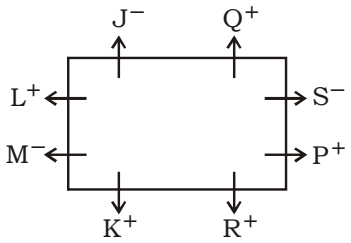
# IBPS PO SPECIAL PHASE - I - 303 (SOLUTION)

## REASONING

**(1-5) :**



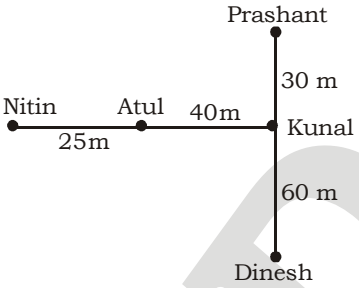

1. (2) 2. (3) 3. (4)
4. (1) 5. (1)

**(6-10) :**

| Days | Subject |
|---|---|
| Monday | English |
| Tuesday | Maths |
| Wednesday | GS |
| Thursday | Computer |
| Friday | Reasoning |
| Saturday | Marketing |
| Sunday | Holiday |

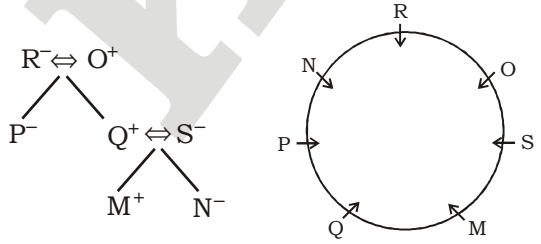
6. (1) 7. (4) 8. (2)
9. (5) 10. (4)

**(11-12) :**




11. (5)
12. (3) Required distance = 25 + 40 + 60 + 90 = 215 metres

**(13-18) :**




13. (3) 14. (2) 15. (1)
16. (3) 17. (4) 18. (4)

**(19-23) :**

19. (4) D = H ≥ P ≥ Z > N
I. D ≥ N → False
II. Z < D → False
Neither conclusion I nor II is true.

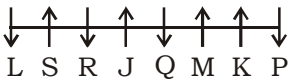
20. (4) F ≥ J ≤ B = S < N
I. S > N → False
II. F ≤ N → False
Neither conclusion I nor II is true.

21. (1) C < E ≤ P ≤ S and C < E ≤ P > Q
I. S > C → True
II. E < Q → False
Only conclusion I is true.

22. (2) S ≥ R > G = N < L ≤ Q
I. R > L → False
II. Q > N → True
Only conclusion II is true.

23. (1) S ≥ U > V = T
I. S > T → True
II. N > U → False
Only conclusion I is true.

**(24-28) :**




24. (2) 25. (5) 26. (4)
27. (5) 28. (2)

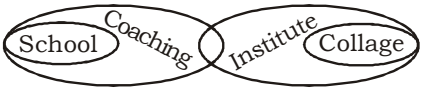
**(29-30) :** T > Q > V > S > P > R

80 kg 61 kg

29. (3) 30. (5)

**(31-35):**

31. (1)




I. True II. False
Only conclusion I is true.

**(32-33) :**


32. (2) I. False II. True
Only conclusion II is true.

33. (5) I. False II. False
Neither conclusion I nor II is true.

**(34-35) :**


34. (2) I. False II. True
Only conclusion II is true.

35. (3) I. Doubt II. Doubt
Either conclusion I or II is true.

