

IBPS PO SPECIAL PHASE - I - 345 (SOLUTION)

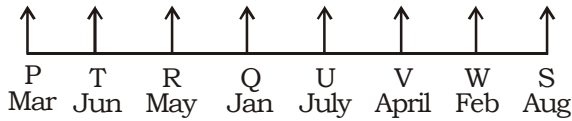
REASONING

(1-5) :

Friends	Day	Show
P	Tuesday	Mono log ue
Q	Thursday	Play
R	Saturday	Debate
S	Monday	Speech
T	Sunday	Music
U	Wednesday	Dance
V	Friday	Mimicry

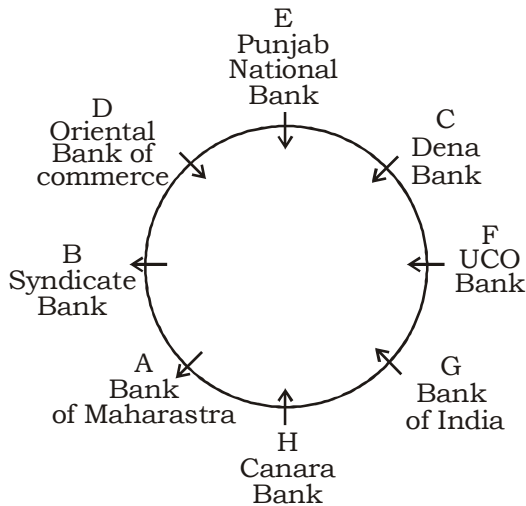
1. (2) 2. (4) 3. (1) 4. (5) 5. (4)

(6-10) :



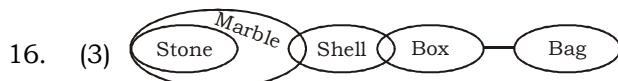
6. (2) 7. (1) 8. (1) 9. (5) 10. (4)

(11-15) :

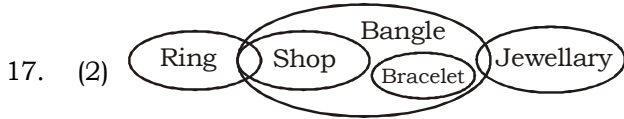


11. (1) 12. (5) 13. (3) 14. (4) 15. (4)

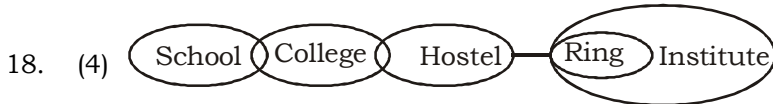
(16-20) :



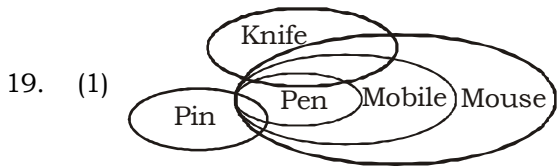
- I. Doubt III. Doubt II. Doubt IV. Doubt
 Only either II or IV follows.



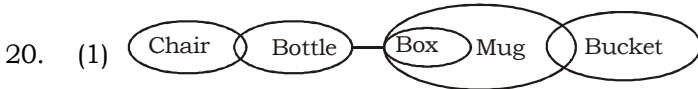
I. True III. Doubt II. Doubt IV. Doubt
Only I follows.



I. Doubt III. Doubt II. Doubt IV. Doubt
Only either I or III follows.

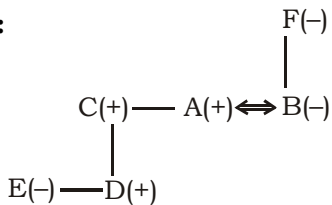


I. True III. Doubt II. True IV. Doubt
Only I, II and either III or IV follow.



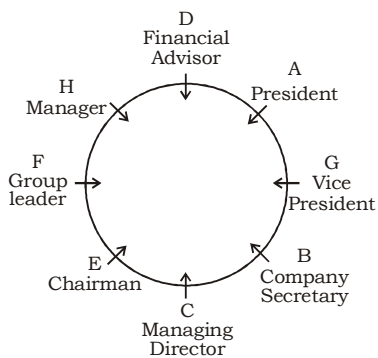
I. Doubt III. Doubt II. Doubt IV. Doubt
None follows.

