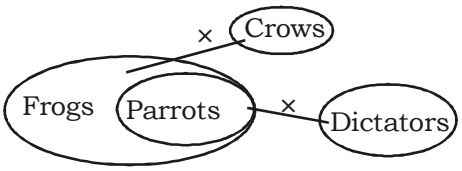
IBPS PO SPECIAL PHASE - I MOCK TEST - 352 (SOLUTION)

REASONING

1. (4)

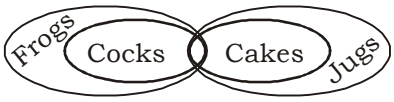


Conclusions :

I. –
II. ✓
III ✓
IV. –

Either I or IV

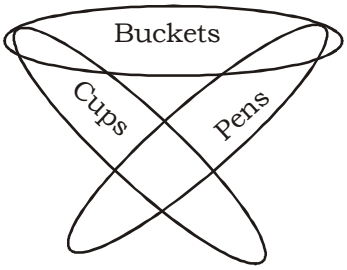
2. (5)



Conclusions :

I. ✓ II. ✓ III. ✓ IV. ✓

3. (4)

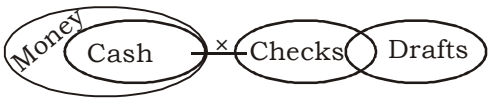


Conclusions :

I. –
II. –
III –
IV. –

Either III or IV

4. (4)



Conclusions :

I. –
II. –
III –
IV. –

Either I or IV
Either II or III

5. (2)

Conclusions :

I. ✓ II. ✓ III. ✓ IV. –

(6-10) :

V – India Today (H)

Q – Outlook (E)

T – Frontline

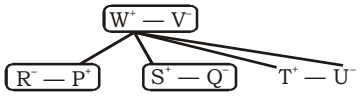
P – ~~Business World~~ / ~~Indian Today~~ (E)/ Outlook (H) / ~~Sports Star~~

S – India Today (E) / ~~Outlook (H)~~

U – ~~Indian Today~~ (E) /Sports Star

W – ~~Business World~~ / ~~India Today~~ (E)/ ~~Outlook~~ (H) / The Wee / ~~Sports Star~~

R – Business World / ~~India Today~~ (E) / ~~Sports Star~~



6. (3) 7. (3) 8. (5) 9. (2) 10. (2) 11. (2)

12. (4) Since the code number starts with $ and ends with @, it implies that first digit of the number will be even whereas the last digit will be odd. Is the above information sufficient to find out the number ? Answer is 'No'. Hence 'Data inadequate'.

13. (3) 14. (1) 15. (4)

(31–35) :

Assign a number for every word, you will find it easy to solve.

Input : 1 2 3 4 5 6 7
Step I : 5 1 2 6 3 4 7
Step II : 5 2 3 7 1 6 4
Step III : 5 1 6 2 4 3 7
Step IV : 3 2 1 7 4 6 5

and so on, thus steps V is like step I.

Step V : 4 3 2 6 1 7 5
Step VI : 4 2 1 5 3 6 7
Step VII : 4 3 6 2 7 1 5
Step VIII : 1 2 3 5 7 6 4
Step IX : 7 1 2 6 3 5 4
Step X : 7 2 3 4 1 6 5

16. (4) 17. (1) 18. (2) 19. (3) 20. (3)

(21 – 25) :

21. (3) 22. (5) 23. (1) 24. (3)

25. (5) I = 21
O = 15
21 – 15 = 6
8 – 3 = 5
Difference = 1
except (5), all are same.

