IBPS PO SPECIAL PHASE -I MOCK TEST - 243 (SOLUTION)

(1-5):

Name	Profession	Destination
A	Pilot	Kolkata
B	Engineer	Bangalore
C	Doctor	Bangalore
D	Engineer	Mumbai
E	Doctor	Kolkata
F	Pilot	Bangalore
G	Pilot	Mumbai
H	Doctor	Mumbai
I	Doctor	Kolkata
J	Engineer	Kolkata
K	Engineer	Mumbai
L	Pilot	Bangalore

1. (3) 2. (1) 3. (4) 4. (2) 5. (1)

(6-9): The machine rearranges one word and one number in each step. The words are arranged in reverse alphabetical order while for numbers, first all perfect squares are arranged in ascending order and then all non-perfect squares are arranged in ascending order. **Input:** but 49 12 one soon while 36 25 rest 20 turn 27

Step I : while 25 but 49 12 one soon 36 rest 20 turn 27

Step II : while 25 turn 36 but 49 12 one soon rest 20 27

Step III : while 25 turn 36 soon 49 but >2 one rest 20 27

Step IV : while 25 turn 36 soon 49 rest 12 but one 20 27

Step V: while 25 turn 36 soon 49 rest 12 one 20 but 27

6. (2) 7. (3) 8. (1)

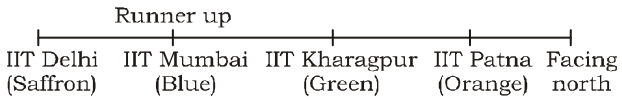
9. (1) Second from the left in Step II is 25 First from the right in Step II is 27 Sum = 25 + 27 = 52

(10-14):

Floor	Person	Drink	Fast food
7	Q	Pepsi	Sandwich
6	P	Mirinda	Vada Pao
5	U	Coke	Dosa
4	S	Frooti	Idli
3	T	Limca	Chow Mein
2	V	ThumsUp	Burger
1	R	Sprite	Bread Chaat

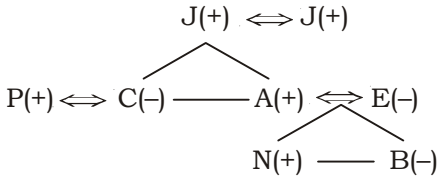
10. (2) 11. (5) 12. (4) 13. (3) 14. (4)

(15-19):



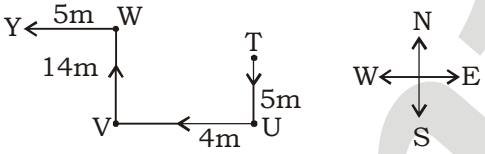
15. (5) 16. (2) 17. (1) 18. (3) 19. (2)

(20-22):



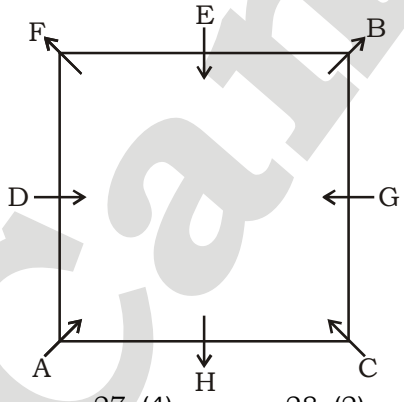
20. (2) 21. (3) 22. (1)

(23-24):



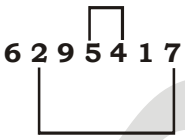
23. (2) 24. (4)

(25-29) :



25. (5) 26. (3) 27. (4) 28. (2) 29. (4)

30. (2)



31. (4)

(32-35) :

Year	Age	Persons
1947	70 year	F
1952	65 year	G
1960	57 year	E
1968	49 year	A
1982	35 year	D
1990	27 year	C
1997	20 year	B

32. (3) 33. (1) 34. (2) 35. (1)

36. (3) $\frac{3}{8} \times 168 \times 15 \div 9 + 235$

= 16.5 + 33 × 48.75 + 477 + 165.75
= 16.5 + 1608.75 + 477 + 165.75 = 2268

37. (1) ? = 33% of 7850 + 46% of 8750 + 63% of 8350

Solving it by breaking method:

