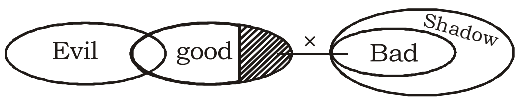
SBI PO PHASE - I - 150 (SOLUTION)

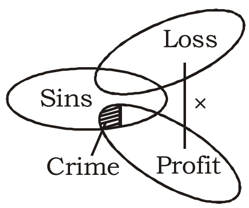
REASONING

(1-5):

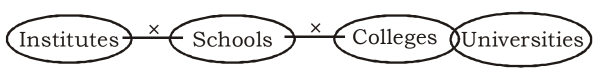
1. (4)



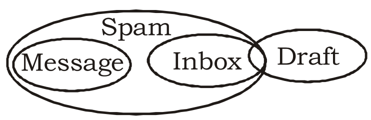
2. (3)



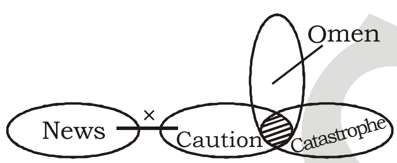
3. (3)



4. (4)



5. (4)



(6-10):

Employees	Departments	Sports
P	Finance	Table Tennis
Q	Accounts	Foot ball
R	Accounts	Hockey
S	Accounts	Basket ball
T	Banking	Cricket
U	Finance	Volleyball
V	Banking	Lawn Tennis
W	Banking	Badminton

6. (3) 7. (2) 8. (5)
9. (1) 10. (4)
11. (5) 12. (2) 13. (4)

(14-18) :

14. (4) $D = H \geq P \geq Z > N$
I. $D \geq N \rightarrow$ False
II. $Z < D \rightarrow$ False
Neither conclusion I nor II is true.

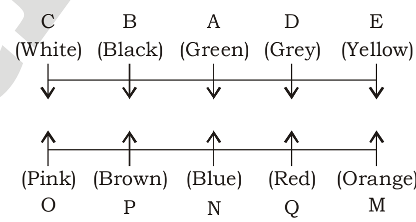
15. (4) $F \geq J \leq B = S < N$
I. $S > N \rightarrow$ False
II. $F \leq N \rightarrow$ False
Neither conclusion I nor II is true.

16. (1) $C < E \leq P \leq S$ and $C < E \leq P > Q$
I. $S > C \rightarrow$ True
II. $E < Q \rightarrow$ False
Only conclusion I is true.

17. (2) $S \geq R > G = N < L \leq Q$
I. $R > L \rightarrow$ False
II. $Q > N \rightarrow$ True
Only conclusion II is true.

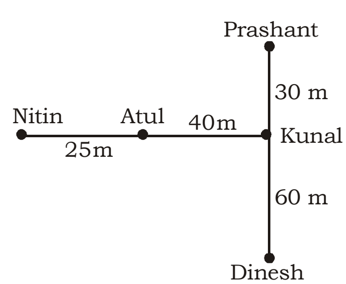
18. (1) $S \geq U > V = T$
I. $S > T \rightarrow$ True
II. $N > U \rightarrow$ False
Only conclusion I is true

(19-23) :



19. (2) 20. (1) 21. (5)
22. (3) 23. (2)

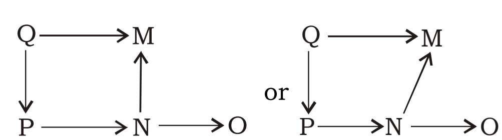
(24-25) :



24. (5)
25. (3) Required distance = 25 + 40 + 60 + 90
= 215 metres

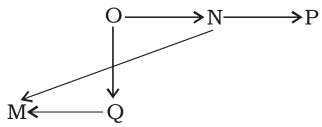
(26-29):

26. (2) **From I:**



Hence, statement I is not sufficient

From II:



M is south west of N.

