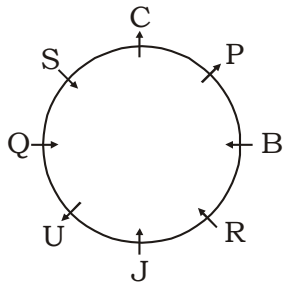
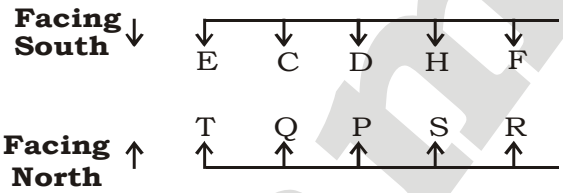
IBPS PO SPECIAL PHASE -I MOCK TEST - 241 (SOLUTION)

(1 - 5) :



1. (3) 2. (2) 3. (1) 4. (1)
5. (4)

(6-10) :



6. (2) 7. (3) 8. (4) 9. (1)
10. (1)

(11-16):

Person	Day	School
Raju	Tuesday	C
Jyoti	Wednesday	D
Mohan	Thursday	A
Roshan	Saturday	F
Kiran	Sunday	G
Kamal	Monday	B
Tony	Friday	E

11. (3) 12. (4) 13. (2) 14. 3
15. (4) 16. (1)

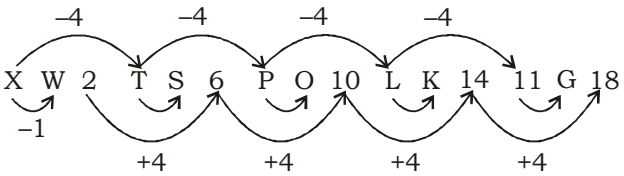
(17-19):

Car 1	Car 2
C, A, F, G	E, B, D

17. (1) 18. (4)
19. (3)

Car 1	Car 2
C, A, E, G	B, D, F

20. (1) The letters move four places backward and each number is increased by 4 from its preceding number



21. (2) **Given statements:**
Z> P $\geq$ T = N … (i)
R = T < Q $\leq$ S …(ii)
Combining both state-ments, we get
Z > P $\geq$ T = N = R = T < Q $\leq$ S
Thus, Z< Q is not true.
Again, S > N is true.
And, P $\geq$ S is not true.
Hence, only II is true.

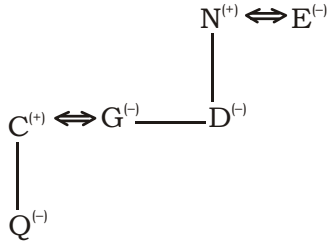
22. (3) **Given statements:**
S < U = R $\leq$ N … (i)
B > X $\geq$ W … (ii)
S > J = W … (iii)
Combining all the statements, we get
N $\geq$ R = U > S > J = W $\leq$ X < B
Thus, N > J is true.
Again, B < S is not true. And, U > J is true.
Hence, only I and III are true.

23. (5) **Given statements:**
X = Q $\geq$ R … (i)
M = N > P … (ii)
P > V = Z < R … (iii)
Combining all the statements, we get
M = N > P > V = Z < R $\leq$ Q = X
Thus, M $\geq$ R is not true.
Again, V > Q is not true.
And, N $\leq$ R is not true.
Hence none is true.

24. (4) **Given statements:**
U $\geq$ V $\geq$ W = X … (i)
B > C = D $\geq$ U … (ii)
Combining All the statements, we get
B >C = D >U $\geq$ V $\geq$ W = X
Thus, D $\geq$ V is true.
Again, C $\geq$ X is true.
Also, B > U is true.
Hence, all I, II and III are true.

