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2007, OUTRAM LINES, 1ST FLOOR, OPPOSITE MUKHERJEE NAGAR POLICE STATION, DELHI-110009

**IBPS PO SPECIAL PHASE - I MOCK TEST - 258 (SOLUTION)**

(1-6) :



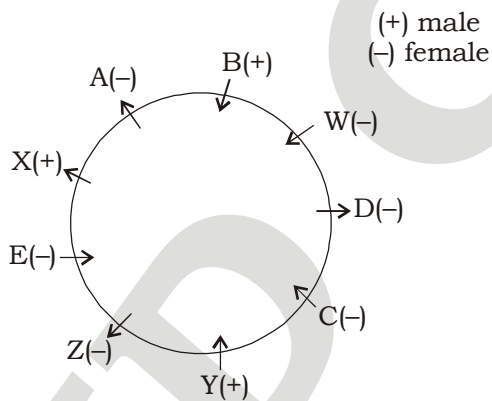
1. (1)      2. (5)      3. (4)      4. (5)      5. (3)      6. (4)

(7-12) :

Person	Team	Bat	Sixes
A	Kenya	Britannia	3
B	Bangladesh	Reebok	4
C	Ireland	MRF	1
D	Afganishtan	TON	4
E	Bangladesh	MRF	2
F	Ireland	SS	2
G	Kenya	Reebok	3
H	Afganishtan	Britania	5

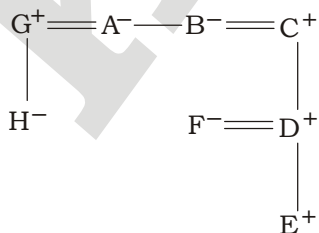
7. (3)      8. (1)      9. (4)      10. (2)      11. (5)      12. (4)

(13 - 17) :



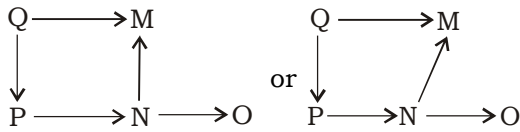
13. (3)      14. (1)      15. (5)      16. (3)      17. (2)

(18-20) :



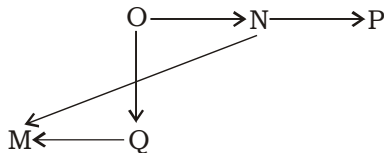
18. (4)      19. (1)      20. (1)

21. (2) **From (I)**



Hence, statement I is not sufficient

**From II**



M is south west of N.

22. (1) **From I**

tell me the **cost** — @ 0 # 9  
**Cost** was very high — & 6 # 3

**From II**

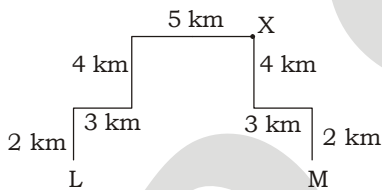
**Some** cost was **discount** — 1 8 7 #  
**Some** people like **discount** — 8 7 5 %

Hence, statement II is not sufficient.

23. (3)

24. (2)

25. (1)



26. (1)  $M > A > B = Q < P < J \leq Y$

$Z > A > X$

I.  $B < Y \rightarrow$  True

II.  $X \geq Y \rightarrow$  false

Only conclusion I is true.

27. (4) I.  $Z = Q \rightarrow$  False

II.  $Z > Q \rightarrow$  True

Only conclusion II is true.

28. (1)  $G < R = A \leq S$

$T > R$

I.  $G < S \rightarrow$  True

II.  $S > T \rightarrow$  False

Only conclusion I is true.

29. (3)  $D \geq P = U < M < K \leq I > N$

$I > C$

I.  $M < C \rightarrow$  False

II.  $N > U \rightarrow$  False

Neither conclusion I nor II is true.

30. (5)  $M \geq N > B \geq P > V < R = Q \leq F \leq E$

I.  $M > V \rightarrow$  True

II.  $E > V \rightarrow$  True

Both conclusion I and II is true.

