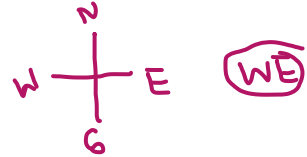




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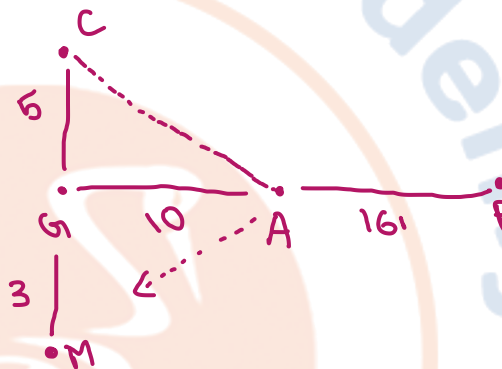
CLASS 8 - DIRECTION

(Point F is 16m east of Point A. Point G is 10m west of Point A. Point C is 5m north of Point G. Point M is 8m south of Point C.)



1) Point M is in which direction with respect to Point A?

- a) Northwest
- b) Southeast
- c) East
- d) Northeast
- ☒ e) Southwest



2) What is the shortest distance between Point C and Point A?

- ☒ a) $5\sqrt{5}$ m
- b) 6 m
- c) $\sqrt{7}$ m
- d) $2\sqrt{5}$ m
- e) 9 m

$$\begin{aligned} AC &= \sqrt{AG^2 + GC^2} \\ &= \sqrt{16^2 + 5^2} \\ &= \sqrt{100 + 25} \\ &= \sqrt{125} = 5\sqrt{5} \end{aligned}$$



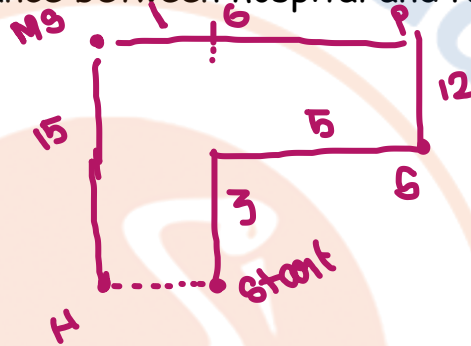
IBPS PRELIMS - 30 DAYS REVISION PLAN

CLASS 8 - DIRECTION

Radha starts walking towards the north for 3m, then takes a right turn and walks 5m to reach the shop. Park is 12m north of shop and 6m east of medical store. Hospital is 15m south of medical store.

3) What is the shortest distance between hospital and Radha's starting point?

- a) 2m
- b) 5m
- c) 3m
- ☒ d) 1m
- e) 6m



4) Park is in which direction with respect to Hospital?

- a) Northwest
- ☒ b) Northeast
- c) Southwest
- d) East
- e) Southeast



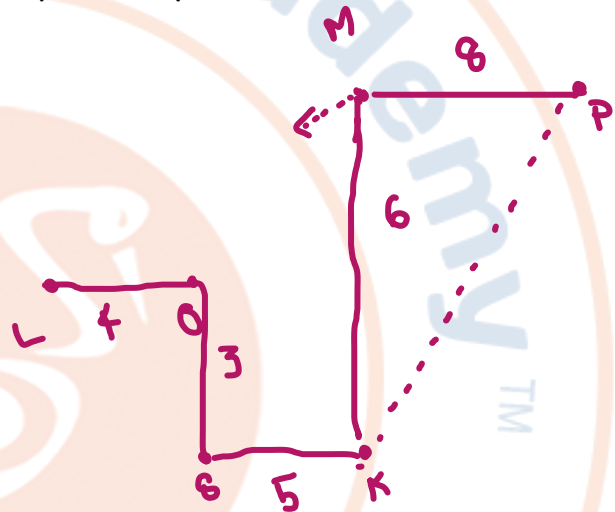
IBPS PRELIMS - 30 DAYS REVISION PLAN

CLASS 8 - DIRECTION

Point L is 4m west of Point O. Point O is 3m north of Point S. Point S is 5m west of Point K. Point K is 6m south of Point M. Point P is 8m east of Point M.

5) Point L is in which direction with respect to point M?

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



6) What is the shortest distance between Point P and Point K?

