

Directions (1-5): Study the following information carefully and answer the below questions

There are three rows i.e., row1, row2 and row3 such that row2 is in the north of row 3 and row 1 is in the north of row 2. Six persons are sitting on each row such that all are facing towards the north direction. The persons sitting in row 1 are exactly opposite to the person sitting in row 2 and vice versa and the persons sitting in row 2 are exactly opposite to the person sitting in row 3 and vice versa. The persons are from A to R in the English alphabetical series, but not necessarily in the same order.

P sits third to the left of M who sits at the end of the row. A sits to the north of P and northeast of C. Both C and M are not sitting in the same row. C does not sit to the north-west of P. The number of persons sitting to the left of C is the same as the number of persons sitting to the right of D. D neither sits in the same row of P nor C. Only three persons sit between D and I. I sits to the north of the one who sits to the immediate left of L. L sits to the north-west of O. O neither sits to the south of P nor M. The number of persons sitting between C and O is the same as the number of persons sitting between L and E. H sits to the immediate left of the one who sits third to the right of G. Neither G nor H sits at the

end of the row. H does not sit to the north of E. B sits fourth to the left of Q, who does not sit at the end of the row. J sits to the north of R. F sits to the north-east of N but does not sit to the east of K.

1) Who sits third to the left of Q?

- a) B
- b) I
- c) The one who sits to the immediate right of F
- d) The one who sits to the immediate left of P
- e) None of those give an option

2) Who among the following person sits to the right of O?

- I) G
 - II) H
 - III) R
 - IV) M
- a) Only (II) and (III)
 - b) Only (I) and (IV)
 - c) Only (I) and (III)
 - d) Only (II) and (IV)
 - e) Only (I) and (II)

3) If one of the neighbour of D is J, then who is the second one?

- a) F
- b) The one who sits second to the right of P
- c) A
- d) The one who sits third to the right of I

e) G

4) What is the direction of K with respect to the one who sits to the immediate left of O?

- a) South-west
- b) South-east
- c) North-west
- d) North-east
- e) North

5) Which of the following statement is/are true with respect to the final arrangement?

- a) E sits to the immediate right of Q
- b) Only one person sits between F and D
- c) J sits to the north of Q
- d) C sits to the immediate left of G
- e) All are true

Directions (6-9): Study the following information carefully and answer the below questions.

Numbers arrangement machine, when given an input line of numbers, rearranges them following a particular rule in each step. The following is an illustration of input and rearrangement.

Input: 76309 63852 46853 58621 83454 19832

Step I: 7369 6882 4823 5611 8484 1832

Step II: 3679 2688 2348 1156 4488 1238

Step III: 3139 2148 2078 1066 4128 1058

Step IV: 1312 1410 0710 0607 1212 0509

Step V: 43 51 80 67 33 59

Step VI: 1 4 8 1 0 4

Step VI is the last step.

Input: 38531 19842 56391 83220 91815 66982

6) What is the position of “42” in step V of the given input?

- a) Second from the right end
- b) Fifth from the left end
- c) Fourth from the right end
- d) Third from the left end
- e) Either a or b

7) How many 1’s are there in step VI of the given input?

- a) Four
- b) One
- c) Two
- d) Three
- e) Five

8) What is the sum of all the numbers in Step VI of the given input?

- a) 7
- b) 10
- c) 9
- d) 8
- e) 6

9) How many numbers are starting with “0” in step IV of the given input?

- a) Two
- b) Four
- c) One
- d) None
- e) Three

10) If '1' is added to the third digit of each number from the left end, then add the last two digits of all the numbers to get a result in single digit, then which of the following number is a prime number?

- I. 4586, 2453, 3671
 - II. 8615, 2581, 6387
 - III. 7586, 2145, 6384
- a) Only I
 - b) Both I and III
 - c) Only II
 - d) All I, II and III
 - e) None

Directions (11-15): Study the following information carefully and answer the below questions

Six persons - L, M, N, O, P and Q have purchased the shoes on different days of the same week starting from Sunday to Friday. They purchased different brand shoes - Red Tape, Yonex, Nike, Reebok, Adidas and Puma. All the information is not necessarily in the same order.

L purchased three days before the one who purchased Reebok brand shoe. Only one person purchased between L and the one who purchased Red Tape. At least two persons purchased after the one who purchased Red Tape shoes. The number of persons purchased before Red Tape is the same as the number of

persons purchased after O. The number of persons purchased between L and O is the same as the number of persons purchased between M and P. P purchased in the adjacent day of L. M does not purchase Red Tape. The one who purchased Yonex brand purchased two persons before the one who purchased immediately after Q. The number of persons purchased between N and P is the same as the number of persons purchased between the one who purchased Puma and the one who purchased Nike. Neither L nor M purchased Puma.

11) How many persons purchased between N and the one who purchased Puma brand shoe?

- a) Four
- b) Three
- c) Two
- d) None
- e) One

12) Which of the following combination is true with respect to the final arrangement?

- a) P-Red Tape
- b) L- Adidas
- c) M-Yonex
- d) O-Nike
- e) Q-Puma

13) If N is related to Monday and L is related to Wednesday in a certain way, then who among the following person is related to Friday?

- a) The one who purchased Nike
- b) The one who purchased immediately before L
- c) The one who purchased Puma
- d) O
- e) None of the above

14) Which of the following brand was purchased on Wednesday?

- a) Puma
- b) Yonex
- c) Red Tape
- d) Reebok
- e) Nike

15) Who among the following person purchased after the one who purchased Yonex?

- I. The one who purchased Red Tape.
 - II. The one who purchased on Wednesday.
 - III. P
 - IV. The one who purchased immediately before O.
- a) Only II and IV
 - b) Only I and II
 - c) Only III and IV
 - d) Only I and IV
 - e) Only II and III

Directions (16-19): Study the following information carefully and answer the below questions

A@B means A is mother of B

A#B means A is siblings of B

A\$B means A is son of B

A%B means A is father of B

A*B means A is spouse of B

A^B means A is daughter of B

A|B means A and B are of the same gender

Q@T#L; B@Q*O; L\$O; T|V!H*S; V#M^H@O;

R\$G*M

16) If E%G; How is E related to M?

- a) Father-in-law
- b) Mother-in-law
- c) Grandmother
- d) Can't be determined
- e) Grandfather

17) How many male members are there in the family?

