BANK PO PHASE-II MOCK TEST-3 (SOLUTION)

(1-6);

P T Q V S R
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ Row 1
↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ Row 2
C D E F A B
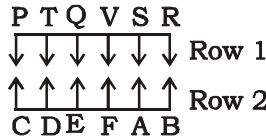
1.   (3)
2.   (5)
3.   (2)
4.   (1)
5.   (5)
6.   (5)
7.   (1)
8.   (2)
9.   (1)
10. (4) Code for 'is' is not known but out of the given five options only 'ya zo wo bu' may be the coding.
11. (5) M > T ... (i) T $\geq$ K .... (ii) and K = D ... (iii)
     Combining all these, we get.
     M > T $\geq$ K = D $\Rightarrow$ M > D $\Rightarrow$ D < M.
     Hence I follows.
     Again, from (i) and (ii),
     M > T $\geq$ K $\Rightarrow$ M > K.
     Hence II follows.
12. (1) R $\leq$ J .... (i);
     M = J .... (ii) and
     D > M ... (iii)
     Combining (ii) and (iii), we get,
     J = M < D $\Rightarrow$ J < D $\Rightarrow$ D > J.
     Hence I follows.
     Again, from (i) and (ii),
     R $\leq$ J = M $\Rightarrow$ R $\leq$ M.
     Hence II is false
13. (3) F $\geq$ M ... (i);
     N $\leq$ M ... (ii) and N < W ... (iii)
     Combining (ii) and (iii), we get,
     F $\geq$ M $\geq$ N $\Rightarrow$ F $\geq$ N $\Rightarrow$ F = N or F > N
     Hence either conclusion I (F = N)
     or   conclusion II (F > N is true).
14. (3) B = J .... (i);
     J $\leq$ D .... (ii) and
     F $\geq$ D ... (iii)
     Combining all these, we get,
     B = J $\leq$ D $\leq$ F $\Rightarrow$ B $\leq$ F $\Rightarrow$ B < F
     or B = F
     Hence either conclusion I
     (B < F) or
     conclusion II (B = F) is true.
15. (4) Z < T ... (i);
     T > N ... (ii) and

H $\geq$ N ... (iii)
Combining all these, we get,
H $\geq$ N < T < Z $\Rightarrow$ No relationship can be established between H and Z. Hence I does not follow.

16. (2) Statement (A) + Statement (B) gives the conclusion "Some dogs are tree" [$\because$ I + A = I]. Now conversion of "Some dogs are trees" gives conclusion I. Hence, I follows. But conclusions II and IV do not follow. Conversion of statement (A) gives the conclusion "Some rats are dogs". Hence, conclusion III does not follow.

17. (4) Statement (A) + Statement (B) gives the conclusion "Some boys are clouds [$\because$ I + A = I] $\rightarrow$ on conversion $\rightarrow$ "Some louds are boys". Hence, conclusion I follows. Now, "Some boys are clouds" + Statement (C) gives no conclusion   [$\because$ I + I = no conclusion]. Hence, conclusion II does not follow. Statement (B) + Statement (C)gives noconclusion [$\because$ A + I = no conclusion]. Hence, conclusion III does not follow. But conclusion IV follows from statement (A).

18. (1) Statement (A)+Conversion of statement (B) ("Some flowers are houses") gives no conclusion [$\because$ A + I = no conclusion]. Hence, conclusion I does not follow. Statement (C) + Statement (B) gives no conclusion ($\because$ A +I = no conclusion). Hence, conclusion II and IV do not follow. But these two conclusions make a complementary pair (IE- type). Hence, conclusion, either II or IV follows. Conclusion III follows from conversion of statement (A).

19. (5) Only I, II and III follow. Statement (A)+ Statement (B) gives conclusion I [$\because$ A + E = E]. Hence, conclusion I follows but conclusion IV does not follow. Conclusion II follows from conversion of statement (C). Similarly, conclusion III follows from conversion of statement (A).

