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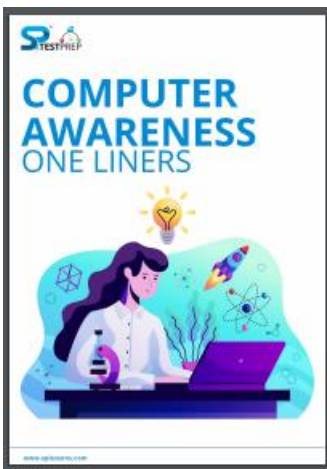
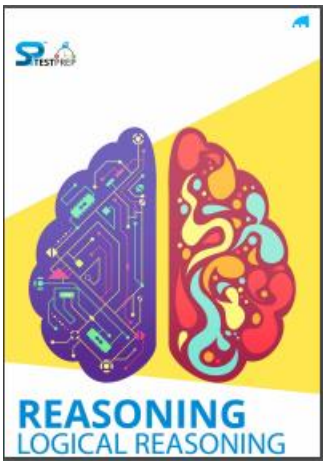
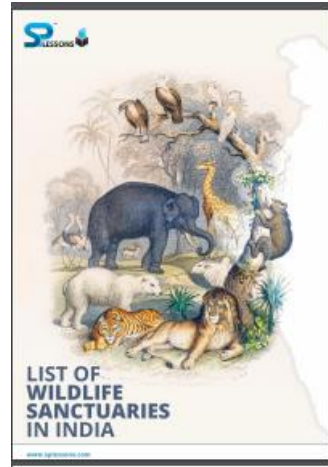
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Directions (Q.1-3):

In each of the following questions two statements are given and these statements are followed by two conclusions numbered (1) and (2). You have to take the given two statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts. Read the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the two given statements, disregarding commonly known facts.

Give answer:

- (A) If only (1) conclusion follows
- (B) If only (2) conclusion follows
- (C) If either (1) or (2) follows
- (D) If neither (1) nor (2) follows and
- (E) If both (1) and (2) follow.

1. Statements: All the actors are girls. All the girls are beautiful.

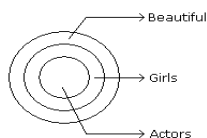
Conclusions:

- 1. All the actors are beautiful.**
- 2. Some girls are actors.**

- A. Only (1) conclusion follows
- B. Only (2) conclusion follows
- C. Either (1) or (2) follows
- D. Both (1) and (2) follow

Answer:

Explanation: D



Both (1) and (2) follows.

2. Statements: All the windows are doors. No door is a wall.

Conclusions:

- 1. Some windows are walls.**



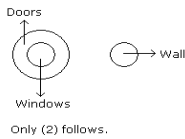
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2. No wall is a door.

- A. Only (1) conclusion follows
- B. Only (2) conclusion follows
- C. Either (1) or (2) follows
- D. Neither (1) nor (2) follows

Answer: B

Explanation:



3. Statements: All cups are books. All books are shirts.

Conclusions:

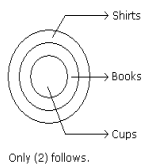
1. Some cups are not shirts.

2. Some shirts are cups.

- A. Only (1) conclusion follows
- B. Only (2) conclusion follows
- C. Either (1) or (2) follows
- D. Neither (1) nor (2) follows

Answer: B

Explanation:



4. Statements: Some cows are crows. Some crows are elephants.

Conclusions:

1. Some cows are elephants.

2. All crows are elephants.

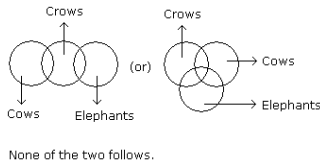
- A. Only (1) conclusion follows
- B. Only (2) conclusion follows
- C. Either (1) or (2) follows
- D. Neither (1) nor (2) follows



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Answer: D

Explanation:



5. Statements: All the pencils are pens. All the pens are inks.

Conclusions:

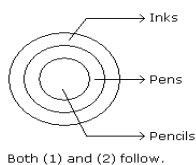
1. All the pencils are inks.