(21-23) :



21. (2) 22. (4) 23. (3)

(24-28) :



24. (4) 25. (2) 26. (1) 27. (4) 28. (3)

(29-33) :

@ $\rightarrow \geq$ # $\rightarrow >$ % $\rightarrow =$ \$ $\rightarrow \leq$ * $\rightarrow <$

29. (1) $T > V > M = F$

I. $T > M \rightarrow \text{True}$ II. $T \geq F \rightarrow \text{False}$

Only conclusion I is true.

30. (5) $R = L \leq M < F$

I. $F > R \rightarrow \text{True}$ II. $R < N \rightarrow \text{True}$

Both conclusions I and II are true.

31. (1) $H > I \geq J \leq P$

I. $H > J \rightarrow \text{True}$ II. $H > P \rightarrow \text{False}$

Only conclusion I is true.

32. (4) $L < D > K \leq J$

I. $L > K \rightarrow \text{False}$ II. $L \leq K \rightarrow \text{False}$

Neither conclusion I nor II is true.

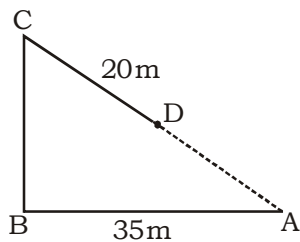
33. (4) $Q < W = E \geq K$

I. $Q \leq K \rightarrow \text{False}$ II. $W \geq K \rightarrow \text{False}$

Neither conclusion I nor II is true.

34. (5)

35. (3)



$$AC = \sqrt{AB^2 + BC^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{35^2 + 12^2} = \sqrt{1225 + 144}$$

$$= \sqrt{1369} = 37\text{m}$$

$$\therefore \text{Required distance} = 37 - 20 = 17\text{m}$$

MATHS

36. (3) $(?)^2 = 63.9872 \times 9449.8780 \div 243.0034$

Taking approximate integral values,

$$(?) = 64 \times 9450 \div 240$$

$$\approx \frac{64 \times 9450}{240} = 2520 \approx 2500$$

$$\therefore ? = \sqrt{2500} = 50$$

37. (4) $? = 5237.897 - 6629.010 + 7153.999 - 2205.102$

$$\approx 5238 - 6629 + 7154 - 2205$$

$$= (5238 + 7154) - (6629 + 2205)$$

$$\approx 12392 - 8834 = 3558$$

38. (2) $? = 4985.0346 \div 215.987 - 3768.112 \div 206.868$

$$\approx 4985 \div 216 - 3768 \div 207$$

$$= 23.078 - 18.202$$

$$= 4.876 \approx 5$$

39. (1) $? \sqrt{956240} \approx 977.8 \approx 979$

40. (5) $? = 459\% \text{ of } 849.947 + 266\% \text{ of } 6284.012 - 1486.002$

$$\approx \frac{460 \times 850}{100} + \frac{260 \times 6280}{100} - 1486$$

$$= 3910 + 16328 - 1486 = 18752$$

41. (3) No. of employees who are managers in company B = $\frac{1800}{6} \times 11 = 3300$

$$\therefore \text{No of male employees who are supervisor for company B} = \frac{3300}{20} \times 80 \times \frac{7}{10} = 9240$$

42. (1) Number of female employees who are manager for company D = $2000 \times \frac{35}{100} \times \frac{3}{7} = 300$

43. (3) No. of employees who are supervisor in company E = $\frac{2100}{7} \times 15 = 4500$

$$\therefore \text{Total employees of company E} = \frac{4500}{40} \times 100 = 11250$$

