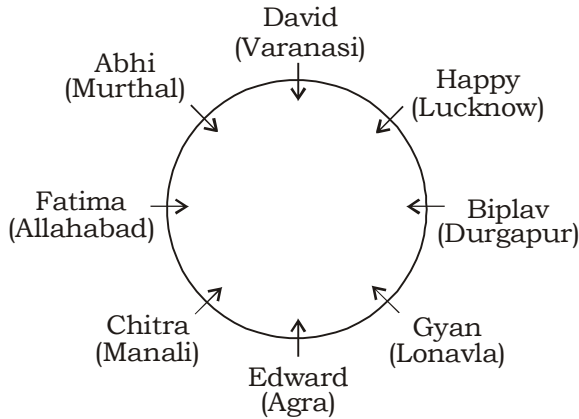


IBPS PO SPECIAL PHASE - I - 305 (SOLUTION)

REASONING

(1-5):



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

(6-10):

Person	City	Company
Ramesh	Pune	GBL
Umesh	Kolkata	Wipro
Deepak	Raipur	Oracle/Fastrack
Teenu	Delhi	Videocon
Wadra	Nagpur	Wal-Mart
Vaibhav	Jaipur	Yahoo
Suresh	Mumbai	Fastrack/Oracle

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

(11-15):

11. (4) $R > S \geq T < U, V > T > X$
I. $V > S [S \geq T < V] \rightarrow$ False
II. $U > V [V > T < U] \rightarrow$ False
Neither conclusion I nor II is true.
12. (4) I. $A \geq E [A = B \leq C \geq E] \rightarrow$ False
II. $E > D [E \leq C > D] \rightarrow$ False
Neither conclusion I nor II is true.
13. (4) I. $K \geq M [M \geq J = K] \rightarrow$ False
 $M \geq H [H < I > J \leq M] \rightarrow$ False
Neither conclusion I nor II is true.
14. (5) I. $S > T [T \leq R < S] \rightarrow$ True
II. $P \geq T [P = Q \geq R \geq T] \rightarrow$ True
Both conclusion I and II are true.
15. (4) I. $R > P [R \geq O < P] \rightarrow$ False
II. $R \geq N [R \geq O \leq N] \rightarrow$ False
Neither conclusion I nor II is true.

(16-21):

Floor	Person	Recipe
7	S	Cornchaat
6	N	Dal Bafla
5	M	Kachori
4	Q	Dal Bori
3	P	BreadUpma
2	R	Masala Pav
1	O	Aloo Palda

16. (4) 17. (1) 18. (3)
19. (3) 20. (4)

(21-25):

Day	Person	Country
Monday	T	France
Tuesday	P	India
Wednesday	U	Singapore
Thursday	R	Canada
Friday	Q	Iran
Saturday	V	America
Sunday	S	England

21. (2) 22. (4) 23. (4)
24. (1) 25. (2)

(26-30):

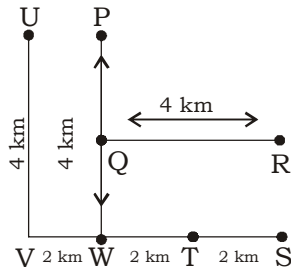
26. (2) I. 5 km
II. $M \xrightarrow{8 \text{ km}} P \xrightarrow{9 \text{ km}} N$
Statement II is sufficient to give the answer.
27. (4) From I,
Q is mother of T and M whose gender is not given, thus no relation can be found out between P and Q.
From II,
T and Q are brother of M whose gender is not given Thus no relation can be deduced between P and Q.
28. (5)
29. (5)
30. (5) **Statement I.** COMEDY – CPMFDY
Statement II. COMEDY – BULECX

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So, By combining both the statement we get- BPLFCX.