- a) 3
- b) 5
- c) 4
- d) Can't be determined
- e) 2

18) If V*Z; then how Z is related to O?

- a) Sister
- b) Sister-in-law
- c) Brother-in-law

d) Can't be determined

e) Brother

19) Which of the following statement is/are true with respect to the final arrangement?

a) O is the daughter-in-law of B

b) R is the only daughter of M

c) Both M and O are siblings

d) L is the sister of T

e) All are true

Directions (20-24): Study the following information carefully and answer the below questions

Nine persons - A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, and I are attending the meeting on three different days - 9, 11 and 20 of three different months- January, April and June of the same year. They are attending the meeting in different cities- Chennai, Kolkata, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Pune, Bangalore, Mumbai, Delhi, and Ahmedabad. All the information is not necessarily in the same order.

E attends two persons before the one who attends in Pune. The one who attends in Pune attend on an even numbered date. The number of persons attending before E is the same as the number of persons attending after G. The one who attends the meeting in Ahmedabad attends two persons after I. I attends in the month having an odd number of days and on an even

numbered date. The number of persons attending between I and E is the same as the number of persons attending between G and C. C does not attend in Ahmedabad. H attends immediately before the one who attends in Kolkata. The one who attends in Jaipur attends two persons before the one who attends in Kolkata. H attends in the month having an even number of days. H neither attends in Ahmedabad nor Delhi. D attends immediately before F, where none of them attends in Ahmadabad. A attends before B, who attends immediately after the one who attends in Hyderabad. The one who attends in Bangalore attends immediately before the one who attends in Mumbai, who attends in an even numbered date. E does not attend in Chennai.

20) Who among the following person attends on January 11?

a) C

b) The one who attends in Chennai

c) The one who attends in Bangalore

d) H

e) The one who attends immediately before G

21) How many persons attend the meeting before A?

a) Four

b) Three

c) Two

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d) Five

e) None

22) Which of the following statement(s) is/are true with respect to the final arrangement?

I. G attends the meeting in Pune.

II. Only two persons attend between I and the one who attends in Pune.

III. H attends immediately after B.

IV. No one attends before the one who attends in Bangalore.

a) Only I and III

b) Only III and IV

c) Only I and II

d) Only II and IV

e) Only I and IV

23) If D is related to Bangalore and F is related to Mumbai in a certain way. Then, who among the following person is related to Jaipur?

a) The one who attends immediately after A

b) The one who attends immediately before I

c) H

d) B

e) The one who attends on January 11

24) In which of the following month and date does F attend the meeting?

a) January 11

b) January 20

c) April 11

d) April 9

e) June 11

Directions (25-27): Study the following information carefully and answer the below questions

In a certain code language,

‘Fabric Synthetic Natural Woven’ means ‘F@9 I#22 G#26 E#37’,

‘Knitted Chiffon Cotton Crepe’ means ‘G#15 E#8 F@17 G#17’,

‘Denim Lace Leather Linen’ means ‘E#17 D@17 G#30 E#26’,

‘Satin Silk Velvet Wool’ means ‘D@35 F@42 D@30 E#33’

25) What does the word "Leather" represent in the given code language?

a) G#30

b) E#26

c) D@17

d) E#15

e) G#26

26) What is the logic of the alphabet in the given code language?

a) Counts of total vowels represented alphabet

b) Count of total letters represented alphabet

c) Count of consonants represented alphabet

d) Difference between total consonants and Vowels represented alphabet

e) None of the above

27) What does the code 'F@42' represent in the given code language?

- a) Silk
- b) Wool
- c) Velvet
- d) Satin
- e) Denim

Direction(28-30): In each of the following questions two rows of numbers are given. The resultant number in each row is to be worked out separately based on the following rules and the question below the rows of numbers are to be answered. The operations of numbers progress from left to right.

Rules:

- i) If an odd number is followed by another odd number, then both the numbers are to be added.
- ii) If an even number is followed by an odd number, then both the numbers are subtracted.
- iii) If an even number is followed by an even number, then multiply the unit digits of both the numbers.
- iv) If the condition is not satisfied, then find the answer according to the sequence of number series.

28) What is the product of the resultant of the first row and second row? (Ignore negativity)

15	17	18
22	8	11

- a) 85
- b) 82
- c) 80
- d) 75
- e) 70

29) What is the sum of X and Y?

5	6	X	8.64
8	12	18	Y

- a) 34.2
- b) 35.2
- c) 38.2
- d) 39.2
- e) 40.2

30) What is the sum of the resultants of both the rows?

25	11	17
26	36	17

- a) 38
- b) 37
- c) 39
- d) 41
- e) 47

Directions (31-33): Study the following information carefully and answer the below questions

Eleven persons - Amar, Diya, Dhruv, Shyla, Sree, Devi, Jaya, Ishaan, Amala, Mary, and Priya are standing at the ticket counter one after another. The person who stands at first is numbered as one and the person who stands at last is numbered as eleven. All the information is not necessarily in the same order.

Diya stands two persons after Shyla. Mary stands immediately before Shyla. Diya does not stand at the last. Even number of persons are standing behind Diya. The number of persons standing before Mary is the same as the number of persons standing after Devi. Only two persons stand between Devi and Jaya. The number of persons standing between Jaya and Diya is the same as the number of persons standing between Amar and Amala. Amala stands after Amar. Amar neither stands adjacent to Shyla nor Devi. Priya stands two persons before Sree. Dhruv stands after Ishaan but not immediately after.

31) Who among the following person stands in the eighth position?

- a) Dhruv
- b) Ishaan
- c) Mary
- d) The one who stands immediately before Priya
- e) The one who stands immediately after Diya

32) Which of the following statement is true with respect to the final arrangement?

- a) More than two persons stand between Shyla and Dhruv
- b) Sree stands at an even number position
- c) Only two persons stand between Mary and Amar
- d) No one stands after Ishaan
- e) Priya stands immediately after Amala

33) Who among the following person stands at an odd numbered position?

- I. Sree
- II. The one who stands immediately before Devi
- III. Mary
- IV. Dhruv

- a) Only I and III
- b) Only III and IV
- c) Only I and II
- d) Only II and IV
- e) Only I and IV

Direction (34-37): 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.

