SBI PO Mains Previous Year Question Paper 2020 - Reasoning Ability

Direction: Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions.

There are six people i.e. P, Q, R, S, T and U sitting in a circular table with equidistance to each other and some of them are facing towards the centre of the table and the rest are facing outside the table. Not more than two people sit together who face the same direction. There are three married couples.

Note: Husband and wife do not sit adjacent to each other. The age of the husband is more than his wife's age. If the age of the husband is an even number then the age of the wife is an odd number and vice-versa.

The one who is 49 years old sits second to the right of S. The one who is 43 years old is the spouse of the one whose age is a perfect square of a number. The husband of T sits to the immediate right of the one who is 43 years old. S sits opposite to U who does not sit adjacent to P. S does not sit to the immediate right of P. The one who is 51 years sits second to the left of S. The one who is 43 years old sits second to the right of P. The wife of S is 5 years younger than S. T is 7 years younger than her husband. The difference between the ages of T and P is 6 years. Q is not the neighbour of T. The one who is 43 years old faces outside the table.

Q 1. How many people sit between T and the one who is the husband of P when counted from the left of T?
A. None
B. Two
C. Three
D. One
E. None of these

Q 2. What is the difference between the age of R and the wife of U?
A. 14 years
B. 15 years
C. 12 years
D. 13 years
E. None of these

Q 3. Which amongst the following statement is true?
A. Q sits opposite to P
B. Two people sit between the one who is 56 years old and P
C. The wife of S is 51 years old

D. All are correct

E. None is correct

Q 4. Who amongst the following is the husband of the one who sits to the immediate left of S?

A. The one who is 51 years old

B. U

C. Q

D. R

E. None of these

Q 5. Which amongst the following pair is correct?

A. S – 56 years

B. P – 38 years

C. T – 44 years

D. Q – 51 years

E. All are correct

Direction: Each of these questions consists of a question followed by information in two statements I and II. You have to study the question and the statements and decide that the information in which of the statement/s is/are required to answer the question.

In the following question, the symbols *, %, #, @, &, $, and © are used with the following meanings as illustrated below.

A * B = A is the father of B

A % B = A is the sister of B

A @ B = A is the mother of B

A # B = A is the brother of B

A & B = A is the husband of B

A $ B = A is the son of B

A © B = A is the daughter of B

Q 6. There are three married couples and S is not married to K and V is unmarried, then who is the uncle of K?

I. P * R, T @ S, R & U, Q * K, V © R, P & T

II. P @ U, Q * S, T % K, R * V, S & T, V & P

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 sufficient

E. Both statements I and II are sufficient

Q 7. What is the relation of Q with respect to T if K is not V's child?

I. P * R, T @ S, R & U, Q * K, V © R, P & T.

II. P @ U, Q * S, T % K, R * V, S & T, V & P.

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 sufficient

E. Both statements I and II are sufficient

Direction: Each of these questions consists of a question followed by information in two statements I and II. You have to study the question and the statements and decide that the information in which of the statements(s) is/are required to answer the question

Q 8. If 'fa pa' means 'red query' then what is the code for 'sa fa ri'?

I. If 'ra ta' means 'tiger biscuits' and 'ga fa' means 'red flowers'.

II. If 'sa ra' means 'save tiger' and 'la pa' means 'jungle safari'.

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 sufficient

E. Both statements I and II are sufficient

Q 9. Six people have off on different days of the same week, starting from Monday and ends on Saturday. How many people have off between K and P?

I. Not more than two people have off after F. Two people have off between F and W. The number of people have off after F is same as the number of people have off before P.

II. Three people have off after W. One person has off between W and K.

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 sufficient

E. Both statements I and II are sufficient

Direction: Study the data carefully and answer the questions accordingly.

A % B (11) - A is 21m north of B

A & B (15) – A is 25m south of B

A * B (30) - A is 40m east of B

A @ B (10) - A is 20m west of B

N @ R (10m), R & M (8m), P @ M (5m), P % F (15m), F @ S (10m), H & S (20m), H * I (10m)

Note: 'A &* B' means A is in the south-east of B.

Q 10. Point N is in which direction of point S?

