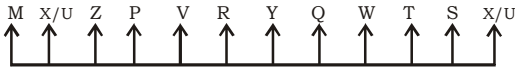


**SBI PO (PHASE - II) MOCK TEST-53 (SOLUTION)**

**Reasoning & Computer Aptitude**

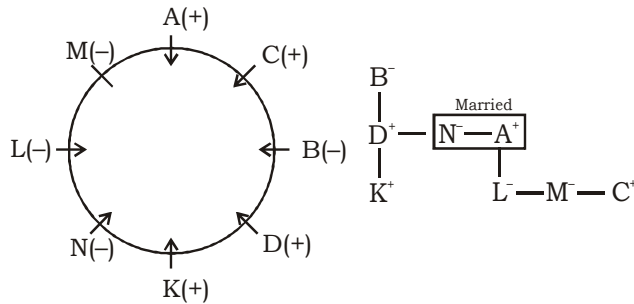
(1-6):



1. (4)                      2. (1)                      3. (3)  
 4. (2)  
 5. (1) Third to the right of eight from the right end =  $(8 - 3 = )$  5th from the right end, ie Q.

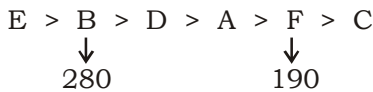
6. (3)

(7-11):



7. (4)                      8. (4)                      9. (1)  
 10. (2)                      11. (4)

(12-14):



12. (2) 60% of 500 = 300  
 Hence the possible marks 300 was obtained by E.

13. (1)                      14. (3)

15. (1) **Given statements :**

$$Q < L = P \leq W < V \leq N = M \leq R$$

Now,  $Q < V$  is true. Hence I is true.

$$P \leq Z < V \leq N = M$$

Again,  $P < M$  is true. Hence II ( $P > M$ ) is not true

16. (3) **Given statements :**

$$T \geq U = B < S \quad \dots(i)$$

$$U \leq P < X \quad \dots(ii)$$

From (i) and (ii), we get

$$T \geq U = B \leq P < X$$

Thus, we can't compare T and P.

Hence II ( $T \geq P$ ) is not true.

Again,  $B < X$  or  $X > B$  is true.

Hence I is true

17. (4) **Given statements :**

$$R < Z \geq A \geq U \leq P = T < O$$

Thus, we can't compare R and P. Hence neither I ( $R > P$ ) nor II ( $P \leq R$ ) is true.

18. (4) **Given statements :**

$$A \geq U \leq P = T < O \quad \dots(i)$$

$$P \leq Z > R \quad \dots(ii)$$

Combings (i) and (ii), we have

$$A \geq U \leq P \leq Z > R$$

Thus,  $U \leq Z$  is true. It means either  $U = Z$  or  $U < Z$  is true. Hence either I or II is true.

19. (3) **Given statements :**

$$P \geq Q \leq R < T \quad \dots(i)$$

$$Q > S = M \quad \dots(ii)$$

Combining (i) and (ii), we get

$$T > R \geq Q > S = M$$

Thus,  $R > M$  is true. Hence I ( $M \geq R$ ) is not true.

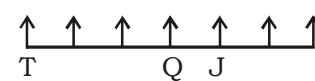
Again,  $T > M$  or  $M < T$  is true. Hence II is true.

20. (1)

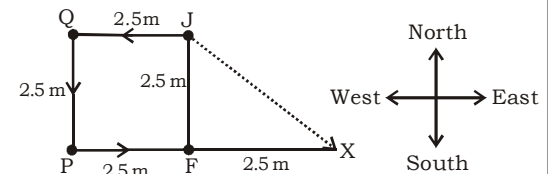
21. (1) We can't infer any specifics.

22. (5) All of these will be effects.

23. (3) From statements I,



24. (3) From statements I,



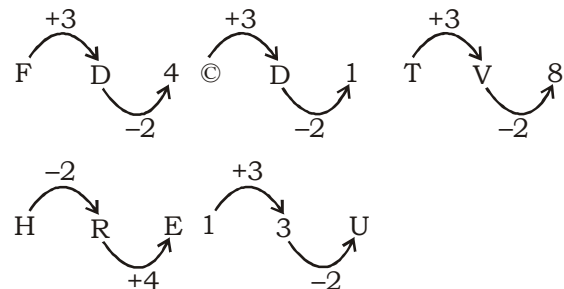
25. (4)

26. (2)

27. (5)

28. (2) Twelfth to the left of the twenty second from the left end is  $(22-12=)$  10th from the left, i.e @.