(26–30) :

• — P > Q
© — P ≥ Q
$ — P = Q
# — P < Q
@ — P ≤ Q

26. (1) **Statement :**
T > U > R > Q
Conclusion :
I. T > Q (✓) II. R < T (×)

27. (4) **Statement :**
B > H > J ≥ C
Conclusion :
I. B ≥ C (×) II. C ≤ H (×)

28. (2) **Statement :**
T > Q ≥ X < W
Conclusion :
I. W = Q (–) II. X < T (✓)

29. (5) **Statement :**
Z = Y < A < B
Conclusion :
I. A > Z (✓) II. Y < B (✓)

30. (3) **Statement :**
K > L = O ≥ N
Conclusion :
I. L > N
II. N = L
Either I or II

(31–35) :

Locality	Person	Occupation	Religion
S	B	Lawyer	Sikh
S	D	Businessman (cloth merchant)	Hindu
P	C	Doctor	Christian
R	E	Engineer	Muslim
Q	A	Businessman (runs factory)	Hindu

31. (2) 32. (3) 33. (1) 34. (5) 35. (4)

MATHS

36. (3) $(?)^2 = 63.9872 \times 9449.8780 \div 243.0034$
$(?)^2 \approx 64 \times 9450 \div 240$
$(?)^2 = \frac{64 \times 9450}{240} = 2520$
$\therefore \; ? = \sqrt{2520} \approx 50$

37. (4) ? = 5237.897 – 6629.010 + 7153.999 – 2205.102
≈ 5238 – 6629 + 7154 – 2205
= (5238 + 7154) – (6629 + 2205)
= 12392 – 8834 = 3558

38. (2) ? = 4985.0346 ÷ 215.987 – 3768.112 ÷ 206.868

≈ 4985 ÷ 216 – 3768 ÷ 207

= 23. 078 – 18.202 = 4.876 ≈ 5

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

40. (5) ? = 459% of 849.947 + 266% of 6284.012 – 1486.002

$\approx \frac{460 \times 850}{100} + \frac{266 \times 6285}{100} - 1486$

≈ 3910 + 16718 – 1486 = 19142 ≈ 19130

41. (5) Number of people in Teaching profession $\frac{30}{100}$ × 25000 = 7500

Number of people in Medical profession = $\frac{10}{100}$ × 25000 = 2500

Required% = $\frac{7500}{2500}$ × 100 = 300%

42. (3) Total numbers of males in Banking and Medical professions

= 25000 × $\frac{20}{100} \times \frac{60}{100}$ + 25000 × $\frac{10}{100} \times \frac{40}{100}$ = 3000 + 1000 = 4000

The total number of females in Medical and Banking profession = 10% of 60% of 25000 + 20% of 40% of 25000 = 1500 + 2000 = 3500

Required ratio = $\frac{4000}{3500} = \frac{8}{7}$ = 8 : 7

43. (3) Females in Engineering professions = 25000 × $\frac{25}{100} \times \frac{70}{100}$ = 4375

Males in Banking profession= 25000 × $\frac{20}{100} \times \frac{60}{100}$ = 3000

Required% = $\frac{4375}{3000}$ ×100 = 145.83 ≈ 146%

44. (3) Number of males in Banking and Medical = 20% of 60% of 25000 + 10% of 40% of 25000 = 3000 + 1000 = 4000

Number of females in Law and Teaching

= $\frac{15}{100} \times \frac{20}{100}$ × 25000 + $\frac{30}{100} \times \frac{60}{100}$ × 25000 = 5250

Required ratio = $\frac{4000}{5250} = \frac{16}{21}$ = 16 : 21

45. (1) Number of females in Engineering profession = 25% of 70% of 25000 = 4375 Number of males in Law profession =15% of 80% of 25000 = 3000

Required % = $\frac{4375 - 3000}{3000} \times 100 = \frac{1375}{3000} \times 100$ = 45.83 ≈ 46%

46. (3) The pattern is :
150 × 2 – 1 × 10 = 300 – 10 = 290
290 × 2 – 2 × 10 = 580 – 20 = 560
560 × 2 – 3 × 10 = 1120 – 30 = 1090 ≠ **1120**
1090 × 2 – 4 × 10 = 2180 – 40 = 2140
2140 × 2 – 5 × 10 = 4280 – 50 = 4230
4230 × 2 – 6 × 10 = 8400