A. & @

B. % *

C. & *

D. % @

E. None of these

Q 11. Point I is in which direction of point P and what is the distance between them according?

A. % (45)

B. * (55)

C. % (55)

D. & (45)

E. None of these

Q 12. If J % S (15) then point F is in which direction of point J?

A. * @

B. %*

C. & @

D. % @

E. None of these

Q 13. If T & F (40) then which of the following is true?

A. N % T (47)

B. The difference between I and T is 30m

C. I, T, and P are in a straight line

D. S % @ T

E. None is true

Q 14. What is the shortest distance between R and S?

A. 20m

B. √76m

C. 13m

D. √74m

E. None of these

Direction: Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions.

Eight boxes i.e. K, L, M, N, O, P, Q and R kept one above the other. All the boxes are arranged from top to bottom in a stack. Each box contains different colour i.e. Blue, Red, Black, Orange, Yellow, White, Green and Purple. All the information is not necessarily in the same order.

Three boxes are kept between box L and box R which is kept above box L. Box O does not contain Yellow colour. Two boxes are kept between the box which contains Red colour and M. The number of boxes is kept above the one which contains Red colour is same as the number of boxes is kept below the one which contains Black colour. The box which contains Black colour is not kept adjacent to box K. Three boxes are kept between those which contain Black colour and Purple colour. Box N is kept one of the boxes above the one which contains Orange colour. Box Q is kept just above the box which contains Purple colour. Not more than two boxes are kept above the box which contains Red colour. More than two boxes are kept between box Q and box K. The box which contains Blue colour is kept just above the one which contains Green colour. Three boxes are kept between the box which contains Blue colour and the box O. Two boxes are kept between the box K and the box which contains White colour. More than two boxes are kept between the box N and the box which contains Yellow colour.

Q 15. How many boxes are kept between the box Q and the one which contains Yellow colour?
A. Four
B. Two
C. Three
D. Five
E. None of these

Q 16. Which amongst the following box contains Purple colour?
A. Box N
B. Box P
C. Box M
D. Box L
E. None of the sea

Q 17. How many boxes are kept above the one which contains Orange color?
A. Three
B. Five
C. Four
D. Six
E. None of these

Q 18. Which amongst the following statement is false?
A. One box is kept above the box N
B. Two boxes are kept between the box Q and the box which contains Orange colour
C. The box which contains Green colour is kept at second position from the bottom

D. Two boxes are kept between the boxes which contain Yellow colour and Purple colour
E. None is true

Q 19. Four of the following five are alike in a certain way and hence form a group. Which is the one that does not belong to that group?
A. R, Blue
B. Q, N
C. Yellow, Black
D. Orange, L
E. P, Purple

Direction: In the question given below, a statement is given followed by three courses of action. A course of action is taken for improvement, follow up, etc. Read the statement carefully and give your answer.

Q 20.
Statement: Muslim scholars from three countries – Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Indonesia – issued an edict on Saturday saying that violent extremism and terrorism, including suicide attacks, are against Islamic principles, in an effort to convince the Taliban to end their violence.
Courses of Action:
I. The Muslim scholars from the three countries should force the Taliban leaders to sign an agreement whereby they will no longer engage in acts of violence.
II. Along with the edict, the Muslim scholars should also appeal to the United Nations and seek their help in persuading the Taliban.
III. The Muslim scholars should send a petition to the Islamic Court of Justice asking them to force the Taliban to stop their violent activities.

A. Only course of action I follows
B. Only course of action II follows
C. Both I and II follow
D. Both II and III follow
E. None of them follow

Direction: A statement is followed by three inferences numbered I, II, and III. Consider the statement to be true even if it is at variance with commonly known facts. You have to decide which of the inferences, if any, follow from the given statement.

Q 21.
Statement: The Food Standards Agency was created in 2001 as a central regulator after a series of food and farming scandals, with a mission to put consumers' interests first.

Inferences: I. The Food Standards Agency is responsible for public health in relation to food. II. The Agency's main duty is to ensure that the public get access to safe food. III. The Food Standards Agency was set up after several high-profile outbreaks and deaths from foodborne illness.