29. (4)



30. (1) New arrangement becomes:

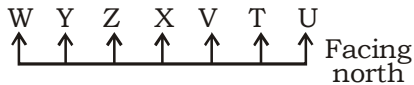
F % D A © I B @ R H E \* N \$ U W  
 P T 9 V # Z Q.

Hence sixteenth from the right end is @.

31. (2) Symbol Consonant Vowel i.e %  
DA

32. (2) Vowel Symbol Letter i.e, A@I, E \*  
N,

**(33-38):**



33. (1)                      34. (3)                      35. (2)

36. (4)                      37. (3)                      38. (2)

39. (4)                      40. (2)                      41. (3)

42. (1)                      43. (4)                      44. (3)

45. (2)

**Data Analysis & Interpretation**

46. (4) Total production of all products in 2009  
= (150 + 250 + 300 + 350) × 1000  
= 1050000 tonnes

□ Amount used in PDS supply

$$= 1050000 \times \frac{20}{100} = 210000 \text{ tonnes}$$

□ Amount used in Exports = 1050000 ×

$$\frac{15}{100} = 157500 \text{ tonnes}$$

□ Reqd difference = (210000 – 157500)  
= 52500 tonnes

47. (4) Production of pulses during six years  
= (150 + 50 + 200 + 150 + 250 + 350) ×  
1000 = 1150000 tonnes  
Production of Wheat during six years  
= (250 + 150 + 400 + 100 + 150 + 300) ×  
1000 = 1350000 tonnes

□ Reqd ratio = 1150000 : 1350000  
= 115 : 135 = 23 : 27

48. (1) Total production in 2005 = (150 + 200 +  
250 + 300) × 1000 = 900000 tonnes  
Total production in 2006 = (50 + 150 +  
250 + 350) × 1000 = 800000 tonnes  
Total production in 2007 = (100 + 200 +  
300 + 400) × 1000 = 1000000 tonnes  
Total production in 2008 = (100 + 150 +  
200 + 350) × 1000 = 800000 tonnes  
Total production in 2009 = (150 + 250 +  
300 + 350) × 1000 = 1050000 tonnes  
Total production in 2010 = (250 + 300 +  
350 + 400) × 1000 = 1300000 tonnes

□ In year 2006 and 2008 the production is  
the minimum.

49. (1) Quantity of exports in 2005  
= 900000 ×  $\frac{40}{100}$  = 360000 tonnes

Quantity of exports in 2006

$$= 800000 \times \frac{20}{100} = 160000 \text{ tonnes}$$

Quantity of exports in 2007

$$= 1000000 \times \frac{25}{100} = 250000 \text{ tonnes}$$

Quantity of exports in 2008

$$= 800000 \times \frac{30}{100} = 240000 \text{ tonnes}$$

Quantity of exports in 2009

$$= 1050000 \times \frac{15}{100} = 157500 \text{ tonnes}$$

Quantity of exports is maximum in the  
year 2005.

50. (1) Quantity of PDS supply in 2005

$$= 900000 \times \frac{12}{100} = 108000 \text{ tonnes}$$

Quantity of PDS supply in 2006

$$= 800000 \times \frac{18}{100} = 144000 \text{ tonnes}$$

Quantity of PDS supply in 2008

$$= 800000 \times \frac{14}{100} = 112000 \text{ tonnes}$$

Quantity of PDS supply in 2009

$$= 1050000 \times \frac{20}{100} = 210000 \text{ tonnes}$$

Quantity of PDS supply in 2010

$$= 1300000 \times \frac{22}{100} = 286000 \text{ tonnes}$$

In 2005, the quantity of PDS supply is the  
minimum.

51. (2) Total number of graduate employees

$$\text{working in Department A} = 8000 \times \frac{12.5}{100} \times$$

$$\frac{27}{100} = 270$$

52. (4) Total number of non - graduate  
employees

$$= \frac{8000}{100 \cdot 100} \{12.5 \times 73 + 16 \times 55 + 22 \times 67.5 + 18.5 \times 45 + 14 \times 65 + 17 \times 52.5\}$$

$$= 0.8(912.5 + 880 + 1485 + 832.5 + 910 + 892.5) = 0.8 \times 5912.5 = 4730$$

53. (3) Total number of graduate employees working in Department E

$$= 8000 \times \frac{14}{100} \times \frac{35}{100} = 392$$

□ Required% =  $\frac{392}{8000} \times 100 = 4.9\%$

54. (2) Total number of graduate employees working in Department D

$$= 8000 \times \frac{18.5}{100} \times \frac{55}{100} = 814$$

Total number of non - graduate employees working in Department D

$$= 8000 \times \frac{18.5}{100} \times \frac{45}{100} = 666$$

□ Required % =  $\frac{814 - 666}{666} \times 100$

$$= \frac{14800}{666} = 22.22\% \approx 22\% \text{ more}$$

55. (2) Total number of non - graduate employees = 4730 (see explanation no. 52)