47. (2) The pattern is : 10 × 1 – 2 = 8
8 × 2 – 3 = 13
13 × 3 – 4 = 35
35 × 4 – 5 = 135
135 × 5 – 6 = 675 – 6 = 669 ≠ **671**
669 × 6 – 7 = 4014 – 7 = 4007

48. (3) The pattern is :
(80 ÷ 2) + 2 = 40 + 2 = 42
(42 ÷ 2) + 2 = 21 + 2 = 23 ≠ **24**
(23 ÷ 2) + 2 = 11.5 + 2 = 13.5
(13.5 ÷ 2) + 2 = 6.75 + 2 = 8.75
(8.75 ÷ 2) + 2 = 4.375 + 2 = 6.375
(6.375 ÷ 2) + 2 = 5.1875

49. (1) The pattern is :

$125 \times \frac{3}{5} = 75$

$75 \times \frac{3}{5} = 45$

$45 \times \frac{3}{5} = 27 \neq$ **25**

$27 \times \frac{3}{5} = 16.2$

$16.2 \times \frac{3}{5} = 9.72$

$9.72 \times \frac{3}{5} = 5.832$

50. (5) The pattern is :
29 + 1 × 8 = 37
37 – 2 × 8 = 37 – 16 = 21
21 + 3 × 8 = 21 + 24 = 45 ≠ **43**
45 – 4 × 8 = 45 – 32 = 13
13 + 5 × 8 = 13 + 40 = 53
53 – 6 × 8 = 53 – 48 = 5

51. (1) $\text{Rate} = \frac{\text{SI} \times 100}{\text{Principal} \times \text{Time}} = \frac{10230 \times 100}{27500 \times 3} = 12.4\%$

$\therefore \quad \text{C.I} = P\left[\left(1+\frac{R}{100}\right)^{T} - 1\right] = 27500\left[\left(1+\frac{12.4}{100}\right)^{3} - 1\right]$

$\approx 27500\ (1.42 - 1) = 27500 \times 0.42 = ₹\ 11550$

52. (5) According to question,

Selling Price = $\frac{6500\times95}{100}$ = ₹ 6175

∴ Cost Price = $\frac{6175}{115}$ × 100 = ₹ 5269.56 ≈ ₹ 5369

53. (5) Side of the square = $\sqrt{1024}$ = 32 cm.

Length of rectangle = 2 × 32 = 64 cm. Breadth of rectangle = 32 – 12 = 20 cm

∴ Required ratio = 64 : 20 = 16 : 5

54. (1) $\frac{^5C_2}{^7C_2} = \frac{10}{21}$

55. (3) Four years ago,

Shyam : Ram = 3 : 4

After four years,

$\frac{3x+8}{4x+8}=\frac{5}{6}$

$20x + 40 = 18x + 48$

$2x = 48 - 40 = 8$

$x = \frac{8}{2} = 4$

∴ Shyam's present age = $3x + 4 = 3 \times 4 + 4 = 16$ years

56. (1) According to question,

SI for 10 years = $\frac{1000\times5\times10}{100}$ = ₹ 500

Now,P = ₹ 1500, A = ₹ 2000

SI = ₹ 500

Now, $T = \frac{500\times100}{1500\times5} = 6\frac{2}{3}$ years

∴ Total time = $16\frac{2}{3}$ years

57. (3) 2 kmph = $\left(\frac{2\times5}{18}\right)$ m/s = $\frac{5}{9}$ m/s

and 4 kmph = $\frac{4\times5}{18}$ m/s = $\frac{10}{9}$ m/s

Let the length of the train be x m and its speed be y m/s. Then,

$\frac{x}{y-\frac{5}{9}} = 9$

$9y - 5 = x$

$9y - x = 5$ ..... (i)

and = $\frac{x}{y-\frac{10}{9}} = 10$

$10\,(9y - 10) = 9x$

$90y - 9x = 100$ ..... (ii)

