IDBI BANK

IDBI Bank Question Paper Held on 3rd October 2008 | Officers Cadre Exam

1. How many such pairs of letters are there in the word SHOULDER each of which has as many letters between them in the word as in the English alphabet ?
(A) None
(B) One
(C) Two
(D) Three
(E) More than three

2. 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) Brick
(B) Cement
(C) Sand
(D) Mortar
(E) Wall

3. If it is possible to make only one meaningful English word with the first, the fifth, the seventh and the tenth letters of the word STREAMLINE, using each letter once in each word, which of the following is the third letter of that word ? If no such word can be made, give 'X' as the answer and if more than one such word can be made, give 'Y' as the answer.
(A) L
(B) E
(C) S
(D) X
(E) Y

4. 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) Nitrogen
(B) Hydrogen
(C) Methane
(D) Neon

(E) Helium

5. In a certain code BREAKING is written as BFSCFMHJ. How is MOTHERLY written in that code ?
(A) IUPNZMSF
(B) IUPNXKQD
(C) IUPNFSMZ
(D) GSNLZMSF
(E) None of these

6. Among P, Q, R, S and T each having a different height, Q is taller than S. T is shorter than P. R is taller than Q but shorter than T. Who among them is the tallest ?
(A) S
(B) P
(C) R
(D) Data inadequate
(E) None of these

7. Mohan correctly remembers that his mother's birthday is before 16th but after 13th August whereas his sister correctly remembers that their mother's birthday is after 14th but before 18th August. On which day in August was their mother's birthday definitely ?
(A) 15th
(B) 14th
(C) 14th or 15th
(D) Data inadequate
(E) None of these

8. In a certain code BEND is written as '5%3#' and NIGHT is written as '3@©64'. How is DEBT written in that code ?
(A) #%©4
(B) #@54
(C) #%34
(D) #%54
(E) None of these

9. How many such digits are there in the number 5834619 each of which is as far away from the beginning of the number as when the digits are arranged in descending order within the number ?
(A) None
(B) One
(C) Two
(D) Three
(E) More than three

10. If the positions of the first and the fifth digits in the number 85231467 are interchanged, similarly the positions of the second and the sixth digits are interchanged and so on, which of the following will be the second digit from the right end after the rearrangement ?

(A) 2
(B) 5
(C) 3
(D) 1
(E) None of these

Directions—(Q. 11–16) In each of the questions below are given four statements followed by four conclusions numbered I, II, III and IV. You have to take the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts. Read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the given statements disregarding commonly known facts.

11. Statements :
All drums are tubes.
Some tubes are pipes.
No pipe is stick.
Some sticks are rubbers.
Conclusions :
I. Some rubbers are tubes.
II. Some sticks are drums.
III. Some pipes are drums.
IV. Some sticks are tubes.
(A) None follows
(B) Only I follows
(C) Only I and II follow
(D) Only I and III follow
(E) Only III follows

12. Statements :
Some pens are rooms.
All rooms are walls.
Some walls are bricks.
All bricks are slates.
Conclusions :
I. Some slates are walls.
II. Some walls are pens.
III. Some bricks are rooms
IV. Some slates are rooms.
(A) Only I and III follow
(B) Only II and III follow
(C) Only I and II follow
(D) Only III and IV follow
(E) None of these

13. Statements :
Some chairs are pencils.
Some pencils are bottles.

Some bottles are bags.
Some bags are books.
Conclusions :
I. Some books are pencils.
II. Some bottles are chairs.
III. No book is pencil.
IV. Some bags are chairs.
(A) Only I follows
(B) Only either I or III follows
(C) Only III follows
(D) Only IV follows
(E) None of these

14. Statements :
Some roads are buses.
All buses are trains.
Some trains are trucks.
All trucks are kites.
Conclusions :
I. Some trucks are roads.
II. Some kites are buses.
III. Some trains are roads.
IV. Some kites are trains.
(A) None follows
(B) Only I follows
(C) Only II follows
(D) Only III follows
(E) None of these

15. Statements :
All beads are rings.
All rings are bangles.
All bangles are tyres.
All tyres are pendants.
Conclusions :
I. Some pendants are beads.
II. Some tyres are rings.
III. Some bangles are beads.
IV. Some pendants are rings.
(A) Only I and II follow
(B) Only I, II and III follow
(C) Only II, III and IV follow
(D) Only I, III and IV follow
(E) All follow

