



J A G R A N
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ANDHRA BANK CLERK EXAM SOLVED QUESTION
PAPER 2011- REASONING

1. 'Create' is related to 'Destroy', in the same way as 'Purchase' is related to '.....'.
 (A) Goods (B) Buy
 (C) Market (D) Sell
 (E) Money
2. The positions of first and the fourth letters of the word CLAIMS are interchanged, similarly, the positions of second and fifth letters and third and sixth letters are interchanged. In the new arrangement thus formed, how many letters are there between the letter which is second from the right and the letter which is second from the left, in the English alphabetical order ?
 (A) None (B) One
 (C) Two (D) Three
 (E) More than three
3. How many meaningful English words can be formed with the letters AHS using all the letters but each letter only once in each word ?
 (A) None (B) One
 (C) Two (D) Three
 (E) More than three
4. In a certain code 'in for a nice surprise' is written as 'a in for nice surprise' and 'obtained a new useful report' is written as 'a obtained useful new report'. How will 'entry denied in the university' be written in the same code ?
 (A) University in entry denied the
 (B) Entry in university the denied
 (C) Entry in the university denied
 (D) Entry in denied university the
 (E) Entry in university denied the
5. Which of the following will come in the place of question mark (?) according to the English alphabetical series ?
 AD CF EH ? IL
 (A) GI (B) GJ
 (C) JM (D) GK
 (E) IK
6. Four of the following five are alike in a certain way and so form a group. Which is the one that **does not** belong to that group ?
 (A) Drop (B) Slip
 (C) Bounce (D) Topple
 (E) Fall

Directions—(Q. 7-8) Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions—

Among M, R, L, N and J each scoring different marks in an examination, R scored more than M. N scored less than L but more than J. J scored more than R.

7. Who amongst them scored the least marks ?
 (A) R (B) M
 (C) J (D) N
 (E) L
8. Whose score was the third highest ?
 (A) R (B) M
 (C) J (D) N
 (E) L
9. If each vowel of the word PERTAIN 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 and then the alphabets thus formed are arranged in alphabetical order from left to right, which of the following will be third from the left ?
 (A) O (B) Q
 (C) M (D) B
 (E) J
10. How many such pairs of letters are there in the word THINGS, 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) Five

Directions—(Q. 11–15) In each question below are two statements followed by two conclusions numbered I and II. You have to take the two 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 answer—

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

11. Statements :

All rods are sticks.
 No stick is a pole.

Conclusions :

- I. All poles being rods is a possibility.
- II. Some sticks are not rods.

12. Statements :

Some letters are words.
 All words are sentences.

Conclusions :

- I. All sentences are letters.
- II. All sentences being words is a possibility.

13. Statements :

No gas is liquid.
 Some liquids are solids.

Conclusions :

- I. Some solids being gases is a possibility.
- II. Atleast some gases are solids.

14. Statements :

All houses are apartments.
 All apartments are flats.

Conclusions :

- I. Some flats are houses.
- II. All flats are houses.

15. **Statements :**

Some engineers are doctors.
Some doctors are officers.

Conclusions :

- I. No engineer is an officer.
- II. All officers being engineers is a possibility.

Directions—(Q. 16–20) Following questions are based on five words given below—

BRU LEG INK CAT OWN
(The new words formed after performing the mentioned operations may or may not necessarily be meaningful English words)

- 16. If the third alphabet in each of the words is changed to the next alphabet in the English alphabetical order, how many words having two vowels (same or different vowels) will be formed ?
(A) None (B) One
(C) Two (D) Three
(E) Four
- 17. If the positions of the first and the second alphabets of each of the words are interchanged, which of the following will form a meaningful English word ?
(A) Both CAT and OWN
(B) Both BRU and INK
(C) Only TAC
(D) Only INK
(E) Only LEG
- 18. If the given words are arranged in the order as they would appear in a dictionary from left to right, which of the following will be exactly in the middle of the five words ?
(A) OWN (B) LEG
(C) BRU (D) CAT
(E) INK
- 19. If in each of the given words, each of the consonants is changed to previous letter and each vowel is changed to next letter in the English alphabetical series, in how many words thus formed will the same alphabet appear twice ?
(A) None (B) One
(C) Two (D) Three
(E) More than three
- 20. How many letters are there in the English alphabetical series between the second letter of the

word which is second from the right and the second letter of the word which is second from the left of the given words ?