44. (2) No. of employees who are manager in company C = $\frac{1500}{3} \times 10 = 5000$

$$\text{Total employees in company C} = \frac{5000}{25} \times 100 = 20000$$

$$\text{No. of employees who are manager in company A} = \frac{1800}{2} \times 5 = 4500$$

$$\text{Total employees} = \frac{4500}{25} \times 100 = 18000$$

$$\therefore \text{Required ratio} = 20000 : 18000 = 10 : 9$$

45. (4) Total of employees in company A = $\frac{2500}{25} \times 100 = 10000$

$$\text{No. of male employees in company D who are supervisor} = 10000 \times \frac{75}{100} \times \frac{6}{10} = 4500$$

46. (4) The pattern is :

$$8 + 6 = 14$$

$$14 + 18 (= 6 + 12) = 32$$

$$32 + 38 (= 18 + 20) = 70$$

$$70 + 66 (= 38 + 28) = 136$$

$$136 + 102 (= 66 + 36) = \mathbf{238}$$

47. (1) The pattern is :

$$25 + 1 \times 16 = 41$$

$$41 + 3 \times 16 = 41 + 48 = 89$$

$$89 + 5 \times 16 = 89 + 80 = 169$$

$$169 + 7 \times 16 = 169 + 112 = 281$$

$$281 + 9 \times 16 = 281 + 144 = \mathbf{425}$$

48. (2) The pattern is :

$$461 + 13 = 474$$

$$474 - 9 = 465$$

$$465 + 13 = 478$$

$$478 - 9 = 469$$

$$469 + 13 = \mathbf{482}$$

49. (5) The pattern is :

$$(980 \div 2) + 26 = 516$$

$$(516 \div 2) + 26 = 284$$

$$(284 \div 2) + 26 = 168$$

$$(168 \div 2) + 26 = 110$$

$$(110 \div 2) + 26 = \mathbf{81}$$

50. (5) The pattern is :

$$4 + 0 = 4$$

$$4 + 6 = 10$$

$$10 + 24 (= 6 + 18) = 34$$

$$34 + 60 (= 6 + 54) = 94$$

$$94 + 168 (= 6 + 162) = \mathbf{262}$$

51. (3) According to question, work done by A in 4 days = $\frac{4}{8} = \frac{1}{2}$

$$\text{Net work done by (A + B) in 1 day} = \left(\frac{1}{8} - \frac{1}{3}\right) = \frac{-5}{24}$$

$$\text{Work done by (A+B) in 2 days} = \frac{-5}{24} \times 2 = \frac{-5}{12}$$

$$\text{Work done in 6 days} = \frac{1}{2} + \left(\frac{-5}{12}\right) = \frac{1}{12}$$

\therefore Remaining $\frac{11}{12}$ of the wall is built by A in $\frac{8 \times 11}{12} = \frac{88}{12} = \frac{22}{3} = 7\frac{1}{3}$ days

52. (1) If the length of train-B be x metre, then

$$\text{Speed of train} = \frac{240 + x}{50} = \frac{240}{20}$$

$$\frac{240 + x}{50} = 12$$

$$240 + x = 600$$

$$x = 360 \text{ metre}$$

53. (1) $S.I = \frac{\text{Principal} \times \text{Time} \times \text{Rate}}{100} = \frac{11200 \times 3 \times 8.5}{100} = ₹ 2856$

\therefore Required amount = ₹ (11200 + 2856) = ₹ 14056

54. (1) Numbers = $2x$ and $3x$

$$\frac{2x+4}{3x+4} = \frac{5}{7}$$

$$15x + 20 = 14x + 28$$

$$x = 28 - 20 = 8 = \text{Difference between numbers.}$$

55. (3) According to question purchasing capacity = ₹ 160

A reduction of 20% means, now a person gets $\frac{5}{2}$ kg for Rs 32 and this is the present price of that commodity.

$$\text{Present price per kg} = \frac{32}{\frac{5}{2}} \times 2 = ₹ 12.8$$

Let the original price be Rs x , then new price is arrived after reduction 20% of it.

$$\therefore x \times 0.8 = 12.8 \Rightarrow x = ₹ 16$$

56. (3) Required no. of students passed the examination = $360 \times \frac{90}{100} \times \frac{75}{100} = 243$

