

**BANK PO (PHASE - II) MOCK TEST-50 (SOLUTION)****ENGLISH LANGUAGE****(51-55) : D B F A C E**

51. (1)            52. (2)            53. (3)  
 54. (4)            55. (4)  
 61. (4) Replace 'slept' with 'asleep'.  
 62. (5)  
 63. (2) Replace 'its' with 'their'. The use of 'its' as a pronoun for 'employees' is incorrect.  
 64. (4) Replace 'on' with 'at'. The correct phrase is 'at the behest of'.  
 65. (3) Replace 'has' with 'have'. The correct expression is 'would....have'.

**Maths**

76. (3)  $? = 15 - \frac{33}{7} - 60\% \text{ of } \frac{6}{5}$   

$$= \frac{60}{7} - \frac{33}{7} - \frac{6}{5} \times \frac{60}{100}$$
  

$$= \frac{22}{7} - \frac{18}{25} = \frac{675 - 72}{100}$$
  

$$= \frac{603}{100} = 6.03$$
  
 77. (4)  $? = 7275.84 + 124.518 - 889.4$   

$$= 7400.358 - 889.4$$
  

$$= 6510.958$$
  
 78. (4)  $\sqrt{?} + 136 = 320 \times \frac{5}{8}$   
 or,  $\sqrt{?} + 136 = 200$   
 or,  $\sqrt{?} = 200 - 136 = 64$   
 or,  $? = 64 \times 64 = 4096$   
 79. (3) Sum of n natural numbers  

$$= \frac{n(n+1)}{2}$$
  

$$= \frac{30(30+1)}{2} = \frac{30(31)}{2}$$
  

$$= 465$$
  
 80. (3) Population of Hamirpur = 75000  
 $\therefore$  Population below the age of 35  

$$= \frac{60}{100} \times 75000 = 45000$$
  
 81. (2) Population of Hamirpur in 2006  

$$= 1.07 \times 75000 = 80250$$
  
 (Population annual growth rate is 7%)  

$$\frac{\text{Male}}{\text{Females}} = \frac{1}{1.5}$$

$$\therefore 2.5x = 80250$$

$$\therefore x = \frac{80250}{2.5} = 32100$$

$$\therefore \text{Number of males in 2006} = 32100$$

82. (4) From question 93,  
 Population in 2006 = 80250  
 Population growth rate = 7%  
 $\therefore$  Population of Hamirpur in 2007  

$$= 1.07 \times 80250$$
  

$$= 85868 \approx 85870$$

83. (2) Productivity  

$$= \frac{\text{Paddy production in tonnes}}{\text{Total cultivable area}}$$
  
 Average productivity of Hamirpur  

$$= 2.5 \text{ tonnes per acre}$$
  
 60% of average productivity  

$$= 0.6 \times 2.5$$
  

$$= 1.5 \text{ tonnes per acre}$$
  
 Total Paddy production  

$$= 1.5 \text{ tonnes per acre} \times 2 \text{ lakh acres}$$
  

$$= 3 \text{ lakh tonnes}$$

84. (4) The series is based on the following pattern:  
 $2 \times 3 + 5 = 11$   
 $11 \times 4 - 6 = 38$   
 $38 \times 5 + 7 = 197$   
 $197 \times 6 - 8 = \boxed{1174}$ ; not 1172  
 $1174 \times 7 + 9 = 8227$   
 $8227 \times 8 - 10 = 65806$   
 Clearly, 1172 is the wrong number and it should be replaced by 1174.

85. (1) The series is based on the following pattern:  
 $16 + 1^2 = 17$ ; not  $\boxed{19}$   
 $17 + 2^2 = 21$   
 $21 + 3^2 = 30$   
 $30 + 4^2 = 46$   
 $46 + 5^2 = 71$   
 $71 + 6^2 = 107$   
 Clearly, 19 should be replaced by 17.

86. (3) The series is based on the following pattern:  
 $4 \times .5 = 2$   
 $2 \times 1.5 = \boxed{3}$ ; not 3.5  
 $3 \times 2.5 = 7.5$   
 $7.5 \times 3.5 = 26.25$   
 $26.25 \times 4.5 = 118.12$   
 Clearly, 3.5 should be replaced by 3.