Total number of graduate employees = 8000 - 4730 = 3270

□ Required average =  $\frac{3270}{6} = 545$

56. (2) Total marks of Priti

$$= \frac{150 \times 66}{100} + 75 + \frac{150 \times 88}{100} + \frac{56 \times 125}{100} + \frac{56 \times 75}{100} + 45$$

$$= 99 + 75 + 132 + 70 + 42 + 45 = 463$$

57. (3) Marks obtained by Ashu in Brand Management = 88% of 100 = 88

Marks obtained by Lucky in Brand Management = 76% of 100 = 76

Required % =  $\frac{88}{76} \times 100 = 115.78 \approx 115.79\%$

58. (1) Average marks obtained by all the students together in Compensation Management

$$= \left( \frac{88 + 84 + 78 + 96 + 68 + 50}{6 \times 100} \times 150 \right)$$

$$\frac{464}{600} \times 150 = 116$$

59. (4) Total marks obtained in all the subjects together by

**Monika:** 76% of 150 + 66% of 100 + 78% of 150 + 88% of 125 + 72% of 75 + 70% of 50

$$= \frac{76 \times 150}{100} + \frac{66 \times 100}{100} + \frac{78 \times 150}{100} + \frac{88 \times 125}{100} +$$

$$\frac{72 \times 75}{100} + \frac{70 \times 50}{100}$$

$$= 114 + 66 + 117 + 110 + 54 + 35 = 496$$

**Lucky:** 82% of 150 + 76% of 100 + 84% of 150 + 96% of 125 + 92% of 75 + 88% of 50

$$= \frac{82 \times 150}{100} + \frac{76 \times 100}{100} + \frac{84 \times 150}{100} + \frac{96 \times 125}{100} +$$

$$\frac{92 \times 75}{100} + \frac{88 \times 50}{100}$$

$$= 123 + 76 + 126 + 120 + 69 + 44 = 558$$

**Ashu:** 90% of 150 + 88% of 100 + 96% of 150 + 76% of 125 + 84% of 75 + 86% of 50

$$= \frac{90 \times 150}{100} + \frac{88 \times 100}{100} + \frac{96 \times 150}{100} + \frac{76 \times 125}{100} +$$

$$\frac{84 \times 75}{100} + \frac{86 \times 50}{100}$$

$$= 135 + 88 + 144 + 95 + 63 + 43 = 568$$

**Javed:** 64% of 150 + 70% of 100 + 68% of 150 + 72% of 125 + 68% of 75 + 74% of 50

$$= \frac{64 \times 150}{100} + \frac{70 \times 100}{100} + \frac{68 \times 150}{100} + \frac{72 \times 125}{100} +$$

$$\frac{68 \times 75}{100} + \frac{74 \times 50}{100}$$

$$= 96 + 70 + 102 + 90 + 51 + 37 = 446$$

**Saiyad:** 48% of 150 + 56% of 100 + 50% of 150 + 64% of 125 + 64% of 75 + 58% of 50

$$= \frac{48 \times 150}{100} + \frac{56 \times 100}{100} + \frac{50 \times 150}{100} + \frac{64 \times 125}{100} +$$

$$\frac{64 \times 75}{100} + \frac{58 \times 50}{100}$$

$$= 72 + 56 + 75 + 80 + 48 + 29 = 360$$

Clearly, Ashu scored the highest total marks in all the subjects together.

**Quicker approach :** If you look at the table carefully and compare the percentage marks obtained in all the subjects by Monika, Javed and Saiyad from the percentage marks obtained in the respective subjects by Lucky and Ashu. We find that these students (Lucky, Javed and Saiyad) obtained less percentage marks than the percentage marks obtained by Lucky and Ashu. Therefore, now, we need to calculate total marks of Lucky and Ashu only. In such a way we may save a few precious minutes.

60. (2) Lucky (Consumer behaviour and services marketing) and Ashu (Strategic management, brand management and compensation management).