= (30 + 3)% of 7850 + (40 + 6)% of 8750 + (60 + 3)% of 8350
= 30% of 7850 + 3% of 7850 + 40% of 8750 + 6% of 8750 + 60% of 8350 + 3% of 8350
= 2355 + 235.5 + 3500 + 525 + 5010 + 250.5 = 11876

38. (3) ? = $5^3 + 3^3 + 48 + 475 - (74)^2 + (78)^2$
= 125 + 27 + 48 + 475 - 5476 + 6084
= 6759 - 5476 = 1283

39. (4) $\frac{3}{8} \times 168 \times 15 \div 3 + 7 = 549 \div 9 + 235$

? = (61 + 235) – 3 × 21 × 5
= 296 – 315 = –19

40. (4) $? = \frac{32 \times 5 + 6^2 + 2^2}{8 \times 15 \times 6 \div 36} + \frac{65 \times 240}{26 \times 8} + \frac{495 \times 189}{7 \times 15}$

$= \frac{160 + 40}{20} + 5 \times 15 + 33 \times 27$

= 10 + 75 + 891 = 976

41. (3) The series is :
65 × 1 + 1^2 = 66,
66 × 2 – 2^2 = 128, 128 × 3 + 3^2 = 393,
393 × 4 - 4^2 = 1556, 1556 × 5 + 52 = 7805,
Hence there should be 393 in place of **395**.

42. (1) The series is :
77.25 × 2 + 0.5 = 155,
155 × 2 + 2 = 312,
312 × 2 + 8 = 632,
632 × 2 + 32 = 1296,
1296 × 2 + 128 = 2720, ...
Hence there should be 312 in place of **315**.

43. (2) The series is :

×0.5	×1.5	×2.5	×3.5	×4.5	
1728	864	**1296**	3240	11340	51030

Hence there should be 1296 in place of 1300.

44. (5) The series is :

+11	+13	+17	+19	+23	
85	96	109	126	145	168

Hence there should be 96 in place of 98.

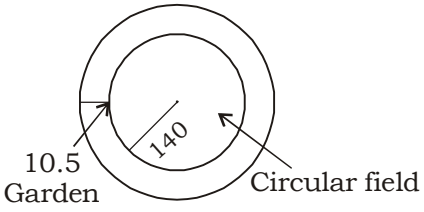
45. (4) The series is :

×3	÷2	×3	÷2	×3	
85	96	109	126	**144**	432

Hence there should be 144 in place of 149.

46. (2) Ahuja's salary = $1875 \times \frac{100}{75} \times \frac{100}{12.5} = 1875 \times \frac{4}{3} \times \frac{40}{5}$ = ₹ 20000

47. (5)



$\therefore$ Area of the garden = π (1 $50.5^2 - 140^2$) = π (150.5 + 140) (150.5 - 140)

$= \frac{22}{7} \times 290.5 \times 10.5$ = 9586.5 sq metres

Now, the required cost = 9586.5 × 28 = ₹ 268422

48. (2) R = $\frac{4920 \times 100}{16400 \times 3}$ = 10

$\therefore$ CI = $\left(16400 \times \frac{110}{100} \times \frac{110}{100} \times \frac{110}{100}\right) - 16400$

= (16400 × 1.10 × 1.10 × 1.10) – 16400
= 21828.4 – 16400 = ₹ 5428.4

Quicker Approach

CI for 3 years @ 10% per annum on Amount = ₹ 16400

Step I . 10 + 10 + $\frac{10 \times 10}{100}$ = 21

Step II . 21 + 10 + $\frac{21 \times 10}{100}$ = 31 + 2.10 = 33.10

$\therefore$ CI = $\frac{16400 \times 33.10}{100}$ = 164 × 33.10 = 5428.4

49. (1) Let the cost price be ₹ 100.

$\therefore$ MP = ₹ 140

And selling price at 12% profit = ₹ 112

Discount = 140 - 112 = 28

Reqd % discount = $\frac{28}{140}$ × 100 = 20%

50. (5) Let the number of boys be x and the number of girls be y.