87. (2) The series is based on the following pattern :

$$16 \times 0.25 = 4$$

$$4 \times 0.50 = 2$$

$$2 \times 0.75 = 1.5$$

$$1.5 \times 1.00 = \boxed{1.5}; \text{ not } 1.75$$

$$1.5 \times 1.25 = 1.875$$

Clearly, 1.75 should be replaced by 5.

88. (1) Marks obtained by Meera in total subjects

$$= \frac{100 \cdot 60}{100} + \frac{80 \cdot 40}{100} + \frac{130 \cdot 50}{100}$$

$$+ \frac{150 \cdot 90}{100} + \frac{120 \cdot 90}{100} + \frac{80 \cdot 60}{100}$$

$$= 60 + 32 + 65 + 135 + 108 + 48$$

$$= 448$$

89. (4) Marks obtained by all the seven students

$$= \frac{40}{100} (80 + 70 + 70 + 60 + 90 + 60 + 80)$$

$$= \frac{40}{100} \times 510 = 204$$

$$\therefore \text{Average marks} = \frac{204}{7} = 29.14$$

90. (2) Only two students, Kunal and Soni have got 60% or above marks in all subjects.

91. (3) Total marks obtained by Kunal

$$= \frac{60 \cdot 90}{100} + \frac{40 \cdot 70}{100} + \frac{130 \cdot 60}{100} +$$

$$\frac{150 \cdot 90}{100} + \frac{120 \cdot 70}{100} + \frac{80 \cdot 70}{100}$$

$$= 54 + 28 + 78 + 135 + 84 + 56 = 435$$

$$\text{Total marks} = 60 + 40 + 130 + 150 + 120 + 80 = 580$$

$\therefore$  Required percentage

$$= \frac{435}{580} \times 100$$

$$= 75$$

92. (1)

93. (1) Interest is compounded half-yearly.

$$\text{Hence, rate of interest} = \frac{10}{2} = 5\%$$

$$\text{No. of periods} = 2$$

$\therefore$  Required amount

$$= ₹ 15000 \left[ 1 + \frac{5}{100} \right]^2$$

$$= ₹ 15000 \times \frac{21}{20} \times \frac{21}{20}$$

$$= ₹ 16537.50$$

$$94. (3) \quad ? = \frac{9876}{24.96} + 215.005 - 309.99$$

$$\approx \frac{9875}{25} + 215 - 310$$

$$= 395 + 215 - 310 = 300$$

95. (1) Weight of low quality of wheat in 150 kgs of wheat

$$= \frac{150 \cdot 10}{100} = 15 \text{ kgs.}$$

Suppose that  $x$  kgs of good quality wheat is mixed.

$\therefore$  According to the question,

$$\frac{(x+150) \cdot 5}{100} = 15$$

$$\text{or, } x = 150 \text{ kgs.}$$

96. (4) According to the question,

$$\frac{A}{B} = \frac{4}{7} \quad \dots (i)$$

$$\text{and } \frac{A \frac{a_1}{100} + \frac{50 \cdot 0}{100 \cdot 0}}{B \frac{a_1}{100} - \frac{25 \cdot 0}{100 \cdot 0}} = \frac{8}{7} \quad \dots (ii)$$

From equations (i) and (ii),

Total earnings of A and B are unknown.

97. (5) Income of Company A in 2006

$$= ₹ \frac{100}{110} \cdot 37.5 \frac{0}{0} \text{ crores}$$

$$= ₹ 34.09 \text{ crores}$$

Let the expenditure in 2006 be ₹  $x$  crores.

$$\therefore 20 = \frac{34.09 - x}{x} \times 100$$

$$\text{or, } 0.2x = 34.09 - x$$

$$\text{or, } 1.2x = 34.09$$

$$\text{or, } x = \frac{34.09}{1.2}$$

$$= ₹ 28.41 \text{ crores}$$

98. (4) Profit/loss percentage of companies:

Company B:

$$\frac{42.5 - 32.5}{32.5} \times 100 = 30.77\% \text{ (profit)}$$

Company C:

$$\frac{35 - 45}{45} \times 100 = 22.2\% \text{ (loss)}$$

Company F :

$$\frac{32.5 - 25}{25} \times 100 = 30\% \text{ (profit)}$$

Company A :

$$\frac{37.5 - 27.5}{27.5} \times 100 = 36.36\% \text{ (profit)}$$

99. (5) Total expenditure of Companies C and D together  
 $= 45 + 40$   
 $= ₹ 85 \text{ crores}$   
 Total income of Companies C and D =  
 $35 + 50$   
 $= ₹ 85 \text{ crore}$