61. (3)
62. (3)  $I_1(2009)_{\text{sold}} = 40 \times \frac{72}{100} \times \frac{5}{9} = 16$  lakh  
 $I_1(2010)_{\text{sold}} = 50 \times \frac{48}{100} \times \frac{5}{8} = 15$  lakh  
 □ Total = 16 + 15 = 31 lakh
63. (4) % Sale<sub>B</sub> = 56%; % Sale<sub>E</sub> = 40%  
 □ Required % =  $\frac{56}{40} \times 100 = 140\%$
64. (3) Company D  $I_2$  Produced-2009  
 $= 40 \times \frac{5}{8} = 25$  lakh  
 Sold  $I_2 = 40 \times \frac{72}{100} \times \frac{4}{9} = 12.8$  lakh  
 $\therefore$  Unsold<sub>2009</sub> = 25 - 12.8 = 12.2 lakh,  
 $I_2$  Produced - 2010 =  $50 \times \frac{3}{5} = 30$  lakh  
 Sold =  $50 \times \frac{48}{100} \times \frac{3}{8} = 9$  lakh  
 $\therefore I_2$  unsold-2010 = 30 - 9 = 21 lakh  
 $\therefore$  Total = 21 + 12.2 = 33.2 lakh
65. (1)  $I_{1A}$  in 2010 =  $48 \times \frac{65}{100} \times \frac{7}{13} = 16.8$  lakh  
 $I_{1E}$  in 2009 =  $25 \times \frac{50}{100} \times \frac{2}{5} = 5$  lakh  
 Required % =  $\frac{16.8}{5} \times 100 = 336\%$
66. (1) Total population of A =  $1.5 \times \frac{16}{100} = 0.24$  crore = 2400000  
 Total literate males of A =  $40 \times \frac{18}{100} = 7.2$  lakh = 720000  
 Total literate females of A =  $25 \times \frac{24}{100} = 6$  lakh = 600000  
 $\therefore$  Total illiterate population = 2400000 - (720000 + 600000) = 1080000 = 10.8 lakh
67. (5) Literate males of E =  $40 \times \frac{19}{100} = 7.6$  lakh  
 Literate females of F =  $25 \times \frac{10}{100} = 2.5$  lakh  
 $\therefore$  Required % =  $\frac{7.6}{2.5} \times 100 = 304\%$

68. (4) Total population of E  
 $= 1.5 \times \frac{20}{100} = 0.30$  crore = 30 lakh  
 Total literate males of E  
 $= 40 \times \frac{19}{100} = 7.6$  lakh  
 Total literate females of E  
 $= 25 \times \frac{20}{100} = 5$  lakh  
 $\therefore$  Total literate of E = 7.6 + 5 = 12.6 lakh  
 $\therefore$  Required % =  $\frac{12.6}{30} \times 100 = 42\%$
69. (2) Total population of C =  $1.5 \times \frac{21}{100} = 0.315$  crore = 31.5 lakh  
 Literate males of C =  $40 \times \frac{20}{100} = 8$  lakh  
 Literate females of C =  $25 \times \frac{12}{100} = 3$  lakh  
 $\therefore$  Total literate of C = 8 + 3 = 11 lakh  
 $\therefore$  Total illiterate of C = 31.5 - 11 = 20.5 lakh  
 $\therefore$  Required difference = 20.5 - 11 = 9.5 lakh
70. (1) Literate males of D =  $40 \times \frac{16}{100} = 6.4$  lakh  
 Literate females of D =  $25 \times \frac{16}{100} = 4$  lakh  
 Required % =  $\frac{(6.4 - 4)}{4} \times 100 = 60\%$
71. (3) Required ratio =  $\frac{3}{4} \times 2.27 : \frac{3}{10} \times 1.25 = 1.7025 : 0.375 = 227 : 50$
72. (2) Required percentage  
 $= \frac{1.08}{3.14} \times 100 = 34.39\% \approx 34\%$
73. (1) Total number of candidates appearing from all the cities together = (1.25+3.14+1.08+2.27+1.85+2.73) lakhs = 12.32 lakhs  
 Number of candidates pass from City F  
 $= \frac{7}{12} \times 2.73 = 1.5925$  lakh  
 Required percentage  
 $= \frac{1.5925}{12.32} \times 100 = 12.93$