2. Some inks are pencils.

- A. Only (1) conclusion follows
- B. Only (2) conclusion follows
- C. Either (1) or (2) follows
- D. Both (1) and (2) follow

Answer: D

Explanation:



Direction (6-10) : The 'xyz' Ltd. Company has organised an exhibition of machine tools. The exhibition was open for people during all days. The visitors were given the entry passes having certain signs. The signs of entry passes were being changed after every hour. The rules followed to change the signs are shown below. The first batch could enter at 9.00 am & the last batch could enter at 7.00 pm. The lunch hour during the exhibition for all batches was 1.00 pm – 2.00 pm.

I (9-10): course easy set for each year was.

II (10-11): easy each course for was set year.

III (11-12): each was easy for year course set.

All the batches have the sign in the similar way.

6. If the passcode for 2nd batch was 'for the life is good change got', then which batch would have the passcode as 'got change good is life the for'?



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- A. IV
- B. III
- C. V
- D. VI

Answer: C

7. If the pass code for batch IV is 'do how will the you job now', then what would be the pass code for batch II?

- A. job will now the do you how
- B. job now will the do you how
- C. job will how the do you now
- D. job will the now do you how

Answer: A

8. If the batch entering at 12.00 noon had a pass code as 'she the girl is clever very good, then what would be the code for the batch entering at 3.00 pm?

- A. clever good is the very she girl
- B. clever good the is she very girl
- C. clever good the very is she girl
- D. None of these

Answer: A

9. If the code for pass of batch III is 'pin' to the point is sharp not', then what would be the code for batch V?

- A. is not to sharp point pin the
- B. is not to point sharp pin the
- C. not is to sharp point pin the
- D. not is to point sharp

Answer: B

10. Which of the following batch would have the same code as the batch III had?

- A. VI
- B. VII
- C. VIII
- D. None of these

Answer: D



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11. If all the consonants of each word are changed to their next letter according to the english alphabetical series then how many new such words will be formed that have exactly two vowels?

- A. One
- B. Two
- C. Three
- D. More than three

Answer: D

Explanation:

The given sequence of words:

AIR SON EAR BED INE

Given sequence after changing the consonants to their next letter according to english alphabetical series.

AIS TOO EAS CEE IOE

Four such words (highlighted in bold) are there that have exactly two vowels.

Hence, the correct answer is option E.

12. How many letters are between second letter of first word from right end and second letter of second word from left end in english alphabetical series?

- A. Two
- B. Three
- C. None
- D. One

Answer: c

Explanation:

The given sequence of words:

AIR SON EAR BED INE

Here, the second letter of first word from right end is 'N' and second letter of second word from left end is 'O'.

And, we know that there are no letters between N and O in english alphabetical series.

Hence, the correct answer is option C.



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13. How many meaningful words can be formed (using each letter once) from last letters of first, second, third and fourth word from the right end?

- A. None
- B. One
- C. Two
- D. Three

Answer: C

Explanation:

The given sequence of words:

AIR SON EAR BED INE

Here, the last letters of first, second, third and fourth word from the right end are E, D, R and N respectively.

The number of meaningful words that can be formed are two viz. Nerd and Rend.

Nerd - A person regarded as socially dull, unsophisticated, awkward, etc.

Rend - Tear (something) into pieces.

Hence, the correct answer is option C

14. If all the letters in each word are arranged in alphabetical order within the word then how many such words are there which will remain unchanged?

- A. None
- B. One
- C. Two
- D. Three

Answer: B

Explanation:

The given sequence of words:

AIR SON EAR BED INE

Given sequence after arranging the letters of each word in alphabetical order within the word.

AIR NOS AER BDE IEN

Here, Only one such word is unchanged i.e AIR.

Hence, the correct answer is option B.



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15. If 'F' is added to left of the word which starts with a vowel and 'G' is added to the right of the word which starts with a consonant then how many meaningful words can be formed?

- A. Four
- B. Two
- C. Three
- D. One

Answer: A

Explanation:

The given sequence of words:

AIR SON EAR BED INE

Given sequence after adding 'F' to left of the word which starts with a vowel and 'G' to the right of the word which starts with a consonant:

FAIR SONG FEAR BEDG FINE

Here, the number of meaningful words formed are 4.

Hence, the correct answer is option A.

16. How many letters are there in the word 'CREATIVE' which have as many letters between them in the word as in the alphabet ?