20. (2) Conversion of statement (C) gives conclusion I. Similarly, conversion of statement (A) gives conclusion II. Statement (A) + Statement (B) gives no conclusion [$\because$ I + I = No conclusion]. Hence conclusion III does not follow. Similarly, statement (B) + statement (C) gives no conclusion [$\because$ I + I = No conclusion]. Therefore, conclusion IV does not follow.

21. (3) **Step II:** 765 42 183 289 542 65   110 350
    Step III: 765 42 542 183 289 65   110 350
    Step IV: 765 42 542 65   183 289 110 350

22. (4) **Input:**   239 123 58   361 495 37
    Step I: 495 239 123 58   361 37
    Step II: 495 37   239 123 58   361
    Step III: 495 37   361 239 123 58

23. (5) **Input:**   39   88 162 450 386 72   29
    Step I: 450 39 88   162 386 72   29
    Step II: 450 29 39   88   162 386 72
    Step III: 450 29 386 39   88   162 72
    Step IV: 450 29 386 39   162 88   72
    Step V: 450 29 386 39   162 72   88

24. (1) Last step can be known directly.

25. (2) **Step I :** 785 198 32   426 373 96   49
    Step II: 785 32   198 426 373 96   49
    Step III: 785 32   426 198 373 96   49
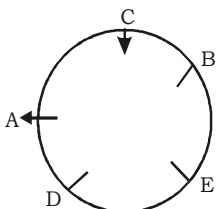   **Step IV:** 785 32   426 49   198 373 96

26. (3) From statement I
    Q > R, S
    Q > R, S > T > P
    Thus, the bag Q is the heaviest.
    From statement II
    Q > R > S, T, P
    Thus, the bag Q is the heaviest.

27. (2) From statement I
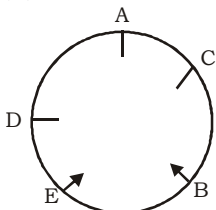
    It is not clear A, D and C are facing the centre or outward.
    From statement II

    A is facing outward.

28. (4) From statement I

Day	Subject
Monday	Botany
Tuesday	Mathematics
Wednesday	Physics
Thursday	Chemistry
Friday	Zoology

Thus, Chemistry was not taught on Wednesday.

From Statement II,

Day	Subject	Subject
Monday	Botany/ Zoology	Botany/ Zoology
Tuesday	Mathematics	Chemistry
Wednesday	Physics	Mathematics
Thursday	Chemistry	Physics
Friday	Botany/ Zoology	Botany/ Zoology

Thus, Chemistry was not taught on Wednesday.

29. (2) From Statement I
    At 9.30 the minute and the hour hands will make an angle slightly more than 90^0.
    From Statement II
    At 8.45, the hour and the minute hands would coincide with each other.

30. (4) From statement I
    B is the father of M and T.
    B is the grandfather of F.
    The gender of F is not known.
    From statement II
    There is no mention of B
    From both the statements
    The gender of F is not known.

(31-35): Here,

Employee	Shift			Off Day
	I	II	III	
P	✓	×	×	Monday
Q	×	✓	×	Tuesday
R	✓	×	×	Wednesday
S	×	×	✓	Sunday
T	×	✓	×	Thursday
V	×	×	✓	Friday
Z	✓	×	×	Saturday

31. (1)
32. (3)
33. (3)
34. (2)
35. (2)
36. (2) Only I and II are implicit because in the relief camp the facilities of food, water and shelter are available.
37. (1) All are implicit because on the basis of all the three assumptions this advertisement is given.
38. (3) Only II and III are implicit. According to II who have secured less than 65% marks may not perform well on the job and according to III those who have secured 65% or more marks are likely to perform well. Hence due to these in advertisement the people with at least 65% marks are eligible to apply for the post.