**MATHS**

**(36-40):**

36. (4) $? \approx 448 \div 28 \times 5$

$= \frac{448}{28} \times 5 = 16 \times 5 = 80$

37. (3) $(3.5)^2 \times 19.95 + ? = 275$

$\Rightarrow 12.25 \times 20 + ? \approx 275$

$\Rightarrow ? = 275 - 245 = 30$

38. (2) $? = 85\%$ of $225 + 32.91 \times 5.01$

$\approx 85\%$ of $225 + 33 \times 5$

$= \frac{85 \times 225}{100} + 33 \times 5$

$= 191.25 + 165$

$= 356.25 \approx 355$

39. (5) $? = (15.96)^2 + 75\%$ of 285

$\approx (16)^2 + \frac{75 \times 285}{100}$

$= 256 + 213.75$

$= 469.75 \approx 470$

40. (4) $? = 1679 \div 14.95 \times 5.02$

$\approx 1680 \div 15 \times 5$

$= \frac{1680}{15} \times 5 = 560 \approx 565$

**(41-45) :**

41. (1) No. of men visiting chennai

$= 56800 \times \frac{45}{100} = 25560$

Total no. of people visiting all the cities
$= 34500 + 72500 + 45600 + 56800 + 42500 + 64600 = 316500$

$\therefore$ Required $\% = \left(\frac{25560}{316500} \times 100\right)\%$

$= 8.07\% \approx 8\%$

42. (3) No. of chidren visiting Bangalore

$= 45600 \times \frac{23}{100} = 10488$

No. of children visiting patna and Hyderabad

$= 42500 \times \frac{20}{100} + 64600 \times \frac{12}{100}$

$= 8500 + 7752 = 16252$

$\therefore$ Required $\% = \left(\frac{10488}{16252} \times 100\right)\% = 64.53\%$

$\approx 65\%$

43. (4) Total no. of childern and Men together visiting Mumbai and Bangalore

$= 72500 \times \frac{55}{100} + 45600 \times \frac{58}{100}$

$= 39875 + 26448 = 66323$

44. (3) Total no.of women visiting all the cities

$= 34500 \times \frac{55}{100} + 72500 \times \frac{45}{100} + 45600 \times \frac{42}{100} + 56800 \times \frac{28}{100} + 42500 \times \frac{65}{100} + 64600 \times \frac{58}{100}$

$= 18975 + 32625 + 19152 + 15904 + 27625 + 37468 = 151749$

$\therefore$ Required average $= \frac{151749}{6}$

$= 25291.5 \approx 25292$

45. (1) No. of Women visiting Delhi

$= 34500 \times \frac{55}{100} = 18975$

No. of women visiting Bangalore

$= 45600 \times \frac{42}{100} = 19152$

$\therefore$ Required ratio = 18975 : 19152
= 6325 : 6384

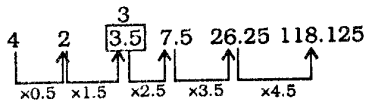
**(46-50):**

46. (4) The series is based on the following pattern:
$11 = 2 \times 3 + 5$
$38 = 11 \times 4 - 6$
$197 = 38 \times 5 + 7$
$1172 \neq 197 \times 6 - 8$
$\therefore$ 1172 is wong and it should be replaced by $197 \times 6 - 8 = 1174$

47. (1) The series is based on the following pattern:
$107 - 71 = 36 = 6^2$
$71 - 46 = 25 = 5^2$
$46 - 30 = 16 = 4^2$
$30 - 21 = 9 = 3^2$
$21 - 19 = 2 \neq 2^2$
$\therefore$ **19** should be replaced by 17 for which $21 - 17 = 2^2$

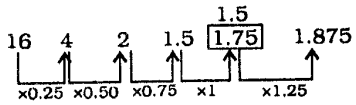
48. (4) The series is based on the following pattern:
16 = 9 + 7
25 = 16 + 9
41 = 25 + 16
**68** $\neq$ 41 + 25
68 should be replaced by 66.

49. (3) The series is based on the following pattern:




Obviously, 3.5 is the wrong number and it should be replaced by 3.

50. (2) The series is based on the following pattern:




Obviously, 1.75 is the wrong number and it should be replaced by 1.5.