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4

Answer: A

Explanation:

A Letters in the word CREATIVE TIY Letters in the alphabet CREATIVE TIY

17. B M N G O P C Q R H S T F L U V W X Y A K Z D I E J Counting from left if it is possible to make a meaningful word from the third and fifth letters from left, using each at least twice and third letter from right in sequence, only once, write the first letter of the word as your answer. If more than one such word can be formed write "M" as your answer, and if no word can be formed write 'X' as your answer.

- A. M
- B. X
- C. O
- D. P

Answer: D



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Explanation:

Specified letters from the left are N and O , and the letter from the right is I. With these letters , according to the conditions given in the question , one Word ONION can be formed. Clearly , first letter of this word is O.

18. C U B A E D E D A B E B A U C D B C A D B D U B C A C B E D A If all the A's are dropped from the above arrangement, which of the following will be eleventh from the left end of the above arrangement?

- A. E
- B. C
- C. D
- D. U

Answer: D

Explanation:

We have to look for vowel-vowel-consonant combination. Underlined letter given below are the required vowels. C U B E D E D B E B U C D B C D B D U B C C B E D

19. Two letters in the word 'LEMON' have as many letters between them in the word as in the alphabet Which one of the two letters comes earlier in the alphabet ?

- A. L
- B. M
- C. N
- D. E

Answer: D

20. LAP BUT CAR SON HID If the positions of the first and the third alphabets of each of the words are interchanged, which of the following would form a meaningful word in the new arrangement?

- A. HID
- B. SON
- C. Both LAP and BUT
- D. Both CAR and LAP

Answer: C

Explanation:



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When positions of first and the third alphabets of each of the words are interchanged, we have PAL TUB RAC NOS DIH clearly, PAL and TUB are the only meaningful words. These words are obtained from LAP and BUT respectively.

21. A, P, R, X, S and Z are sitting in a row. S and Z are in the centre. A and P are at the ends. R is sitting to the left of A. Who is to the right of P ?

- A. A
- B. X
- C. S
- D. Z

Answer: B

22. A, B, C, D and E are sitting on a bench. A is sitting next to B, C is sitting next to D, D is not sitting with E who is on the left end of the bench. C is on the second position from the right. A is to the right of B and E. A and C are sitting together. In which position A is sitting ?

- A. Between B and D
- B. Between B and C
- C. Between E and D
- D. Between C and E

Answer: B



23. Which of the cars are on both the sides of cadillac car ?

- A. Ambassador and Maruti
- B. Maruti and Fiat
- C. Fargo and Mercedes
- D. Ambassador and Fargo

Answer: C

24. Look at this series: 12, 11, 13, 12, 14, 13, ... What number should come next?

- A. 10
- B. 16
- C. 13
- D. 15

Answer: D

Explanation:

This is an alternating number of subtraction series. First, 1 is subtracted, then 2 is added.

25. Look at this series: 36, 34, 30, 28, 24, ... What number should come next?

- A. 22



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- B. 26
- C. 23
- D. 20

Answer: D

Explanation:

This is an alternating number of subtraction series. First, 2 is subtracted, then 4, then 2, and so on.

26. Look at this series: 7, 10, 8, 11, 9, 12, ... What number should come next?

- A. 7
- B. 12
- C. 10
- D. 13

Answer: C

Explanation:

Its an alternating addition and subtraction series. 3 is added in the first pattern, and then 2 is subtracted.

27. Which word is the odd man out?

- A. Hate
- B. Fondness
- C. Liking
- D. Attachment

Answer: A

Explanation:

Hate -Rest are positive emotions

28.Parts : Strap :: Wolf :

- A. Flow
- B. Animal
- C. Wood
- D. Fox

Answer: A

29. Pointing to a person in a photograph, Raman said, "she is the only daughter of the mother of my brother's sister". How is that person related to Raman?

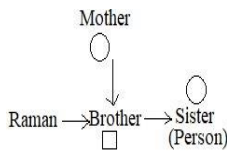


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- A. Father
- B. Mother
- C. Cousin
- D. None of these

Answer: A

Explanation:



30. Pointing towards a man in a photograph Ritesh said, "He is the son of the mother of the brother of my sister". How is the man in the photograph related to Ritesh?

