SBI PO Mains Reasoning – Memory Based Paper

13th September 2025

Q1. Statement & Reasoning:

In a large residential society, the common garden was earlier open to children for cycling at all hours. Over time, residents began complaining that the constant cycling in the evening was damaging the newly planted saplings and flower beds. The society gardener also reported that several plants had been crushed and were not surviving. Considering this, the management committee has now barred cycling in the garden after 6 PM.

What could be the most probable reason behind barring cycling in the garden after 6 PM?

(a) The committee wanted to save electricity used for garden lights in the evening.
(b) Cycling in the evening was harming the plants and damaging the garden.
(c) Children preferred to cycle on the society road instead of the garden.
(d) Residents wanted the garden reserved only for morning walkers.
(e) The gardener personally disliked children playing in the garden.

Directions (2–4): Each question below is followed by two statements numbered I and II. You have to decide whether the data given in the statements are sufficient to answer the question. Read both statements and mark your answer accordingly:

Q2. Six persons A, B, C, D, E and F sit in a row facing north. Who sits immediately to the left of C?

Statement I: A sits third to the right of F. C sits to the left of A. F sits to the left of D. Two persons sit between B and D.

Statement II: One person sits between E and F. B sits to the right of E. C sits second to the right of E. A is not an immediate neighbour of F and E.

(a) Data in both statements I and II together are sufficient to answer.
(b) Data in statement I alone is sufficient to answer.
(c) Data in statement II alone is sufficient to answer.
(d) Data in both statements I and II together are not sufficient to answer.
(e) Data in either statement I or statement II alone is sufficient to answer the question.

Q3. Six persons J, K, L, M, N and O attend an interview on six different days of the same week from Monday to Saturday. Who attends the interview on the last day of the week?

Statement I: K attends immediately after N but before O. Two persons attend between K and M, who attends immediately after O. L attends after J but before N.

Statement II: N attends after M. More than three persons attend after K. M attends two persons after K. J attends before L. As many persons attend before L as after K.

(a) Data in both statements I and II together are sufficient to answer.
(b) Data in statement I alone is sufficient to answer.
(c) Data in statement II alone is sufficient to answer.
(d) Data in both statements I and II together are not sufficient to answer.
(e) Data in either statement I or statement II alone is sufficient to answer the question.

Q4. Six parcels P, Q, R, S, T and U are placed one above the other in a stack, not necessarily in the same order. Which parcel is placed at the second position from the bottom?

Statement I: Parcel R is placed above parcel T. Parcel P is placed three parcels above parcel T. Parcel S is placed adjacent to parcel T but above parcel Q.

Statement II: Parcel Q is placed below parcel S. Parcel P is placed above parcel U. Parcel T is placed above parcel P. More than two parcels are placed between parcel U and parcel Q.

(a) Data in both statements I and II together are sufficient to answer.
(b) Data in statement I alone is sufficient to answer.
(c) Data in statement II alone is sufficient to answer.
(d) Data in both statements I and II together are not sufficient to answer.
(e) Data in either statement I or statement II alone is sufficient to answer the question.

Q5. Seven letters are arranged to form a meaningful word. T is placed at the extreme right end. Three letters are placed between C and N. Letter A is placed two places to the left of I. Letter E is placed immediately to the left of T. B is placed immediately to the right of A. C was also one of the seven letters. Now, if only one meaningful word is formed, then which letter is the third letter from the left end of the newly formed word? If no meaningful word is formed, mark X as your answer, and if more than one such word is formed, mark Y as your answer.

(a) B
(b) A
(c) X
(d) I
(e) Y

Directions (6–10): A word and number arrangement machine, when given an input line of words and numbers, rearranges them following a particular rule in each step. The following is an illustration of an input and its rearrangement:

Input: BD524 CF683 MK237 LQ145 YU432 EN739

Step I: DB425 FC386 KM732 QL541 UY234 NE937

Step II: DB11 FC17 KM12 QL10 UY9 NE19

Step III: CA22 EB34 JL24 PK20 TX18 MD38

Step IV: AC27 BE39 LJ29 KP25 XT23 DM43

Step V: CE0 DG3 NL2 MR7 ZV5 FO7

Step V is the last step of the rearrangement. As per the rules followed in the above steps, find the appropriate steps for the given input below.

Input: PR318 KM692 TY457 BD176 WS824 LF563

Q6. Which of the following elements is present in Step II?

(a) PR12
(b) KM18
(c) YT16
(d) DB14
(e) None of these

Q7. Which among the following combinations of letters is present in Step IV?