**(31-35) :**

Floor	Person
8	W
7	Q
6	V
5	P
4	T
3	R
2	U
1	S

31. (5)

32. (1)

33. (3)

34. (2)

35. (5)

**MATHS**

**(36-40) :**

36. (2)  $\sqrt[3]{?} = (756 \times 67) \div 804$

$$(?)^{\frac{1}{3}} = 50652 \div 804$$

$$(?)^{\frac{1}{3}} = 63$$

$$\therefore ? = (63)^3 = 250047$$

37. (4)  $(73425 - 33267 - 22418 - 17650) \times \sqrt{11025} = ?$

$$= (90 \times 105) = 9450$$

38. (1)  $14.2\% \text{ of } 5500 + 15.6\% \text{ of } ? = 1795$

$$\frac{14.2}{100} \times 5500 + \frac{15.6}{100} \times ? = 1795$$

$$781 + \frac{15.6}{100} \times ? = 1795$$

$$\frac{15.6}{100} \times ? = 1795 - 781$$

$$? = \frac{1014 \times 100}{15.6} = 6500$$

39. (1)  $475 + \frac{64}{100} \times 950 = 900 + ?$

$$475 + 608 - 900 = ?$$

$$? = 1083 - 900 = 183$$

40. (1)  $(0.09)^2 \div (0.0081) \times (0.3)^2 = (0.3)^{? - 3}$

$$(0.3)^4 \div (0.3)^4 \times (0.3)^2 = (0.3)^{? - 3}$$

$$(0.3)^2 = (0.3)^{? - 3}$$

$$? - 3 = 2$$

$$\therefore ? = 2 + 3 = 5$$

**(41-45) :**

41. (3) Total number of student in

$$\mathbf{B. A} = 42 + 50 + 40 + 45 + 48 + 52 = 277$$

$$\mathbf{MBA} = 50 + 45 + 42 + 52 + 60 = 301$$

$$\mathbf{BSC} = 38 + 46 + 54 + 50 + 48 + 54 = 290$$

$$\mathbf{M.Com} = 58 + 45 + 46 + 40 + 55 + 42 = 286$$

$\therefore$  Required answer is B.A

42. (3) Total number of students in MCA department

$$= 48 + 58 + 58 + 46 + 44 + 54 = 308$$

$$\therefore \text{Required \%} = \left( \frac{308}{290} \times 100 \right) \% = 106.20\% \approx 106\%$$

43. (5) Required ratio =  $(48 + 58) : (46 + 40) = 106 : 96 = 53 : 48$

44. (5) Required average =  $\frac{277}{6} = 46.16 \approx 46$

45. (4) Required \% =  $\left( \frac{55}{40} \times 100 \right) \% = 137.5\%$

**(46-50) :**

46. (4) The pattern of the number series is :

$$3601 \div 1 + 1 = 3602$$

$$3602 \div 2 + 2 = 1801 + 2 = 1803$$

$$1803 \div 3 + 3 = 601 + 3 = 604$$

$$604 \div 4 + 4 = 151 + 4 = 155 \neq \mathbf{154}$$

$$155 \div 5 + 5 = 31 + 5 = 36$$

$$36 \div 6 + 6 = 6 + 6 = 12$$

47. (2) The pattern of the number series is :

$$4 \times 2 + 2^2 = 8 + 4 = 12$$

$$12 \times 3 + 3^2 = 36 + 9 = 45 \neq \mathbf{42}$$

$$45 \times 4 + 4^2 = 180 + 16 = 196$$

$$196 \times 5 + 5^2 = 980 + 25 = 1005$$

$$1005 \times 6 + 6^2 = 6030 + 36 = 6066$$

48. (1) The pattern of the number series is :

$$2 + 4 = 6 \neq \mathbf{8}$$

$$6 + 6 = 12$$

$$12 + 8 = 20$$

$$20 + 10 = 30$$

$$30 + 12 = 42$$

49. (5) The pattern of the number series is :

$$32 \times \frac{1}{2} = 16$$

$$16 \times \frac{3}{2} = 24$$

$$24 \times \frac{5}{2} = 60 \neq \mathbf{65}$$

$$60 \times \frac{7}{2} = 210$$

$$210 \times \frac{9}{2} = 945$$

$$945 \times \frac{11}{2} = 5197.5$$

50. (4) The pattern of the number series is :