34) Six persons - A, B, C, D, E, and F are sitting in a linear row facing towards the north, but not necessarily in the same order. Who among the

following person sits third from the left end of the row?

Statement 1: D sits second to the left of the one who sits to the immediate right of A. Only one person sits between A and C. The number of persons sitting to the left of C is the same as to the right of D.

Statement 2: F sits second to the left of E who sits third to the right of A. At least two persons sit to the left of A.

- a) Only Statement I is sufficient
- b) Only Statement II is sufficient
- c) Either statement I or statement II is sufficient
- d) Neither statement I nor statement II is sufficient
- e) Both I and II are together sufficient

35) Six boxes - P, Q, R, S, T, and U are kept one above the other in six different shelves, but not necessarily in the same order. The lowermost shelf is numbered as one and the topmost shelf is numbered as six. How many boxes are kept below P?

Statement 1: Box U is kept three shelves above box R. Box S is kept two boxes above the box which is kept immediately below U. Only one box is kept between box S and box P. Box S is not kept on the topmost shelf.

Statement 2: Box P is kept two shelves above box R. Only two boxes are kept between box P

and box Q. Box Q is not kept on an adjacent shelf of box R.

- a) Only Statement I is sufficient
- b) Only Statement II is sufficient
- c) Either statement I or statement II is sufficient
- d) Neither statement I nor statement II is sufficient
- e) Both I and II are together sufficient

36) What is the direction of point N with respect to point G?

Statement 1: Point Q is to the north of point S which is to the east of point P. Point N is to the north of point P and south-west of point Q. Point I is to the north of point G and west of point N. Point G is to the north-west of point P.

Statement 2: Point N is to the west of point L which is to the north of point E. Point T is to the west of point E. Point O is to the east of point G which is to the south of point T. Point N is to the north-west of point O. Point T is neither to the south nor to the south-east of point N.

- a) Only Statement I is sufficient
- b) Only Statement II is sufficient
- c) Either statement I or statement II is sufficient
- d) Neither statement I nor statement II is sufficient
- e) Both I and II are together sufficient

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37) What is the code for the phrase “Policy Surrender Premium” in the given code language?

Statement 1: In a certain code language, “holder Life Assured Nominee” is coded as “ntv hlm ijk sef”, “Nominee Policy Tenure Premium” is coded as “sef xtn ips loh”.

Statement 2: In a certain code language, “Premium Life tenure Maturity” is coded as “loh etm ips hlm”, “Maturity Tenure Assured Surrender” is coded as “etm ips ijk lmn”.

- Only Statement I is sufficient
- Only Statement II is sufficient
- Either statement I or statement II is sufficient
- Neither statement I nor statement II is sufficient
- Both I and II are together sufficient

Direction (38-40): In each question below is a given letter followed by four combinations of symbols and numbers. You have to find out which of the combination correctly represents the code based on the given coding system.

Letters	A	C	G	T	L	N	I	O	V	K	Y	R	B	D	S	E	U
Code	^	3	&	4	\$	9	@	1	#	!	7	%	5	+	6	8	2

i) If the first and the last letters are vowels, then both are coded as the code for the last letter.

ii) If the first letter is a consonant and the last letter is a vowel, then both are coded as the code for the first letter.

iii) If the first letter and the last letter are consonants, then the codes of both the letters are interchanged.

iv) If the first letter is a vowel and the last letter is a consonant, then both the letters are coded as “>”.

38) What is the code for the phrase “ACTIVITY BASEBALL” in the given code language?

- >34@#@4>5^865^\$\$
- >34@#@4>\$^685^\$5
- ^34@#@47 5^685^\$\$
- >34@#@4> 5^685^\$\$
- ^34@#@47 \$^685^\$5

39) How is the phrase “DECREASE INCREASE” coded in the given code language?

- 883%8^68 +83%8^9+
- @83%8^68 +8751^%!
- 893%8^68 +83%8^6+
- 883%8^68 +83%8^68
- 883%8^68 >8751^>!

40) What is the code for the phrase “KEYBOARD LANGUAGE” in the given code language?

- +8751^%! \$^9&2^&\$
- >8751^%>\$^9&2^&\$
- +8751^%!8^9&2^&\$

d) +875^1%!8^9&2^&\$

e) +8751^%!8^&92&^\$

Unknown Circular Seating Arrangement

Directions (41-45): Study the following information carefully and answer the below questions

Certain number of persons are sitting on the circular table. Some of them are facing towards the center while some of them are facing away from the center. L sits second to the left of W, who faces the same direction as J. Only two persons sit between L and J, who faces away from the center. Both L and J are facing the opposite directions. V sits exactly in the middle of W and S. V sits second to the right of W. S sits second to the right of O, who faces the same direction as L. Both S and V are facing the same direction. S sits exactly in the middle of O and V. Both O and S are facing the opposite directions. The number of persons sitting between V and J is the same as the number of persons sitting between J and I. Only three persons sit between J and K. P sits second to the left of I and fifth to the right of K. Only three persons sit between O and I when counted from the left of I. Both P and K are facing the same direction as O. Both I and V are facing the same direction.

41) How many persons are sitting between V and J, when counted from the left of V?

- a) Eight
- b) Seven
- c) Six
- d) Nine
- e) Five

42) How many persons are sitting on the circular table?

- a) 22
- b) 21
- c) 20
- d) 23
- e) 19

43) Who among the following person sits fourth to the right of P?

- a) The one who second to the left of S
- b) I
- c) J
- d) The one who sits second to the left of L
- e) The one who sits second to the right of O

44) What is the position of J with respect to K?

- a) Sixth to the right
- b) Fifth to the left
- c) Fourth to the left
- d) Fifth to the right
- e) Sixth to the left

45) Who among the following pair of persons are facing the same direction?

- a) JK
- b) VS
- c) PI
- d) KW
- e) SO

Direction (46-48): In the question below is given a statement followed by two conclusions numbered I and II. You have to assume everything in the statement to be true, then consider the two conclusions together and decide which of them logically follow beyond a reasonable doubt from the information given in the statement.

46) Statement: The court asked the Petroleum and Safety Explosives Organization (PESO) to review the chemical composition of fireworks, particularly with respect to reducing aluminium content, and submit a report on this within two weeks.

