

SBI PO PHASE-II MOCK TEST-2 (SOLUTION)

REASONING

1. (4) $R < K$... (i);
 $K > D$... (ii);
 $D = V$... (iii);
 $V \leq M$... (iv)
From (i) and (ii), R and D can't be compared.
Hence, I and II do not follow.
From (iii) and (iv), $D = V \leq M$. Hence either
III ($D = M$) or IV ($M > D$) follows.

2. (2) $F > N$... (i);
 $N \geq W$... (ii);
 $W \leq Y$... (iii);
 $Y < T$... (iv)
From (i) and (ii), $F > N \geq W$ or $F > W$.
Hence I follows.
From (ii) and (iii), N and Y can't be
compared. Hence, II and III do not follow.
From (iii) and (iv), $W \leq Y < T$ or $T > W$.
Hence IV follows.

3. (4) $B \geq T$... (i)
 $T < R$... (ii)
 $R > F$... (iii)
 $F = K$... (iv)
From (i) and (ii), B and R can't be compared.
Hence, I does not follow.
From (iii) and (iv), $R > F = K$ or $R > K$.
Hence, III follows.

4. (1) $J = F$... (i)
 $F \leq N$... (ii)
 $N > H$... (iii)
 $H \geq G$... (iv)
From (iii) and (iv), $N > H \geq G$ or $G < N$.
Hence, I follows.
From (i) and (ii), $J = F \leq N$ or $N \geq J$.
Hence, II follows.
From (i), III ($F < J$) is false.
From I and II, G and J can't be compared.
Hence IV does not follow.

5. (5) $D \leq T$... (i)
 $T = R$... (ii)
 $R \geq M$... (iii)
 $M > K$... (iv)
From (i) and (ii), $D \leq T = R$ or $D \leq R$.
Hence either I ($R = D$) or II ($R > D$) follows.
From (ii) and (iii), $T = R \geq M$ or $M \leq T$.
Hence, IV follows.

From (iv) and IV, $K < M \leq T$ or $K < T$.

Hence, III follows.

6. (5) Some bottles are jugs + No jug is plate = $I + E = O$ = Some bottles are not plates + Some bottles are tables = $O + I =$ No conclusion. Hence I and III do not follow by combination. However, either I or III follows because they form a complementary I-E pair. All cups are bottles + Some bottles are jugs = $A + I =$ No conclusion. Hence, IV does not follow. Neither does II follow.
7. (5) All handles are pots + All pots are mats = $A + A = A$ = All handles are mats → conversion → Some mats are handles (I). Hence IV follows. All handles are mats + Some mats are buses = $A + I =$ No conclusion. However I and III form a complementary pair. Hence either I or III follows. Some chairs are handles + All handles are mats = $I + A = I =$ Some chairs are mats → conversion → Some mats are chairs (I). Hence II follows.
8. (1) All horses are tigers (A) → conversion → Some tigers are horses (I). Hence I follows. All birds are horses + All horses are tigers = $A + A = A$ = All birds are tigers → conversion → Some tigers are birds (I). Hence III follows. Some tigers are lions + Some lions are monkeys = $I + I =$ No conclusion. Hence neither II nor IV follows.
9. (3) Some benches are walls + All walls are houses = $I + A = I =$ Some benches are houses → conversion → Some houses are benches (I). Hence III follows. Some houses are jungles + All jungles are roads = $I + A = I =$ Some houses are roads → conversion → Some roads are horses (1). Hence IV follows. 'All walls are houses + Some houses are jungles = $A + I =$ No conclusion. Hence, II does not follow. Neither does I as a consequence.
10. (1) $I + I =$ No conclusion.
11. (5) 12. (4) 13. (5)
14. (4) 15. (2)
16. (3) **From I :** It means the sun is to the left of Shashidhar and since it is morning, the left of Shashidhar is East.
Hence, Shashidhar is facing South.
From II : Sun is to the left of Shashidhar. Hence, he is facing South [Since it is morning].