27. (1) **From I:**

tell me the cost — @ 0 # 9

Cost was very high — & 6 # 3

From II:

$\boxed{\text{Some}}$ cost was $\boxed{\text{discount}}$ – 1 $\boxed{8}$ $\boxed{7}$ #

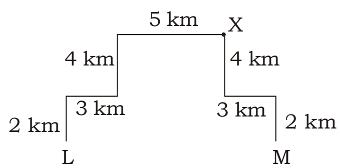
$\boxed{\text{Some}}$ people like $\boxed{\text{discount}}$ – $\boxed{8}$ $\boxed{7}$ 5 %

Hence, statement II is not sufficient.

28. (3)

29. (2)

30. (1)



(31–35) :

Person	Game	T-shirt	Mobile
U	Carrom	Blue	Moto G
V	Kho-Kho	Yellow	Lenovo
W	Chess	Violet	Lenovo
X	Hockey	Red	Micromax
Y	Tennis	Orange	Moto G
Z	Badminton	Green	Micromax

31. (2) 32. (1) 33. (5)

34. (2) 35. (3)

Maths

(36-40) :

36. (1) $\frac{169}{45} \times \frac{125}{208} \div \frac{5}{16} + \frac{7}{9}$

$= \frac{169}{45} \times \frac{125}{208} \times \frac{16}{5} + \frac{7}{9}$

$= \frac{65}{9} + \frac{7}{9} = \frac{72}{9} = 8$

37. (1) $\frac{3}{8}$ of $168 \times 15 \div 5 + \sqrt{?} = 549 \div 9 + 235$

$\Rightarrow \frac{3}{8} \times 168 \times 3 + \sqrt{?} = 61 + 235$

$\Rightarrow 189 + \sqrt{?} = 296$

$\Rightarrow \sqrt{?} = 296 - 189 = 107$

$\Rightarrow ? = 107 \times 107 = 11449$

38. (2) $1456 \div 16 \times 14 + 22 = (?)^2$

$\Rightarrow 91 \times 14 + 22 = (?)^2$

$\Rightarrow 1296 = (?)^2$

$\therefore ? = 36$

39. (1) $(0.64)^4 \div (0.512)^3 \times (0.8)^4 = (0.8)^{?+3}$

$\Rightarrow (0.8)^8 \div (0.8)^9 \times (0.8)^4 = (0.8)^{?+3}$

$\Rightarrow ? + 3 = 8 - 9 + 4$

$\Rightarrow ? + 3 = 3$

$\Rightarrow ? = 0$

40. (1) $\sqrt{6^2 \times 22 \div 2 - (6)^3 + 28}$

$= \sqrt{36 \times 11 - 216 + 28} = \sqrt{208} = 14.42$

(41-45) :

41. (3) No. of qualified candidates in the year 1995 $= 900 \times \frac{64}{100} = 576$

No. of male candidates who qualified in the year 1995 = 576 – 176 = 400

$\therefore$ Required ratio = 400 : 176

= 25 : 11

42. (4) No. of qualified candidates in the year 1996

$= 700 \times \frac{140}{100} \times \frac{25}{100} = 245$

43. (3) Let the appeared candidates in the year 1992 = 500

and qualified candidates in the year 1992 = 400

No. of qualified female candidate

$= \frac{400}{8} \times 3 = 150$

$\therefore$ Required% $= \left(\frac{150}{500} \times 100\right)\% = 30\%$

44. (4) No. of qualified candidates in the year 1994 $= \left(\frac{72}{4} \times 14\right) = 252$

$\therefore$ Total no. of appeared candidates in the year 1994 $= \left(\frac{252}{42} \times 100\right)\% = 600$

45. (2) No. of qualified candidates in the year 1993 $= 480 \times \frac{60}{100} = 288$

$\therefore$ No. of qualified candidates in the year 1991 = 249 × 2 – 288 = 210

$\therefore$ Required% $= \left(\frac{210}{700} \times 100\right)\% = 30\%$

(46-50):