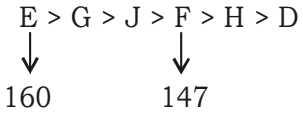
25.(4) **Given statements:**
A > B = M …(i)
M $\geq$ L …(ii)
L > S …(iii)
S < V …(iv)
Combining all the statements, we get
A > B = M $\geq$ L > S < V
Thus, M > S is true.
L $\leq$ A is not true.
V > A is not true.
Hence, only conclusion I is true.

(26-28) :



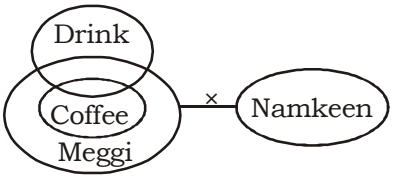
26. (3) 27. (3) 28. (3)
29. (2)

(30-32) :

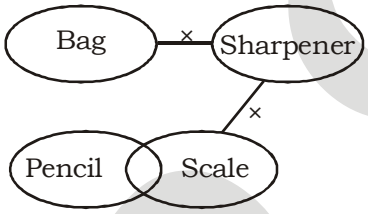


30. (2) The shortest person is D.
∴ D's height = 147 - 15 = 132 cm
31. (1)
32. (4) 155 lies between 160 and 147. Thus, the possible height of G or J will be 155 cm.

(33-34) :



33. (5) I. True II. True
Hence, both Conclusion I and II follow.
34. (1) I. True II. False
Hence, only conclusion I follows.
35. (1)



I. True II. Can't say
Hence, only conclusion I follows.

36. (1) $\times\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{2}, \times 1+1, \times 1\frac{1}{2}+1\frac{1}{2}, \ldots.$

37. (2) $\times 1\frac{1}{2}, \times 2, \times 2\frac{1}{2}, \ldots.$

38. (4) $+1^2, +3^2, +5^2, \ldots.$
39. (3) $\times 1+1, \times 2-1, \times 3+1, \times 4-1, \ldots.$
40. (5) $\times 2+2, \times 2+4, \times 2+4, \times 2+6, \ldots.$
41. (2) Direct Formula:

$$\text{Speed of boat} = \frac{1}{2}\left[\frac{16}{2}+\frac{16}{4}\right] = 6 \text{ km/hr}$$

$$\text{Speed of stream} = \frac{1}{2}\left[\frac{16}{2}-\frac{16}{4}\right] = 2 \text{ km/hr}$$

42. (3) = 9900 ÷ 25 + 215 – 310 = ?
$\therefore$? = (400 – 4) + 215 – 310 = 396 + 215 – 310 $\approx$ 300

43. (5) Ratio of profit = 50 × 3 : 80 × 2.5 = 150 : 200 = 3 : 4

$\therefore$ Sunetra's share = $\frac{24500}{7} \times 3 =$ ₹ 10500

44. (2) 2 girls + 4 boys can sit in a row in 6! = 720 ways without any condition.
Now, if girls sit always together, they can sit in 5! × 2 ways, i.e. 240 ways.
$\therefore$ Required ways in which girls do not sit together = 720 – 240 = 480

45. (4) Since T is a common in both groups, we can't separate the weight of one T from P + 2T + R + F + G.

46. (5) $2x + 3y + z = 55$... (1)
$x + z - y = 4$ ... (2)
$y - x + z = 12$ ... (3)
(2) + (3) $\Rightarrow 2z = 16 \therefore z = 8$
Now, (2) $\Rightarrow x - y = -4$ ... (4)
and (1) $\Rightarrow 2x + 3y = 47$ ... (5)
(5) – 2 × (4) $\Rightarrow 5y = 55$
$\therefore y = 11$

47. (3) Suppose there are x children. Then each children gets $\frac{x}{5}$ sweets. Therefore $x\left(\frac{x}{5}\right) = 405$

$\therefore x = \sqrt{2025} = 45$

$\therefore \frac{x}{5} = 9$

48. (1) The required amount = $15000\left(1+\frac{5}{100}\right)^2 = 15000\left(\frac{21}{20}\right)^2$

$= \frac{15000 \times 21 \times 21}{20 \times 20} =$ ₹ 16537.5

49. (4) Only ratio and percentage are given. So we cannot find any absolute value.