- a) 12m
- b) 9m
- ☒ c) 10m
- d) 15m
- e) 13m

$$\begin{aligned} & \sqrt{6^2 + 8^2} \\ &= \sqrt{36 + 64} \\ &= \sqrt{100} \\ &= 10 \end{aligned}$$



IBPS PRELIMS - 30 DAYS REVISION PLAN

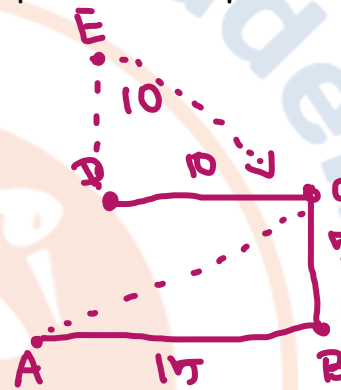
CLASS 8 - DIRECTION

A person starts walking 15m from point A towards the east and reaches point B. He turns left and walks 5m to reach point C. From C, he takes a left turn and walks 10m to reach point D.

9) What is the shortest distance between point A and point C?

- a) 10m
- b) 8m
- ✓ c) $5\sqrt{10}$ m
- d) 15m
- e) None of these

$$\begin{aligned} & \sqrt{15^2 + 5^2} \\ &= \sqrt{225 + 25} \\ &= \sqrt{250} \\ &= 5\sqrt{10} \end{aligned}$$



10) What is the direction of point C with respect to point E (10m north from D)?

- a) North-east
- ✓ b) South-east
- c) North-west
- d) South
- e) None of these



IBPS PRELIMS - 30 DAYS REVISION PLAN

CLASS 8 - DIRECTION

11) One morning after sunrise, Saran walks certain distance, takes a right turn, walks again, takes another right turn, walks again, and finally stops at point A, where he meets his friend Kalai. If Kalai's shadow fell exactly on Saran's left-hand side, to which direction is Saran facing?

- a) East
- ☒ b) North
- c) West
- d) South
- e) None of these



↓ S

• Kalai

↑ N Saran





IBPS PRELIMS - 30 DAYS REVISION PLAN

CLASS 8 - DIRECTION

12) One evening before sunset, two friends Sumit and Mohit were talking face to face. If Mohit's shadow was exactly to his right side, which direction was Sumit facing?

- a) North
- ☒ b) South
- c) West
- d) Data inadequate
- e) None of these



S
↓
S

↑ M
M

shadow

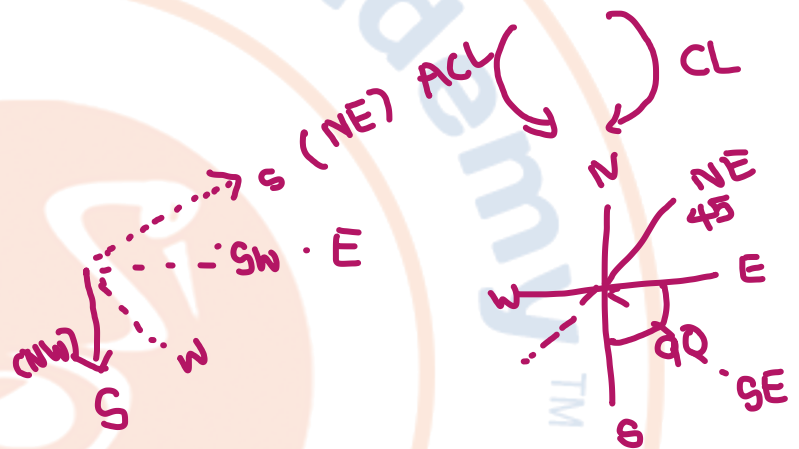


IBPS PRELIMS - 30 DAYS REVISION PLAN

CLASS 8 - DIRECTION

13) A direction indicator board on a road turned 135° in anti-clockwise direction due to an accident. One traveller goes in the wrong direction thinking it to be south because of that board. In which direction must the traveller actually go if the board shows the correct direction?