46. (3) The pattern of the number series is :
$4 \times 0.5 + 1 = 2 + 1 = 3$
$3 \times 1 + 1.5 = 3 + 1.5 = 4.5$
$4.5 \times 1.5 + 2 = 6.75 + 2$
$= 8.75 \neq$ **8.5**
$8.75 \times 2 + 2.5 = 17.5 + 2.5 = 20$
$20 \times 2.5 + 3 = 50 + 3 = 53$
$53 \times 3 + 3.5 = 162.5$

47. (2) The pattern of the number series is :
$12000 \div 5 - 5 = 2400 - 5 = 2395$
$2395 \div 5 - 5 = 479 - 5$
$= 474 \neq$ **472**
$474 \div 5 - 5 = 94.8 - 5 = 89.8$
$89.8 \div 5 - 5 = 17.96 - 5 = 12.96$
$12.96 \div 5 - 5 = -2.408 - 2.408 \div 5 - 5$
$= -5.4816$

48. (5) The pattern of the number series is :
$1 \times 1 + 7 \times 1 = 1 + 7 = 8$
$8 \times 2 + 6 \times 2 = 16 + 12 = 28$
$28 \times 3 + 5 \times 3 = 84 + 15 = 99$
$99 \times 4 + 4 \times 4 = 396 + 16 = 412$
$412 \times 5 + 3 \times 5 = 2060 + 15 = 2075$
$2075 \times 6 + 2 \times 6 = 12450 + 12$
$= 12462 \neq$ **12460**

49. (1) The pattern of the number series is :
$144 \times 1.5 = 216 \neq$ **215**
$216 \times 2.5 = 540$
$540 \times 3.5 = 1890$
$1890 \times 4.5 = 8505$
$8505 \times 5.5 = 46777.5$
$46777.5 \times 6.5 = 304053.75$

50. (5) The pattern of the number series is :
$2222 - 7^3 = 2222 - 343 = 1879$
$1879 - 6^3 = 1879 - 216 = 1663$
$1663 - 5^3 = 1663 - 125 = 1538$
$1538 - 4^3 = 1538 - 64 = 1474$
$1474 - 3^3 = 1474 - 27 = 1447$
$1447 - 2^3 = 1447 - 8$
$= 1439 \neq$ **1440**

51. (3) According to question, work done by A in 4 days $= \frac{4}{8} = \frac{1}{2}$
Net work done by (A + B) in 1 day
$\left(\frac{1}{8} - \frac{1}{3}\right) = \frac{-5}{24}$
Work done by (A+B) in 2 days
$= \frac{-5}{24} \times 2 = \frac{-5}{12}$
$\therefore$ Work done in 6 days $= \frac{1}{2} + \left(-\frac{5}{12}\right) = \frac{1}{12}$
$\therefore$ Remaining $\frac{11}{12}$ of the wall is built by A in
$\frac{8 \times 11}{12} = \frac{88}{12} = \frac{22}{3} = 7\frac{1}{3}$ days

52. (1) If the length of train–B be x metre, then
Speed of train $= \frac{240 + x}{50} = \frac{240}{20}$
$\Rightarrow \frac{240 + x}{50} = 12$
$\Rightarrow 240 + x = 600$
$\Rightarrow x = 360$ metre

53. (1) $\therefore$ S.I $= \frac{\text{Principal} \times \text{Time} \times \text{Rate}}{100}$
$= \frac{11200 \times 3 \times 8.5}{100} =$ ₹ 2856
$\therefore$ Required amount
= ₹ (11200 + 2856)
= ₹ 14056

54. (1) Numbers = $2x$ and $3x$
$\therefore \frac{2x + 4}{3x + 4} = \frac{5}{7}$
$\Rightarrow 15x + 20 = 14x + 28$
$\Rightarrow x = 28 - 20 = 8$
= Difference between numbers.