$$7 \times 2 - 1 = 14 - 1 = 13$$

$$13 \times 2 - 1 = 26 - 1 = 25$$

$$25 \times 2 - 1 = 50 - 1 = 49$$

$$49 \times 2 - 1 = 98 - 1 = 97$$

$$97 \times 2 - 1 = 194 - 1 = 193 \neq \mathbf{194}$$

$$193 \times 2 - 1 = 386 - 1 = 385$$

51. (4) Let the cost price of a pen and book are ₹  $x$  and ₹  $y$  respectively.

∴ Selling price of both = 125% of  $y$  + 120% of  $x$  = ₹ 540

$$\frac{5}{4}y + \frac{6}{5}x = 540$$

$$25y + 24x = 540 \times 20 \quad \dots\dots\dots(i)$$

Selling price in the second case = 120% of  $y$  + 125% of  $x$  = ₹ 538

$$\frac{6}{5}y + \frac{5}{4}x = 538$$

$$24y + 25x = 538 \times 20 \quad \dots\dots\dots(ii)$$

Equation (i)  $\times$  25 – (ii)  $\times$  24, we get

$$49y = 11760$$

∴  $y = ₹ 240$

Now put the value of  $y$  in equation (i), we get

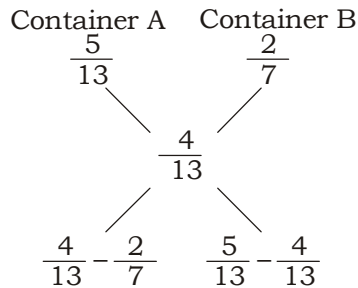
$$24x = 540 \times 20 - 25 \times 240 = 4800$$

$$x = ₹ 200$$

Cost of a book is ₹ 240 and that of a pen ₹ 200

∴ Cost of one pen and two book =  $200 + (2 \times 240) = ₹ 680$

52. (2) Quantity of water in new mixture =  $\frac{400}{13 \times 100} = \frac{4}{13}$



$$= \frac{2}{91} : \frac{1}{13} = 2 : 7$$

53. (1) Let the principle be ₹  $x$ .

$$x \left[ \frac{6}{100} + \frac{6.5}{100} + \frac{7}{100} + \frac{7.5}{100} \right] = 3375$$

$$\frac{x}{100} \times 27 = 3375 \Rightarrow x = \frac{3375 \times 100}{27}$$

$$\therefore x = ₹12,500$$

54. (2) Let the sum be ₹  $x$  and ₹  $y$

ATQ,

$$\frac{x}{4} = \frac{y}{5}$$

$$x : y = 4 : 5$$

$$x = 4a$$

$$\frac{4a \times 6 \times 2}{100} \times \frac{5a \times 7 \times 2}{100} = 354$$

$$48a + 70a = 354 \times 100$$

$$\therefore a = \frac{354 \times 100}{118} = 300$$

$$\text{Total sum} = 4a + 5a = 9a = 9 \times 300 = ₹ 2700$$

55. (1) Total possible outcomes =  ${}^{28}C_2 = 14 \times 27$

$$\text{Favorable outcomes} = {}^{20}C_1 \times {}^8C_1 + {}^8C_2 = 188$$

$$\text{Required probability} = \frac{188}{14 \times 27} = \frac{94}{189}$$

**(56-60):**

56. (3) Number of successful candidates in IBPS RRB in the year 2014 =  $\frac{876}{12} \times 7 = 511$

$$\text{Number of unsuccessful candidates in IBPS clerk in the year 2016} = \frac{952}{17} \times 8 = 448$$

$$\therefore \text{Required difference} = 511 - 448 = 63$$

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57. (2) Required total =  $\frac{986}{29} \times 12 + \frac{867}{17} \times 5 + \frac{924}{21} \times 13$   
 $= 408 + 255 + 572 = 1235$

