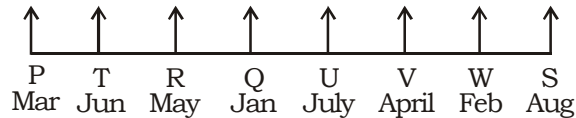


IBPS PO SPECIAL PHASE - I MOCK TEST - 250 (SOLUTION)

REASONING

(1-5) :



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

(6-10) :

6. (2)

7. (1) **From I :** Suppose the marks obtained is $(10x + y)$ a, two-digit number. {Note that the possibility of getting 100 marks is ruled out because in case of 100 marks interchanges of digits will not decrease 100 by 81.}

Now, $10x + y - (10y + x) = 81$

Therefore $x - y = \frac{81}{9} = 9$

Thus, the unit's digit will be 9 less than the digit at ten's place. Hence, the only such digit is 90. Hence, marks obtained by Kishore = 90

From II : There are several such numbers sum of digits of which and the difference of the digits are same, ie 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80 and 90.

8. (3) **From I :** We get 1st day of the next month is Saturday. This implies that last day of the month under consideration is Friday. And thus we get :

Date	1st	8th	15th	22nd	29th	31st
Day	Fri	Fri	Fri	Fri	Fri	Sun

Hence, the total number of days in the month = 29.

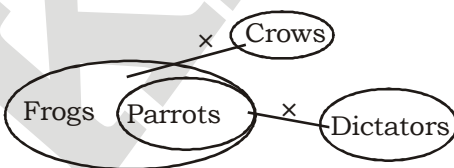
From II : With the information of the last day of the month and the first day of the month (as mentioned in question part), we can find out the number of days in the month by the same method as discussed above, i.e, 31 days.

9. (3)

10. (4) It is not mentioned that Nidhi is towards left of Ranjan or right of Ranjan.

(11-15) :

11. (4)



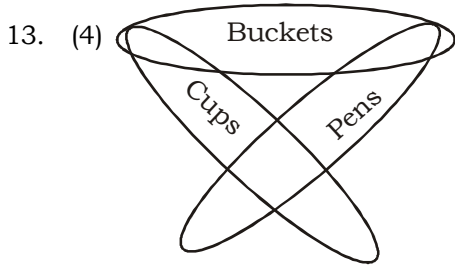
Conclusions :

- | | | | |
|------|---|---|----------------|
| I. | - | } | Either I or IV |
| II. | ✓ | | |
| III. | ✓ | | |
| IV. | - | | |



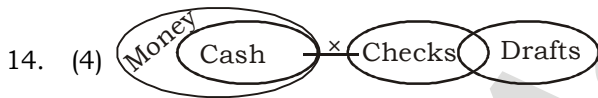
Conclusions :

- I. ✓ II. ✓ III. ✓ IV. ✓



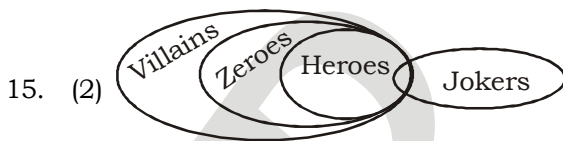
Conclusions :

- I. -
II. -
III. -
IV. - Either III or IV



Conclusions :

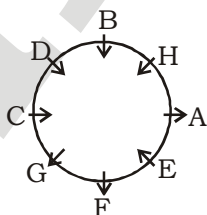
- I. - Either I or IV
II. - Either II or III
III. -
IV. -



Conclusions :

- I. ✓ II. ✓ III. ✓ IV. -

(16 - 20) :



16. (2)

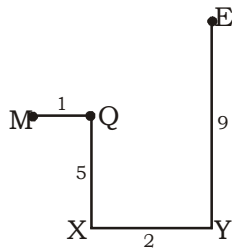
17. (4)

18. (1)

19. (3)

20. (4)

(21-22) :



21. (5) 3 km

22. (4)

(23-27) :

23. (5) $T < P \leq U, L > U \leq K, P \geq R$

I. $R \leq P \leq U \leq K$

$K \geq R \rightarrow \text{True}$

II. $R \leq P \leq U < L$

$L > R \rightarrow \text{True}$

Both conclusions I and II are true.