16. Statements :
Some desks are fruits.

All fruits are flowers.
No flower is branch.
Some branches are roots.
Conclusions :
I. Some roots are flowers.
II. No desk is branch.
III. Some flowers are desks.
IV. Some branches are desks.
(A) Only either II or IV follows
(B) Only III follows
(C) Only either II or IV and III follow
(D) Only III and IV follow
(E) None of these

Directions—(Q. 17–22) Study the following arrangement carefully and answer the questions given below—
R 4 P I J M Q 3 % T @ © U K 5 V 1 W $ Y 2 B E 6 # 9 D H 8 G * Z N

17. Which of the following is the sixth to the left of the fifteenth from the left end of the above arrangement ?
(A) 2
(B) #
(C) %
(D) $
(E) None of these

18. How many such numbers are there in the above arrangement, each of which is immediately preceded by a consonant and not immediately followed by a letter ?
(A) None
(B) One
(C) Two
(D) Three
(E) More than three

19. How many such symbols are there in the above arrangement, each of which is immediately followed by a letter but not immediately preceded by a number ?
(A) None
(B) One
(C) Two
(D) Three
(E) More than three

20. How many such consonants are there in the above arrangement, each of which is immediately preceded by a consonant and immediately followed by a symbol ?
(A) None
(B) One
(C) Two

(D) Three
(E) More than three

21. What should come in the place of question mark (?) in the following series based on the above arrangement ?
P J Q T © K 1 $ 2 ?
(A) E # D
(B) 6 9 D
(C) 6 9 8
(D) 6 # D
(E) None of these

22. Four of the following five are alike in a certain way based on their positions in the above arrangement and so form a group. Which is the one that does not belong to that group ?
(A) W Y 1
(B) Q % M
(C) © K @
(D) 9 H 6
(E) G Z 8

Directions—(Q. 23–28) Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:
P, Q, R, S, T, V and W are seven members of a club. Each of them has a favourite sport from-Chess, Table Tennis, Lawn Tennis, Volleyball, Badminton, Basketball and Carrom, not necessarily in the same order.

Each of them also has a specific choice of colour from—Blue, Red, Green, Yellow, Grey, Black and White, not necessarily in the same order.

R likes Green and his favourite sport is Badminton. V's choice of colour is neither Red nor Black. T's favourite sport is neither Table Tennis nor Basketball. The one who likes Blue does not like Carrom. The one who likes Volleyball does not like Yellow and Grey. Q's favourite sport is Lawn Tennis and he likes Black. S likes White. W likes Basketball. P likes Volleyball. T likes Blue. The one who likes Basketball does not like Grey.

23. What is V's choice of colour ?
(A) Black
(B) Grey
(C) Yellow
(D) Data inadequate
(E) None of these

24. What is T's favourite sport ?
(A) Basketball
(B) Volleyball
(C) Chess
(D) Data inadequate

(E) None of these

25. Whose favourite sport is Carrom?
(A) S
(B) R
(C) W
(D) Data inadequate
(E) None of these

26. Whose favourite sport is basketball ?
(A) S
(B) T
(C) W
(D) R
(E) Data inadequate

27. What is W's choice of colour ?
(A) Green
(B) White
(C) Black
(D) Data inadequate
(E) None of these

28. Which of the following combinations of sport and colour is correct ?
(A) Table Tennis, Yellow
(B) Volleyball, Red
(C) Volleyball, Grey
(D) Chess, Black
(E) Carrom, Green

Directions—(Q. 29–34) In each question below is given a group of letters followed by four combinations of digits/symbols lettered (A), (B), (C) and (D). You have to find out which of the combinations correctly represents the group of letters based on the following coding system. If none of the combinations correctly represents the group of letters, give answer (E) i.e. 'None of these'.

Letter : R K A D E M W T I V U B F H P

Digit/Symbol : 2 δ 3 * 1 8 # 4 $ 5 © 9 6 @ 7

Conditions :
(i) If the first letter is a vowel and the last letter is a consonant, the codes for the first and the last letters are to be interchanged.
(ii) If the first letter is a consonant and the last letter is a vowel, both are to be coded as '?'.
(iii) If both the first and the last letters are consonants, both are to be coded as the code for the last letter.

Now based on the above, find out the coded form of the letter groups given in each question.