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17. (1) **From I :** A teaches History among A, B, C, D and E [The name of other four subjects is given in the statement and A teaches none of them.]
From II : Either B or D teaches History.
18. (4) **From I :** Ramakant ____ Chandrakant, Suresh
Hence, cannot be determined.
From II: Ramakant ____ Suresh __ Naresh
Hence, cannot be determined. The combination of both statement is not possible.
19. (5) **From I :** A, F > B > C, D, E
Either A or F has secured maximum marks.
From II : A > F > B
From I and II, A secured the maximum marks.
20. (4) At 7.30 PM, the hour hand of the clock will be between 7 and 8.
The alphabet code of 8 can not known from the given statements.
21. (1) From the first two sentences it is clear that target sale for domestic market is (10,000-100) = ₹ 9900 crore, which is clearly more than 90 per cent of ₹ 10,000 cr.
22. (4) From the data given in the passage it is clear that domestic consumption is very large than foreign consumption.
But as the present data of domestic consumption is not known, hence probably false.
23. (2) From the last para it is clear that India has competition only with US and Europe. But as they have labour problem, we may infer that by 2014, India will be largest player in this industry. But as there is no data available about their production, it is only probably true.
24. (4) A large player does to necessarily mean large exporter.
25. (1) Such a possibility exists with expanding network.

(26-30):

Student	College	Subject
P(+)	B	MBA
Q(-)	A	BCA
R(-)	B	Medicine
S(+)	A	Journalism
T(+)	A	BCA
W(+)	C	Aviation
Z(-)	C	Medicine

26. (5) RZ 27. (1) 28. (1)
29. (4) 30. (2)

(31-35):

The machine rearranges one word and one number in each step. As for word, the words are arranged in alphabetical order while for numbers, perfect square and non-perfect square come in each alternate step in ascending order.

- Input: ink 17 silent 100 burn 15 49 June 25 queen 64 3 firefox 20 time
- Step I: burn 25 ink 17 silent 100.15 49 June queen 64 3 firefox 20 time
- Step II: burn 25 firefox 3 ink 17 silent 100 15 49 June queen 64 20 time
- Step III: burn 25 firefox 3 ink 49 17 silent 100 15 June queen 64 20 time
- Step IV: burn 25 firefox 3 ink 49 June 15 17 silent 100 queen 64 20 time
- Step V: burn 25 firefox 3 ink 49 June 15 queen 64 17 silent 100 20 time
- Step VI: burn 25 firefox 3 ink 49 June 15 queen 64 silent 17 100 20 time
- Step VII: burn 25 firefox 3 ink 49 June 15 queen 64 silent 17 time 100 20

31. (2) 32. (2) 33. (2)
34. (1) 35. (2) 36. (3)
37. (2) 38. (2) 39. (5)
40. (4) 41. (4) 42. (1)
43. (1) 44. (5) 45. (2)
46. (3) 47. (4) 48. (5)
49. (1) 50. (2)

QUANTITATIVE APTITUDE

51. (2) Required difference

$$= 2 \times 10^5 \times 16\% \times \frac{7}{12} - 32 \times 10^5 \times 10\% \times \frac{7}{16}$$

$$= 227000 - 210000 = 14000$$
52. (4) Required ratio

$$= 24 \times \frac{1}{5} \times \frac{7}{16} : 32 \times \frac{12}{100} \times \frac{7}{12}$$

$$= 15 : 16$$
53. (3) Required % = $\frac{\frac{4}{9} \times 15 \times 24}{\frac{5}{9} \times 18 \times 32} \times 100 = 50\%$
54. (1) Required % = $\frac{\frac{4}{9} \times 18\% \times 32}{32} \times 100 = 8\%$
55. (5) Required ratio

$$= \frac{9}{16} \times \frac{1}{5} \times 24 : \frac{10}{19} \times \frac{19}{100} \times 32$$

$$= 27 : 32$$
56. (3)
- | Month | Cumulative Frequency | Frequency (Books Purchased) |
|-------|----------------------|-----------------------------|
| Jan | 150 | 150 |
| Feb | 260 | 110 |
| Mar | 90 | 30 |
| Apr | 360 | 70 |
| May | 450 | 90 |
| Jun | 580 | 130 |
| Jul | 780 | 200 |
| Aug | 1010 | 230 |
| Sep | 1120 | 110 |
- Hence, the required month is August
57. (5) Required number of postgraduates

$$= 2300 \times \frac{60}{100} \times \frac{30}{100} + 2300 \times \frac{40}{100} \times \frac{25}{100}$$

$$= \frac{2300}{100 \times 100} (60 \times 35 + 40 \times 25)$$

$$= \frac{2300 \times 3100}{100 \times 100} = 713 \text{ persons}$$
58. (2) The required maximum difference is the difference between the highest score and the lowest score