24. (3) $H = I \leq R, M \geq R < S$

$I \leq R \leq M$

I. $M = I \rightarrow \text{Doubt}$

II. $M > I \rightarrow \text{Doubt}$

Either conclusion I or II is true.

25. (2) $D > H \geq N, S > I \leq H$

I. $S > I \leq H \geq N$

$N \leq S \rightarrow \text{False}$

II. $I \leq H < D$

$I < D \rightarrow \text{True}$

Only conclusion II is true.

26. (2) $P \leq O < I, P > Y > W$

I. $I > O \geq P > Y$

$Y \leq I \rightarrow \text{False}$

II. $O \geq P > Y > W$

$O > W \rightarrow \text{True}$

Only conclusion II is true.

27. (5) $A \geq B > C > F, Z < C \leq D < E$

I. $A \geq B > C > Z$

$A > Z \rightarrow \text{True}$

II. $F \leq C \leq D < E$

$F < E \rightarrow \text{True}$

Both conclusion I and II are true.

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(28-32) :

Day	Play
Monday	Dream
Tuesday	Rail Gadi
Wednesday	Hind
Thursday	Bay
Friday	Saajan
Saturday	Romeo
Sunday	Travellers

28. (3)

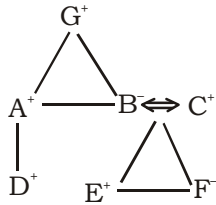
29. (1)

30. (2)

31. (3)

32. (5)

(33-34) :



Three fathers (G, A, C), two brothers (A and E), two sisters (B and F), one husband (C), one wife (B), two brothers-in-law (A and C), two daughters (B and F), three sons (A, D and E), three cousins (D, E and F), two nephews (D and E), one grandfather (G) and one niece (F)

33. (2)

34. (1)

35. (3)

Maths

(36-40) :

36. (2) $\sqrt[3]{?} = (756 \times 67) \div 804$

$$(?)^{\frac{1}{3}} = 50652 \div 804$$

$$(?)^{\frac{1}{3}} = 63$$

$$\therefore ? = (63)^3 = 250047$$

37. (4) $(73425 - 33267 - 22418 - 17650) \times \sqrt{11025} = ?$

$$= (90 \times 105) = 9450$$

38. (1) $14.2\% \text{ of } 5500 + 15.6\% \text{ of } ? = 1795$

$$\frac{14.2}{100} \times 5500 + \frac{15.6}{100} \times ? = 1795$$

$$781 + \frac{15.6}{100} \times ? = 1795$$

$$\frac{15.6}{100} \times ? = 1795 - 781$$

$$? = \frac{1014 \times 100}{15.6} = 6500$$

39. (1) $475 + \frac{64}{100} \times 950 = 900 + ?$

$$475 + 608 - 900 = ?$$

$$? = 1083 - 900 = 183$$

40. (1) $(0.09)^2 \div (0.0081) \times (0.3)^2 = (0.3)^{? - 3}$

$$(0.3)^4 \div (0.3)^4 \times (0.3)^2 = (0.3)^{? - 3}$$

$$(0.3)^2 = (0.3)^{? - 3}$$

$$? - 3 = 2$$

$$\therefore ? = 2 + 3 = 5$$

(41-45):

41. (3) Total no of student in:

$$\mathbf{B. A} = 42 + 50 + 40 + 45 + 48 + 52 = 277$$

$$\mathbf{MBA} = 50 + 45 + 42 + 52 + 60 = 301$$

$$\mathbf{BSC} = 38 + 46 + 54 + 50 + 48 + 54 = 290$$

$$\mathbf{M.Com} = 58 + 45 + 46 + 40 + 55 + 42 = 286$$

\therefore Required answer is B.A

42. (3) Total no. of students in MCA department = $48 + 58 + 58 + 46 + 44 + 54 = 308$

$$\therefore \text{Required \%} = \left(\frac{308}{290} \times 100 \right) \% = 106.20\% \approx 106\%$$