By equation (i) × 10 – equation (ii), we have

$$90y - 10x = 50$$
$$90y - 9x = 100$$
$$- \quad + \quad -$$
$$-x = -50$$

x = 50 m

58. (3) According to question,

	A		B		C
Efficiency	3	:	2	:	6
No. of days	2	:	3	:	1

Number of days taken by A = 12,
Number of days taken by B =18
and Number of days taken by C = 6

1 day's work of (A + B) = $\frac{5}{36}$

1 day's work of (B + C) = $\frac{8}{36}$

1 day's work of (C + A) = $\frac{9}{36}$

In 5 days total work done = $\frac{5}{36} + \frac{8}{36} + \frac{9}{36} + \frac{5}{36} + \frac{8}{36} = \frac{35}{36}$

Now, the rest of the work $\left(ie, \frac{1}{36}\right)$ is done by AC

Number of days taken by AC for the rest of the work = $\frac{\frac{1}{36}}{\frac{9}{36}} = \frac{1}{9}$

Therefore, total time taken to complete the work = 5 + $\frac{1}{9}$ = $5\frac{1}{9}$ days

59. (1) 2A 30
3B 20 60
6C 10
ABC discharge chemical in 1 min = 6 + 3 + 2 = 11

So, proportion of R = $\frac{6\times3}{11\times3} = \frac{6}{11}$

60. (3) According to question, Requrired number of ways = 4^6

61. (3) Total number of students who appeared from Rural area = $\frac{80000}{100}$ (27 × $\frac{11}{27}$ + 24 × $\frac{3}{8}$ + 16 × $\frac{7}{16}$ + 15 × $\frac{5}{12}$ + 18 × $\frac{7}{18}$) = 800 × {11 + 9 + 7 + 6.25 + 7} = 800 × 40.25 = 32200

62. (4) Total number of students who appeared from State B = $80000 \times \frac{24}{100} \times \frac{5}{8} = 12000$

Total number of Urban students who succeeded from State B = $24000 \times \frac{21}{100} \times \frac{4}{7} = 2880$

Difference = 12000 – 2880 = 9120

63. (2) Total number of students from Rural area who appeared from State B

$= 80000 \times \frac{24}{100} \times \frac{3}{8} = 7200$

Total number of Rural students who succeeded from State B = $24000 \times \frac{21}{100} \times \frac{3}{7} = 2160$

Required% = $\left(\frac{2160}{7200} \times 100\right)\% = 30\%$

64. (5) $\frac{80000}{100 \times 5}\left\{27 \times \frac{16}{27} + 24 \times \frac{5}{8} + 16 \times \frac{9}{16} + 15 \times \frac{7}{12} + 18 \times \frac{11}{18}\right\}$

$= 160 \times \{16 + 15 + 9 + 8.75 + 11\} = 160 \times 59.75 = 9560$

65. (1) Number of students from Rural areas who succeeded from State A

$= 24000 \times \frac{32}{100} \times \frac{15}{32} = 3600$

Number of Urban students who succeeded from state E = $24000 \times \frac{15}{100} \times \frac{11}{15} = 2640$

Required% = $\frac{(3600 - 2640)}{2640} \times 100 = \frac{9600}{264} \approx 36.36\% = 36\%$

