

IBPS PO SPECIAL PHASE - I - 285 (SOLUTION)

REASONING

1. (1) **Given statements :**
 $G > R \geq E = A < T < S \dots(i)$
 $D \leq A \leq J \dots(ii)$
 Combining (i) and (ii)
 $G > R \geq E = A \leq J$
 I. $J > G \rightarrow$ False
 II. $J = G \rightarrow$ False
 Hence, neither I nor II is true.
2. (2) **Given statements :**
 $S < L < I = P \geq E > R \dots(i)$
 $L > Q \dots(ii)$
 From (i)
 I. $L < R \rightarrow$ False
 Combining (i) and (ii)
 $Q < L < I = P \geq E$
 II. $E \geq Q \rightarrow$ False
 Hence, neither I nor II is true.
3. (4) I. $P \geq S \rightarrow$ True
 II. $I > R \rightarrow$ True
 Hence, both conclusion I and II are true.
4. (3) **Given statements :**
 $G > R \geq E = A \leq T \leq S \dots(i)$
 $D \leq A \leq J \dots(ii)$
 Combining (i) and (ii)
 $D \leq A \leq T$
 I. $T \geq D \rightarrow$ True
 From I,
 II. $R > S \rightarrow$ False
 Hence, Only Conclusion I is true.
5. (4) **Given statements :**
 $A \geq B > C \leq D \leq E < F$
 I. $A \geq E \rightarrow$ False
 II. $C \geq F \rightarrow$ True
 Hence, Only conclusion II is true.

(6-10) :

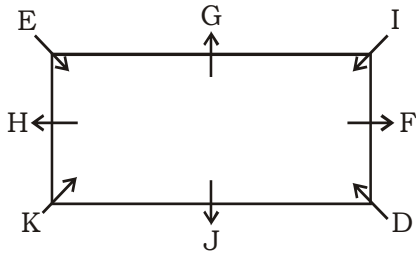
economy and wealth balance → gh mk ru st
 wealth of nations depleting → tl zm ak gh
 taxes balance nations better → dj ru zm pn
 better to revive economy → br ht dj st

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

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(11-15) :



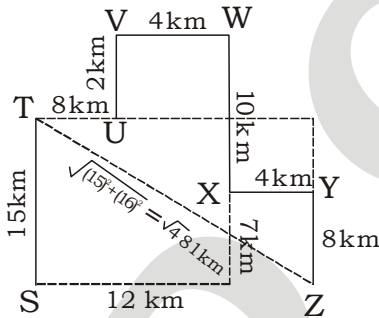
11. (4) 12. (4) 13. (5) 14. (1) 15. (5)

(16-20) :

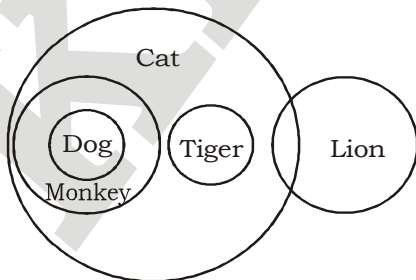
Person	Cities	Specialisation
A	Jaipur	Acting
B	Bangalore	IT
C	Lucknow	Designing
D	Delhi	Science
E	Chennai	Choreography
F	Mumbai	Literature
G	Kolkata	Economics
H	Pune	Marketing

16. (3) 17. (5) 18. (2) 19. (3) 20. (5)

(21-22) :

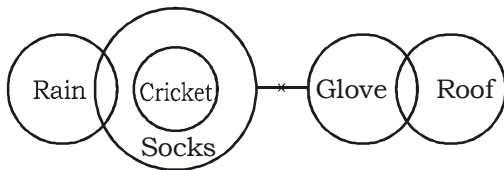


21. (5)
22. (2) $XT = 7 + 12 + 15 = 7 + 27 = 34$ km
23. (2)



I. False II. True
Hence, Only conclusions II follows.

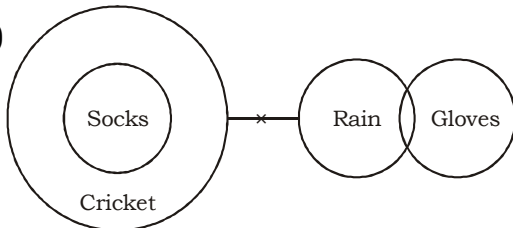
24. (2)



I. False II. True

Hence, Only conclusions II follows.

25. (5)

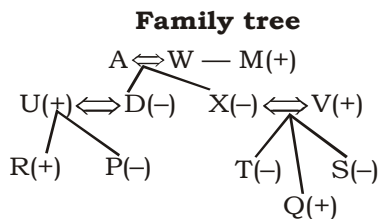


I. True

II. True

Hence, Both conclusion I and II are follow.