Then, $\frac{x \times 57 + 48 \times y}{x + y}$ = 54

$57x + 48y = 54x + 54y$

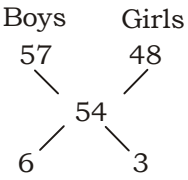
$3x = 6y$

$3x = 2y$

$\frac{x}{y} = \frac{2}{1}$

$\therefore$ Reqd% = $\frac{1}{2}$ × 100 = 50%

Quicker Method:
Using alligation



Ratio of boys to girls = 2 : 1
Girls are half or 50% of the boys.

51. (1) Reqd difference = (26100 +18475) – (19000 + 16400) = 44575 – 35400 = 9175

52. (3) Reqd ratio = $\frac{(4000 + 8000)}{(6300 + 6600 + 9100)} = \frac{12000}{22000}$ = 6 : 11

53. (3) Reqd % = $\frac{(5800 + 4000 + 6600)}{(10500 + 8000 + 9100)} \times 100 = \frac{16400}{27600} \times 100$ = 59.42%

54. (4) Reqd ratio = $\frac{(9500 + 8000 + 9100) - (7350 + 5350 + 6300)}{(9500 + 8000 + 9100)} \times 100 = \frac{26600 \times 19000}{26600} \times 100$

$= \frac{7600}{26600} \times 100 = \frac{7600}{266} = \frac{3800}{133}\%$ = 28.57% less

55. (2) Reqd average = $\frac{6700+5350+5100+4000+8000}{5} = \frac{29150}{5}$ = ₹ 5830

56. (2) **From I.** List price is not given, so we can't find the answer.
From II.
CP = ₹ 5000
SP = ₹ 5250

% profit = $\frac{5250 - 5000}{5000} \times 100 = \frac{250}{5000} \times 100$ = 5%

Hence statement II is sufficient to answer the question.

57. (5) **From I and II.**
Let the present age of father be x.

$\therefore$ Son's age = $\frac{x}{5}$

Then, x – y = 36

$x - \frac{x}{5} = 36$ or, $\frac{4x}{5} = 36$

x = 45 years
Father's age = 45 and son's age = 9 years Hence both statement I and II are required to answer the question.

58. (4) We can't find the area of the rectangular plot from either statement I or statement II or both the statements. Then we can't find the fencing cost of the rectangular plot.

59. (1) From I. R = $\frac{2000 \times 100}{5000 \times 5}$ = 8%

CI = $5000 \times \frac{108}{100} \times \frac{108}{100} - 5000$ = 5832 – 5000 = ₹ 832

From II. Statement II denotes more than double but not exactly. So we can't find CI.

60. (5) **From I and II.**

Speed of the train = $\frac{300}{10} \times \frac{18}{5}$ = 108 km/hr

T = $\frac{810}{108}$ = 7.5 h

Arrival time = 7 : 30 + 7 : 30 = 15 : 00 = 15 –12 = 3 pm
Hence both statement I and II are required to answer the question.

61. (2) In the word PAPERS there are two 'PS' and they should always come together.
Hence P is considered as a single letter. Hence required number of ways = 5! = 120 ways

62. (4) Speed of car when the distance is to be covered in 4 hours = $\frac{60 \times 10}{4}$ = 150 km/hr

63. (2) After dividing 427398 by 15 we get the remainder 3. So, we subtract 3 from the number.

64. (3) Total number of balls = 5 + 3 + 4= 12

$\therefore$ n(S) = $^{12}C_2 = \frac{12 \times 11}{2}$ = 66

n(S) = $^5C_2 + {}^3C_2 + {}^4C_2 = \frac{5 \times 4}{2} + \frac{3 \times 2}{2} + \frac{4 \times 3}{2}$ = 10 + 3 + 6 = 19

$\therefore$ Reqd probability P(E) = $\frac{n(E)}{n(S)} = \frac{19}{66}$

65. (2) Let the present age of Rajan and Sajan be 5x and 7x respectively.