29. AMPERI
(A) 38712$
(B) $87123
(C) 387123
(D) 37812$
(E) None of these

30. RTVUBH
(A) 245©9@
(B) @45©92
(C) @45©9@
(D) ?45©9?
(E) None of these

31. BEFKMA
(A) 916δ83
(B) ?16δ8?
(C) 316δ89
(D) 316δ83
(E) None of these

32. EWPKIH
(A) 1#7δ$@
(B) ?#7δ$?
(C) 17#δ$@
(D) @#7δ$1
(E) None of these

33. RTDAVB
(A) 94*352
(B) 24*352
(C) ?4*35?
(D) 24*359
(E) None of these

34. HEUPKI
(A) @1©7δ$
(B) $1©7δ$
(C) @1©7δ@
(D) ?1©7δ?
(E) None of these

Directions—(Q. 35–40) In the following questions, the symbols @, ©, %, δ and # are used with the following meaning as illustrated below :

'P % Q' means 'P is not greater than Q'.
'P δ Q' means 'P is neither greater than nor smaller than Q'.
'P # Q' means 'P is neither greater than nor equal to Q'.
'P © Q' means 'P is not smaller than Q'.
'P @ Q' means 'P is neither smaller than nor equal to Q'.

Now in each of the following questions assuming the given statements to be true, find which of the two conclusions I and II given below them is/are definitely true ? Give answer—
(A) If only Conclusion I is true
(B) If only Conclusion II is true
(C) If either Conclusion I or II is true
(D) If neither Conclusion I nor II is true.
(E) If both Conclusions I and II are true

35. Statements :
R © T, T @ M, M δ D
Conclusions : I. D # T
II. M # T

36. Statements :
B @ N, N % R, R © F
Conclusions : I. B @ F
II. N # F

37. Statements :
D # T, T @ R, R © M
Conclusions : I. M # D
II. M # T

38. Statements :
K δ H, H % F, F # J
Conclusions : I. F © K
II. J © H

39. Statements :
W @ G, N © G, N % V
Conclusions : I. W @ N
II. V © G

40. Statements :
T © Y, Y % M, M @ R
Conclusions : I. R # Y
II. T δ M

Directions—(Q. 41–45) Study the following information carefully to answer these questions—

a, b, c, d, e and f are sitting around a circle facing at the centre. f is third to the right of b who is second to the right of e. c is third to the left of e. a is not an immediate neighbour of f.

41. Who is to the immediate right of f ?
(A) c
(B) d
(C) e
(D) b
(E) None of these

42. Who is to the immediate left of c ?
(A) b
(B) f
(C) b or f
(D) Data inadequate
(E) None of these

43. Who is second to the right of c ?
(A) a
(B) e
(C) d
(D) Data inadequate
(E) None of these

44. Who is to the immediate right of a ?
(A) e
(B) d
(C) c
(D) Data inadequate
(E) None of these

45. Who are the immediate neighbours of e ?
(A) ab
(B) df
(C) bd
(D) af
(E) None of these

Directions—(Q. 46–50) 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. Read both the statements and give answer—

(A) If the data in statement I alone are sufficient to answer the question, while the data in statement II alone are not sufficient to answer the question.
(B) If the data in statement II alone are sufficient to answer the question, while the data in statement I alone are not sufficient to answer the question.
(C) If the data either in statement I alone or in statement II alone are sufficient to answer the question.

(D) If the data given in both the statements I & II together are not sufficient to answer the question, and

(E) If the data in both the statements I & II together are necessary to answer the question.

46. How many daughters does M have ?
I. N and P are sisters of K.
II. M is father of K.

47. On which day of the week did Mohan visit temple ?
I. Mohan visited the temple one day after his sister's visit to temple.
II. Mohan's sister visited the temple before Sunday.

48. What does 'ja' mean in a code language ?
I. 'ja pa na' means 'go home now' in that code language.
II. 'na da ta' means 'come back home' in that code language.

49. Among M, N, T, P and R each having different weight, who is the heaviest ?
I. T is heavier than P and M but lighter than N who is not the heaviest.
II. M is lighter than P.

50. How is D related to T ?
I. D's brother is father of T's sister.
II. T's brother is son of D's brother.

Answer

1. (C) 2. (E) 3. (E) 4. (C) 5. (B),6. (B) 7. (A) 8. (D) 9. (B) 10. (A) 11. (A) 12. (C) 13. (B) 14. (E) 15. (E),16. (C)

17. (C) 18. (B) 19. (D) 20. (A),21. (E) 22. (D) 23. (B) 24. (C) 25. (D),26. (C) 27. (E) 28. (B) 29. (A) 30. (C),31. (B) 32. (D) 33. (E) 34. (D) .

35. (E),36. (D) 37. (B) 38. (A) 39. (B) 40. (D) 41. (C) 42. (A) 43. (E) 44. (E) 45. (D) 46. (D) 47. (D) 48. (D) 49. (A) 50. (D).

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