(26-30) :



26. (2)

27. (1)

28. (3)

29. (4)

30. (3)

(31-35) :

Boxes	Places	Colours
W	7	Purple
F	6	Orange
V	5	Blue
E	4	Black
G	3	Red
U	2	Pink
X	1	Yellow

31. (4)

32. (4)

33. (5)

34. (3)

35. (4)

Maths

36. (4) $4734.96 - 3454.03 - 1612.86 = ? - 1611.43$

$? \approx 4735 - 3454 - 1613 + 1611$

$? \approx 1279$

$? \approx 1280$

37. (4) $(25.925 + 13.012) = (?)^2 - 10.011$

$(26 + 13) = x^2 - 10$

$39 = x^2 - 10$

$x^2 = 39 + 10$

$x^2 = 49$

$x = 7$

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38. (4) $749.899 \times 17.88 \div 25.15 = ?$
 $750 \times 18 \div 25 = ?$
 $= 750 \times (18/25)$
 $= 540 \approx 545$
39. (3) $13.01 \times 13.99 + 11.01 - 54.089 + 0.016 = ?$
 $= 13 \times 14 + 11 - 54 = 139$
40. (2) $955 \div 0.9 \div 0.3 = ?$
 $= 955 \times \frac{10}{9} \times \frac{10}{3}$
 $= 3537.03 \approx 3537$
41. (2) Quantity I : Compound interest earned by Ram = $52000 \times ((1.1)^3 - 1) = \text{Rs. } 17212$
 Quantity II : Simple interest earned by Rahim = $\frac{28750 \times 3 \times 20}{100} = \text{Rs. } 17250$
 So, Quantity II > Quantity I
42. (2) We can simply use the formula $[a \times (1 - b/a)^n]$ where 'a' is original quantity of pure substance, and 'b' is the amount being replaced.
 Quantity 1 = $50 \times [(1 - 4/50)^3] = 38.93\text{L}$
 Quantity 2 = $45 \times [(1 - 3/45)^2] = 39.20\text{L}$
 Quantity 1 < Quantity 2
43. (5) For Two numbers N & M
 The product of Numbers = $N \times M$
 $= [\text{LCM}(M,N)] \times [\text{HCF}(M, N)]$
 Hence both quantities will be equal.
44. (3) Quantity A = Since the balls are identical, there is only one way of selecting the balls.
 Quantity B = $\frac{8!}{4! \times 4!} = 70$
45. (4) Let the speed of train A = $x \text{ m/s}$
 Let the speed of train B = $y \text{ m/s}$
 So,
 Time = $\frac{\text{distance}}{\text{speed}}$
 Time = $\frac{\text{length of A} + \text{length of B}}{\text{speed of A} + \text{speed of B}}$
 $15 = \frac{320 + 280}{x + y}$
 $x + y = \frac{600}{15}$
 $x + y = 40$
 Speed of train A and train B together = 40 m/s
 The ratio of the speed of train A and train B is 3 : 5 (Given)
 Speed of B = $\frac{40}{8} \times 5 = 25 \text{ m/s}$
 Quantity 2 :
 30 m/s
 So, Quantity 1 < Quantity 2

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46. (5) Required average = $\frac{1800+1500+2400}{3} = 600 + 500 + 800 = 1900$

47. (1) Required percentage = $\frac{4000 - 1500}{1500} \times 100 = 166\frac{2}{3}\% \approx 166\%$

48. (3) Required number = $(2400 + 3000) - (1800 + 1500) = 2100$

49. (5) Required ratio = $\frac{4000+2400}{1800+2400} = 32 : 21$

50. (5) Required % = $\frac{1800 - 1500}{1500} \times 100 = \frac{300}{15} = 20\%$

51. (4) Ratio of efficiency of A to B is 3 : 2

Let, In 8 days they complete = $(3 + 2) \times 8 = 40$ units

So, total work = $40 \times \frac{12}{5}$ units

Time taken by B alone to complete whole work = $\frac{40 \times 12}{5 \times 2} = 48$ days

52. (1) Let radius of smaller & larger circles be r_1 & r_2 respectively.

$$2\pi r_1 = 132$$

$$r_1 = 21\text{m}$$

$$2\pi r_2 = 176$$

$$r_2 = 28\text{ m}$$

$$\text{Required difference} = \pi(r_2^2 - r_1^2) = \frac{27}{7} \times 49 \times 7 = 1078\text{ m}^2$$

53. (2) Let four numbers in increasing order is a, b, c & d

ATQ,

$$a + b + c + d = 4 \times 26 = 104$$

$$a + d = 55$$

$$b + c = 49$$

$$c - b = 1$$

$$b = 24, c = 25$$

$$b^2 = 576$$

54. (1) Required ratio = $\frac{30 \times \frac{2}{5}}{30 \times \frac{3}{5} + 10} = \frac{12}{28} = 3 : 7$