100. (2) Expenditure of Company G in 2006

$$= \frac{45 \times 100}{120}$$

$$= ₹ \frac{75}{2}$$

$$= ₹ 37.5 \text{ crores}$$

$$\therefore 10 = \frac{\text{Income} - 37.5}{37.5} \times 100$$

$$\text{Income} = ₹ 41.25 \text{ crores}$$

101. (3) Total income

$$= 37.5 + 42.5 + 35 + 50$$

$$+ 40 + 32.5 + 50$$

$$= ₹ 287.5 \text{ crores}$$

$$\text{Total expenditure}$$

$$= 27.5 + 32.5 + 45$$

$$+ 40 + 45 + 25 + 45$$

$$= ₹ 260 \text{ crores}$$

$$\therefore \text{Profit \%} = \frac{287.5 - 260}{260} \times 100$$

$$= 10.57$$

**(102-105) :**

102. (5)

I.  $20x^2 - 21x + 12 = 0$   
 $5x(4x-3) - 4(4x-3) = 0$   
 $(4x-3)(5x-4) = 0$

$$x = \frac{3}{4}, \frac{4}{5}$$

II.  $20y^2 - y - 12 = 0$   
 $(5y-4)(4y+3) = 0$

$$y = \frac{4}{5}, -\frac{3}{4}$$

103. (1) I.  $3x^2 - 47x + 184 = 0$   
 $(x-8)(3x-23) = 0$

$$x = 8, \frac{23}{3}$$

II.  $2y^2 - 23y + 66 = 0$   
 $(y-6)(2y-11) = 0$

$$y = 6, \frac{11}{2}$$

104. (5) I.  $30x - 49\sqrt{x} + 20 = 0$   
 $(5\sqrt{x} - 4)(6\sqrt{x} - 5) = 0$

$$x = \frac{16}{25}, x = \frac{25}{36}$$

II.  $42y - 5\sqrt{y} - 25 = 0$

$$(6\sqrt{y} - 5)(7\sqrt{y} + 5) = 0$$

$$y = \frac{25}{36}, y = \frac{25}{49}$$

105. (5) no relation can be established

I.  $x^2 - 10\sqrt{3} + 63 = 0$

$$(x - 3\sqrt{3})(x - 7\sqrt{3}) = 0$$

$$x = 3\sqrt{3}, 7\sqrt{3}$$

II.  $y^2 - \sqrt{2}y - 24 = 0$

$$(y - 4\sqrt{2})(y + 3\sqrt{2}) = 0$$

$$y = 4\sqrt{2}, -3\sqrt{2}$$

**(106-110) :**

106. (4)  $\frac{E}{I} = \frac{6}{10} \Rightarrow \frac{36}{I} = \frac{6}{10}$

$$I = 60 \text{ lakhs.}$$

107. (2)  $\frac{E_A}{I_A} = 0.8 \Rightarrow \frac{E_A}{I_A} = \frac{E_A}{60} = \frac{8}{10}$

$$\therefore E_A = 0.8 \times 60 = 48 \text{ lakhs}$$

$$\therefore P_A = 60 - 48 = 12 \text{ lakhs}$$

$$\frac{E_B}{I_B} = 0.75 \Rightarrow \frac{60}{I_B} = \frac{75}{100}$$

$$\therefore I_B = 80 \text{ lakhs}$$

$$\therefore P_B = 80 - 60 = 20 \text{ lakhs}$$

$$\therefore \text{Difference} = 20 - 12 = 8 \text{ lakhs}$$

108. (4) In 2001,  $\frac{E_A}{I_A} = 0.4$

$$\therefore E_A = 0.4 \times 50 = 20 \text{ lakhs}$$

$$\therefore \text{Profit} = 50 - 20 = 30 \text{ lakhs}$$

$$\text{In 2005, } \frac{E_B}{I_B} = 0.8$$

$$\therefore E_B = 0.8 \times 80 = 64 \text{ lakhs}$$

$$\therefore \text{Profit} = 80 - 64 = 16 \text{ lakhs}$$

Net profit of A = 30 lakhs and B = 16 lakhs

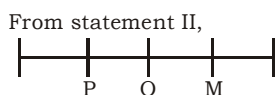
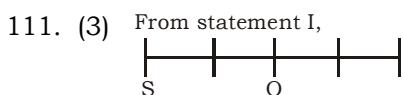
$$\therefore \% = \frac{30 - 16}{16} \times 100 = \frac{14}{16} \times 100 = 87.5\%$$