Assumptions:

- I). The court put the onus on the Centre, state governments, schools and colleges to take up public awareness campaigns informing the public about the harmful effects of firecrackers.
- II). Firecrackers alone could not be held as the reason for pollution during Diwali and an entire industry should not be shut down as a consequence. They contended that other factors such as vehicular pollution, construction dust

and crop stubble burning also contribute to a great measure to the pollution in Delhi.

- A.Only I Implicit
- B.Only II Implicit
- C.If either I or II Implicit
- D.If neither I nor II is Implicit
- E.If both I and II are Implicit

47) Statement: The Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act-(AFSPA) was passed on September 11, 1958 to help the army in tackling the disturbed areas of the Northeast India. AFSPA was implemented in the Kashmir amid increase in the insurgency in 1990.

Assumptions:

- I). This act should be revoked as there are so many chances that the oppressive powers given to the armed forces can be misused. They may conduct fake encounters and violate human rights
 - II). This law is beneficial on the basis of the power given to the armed forces, they are able to protect the boundaries of the country. The powers given in the ASFPA boost the morale of the armed forces to ensure the rule of law in the disturbed areas of the country.
- A.Only I Implicit
 - B.Only II Implicit
 - C.If either I or II Implicit
 - D.If neither I nor II is Implicit

E.If both I and II are Implicit

48) Statement: The Supreme Court of India passed a historic judgement-law permitting Passive Euthanasia in the country. It's a landmark law which places the power of choice in the hands of the individual, over government, medical or religious control which sees all suffering as "destiny".

Assumptions:

I). As the Passive euthanasia entails the withholding of common treatments, such as antibiotics, necessary for the continuance of life, assisting a subject to die might be a better choice than requiring that they continue to suffer.

II). Euthanasia in terminally ill patients provides an opportunity to advocate for organ donation. This, in turn, will help many patients with organ failure waiting for transplantation. Not only euthanasia gives 'Right to die' for the terminally ill, but also 'Right to life' for the organ needy patients.

A.Only I Implicit

B.Only II Implicit

C.If either I or II Implicit

D.If neither I nor II is Implicit

E.If both I and II are Implicit

49) Statements:

I. The combination of fat, sugar, and lots of sodium (salt) can make fast food tastier to some people. But diets high in sodium can lead to water retention, which is why you may feel puffy, bloated, or swollen after eating fast food.

II. The fluid loss can lead to a decrease in blood volume that puts excess pressure on the heart to deliver oxygen and nutrients to the organs, including the muscles. Lack of water can cause you to experience periods of fatigue and low energy as your body tries to function without enough water.

A.Statement I is the cause and statement II is its effect

B.Statement II is the cause and statement I is its effect

C.Both the statements I and II are independent causes

D.Both the statements I and II are effects of independent causes

E.Both the statements I and II are effects of some common cause

50) Statements:

I). RBI directed entities not to provide services to those trading in "virtual currencies" (cryptocurrencies).

II). despite RBI warnings the use of virtual currencies over the Internet continues to remain legal in India.

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Conclusions:

I). RBI circular was to choke the agencies that sought to provide a platform to facilitate trading in cryptocurrencies by cutting them off from banks.

II). RBI has not come out with a stand that any of the entities regulated by cryptocurrencies have suffered any loss on account of cryptocurrency exchanges.

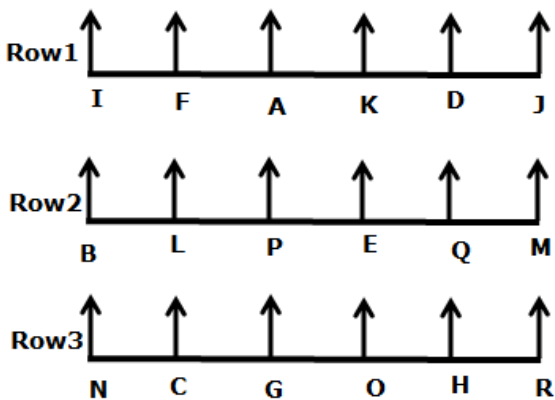
- A. Only conclusion I follows
- B. Only conclusion II follows
- C. Either conclusion I or II follows
- D. Neither conclusion I nor conclusion II follows
- E. Both conclusions I and conclusion II follow

Answer With Explanation

Directions (1-5):

- 1) Answer: D
- 2) Answer: A
- 3) Answer: D
- 4) Answer: D
- 5) Answer: D

Final Arrangement



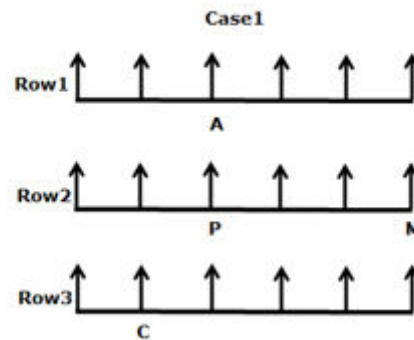
Common Explanation

We have,

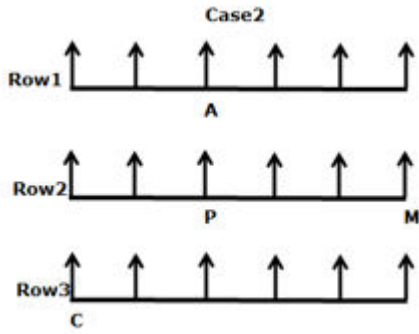
- P sits third to the left of M who sits at the end of the row.

- A sits to the north of P and northeast of C.
- Both C and M are not sitting in the same row.
- C does not sit to the north-west of P.

From the above condition, there are two possibilities.