59. (5)
-
- (1) is not true on the basis of IVth quadrant
 (2) is not true on the basis of Ist quadrant
 (3) is rejected because for each value of y there are two values of x
 (4) The given graph is a parabola, ie $y^2 = 4ax$
 Put value of $x = -2, -1, \dots$
 Which value of x increases value of y also increases in some quadrant. Therefore, reject 4 also

60. (4)
-
- OP = 21, QP = not known, OQ = not known
 Population of larger state = πr^2 lakh

$$= \frac{22}{7} \times 21 \times 21 = 1386 \text{ lakh}$$

 But population of smaller state can't be known
61. (2) Required answer is

$$\left(\frac{20+16}{100} \right) \times 3500 - \left(\frac{18+12}{100} \right) \times 1500$$

$$= 1260 - 450 = 810$$
62. (3) Required answer is

$$15 \times 38 : \left(3500 \times \frac{22}{100} - 1500 \times \frac{11}{100} \right)$$

$$= 15 \times 38 : 605 = 114 : 121$$

63. (4) $\frac{32}{100} \times 1500 = 480$

64. (1) $(35 \times 16) + \frac{1}{5} (15 \times 11) = 560 + 33 = 593$

65. (5) $\frac{(38+11+21)}{100} \times 1500 = 30\% \text{ of } 3500$
 $= 5$

66. (5) Premium model of Company D
 in the year 2009 = 10.4 thousand
 Production of both the models by
 Company C in the year 2007
 $= 7.5 + 8.3 = 15.8$
 Required percentage

$$= \frac{10.4}{15.8} \times 100 = 66\%$$

67. (2) Basic model produced by
 Company B in the year 2009
 $= 11.8$

Basic model produced by Company
 B in the year 2008 = 14.8

$$\therefore \text{decrease \%} = \frac{14.8 - 11.8}{14.8} \times 100$$

$$= \frac{3}{14.8} \times 100$$

$$= \frac{30}{148} \times 100$$

$$= \frac{3000}{148}$$

$$= 20.27 \approx 20\%$$

68. (5) Average

$$= \frac{2.5 \times 7.2 + 15.5 + 13.9 + 14.9}{4}$$

$$= 10.8$$

$$= 10.8 \times 1000 = 10800$$

69. (5) Company E₂₀₀₆ = 5.1 - 2.7 = 2.4
 Company E₂₀₀₇ = 5.5 - 4.2 = 1.3
 Company E₂₀₀₈ = 11.5 - 7.7 = 3.8
 Company E₂₀₀₉ = 12.6 - 7.2 = 5.6
 Company E₂₀₁₀ = 13.2 - 12.2 = 1

In the year 2009 the difference is the
 maximum.

70. (3)

71. (5) Income of Company A in 2006

$$= ₹ \left(\frac{100}{110} \times 37.5 \right) \text{ crores}$$

$$= ₹ 34.09 \text{ crores}$$

Let the expenditure in 2006 be ₹ x

crores.

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

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

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

$$\text{or, } x = \frac{34.09}{1.2} = ₹ 28.41 \text{ crores}$$

72.(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 :

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

73. (5) Total expenditure of Companies
 C and D together

$$= 45 + 40$$

$$= ₹ 85 \text{ crores}$$

Total income of Companies C and D

$$= 35 + 50$$

$$= ₹ 85 \text{ crore}$$

74. (2) Expenditure of Company G in 2006

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

$$= ₹ \frac{75}{2}$$

$$= ₹ 37.5 \text{ crores}$$

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

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

75. (3)