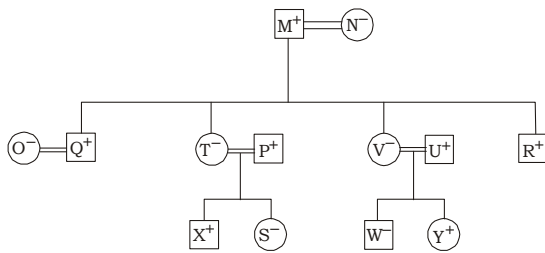
(31-32) :



31. (5)

32. (1)

(33-35) :



33. (2)

34. (3)

35. (2)

MATHS

(36-40) :

36. (2) $217250 \div 1350 \div 120$
 $= 217250 \div 162000$
 $= 1.34 \approx 2$

37. (1) $\left(\frac{7}{4}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \times \frac{396}{11} \div \frac{588}{12}$

$$= \left(\frac{7}{4}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \times \frac{396}{11} \times \frac{12}{588}$$

$$\approx (2)^{\frac{1}{2}} \times 36 \times \frac{1}{49} = 1.46 \approx 2$$

38. (4) $9237.89 - 7629.01 + 5153.99 - 6205.10$
 $\approx 9238 - 7629 + 5154 - 6205$
 $= 14392 - 13834 = 558$

39. (5) $14.03 \times 23.96 + 14.98 \times \sqrt[3]{46656}$
 $\approx 14 \times 24 + 15 \times 36$
 $= 336 + 540 = 876$

40. (4) $(7256 + 1286) - 1234 + 189$
 $= 8542 - 1234 + 189$
 $= 8731 - 1234 = 7497$

(41-45) :

41. (2) Required Ratio = $\frac{(45 \times 925)}{(60 \times 650)} = \frac{111}{104}$
 $= 111 : 104$

42. (2) Required sum = 25% of 880 + 56% of 1125 + 60% + 60% of 650

$$= \frac{25}{100} \times 880 + \frac{56}{100} \times 1125 + \frac{60}{100} \times 650$$

$$= 220 + 630 + 390 = 1240$$

43. (2) Number of females of village B = 40% of 1050 = 420

Required percentage = $\left(\frac{420}{1125} \times 100\right)\%$
 $= 37.33\% \approx 37\%$

44. (5) Sum of total number of female in entire village = 55% of 925 + 40% of 1050 + 75% of 880 + 56% of 1125 + 60% of 650 + 35% of 985
 $= 508.75 + 420 + 660 + 630 + 390 + 344.75$
 $= 2953.5 \approx 2954$

45. (5) Total no. of males in entire village = 45% of 925 + 60% of 1050 + 25% of 880 + 44% of 1125 + 40% of 650 + 65% of 985
 $= 416.25 + 630 + 220 + 495 + 260 + 640.25$
 $= 2661.5$

\therefore Required Average = $\frac{2661.5}{6}$

$$= 443.58 \approx 444$$

(46-50) :

46. (1) The pattern of given series is :

$$5 \times 1 + 1^2 = 6$$

$$6 \times 2 + 2^2 = 16$$

$$16 \times 3 + 3^2 = 57$$

$$57 \times 4 + 4^2 = 244$$

$$244 \times 5 + 5^2 = \mathbf{1245}$$

47. (3) The pattern of given series is :

$$3 \times 3 - 5 = 4$$

$$4 \times 3 + 5 = 17$$

$$17 \times 3 - 5 = 46$$

$$46 \times 3 + 5 = 143$$

$$143 \times 3 - 5 = \mathbf{424}$$

48. (2) The pattern of given series is :

$$\rightarrow 50$$

$$\rightarrow 31 = 50 - (19 \times 1)$$

$$\rightarrow 88 = 31 + (19 \times 3)$$

$$\rightarrow ? = 88 - (19 \times 5)$$

$$\rightarrow ? = \mathbf{-7}$$

$$\rightarrow 126 = -7 + (19 \times 7)$$

$$\rightarrow -45 = 126 - (19 \times 9)$$

$$\rightarrow 164 = -45 + (19 \times 11)$$

49. (3) The pattern of given series is :