- a) South-West
- ✓ b) North-West
- c) South-East
- d) North-East
- e) None of these





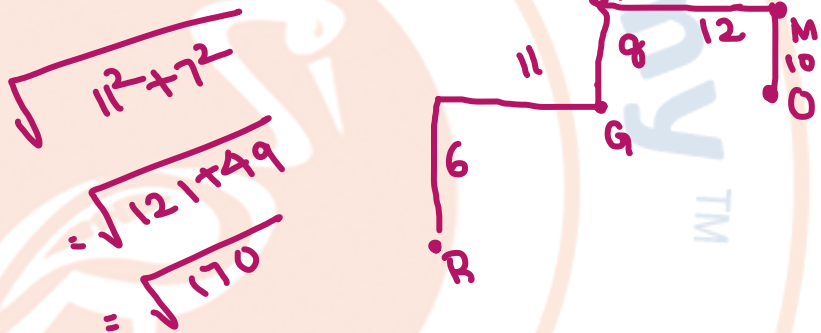
IBPS PRELIMS - 30 DAYS REVISION PLAN

CLASS 8 - DIRECTION

Ms. Priya starts walking from point R towards the north. After walking 6m, she turns east and walks 11m to reach point G, where she turns left and walks 8m to reach P. Then she turns right and walks 12m to reach point M, where she turns south and walks 10m to reach Point O.

14) If Point Z is west of Point O and south of Point E, then what is the distance between the points R and Z?

- a) 3m
- b) 4m
- c) 2m
- d) 5m
- e) None of the above



15) What is the direction of point O with respect to point E?

- a) West
- b) East
- c) North-west
- d) South-east
- e) Can't be determined



IBPS PRELIMS - 30 DAYS REVISION PLAN

CLASS 8 - DIRECTION

Rani and Vani stay in the same hostel. Rani moves south and walks 6m to reach home, then left turn and 4m to Park, then right turn and 12m to hostel. Vani moves north and walks 3m to reach beach, then left turn and 15m to hostel.

16) Rani's starting point is in which direction with respect to Vani's starting point?

- a) North
- b) Southeast
- c) West
- d) East
- ☒ e) Northwest



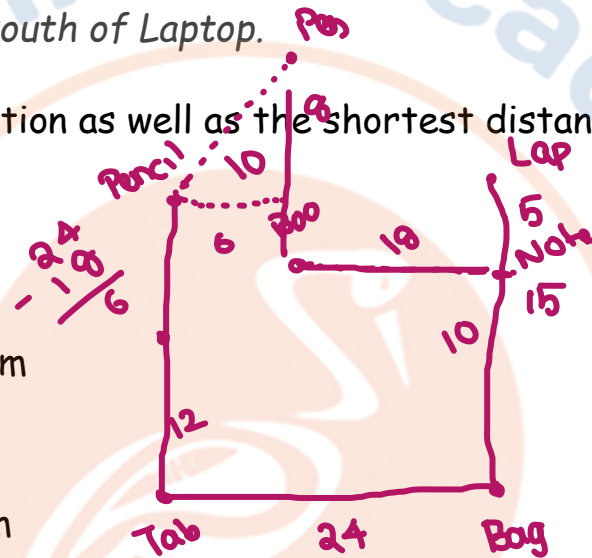
IBPS PRELIMS - 30 DAYS REVISION PLAN

CLASS 8 - DIRECTION

In a study room, five items are kept at a certain distance. Pen is kept 10m north of Book. Table is kept 24m west of Bag. Pencil is kept 12m north of Table. Laptop is kept 15m north of Bag. Notebook is kept 18m east of Book and 5m south of Laptop.

17) What is the direction as well as the shortest distance of Pencil with respect to Pen?

- a) Southwest, 10m
- b) Northwest, $2\sqrt{17}$ m
- c) North, 9m
- d) Southeast, $3\sqrt{11}$ m
- e) Northeast, 8m



$$\sqrt{6^2 + 8^2}$$
$$\sqrt{36 + 64} = \sqrt{100}$$
$$= 10$$



IBPS PRELIMS - 30 DAYS REVISION PLAN

CLASS 8 - DIRECTION

Point G is 12m north of Point V, which is 7m west of Point Q. Point P is 6m east of point G. Point Q is 8m north of Point M, which is 12m east of Point S. Point H is 9m south of Point S and 5m west of Point I.

18) Four of the following five pairs of points are alike in a certain way based on the directions in the given arrangement and thus form a group. Which one of the following does not belong to the group?