50. (4) Let E = the event of getting the sum 7.
and,
F = the event of getting at least one 2.
Then,
$E = \{(1,6)(2,5)(3,4)(4,3)(5,2)(6,1)\}$
and,
$F = \{(1,2),(2,2),(3,2),(4,2),(5,2),(6,2),$
$(2,1),(2,3),(2,4),(2,5),(2,6)\}$
Then, $E \cap F = \{(2,5),(5,2)\}$
Now, we have to find P(F/E)
$P(F/E) = \frac{P(E \cap F)}{P(S)} = \frac{2}{6} = \frac{1}{3}$

51. (1) Marks of S in Chemistry = 120
Total marks obtained by all the five students together = 90 + 110 + 100 + 120 + 60 = 480

$\therefore$ Required % = $\frac{120}{480} \times 100 = 25\%$

52. (5) Marks obtained by T in Physics = 50

New marks to T in Physics = $50 + \frac{50\times14}{100}$

$\therefore$ Required% = $\frac{57}{140} \times 100 = 40.71 \approx 41\%$

53. (2) Total marks of T in both the subjects = 50 + 60 = 110
Marks obtained by R in Physics = 80, which is less than the marks obtained by T in both the subjects together.

54. (4) Ratio = $\frac{\text{Total marks obtained by P in both subjects}}{\text{Total marks obtained by T in both subjects}} = \frac{130+90}{50+60} = \frac{220}{110} = 2 : 1$

55. (2) Ratio = $\frac{\text{Marks obtained by Q and S in Chemistry}}{\text{Marks obtained by P and R in physics}} = \frac{110+120}{130+80} = \frac{230}{210} = 23 : 21$

56. (2) $(n \times 47) + 38 = n \times 49$
or, $38 = 2n$
$n = 19$

57. (3) $\therefore$ Required profit % = $\frac{8}{25} \times 100 = 32\%$

58. (3) Worth of hotel after 3 years = $1200000 \times (1.25)^3 = 2343750$

Worth of car after 3 years = $1800000\left(1-\frac{30}{100}\right)^3 = 1800000\left(\frac{7}{10}\right)^3 = 617400$

Reqd. difference = 2343750 – 617400 = ₹ 1726350

59. (1) A + B = 75 .....(1)
B + C = 60 .....(2)
Now, adding (1) and (2)
(A + 2B + C) – (A + B + C) = B
or, 75 + 60 – 100 = B
B = 35% A = 40%
Hence, A is the most efficient.

60. (4) Suppose he walks for x hours.
then $6x + 30(12 - x) = 20 \times 12$
or, $6x + 360 - 30x = 240$
or, $360 - 240 = 24x$

$x = \frac{120}{24} = 5$ hours

(61-65) :

61. (2) Total number of Engi-neering Colleges in the year 2009 = 225 + 150 + 100 + 50 = 525
Total number of Engin-eering Colleges in the year 2012 = 425 + 325 + 250 + 175 = 1175
Increase = 1175 – 525 = 650

$\therefore$ Percentage increase = $(\frac{650}{525} \times 100)\% = 123.8\%$

62. (3) Total number of (IITs + NITs + Government Eng-ineering Colleges) in the year 2009 = 50 + 100 + 150 = 300
Number of IITs in the year 2012 = 175
$\therefore$ Reqd ratio = 300 : 175 = 12 : 7

63. (3) Total number of colleges in the year 2009 = 525
Total number of colleges in the year 2010 = 250 + 200 + 150 + 75 = 675

$\therefore$ Percentage increase = $(\frac{150}{525} \times 100)\% = 28.57\%$

Total number of colleges in the year 2011 = 275 + 250 + 175 + 175 = 825

$\therefore$ Percentage increase $= (\frac{825-675}{650} \times 100)\% = 23.07\%$

Total number of colleges in the year 2012 = 1175

$\therefore$ Percentage increase = $(\frac{1175-825}{825} \times 100)\% = 42.42\%$

Hence, required year is 2011.