A. Only I follows

B. Only II follows

C. Only III follows

D. Both I and II follow

E. All of them follow

Direction: Read the following information carefully to answer the questions based on it.

A, B, C, D, P, Q, R and S sit in a twoparallel row. Four people in each row. People seated in row-1 face towards the south and people seated in row-2 face towards north. People seated in row-1 face people seated in row-2. All people have a different number of chocolates.

Q has 8 chocolates less than R. The one who has 10 chocolates faces the one who has 13 chocolates. One person sits between P and C who has 22 chocolates. P faces the one who sits immediate left of A . S has fewer chocolates than A. A does not like 13 chocolates. One person sits between A and D. Three people sit to the left of the one who faces Q who faces towards the north. The one who has 38 chocolates sits immediately to the right of R. S has thrice as many chocolates as Q has. A has 8 chocolates more than P. The sum of the total number of chocolates having the people sitting in row-1 is 86. One person sits between S and the one who sits opposite the person who has 38 chocolates. Two people sit between the one who has 13 chocolates and Q.

Q 22. Who amongst the following sits second to the left of the person having 24 chocolates?

A. Q

B. A

C. D

D. R

E. None of the above

Q 23. What is the sum of the number of chocolates Q and S have?

A. 24

B. 29

C. 21

D. 32

E. None of the above

Q 24. If P gives 5 chocolates to R and C lends 4 chocolates to B. Then how many chocolates R and B would have?

A. 42

B. 35

C. 46

D. 29

E. None of the above

Q 25. The number of people sitting to the right of the one who has 8 chocolates is same as the number of people sitting to the right of__.

A. C

B. D

C. B

D. R

E. None of the above

Direction: Read the given passage below and answer the questions.

India's abstention from voting on a UN Human Rights Council draft resolution, in March this year, on the "situation of human rights in Myanmar" needs closer examination. Co-sponsored by the European Union (EU) and Bangladesh which is a home to several victims, the resolution "expresses grave concern at continuing reports of serious human rights violations and abuses in Myanmar", particularly in Rakhine, Kachin and Shan States, and calls for a full inquiry into these by the Council's own mechanism and the International Criminal Court (ICC). In its follow-up explanatory statement, India's permanent representative to the UN in Geneva, Rajiv Kumar Chander, said that it would "only be counter-productive" to support "extensive recommendations regarding legislative and policy actions" and "threatening Myanmar with punitive action, including at the ICC, to which that state is not a signatory". It is understandable that as a non-signatory of the Rome Statute, New Delhi would register its dissent against any punitive interventions by the ICC on another non-signatory country (Myanmar). However, what is deeply unfortunate is India's continued diplomatic and moral passivity on the Rohingya crisis. Despite the Myanmar Army facing charges of serious war crimes, including genocide — according to a UN Fact-Finding Mission (FFM) and several other international human rights organisations — India refuses to take a strong moral stand for the sake of maintaining cordial bilateral relations with Naypyidaw.

India continues to toe Myanmar's line on the issue, which harps on the "complexity" of the whole situation, lays emphasis on economic development rather than political rights for the Rohingya, lays stress on internal inquiries instead of international mechanisms, and even refuses to call the Rohingya community by its name. In fact, Prime Minister Narendra Modi has not even publicly condemned the horrible atrocities that the Rohingya have faced at the hands of Myanmar's security forces. On his last visit to Myanmar in September 2017, he simply expressed concern at the "loss of lives of security forces and innocent people due to the extremist violence in Rakhine State". There was no reference to the excessive and arbitrary force used by security forces on Rohingya civilians in response to the "extremist violence". Radhika Coomaraswamy, who was a part of the three-member UN FFM, during a

recent briefing, said, "Acknowledging that human rights violations have been committed, holding people accountable and reforming the Tatmadaw is the only way forward." India, for its part, continues to maintain ties with the Myanmar armed forces (Tatmadaw), supplying them with combat hardware and imparting UN peacekeeping training. An edition of the India-Myanmar bilateral army exercise, IMBEX 2018- 19, took place this January at Chandimandir.

