IBPS PO SPECIAL PHASE - I - 338 (SOLUTION)

REASONING

(1-5) :

Employees	Departments	Sports
P	Finance	Table Tennis
Q	Accounts	Foot ball
R	Accounts	Hockey
S	Accounts	Basket ball
T	Banking	Cricket
U	Finance	Volleyball
V	Banking	Lawn Tennis
W	Banking	Badminton

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

(6-10) :

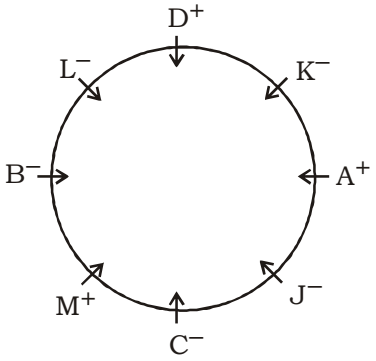
6. (5) $T < P \leq U$, $L > U \leq K$, $P \geq R$
   I. $R \leq P \leq U \leq K$
   $K \geq R \rightarrow$ True
   II. $R \leq P \leq U < L$
   $L > R \rightarrow$ True
   Both conclusions I and II are true.
7. (3) $H = I \leq R$, $M \geq R < S$
   $I \leq R \leq M$
   I. $M = I \rightarrow$ Doubt
   II. $M > I \rightarrow$ Doubt
   Either conclusion I or II is true.
8. (2) $D > H \geq N$, $S > I \leq H$
   I. $S > I \leq H \geq N$
   $N \leq S \rightarrow$ False
   II. $I \leq H < D$
   $I < D \rightarrow$ True
   Only conclusion II is true.
9. (2) $P \leq O < I$, $P > Y > W$
   I. $I > O \geq P > Y$
   $Y \leq I \rightarrow$ False
   II. $O \geq P > Y > W$
   $O > W \rightarrow$ True
   Only conclusion II is true.
10. (5) $A \geq B > C > F$, $Z < C \leq D < E$
   I. $A \geq B > C > Z$
   $A > Z \rightarrow$ True
   II. $F \leq C \leq D < E$
   $F < E \rightarrow$ True
   Both conclusion I and II are true.

(11-15) :

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

11. (3) 12. (1) 13. (2) 14. (3) 15. (5)

(16-20) : '+' Show males, '–' Show females



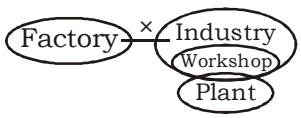
16. (5) 17. (4) 18. (2) 19. (2) 20. (5)

(21-25) :

Boxes	Places	Colours
C	7	Purple
F	6	Orange
B	5	Blue
E	4	Green
G	3	Red
A	2	Pink
D	1	Yellow

21. (4) 22. (4) 23. (5) 24. (3) 25. (4) 26. (5)
27. (2) 28. (4) 29. (5) 30. (2)

(31-35) :

31. (4) 

I. True II. True
Both conclusion I and II are true.

32. (5) 

I. False II. True

Only conclusion II is true.

33. (4) 

I. Doubt II. Doubt

Neither conclusion I nor II is true.

(34-35) : 

34. (5) I. True II. Doubt

Only Conclusion I is true.

35. (2) I. True II. False

Only Conclusion I is true.

MATHS

36. (5) $? = 12959.998 \div 18.010$

$\approx \frac{12960}{18} = 720$

37. (1) $\frac{440 \times 40}{100} + \frac{655 \times ?}{100} \approx 228$

$176 + \frac{655 \times ?}{100} = 228$

$\frac{655 \times ?}{100} = 228 - 176 = 52$

$? = \frac{52 \times 100}{655} = 7.93 \approx 8$

38. (5) $? \approx 6895 + 5025 + 600 = 12520$

39. (2) $? \approx 32 \times 12 \times 17.5 = 6720$

40. (3) $? \approx (11)^3 = 11 \times 11 \times 11 = 1331 \approx 1330$

41. (4) No. of teachers in Delhi $= 10000 \times \frac{28}{100} = 2800$

No. of teachers in Mumbai $= \frac{10000}{80} \times 100 \times \frac{20}{100} = 2500$

