(Q. 38–40) Each of the questions below consists of a question and two statements numbered I and II given below it. You have to decide whether the data provided in the statements are sufficient to answer the question. Read both the statements and give answers —

(A) If the data in Statement I alone are sufficient to answer the question, while the data in Statement II alone are not sufficient to answer the question.

(B) If the data in Statement II alone are sufficient to answer the question, while the data in Statement I alone are not sufficient to answer the question.

(C) If the data either in Statement I alone or in Statement II alone are sufficient to answer the question.

(D) If the data in both the Statements I and II are not sufficient to answer the question

(E) If the data in both the Statements I and II together are necessary to answer the question.

38. Is 'LEAD' the word formed after performing the following operations on a word containing four letters ?

(I) E and A always appear together. D is at one of the extreme ends of the word. A is not at one of the extreme ends.

(II) D always appears towards the right of E. L and E always appear together (*i.e.* there is no alphabet between L and E).

39. How many brothers does Arun have ? (Arun is a male)

(I) Arun's only sister has one younger brother.

(II) Shobhit, the father of Arun has only four children.

40. Among P, Q, R, S and T sitting in a straight line, facing North, who sits exactly in the middle of the line ?

(I) P sits at one of the extreme ends of the line. Only one person sits between P and Q.

(II) R sits second to right of S. Two people sit between R and T. P sits to the right of R.

**Directions—(Q. 41–50)** In each of the questions given below which one of the five answer figures on the right should come after the problem figures on the left, if the sequence were continued ?

**Problem Figures**          **Answer Figures**

41. 

(A)   (B)   (C)   (D)   (E)

42. 

(A)   (B)   (C)   (D)   (E)

43. 

(A)   (B)   (C)   (D)   (E)

44. 

(A)   (B)   (C)   (D)   (E)

45. 

(A)   (B)   (C)   (D)   (E)

46. 

(A)   (B)   (C)   (D)   (E)

47. 

(A)   (B)   (C)   (D)   (E)

48. 

(A)   (B)   (C)   (D)   (E)

49. 

(A)   (B)   (C)   (D)   (E)

50. 

(A)   (B)   (C)   (D)   (E)