55. (3) According to question purchasing capacity = Rs 160
A reduction of 20% means, now a person gets $\frac{5}{2}$ kg for Rs 32 and this is the present price of that commodity.
$\therefore$ Present price per kg $= \frac{32}{5} \times 2$
= Rs 12.8
Let the originai price be Rs x, then new price is arrived after reduction 20% of it.
$\therefore x \times 0.8 = 12.8 \Rightarrow x =$ Rs 16

(56-60):

56. (4) From statement I,
$3 \times 5 = 15$; $5 \times 9 = 45$ (An odd number)
It is also obvious from statement II.

57. (5) The answer is not possible with the help of even both the statements. We need more information like sum or average of their ages or ratio of their after some time or before sometime etc.

58. (2) A + B + C + D
= ₹ (4 × 62880)

From statement II,
A + C + D = ₹ (3 × 61665)
∴ B's salary = (A + B + C + D)'s salary – (A + C + D)'s salary

59. (3) From statement I,
The three digit number is divisible by 9.
From statement II,
Number = 6× 6
A number is divisible by 9 if sum of its digits is divisible by 9.
Clearly, * = 6
because 666 ÷ 9 = 74

60. (4) From statement I,
Let CP of 1 printer = ₹ 1
∴ CP of 5 printers = ₹ 5
and SP of 5 printers = ₹ 6

∴ Gain % = $\frac{1}{5} \times 100 = 20\%$

∴ CP = $\frac{100}{120} \times 3000$ = ₹ 2500

∴ Gain = ₹ (3000 – 2500) = ₹ 500
From statement II, we can also find the answer.

61. (2) Perimeter = Distance covered in 8 min.

$= \left(\frac{12000}{60} \times 8\right)$ m = 1600 m.

Let length = $3x$ metres and breadth = $2x$ metres.
Then, $2(3x + 2x) = 1600$ or $x = 160$
∴ Length = 480 m and Breadth = 320 m
∴ Area = (480 × 320) m^2 = 153600 m^2

62. (4) Cost of $\frac{1}{4}$ of goods = $\frac{400}{4}$ = ₹ 100

SP of $\frac{1}{4}$ of goods = $100 \times \frac{80}{100}$ = ₹ 80

SP of whole item = $400 \times \frac{120}{100}$ = ₹ 480

∴ SP of the remaining $\frac{3}{4}$ of goods must be ₹ (480 – 80) = ₹ 400
But the CP of three-fourths of goods = ₹ 100 × 3 = ₹ 300

∴ Gain% = $\left(\frac{100}{300} \times 100\right)\% = 33\frac{1}{3}\%$

63. (1) Total no. of balls = 5 + 8 = 13

∴Required probability = $\frac{^5C_3}{^{13}C_3} \times \frac{^8C_3}{^{13}C_3}$

$= \frac{140}{20449}$

64. (5) CP of 1000 kg of mixture
110000 – 30000 = ₹ 80000
∴ CP of one kg of mixture = ₹80
By the method of alligation :

A		B
100		50
	80	
30		20
3	:	2

Required ratio = 3 : 2

65. (4) ∵ $\frac{3}{5}$% of total distance
40 × 3 + 60 × 4.5
= 120 + 270 = 390 km

∴ Total distance = $\frac{390}{3} \times 5$ = 650 km

∴ Remaining distance = 650 – 390 = 260 km

∴ Average speed = $\frac{260}{4}$ = 65 kmph

(66-70) :

66. (2) $x^2 - 51x + 650 = 0$
$\Rightarrow x^2 - 26x - 25x + 650 = 0$
$\Rightarrow x(x-26) - 25(x-26) = 0$
$\Rightarrow (x-25)(x-26) = 0$
$\Rightarrow x = 25, 26$
II. $y^3 = 15625$
$\Rightarrow y = 25$
Clearly, $x \geq y$