51. (2) One man's one day's work

$= \frac{1}{20 \times 15} = \frac{1}{300}$

Suppose after $n$ days work is finished.

so, $\frac{1}{300} + \frac{2}{300} + ..... \frac{n}{300} = 1$

or, $1 + 2 = 3 + .... n = 300$

or, $\frac{x + 3x}{20} = 300$

or, $n^2 + n - 600 = 0$
or $n^2 + 25n - 24n - 600 = 0$
or, $n(n + 25) - 24(n + 25) = 0$
or, $(n - 24)(n + 25) = 0$
$\therefore$ $n = 24, -25$ (Neglect negative value of $n$)
Therefore, required no. of days = 24 days

52. (5) Let the length of train be $x$ metres.
Time taken in crossing the pole

$= \frac{x}{20}$ seconds

Time taken in crossing the bridge = $\frac{x + 3x}{20}$

$= \frac{4x}{20}$ seconds

A/Q, $\frac{4x}{20} - \frac{x}{20} = 24$

$\Rightarrow \frac{3x}{20} = 24 \Rightarrow \frac{24 \times 20}{3} = 160$ m

53. (4) Let the principal be Rs. $x$ and rate of interest be $r$%

**Case I :** $\frac{x \times r \times 7}{100} = 1750$

$\Rightarrow xr = \frac{1750 \times 100}{7}$

= ₹ 25000

**Case II :**

S.I. = $\frac{x \times (r+2) \times 7}{100}$

Which cannot be determined with the help of given information.

54. (1) Let the number of passed student and failed students be $25x$ and $4x$ respectively.
A/Q, if 5 more students appeared = 25x + 4x + 5 = 29x + 5
Number of feild students was 2 less = 4x – 2
Passed = appeared – failed

$\frac{(29x + 5) - (4x - 2)}{4x - 2} = \frac{22}{3}$

$\Rightarrow \frac{(29x - 4x + 5 + 2)}{(4x - 2)} = \frac{22}{3}$

$\Rightarrow \frac{(25x + 7)}{(4x + 2)} = \frac{22}{3}$

$\Rightarrow 75x + 21 = 88x - 44$
$\Rightarrow 21 + 44 = 88x - 75x$
$\Rightarrow 13x = 65$
$\Rightarrow x = 5$
$\therefore$ Number of students who appeared
$= 29x = 29 \times 5 = 145$

55. (3) Total CP
= ₹ (12000 + 10000) = ₹ 22000

Total S.P. = $\left(\frac{12000 \times 108}{100} + \frac{10000 \times 88}{100}\right)$

= ₹ (12960 + 8800) = ₹ 21760

$\therefore$ Loss = ₹ (22000 – 21760) = ₹ 240

**(56-60):**

56. (4) No. of cars Manufactured by company A in the year 2000 and 2001 = (128 – 107) × 1000
= 21000

57. (3) Total no. of cars produced by company A in all the years
= (139 + 120 + 100 + 128 + 107 + 148) × 1000
= 742000

and the total no. of cars produced by company B in all the years
= (119 + 99 + 141 + 78 + 120 + 159) × 1000
= 716000
∴ Required difference = 742000 – 716000
= 26000

58. (1) Total no. of cars produced by company B over the given years = 716000

$\therefore$ Requird average = $\frac{716000}{6}$

= 119333.33 ≈ 119333

59. (4) The difference between the production of cars by companies B and A in the year
1997 = (139 – 119) × 1000 = 20000
1998 = (120 – 99) × 1000 = 21000
1999 = (141 – 100) × 1000 = 41000
2000 = (128 – 78) × 1000 = 50000
2001 = (120 – 107) × 1000 = 13000
2002 = (159 – 148) × 1000 = 11000
∴ Required answer is 2000.

60. (2) Required % = $\left(\frac{128}{78}\times 100\right)\%$

= 164.10% ≈ 164%

61. (2) Number of balls = 6 + 5 + 8 = 19
Exhaustive number of cases = Ways of selecting 4 balls out of 19

$= {}^{19}C_4 = \frac{19\times18\times17\times16}{1\times2\times3\times4} = 3876$

Favourable number of cases = Selecting 4 red balls or any two green balls out of the four = $6c_4 + 5c_2 \times 14c_2$

$= \frac{6\times5\times4\times3}{1\times2\times3\times4} + \frac{5\times4}{2}\times\frac{14\times13}{2}$

= 15 + 910 = 925
∴ Required probability

$= \frac{925}{3876}$

62. (3) Number of valid votes

$= 8400 \times \frac{75}{100} = 6300$

Number of valid votes got by other person (defeated) = 48% of 6300

$= \frac{6300\times48}{100} = 3024$

63. (3) Let the rate of interest be R% per annum.