57. (4) Total no. of students from all the colleges in the year 2012
 $480 + 350 + 380 + 500 + 540 = 2250$

$$\therefore \text{Required no. of student who enrolled for computer course} = 2250 \times \frac{40}{100} = 900$$

58. (3) Average no. of students enrolled with colleges in the year 2014 = $\frac{460 + 360 + 430 + 470 + 480}{5}$
 $= \frac{2200}{5} = 440$

$$\text{Average no. of students enrolled with colleges in the year 2015} = \frac{470 + 340 + 390 + 530 + 530}{5}$$

$$= \frac{2260}{5} = 452$$

$$\therefore \text{Required ratio} = 440 : 452 = 110 : 113$$

59. (1) Average no. of student enrolled from college M for all the years together

$$= \frac{320 + 350 + 300 + 360 + 340}{5} = \frac{1670}{5} = 334$$

Average no. of students enrolled from college N for all the years together

$$= \frac{400 + 380 + 410 + 430 + 390}{5} = \frac{2010}{5} = 402$$

$$\therefore \text{Required \%} = \left(\frac{334}{402} \times 100 \right) \% = 83.08\% \approx 83\%$$

60. (2) Total no. of students who enrolled in 2013 = $420 + 300 + 410 + 520 + 460 = 2110$

$$\therefore \text{No of student went abroad} = 2110 \times \frac{10}{100} = 211$$

61. (2) $n(S) = \text{Number of ways of selecting 3 marbles out of marbles} = {}^7C_3 = \frac{7 \times 6 \times 5}{1 \times 2 \times 3} = 35$

$n(E) = \text{Number of ways selecting 2 green marbles and 1 red marble} = {}^4C_2 \times {}^3C_1 = \frac{4 \times 3}{1 \times 2} = 18$

$\therefore \text{ Required probability} = \frac{n(E)}{n(S)} = \frac{18}{35}$

62. (3) Each man gives the votes for any of the four candidates.

Total number of ways = $4 \times 4 \times 4 \times 4 \times 4 = 10247$

(1) Firstly we fix the alternate position of men in a round table is $(6 - 1)!$ ways = $5!$

In out of six position 5 women can be seated in ${}^5P_5 = 6!$

Required no. of ways = $6! \cdot 5! \cdot 5$.

(4) According to question, Total number of seats

= 1 grandfather + 5 sons and daughters + 8 grandchildren = 14 The grandchildren can occupy the 4 seats on either side of the table in $8P_4 \times 4! = 8!$

The grandfather can occupy a seat in 4 ways (ie, S_6, S_7, S_8, S_9)

And, the remaining seats can be occupied in $5! = 5 \times 4 \times 3 \times 2 = 120$ ways

(5 seat for sons and daughters)

Hence, the total number of required ways

= $8! \times 480 = 19353600$

63. (5) Let the original fraction be $\frac{x}{y}$

According to the question,

$$\frac{x \times 500}{y \times 600} = \frac{20}{27}$$

$$\frac{x}{y} = \frac{20}{27} \times \frac{6}{5} = \frac{8}{9}$$

64. (5) Ratio of the earned profit = Ratio of the equivalent capitals of Tanvi and Anisha

= $45000 \times 12 : 52000 \times 4 = 45 \times 3 : 52 = 135 : 52$

Sum of ratios = $135 + 52 = 187$

$\therefore \text{ Anisha's share} = ₹ \left(\frac{52}{187} \times 56165 \right) = ₹ 15618.074$

65. (1) Let the value of second rate of interest be $x\%$ and equal amounts be P each.