- (A) One (B) Two
- (C) Three (D) Four
- (E) Five

Directions—(Q. 21–25) Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions—

A, B, C, D, E, F and G are sitting in a straight line (not necessarily in the same order) facing North.

- E sits third to right of A. E sits second to left of F.
 - Only one person sits between G and B. Neither G nor B is an immediate neighbour of F.
 - C is not an immediate neighbour of either B or F.
- 21. Who sits at the extreme right end of the line ?
(A) G (B) F
(C) B (D) C
(E) E
 - 22. How many persons sit between A and C ?
(A) None (B) One
(C) Two (D) Three
(E) Four
 - 23. Four of the following five are alike in a certain way based on their seating positions in the above arrangement and so form a group. Which is the one that **does not** belong to that group ?
(A) GC (B) DF
(C) BA (D) DE
(E) AG
 - 24. What is the position of D with respect to C ?
(A) Third to the left
(B) Second to the right
(C) Immediate right
(D) Second to the left
(E) Immediate left
 - 25. If all the persons are made to sit in alphabetical order from left to right, the positions of how many will remain unchanged as compared to the original seating positions ?
(A) None (B) One
(C) Two (D) Three
(E) Four

Directions—(Q. 26–30) Study the following arrangement carefully and answer the questions given below—

6 1 9 2 5 9 2 4 2 6 2 5 8 5 7 4 5 2
8 3 5 1 2 3 1 4 1 4 6 8 3 7 3 9

- 26. If all the even digits are deleted from the above arrangement, which of the following will be seventh from the left end of the arrangement ?
(A) 9 (B) 5
(C) 1 (D) 3
(E) 7
- 27. How many such 2s are there in the above arrangement each of which is immediately preceded as well as immediately followed by an odd digit ?
(A) None (B) One
(C) Two (D) Three
(E) More than three
- 28. How many such 1s are there in the above arrangement, each of which is immediately followed by a perfect square ?
(A) None (B) One
(C) Two (D) Three
(E) More than three
- 29. How many 5s are there in the above arrangement, each of which is immediately preceded by a digit which has a numerical value of more than five ?
(A) None (B) One
(C) Two (D) Three
(E) More than three
- 30. Which of the following is eight to the right of the nineteenth digit from the right end of the above arrangement ?
(A) 2 (B) 5
(C) 3 (D) 7
(E) None of these

Directions—(Q. 31–35) Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions—

P, Q, R, S, T, V, W, and Y are sitting around a circular table facing the centre.

- P sits second to left of T
- W sits third to right of Y. Y is not an immediate neighbour of T.
- Q and R are immediate neighbours of each other but neither Q nor R is an immediate neighbour of Y.
- V is an immediate neighbour of R.

Answers: Reasoning

1	(D)
2	(A)
3	(C)
4	(E)
5	(B)
6	(C)
7	(B)
8	(C)
9	(B)
10	(B)
11	(B)
12	(D)
13	(D)
14	(A)
15	(D)
16	(C)
17	(A)
18	(E)
19	(D)
20	(C)
21	(B)
22	(B)
23	(D)
24	(B)
25	(B)

26	(E)
27	(C)
28	(D)
29	(B)
30	(C)
31	(E)
32	(B)
33	(D)
34	(E)
35	(E)
36	(D)
37	(A)
38	(B)
39	(C)
40	(B)
41	(B)
42	(A)
43	(E)
44	(B)
45	(D)
46	(C)
47	(D)
48	(E)
49	(B)
50	(E)