109. (4) Ratio of expenditure to income of B in 2004 = 0.7  
Ratio of expenditure to income of A in 2005 = 0.5

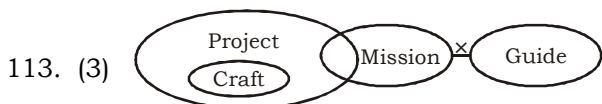
$$\therefore \% = \frac{0.7 - 0.5}{0.5} \times 100 = 40\%$$

110. (5) Data is not sufficient to find the answer.

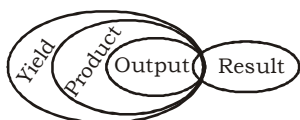
**REASONING**



112. (3)

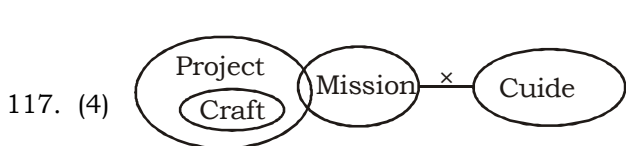
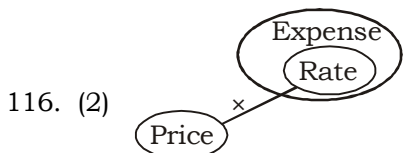


**(114-115):**

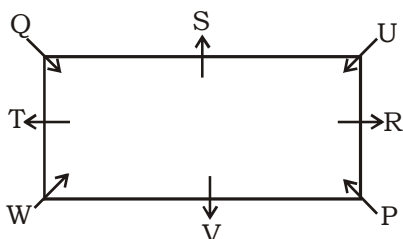


114. (4)

115. (5)



**(118-122):**



118. (4)      119. (4)      120. (5)

121. (1)      122. (5)

123. (4) **Statements :**  
 $R \geq U \leq J$  ;  $R > J = \text{False}$   
 $K \geq S = U \geq L$  ;  $L = K = \text{False}$

124. (2) **Statements :**  
 $K \geq W \geq C \leq X$  ;  $L = K = \text{False}$   
 $W \geq C \geq L$  ;  $L \leq W = \text{True}$

125. (5) **Statements :**  
 $R \leq A < M \leq S$  ;  $S > R = \text{True}$   
 $S > M \geq T \geq Y$  ;  $Y \leq S = \text{True}$

126. (1)  
 $D > W \geq C \geq L$

**Conclusions :**

I.  $D > L = \text{True}$

II.  $L < D = \text{False}$

127. (3)  $U \geq P = B = K \geq L$

**Conclusions :**

I.  $K < U = \text{Either conclusion I or II}$

II.  $U = L = \text{Either conclusion I or II}$

128. (3)

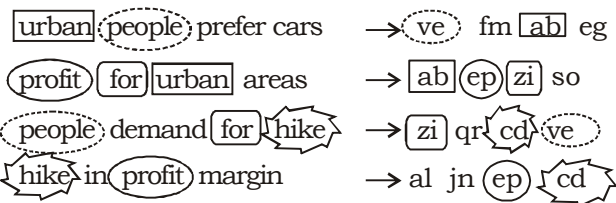
129. (4)

130. (3)



132. (3) As,  
 $A = 1 \times 2 = 2$  and  $B = 2 \times 2 = 4$   
 Similarly,  $M = 13 \times 2 = 26$   
 $MBA = 26 + 4 + 2 = 32$

**(133-137):**

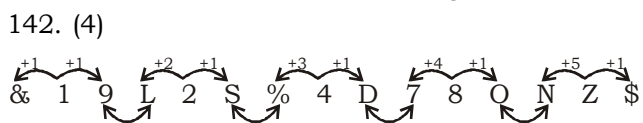
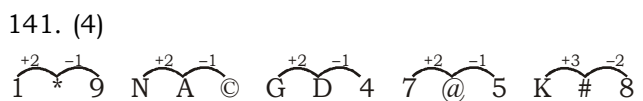


133. (2)      134. (5)      135. (2)

136. (3)      137. (1)      138. (1)

139. (5)

140. (1) New arrangement is  
 1 9 L B 2 S 6 E G 4 D H 7 5 K 8 Q  
 N A 3 C Z U J.  
 Hence thirteenth element from the right end is H.