67. (5) I. $2x^2 - 33x + 91 = 0$
$\Rightarrow 2x^2 - 26x - 7x + 91 = 0$
$\Rightarrow 2x(x-13) - 7(x-13) = 0$
$\Rightarrow (2x-7)(x-13) = 0$
$\Rightarrow x = \frac{7}{2}, 13$
II. $2y^2 - 39y + 70 = 0$
$\Rightarrow 2y^2 - 4y - 35y + 70 = 0$
$\Rightarrow 2y(y-2) - 35(y-2) = 0$
$\Rightarrow (2y-35)(y-2) = 0$
$\Rightarrow y = \frac{35}{2}, 2$

68. (3) I. $x^2 - 32x + 255 = 0$
$\Rightarrow x^2 - 15x - 17x + 255 = 0$
$\Rightarrow x(x-15) - 17(x-15) = 0$
$\Rightarrow (x-17)(x-15) = 0$
$\Rightarrow x = 17, 15$
II. $y^2 - 39y + 378 = 0$
$\Rightarrow y^2 - 21y - 18y + 378 = 0$
$\Rightarrow y(y-21) - 18(y-21) = 0$
$\Rightarrow (y-18)(y-21) = 0$
$\Rightarrow y = 18, 21$
Clearly, $x > y$

69. (3) I. $2x^2 - 30x - 19x + 285 = 0$

$\Rightarrow 2x(x - 15) - 19(x - 15) = 0$

$\Rightarrow (2x - 19)(x - 15) = 0$

$\Rightarrow x = \frac{19}{2}, 15$

II. $y^2 + 2y - 48 = 0$

$\Rightarrow y^2 + 8y - 6y - 48 = 0$

$\Rightarrow y(y + 8) - 6(y + 8) = 0$

$\Rightarrow (y - 6)(y + 8) = 0$

$\Rightarrow y = 6, -8$

Clearly, $x < y$

70. (5) I. $64x^2 - 50 = 14$

$\Rightarrow 64x^2 = 64$

$\Rightarrow x^2 = 1$

$\Rightarrow x = +1, -1$

II. $9y^2 + \sqrt{121} = \sqrt{225}$

$\Rightarrow 9y^2 + 11 = 15$

$\Rightarrow 9y^2 = 4$

$\Rightarrow y^2 = \frac{4}{9}$

$\Rightarrow y = +\frac{2}{3}, -\frac{2}{3}$

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

(91–95) : (CGDBFEA)

91. (2) 92. (1) 93. (3)

94. (4) 95. (2)

96. (4) Replace 'with' by 'about'.

97. (3) Replace 'yet' by 'but'.

98. (1) Replace 'deliberately' by 'deliberate'.

99. (1) Replace 'based' by 'having'.

100. (5) No error.

VOCABULARIES

Word	Meaning in English	Meaning in Hindi
Nascent	Emerging; just coming into existence.	उदीयमान, उभरता हुआ
Insolvent	Unable to pay one's bills or discharge financial obiligations.	दिवालिया, निर्धन
Allege	To assert without proof.	आरोप लगाना
Ponzi scheme	A swindle in which a quick return, made up of money from new investors, on an initial investment lures the victim into much bigger risks.	छल, भ्रष्ट योजना
Pose	To assert, state, or put forward	पेश करना
Expedience	The quality of being suited to the end in view	लाभ, सुविधा
Facilitates	to make easier of less difficult	सरल बनाना, मदद देना
Prudential	Having caution with regard to practical matters; discretion	चातुर्य पूर्ण, बुद्धिमानी
Brick-and-mortar	Pertaining to conventional stores, businesses, etc., having physical buildings and facilities, as opposed to Internet or remote services.	भौतिक अस्तित्व
Complementary	acting as or providing a complement (something that completes the whole)	पूरक, पूरा करने वाला
Expedite	To speed up the progress of	शीघ्र निबटाना, जल्दी करना
Entangling	Twisted together of entwine into a confusing mass	फँसा हुआ, घिरा हुआ

SBI PO PHASE - I - 150 (ANSWER KEY)

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

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

Note:- Whatapp with Mock Test No. and Question No. at 7053606571 for any of te doubts. Join the group and you may also share your suggestions and experience of sunday Mock Test.

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