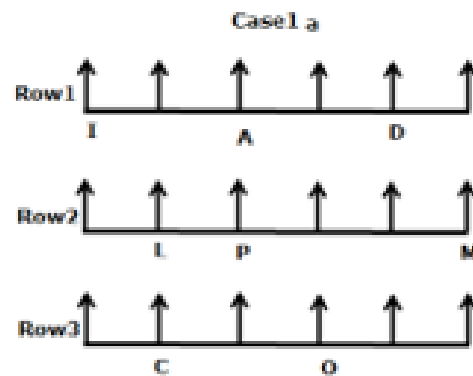
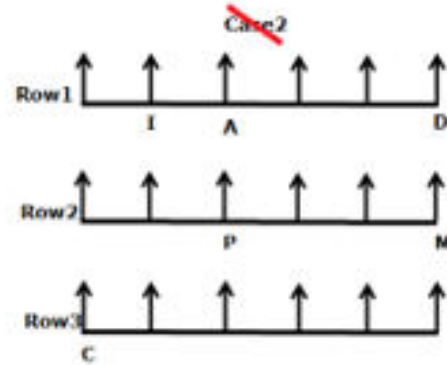
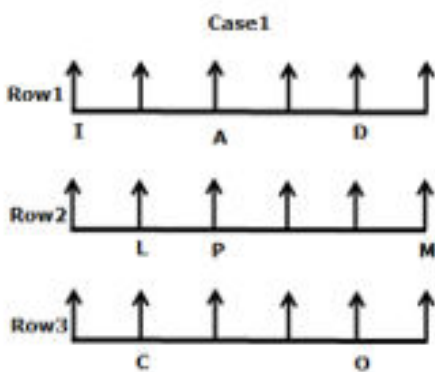
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Again we have,

- The number of persons sitting to the left of C is the same as the number of persons sitting to the right of D.
- D neither sits in the same row of P nor C.
- Only three persons sit between D and I.
- I sits to the north of the one who sits to the immediate left of L.
- L sits to the north-west of O.
- O neither sits to the south of P nor M.

From the above condition, case 2 gets eliminated. Case 1 has one more possibility.

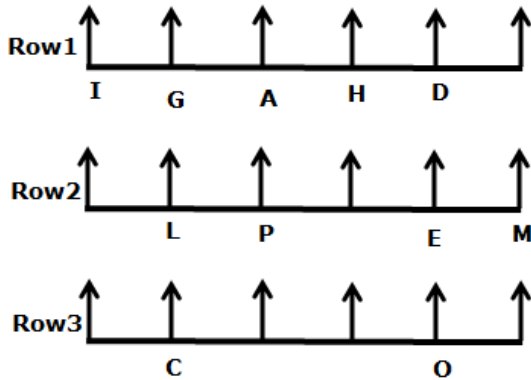


Again we have,

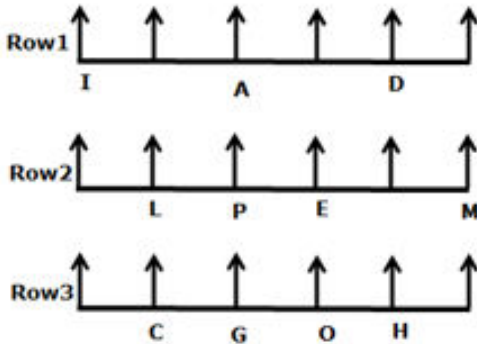
- The number of persons sitting between C and O is the same as the number of persons sitting between L and E.
- H sits to the immediate left of the one who sits third to the right of G.
- Neither G nor H sits at the end of the row.
- H does not sit to the north of E.

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Case1



Case1 a

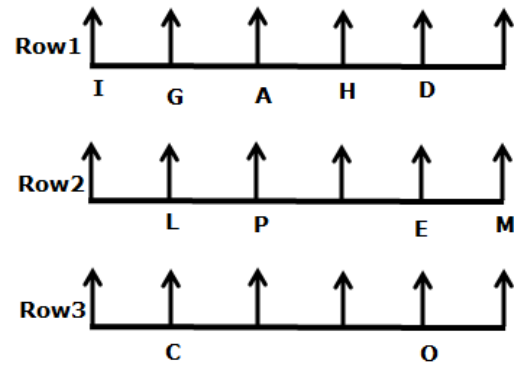


Again we have,

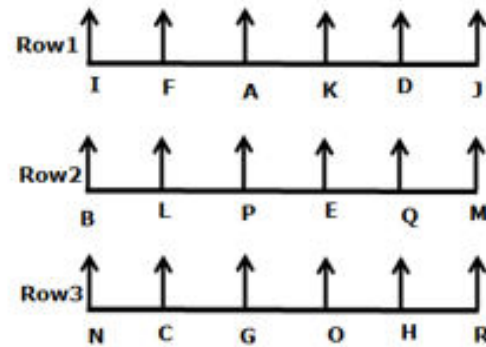
- B sits fourth to the left of Q, who does not sit at the end of the row.
- J sits to the north of R.
- F sits to the north-east of N but does not sit to the east of K.

From the above condition, case 1 gets eliminated. Case 1a shows the final arrangement.

~~Case1~~



Case1 a



Directions (6-9):

- 6) Answer: E
- 7) Answer: D
- 8) Answer: D
- 9) Answer: B

Common Explanation

Step I: The second and fourth digits from the left end are added and placed as the third digit from the left. If the result is in two digits then add both the digits to get the result in single digit.

Step II: All the digits with in the number are arranged in ascending order from the left end.

Step III: The middle two digits are added and the result is placed in the middle as double digit.

Step IV: The first and the last digits with in the number are added and the resultant is placed at the last as double digit.

Step V: The middle two digits are added and placed at the first, whereas the first and the last digits are added and placed at the last of the number.

Step VI: The difference between the two digits of each number is obtained.

Input: 38531 19842 56391 83220 91815 66982

Step I: 3521 1842 5361 8250 9825 6952

Step II: 1235 1248 1356 0258 2589 2569

Step III: 1055 1068 1086 0078 2139 2119

Step IV: 0506 0609 0807 0708 1311 1111

Step V: 56 69 87 78 42 22

Step VI: 1 3 1 1 2 0

10) Answer: c

I. 4586, 2453, 3671 → 4596, 2463, 3681 →
 $96+63+81 \rightarrow 2+4+0 \rightarrow 6$

II. 8615, 2581, 6388 → 8625, 2591, 6398 →
 $25+91+98 \rightarrow 2+1+4 \rightarrow 7$

III. 7586, 2145, 6384 → 7596, 2155, 6394 →
 $96+55+94 \rightarrow 2+4+5 \rightarrow 2$

Directions (11-15):

11) Answer: C

12) Answer: E

13) Answer: A

14) Answer: A

15) Answer: A

Final Arrangement

	Person	Brand
Sunday	N	Red Tape
Monday	P	Adidas
Tuesday	L	Yonex
Wednesday	Q	Puma
Thursday	M	Nike
Friday	O	Reebok

Common Explanation

We have,

- L purchased three days before the one who purchased Reebok brand shoe.
- Only one person purchased between L and the one who purchased Red Tape.
- At least two persons purchased after the one who purchased Red Tape shoes.