$$-18252$$

$$3042 = -18252 \div (-6)$$

$$-468 = 3042 \div (-6.5)$$

$$? = -468 \div (-6)$$

$$? = 78$$

$$-12 = 78 \div (-6.5)$$

$$2 = -12 \div (-6)$$

$$-0.30 = 2 \div (-6.5)$$

50. (4) The pattern of given series is :

$$20 = (2)^4 + 4$$

$$87 = (3)^4 + 6$$

$$633 = (5)^4 + 8$$

$$2411 = (7)^4 + 10$$

$$? = (11)^4 + 12$$

$$? = 14653$$

$$28575 = (13)^4 + 14$$

51. (3) Let male = x , female = y

According to question,

$${}^y C_2 = 45$$

$$\frac{Y!}{(y-2)!2!} = 45$$

$$\frac{Y(Y-1)(Y-2)!}{(y-2)!} = 45 \times 2 = 90$$

$$Y(Y-1) = 90$$

$$Y = 10$$

also,

$${}^x C_2 = 190$$

$$\frac{x!}{(x-2)!2!} = 190$$

$$\frac{x(x-1)(x-2)!}{(x-2)!} = 380$$

$$x(x-1) = 380$$

$$x = 20$$

No. of games between one male and one

$$\text{female} = {}^{10} C_1 \times {}^{20} C_1 = 200$$

52. (5)

53. (1) Let the rectangle has x and y tiles along its length and breadth respectively

The no. of pink tiles

$$P = 2x + 2(2y - 2) = 2(x + y - 2)$$

and the number of Greentiles

$$G = xy - 2(x + y - 2)$$

According to the questions,

Pink tiles = Green tiles

$$2(x + y - 2) = xy - 2(x + y - 2)$$

$$4(x + y - 2) = xy$$

$$\text{or } xy - 4x - 4y = 8$$

$$(x - 4)(y - 4) = 8$$

as $(x - 4)$ and $(y - 4)$ both are integers.

Hence the possibilities are $(x - 4, y - 4)$

= $(1, 8)$ or $(2, 4)$ with the value of (x, y) as

$(5, 12)$ or $(6, 8)$

Hence, the edges can have 5 or 12 or 6 or 8 tiles

$$54. (4) \frac{M_1 D_1 H_1}{W_1} = \frac{M_2 D_2 H_2}{W_2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{4 \times 10 \times 5}{1} = \frac{2 \times 20 \times H_2}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow H_2 = 10 \text{ hours}$$

55. (3) Initially milk in P = 40 litres

water in Q = 22 litres

After Ist operation,

Milk in P = $40 - 8 = 32$ litres

Water in Q = 22 litres

Milk in Q = 8 litres

\therefore Mixture in container Q = $22 + 8 = 30$ liters

After 2 operation $\frac{22}{5}$ liters of water is taken out

$$\therefore \text{Milk in container P} = 32 + \frac{8}{5} = \frac{168}{5}$$

and water in container Q = $22 - \frac{22}{5}$

$$= \frac{88}{5}$$

$$\therefore \text{Required Ratio} = \frac{168}{5} : \frac{88}{5} = 21 : 11$$

(56-60) :

$$56. (2) \text{ Total runs scored by Rahane} = \frac{72 \times 3x}{100}$$

$$= 2.16x$$

$$\text{Total runs scored by Jadeja} = \frac{66 \times 4x}{100}$$

$$= 2.64x$$

\therefore Required percentage

$$= \left[\frac{(2.64x - 2.16x)}{2.16x} \times 100 \right] \% = 22 \frac{2}{9} \%$$

$$57. (3) \text{ Total runs scored by Jahir} = 28 \times 55 = 1540$$

If last 3 matches are not considered, then his total runs = $25 \times 46 = 1150$

Maximum possible run in 26th and 27th matches is 126 and 127.

