

IBPS PO SPECIAL PHASE-I - 348 (SOLUTION)

REASONING

(1-5) :

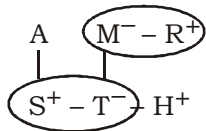


1. (5) 2. (1) 3. (3) 4. (1) 5. (1)

(6-10) :

6. (5) I. $E > D \geq J \Rightarrow E > J$ true
 II. $H \geq D \geq F \Rightarrow H \geq F$ true
 7. (2) I. $N > A \leq J \Rightarrow J > N$ false
 II. $C \geq J = B \Rightarrow C \geq B$ true
 8. (4) I. $U \leq Q \geq P \Rightarrow U < P$ False
 II. $P > T \geq R < W \Rightarrow P > W$ false
 9. (1) I. $V \geq P > T \geq R \Rightarrow V > R$ true
 II. $U \leq Q \geq P > T \geq R < W \Rightarrow U \geq W$ false
 10. (2) $P > B = J \geq K \geq Q = M$
 I. $P \geq Q$, false II. $B \geq M$, true

(11-12) :



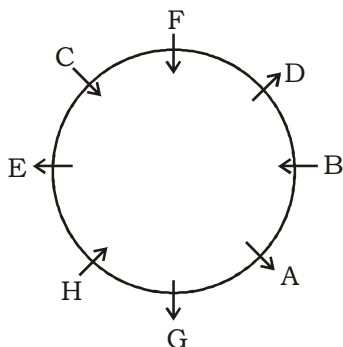
11. (2) 12. (2)

(13-18) :

K	Table Tennis	Tuesday
M	Hockey	Friday
R	Cricket	Wednesday
P	Lawn Tennis	Wednesday
T	Billiards	Monday
L	Chess	Thursday
S	Badminton	Tuesday

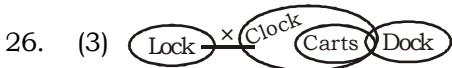
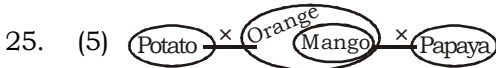
13. (1) 14. (5) 15. (4) 16. (3) 17. (1) 18. (2)

(19-23) :



19. (2) 20. (5) 21. (2) 22. (2) 23. (2)

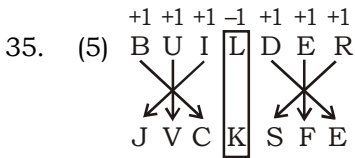
(24-28) :



(29-33) :

System → pi Development → si and → chi Market → li
 settlement → ti Payment → hi financial → xi Inclusion → ni

29. (4) 30. (1) 31. (5) 32. (4) 33. (1)



MATHS

36. (2) ? $\approx \frac{600 \times 20}{100} + \frac{900 \times 10}{100} = 120 + 90 = 210$

37. (3) ? $= \frac{249}{15} \times \frac{299}{19} \times \frac{99}{14}$

? $\approx \frac{250}{15} \times \frac{300}{20} \times \frac{98}{14} = 1750$

38. (3) ? $\approx (12)^2 - (8)^2 + (6)^3$
 $= 144 - 64 + 216 = 296 \approx 300$

39. (5) ? $\approx 1200 \div 15 \times 20 + 400 = \frac{1200}{15} \times 20 + 400$
 $= 1600 + 400 = 2000$

40. (1) ? $\approx 251 - 430 + 550 = 371 \approx 370$

41. (2) Total no. of boys enrolled in Management and IT together

$= \left(3500 \times \frac{16}{100} - 1500 \times \frac{12}{100} \right) + \left(3500 \times \frac{20}{100} - 1500 \times \frac{18}{100} \right)$
 $= (560 - 180) + (700 - 270) = 380 + 430 = 810$

42. (3) No. of girls enrolled in Arts = $1500 \times \frac{38}{100} = 570$

No. of boys enrolled in science = $3500 \times \frac{22}{100} - 1500 \times \frac{11}{100} = 770 - 165 = 605$