66. (2) I. $4x^2 - 32x + 63 = 0$

$4x^2 - 14x - 18x + 63 = 0$

$2x(2x - 7) - 9(2x - 7) = 0$

$(2x - 7)(2x - 9) = 0$

$x = \frac{7}{2}$ or $\frac{9}{2}$

II. $2y^2 - 11y + 15 = 0$

$2y^2 - 6y - 5y + 15 = 0$

$2y(y - 3) - 5(y - 3) = 0$

$(y - 3)(2y - 5) = 0$

$y = 3$ or $\frac{5}{2}$

Clearly, $x > y$

67. (2) I. $x^3 = (216)^{\frac{1}{3} \times 3} = 216$

$x = \sqrt[3]{216} = 6$

II. $6y^2 = 150$

$y^2 = \frac{150}{6} = 25$

$y = \pm 5$

Clearly, $x > y$

68. (1) I. $12x^2 + 17x + 6 = 0$

$12x^2 + 9x + 8x + 6 = 0$

$3x(4x + 3) + 2(4x + 3) = 0$

$(4x + 3)(3x + 2) = 0$

$x = -\frac{3}{4}$ or $-\frac{2}{3}$

II. $6y^2 + 5y + 1 = 0$

$6y^2 + 2y + 3y + 1 = 0$

$2y(3y + 1) + 1(3y + 1) = 0$

$(3y + 1)(2y + 1) = 0$

$y = -\frac{1}{3}$ or $-\frac{1}{2}$

Clearly, $x < y$

69. (3) I. $20x^2 + 9x + 1 = 0$

$20x^2 + 5x + 4x + 1 = 0$

$5x(4x + 1) + 1(4x + 1) = 0$

$(4x + 1)(5x + 1) = 0$

$x = -\frac{1}{4}$ or $-\frac{1}{5}$

II. $30y^2 + 11y + 1 = 0$

$30y^2 + 6y + 5y + 1 = 0$

$6y(5y + 1) + 1(5y + 1) = 0$

$(5y + 1)(6y + 1) = 0$

$y = -\frac{1}{5}$ or $-\frac{1}{6}$

Clearly, $x \leq y$

70. (4) I. $x^2 + 17x + 72 = 0$

$x^2 + 8x + 9x + 72 = 0$

$x(x + 8) + 9(x + 8) = 0$

$(x + 9)(x + 8) = 0$

$x = -9$ or -8

II. $y^2 + 19y + 90 = 0$

$y^2 + 10y + 9y + 90 = 0$

$y(y + 10) + 9(y + 10) = 0$

$(y + 9)(y + 10) = 0$

$y = -9$ or -10

Clearly, $x \geq y$

VOCABULARIES

Word	Meaning in English	Meaning in Hindi
Erring	Deserving blame	दोषी, दण्डनीय
Apex court	The supreme court within the hierarchy of any legal jurisdictions.	सर्वोच्च न्यायालय
Interest	A reason for wanting something done	हित
Exempt	Free (a person or organization) from an obligation or liability imposed on others.	मुक्त करना
Disclosure	The action of making new or secret information known	रहस्योद्घाटन
Circumspection	The quality of being wary and unwilling to take risks;	सावधानी, एहतियात
Scrutiny	Critical observation or examination.	समीक्षा, छानबीन
Counter-productive	Having the opposite of the desired effect.	विपरीत परिणाम वाला
Commendable	Deserving praise.	सराहनीय
Prerogative	An exclusive right or privilege	विशेषाधिकार
Interference	The action of interfering or the process of being interfered with.	दखलंदाजी, हस्तक्षेप
Constraints	A limitation or restriction.	बाध्यता
Intervene	Come between so as to prevent or alter a result or course of events.	हस्तक्षेप करना, दखल देना
Extorts	Obtain (something) by force, threats, or other unfair means.	फिरौती लेना, छीन कर लेना
Indiscretion	Behavior or speech that is indiscreet or displays a lack of good judgment.	असावधानी, अवैचारिक
Demiurge	Cause	कारण
Credo	A statement of the beliefs or aims that guide someone's actions.	ईमान, श्रद्धा
Paradox	A statement containing two opposite ideas logically unacceptable though true.	विरोधाभास
Surfeit	An excessive amount of something.	अत्याधिक मात्रा में
Recrudescence	A return of something after a period of abatement	पुनः होने की क्रिया
Adumbrate	Report or represent in outline.	रूप रेखा प्रस्तुत करना
Obfuscate	Render obscure, unclear, or unintelligible.	अस्पष्ट करना, भ्रमित करना
Monolithic	Tediously lengthy	अति विस्तृत
Persuasion	The action of persuading someone	अनुनय-विनय
Pre-requisite	Required as a prior condition.	आवश्यक
Exceptional	Unusual; not typical.	असाधारण

IBPS PO SPECIAL PHASE - I MOCK TEST - 352 (ANSWER KEY)

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