Total income

$$= 37.5 + 42.5 + 35 + 50 + 40 + 32.5 + 50$$

$$= ₹ 287.5 \text{ crores}$$

Total expenditure

$$= 27.5 + 32.5 + 45 + 40 + 45 + 25 + 45$$

$$= ₹ 260 \text{ crores}$$

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

$$= 10.57$$

76. (4) Total number of employees in Company A over all the years together
 $= (15 + 30 + 45 + 25 + 50 + 45) \times 1000$
 $= 210000$
 Total number of employees in Company C in the year 2007 and 2008
 $= (50 + 40) \times 1000 = 90000$
 Required % = $\frac{210000 \times 100}{90000}$
 $= 233.3\% \approx 233\%$
77. (3) Number of employees in Company B in the year 2008 = 35000
 Number of employees in Company B in the year 2007 = 40000
 \therefore % decrease
 $= \frac{(40 - 35)}{40} \times \frac{1000}{1000} \times 100 = 12.5\%$
78. (2) Number of employees in Company B in the year 2005 = 20000
 Number of employees in Company C in the year 2007 = 50000
 \therefore Reqd ratio
 $= 20000 : 50000 = 2 : 5$
79. (4) Total number of employees in 2006 in all the companies together
 $= (30 + 15 + 25) \times 1000$
 $= 70000$
 Number of female employees
 $= 70000 \times \frac{30}{100} = 21000$
 \therefore Number of male employees
 $= (70000 - 21000) = 49000$
80. (1) Total number of employees in Company A, B and C in 2007
 $= (45 + 40 + 50) \times 1000$
 $= 135000$
 Total number of employees in Company A, B and C in 2009
 $= (50 + 40 + 30) \times 1000$
 $= 120000$
 Reqd ratio = 135000 : 120000
 $= 9 : 8$
81. (2) In 2005 the average number of companies registered
 $= \frac{(5+10+15+35) \times 1000}{4} = \frac{65000}{4} = 16250$

- In 2006, the average number of companies registered
 $= \frac{(10 + 25 + 30 + 35) \times 1000}{4}$
 $= 25000$
 In 2007, the average number of companies registered
 $= \frac{(5 + 10 + 15 + 20) \times 1000}{4}$
 $= 12500$
 In 2008, the average number of companies registered
 $= \frac{(30 + 25 + 20 + 15)}{4} = \frac{90}{4} = 22.5$
 $= 22500$
 In 2009, the average number of companies registered
 $= \frac{(5 + 20 + 25 + 35) \times 1000}{4}$
 $= 21250$
 In 2010, the average number of companies registered
 $= \frac{(10 + 20 + 25 + 30) \times 1000}{4}$
 $= 21250$
 In 2011, the average number of companies registered
 $= \frac{(5 + 15 + 25 + 35) \times 1000}{4}$
 $= 20000$
 In 2012, the average number of companies registered
 $= \frac{(10 + 15 + 30 + 35) \times 1000}{4}$
 $= 22500$
 Hence, in 2006, the average number of companies registered was the maximum.
82. (4) Number of companies registered in 2012 = 90000
 Number of companies registered in 2005 = 65000
 \therefore Reqd % = $\frac{90000 - 65000}{75000} \times 100$
 $= 33.33\%$
 Hence, 33.33% more.



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83.(5) Number of companies registered in Japan during 2005 to 2012
 $= (10 + 35 + 10 + 25 + 20 + 30 + 35 + 35) \times 1000 = 200000$
 Number of companies registered in, China during 2005 to 2012
 $= (35 + 30 + 15 + 30 + 35 + 25 + 5 + 30) \times 1000 = 205000$
 Req'd ratio = 20000 : 20500
 $= 40 : 41$

84.(2)
 85.(3)
 86.(3) Gross profit in 1994
 $= (41.55 \times 0.15)$
 $= ₹ 6.23 \text{ crores}$
 \therefore Net profit = Gross profit – Depreciation – Tax
 $= 6.23 - 0.125 \times 6.23 - 0.06 \times 6.23$
 $= ₹ 5.07 \text{ crores}$
 The nearest option given in ₹ 5.10 crores.

87.(1) Gross profit as a percentage of turnover

1992 = $\left(\frac{1.662}{30}\right) \times 100 = 5.5\%$

1993 = $\left(\frac{2.078}{55}\right) \times 100 = 3.8\%$

1994 = $\left(\frac{6.23}{85}\right) \times 100 = 7.3\%$

1995 = $\left(\frac{13.71}{135}\right) \times 100 = 10.2\%$

1996 = $\left(\frac{17.87}{140}\right) \times 100 = 12.7\%$

Hence, the highest percentage is for the year 1996.