43. (5) Required ratio = $(48 + 58) : (46 + 40)$

$$= 106 : 96 = 53 : 48$$

44. (5) Required average = $\frac{277}{6} = 46.16 \approx 46$

45. (4) Required \% = $\left(\frac{55}{40} \times 100 \right) \% = 137.5\%$

(46-50):

46. (2) The pattern of the number series is :

$$732 - 3 = 729 = 9^3$$

$$1244 - 732 = 512 = 8^3$$

$$1587 - 1244 = 343 = 7^3$$

$$1803 - 1587 = 216 = 6^3$$

$$1928 - 1803 = 125 = 5^3$$

$$\therefore ? = 1928 + 4^3 = 1928 + 64 = \mathbf{1992}$$

47. (4) The pattern of the number series is :

$$16 \times 1.5 = 24$$

$$24 \times 2.5 = \mathbf{60}$$

$$60 \times 3.5 = 210$$

$$210 \times 4.5 = 945$$

48. (1) The pattern of the number series is :

$$(45030 \div 5) - 6 = 9000$$

$$(9000 \div 5) - 5 = 1795$$

$$(1795 \div 5) - 4 = 355$$

$$(355 \div 5) - 3 = 68$$

$$(68 \div 5) - 2 = 13.6 - 2 = \mathbf{11.6}$$

49. (1) The pattern of the number series is :

$$5 \times 1 + 1 \times 7 = 12$$

$$12 \times 2 + 2 \times 6 = 36$$

$$36 \times 3 + 3 \times 5 = 123$$

$$123 \times 4 + 4 \times 4 = 492 + 16 = \mathbf{508}$$

$$508 \times 5 + 5 \times 3 = 2540 + 15 = 2555$$

50. (4) The pattern of the number series is :

$$8 \times 0.5 + 7 = 4 + 7 = 11$$

$$11 \times 1 + 6 = 17$$

$$17 \times 1.5 + 5 = 25.5 + 5 = \mathbf{30.5}$$

$$30.5 \times 2 + 4 = 61 + 4 = 65$$

51. (4) Simple interest = $\frac{35500 \times 15 \times 2}{100} = ₹ 10650$

Principal for another investment = $35500 + 10650 = ₹ 46150$

$$\therefore \text{C.I.} = 46150 \left[\left(1 + \frac{20}{100} \right)^3 - 1 \right] = 46150 \left[\left(\frac{6}{5} \right)^3 - 1 \right]$$

$$= 46150 \left(\frac{216 - 125}{125} \right) = \frac{46150 \times 91}{125} = 33597.20$$

Total interest earned = ₹ $(10650 + 33597.20) = ₹ 44247.20$

52. (1) Percentage of milk in the first mixture = $\frac{5}{6} \times 100 = \frac{250}{3} \%$

Percentage of milk in second mixture = $\frac{7}{9} \times 100 = \frac{700}{9} \%$

Using Alligation method,

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \frac{250}{3} & & \frac{700}{9} \\ & \searrow & \nearrow \\ & 80 & \\ & \nearrow & \searrow \\ \frac{20}{9} & & \frac{10}{3} \end{array}$$

So, required ratio = $\frac{20}{9} : \frac{10}{3} = 2 : 3$

53. (1) Let the two parts be ₹ x and ₹ $(1301 - x)$

$$x \left(1 + \frac{4}{100} \right)^7 = (1301 - x) \times \left(1 + \frac{4}{100} \right)^9$$

$$\frac{x}{(1301 - x)} = \left(1 + \frac{4}{100} \right)^2$$

$$625x = 676(1301 - x)$$

$$1301x = 676 \times 1301$$

$$x = ₹ 676$$

So, the two parts are ₹ 676 and

$$(1301 - 676) = ₹ 625$$

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54. (3) $\left(\frac{1}{20} + \frac{1}{30} - \frac{1}{t}\right) \times 60 = -1$