$\therefore$ Required ratio = 2500 : 2800 = 25 : 28

42. (2) No. of doctors in Mumbai $= 20000 \times \frac{6}{100} = 1200$

Total no. of employees in Delhi $= \frac{20000}{4} \times 5 = 25000$

So, no of doctors in Delhi $= 25000 \times \frac{12}{100} = 3000$

$\therefore$ Required difference = 3000 – 1200 = 1800

43. (5) Required % = $\left(\frac{22}{10}\times 100\right)\%$ = 220%

44. (4) Total no. of employees in Mumbai = $\left(\frac{1600}{16}\times 100\right)$ = 10,000

∴ Required difference = $10000 \times \left(\frac{26-22}{100}\right) = 10000 \times \frac{4}{100}$ = 400

45. (1) Total no. of employees in Delhi = $\frac{120}{12}$ × 100 = 1000

The total no. of employees in Mumbai = $\frac{240}{16}\times 100$ = 1500

∴ Required ratio = 1000 : 1500 = 2 : 3

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

14 – 10 = 4

25 – 14 = 11 = 4 × 3 – 1

55 – 25 = 30 = 11 × 3 – 3

140 – 55 = 85 = 30 × 3 – 5

? = 140 + 85 × 3 – 7 = 140 + 248 = **388**

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

119 + 1 × 12 =131

131 + 2 × 12 = 155

155 + 3 × 12 = 191

191 + 4 × 12 = 239

239 + 5 × 12 = **299**

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

11 + 1 × 46 = 11 + 46 = 57

57 + 2 × 46 = 57 + 92 = 149

149 + 2 × 92 = 149 + 184 = 333

333 + 2 × 184 = 333 + 368 = 701

701 + 2 × 368 = 701 + 736 = **1437**

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

$697 - 553 = 144 = 12^2$

$553 - 453 = 100 = 10^2$

$453 - 389 = 64 = 8^2$

$389 - 353 = 36 = 6^2$

$? = 353 - 4^2 = 353 - 16 =$ **337**

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

336 – 224 = 112

224 – 168 = 56

168 – 140 = 28

140 – 126 = 14

? = 126 – 7 = 119

51. (3) **Mixture :** 2 kg of rice at
₹ 15/kg + 3 kg of rice at ₹ 13/kg
Total weight = 2 + 3 = 5 kg
Total cost price = (2 × 15) + (3 × 13) = 30 + 39 = ₹ 69

Cost price per kg of the mixture = $\frac{69}{5}$ = ₹13.80

Selling price to get $33\frac{1}{3}$% profit = $\frac{100+33\frac{1}{3}}{100}$ × ₹ 13.80

= $\frac{400}{3\times100}$ × ₹ 13.80 = $\frac{4}{3}$ × ₹13.80 = ₹18.40

52. (4) Required average = $\frac{1050+1020}{65+50}$ = $\frac{2070}{115}$ = ₹ 18

53. (2) Let the sum of money be ₹ x.

Then, $8x = x\left(1+\frac{r}{100}\right)^3$

$8 = \left(1+\frac{r}{100}\right)^3$

$2^3 = \left(1+\frac{r}{100}\right)^3 \Rightarrow \left(1+\frac{r}{100}\right)^3 = 2^3$