58. (4) Required total =  $\frac{754}{13} \times 7 + \frac{845}{13} \times 8 + \frac{792}{11} \times 7 + \frac{828}{18} \times 11 + \frac{726}{11} \times 7 + \frac{867}{17} \times 12$   
 $= 406 + 520 + 504 + 506 + 462 + 612 = 3010$

59. (3) Total number of unsuccessful candidates in IBPS PO in all the three years together  
 $= \frac{646}{19} \times 8 + \frac{754}{13} \times 6 + \frac{672}{7} \times 4 = 272 + 348 + 384 = 1004$

$\therefore$  Required average =  $\frac{1004}{3} \approx 334$

60. (5) Number of successful candidates in SBI PO in the year 2014 =  $\frac{870}{5} \times 3 = 522$

Number of unsuccessful candidates in IBPS PO in the year 2015 =  $\frac{754}{13} \times 6 = 348$

$\therefore$  Required % =  $\left(\frac{522}{348} \times 100\right)\% = 150\%$

61. (2) Perimeter = Distance covered in 8 min =  $\left(\frac{12000}{60} \times 8\right) \text{ m} = 1600 \text{ m}$

Let length =  $3x$  metres and breadth =  $2x$  metres.

Then,  $2(3x + 2x) = 1600$  or  $x = 160$

Length = 480 m and Breadth = 320 m

$\therefore$  Area =  $(480 \times 320) \text{ m}^2 = 153600 \text{ m}^2$

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 ₹  $(480 - 80) = ₹ 400$

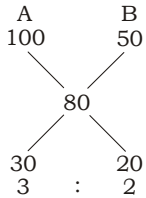
But the CP of three-fourths of goods = ₹  $100 \times 3 = ₹ 300$

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

63. (1) Total number of balls =  $5 + 8 = 13$

$\therefore$  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  
 $110000 - 30000 = ₹ 80000$   
 $\therefore$  CP of one kg of mixture = ₹80  
 By the method of alligation



Required ratio = 3 : 2

65. (4)  $\frac{3}{5}$  % of total distance =  $40 \times 3 + 60 \times 4.5$   
 $= 120 + 270 = 390$  km  
 Total distance =  $\frac{390}{3} \times 5 = 650$  km  
 Remaining distance =  $650 - 390 = 260$  km  
 $\therefore$  Average speed =  $\frac{260}{4} = 65$  kmph

**(66-70) :**

66. (2) I.  $x^2 - 51x + 650 = 0$   
 $x^2 - 26x - 25x + 650 = 0$   
 $x(x - 26) - 25(x - 26) = 0$   
 $(x - 25)(x - 26) = 0$   
 $x = 25, 26$

II.  $y^3 = 15625$   
 $y = 25$

Clearly,  $x \geq y$

67. (5) I.  $2x^2 - 33x + 91 = 0$   
 $2x^2 - 26x - 7x + 91 = 0$   
 $2x(x - 13) - 7(x - 13) = 0$   
 $(2x - 7)(x - 13) = 0$

$x = \frac{7}{2}, 13$

II.  $2y^2 - 39y + 70 = 0$   
 $2y^2 - 4y - 35y + 70 = 0$   
 $2y(y - 2) - 35(y - 2) = 0$   
 $(2y - 35)(y - 2) = 0$

$y = \frac{35}{2}, 2$



68. (3) I.  $x^2 - 32x + 255 = 0$

$$x^2 - 15x - 17x + 255 = 0$$

$$x(x - 15) - 17(x - 15) = 0$$

$$(x - 17)(x - 15) = 0$$

$$x = 17, 15$$

II.  $y^2 - 39y + 378 = 0$

$$y^2 - 21y - 18y + 378 = 0$$

$$y(y - 21) - 18(y - 21) = 0$$

$$(y - 18)(y - 21) = 0$$

$$y = 18, 21$$

Clearly,  $x > y$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$y = 6, -8$$

Clearly,  $x < y$

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

$$64x^2 = 64$$

$$x^2 = 1$$

$$x = +1, -1$$

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

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

$$9y^2 = 4$$

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

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

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**IBPS PO SPECIAL PHASE -I MOCK TEST - 258 (ANSWER KEY)**

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