- A. Father
- B. Uncle
- C. Brother-in-Law
- D. Brother

Answer: D

Explanation:

Brother of my (ie., Ritesh's) sister = Ritesh's brother
mother of Ritesh's brother = Ritesh's mother
son of Ritesh's mother = Ritesh's brother.

Hence, the man in the photograph is Ritesh's **brother**.

Direction: (31-33): In these questions, symbols @, #, *, \$ & © are used for different meaning as shown below:

'A @ B' means A is not greater than B.

'A # B' means A is neither greater than nor equal to B.

'A*B' means A is not less than B.

'A \$ B' means A is neither less than nor equal to B.

'A © B' means A is neither greater than nor less than B.

Considering all the statements in each question true, find that which of the following two conclusions - I & II is definitely true.

31. Statement: H \$ K, K © R, R @ J, J # F

Conclusion: I. R # H

II. F \$ R

III. H \$ J



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- A. Only I & II are true.
- B. Only I is true.
- C. Only II is true.
- D. Only II & III are true.

Answer: D

32.Statement : $L \leq M, M * P, M \# D, D \$ F$

Conclusion : I. $L @ P$

II. $P \leq D$

III. $P > D$

- A. Only I is true.
- B. Only II is true.
- C. Either I or III is true.
- D. Only I & II are true.

Answer: D

33.Statement:

$T @ V, V \# Q, Q \odot L, L * M$

Conclusion: I. $M @ Q$

II. $T @ L$

III. $T \# L$

- A. Only I is true.
- B. Only II is true.
- C. Only III is true.
- D. Only I & III are true.

Answer: D

34. In a certain code 'MISSIONS' is written as 'MSIISNOS'. How is 'ONLINE' written in that code?

- A. OLNNIE
- B. ONILEN
- C. NOILEN
- D. LNOENI

Answer: A



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Explanation:

First and last letter remain same. The others interchange their positions in pair of two. So, NL become LN IN become NI so code of ONLINE will be OLNNIE

35. In certain code 'TIGER' is written as 'QDFHS'. How is 'FISH' written in that code?

- A. GERH
- B. GRHE
- C. GREH
- D. GHRE

Answer: B

Explanation:

Reverse the word and move each letter -1. Reverse of FISH is HSIF subtract 1 from each letter of HSIF. So code of FISH become GRHE.

36. In certain code 'FROZEN' is written as 'OFAPSG'. Then how would 'MOLTEN' be written in that code?

- A. OFPOMN
- B. OFSMPN
- C. OFUMPN
- D. OFUNPM

Answer: B

Explanation:

Reverse the word and move each letter +1. Reverse of MOLTEN is NETLOM add 1 to each letter of NETLOM. So code of MOLTEN become OFUMPN.

37. In a certain code 'ROAR' is written as 'URDU'. How is 'URDU' written in that code?

- A. V X D Q
- B. XUGX
- C. ROAR
- D. VSOV

Answer: B

Explanation:

Each letter moves +3. Add 3 to each letter of URDU,so code of URDU will be XUGX



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38. How many times in a day, are the hands of a clock in straight line but opposite in direction?

- A. 20
- B. 22
- C. 24
- D. 48

Answer: B

Explanation:

The hands of a clock point in opposite directions (in the same straight line) 11 times in every 12 hours. (Because between 5 and 7 they point in opposite directions at 6 o'clock only). So, in a day, the hands point in the opposite directions 22 times.

39. A clock is started at noon. By 10 minutes past 5, the hour hand has turned through:

- A. 145
- B. 150
- C. 155
- D. 160

Answer: C

Explanation:

Angle traced by hour hand in 12 hrs = 360° .

Angle traced by hour hand in 5 hrs 10 min. *i.e.*, $31/6$ hrs = $360 \times \frac{31}{6} = 155^\circ$

40. The Hardest Logic Puzzle Ever? If a giraffe has two eyes, a monkey has two eyes, and an elephant has two eyes, how many eyes do we have?

- A. 3
- B. 4
- C. 1
- D. 2

Answer: B

Explanation:

Here in the question, it is asked how many Eyes We have so that means here the person who has asked the question is also including the person who is suppose to give the answer. In a clear



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understanding, the Conversation is happening between 2 people 1st who asked the question and 2nd to whom it has been asked, which means there are 4 eyes.





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