Q 26. Which of the following is an apt conclusion on the basis of the information provided?
I. One analysis by the Dutch advocacy group, Stop Wapenhandel (Stop Arms Trade), claims that India transferred combat equipment in violation of international embargoes.
II. For now, India is happy to be in a stable, but morally tenuous, friendswith-benefit relationship with Myanmar. The victims continue to be the stateless Rohingya.
III. According to the arms transfer database of the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI), India is one of Myanmar's top arms suppliers, and weapons sales include military aircraft, artillery, naval vessels and reconnaissance equipment, armoured vehicles, anti-submarine torpedoes, and missiles.

A. Only I
B. Only II
C. Only III
D. None of the above.
E. All of the above.

Q 27. Which of the following is/are a suitable assumption on the basis of the information provided in the given context?
I. Whether Myanmar is using some of its India-supplied weapons to maim non-combatant civilians in Rakhine State and other ethnic regions is a question that New Delhi has not asked so far. Further, Indian companies continue to invest in Myanmar, with several having direct links with Tatmadaw-owned businesses.
II. But India's soft, backfoot approach is being increasingly seen by Bangladesh, which is hosting many Rohingya refugees, to be tilted in Myanmar's favour.
III. India has so far refused to exert any pressure on Myanmar, instead choosing to balance ties with Dhaka and Naypyidaw by sending humanitarian aid to both.
IV. India's core logic here is to "modernize" the Tatmadaw with the intent of securing its 1,640-km plus border with Myanmar and forge a sustainable strategic partnership at China's doorstep. But, in this inflexible realpolitik approach, there is little space for end-user accountability and human rights.

A. None of the following.
B. Only I
C. Only II
D. Only III
E. Both I and IV

Q 28. Six people i.e. Q, W, K, U, R and L have meeting on different days of the same week starting from Monday and ends on Saturday. K has meeting just after Q but not on Thursday. Not more than two people have meeting after R. Three people have meeting between R and W. The number of people have meeting after W is same as the number of people have meeting before U. How many people have meeting before L?

A. Two
B. One
C. Three
D. Four
E. None of these

Direction: Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions.

Seven people i.e. K, L, M, N, O, P and Q were born in different years i.e. 1973, 1978, 1982, 1985, 1992, 1993 and 1996. All of them like different colours i.e. Red, Black, Green, White, Blue, Orange and Yellow. All the information is not necessarily in the same order.

(Note: Consider the base year as 2021)

O was born after the one who likes Red colour but neither likes Green nor Blue colour. One person sits between K and the one who likes the Blue colour. The difference between the ages of those who like Black and Green colour is 3 years. The difference between the age of P and the one who likes White colour is 4 years. Three people were born between M and the one who likes Yellow colour. L was born just after the one who likes the Orange colour. Three people were born between L and the one who likes Black colour. Two people were born between the one who likes Blue colour and P. The age of K is a perfect square of a number. The number of people born after the one who likes White colour is same as the number of people born before M. N was born before L but neither likes Orange nor Blue colour.

Q 29. How many people were born between O and the one who likes Green colour?
A. Two
B. One
C. None
D. Three
E. None of these

Q 30. Who amongst the following likes Blue colour?
A. M
B. N
C. The one who is 43 years old
D. The one who is 28 years old
E. None of these

Q 31. How many people are elder than the one who likes Red colour?

A. None

B. Five

C. Two

D. Three

E. None of these

Q 32. What is the difference between the age of Q and the one who likes Orange colour?

A. 14 years

B. 7 years

C. 15 years

D. 9 years

E. None of these

Q 33. Four of the following five are alike in a certain way and hence form a group. Which is the one that does not belong to that group?

A. White, K

B. M, Blue

C. Black, Green

D. Yellow, O

E. O, L

Direction: Each of these questions consists of a question followed by information in three statements I, II and III. You have to study the question and the statements and decide that the information in which of the statements(s) is/are required to answer the question.

Q 34.

Conclusions:

I. Some Colours are not Black

II. Some Hair can be Brown

Statements:

A. Some Colours are Black. All Hair is Black. Some Black is Brown.

B. Only a few Colours are Black. All Hair is Black. Some Hair is Brown.

C. Only a few Colours are Black. All Hair is Black. Some Black is Brown.

D. Only a few Colours are Black. All Hair is Black. All Hair is Brown.

E. Only a few Colours are Black. All Hair is Black. No Hair is Brown.

Q 35.