55. (1) CP of one article = $\frac{2100}{3} = 700$

$$\text{Profit} = \frac{20}{100} \times 700 = \text{Rs. } 140$$

56. (5) Required ratio = $\frac{(16+20+16)\% \text{ of } 8000}{(15+10+25)\% \text{ of } 36000} = \frac{\left(\frac{52 \times 8000}{100}\right)}{\left(\frac{50 \times 36000}{100}\right)}$

$$= \frac{4160}{18000} = 52 : 225$$

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57. (2) Qualified students from 'B' = 12% of 8000 = 960
 Appeared students from 'B' = 10% of 36000 = 3600
 \therefore Required percentage = $\frac{960}{3600} \times 100 = 26\frac{2}{3}\%$
58. (1) Required percentage = $\frac{(20+16)\% \text{ of } 8000}{(18+20)\% \text{ of } 36000}$
 $= \frac{36 \times 80}{38 \times 360} \times 100 = 21.0526 \approx 21\%$
59. (3) It was in Institute IBPS and highest percentage = $\frac{16\% \text{ of } 8000}{12\% \text{ of } 36000} \times 100 \approx 30\%$
60. (2) Total appeared students in exam IBPS, SBI and BOB = (12 + 18 + 25)% of 36000
 $= (12 + 18 + 25)\% \text{ of } 36000 = 55 \times 360 = 19800$
 \therefore Average = $\frac{19800}{3} = 6600$
61. (2) $\frac{2D}{7.5+x} = \frac{D}{7.5-x}$
 $15 - 2x = 7.5 + x$
 $x = 2.5 \text{ km/hr}$
62. (1) CP SP
 $100 \xrightarrow{15\% \text{ loss}} 85$
 $100 \xrightarrow{15\% \text{ profit}} 115$ Difference = 30
 $300 \rightarrow 450$
 $100 \rightarrow \text{Rs. } 1500$
 \therefore Cost price of the article = Rs. 1500
63. (1) Required amount = $16000 \times \frac{100}{20} \times \frac{100}{20} = \text{Rs. } 4,00,000$
64. (3) $\frac{D}{5} - \frac{D}{7} = \frac{12}{60}$
 $\frac{4D}{35} = \frac{12}{60}$
 $D = \frac{7}{4} \text{ Km}$
65. (1) Side of square = $\sqrt{800+425} = 35 \text{ m}$
66. (2) $5555 \quad 5506 \quad 5425 \quad 5304 \quad 5135 \quad 4910 \quad 4621$
 $\downarrow \quad \downarrow \quad \downarrow \quad \downarrow \quad \downarrow \quad \downarrow$
 $-49 \quad -81 \quad -121 \quad -169 \quad -225 \quad -289$
 $\downarrow \quad \downarrow \quad \downarrow \quad \downarrow \quad \downarrow \quad \downarrow$
 $-(7)^2 \quad -(9)^2 \quad -(11)^2 \quad -(13)^2 \quad -(15)^2 \quad -(17)^2$
 So, 5531 is wrong term.

67. (4) $6 + 1 = 7$
 $7 + 2 = 9$
 $9 + 4 = 13$
 $13 + 8 = 21 \neq 26$
 $21 + 16 = 37$
 $37 + 32 = 69$
68. (1) $1 \times 1 + 2 = 3$
 $3 \times 2 + 4 = 10$
 $10 \times 3 + 6 = 36$
 $36 \times 4 + 8 = 152$
 $152 \times 5 + 10 = 770 \neq 760$
 $760 \times 6 + 12 = 4632$
69. (4) $157.5 \div 3.5 = 45$
 $45 \div 3 = 15$
 $15 \div 2.5 = 6$
 $6 \div 2 = 3$
 $3 \div 1.5 = 2$
 $2 \div 1 = 2 \neq 1$
70. (1) 216 **343** 512 729 1000 1331
 ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑
 (6)³ (7)³ (8)³ (9)³ (10)³ (11)³
- So, 243 is wrong term.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

(86-95):

86. (3) 'for' replace with 'to'.
87. (1) 'retiring (v + ing)' replace with 'retirement' (Noun).
88. (3) 'who' replace with 'which' because this comes for 'donation'.
89. (3) 'not only' will just come before 'for'.
90. (5) no error
91. (2) 'I' (Nominative) replace 'me' (objective).
92. (2) 'despite of' replace with 'despite'.
93. (2) 'how' replace with 'why' and 'have' replace with 'had'.
94. (1) 'Buy' replace with 'buying' or 'to buy'.
95. (5) No error.

VOCABULARIES

Words	Meaning in English	Meaning in Hindi
Cartel	A group of companies which try to earn profit by dishonest	कंपनी का समूह जो अपने फायदे के लिए कार्य करता है।
Dent	Damage	क्षति
Descent	An action of moving downward, dropping or falling	गिरावट, पतन
Cope	Deal with something difficult	सामना करना
Escalation	Increase in price etc	कीमतों में बढ़ोतरी
Sizeable	fairly large	बड़ा
Speculation	The act of guessing without any base	अनुमान
Viable	Practical and having possibility of succeeding	व्यावहारिक
Nourish	To nurture	पोषण करना
Align	To support	समर्थन देना
Heave a sigh of relief	To feel unburdened	राहत की सांस लेना
Conversely	In opposition	इसके विपरीत

IBPS PO SPECIAL PHASE - I - 285 (ANSWER KEY)

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