64. (1) Total number of students studying in (IITs + NITs +Government Engine-ering Colleges) in the year 2012 = 200000

$\left(\frac{10}{100}+\frac{15}{100}+\frac{30}{100}\right) = 55 \times 2000 = 110000$

Average of the number of students studying in (IITs + NITs + Government Engineering Colleges) = $\frac{110000}{3} = 36666.7$

Students studying in Private Engineering colleges in the year 2012 = $200000 \times \frac{45}{100}$

= 90000

$\therefore$ Required % = $\left(\frac{90000-36666.7}{90000} \times 100\right)\% = 59.25\%$

65. (3) Number of IITs and NITs in the year 2011= 125 + 175 = 300
Number of IITs and NITs in the year 2012 = 175 + 250 = 425

$\therefore$ Percentage increase $= (\frac{425-300}{300} \times 100)\%$

Required% = 41.66%

66. (4) $? = \frac{6561 \times 100}{1018 \times 215 \times 3} = 81$

67. (5) 7365 + 29.16 + $\sqrt{?}$ = 7437.16

$\sqrt{?}$ = 7437.13 – 7394.16

$\sqrt{?}$ = 43 ? = 1849

68. (3) $98 \div 14 \times 49 - 294 = (?)^2$

$\frac{98}{14} \times 49 - 294 = 343 - 294$

$= 49 = (-7)^2 = -7$

69. (1) $(2 \times 3)^3 \div (4 \times 9)^2 \times (27 \times 8)\ 2 = 6^?$

$\frac{6 \times 6 \times 6}{36 \times 36} \times 27 \times 8 \times 27 \times 8 = 6^5$

70. (2) 454.58 – 376.89 + 121.45 – 95.42 = ?

= 576.03 – 472.31 = 103.72

IBPS PO SPECIAL PHASE -I MOCK TEST - 241 (ANSWER KEY)

1. (3)	26. (3)	51. (1)	76. (2)
2. (2)	27. (3)	52. (5)	77. (1)
3. (1)	28. (3)	53. (2)	78. (4)
4. (1)	29. (2)	54. (4)	79. (5)
5. (4)	30. (2)	55. (2)	80. (2)
6. (2)	31. (1)	56. (2)	81. (1)
7. (3)	32. (4)	57. (3)	82. (5)
8. (4)	33. (5)	58. (3)	83. (3)
9. (1)	34. (1)	59. (1)	84. (5)
10. (1)	35. (1)	60. (4)	85. (2)
11. (3)	36. (1)	61. (2)	86. (3)
12. (4)	37. (2)	62. (3)	87. (5)
13. (2)	38. (4)	63. (3)	88. (1)
14. (3)	39. (3)	64. (1)	89. (4)
15. (4)	40. (5)	65. (3)	90. (1)
16. (1)	41. (2)	66. (4)	91. (1)
17. (1)	42. (3)	67. (5)	92. (1)
18. (4)	43. (5)	68. (3)	93. (4)
19. (3)	44. (2)	69. (1)	94. (2)
20. (1)	45. (4)	70. (2)	95. (4)
21. (2)	46. (5)	71. (3)	96. (3)
22. (3)	47. (3)	72. (4)	97. (1)
23. (5)	48. (1)	73. (1)	98. (2)
24. (4)	49. (4)	74. (3)	99. (4)
25. (4)	50. (4)	75. (4)	100. (5)

Note:- If you face any problem regarding result or marks scored, please contact 9313111777

Note:- Whatapp with Mock Test No. and Question No. at 7053606571 for any of te doubts. Join the group and you may also share your suggestions and experience of sunday Mock Test.

Note:- If your opinion differs regarding any answer, please message the mock test and question number to 8860330003