Conclusions:

I. All Phones can be Calculators
II. Some Phones are not Computers

Statements:
A. Some Mobiles are not Phones. Some Phones are Computers. All Computers are Calculators.
B. Some Mobiles are not Phones. Only a few Phones are Computers. No Phones are Calculators.
C. Some Mobiles are not Phones. Only a few Phones are Computers. Only a few Phones are Calculators.
D. Some Mobiles are not Phones. Only a few Phones are Computers. Some Phones are not Calculators.
E. Some Mobiles are not Phones. Only a few Phones are Computers. All Computers are Calculators.

Q 36.
Conclusions:
I. Some Chalks are not Pencils
II. Some Chalks are not Pens

Statements:
A. All Markers are Chalks. Only a few Chalks are Pens. Only a few Pens are Pencils.
B. All Markers are Chalks. Only a few Chalks are Pens. Some Pens are not Pencils.
C. All Markers are Chalks. All Chalks are Pens. No Pens are Pencils.
D. All Markers are Chalks. Only a few Chalks are Pens. No Pens are Pencils.
E. All Markers are Chalks. Only a few Chalks are Pens. Some Pens are Pencils.

Q 37.
.Conclusions:
I. Some Telegrams are not Postcards
II. All Telegrams can be Letters

Statements:
A. Some Mails are not Telegrams. Some Telegrams are Postcards. All Postcards are Letters.
B. Some Mails are not Telegrams. Only a few Telegrams are Postcards. No Postcards are Letters.
C. Some Mails are not Telegrams. Only a few Telegrams are Postcards. All Postcards are Letters.
D. Some Mails are not Telegrams. Only a few Telegrams are Postcards. No Telegrams are Letters.
E. Some Mails are not Telegrams. Only a few Telegrams are Postcards. Only a few Telegrams are Letters

Q 38.
Conclusions:
I. Some Websites can never be Vlogs
II. Some Apps can be Blogs

Statements:

A. All Apps are Websites. Only a few Websites are Blogs. Some Blogs are Vlogs.

B. All Apps are Websites. No Apps are Blogs. No Blogs are Vlogs.

C. All Apps are Websites. No Websites are Blogs. No Blogs are Vlogs.

D. All Apps are Websites. Only a few Websites are Blogs. No Blogs are Vlogs.

E. All Apps are Websites. Some Apps are Blogs. No Blogs are Vlogs.

Direction: Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions.

Twelve people i.e. O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y and Z sitting around two hollow square-shaped tables. The small table is inscribed in another outer table. Eight people are sitting in the outer table, four of them are sitting at the corners of the table and facing outside the table and the remaining four are sitting at the middle of the sides and facing inside the table. Four persons are sitting at the corners of the inner table and they are facing inside the table.

Note: If A sits opposite to B that means both A and B sit on a different table at the nearest distance to each other.

Z sits second to the left of V who does not sit to the immediate left of W. R sits third to the right of the one who sits opposite to U. Y sits opposite to the one who sits second to the left of W. O sits adjacent to Y. Two people sit between X and T who does not sit at the middle of the sides of the table. P and S sit to the immediate right of each other. S does not sit at the corner of the table. One person sits between U and W who does not sit opposite to R. X does not sit adjacent to W and Y.

Q 39. Who amongst the following sits third to the left of the one who sits opposite to V?

A. X

B. P

C. S

D. Q

E. None of these

Q 40. How many people sit between Q and O when counted from the right of Q?

A. Three

B. Four

C. Two

D. Five

E. None of these

Q 41. What is the position of X with respect to the one who sits opposite to W?

A. Immediate left

B. Immediate right

C. Second to the left

D. Second to the right

E. None of these

Q 42. If all the people are arranged according to English alphabetical order starting from O in clock wise direction only in outer table (people of inner table remain same), then how many people remain unchanged (except O)?

A. None

B. Two

C. Three

D. One

E. None of these

Q 43. If U and T interchange their positions, then who amongst the following sits to the immediate right of T?

A. V

B. Z

C. O

D. R

E. None of these