39. (4) Only I and II is implicit because if the government does not hike the prices of petrol and diesel, the oil company will not be able to fulfill to deficit in purchase and sale prices and for protecting agitation, the hike of price is less.

40. (3) Only II is implicit because the people may shopping leisurely during the late evening hours, thinking so, the Government has decided to allow t h e shopping complexes to remain open till midnight.

41. (1)
42. (5)
43. (1)
44. (5)
45. (3)
46. (1) Argument I is advantageous. Argument II has lack of any theme.

47. (1) I is a strong argument. If we have more working days, it is natural that more work can be done. Good qualities or system of even our enemy can be adopted. Hence II is weak.

48. (2) It is not neccessary that any practice which has been continued for a long time be right. Hence I is a weak argument. II is strong.

49. (2) Neither the reason nor other factors are given in Agrument I, hence, it is weak. On the same grounds II is strong.

50. (4) It is not strong. The individual's demands are as important as the motherland's. II is weak because of its complacement attitude.

MATHS

51. (5) The difference between the white- coloured cars sold is the minimum in **B** type model.

52. (1) Blue (E + D) = 37 + 43 = 80 = White (B)

53. (5) Reqd. difference = (50 – 34) × 1000 = 16000

54. (3) Reqd. percentage = $\dfrac{173}{192}$ × 100 ≈ 90%

55. (1) Colour-model combinations of car in Metro M.

White-C	Blue-B	Silver-B	White-D
90	60	20	85

(56-60)
Annual expenditure on difference items :

$$\text{Maintenance} = ₹ \frac{120000000 \times 22}{100}$$
$$= ₹\,26400000$$

$$\text{Medical} = ₹ \frac{120000000 \times 13}{100}$$
$$= ₹\,15600000$$

$$\text{Transport} = ₹ \frac{120000000 \times 5}{100}$$
$$= ₹\,6000000$$

$$\text{Salary} = ₹ \frac{120000000 \times 30}{100}$$
$$= ₹\,36000000$$

$$\text{Electricity} = ₹ \frac{120000000 \times 11}{100}$$
$$= ₹\,13200000$$

$$\text{Telephone} = ₹ \frac{120000000 \times 12}{100}$$
$$= ₹\,14400000$$

$$\text{Allowance} = ₹ \frac{120000000 \times 7}{100}$$
$$= ₹\,8400000$$

Departmentwise distribution of employees:

Number of employees in Account
$$= \frac{1200 \times 14}{100} = 168$$

Number of employees in Administration
$$= \frac{1200 \times 18}{100} = 216$$

Number of employees in Personnel
$$= \frac{1200 \times 15}{100} = 180$$

Number of employees in Marketing
$$= \frac{1200 \times 7}{100} = 204$$

Number of employees in Computer
$$= \frac{1200 \times 8}{100} = 96$$

Number of employees in Operation
$$= \frac{1200 \times 28}{100} = 336$$

56. (4) Total expenditure on account department
$$= \frac{120000000 \times 168}{1200}$$
$$= 120000000 \times \frac{14}{100}$$
$$= ₹\,16.8 \text{ millions}$$

57. (2) Per employee expenditure on medical
$$= \frac{15600000}{1200} = ₹\,13000$$

58. (3) Total expenditure on salary of employees in marketing department
$$= \frac{36000000}{1200} \times 204$$
$$= ₹\,6.12 \text{ millions}$$