'-1' is taken because the work is negative. T is the time taken by the waste pipe to empty the tank alone. We will $t = 10$

So, capacity = $10 \times 8 = 80$ litres

55. (4) Ratio of profit between Sunil, Manish and Bhupesh
= $30000 \times 24 : 120000 \times 18 : 180000 \times 12 = 1 : 3 : 3$

\therefore Share of Manish in the profit = $\frac{210000}{7} \times 3 = ₹ 90,000$

(56-60):

56. (5) Required% = $\left(\frac{48}{40} \times 100\right)\% = 120\%$

57. (5) Required ratio = $(61 + 54) : (54 + 48) = 115 : 102$

58. (5) Required average price per product = $\frac{(43 \times 16 + 44 \times 15 + 45 \times 14.5 + 48 \times 16) + 55 \times 18 + 55 \times 15}{43 + 44 + 45 + 48 + 55 + 55} \times 1000$
= $\left(\frac{688 + 660 + 652.5 + 768 + 990 + 825}{290}\right) \times 1000 = \left(\frac{4583.5}{290}\right) \times 1000 = ₹ 15,805.17$

59. (1) Required difference = $(60 \times 75) \times 1000 - (44 \times 15) \times 1000$
= $4500000 - 660000 = ₹ 3840000 = ₹ 38.4$ lakh

60. (5) Total amount = $57 \times 5.6 \times 1000 + 45 \times 50 \times 1000 = 319200 + 2250000$
= $₹ 2281900 = ₹ 22.819$ Lakh

61. (4) $\frac{3}{5}\%$ of the total distance = $40 \times 3 + 60 \times 4.5 = 120 + 270 = 390$ km

Total distance = $\frac{390}{3} \times 5 = 650$ km

Remaining distance = $650 - 390 = 260$ km

\therefore Speed = $\frac{260}{4} = 65$ km/hr

62. (1) Let the two-digit no. be $10x + y$.

Now, $\frac{1}{4}(10x + y) - \frac{1}{5}(10x + y) = 4$

$50x + 5y - 40x - 4y = 80$

$10x + y = 80$

63. (3) Let the labelled price be ₹ 100

Reduced price = $(100 - 20)\%$ of 100 = ₹ 80

10% additional discount = 10% of 80 = ₹ 8

Net CP = $80 - 8 = ₹ 72$

Therefore, Raju's cost price = $\frac{1400}{100} \times 72 = ₹ 1008$

Quicker Method:

$-20 - 10 + \frac{20 \times 10}{100} = 28\%$ discount

\therefore CP = 72% of 1400 = ₹ 1008

(64-65):

64. (3) There are 9 women and 5 men. A committee of 12, consisting of at least 5 women, can be formed by choosing:

- (i) 5 women and 7 men
- (ii) 6 women and 6 men
- (iii) 7 women and 5 men
- (iv) 8 women and 4 men
- (v) 9 women and 3 men

Total number of ways of forming the committee

$$= {}^9C_5 \times {}^8C_7 + {}^9C_6 \times {}^8C_6 + {}^9C_7 \times {}^8C_5 + {}^9C_8 \times {}^8C_4 + {}^9C_9 \times {}^8C_3$$

$$= 126 \times 8 + 84 \times 28 + 36 \times 56 + 9 \times 70 + 1 \times 56 = 6062$$

65. (4) Women are in majority in (iii), (iv) and (v) cases as discussed in question 134.

$$\therefore \text{Total number of such committees} = {}^9C_7 \times {}^8C_5 + {}^9C_8 \times {}^8C_4 + {}^9C_9 \times {}^8C_3$$

$$= 36 \times 56 + 9 \times 70 + 1 \times 56 = 2702$$

(66-70):