$1+\frac{r}{100} = 2$

Again, let the sum will become 16 times in n years
Then,

$16x = x\left(1+\frac{r}{100}\right)^n \quad \Rightarrow 16 = 2^n \Rightarrow 2^4 = 2^n$

n = 4 years

54. (5) MP = $\frac{17940}{92}$ × 100 = ₹ 19500

CP = $\frac{17940}{119.6}$ × 100 = ₹15000

If no discount is given,
Profit = 19500 – 15000 = ₹ 4500

$\therefore$ Profit% = $\left(\frac{4500}{15000}\times100\right)$% = 30%

55. (4) Let x be the side, (edge of the cube)
Given, $a^3 = 12a$
$a^2 = 12$
Total surface area = $6a^2$ = 6 × 12 = 72 Square units

56. (3) Total no. of boys in Banking and SSC = 45 + 186 + 220 + 200 + 65 + 32 + 55 + 25 = 828
Total no. of girls in Banking and SSC = 35 + 33 + 45 + 24 + 25 + 20 + 15 + 30 = 227

$\therefore$ Required % $= \left[\frac{\left(828\times\frac{60}{100}+227\times\frac{70}{100}\right)}{828+227}\times 100\right]\% = \left[\frac{(496.80+158.90)}{1055}\times 100\right]\%$

$= \left(\frac{655.7}{1055}\times 100\right)\% = 62.15\% \approx 62\%$

57. (3) No. of students in
Maths = 35 + 45 + 25 + 65 = 170
Computer = 33 + 186 + 20 + 32 + 271
Reasoning = 45 + 220 + 15 + 55 = 335
English = 24 + 200 + 30 + 35 + 289
$\therefore$ Required answer is Reasoning

58. (2) No. of students taken Math and Reasoning = 35 + 45 + 25 + 65 + 45 + 220 + 15 + 55
No. of Students taken English only = 24 + 200 + 30 + 25 = 279

$\therefore$ Required % $= \left[\frac{505-279}{279}\times 100\right]\% = \left(\frac{226}{279}\times 100\right)\% = 81.0035\% \approx 81\%$

59. (5) No. of students taking Math and Computer = 35 + 45 + 25 + 65 + 33 + 186 + 20 + 32 = 441
Total no. of students = 170 + 271 + 335 + 289 = 1065

$\therefore$ Required % $= \left(\frac{441}{1065}\times 100\right)\% = 41.40\%$

60. (5) Total no. of girls in Math and Reasoning = 33 + 45 + 25 + 15 = 118
The total no. of boys in Math and Reasoning = 45 + 220 + 65 + 55 = 385
$\therefore$ Required ratio = 118 :385

61. (1) Gaining ratio $= \left(\frac{3}{5}-\frac{4}{9}\right):\left(\frac{2}{5}-\frac{2}{9}\right) = \frac{27-20}{45}:\frac{18-10}{45} = 7:8$

62. (2) Let the capital be ₹ = x.
According to the question,

$\frac{x\times 8\times 1}{100} - x\times\frac{31}{4}\times\frac{1}{100} = 61.50$

$\frac{8x}{100}-\frac{31x}{400} = 61.50$

$8x - \frac{31x}{4} = 61.50\times 100$

$\frac{32x-31x}{4} = 6150$

$\frac{x}{4} = 6150$

$x = 4\times 6150 =$ ₹ 24600

63. (3) According to question, 3prizes among 5 students can be distributed in ${}^5P_3$ ways = 60

64. (4) Cost price of 30 kg of wheat = 30 × 45 = ₹ 1350

Total SP for an overall profit of 25% = $\frac{1350\times125}{100}$ = ₹ 1687.5

SP of $\left(\frac{30\times40}{100}\right)$ = 12 kg of wheat

= 12 × 50 = ₹ 600

Expected SP of 18kg of remaining wheat = 1687.5 – 600 = ₹ 1087.5

Required selling price per kg = $\frac{1087.5}{18}$ = ₹ 60.41 ≈ ₹ 60

65. (2) By question,

In $\frac{2}{3}$ h he makes 1 basket.