59. (5) Amount spent on electricity

$$= 120000000 \times \frac{11}{100}$$

$$= ₹ \ 132 \text{ lakhs}$$

60. (1) Expenditure on telephone for employees in computer department

$$= ₹ \ \frac{14400000}{1200} \times 96$$

$$= ₹ \ 11.52 \text{ lakhs}$$

61. (5) Population of village B in 1995

$$= 5000 \times \frac{16}{13} \approx 6150$$

Population of village B in 1996

$$= 6150 \times \frac{110}{100} \approx 6750$$

Population below poverty line
$$= 52\% \text{ of } 6750 \approx 3500$$

62. (1) Population of village D in 1995

$$= 9000 \times \frac{17}{15} = 10,200$$

Population of village D in 1997

$$= 10200 \times \frac{110}{100} = 11220$$

Population of village G in 1997

$$= 9000 \times \frac{95}{100} = 8550$$

∴ Total population of villages D and G in 1997
$$= 11220 + 8550 = 19770$$

63. (4) Population of village F below poverty line

$$= 5500 \times \frac{13}{100} \times \frac{49}{100} \approx 3500$$

64. (3) Population of village F in 1995

$$= 1520 \times \frac{100}{38} \times \frac{13}{8} = 6500$$

65. (2) Population of village C below poverty line

$$= 2000 \times \frac{38}{100} = 760$$

Population of village E below poverty line

$$= \frac{2000}{8} \times 18 \times \left(\frac{46}{100} \right) = 2070$$

∴ Reqd. ratio $= \dfrac{760}{2070} = 76 : 207$

66. (4) Number of boys in school R and U together

$$= \left(\frac{2000 \times 72.5}{100} + \frac{1000 \times 82.5}{100} \right)$$

$$= (1450 + 825) = 2275$$

∴ Required percentage

$$= \frac{2275}{3000} \times 100 = 75.83\%$$

67. (3) Number of boys in school T

$$= \frac{1250 \times 60}{100} = 750$$

68. (1) Required percentage

$$= \frac{2000}{2250} \times 100 = 89$$

69. (2) Required percentage

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{2500 \times 60}{100} + \frac{3000 \times 55}{100} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (1500 + 1650) = 1575$$

70. (3) Required ratio

$$= \frac{2500 \times 40}{100} : \frac{3000 \times 45}{100}$$

$$= 25 \times 40 : 30 \times 45 = 20 : 27$$

71. (5) Average number of people using moble service M

$$= \left(\frac{15 + 10 + 25 + 20 + 25 + 15}{6} \right) \text{ thousand}$$

$$= \frac{110}{6} \text{ thousand} = 18333\frac{1}{3}$$

72. (4) Required percent

$$= \frac{55}{60} \times 100 = 91.67$$

73. (1) Required percent

$$= \frac{10}{55} \times 100 = 18$$

74. (2) Required ratio $= 15 : 10 = 3 : 2$

75. (5) Required number of people
$$= (25 + 15) \text{ thousand} = 40000$$

76. (5) **Quicker Method**:

We can use the direct formula for

$$\text{Profit} = \text{Income} \left[1 - \frac{100}{100 + \% \text{ profit}} \right]$$

We see that the profit in maximum is 1998.

77. (2) Total expenditure

$$= 120 \times \frac{100}{107.5} + 160 \times \frac{110}{115} + 130 \times$$

$$\frac{100}{122.5} + 170 \times \frac{100}{117.5} + 190 \times \frac{100}{120}$$

$$+ 150 \times \frac{100}{127.5}$$

$$= ₹ \ 777.51 \text{ lakh}$$

∴ Average $= \dfrac{777.51}{6} \approx ₹ \ 130 \text{ lakh}$

78. (1) Percent profit increase / decrease from the previous year

1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
100	50	(–)22.22	14.28	37.5

79. (3) Expenditure in 1994

$$= 160 \times \frac{100}{115} \approx 140 \text{ lakh}$$

80. (4) Expenditure in 1997

$$= 190 \times \frac{100}{125} = 152 \text{ lakh}$$

81. (3) Percentage of candidate selected over appeared

A	B	C	D	E
2.94	3.33	2.82	3.33	3.57

82. (4) Passing percentage over appeared for state D

1997	1998	1999	2000
28.14	26.66	27.02	25

83. (5) Total number of candidates selected from state A
   = 25 + 20 + 22 + 36 + 32 + 28
   = 163
   Total number of candidates selected from state B
   = 35 + 30 + 28 + 32 + 40 + 38
   = 203