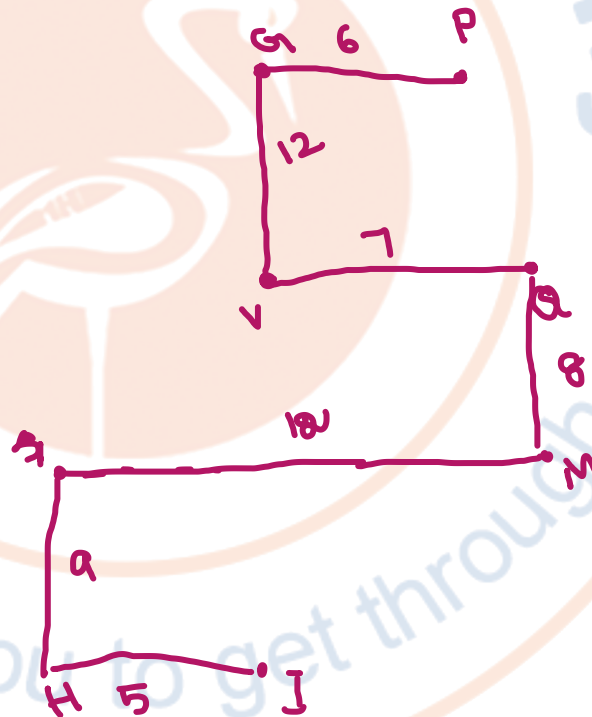
a) GQ

b) VM

c) SI

d) GM

☒ e) QH





IBPS PRELIMS - 30 DAYS REVISION PLAN

CLASS 8 - DIRECTION

A car from point P travels east for 5 km, then right turn and 8 km to reach point R, then left turn and 5 km to reach point S. The car then takes a left turn from S and travels 14 km, then right turn from point T and travels 3 km to stop at point U.

19) If the petrol cost is Rs.76/litre and the mileage of the car is 5 km/litre, then what will be the total cost of the entire journey?

- a) Rs.542
- b) Rs.522
- c) Rs.552
- d) Rs.532
- e) Cannot be determined



IBPS PRELIMS - 30 DAYS REVISION PLAN

CLASS 8 - DIRECTION

PRACTICE QUESTION

Radha starts walking towards the north for 3m, then takes a right turn and walks 5m to reach the shop. Park is 12m north of shop and 6m east of medical store. Hospital is 15m south of medical store.

1) If Zoo is 10m west of Shop, then what is the shortest distance between Zoo and Hospital?

- a) 10m
- b) 8m
- c) 5m
- d) 9m
- e) None of these

A person starts walking 15m from point A towards the east and reaches point B. He turns left and walks 5m to reach point C. From C, he takes a left turn and walks 10m to reach point D.

2) What is the direction of point D with respect to point A?

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

- d) West
- e) None of these

Rani and Vani stay in the same hostel. Rani moves south and walks 6m to reach home, then left turn and 4m to Park, then right turn and 12m to hostel. Vani moves north and walks 3m to reach beach, then left turn and 15m to hostel.

3) What is the approximate shortest distance between Park and Beach?

- a) 16m
- b) 18m
- c) 19m
- d) 21m
- e) 22m

In a study room, five items are kept at a certain distance. Pen is kept 10m north of Book. Table is kept 24m west of Bag. Pencil is kept 12m north of Table. Laptop is kept 15m north of Bag. Notebook is kept 18m east of Book and 5m south of Laptop.

4) What is the direction of Book with respect to Table?

- a) South
- b) East
- c) Northeast

d) Southwest

e) North

Point K is 8km north of Point S, which is 6km east of Point E. Point I is 4km north of point E. Point T is 5km west of Point I. Point G is north of Point O and east of Point K.

5) What is the direction of point G with respect to point S?

a) East

b) North-West

c) North-East

d) South

e) South-west

English Practice

The way people shop has changed rapidly over the last few years due to digital payment options. A major trend is the "Buy Now, Pay Later" system, which lets shoppers buy items immediately and split the cost into smaller portions. This option usually appears at online checkouts alongside traditional credit cards and debit cards. Many younger shoppers prefer this method because it feels less restrictive than older banking options. For many consumers, the biggest draw of this payment method is that it avoids traditional interest charges. Instead

of paying extra money over time like a credit card, users simply make fixed payments every two weeks. If a buyer pays everything back on schedule, the service remains completely free for them to use. This straightforward structure makes budgeting seem much simpler for people who want to manage their monthly expenses.