143. (3) Fourth to the right of nineteenth element from the left and is  $(19 + 4 = )$  iiiiii23rd from left, i.e N.

144. (3) %EG, \$UJ

145. (3)

## VOCABULARIES

Word	Meaning in English	Meaning in Hindi
Auspicious	conducive to success; favorable	शुभ
Resist	withstand the action or effect of	रोकना
Swoon in joy	faint from extreme emotion of excitement	मारे खुशी के पागल होना
Deftly	with quick and skilful movements	चतुराई से
Reeled back	to fall or stagger backwards, as from a blow	चकित होकर पीछे हटना
Flung (fling away)	to throw something especially with force	फेंकना
Scorching	hot enough to burn	झुलसाने वाला
Gaze	a long steady look at somebody	घूरने वाली नजर
Faraway	a long distance away	बहुत दूर
Mementos	an object kept as a reminder or souvenir of a person or event	स्मृति चिन्ह
On the behest of	according to a person's orders or command	आज्ञा से
Optimum	most conducive to a favorable outcome; best.	आदर्श
Grappling	Trying hard to find a solution to a problem	जूझना
Reeling	To seem to be spinning around and around	चपेट में होना
Clumsiness	the quality of moving or doing things in a very awkward way	भद्दापन

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### BANK PO (PHASE - II) MOCK TEST-50 (SOLUTION)

1. (5)	36. (1)	71. (4)	106. (4)	141. (4)
2. (1)	37. (2)	72. (2)	107. (2)	142. (4)
3. (2)	38. (5)	73. (1)	108. (4)	143. (3)
4. (2)	39. (4)	74. (1)	109. (4)	144. (3)
5. (3)	40. (2)	75. (3)	110. (5)	145. (3)
6. (4)	41. (4)	76. (3)	111. (3)	146. (2)
7. (3)	42. (1)	77. (4)	112. (3)	147. (1)
8. (1)	43. (2)	78. (4)	113. (3)	148. (3)
9. (2)	44. (4)	79. (3)	114. (4)	149. (1)
10. (2)	45. (5)	80. (3)	115. (5)	150. (2)
11. (1)	46. (2)	81. (2)	116. (2)	151. (3)
12. (2)	47. (2)	82. (4)	117. (4)	152. (1)
13. (3)	48. (1)	83. (2)	118. (2)	153. (2)
14. (1)	49. (1)	84. (4)	119. (4)	154. (1)
15. (1)	50. (4)	85. (1)	120. (5)	155. (1)
16. (1)	51. (1)	86. (3)	121. (1)	
17. (2)	52. (2)	87. (2)	122. (5)	
18. (2)	53. (3)	88. (1)	123. (4)	
19. (2)	54. (4)	89. (4)	124. (2)	
20. (5)	55. (4)	90. (2)	125. (5)	
21. (2)	56. (3)	91. (3)	126. (1)	
22. (3)	57. (2)	92. (1)	127. (3)	
23. (3)	58. (5)	93. (1)	128. (3)	
24. (1)	59. (3)	94. (3)	129. (4)	
25. (1)	60. (1)	95. (1)	130. (3)	
26. (3)	61. (4)	96. (4)	131. (3)	
27. (2)	62. (5)	97. (5)	132. (3)	
28. (4)	63. (2)	98. (4)	133. (2)	
29. (2)	64. (4)	99. (5)	134. (5)	
30. (3)	65. (3)	100. (2)	135. (2)	
31. (4)	66. (5)	101. (3)	136. (3)	
32. (1)	67. (3)	102. (5)	137. (1)	
33. (4)	68. (4)	103. (1)	138. (1)	
34. (3)	69. (2)	104. (5)	139. (5)	
35. (5)	70. (1)	105. (5)	140. (1)	

**Note:- If you face any problem regarding result or marks scored, please contact 9313111777**

**Note:- If your opinion differs regarding any answer, please message the mock test and question number to 8860330003**