   $\therefore$ Reqd. % $= \frac{163}{203} \times 100 \approx 80\%$

84. (2) Percentage of candidates selected over passed for state B

1995	1996	1998	1999
14.28	13.04	16.84	17.77

85. (1)

86. (1) Number of passengers travelled by Shatabdi Exp during the given eight years
   = 6 + 7 + 4 + 5 + 5 + 7 + 6 + 3 = 43 lakh
   Similarly, in Sapt Kranti Exp = 28 lakh
   In Sampark Kranti Exp = 36 lakh
   The number of passengers travelled by Shatabdi Exp is the maximum.

87. (5) Income of Shatabdi Exp in 2012
   = 600000 × 400 = 240000000 = 24 crore
   Income of Sampark Kranti Exp in 2013

   $= 600000 \times 400 \times \frac{120}{100} = 28.8$ crore

   $\therefore$ Reqd ratio = 24 : 28.8 = 5 : 6

88. (2) Difference between the number of passengers of Sapt Kranti Exp in 2011 and the number of passengers of Rajdhani Exp in 2006 = 3 lakh –2 lakh

   = 1 lakh

89. (4) Total number of passengers travelled in 2010 = 1 + 2 + 4 + 5 = 12 lakh
   Total number of passengers travelled in 2013 = 3 + 4 + 5 + 6 = 18 lakh

   $\therefore$ Reqd% $= \frac{12 \times 100}{18} = 66.67\%$

90. (5) Income of the Rajdhani Exp during 2011 to 2013 = (5 + 2 + 4) × 350 = 3850 lakh = ₹ 38.5 crore
   Income of Sapt Kranti Express during 2011 to 2013 = (3 + 4 + 5) × 450 = ₹ 5400 lakh = ₹ 54 crore

   $\therefore$ Total income = 38.5 + 4 = ₹ 92.5 crore

91. (1) Average price of onion in March

   $= \frac{1}{4} \times (16 + 24 + 32 + 40) = ₹ 28$ per kg

   Average price of onion in April

   $= \frac{1}{4} \times (16 + 32 + 48 + 36) = ₹ 33$ per kg

   Average price of onion in May

   $= \frac{1}{4} \times (8 + 24 + 40 + 56) = ₹ 32$ per kg

   Average price of onion in June

   $= \frac{1}{4} \times (8 + 16 + 48 + 56) = ₹ 32$ per kg

   Average price of onion in July

   $= \frac{1}{4} (24 + 32 + 48 + 56) = ₹ 40$ per kg

   Average price of onion in August

   $= \frac{1}{4} \times (32 + 40 + 48 + 56)$ ₹ 44 per kg

92. (1) Average price of onion in Gurgaon

   $= \frac{1}{6} \times (40 + 56 + 56 + 48 + 48 + 56 + 40)$

   = ₹ 49.33 per kg.
   Average price of onion in Faridabad

   $= \frac{1}{6} \times (32 + 16 + 24 + 16 + 24 + 56)$

   = ₹ 28 per kg

   Average price of onion in Noida $= \frac{1}{6} \times$ (16 + 32 + 8 + 56 + 48 + 48) = ₹ 34.66 per kg.
   Average rate of onion in Ghaziabad

   $= \frac{1}{6} \times (24 + 48 + 40 + 8 + 32 + 32)$

   = ₹ 30.66 per kg.
   Thus the maximum average price is in Gurgaon.