66. (1) $4x + 3y = 40$ (i) $\times 6$
 $6x - 5y = 22$ (ii) $\times 4$
 $24x + 18y = 240$

$$+24x - 20y = +88$$

$$\begin{array}{r} - \quad + \quad - \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$38y = 152$$

$$\therefore y = \frac{152}{38} = 4$$

Putting the value of y in equation (i), we have

$$4x + 3 \times 4 = 40$$

$$\text{or, } 4x = 40 - 12 = 28$$

$$\therefore x = 7$$

Hence, $x > y$

67. (2) $2x^2 - 4x - \sqrt{13}x + 2\sqrt{13} = 0$ (i)

$$2x(x-2) - \sqrt{13}(x-2) = 0$$

$$(x-2)(2x - \sqrt{13}) = 0$$

$$\therefore x = 2, \frac{\sqrt{13}}{2}$$

Note that $\frac{\sqrt{13}}{2} = 1.802775638$

$$10y^2 - 18y - 5\sqrt{13}y + 9\sqrt{13} = 0$$
 (ii)

$$2y(5y-9) - \sqrt{13}(5y-9) = 0$$

$$(2y - \sqrt{13})(5y - 9) = 0$$

$$\therefore y = \frac{9}{5}, \frac{\sqrt{13}}{2}$$

Hence, $x \geq y$

68. (5) $6x^2 + 17 - 3x^2 - 20 = 0 \dots(i)$
 $3x^2 = 3$
 $\therefore x = \pm 1$
 $5y^2 - 12 - 9y^2 + 16 = 0 \dots(ii)$
 $4y^2 = 4$
 $\therefore y = \pm 1$
Hence, the relationship between x and y can't be established
69. (2) $13x + 17 = 134 \dots(i)$
 $\therefore x = \frac{117}{13} = 9$
 $(361)^{1/2} y^2 - 270 = 1269 \dots(ii)$
 $19y^2 = 1269 + 270 = 1539$
 $y^2 = \frac{1539}{19} = 81$
 $\therefore y = \pm 9$
Hence, $x \geq y$
70. (4) $64x^2 = 256 \dots(i)$
 $x^2 = 4$
 $\therefore x = \pm 2$
 $14y^3 - 12y^3 = 16 \dots(ii)$
 $2y^3 = 16$
 $y^3 = 8$
 $\therefore y = 2$
Hence, $x \leq y$

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

91. (1) 'witness' replace with 'witnessed'.
92. (3) 'added' replace with 'add'.
93. (1) 'had' replace with 'has'.
94. (1) 'protest' replace with 'pratests'.
95. (5) No error.
96. (1) 'Being that' Replace with 'since'.
97. (5) No error.
98. (5) No error.
99. (1) 'are trying' replace with 'have been'

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VOCABULARIES

Words	Meaning in English	Meaning in Hindi
Clandestine	Keep secret	गुप्त
Defunct	no longer existing/obsolete	मृतप्राय/अक्रियाशील
Dump	To store at an unwanted place something that is not	अवांछित चीजों को किसी फालतू जगह पर एकत्रित करना
Lethary	a lack of energy and enthusiasm	सुस्ती
Reconnaissance	Investigation, surveillance	निगरानी
Regime	Especially an authoritarian one/system	प्रणाली
Indigenous	Native	देशी
Pile up	An accumulation of a specified thing	ढेर लगाना
Deploy	To post/move (Troops) into position for military action	तैनात करना
Proliferation	rapid increase in number	संख्या में वृद्धि
Doctrine	Ideology	सिद्धांत
Ally	To make a group with	सहयोग करना
Curtail	Reduce in extent or quantity	कटौती करना
Exploitation	To ment/The action of treating someone unfairly in order to benefit from their work	शोषण करना
Devastation	Great destruction or damage	विनाश/तबाही
Aggression	hostile/voilent behaviour	उग्र व्यवहार
Assertion	Strong statement	जोरदार कथन
Ignorance	Lack of knowledge	अज्ञानता

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IBPS PO SPECIAL PHASE - I MOCK TEST - 250 (ANSWER KEY)

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