From the above condition, there are three possibilities.

	Case1		Case2		Case3	
	Person	Brand	Person	Brand	Person	Brand
Sunday	L					Red Tape
Monday			L			
Tuesday		Red Tape			L	
Wednesday		Reebok		Red Tape		
Thursday				Reebok		
Friday						Reebok

Again we have,

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- The number of persons purchased before Red Tape is the same as the number of persons purchased after O.
- The number of persons purchased between L and O is the same as the number of persons purchased between M and P.
- P purchased in the adjacent day of L.
- M does not purchase Red Tape.

From the above condition, case2 gets eliminated.

	Case1		Case2		Case3	
	Person	Brand	Person	Brand	Person	Brand
Sunday	L		P			Red Tape
Monday	P		L		P	
Tuesday		Red Tape	O		L	
Wednesday	O	Reebok		Red Tape		
Thursday	M			Reebok	M	
Friday					O	Reebok

Again we have,

- The one who purchased Yonex brand purchased two persons before the one who purchased immediately after Q.
- The number of persons purchased between N and P is the same as the number of persons purchased between the one who purchased Puma and the one who purchased Nike.
- Neither L nor M purchased Puma.

From the above condition, case 1 gets eliminated. Case 3 shows the final arrangement.

	Case1		Case3	
	Person	Brand	Person	Brand
Sunday	L	Puma/Nike	N	Red Tape
Monday	P	Yonex	P	Adidas
Tuesday	Q	Red Tape	L	Yonex
Wednesday	O	Reebok	Q	Puma
Thursday	M	Puma/Nike	M	Nike
Friday	N	Adidas	O	Reebok

Directions (16-19):

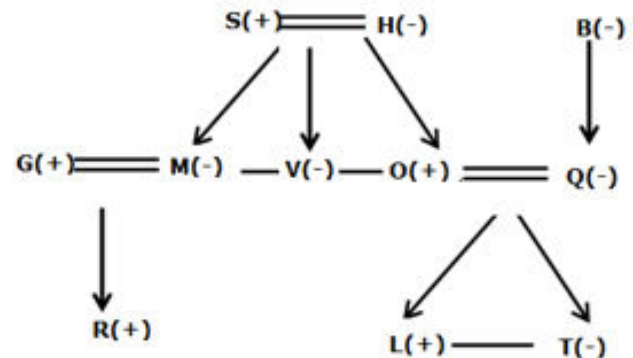
16) Answer: A

17) Answer: B

18) Answer: C

19) Answer: C

Common Explanation



==== Married
(+) Male
(-) Female
— Siblings

Directions (20-24):

20) Answer: C

21) Answer: A

22) Answer: C

23) Answer: A

24) Answer: A

Final Arrangement

Month with Date	Person	City
January 9	D	Chennai
January 11	F	Bangalore
January 20	I	Mumbai
April 9	E	Delhi
April 11	A	Ahmedabad
April 20	G	Pune
June 9	C	Jaipur
June 11	H	Hyderabad
June 20	B	Kolkata

Common Explanation

We have,

- E attends two persons before the one who attends in Pune.
- The one who attends in Pune attend on an even numbered date.
- The number of persons attending before E is the same as the number of persons attending after G.

From the above condition, there are three possibilities.

	Case1		Case2		Case3	
Month with Date	Person	City	Person	City	Person	City
January 9					E	
January 11						
January 20	G					Pune
April 9			E			
April 11						
April 20			G	Pune		
June 9	E					
June 11						
June 20		Pune			G	

Again we have,

- The one who attends the meeting in Ahmedabad attends two persons after I.
- I attends in the month having an odd number of days and on an even numbered date.
- The number of persons attending between I and E is the same as the number of persons attending between G and C.
- C does not attend in Ahmedabad.

From the above condition, case 1 gets eliminated.

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Month with Date	Case1		Case2		Case3	
	Person	City	Person	City	Person	City
January 9					E	
January 11						
January 20	G		I		I	Pune
April 9			E			
April 11				Ahmedabad		Ahmedabad
April 20			G	Pune		
June 9	E		C		C	
June 11						
June 20		Pune			G	

Again we have,

- H attends immediately before the one who attends in Kolkata.
- The one who attends in Jaipur attends two persons before the one who attends in Kolkata.
- H attends in the month having an even number of days.
- H neither attends in Ahmedabad nor Delhi.
- D attends immediately before F, where none of them attends in Ahmadabad.

From the above condition, case 3 gets eliminated.

Month with Date	Case2		Case3	
	Person	City	Person	City
January 9	D		E	
January 11	F			
January 20	I		I	Pune
April 9	E			
April 11		Ahmedabad		Ahmedabad
April 20	G	Pune		
June 9	C	Jaipur	C	Jaipur
June 11	H		H	
June 20		Kolkata	G	Kolkata

Again we have,

- A attends before B, who attends immediately after the one who attends in Hyderabad.
- The one who attends in Bangalore attends immediately before the one who attends in Mumbai, who attends in an even numbered date.
- E does not attend in Chennai.

From the above condition, Case 2 shows the final arrangement.

Month with Date	Case2	
	Person	City
January 9	D	Chennai
January 11	F	Bangalore
January 20	I	Mumbai
April 9	E	Delhi
April 11	A	Ahmedabad
April 20	G	Pune

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June 9	C	Jaipur
June 11	H	Hyderabad
June 20	B	Kolkata

Directions (25-27):

25) Answer: A

26) Answer: B

27) Answer: C

Common Explanation

For Alphabet → Total counts of all letters represented alphabet in alphabetical order.

For Number → The sum of the position of first and last letter in alphabetical order.