Maximum possible run in 28th match

$$= 1540 - 1150 - 126 - 127 = 137$$

58. (4) Let total runs scored by Dhoni is x .
 \therefore total balls faced = $x - 74$
 ATQ,

$$129.6 = \frac{x}{x-74} \times 100$$

$$\Rightarrow 29.6x = 9590.4 \Rightarrow x = 324$$

$$\therefore \text{Required average runs scored} = \frac{324}{8}$$

$$= 40.5$$

59. (2) Total runs scored by Yuvraj = $\frac{114 \times 400}{100}$
 = 456

$$\therefore \text{Total matches played} = \frac{456}{38} = 12$$

$$\text{Run scored by Jadeja} = \frac{66 \times 400}{100} = 264$$

So, Total balls faced by Rahane

$$= \frac{264 + 24}{72} \times 100 = 400$$

So, required difference = $400 - 288 = 112$

60. (3) Number of matches played by Rahane and Jadeja together = $19 \times 6 - (8 + 20 + 12 + 28) = 46$

Maximum possible runs of Jadeja

$$= \frac{66 \times 150}{100} = 99$$

$$\therefore \text{Matches played by him} = \frac{99}{3} = 33$$

So, required minimum number of matches played by Rahane = $46 - 33 = 13$

(61-65):

61. (5)

62. (4) Let the no. of 2 rupee coins is $6x$ and No. of 5 Rupees coin is $11x$. If the no. of 5 rupees coins is halved, then he will have an amount of ₹ 790

ATQ,

$$6x \times 2 + \left(\frac{11}{2}x\right) 5 = 790$$

$$\Rightarrow 39.5x = 790$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 20$$

\therefore No. of 2 rupees coins that Bipul has = $6x = 6 \times 20 = 120$

63. (3) Let the sum of Money be ₹ x and rate of interest be $r\%$ per annum

$$\text{interest earned originally} = \frac{x \times r \times 4}{100}$$

$$= \frac{xr}{25}$$

S.I earned on a sum of money increases by is 600 when the rate of interest increase by 2% annum.

$$\Rightarrow \frac{xr}{25} + \frac{2x}{25} = \frac{xr}{25} + 600$$

$$x = \frac{15000}{2} = ₹ 7500$$

\therefore Amount of money invested = ₹ 7500

64. (2) let the length of train be L meters its speed be S m/s

$$\therefore \text{time taken to cross a pole} = \frac{L}{S} = 10 \text{ sec}$$

\therefore time taken to cross a 200 m long

$$\text{platform} = \left(\frac{L+200}{S}\right)$$

ATQ,

$$\Rightarrow 20 = \frac{L}{S} + \frac{200}{S}$$

$$\Rightarrow 20 = 10 + \frac{200}{5}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{200}{5} = 10$$

$\therefore S = 20$ m/s

Now length of train $L = 20 \times 10 = 200$ m

65. (3) Let length of Rectangle be x cm

Breadth will be $(x - 12)$ cm

Perimeter = $2(\text{length} + \text{Breadth})$

$$\Rightarrow 56 = 2[x + (x - 12)]$$

$$\Rightarrow 28 = 2x - 12$$

$$\Rightarrow 2x = 40$$

$$\therefore x = 20$$

$$\therefore \text{Diagonal} = \sqrt{l^2 + b^2} = \sqrt{20^2 + 8^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{400 + 64} = \sqrt{464} = 21.54 \text{ cm}$$

(66-70):

66. (1) I. $3x + 4y = (1681)^{1/2}$

$$3x + 4y = 41 \quad \dots\dots\dots \text{(i)}$$

II. $3x + 2y = (961)^{1/2}$

$$3x + 2y = 31 \quad \dots\dots\dots \text{(ii)}$$

Subtracting (i) and (ii)

$$\begin{array}{r} 3x + 4y = 41 \\ 3x + 2y = 31 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2y = 10 \\ y = 5 \end{array}$$