\therefore Required ratio = 570 : 605 = 114 : 121

43. (4) Total no. of girls enrolled in Science and Commerce together = $1500 \times \frac{(21+11)}{100}$

= $1500 \times \frac{32}{100} = 480$

44. (1) No. of girls enrolled in Science change their stream to Management

= $1500 \times \frac{11}{100} \times \frac{20}{100} = 33$

\therefore No. of Management students all together = $3500 \times \frac{16}{100} + 33 = 593$

45. (5) No. of girls enrolled in Arts science and commerce together = $1500 \times \frac{(38+11+21)}{100}$

= $1500 \times \frac{70}{100} = 1050$

\therefore Required ratio = $\left(\frac{1050}{3500} \times 100\right)\% = 30\%$

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

$4 \times 0.5 + 1 = 2 + 1 = 3$

$3 \times 1 + 1.5 = 3 + 1.5 = 4.5$

$4.5 \times 1.5 + 2 = 6.75 + 2 = 8.75 \neq \mathbf{8.5}$

$8.75 \times 2 + 2.5 = 17.5 + 2.5 = 20$

$20 \times 2.5 + 3 = 50 + 3 = 53$

$53 \times 3 + 3.5 = 162.5$

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

$12000 \div 5 - 5 = 2400 - 5 = 2395$

$2395 \div 5 - 5 = 479 - 5 = 474 \neq \mathbf{472}$

$474 \div 5 - 5 = 94.8 - 5 = 89.8$

$89.8 \div 5 - 5 = 17.96 - 5 = 12.96$

$12.96 \div 5 - 5 = -2.408 - 2.408 \div 5 - 5 = -5.4816$

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

$1 \times 1 + 7 \times 1 = 1 + 7 = 8$

$8 \times 2 + 6 \times 2 = 16 + 12 = 28$

$28 \times 3 + 5 \times 3 = 84 + 15 = 99$

$99 \times 4 + 4 \times 4 = 396 + 16 = 412$

$412 \times 5 + 3 \times 5 = 2060 + 15 = 2075$

$2075 \times 6 + 2 \times 6 = 12450 + 12 = 12462 \neq \mathbf{12460}$

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

$$144 \times 1.5 = 216 \neq \mathbf{215}$$

$$216 \times 2.5 = 540$$

$$540 \times 3.5 = 1890$$

$$1890 \times 4.5 = 8505$$

$$8505 \times 5.5 = 46777.5$$

$$46777.5 \times 6.5 = 304053.75$$

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

$$2222 - 7^3 = 2222 - 343 = 1879$$

$$1879 - 6^3 = 1879 - 216 = 1663$$

$$1663 - 5^3 = 1663 - 125 = 1538$$

$$1538 - 4^3 = 1538 - 64 = 1474$$

$$1474 - 3^3 = 1474 - 27 = 1447$$

$$1447 - 2^3 = 1447 - 8 = 1439 \neq \mathbf{1440}$$

51. (5) In 60 gm of mixture, Quantity of water = $60 \times \frac{75}{100} = 45\text{gm}$

$$\text{Quantity of milk} = 15 \text{ gm}$$

$$\text{After mixing 15 gm of more water, Quantity of water in the new mixture} = 45 + 15 = 60 \text{ gm}$$

$$\therefore \text{Quantity of water in 75 gm of mixture} = 60 \text{ gm}$$

$$\therefore 100 \text{ gm of of mixture will contain} = \frac{60}{75} \times 100 = 80\% \text{ of water}$$