For Symbol → Total counts of all letters are odd → # Even → @

Fabric	F@9	Synthetic	I#22
Natural	G#26	Woven	E#37
Knitted	G#15	Chiffon	G#17
Cotton	F@17	Crepe	E#8
Denim	E#17	Lace	D@17
Leather	G#30	Linen	E#26
Satin	E#33	Silk	D@30
Velvet	F@42	Wool	D@35

Direction(28-30):

28) Answer: C

In row 1, 15 followed by 17 → Apply condition i, $17+15=32$

32 is followed by 18 → Apply condition iii, $2*8=16$

In row 2, 22 is followed by 8 → apply condition iii, $8*2=16$

16 is followed by 11 → apply condition ii → $16-11=5$

$$16*5=80$$

29) Answer: A

$$\text{Row 1} \rightarrow 5*1.2=6*1.2=7.2*1.2=8.64$$

$$X=7.2$$

$$\text{Row 2} \rightarrow 8*1.5=12*1.5=18*1.5=27$$

$$Y=27$$

$$X+Y=27+7.2=34.2$$

30) Answer: A

In row 1, 25 followed by 11 → Apply condition i, $25+11=36$

36 is followed by 17 → Apply condition ii, $36-17=19$

In row 2, 26 is followed by 36 → apply condition iii, $6*6=36$

36 is followed by 17 → apply condition ii → $36-17=19$

$$19+19=38$$

Directions (31-33):

31) Answer: D

32) Answer: E

33) Answer: C

Final Arrangement

	Person
1	Ishaan
2	Mary
3	Shyla
4	Dhruv

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5	Diya
6	Amar
7	Jaya
8	Amala
9	Priya
10	Devi
11	Sree

Common Explanation

We have,

- Diya stands two persons after Shyla.
- Mary stands immediately before Shyla.
- Diya does not stand at the last.
- Even number of persons are standing behind Diya.

From the above condition, there are three possibilities.

	Case1	Case2	Case3
1			
2	Mary		
3	Shyla		
4		Mary	
5	Diya	Shyla	
6			Mary
7		Diya	Shyla
8			
9			Diya
10			
11			

Again we have,

- The number of persons standing before Mary is the same as the number of persons standing after Devi.

From the above condition, case 3 gets eliminated.

	Case1	Case2	Case3
1			
2	Mary		
3	Shyla		
4		Mary	
5	Diya	Shyla	
6			Mary
7		Diya	Shyla
8		Devi	
9			Diya
10	Devi		
11			

Again we have,

- Only two persons stand between Devi and Jaya.
- The number of persons standing between Jaya and Diya is the same as the number of persons standing between Amar and Amala.
- Amala stands after Amar.
- Amar neither stands adjacent to Shyla nor Devi.
- Priya stands two persons before Sree.

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- Dhruv stands after Ishaan but not immediately after.

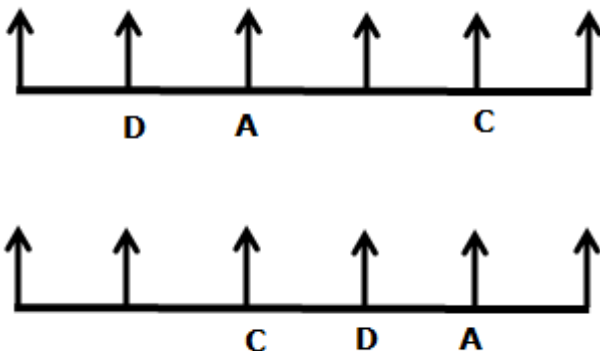
From the above condition, case 2 gets eliminated. Case 1 shows the final arrangement.

	Case1	Case2
1	Ishaan	Priya
2	Mary	Amar
3	Shyla	Sree
4	Dhruv	Mary
5	Diya	Shyla
6	Amar	Amala
7	Jaya	Diya
8	Amala	Devi
9	Priya	
10	Devi	
11	Sree	Jaya

Direction (34-37):

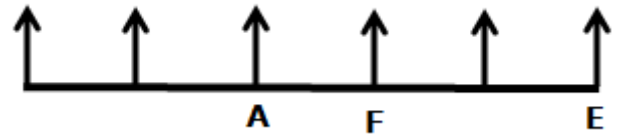
34) Answer: B

Statement 1:



From the above condition, there are two possibilities.

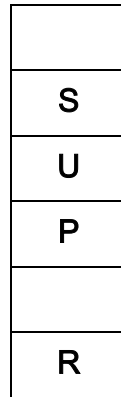
Statement 2:



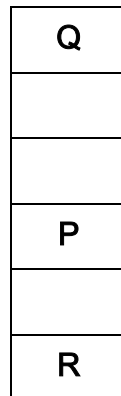
From statement 2 we can find the answer.

35) Answer: C

Statement 1

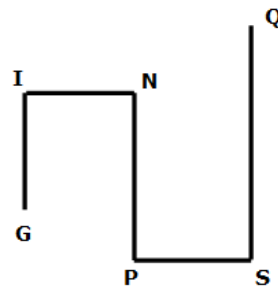


Statement 2



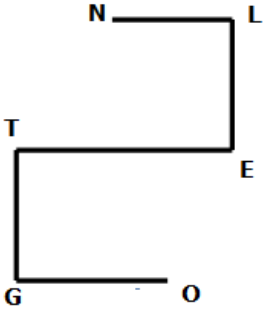
36) Answer: C

Statement 1



Statement 2

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37) Answer: E

From both statement 1 and statement 2

Policy	Xtn
Surrender	Lmn
Premium	Loh

Direction (38-40):

38) Answer: B

ACTIVITY → **^34@#@47** → **>34@#@4>**

Here, the first letter is a vowel and the last letter is a consonant, so both the letters are coded as “>”.

Condition iv follows

BASEBALL → **5^685^\$\$** → **5^685^\$5**

Here, the first letter and the last letter are consonants, so the codes of both the letters are interchanged.

Condition iii follows

39) Answer: C

DRCREASE → **+83%8^68** → **+83%8^6+**

Here, the first letter is a consonant and the last letter is a vowel, so both the letters are coded as the code for the first letter.

Condition ii follows

INCREASE → **@93%8^68** → **893%8^68**

Here, the first and the last letters are vowels, so both the letters are coded as the code for the last letter.

Condition i follows

40) Answer: A

KEYBOARD → **!8751^%+** → **+8751^%!**

Here, the first letter and the last letter are consonants, so the codes of both the letters are interchanged.

Condition iii follows

LANGUAGE → **5^9&2^&8** → **5^9&2^&\$**

Here, the first letter is a consonant and the last letter is a vowel, so both the letters are coded as the code for the first letter.