$$P \times \left(1 + \frac{5}{100} \right)^6 = P \times \left(1 + \frac{x}{100} \right)^3$$

$$\left(1 + \frac{5}{100} \right)^2 = \left(1 + \frac{x}{100} \right)$$

$$\frac{105 \times 105}{100 \times 100} = \frac{100 + x}{100}$$

$110.25 = 100 + x$

$x = 10.25\%$

$$x = 10 \frac{25}{100} = 10 \frac{1}{4} \%$$

66. (5) I. $2x^2 - 7x + 6 = 0$
 $2x^2 - 4x - 3x + 6 = 0$
 $2x(x - 2) - 3(x - 2) = 0$
 $(x - 2)(2x - 3) = 0$

$$x = 2 \text{ or } x = \frac{3}{2}$$

II. $4y^2 = 9$

$$y^2 = \frac{9}{4}$$

$$y = \pm \frac{3}{2}$$

Obviously, $y \leq x$

67. (5) I. $4x^2 - 4x - 3 = 0$
 $4x^2 - 6x + 2x - 3 = 0$
 $2x(2x - 3) + 1(2x - 3) = 0$
 $(2x - 3)(2x + 1) = 0$

$$x = \frac{3}{2} \text{ or } x = -\frac{1}{2}$$

II. $4y^2 + 12y + 5 = 0$
 $4y^2 + 10y + 2y + 5 = 0$
 $2y(2y + 5) + 1(2y + 5) = 0$
 $(2y + 5)(2y + 1) = 0$

$$y = -\frac{5}{2} \text{ or } y = -\frac{1}{2}$$

Obviously, $x \geq y$

68. (1) I. $4x^2 = 49$

$$x^2 = \frac{49}{4}$$

$$x = \pm \frac{7}{2}$$

II. $9y^2 - 66y + 121 = 0$
 $9y^2 - 33y - 33y + 121 = 0$
 $3y(3y - 11) - 11(3y - 11) = 0$
 $(3y - 11)(3y - 11) = 0$

$$y = \frac{11}{3}$$

Obviously, $x < y$

69. (2) I. $x^2 + 9x + 14 = 0$
 $x^2 + 2x + 7x + 14 = 0$
 $x(x + 2) + 7(x + 2) = 0$
 $(x + 2)(x + 7) = 0$
 $x = -2 \text{ or } x = -7$

$$\text{II. } y^2 + y - 2 = 0$$

$$y^2 + 2y - y - 2 = 0$$

$$y(y + 2) - 1(y + 2) = 0$$

$$(y - 1)(y + 2) = 0$$

$$y = 1 \text{ or, } y = -2$$

Clearly, $y \geq x$

70. (1) I. $9x^2 - 18x + 5 = 0$

$$9x^2 - 15x - 3x + 5 = 0$$

$$3x(3x - 5) - 1(3x - 5) = 0$$

$$(3x - 5)(3x - 1) = 0$$

$$x = \frac{5}{3} \text{ or, } x = \frac{1}{3}$$

II. $2y^2 - 9y + 10 = 0$

$$2y^2 - 5y - 4y + 10 = 0$$

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

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

$$y = \frac{5}{2} \text{ or } y = 2$$

Clearly, $y > x$

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

91. (2) Add 'that' before 'the work'.
92. (4) Change 'indicates' into 'indicate'.
93. (3) Change 'to be' into 'being'.
94. (3) Remove 'the' before 'earth'.
95. (1) Change 'life' into 'lives'.
96. (1) Change 'have' into 'has'.
97. (2) Change 'linkage to into' 'linked to'.
98. (1) Change 'easy through' into 'eased through'.
99. (5) No error.
100. (1) Remove 'the' before 'Anglo - saxon'.

VOCABULARIES

Words	Meaning in English	Meaning in Hindi
Burgeoning	increase rapidly	तेजी से बढ़ता हुआ
Substantial	of considerable importance, size, or worth	पर्याप्त
Prosperity	the state of being prosperous	समृद्धि, सम्पन्नता
Attractions	power of evoking interest	आकर्षण
Fever Pitch	a state of extreme excitement	उत्तेजना की चरम सीमा
Sanitation	conditions relating to public health	स्वच्छता
Rendered	provide or give	देना
Lymph tissues	a colorless fluid containing white blood cells	लसीका ऊतक
Aggression	hostile or violent behavior	आक्रमकता
Derive (from)	obtain something from	उत्पन्न होना

IBPS PO SPECIAL PHASE - I - 345 (ANSWER KEY)

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