However, financial experts warn that this smooth process can encourage people to overspend on non-retail items. When a large price tag is broken down into small numbers, a luxury item can look like a regular daily purchase. Shoppers often end up buying multiple things at once, forgetting that all those minor payments add up quickly. Because it takes just one click to approve a loan, the natural pause before spending disappears.

The system also creates risks for people who miss their payment deadlines unexpectedly. While the setup is free at first, late fees can accumulate quickly if an account does not have enough funds. Some providers also report late payments to credit bureaus, which can lower a user's official score. This makes it harder for young adults to qualify for larger loans, like car financing or home mortgages, in the future.

Ultimately, this trend highlights a major shift in how modern society views personal debt and ownership. Paying later has become a normal part of the daily routine rather than a serious financial decision. As

online shopping continues to grow, clear rules from regulators may be needed to protect consumers from falling into deep debt.

Understanding the true cost of convenience is now a vital skill for every digital consumer.

1) Why do shoppers often end up buying multiple items simultaneously?

- a. Retail websites force them to bundle items together at checkout
- b. They receive massive discounts for buying more than three things
- c. The small, divided payment numbers hide the total accumulated cost
- d. They are trying to hit a minimum spending limit to avoid late fees
- e. They believe that the items will sell out if they do not act instantly

2) Which of the following words is the opposite of the word "accumulate" as used in the passage?

- a. Gather
- b. Collect
- c. Grow
- d. Multiply
- e. Decrease

3) How do BNPL services differ from traditional credit cards?

- a. Credit cards generally charge traditional interest over time, while on-time BNPL does not
- b. BNPL services can only be used by people who already own a house
- c. Credit cards never impact a user's long-term credit score
- d. BNPL options are exclusively available at physical, in-person store cash registers
- e. Credit cards do not allow users to buy items immediately at checkout

4) What is the main reason younger shoppers are drawn to "Buy Now, Pay Later" options?

- a. They want to replace their debit cards entirely
- b. They feel it offers more freedom than traditional banking methods
- c. They prefer shopping in physical stores rather than online
- d. They are looking for ways to build their credit scores quickly
- e. They only buy luxury goods that they cannot find elsewhere

5) What point does the author make in the passage regarding the psychology of split payments?

- a. It helps shoppers calculate the exact interest rates easily
- b. It prevents users from buying things they do not need
- c. It makes expensive items look like affordable, ordinary purchases

- d. It forces a natural pause before a customer finishes a transaction
- e. It encourages shoppers to visit physical retail stores more often

6) How does the BNPL system remain free for the consumer?

- a. The government subsidizes the costs for young shoppers
- b. Users must pay the entire balance at the exact moment of checkout
- c. Credit card companies cover the interest fees for the user
- d. The shopper makes all scheduled payments on time
- e. Users are required to watch advertisements before every purchase

7) Under what specific condition do late fees begin to build up on an account?

- a. When a user decides to close their traditional bank account
- b. When credit bureaus change a consumer's official score without warning
- c. When online retailers increase the baseline price of luxury items after a purchase is made
- d. When a user tries to apply for a car loan and a home mortgage at the same time
- e. When there are insufficient funds in the user's account to cover the scheduled payment

In each of the following questions, a sentence is divided into five parts. One of these parts contains a grammatical error. Choose the incorrect part.

8) Many public sector banks are opening (A) new branches in remote villages (B) to help poor farmers opens (C) savings accounts without (D) facing any difficult paperwork. (E)

- a. A
- b. B
- c. C
- d. D
- e. E

9) Introducing electric buses in major (A) metropolitan areas will drastically (B) reduce vehicular emissions and (C) provide a much quieter and (D) smooth ride for daily commuters. (E)

- a. A
- b. B
- c. C
- d. D
- e. E

10) Doctors always advise patients to (A) drink sufficient water daily (B) because dehydration can (C) cause severe headaches and lowers (D) your overall concentration levels at work. (E)

- a. A
- b. B
- c. C
- d. D
- e. E