Condition ii follows

Directions (41-45):

41) Answer: C

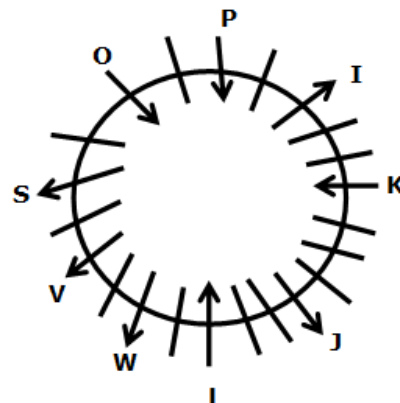
42) Answer: A

43) Answer: E

44) Answer: C

45) Answer: B

Final Arrangement



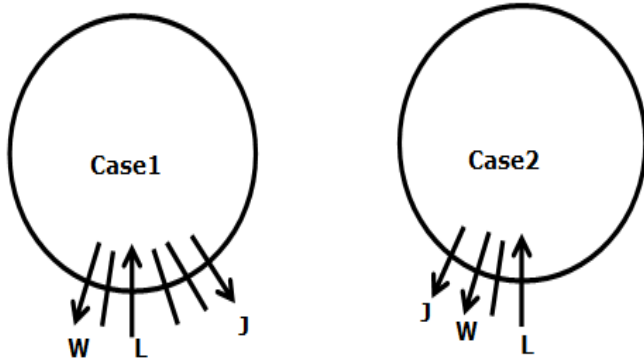
Common Explanation

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We have,

- L sits second to the left of W, who faces the same direction as J.
- Only two persons sit between L and J, who faces away from the center.
- Both L and J are facing the opposite directions.

From the above condition, there are two possibilities.

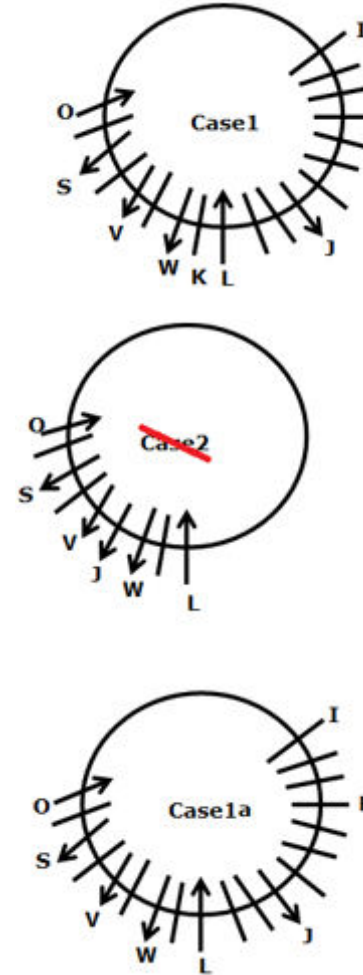


Again we have,

- V sits exactly in the middle of W and S. V sits second to the right of W.
- S sits second to the right of O, who faces the same direction as L.
- Both S and V are facing the same direction.
- S sits exactly in the middle of O and V.
- Both O and S are facing the opposite directions.
- The number of persons sitting between V and J is the same as the number of persons sitting between J and I.
- Only three persons sit between J and K.

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From the above condition, case 2 gets eliminated. Case 1 has one more possibility.



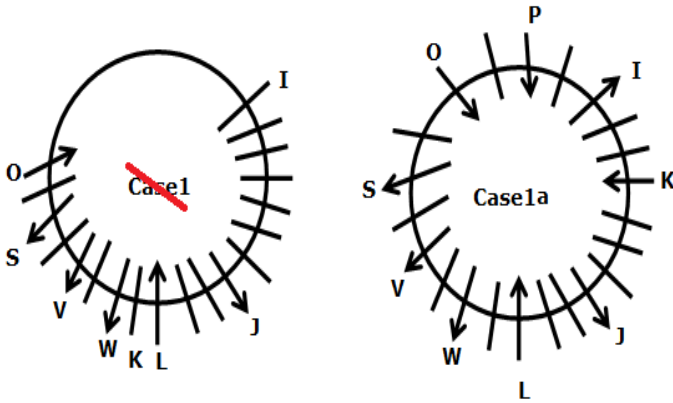
Again we have,

- P sits second to the left of I and fifth to the right of K.
- Only three persons sit between O and I when counted from the left of I.
- Both P and K are facing the same direction as O.
- Both I and V are facing the same direction.

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From the above condition, case 1 gets eliminated. Case 1a shows the final arrangement.



46) Answer: D

The given statement is saying that the court asked the related Organization (PESO) to review the clinical composition of fireworks, particularly with respect to reducing aluminium content. In this statement it is no where mentioned that the court asked the schools colleges to take up public awareness campaigns informing the public about the harmful effects of firecrackers. Also, the statement did not mention that the firecrackers are causing pollution during Diwali and an entire industry. Therefore, both the statements are not implicit.

47) Answer: B

The given statement is talking about the Armed forces act which is to help the army in tackling the disturbed areas of the Northeast India. Therefore, only statement II is implicit as it is explaining about how this law is beneficial on the

basis of the power given to the armed forces. Statement I is not implicit as it is talking about the misuse of the powers and violating human rights. In the given statement, it is no-where described the powers of the armed forces by which it can be misused.

48) Answer: E

The given statement is talking about the law permitting Passive Euthanasia in the country. Both the statements are implicit as they are talking about how the Passive euthanasia works and how it is beneficial to the patients as well as others.

Below in each of the questions are given two statements I and II. These statements may be either independent causes or may be effects of independent causes or a common cause. One of these statements may be the effect of the other statements. Read both the statements and decide which of the following answer choice correctly depicts the relationship between these two statements.

49) Answer: D

Statement 1 is talking about the effects of eating fast food and statement 2 is talking about not drinking enough water. Therefore, both the statements are effects of independent causes.

In the question below is given a statement followed by two conclusions numbered I and II.

You have to assume everything in the statement to be true, then consider the two conclusions together and decide which of them logically follow beyond a reasonable doubt from the information given in the statement. Give answer.

50) Answer: E

Conclusion 1 follows because RBI issued the circular to stop the agencies provide services to

those trading in cryptocurrencies. Despite RBI's circular, cryptocurrencies continues to remain because RBI has not provided any information regarding the problematic nature of their payment and exchange methods of cryptocurrencies. Therefore, both the conclusions follow.