52. (2) Total ages of 5 member family = $24 \times 5 = 120$ years
Total age 8 years ago = $120 - 5 \times 8 = 80$ years

$$\therefore \text{Required average age} = \frac{80}{5} = 16 \text{ years}$$

53. (2) Let the principal be P and rate of interest be r%. Then, principal (when difference between C.I. and SI is for 2 years) is given by

$$P = \frac{20 \times (100)^2}{r^2} \quad \dots\dots(i)$$

and difference between CI and SI is for 3 years is given by

$$P = \frac{61 \times 10^6}{r^2 (300 + r)} \quad \dots\dots(ii)$$

From eqs. (i) and (ii),

$$\frac{20 \times 10^4}{r^2} = \frac{61 \times 10^6}{r^2 (300 + r)}$$

$$r = 305 - 300 = 5\%$$

$$\text{From Eq. (i), } P = \frac{20 \times 10^4}{25} = ₹ 8000$$

54. (4) Let the marked price be ₹ 100
 \therefore First S.P. = 85% of ₹ 100 = ₹ 85
Second S.P. = 80% of ₹ 100 = ₹ 80
According to the question,
(85 - 80) unit \rightarrow 51

$$\therefore 100 \text{ unit} = \frac{51}{5} \times 100 = ₹ 1020$$

55. (3) Side of square field = $\sqrt{484} = 22$ metre
 Circumference of circular field = Perimeter of square field
 $2\pi r = 4 \times 22$
 $2 \times \frac{22}{7} \times r = 4 \times 22$
 $r = 14$ metre
 \therefore Diameter = 28 metre
56. (2) No. of HP computers sold in July = $90000 \times \frac{17}{100} \times \frac{8}{15} = 8160$
 No. of HP computers sold in December = $90000 \times \frac{16}{100} \times \frac{7}{16} = 6300$
 \therefore Required ratio = $8160 : 6300 = 136 : 105$
57. (3) No. of HP computers sold in November were sold at a without discount
 $= 90000 \times \frac{12}{100} \times \frac{7}{15} \times \frac{45}{100} = 2268$
58. (5) No. of Dell computers sold in October = $90000 \times \frac{8}{100} \times \frac{5}{12} = 3000$
 \therefore Required total profit = $3000 \times 620 = ₹ 1860000$
59. (5) No. of HP computers sold in September = $90000 \times \frac{25}{100} \times \frac{3}{5} = 13500$
 No. of Dell computers sold in December = $90000 \times \frac{16}{100} \times \frac{9}{16}$
 \therefore Required % = $\left(\frac{13500}{8100} \times 100\right)\% = 166.66\% \approx 167\%$
60. (5) Total no. of Dell computers sold in August and September together
 $= 90000 \times \frac{22}{100} \times \frac{5}{9} + 90000 \times \frac{25}{100} \times \frac{2}{5} = 11000 + 9000 = 20000$
61. (2) Ratio of the equivalent capitals of Prakash, Sunil and Anil
 $= 11 \times 36 : 16.5 \times 36 : 8.25 \times 36 = 4 : 6 : 3$
 Anil's share in the profit = $₹ \left[\frac{3}{(4+6+3)} \times 19.5 \right]$ lakh = ₹ 4.5 lakh
 50% of ₹ 4.5 lakh = ₹ 2.25 lakh
62. (4) The question cannot be answered because total marks are not given.
63. (4) A man invites the friends = ${}^5C_1 + {}^5C_2 + {}^5C_3 + {}^5C_4 + {}^5C_5 = 2^5 - 1 = 31$ ways
 His wife invites the friends = ${}^4C_1 + {}^4C_2 + {}^4C_3 + {}^4C_4 = 2^4 - 1 = 15$ ways
 \therefore Total number of ways = $31 + 15 = 46$

64. (1) Let the CP of the article be ₹ x

According to the question,

$$1754 - x = x - 1492$$

$$2x = 1754 + 1492 = 3246$$

$$x = \frac{3246}{2} = ₹ 1623$$

Short Trick :

$$\text{C. P of the article} = \frac{1754 + 1492}{2} = \frac{3246}{2} = ₹ 1623$$

65. (3) Let the present age of father and son be $7x$ and x years respectively.