$\therefore CI = P\left[\left(1+\frac{R}{100}\right)^T - 1\right]$

$\Rightarrow 5596.8 = 22000\left[\left(1+\frac{R}{100}\right)^2 - 1\right]$

$\Rightarrow \frac{5596.8}{22000} = \left(1+\frac{R}{100}\right)^2 - 1$

$\Rightarrow \left(1+\frac{R}{100}\right)^2 = 1+\frac{5596.8}{22000}$

$\Rightarrow \left(1+\frac{R}{100}\right)^2 = \frac{22000+5596.8}{22000} = \frac{27596.8}{22000}$

$\Rightarrow \left(1+\frac{R}{100}\right)^2 = \frac{275968}{220000} = \frac{12544}{10000}$

$\Rightarrow 1 + \frac{R}{100} = \sqrt{\frac{12544}{10000}} = \frac{112}{100}$

$\Rightarrow \frac{R}{100} = \frac{112}{100} - 1 = \frac{112-110}{100} = \frac{12}{100}$

$\Rightarrow$ R = 12%

$\therefore SI = \frac{\text{Principal}\times\text{Time}\times\text{Rate}}{100}$

$= \frac{22000\times2\times12}{100} =$ ₹ 5280

64. (2) Here,
$x$ = 30, $y$ = 10, $a$ = 4 and $n$ = 2

$\therefore$ Required ratio = $\left(1-\frac{a}{x+y}\right)^n$

$= \left(1-\frac{4}{30+10}\right)^2 = \left(1-\frac{4}{40}\right)^2$

$= \left(1-\frac{1}{10}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{9}{10}\right)^2$

$= \frac{81}{100}$ = 81 : 100

65. (3) Side of square
$= \sqrt{\text{Area}} = \sqrt{196} = 14$ cm
∴ Radius of circle = 28 cm
∴ Circumfence of circle

$= 2 \times \frac{22}{7} \times 28 = 176$ cm

If the lenght of rectangle be $x$ cm then,
$2(x + 176) = 712$

$\Rightarrow x + 176 = \frac{712}{2} = 356$

$\therefore x = 356 - 176 = 180$ cm

**(66-70) :**

66. (4) I. $4x^2 - 8x + 3 = 0$
$\Rightarrow 4x^2 - 2x - 6x + 3 = 0$
$\Rightarrow 2x(2x - 1) - 3(2x - 1) = 0$
$\Rightarrow (2x - 3)(2x - 1) = 0$
$\therefore x = \frac{3}{2}$ or $\frac{1}{2}$
II. $2y^2 - 7y + 6 = 0$
$\Rightarrow 2y^2 - 4y - 3y + 6 = 0$
$\Rightarrow 2y(y - 2) - 3(y - 2) = 0$
$\Rightarrow (2y - 3)(y - 2) = 0$
$\therefore y = \frac{3}{2}$ or $2$
Clearly, $x \leq y$

67. (1) I. $2x^2 - 95x + 828 = 0$
$\Rightarrow 2x^2 - 72x - 23x + 828 = 0$
$\Rightarrow 2x(x - 36) - 23(x - 36) = 0$
$\Rightarrow (2x - 23)(x - 36) = 0$
$\therefore x = \frac{23}{2}, 36$
II. $2y^2 - 13y + 21 = 0$
$\Rightarrow 2y^2 - 6y - 7y + 21 = 0$
$\Rightarrow 2y(y - 3) - 7(y - 3) = 0$
$\Rightarrow (2y - 7)(y - 3) = 0$
$\therefore y = \frac{7}{2}, 3$
Clearly, $x > y$