88.(2) Ratio of turnover to gross fixed assets for the different years.

1996 = $\frac{140}{160} = 7 : 3$

1993 = $\frac{55}{10} = 11 : 2$

1994 = $\frac{85}{20} = 17 : 4$

1995 = $\frac{135}{27} = 5 : 1$

Hence the highest ratio is for year 1993.

89.(4) Using the data already listed in Q.122
 Average percentage
 $= \frac{5.5 + 3.8 + 7.3 + 10.2 + 12.7}{5}$

$= 7.9\% = 8\%$

90.(4) By observation we can conclude that lowest increase is for 1992-93, i.e. 25%.

91.(3) Total number of soap cakes produced per day of brand P by all the three companies.

$= 400 \times \left(\frac{10}{100}\right) + 300 \times \left(\frac{40}{100}\right) + 500 \times \left(\frac{20}{100}\right) = 260$

Total number of soap cakes produced per day of brand C by all the three companies

$= 400 \times \left(\frac{60}{100}\right) + 300 \times \left(\frac{40}{100}\right) + 500 \times \left(\frac{30}{100}\right) = 510$

Total number of soap cakes produced per day of brand S by all the three companies

$= 400 \times \left(\frac{30}{100}\right) + 300 \times \left(\frac{20}{100}\right) + 500 \times \left(\frac{50}{100}\right) = 430$

Hence the least number of soap cakes produced per day by all the three companies is of brand P.

92.(1) $\frac{1}{10} \times$ (total number of cakes produced by all the companies/day)
 $= \frac{1}{10} (260 + 510 + 430)$
 $= \frac{1200}{10} = 120$
 Company X produces 120 S cakes per day (as calculated above).

93.(3) Number of cakes of brand P produced day by Y = 120
 Number of cakes of brand C produced per day by Z is 150.
 Hence required ratio
 $= \frac{120}{150} = \frac{4}{5} = 4 : 5$

94.(4) The number of cakes produced by X, Y, Z are now 400, 400, 500 respectively. The number of cakes of brand P produced by all the companies after this change is
 $= 0.1 \times 400 + 0.4 \times 400 + 0.2 \times 500 = 300$



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And new total becomes,
 $(400 + 400 + 500) = 1300$

∴ the required percentage
 $= \left(\frac{300}{1300} \right) \times 100 \approx 23\%$

95. (3) The graph yields the following information

Year	Earnings
1996	₹ 500 crores
1997	₹ 1000 crores
1998	₹ 1200 crores

∴ Average earnings
 $= \frac{500 + 1000 + 1200}{3}$
 $= ₹ 900 \text{ crores}$

96. (2) To find the percentage increase (or decrease), divide the numerical change by the original amount.

Years	Earning	of increase from year before
1995	800	
1996	500	decrease
1997	1000	100%
1998	1200	20%
1999	1100	decrease
2000	800	decrease

The largest number 100%, corresponds to the year 1997.

97. (2) Calculating 10 percent of the sales for each years, 10% of sales (crores), Earning (crores)

Years	10% of sales	Earning
1995	$0.10 \times 8000 = 800$	800
1996	$0.10 \times 7000 = 700$	500
1997	$0.10 \times 5000 = 500$	1000
1998	$0.10 \times 8000 = 800$	1200
1999	$0.10 \times 9000 = 900$	1100
2000	$0.10 \times 10000 = 1000$	800

So earnings were less than 10 percent of sales in 1996 and 2000.

98. (5) Total exp = $45 + 40 = 85 \text{ cr}$
 Total inc = $35 + 50 = 85 \text{ cr}$
 ∴ no profit no loss

99. (5) Income of A in 1999
 $= 37.5 \left(\frac{100}{100 + 10} \right) \text{ cr}$

∴ Expenditure in 1999
 $= 37.5 \left(\frac{100}{110} \right) \left(\frac{100}{120} \right)$
 $= 28.41 \text{ cr.}$

100. (2) Expenditure of G in 1999
 $= 45 \left(\frac{100}{120} \right)$

∴ Income of G in 1999
 $= 45 \left(\frac{100}{120} \right) \left(\frac{110}{100} \right)$
 $= 41.25 \text{ cr.}$

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

166. (2) Replace 'has' with 'have'.
 Verb agrees with the antecedent of the relative pronoun. Hence we will use have (plural verb) that agrees with girls (plural noun).