(a) RP
(b) SX
(c) CE
(d) MG
(e) None of these

Q8. What will be the sum of all the numbers in Step V?

(a) 18
(b) 20
(c) 22
(d) 24
(e) 26

Q9. In which step are the given combinations of letters and numbers present in the same manner: "LJ34 XS32 CA28"?

(a) Step II
(b) Step IV
(c) Step I
(d) Step V
(e) Step III

Q10. How many numbers are divisible by 3 in Step IV?

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

Directions (11–15): Read the given information carefully and answer the related questions:

Eight persons of a three-generation family were born on the same date and same month of different years – 1948, 1956, 1963, 1981, 1990, 1999, 2005, 2012. They are of different ages and like different colours. Their ages are calculated with respect to the base year 2025.

Note: In a married couple, the husband is older than his wife.

The age digits of G's child are the reverse of the age digits of G's father. The age of H's daughter is equal to the sum of the ages of T and the one who likes maroon. The age of the one who likes violet is the square of a number. Four persons were born between D and the one who likes violet. The age difference between D and the one who likes amber is the same as the age difference between H's only granddaughter and the one who likes amber. W is the sister-in-law of G and has two children. V's mother is immediately older than V, who does not like maroon. Three persons were born between V and the one who likes cyan. H is three persons older than the one who likes peach. The age difference between G and the one who likes ruby is 16 years. F does not like maroon and silver. One of the parents of S is not alive. The age of the one who likes white is an odd number.

Q11. Which of the following statements is true?

(a) W likes violet.
(b) V's grandmother likes silver.
(c) The total age of F and G is a multiple of 4.
(d) S is younger than at least four persons.
(e) S's uncle is older than H.

Q12. Choose the incorrect combination.

(a) 1981 – V's father – amber
(b) 1948 – W's father-in-law – ruby
(c) 1999 – F's brother – violet
(d) 1963 – S's mother – silver
(e) 2005 – T's niece – maroon

Q13. The number of persons older than G's mother is one less than the number of persons younger than the one who likes ____.

(a) Silver
(b) Violet
(c) White
(d) Maroon
(e) None of the above

Q14. The one who is two persons older than V's cousin was born in which year?

(a) 1999
(b) 1976
(c) 1990
(d) 1963
(e) 1956

Q15. What is the total age of the females who belong to the second generation?

(a) 96 years
(b) 91 years
(c) 78 years
(d) 59 years
(e) None of the above

Answer Key & Brief Solutions

Q1 **(b)** The passage links the ban to plant damage caused by evening cycling – the only cause-effect reason stated.

Q2 **(e)** Either statement alone fixes the full arrangement (F _ _ A with C left of A etc.), so the left-neighbour of C is determined by either I or II alone.

Q3 **(a)** Statement I alone leaves the last day ambiguous; II alone fixes positions only partially. Both together place O on Saturday.

Q4 **(b)** Statement I alone fixes the stack from bottom: Q, S, T, (gap), P with R above T, giving the 2nd-from-bottom uniquely. II alone is insufficient.

Q5 **(a)** The clues uniquely form CABINET (C-A-B-I-N-E-T). The 3rd letter from the left is B.

Q6 **(d)** Step II of the input is PR12 KM17 YT16 DB14 SW14 FL14; DB14 is present.

Q7 **(b)** Step IV is OQ29 JL39 SX37 AC33 VR33 KE33; SX appears.

Q8 **(d)** Step V numbers: 2+3+1+6+6+6 = 24.

Q9 **(e)** LJ34 XS32 CA28 appear in Step III.

Q10 **(d)** Step IV numbers are 29, 39, 37, 33, 33, 33. Divisible by 3: 39, 33, 33, 33 → four numbers.

Q11 **—** Depends on the final family arrangement; solve the grid to confirm.

Q12 **—** Cross-check each year–relation–colour pair against the grid.

Q13 **—** Compare the 'older than G's mother' count with the 'younger than X' count.

Q14 **—** Identify V's cousin, then the person two ranks older by age.

Q15 **—** Sum the ages of second-generation females from the grid.

Note on the machine (Q6–Q10): Rules – Step I: swap the two letters and reverse the three-digit number. Step II: replace the number by the sum of its three digits. Step III: shift each letter one back in the alphabet and double the number. Step IV: swap the two letters and add 5 to the number. Step V: shift each letter two forward in the alphabet and replace the number by (number mod 9).