In $\frac{15}{2}$ h he will make $\frac{1}{2/3}\times\frac{15}{2}$ baskets = $\frac{45}{4}$ = $11\frac{1}{4}$ baskets

66. (3) I. $3x^2 + 8x + 4 = 0$

$3x^2 + 6x + 2x + 4 = 0$

$3x(x + 2) + 2(x + 2) = 0$

$(3x + 2)(x + 2) = 0$

$x = \frac{-2}{3}, -2$

II. $4y^2 + 19y + 12 = 0$

$4y^2 - 16y - 3y + 12 = 0$

$4y(y - 4) - 3(y - 4) = 0$

$(4y - 3)(y - 4) = 0$

$y = \frac{3}{4}, 4$

Clearly, $x < y$

67. (5) I. $\frac{4}{\sqrt{x}} + \frac{7}{\sqrt{x}} = 0$

$4 + 17 = x$

$x = 11$

II. $y^2 - \frac{(11)^{\frac{5}{2}}}{\sqrt{y}} = 0$

$y^{2+\frac{1}{2}} = (11)^{\frac{5}{2}}$

$y^{\frac{5}{2}} = (11)^{\frac{5}{2}}$

$y = 11$

Clearly, $x = y$

68. (3) I. $2x^2 + 11x + 14 = 0$

$2x^2 + 4x + 7x + 14 = 0$

$2x(x + 2) + 7(x + 2) = 0$

$(2x + 7)(x + 2) = 0$

$x = \frac{-7}{2}, -2$

II. $4y^2 + 12y + 9 = 0$

$4y^2 + 6y + 6y + 9 = 0$

$2y(2y + 3) + 3(2y + 3) = 0$

$(2y + 3)(2y + 3) = 0$

$y = \frac{-3}{2}, \frac{-3}{2}$

Clearly, $x < y$

69. (5) I. $x^2 - 7x + 10 = 0$

$x^2 - 5x - 2x + 10 = 0$

$x(x - 5) - 2(x - 5) = 0$

$(x - 2)(x - 5) = 0$

$x = 2, 5$

II. $y^2 + y - 12 = 0$

$y^2 + 4y - 3y - 12 = 0$

$y(y + 4) - 3(y + 4) = 0$

$(y - 3)(y + 4) = 0$

$y = 3, -4$

70. (5) I. $x^4 - 227 = 12$

$x^4 = 625$

$x = +5, -5$

II. $y^2 + 321 = 346$

$y^2 = 25$

$y = +5, -5$

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

91. (1) Replace 'starting' by 'to start'.
92. (3) Replace 'its' by 'their'.
93 (4) Replace 'with' by 'on'.
94. (3) Replace 'could' by 'would'.
95. (2) Remove 'of'.
96. (4) Replace 'reaches' by 'reached'.
97. (2) Remove 'has'.
98. (3) Replace 'from' by 'to'.
99. (3) Change 'regulating' into 'regulate'.
100. (2) Remove 'most'.

VOCABULARIES

Words	Meaning in English	Meaning in Hindi
Confront	come face to face with	सामना करना
Unwiedly	difficult to carry or move because of its size, shape, or weight.	बोझल
Array	an ordered arrangement, in particular	व्यवस्थित
Notion	a conception of or belief	धारणा
Persist	continue firmly	दृढ रहना
Exacerbated	make worse	बिगाड़ना
Fissure	an opening or crack	दरार
Glimmer	shine faintly with a wavering light	झिल-मिल करना
Spectre	a ghost	छाया
Doom loop	a vicious cycle that makes the situation worse	बुरा चक्र
Austerity	sternness or severity	कठोरता
Drag	an obstacle	बाधा
Reinforce	strengthen or support	मजबूत करना
xenophobia	intense or irrational dislike or fear	अनजान लोगों के प्रति घृणा
Chase away	to force somebody/something to run away	भगा देना
Inexorably	in a way that is impossible to stop or prevent	अजेय रूप से

IBPS PO SPECIAL PHASE - I - 338 (ANSWER KEY)

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