167. (1) Replace 'Having' with 'Having been'.
 We need passive voice here and perfect participle too.

168. (3) Replace 'will take' with 'will have taken'.

169. (3) Replace 'have' with 'have been'.
 We need 'would have + v₃' in the main clause, if we find 'Had+S+V₃' in the "if clause".

170. (3) Replace 'are' with 'is'.
 The verb must be singular as the subject 'check' is singular.

171. (3) Change 'but her' into 'but also for her'.
 'Not only.....but also' is a pair of conjunction.

172. (3) Replace 'in' with 'at'.
 We are 'at the time of speaking.

173. (5)

174. (4) Replace 'make' with 'have made'.

175. (3) Replace 'backwards' with 'backwardness'.

(186-190): CEAGBDF

186. (4)

187. (3)

188. (5)

189. (3)

190. (2)



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SBI PO PHASE -II MOCK TEST - 2 (ANSWER KEY)

1. (4)	41. (4)	81. (2)	121. (1)	161. (3)
2. (2)	42. (1)	82. (4)	122. (2)	162. (1)
3. (4)	43. (1)	83. (5)	123. (3)	163. (2)
4. (1)	44. (5)	84. (2)	124. (1)	164. (4)
5. (5)	45. (2)	85. (3)	125. (3)	165. (5)
6. (5)	46. (3)	86. (3)	126. (1)	166. (2)
7. (5)	47. (4)	87. (1)	127. (3)	167. (1)
8. (1)	48. (5)	88. (2)	128. (1)	168. (3)
9. (3)	49. (1)	89. (4)	129. (1)	169. (3)
10. (1)	50. (2)	90. (4)	130. (4)	170. (3)
11. (5)	51. (2)	91. (3)	131. (5)	171. (3)
12. (4)	52. (4)	92. (1)	132. (4)	172. (2)
13. (5)	53. (3)	93. (3)	133. (1)	173. (5)
14. (4)	54. (1)	94. (4)	134. (2)	174. (4)
15. (2)	55. (5)	95. (3)	135. (4)	175. (3)
16. (3)	56. (3)	96. (2)	136. (3)	176. (3)
17. (1)	57. (5)	97. (2)	137. (2)	177. (4)
18. (4)	58. (2)	98. (5)	138. (5)	178. (2)
19. (5)	59. (5)	99. (5)	139. (3)	179. (1)
20. (4)	60. (4)	100. (2)	140. (2)	180. (5)
21. (1)	61. (2)	101. (1)	141. (4)	181. (3)
22. (4)	62. (3)	102. (1)	142. (3)	182. (1)
23. (2)	63. (4)	103. (4)	143. (3)	183. (4)
24. (4)	64. (1)	104. (2)	144. (2)	184. (2)
25. (1)	65. (5)	105. (3)	145. (1)	185. (3)
26. (5)	66. (5)	106. (5)	146. (4)	186. (4)
27. (1)	67. (2)	107. (2)	147. (2)	187. (3)
28. (1)	68. (5)	108. (2)	148. (3)	188. (5)
29. (4)	69. (5)	109. (3)	149. (3)	189. (3)
30. (2)	70. (3)	110. (2)	150. (3)	190. (2)
31. (2)	71. (5)	111. (3)	151. (1)	191. (2)
32. (2)	72. (4)	112. (2)	152. (4)	192. (1)
33. (2)	73. (5)	113. (5)	153. (2)	193. (5)
34. (1)	74. (2)	114. (2)	154. (5)	194. (3)
35. (2)	75. (3)	115. (3)	155. (2)	195. (1)
36. (3)	76. (4)	116. (1)	156. (2)	196. (4)
37. (2)	77. (3)	117. (1)	157. (5)	197. (2)
38. (2)	78. (2)	118. (3)	158. (1)	198. (5)
39. (5)	79. (4)	119. (2)	159. (3)	199. (1)
40. (4)	80. (1)	120. (3)	160. (5)	200. (3)

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