93. (3) Total sale of onion in June

$$= 500 \times \frac{15}{100} = 75 \text{ tonnes}$$

Total sale of onion in July

$$= 500 \times \frac{12}{100} = 60 \text{ tonnes}$$

Total income in a month = (average rate that month in all cities × total quantity)

Total income in June = 32 × 75 × 1000
= ₹ 2400000

Total income in July = 40 × 60 × 1000
= ₹ 2400000

∴ Reqd difference = 2400000 – 2400000 = 0

94. (5) Total sales in March = $500 \times \frac{25}{100}$ = 125 tonnes

∴ Total sales in Faridabad in March

$$= 125 \times \frac{35}{100} = 43.75 \text{ tonnes}$$

∴ Its total cost = 43.75 × 1000 × 32
= ₹ 1400000

95. (1) Price of onion in April in Gurgaon
= ₹ 56 per kg

Price of onion in Noida in May
= ₹ 8 per kg

∴ Reqd% = $\frac{56 \times 100}{8}$ = 700%

96. (3) Required ratio

$$= \frac{3}{4} \times 2.27 : \frac{3}{10} \times 1.25$$

= 1.7025 : 0.375 = 227 : 50

97. (2) Required percentage

$$= \frac{1.08}{3.14} \times 100 = 34$$

98. (1) Total number of candidates appearing from all the cities together = (1.25 + 3.14 + 1.08 + 2.27 + 1.85 + 2.73) lakh = 12.32 lakh

Number of candidates passing from city F

$$= \frac{7}{12} \times 2.73 = 1.5925 \text{ lakh}$$

∴ Required percentage

$$= \frac{1.5925}{12.32} \times 100 = 12.93$$

99. (4) Number of failures :

City A → $\frac{3}{10}$ ×1.25 = 0.375 lakh

City B → $\frac{3}{8}$ ×3.14 = 1.775 lakh

City C → $\frac{5}{9}$ ×1.08 = 0.6 lakh

City D → $\frac{3}{4}$ ×2.27 = 1.7025 lakh

City E → $\frac{2}{5}$ ×1.85 = 0.74 lakh

City F → $\frac{5}{12}$ ×2.73 = 0.455 lakh

100. (5) Number of passed students from city E

$$= \left(\frac{3}{5} \times 1.85\right) \text{lakh} = 111000$$

ENGLISH LANGUAGE
(166 –170)
DCAEFB

166. (2)
167. (4)
168. (5)
169. (3)
170. (2)
171. (1) Remove 'if'.
172. (4) 'Is Require to undergo' is the proper form to use.
173. (5) No error.
174. (*)
175. (3) Replace 'of' with 'for'.

Vocabularies

Word	Meaning in English	Meaning in Hindi
Spate	A Large number of things that appear or happen in a short period.	बड़ी संख्या में प्रकट होना (कम समय में)
Spur	That cause something to happen	प्रेरणा, प्रोत्साहन
Scuttle	A shallon open basket to carry something	टोकरी
Aggrieve	Feeling resentment at having been unfairly treated	खेद प्रकट करना, शोक करना
Coercive	Using force to make someone do something	अनिवार्य, बलपूर्वक पेश आना
Exact	To Demand	मांगना, बलपूर्वक लेना
Rein	Power to control someone or something	नियंत्रण, लगाम, अधिकार
Instigate	To cause (something) to happen	उकसाना, भड़काना, प्रेरित करना
Opinionated	Expressing strong beliefs or judgements	जो विचार बना चुका हो।
Truism	A true statement that is very commonly heard	स्वयंसिद्ध, सत्य
Untie	To undo the knots in or of (something)	खोलना (गाँठ)
Brutal	extremely cruel	निर्दयी, अत्याचारी
Manifest	Able to be seen	प्रत्यक्ष, स्पष्ट
Biased	Showing an unfair tendency to believe some people's ideas	पक्षपातपूर्ण
Prejudiced	Having a feeling of like/dislike for something	पक्षपातपूर्ण
Normalcy	A Normal Condition	सामान्य स्थिति
Autocratic	Ruled by one	एकतंत्र
Stubborn	Refusing to change	हठी, जिद्दी
Dreaded	To fear something that might happen	खतरनाक, भयानक
Impediments	A condition that makes it difficult do something	बाधा

SBI PO PHASE -II MOCK TEST - 3 (ANSWER KEY)

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