After 4 years,

$$\text{age of father} = (7x + 4) \text{ years}$$

$$\text{age of son} = (x + 4) \text{ years}$$

$$\text{Given, } \frac{7x+4}{x+4} = \frac{4}{1}$$

$$7x + 4 = 4x + 16$$

$$3x = 12$$

$$x = 4$$

$$7x + x = 28 + 4 = 32 \text{ years}$$

66. (2) I. $20x^2 - x - 12 = 0$

$$20x^2 - 16x + 15x - 12 = 0$$

$$4x(5x - 4) + 3(5x - 4) = 0$$

$$(5x - 4)(4x + 3) = 0$$

$$x = \frac{4}{5} \text{ or } \frac{-3}{4}$$

$$\text{II. } 20y^2 + 27y + 9 = 0$$

$$20y^2 + 15y + 12y + 9 = 0$$

$$5y(4y + 3) + 3(4y + 3) = 0$$

$$(5y + 3)(4y + 3) = 0$$

$$y = \frac{-3}{5} \text{ or } \frac{-3}{4}$$

Clearly, $x \geq y$

67. (4) I. $x^2 = 106 + 218 = 324$

$$\therefore x = \pm 18$$

$$\text{II. } y^2 - 37y + 342 = 0$$

$$y^2 - 18y - 19y + 342 = 0$$

$$y(y - 18) - 19(y - 18) = 0$$

$$(y - 19)(y - 18) = 0$$

$$y = 19 \text{ or } 18$$

Clearly, $x \leq y$

68. (5) I. $\frac{7}{\sqrt{x}} + \frac{5}{\sqrt{x}} = \sqrt{x}$

$$7 + 5 = \sqrt{x} \times \sqrt{x}$$

$$x = 12$$

II. $y^2 - \frac{(12)^2}{\sqrt{y}} = 0$

$$y^{2+\frac{1}{2}} - (12)^{\frac{5}{2}} = 0$$

$$y^{5/2} = 12^{5/2}$$

$$y = 12$$

Clearly, $x = y$

69. (3) I. $19x + 4 = 0$

$$19x = -4$$

$$x = \frac{-4}{19}$$

II. $21y + 4 = 0$

$$y = \frac{-4}{21}$$

Clearly $x < y$

70. (1) I. $\frac{15}{\sqrt{x}} - \frac{2}{\sqrt{x}} = 6\sqrt{x}$

$$15 - 2 = 6x \Rightarrow 13 = 6x$$

$$x = \frac{13}{6}$$

II. $\frac{\sqrt{y}}{4} + \frac{7\sqrt{y}}{12} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{y}}$

$$\frac{3\sqrt{y} + 7\sqrt{y}}{12} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{y}}$$

$$\frac{10\sqrt{y}}{12} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{y}}$$

$$10y = 12$$

$$y = \frac{12}{10} = \frac{6}{5}$$

Clearly $x > y$

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

91. (2) Replace 'of' by 'due to'.
92. (4) Change 'make' into 'makes'.
93. (3) Change 'him' into 'his'.
94. (2) Change 'accuse' into 'accused'.
95. (2) Change 'centre' into 'centres'.
96. (3) Replace 'much' by 'many'.
97. (2) Change 'complete' into 'completely'.
98. (1) Replace 'when' by 'after'.
99. (3) Change 'has' into 'have'.
100. (1) Replace 'which' by 'that/who'.

VOCABULARIES

Words	Meaning in English	Meaning in Hindi
Elegant	pleasingly graceful and stylish in appearance or manner	रूचिकर
Bird's eye view	a view of something from a high position looking down	ऊपरी तौर पर देखना
Impose	force to be accepted or put in place	थोपना
Exploitation	the action of making use of and benefiting from resources	शोषण
Ethical	morally correct or acceptable	नैतिक
hapless	unfortunate	बदकिस्मत
Remittances	a sum of money sent	भेजा हुआ धन
Alleviate	make something less severe	कम करना
Plight	a dangerous, difficult, or otherwise unfortunate situation	विकट परिस्थिति
Detrimental	tending to cause harm	हानिकारक
Profuse	exuberantly plentiful; abundant	प्रचुर
Augmenting	increase	बढ़ाना

IBPS PO SPECIAL PHASE-I - 348 (ANSWER KEY)

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