Then, $\frac{5x+5}{7x+5} = \frac{3}{4}$

20x + 20 = 21x + 15
x = 5
The sum of the present age of Sajan and Rajan = 5 × 5 + 7 × 5 = 25 + 35 = 60 years
Quicker Approach:
Now, new ratio

	Rajan		Sajan
Ratio of present age	5	:	7 × (4 – 3 = 1)
Ratio of age after 5 yrs	3	:	4 × (7 – 5 =2)

Now, new ratio

Present age	5 ↓+1	:	7 ↓+1
After 5 years	3	:	8

In ratio 1 ≡ 5 years

$\therefore$ Sum of ages = 5 + 7=12 ≡ 60 years = $165 \times \frac{4}{5}$ = ₹ 132 lakh

66. (1) Expenditure = $\frac{165}{125} \times 100$ = 165 × $\frac{4}{5}$ = ₹ 132 lakh

67. (5) Let the expenditure of Company A in 2009 be ₹ 100.
Income = 140
Now expenditure of Company A in 2010 = ₹ 90

Income = $90 \times \frac{130}{100}$ = ₹ 117

$\therefore$ Reqd % = $\frac{117}{140} \times 100$ = 83.57%

68. (3) Income in 2010 = $70 \times \frac{125}{100}$ = ₹ 87.5 lakh

$\therefore$ Total income of Company B in 2010 and 2011 = 87.5 + 122.5 = ₹ 210 lakh

69. (2) Let the expenditure of Company A in 2009 and 2010 be ₹ 5x and ₹ 7x respectively.

$\therefore$ In 2009 income of Company A = $5x \times \frac{140}{100} = 7x$

Now, In 2010 income of Company A = $7x \times \frac{130}{100} = 9.1\,x$

$\therefore$ Reqd ratio = $\frac{7x}{9.1x}$ = 10 : 13

Method II.

Reqd ratio = $\frac{5 \times 140\%}{7 \times 130\%} = \frac{5 \times 14}{7 \times 13} = \frac{10}{13}$ = 10 : 13

70. (4) Percentage profits for A and B are different in 2014. So to get the total income we need their expenditures separately so that their % profits can be applied with respective expenditures of the companies.

VOCABULARIES

Word	Meaning in English	Meaning in Hindi
Stand in good stead	To be useful or helpful when needed	काम में आना, उपयोगी होना
Notably	Especially; in particular	विशेष रूप से
Preclude	Prevent from happening; make impossible.	रोक देना
Strife	Angry or bitter disagreement over fundamental issues.	कलह
Endure	Suffer (something painful or difficult) patiently.	टिके रहना
Nihilist	A person who believes in the belief that nothing has any value, especially that religious and moral principles have no value	अधर्मी, अनैतिक
Reluctance	Unwillingness or disinclination to do something.	अनिच्छा
Realpolitik	A system of politics or principles based on practical rather than moral or ideological considerations.	व्यवहारिक राजनीति
Naivete	Lack of experience, wisdom, or judgment.	मासूम, नासमझ
Zionist	A person who supports Zionism	यहूदी
Detrimental	Tending to cause harm	हानिकारक
Discernible	Able to be discerned; perceptible.	प्रत्यक्ष
Sponsoring	Providing funds for (a project or activity or the person carrying it out)	आयोजन
Accounted	Considered or regarded in a specified way	जिम्मेदार
Accumulate	Gather together or acquire an increasing number or quantity of.	संग्रह करना
Ascribes	Attribute something to (a cause)	कारण बताना
Surpassing	Incomparable or outstanding	श्रेष्ठ
Amalgamate	Combine or unite to form one organization or structure.	मिश्रित करना
Genres	A category of artistic composition, as in music or literature, characterized by similarities in form, style, or subject matter.	रचना-पद्धति
Meticulous	Showing great attention to detail; very careful and precise.	सूक्ष्म
Frown	Furrow one's brow in an expression of disapproval, displeasure, or concentration.	असहमति प्रकट करना तुच्छ समझना

IBPS PO SPECIAL PHASE -I MOCK TEST - 243 (ANSWER KEY)

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