74. (4) Number of failures in

$$\text{City A} \rightarrow \frac{3}{10} \times 1.25 \text{ lakhs} = 0.375 \text{ lakh}$$

$$\text{City B} \rightarrow \frac{3}{8} \times 3.14 \text{ lakh} = 1.1775 \text{ lakh}$$

$$\text{City C} \rightarrow \frac{5}{9} \times 1.08 \text{ lakh} = 0.6 \text{ lakh}$$

$$\text{City D} \rightarrow \frac{3}{4} \times 2.27 \text{ lakh} = 1.7025 \text{ lakh}$$

$$\text{City E} \rightarrow \frac{2}{5} \times 1.85 \text{ lakh} = 0.74 \text{ lakh}$$

$$\text{City F} \rightarrow \frac{5}{12} \times 2.73 \text{ lakh} = 1.1375 \text{ lakh}$$

Hence, City D has maximum failures.

75. (5) Number of passed students from City E

$$= \left( \frac{3}{5} \times 1.85 \right) \text{ lakhs} = 1,11,000$$

76. (2) Profit earned by Company B in 2006 is 65% of investment or 8,12,500.

$$\therefore \text{Income} = \frac{812500}{65} \times 165 = 20,62,500$$

77. (3) Let the amount invested by Company A and B in the year 2005 be ₹ x each.

$$\text{Income of A in 2005} = 1.70x$$

$$\text{Income of B in 2005} = 1.55x$$

$$\therefore \text{Required ratio} = \frac{A}{B} = \frac{1.70x}{1.55x} = \frac{34}{31} = 34 : 31$$

78. (2) Amount invested by Company B in

$$2009 = \frac{1}{3} \times 27 \times 10^5 = 9 \text{ lakh}$$

Amount invested by Company A in 2009

$$= \frac{2}{3} \times 27 \times 10^5 = 18 \text{ lakh}$$

Profit earned by Company B

$$= \frac{80}{100} \times 9 = 7.2 \text{ lakh}$$

$$\text{Profit earned by company A} = \frac{75}{100} \times 18$$

$$= 13.5 \text{ lakh}$$

$$\text{Total profit} = 13.5 + 7.2 = 20.70 \text{ lakh}$$

79. (1) Income of A in 2007 =  $\frac{145}{100} \times 12 \times 10^5$

$$= 174 \times 10^4$$

Amount invested in 2008

$$= \frac{174 \times 10^4}{160} \times 100 = ₹10,87,500$$

80. (5) Let total investment be ₹ x.

$$55\% \text{ of } x = 10.15$$

$$x = \frac{10.15}{55} \times 100 = 1845454 = ₹ 18.45 \text{ lakh}$$

**ENGLISH LANGUAGE**

**(151-155) : CBAED**

146. (4)                      147. (4)                      148. (4)

149. (4)                      150. (2)

151. (4) Add 'after' or 'by' before 'defeating'.

152. (2) Add 'it' after 'winning'.

153. (1) Replace 'journalist' by 'Journalists'.

154. (1) Replace 'honour with' by 'honoured with'.

155. (3) Replace 'residence' with 'resident'.

**VOCABULARIES**

<b>Word</b>	<b>Meaning in English</b>	<b>Meaning in Hindi</b>
Exceeding	Be greater in number or size than (a quantity, number, or other measurable thing).	किसी संख्या से अधिक होना
Prohibited	Forbidden; banned.	प्रतिबंधित
Persuade	Cause (someone) to do something through reasoning or argument.	समझाना, मनाना
Tapering	Diminish or reduce or cause to diminish or reduce	कम करना
Upturn	An improvement or upward trend, especially in economic conditions or someone's fortunes.	वित्तीय उछाल
Vindication	Proof that something is true	प्रमाण
Sops	A thing given or done as a concession of no great value to appease someone whose main concerns or demands are not being met.	रियायत
Constraints	A limitation or restriction.	प्रतिबंध, बाध्यताएं
Persevere	Continue in a course of action even in the face of difficulty or with little or no prospect of success.	निरंतर प्रयत्न करते रहना
Indigenous	Originating or occurring naturally in a particular place; native.	स्वदेशी
Exploit	Make full use of and derive benefit from (a resource)	शोषण करना
Overlook	Examine something casually	जाँच करना
Wandering	Walk or move in a leisurely, casual, or aimless way	टहलना, भटकना
Feminine	Having the qualities or appearance considered to be typical of women; connected with women	स्त्री संबंधित
Put up with	To accept somebody/something that is annoying, unpleasant, etc. without complaining	बर्दाश्त करना, सहना

**SBI PO (PHASE - II) MOCK TEST-53 (SOLUTION)**

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

*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*