68. (1) I. $18x^2 - 21x + 6 = 0$
$\Rightarrow 18x^2 - 9x - 12x + 6 = 0$
$\Rightarrow 9x(2x - 1) - 6(2x - 1) = 0$
$\Rightarrow (9x - 6)(2x - 1) = 0$
$\Rightarrow x = \frac{6}{9}$ or $\frac{1}{3}$
II. $2y^2 + 13y + 21 = 0$
$\Rightarrow 2y^2 + 6y + 7y + 21 = 0$
$\Rightarrow 2y(y + 3) + 7(y + 3) = 0$
$\Rightarrow (2y + 7)(y + 3) = 0$
$\therefore y = -\frac{7}{2}$ or $-3$
Clearly, $x > y$

69. (5) I. $x^2 = 256$
$\Rightarrow x = +16, -16$
II. $3y^2 + 14y + 16 = 0$
$\Rightarrow 3y^2 + 6y + 8y + 16 = 0$
$\Rightarrow 3y(y + 2) + 8(y + 2) = 0$
$\Rightarrow (3y + 8)(y + 2) = 0$
$\Rightarrow y = -\frac{8}{3}$ or $-2$

70. (4) I. $8x^2 + 6x + 20 = 25$
$\Rightarrow 8x^2 + 6x - 5 = 0$
$\Rightarrow 8x^2 + 10x - 4x - 5 = 0$
$\Rightarrow 2x(4x + 5) - 1(4x + 5) = 0$
$\Rightarrow (2x - 1)(4x + 5) = 0$
$\Rightarrow x = \frac{1}{2}$ or $-\frac{5}{4}$
II. $6y^2 - 11y + 10 = 6$
$\Rightarrow 6y^2 - 11y + 4 = 0$
$\Rightarrow 6y^2 - 3y - 8y + 4 = 0$
$\Rightarrow 3y^2(2y - 1) - 4(2y - 1) = 0$
$\Rightarrow (3y - 4)(2y - 1) = 0$
$\Rightarrow y = \frac{4}{3}$ or $\frac{1}{2}$
Clearly, $x \leq y$

## ENGLISH LANGUAGE

91. (1) Change 'regulating' into 'to regulate'.
92. (2) The phrase is 'hard to mouth' meaning 'with only bare essentials'.
93 (1) Change 'earning' into 'earn'.
94. (5) No error.
95. (4) change 'ask' into 'asked'.
96. (4) Put 'is' before 'unable'.
97. (4) Replace 'are' by 'have'.
98. (4) Change 'severe' into 'severely'.
99. (2) Change 'was' into 'were'.
100. (5) No error.

# VOCABULARIES

| Words | Meaning in English | Meaning in Hindi |
|---|---|---|
| Bleaker | not encouraging or giving any reason to have hope | निराशाजनक |
| Brags about | a boastful statement, an act of talking boastfully | डींग हांकना |
| Beset | be covered or studded with | घेर लेना |
| Conceded | admit that something is true or valid after first denying or resisting it | स्वीकार करना |
| Lagging behind | move very slowly | पीछे छूटना |
| Crumbling | break or fall apart into small fragments | टुकड़े-टुकड़े होना |
| Complacent | an uncritical satisfaction with oneself | आत्मसंतुष्ट होना |
| Contracted | decrease in size, number, or range | संकुचित |
| Absenteeism | the fact of being frequently away from work or school, especially without good reasons | बिना किसी कारण से अनुपस्थित होना |
| Disintegration | united and being gradually destroyed | विघटन, वियोजन |
| Monopolized | (of an organization or group) obtain exclusive possession or control of (a trade, commodity, or service) | एकाधिकृत करना |
| Exhorting | strongly encourage or urge (someone) to do something | समझाना, परामर्श देना |
| Provision | the act of supplying somebody with something that they need or want | प्रावधान |
| Preventive | intended to try to stop something that causes problems or difficulties from happening | निवारक, निरोधक |
| Sought after | wanted by many people, because it is of very good quality | लोक-प्रिय |
| Inauspicious | showing signs that the future will not be good or successful | अशुभ, अपशकुन |

# IBPS PO SPECIAL PHASE - I - 303 (ANSWER KEY)

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