$\dots\dots\dots \text{(iii)}$

From (ii)

$$3x + 2y = 31$$

$$\Rightarrow 3x + 2 \times 5 = 31$$

$$\Rightarrow 3x = 21,$$

$$\therefore x = 7$$

Hence, $x > y$

67. (5) I. $3x^2 - 6x - \sqrt{17}x + 2\sqrt{17} = 0$ (i)

$$\Rightarrow 3x(x-2) - \sqrt{17}(x-2) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 2, \frac{\sqrt{17}}{3}$$

II. $10y^2 - (15 + \sqrt{17})y - 3\sqrt{17} = 0$ (ii)

$$\Rightarrow y = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

$$y = \frac{(15 + \sqrt{17}) \pm \sqrt{(15 + \sqrt{17})^2 + 4 \times 10 \times 3\sqrt{17}}}{20}$$

$$\Rightarrow y = -0.51, 2.42$$

68. (2) I. $x^2 - 16x + 63 = 0$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 - 9x - 7x + 63 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x(x-9) - 7(x-9) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 7, 9$$

II. $y^2 - 2y - 35 = 0$

$$\Rightarrow y^2 + 5y - 7y - 35 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow y(y+5) - 7(y+5) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow y = -5, 7$$

$$\therefore \text{Hence } x \geq y$$

69. (1) I. $(289)^{\frac{1}{2}}x - \sqrt{324} = 203$

$$\Rightarrow 17x - 18 = 203$$

$$\Rightarrow 17x = 221$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 13$$

II. $(484)^{1/2}y - \sqrt{225} = 183$

$$\Rightarrow 22y - 15 = 183$$

$$\Rightarrow 22y = 198$$

$$\Rightarrow y = 9$$

$$\therefore \text{Hence } x > y$$

70. (3) I. $679x^2 - 168x^2 = 3066$

$$\Rightarrow 511x^2 = 3066$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 = 6$$

$$\Rightarrow x = +6$$

$$\Rightarrow x = -6, +6$$

II. $\sqrt{144}y^3 - 9y^3 = 1536$

$$\Rightarrow 12y^3 - 9y^3 = 1536$$

$$\Rightarrow 3y^3 = 1536$$

$$\Rightarrow y^3 = 512$$

$$\Rightarrow y = 8$$

$$\therefore \text{Hence } y > x$$

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

86. (4) 'Where' replace with 'which'.

87. (1) 'government' replace with 'government's'.

88. (2) 'not only' place after 'to fund'.

89. (3) 'Him' replace with 'them' because this pronoun come for two noun (Vipin and Nitin)

90. (2) 'an' will use before 'ideal place'.

91. (2) 'student' replace with 'students'.

92. (3) 'Plan' replace with 'plans (singular)'.

93. (4) 'to' replace with 'at'.

94. (1) 'Fewer' (comparative) replace with 'few' because there is no comparison.

95. (4) 'Adequately' (Adverb) replace with adequate (Adjective).

VOCABULARIES

Words	Meaning in English	Meaning in Hindi
Apprise	To inform or explain	सूचित करना
Baroque	Decorative	भव्य
Bloated (Adj)	Swollen with fluid organs	द्रव या गैस के साथ सूजन
Conviction	Belief, confidence	धारणा, विश्वास
Debacle	A great disaster or complete failure	आपदा या पूर्ण विफलता
Desperation	Extreme anxiety or worry	बेचैनी
Dormant	Inactive	निष्क्रिय
Drastically	Hugely, severely	बहुत अधिक
Exorbitant	Excessive or very high	बहुत अधिक
Forerunner	A person or thing that precedes the coming or development of something else	पूर्वज या पूर्ववती
Hibernation	A condition of inactivity	निष्क्रियता की स्थिति
Hobbled by	Afflicted by	पीड़ित
Impotence	Weakness, inability	कमजोरी
Invigorate	To energize or refresh	उर्जावान बना देना
Jeopardy	Danger	खतरा
Redeeming	servicing of offset or compensate for a defeat	बुरी स्थिति से बचाने वाला

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IBPS PO SPECIAL PHASE - I - 305 (ANSWER KEY)

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