## IBPS PO SPECIAL PHASE - I - 317 (SOLUTION)

## Reasoning

(1-5) :

| Student | Day | Time |
| :---: | :---: | :--- |
| K | Monday | $7: 00 \mathrm{AM}$ |
| F | Monday | $10: 00 \mathrm{AM}$ |
| M | Tuesday | $7: 00 \mathrm{AM}$ |
| H | Tuesday | $10: 00 \mathrm{AM}$ |
| I | Wednesday | $7: 00 \mathrm{AM}$ |
| G | Wednesday | $10: 00 \mathrm{AM}$ |
| J | Thursday | $7: 00 \mathrm{AM}$ |
| E | Thursday | $10: 00 \mathrm{AM}$ |
| L | Friday | $7: 00 \mathrm{AM}$ |
| N | Friday | $10: 00 \mathrm{AM}$ |

1. (3)
2. (2)
3. (5)
4. (2)
5. (4)
6. (4) $\mathrm{P}>\mathrm{N} \geq \mathrm{E} \leq \mathrm{C}<\mathrm{G}$
I. $\mathrm{P}>\mathrm{C} \rightarrow$ False
II. $\mathrm{G} \geq \mathrm{N} \rightarrow$ False

If Neither conclusion I nor II is true.
(7-8) :
7. (2) $\mathrm{I}=\mathrm{K}<\mathrm{H}>\mathrm{Q}=\mathrm{G}>\mathrm{S}=\mathrm{L}$
I. $\mathrm{Q}<\mathrm{K} \rightarrow$ False
II. $\mathrm{H}>\mathrm{I} \rightarrow$ True

If only conclusion II is true.
8. (4) I. I $\geq \mathrm{K} \rightarrow$ False
II. $\mathrm{K} \leq \mathrm{S} \rightarrow$ False

If neither conclusion I nor II is true.
9. (1) $\mathrm{T}=\mathrm{R}>\mathrm{U}=\mathrm{M} \leq \mathrm{D}<\mathrm{F}$
I. $\mathrm{D} \geq \mathrm{U} \rightarrow$ True
II. $\mathrm{T}>\mathrm{F} \rightarrow$ False

Only conclusion $I$ is true.
10. (5) $\mathrm{W} \geq \mathrm{R}>\mathrm{T}=\mathrm{D}>\mathrm{V} \geq \mathrm{Z}$
I. $\mathrm{W}>\mathrm{V} \rightarrow$ True
II. $Z<R \rightarrow$ True

Both conclusion I and II is true.

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(11-15) :

11. (2)
12. (1)
13. (5)
14. (3)
15. (2)
16. (2) Twelfth to the left of the twenty second from the left end is $(22-12=) 10$ th from the left, i.e @.
17. (4)
18. (1) New arrangement becomes:

F \% D A © I B @ R H E * N \$ U W P T 9V \# Z Q.
Hence sixteenth from the right end is @.
19. (2)
20. (2)
(21-22) :

21. (3) $\mathrm{SV}=\mathrm{VQ}+\mathrm{SQ}=25+30=55 \mathrm{~m}$
22. (2) Northeast
(23-27):

| Floor | Person |
| :---: | :--- |
| 8 | Q |
| 7 | P |
| 6 | Z |
| 5 | O |
| 4 | X |
| 3 | $\mathrm{Y} / \mathrm{N}$ |
| 2 | M |
| 1 | $\mathrm{~N} / \mathrm{Y}$ |

23. (5) 24. (3)
24. (1)
25. (4)
26. (5)
(28-29) :

27. (1) 29. (5)


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(30-34):
The machine rearranges words and numbers in such a way that numbers are arranged from the left side with the smallest number coming first and moving subsequently so that in the last st©ep numbers are arranged in descending order. While the words are arranged from the right side as they appear in English alphabetical order.

Input: $\quad 75$ wild show 1942 never break heart for 5921 value 6899
Step I: 1975 wild show 42 never heart for 5921 value 6899 break
Step II: 211975 wild show 42 never heart 59 value 6899 break for
Step III: 42211975 wild show never 59 value 6899 break for heart
Step IV: 5942211975 wild show value 6899 break for heart never
Step V: 685942211975 wild value 99 break for heart never show
Step VI: 756859422119 wild 99 break for heart never show value
Step VII: 99756859422119 break for heart never show value wild
30. (5)
31. (3)
32. (4)
33. (2)
34. (4)
35. (3)

## Maths

36. Total girls $=420$

Total boys $=810$
Let the number of boys in Xavier $=x$
So, the number of girls in Xavier $=\frac{2}{3} \mathrm{x}$
Let the number of boys in Vijaya $=y$
So, the number of girls in Vijaya $=\frac{2}{5} y$
Given,
$x+y=810$
$\Rightarrow \frac{2}{3} x+\frac{2}{5} y=420$
$\Rightarrow \frac{x}{3}+\frac{y}{5}=210$
$\Rightarrow \frac{810-y}{3}+\frac{y}{5}=210$
$\Rightarrow 270-\frac{y}{3}+\frac{y}{5}=210$
So,
$60=\frac{2 y}{15} ;$
$y=450$
So, the number of boys in Vijaya $=y=450$
So, the number of girls in Vijaya $=\frac{2}{5} y=180$
Let the number of boys in Xavier $=x=810-y=810-450=360$

So, the number of girls in Xavier $=\frac{2}{3} x=240$
So,
$180=\frac{x}{100} \times 240$
$\mathrm{x}=180=\frac{\mathrm{x}}{100} \times 240=75$
37. The number of boys in Vijaya $=450$

And, the number of girls in Vijaya $=180$
Also, the number of boys in Xavier $=360$
And, the number of girls in Xavier $=240$
Number of girls in X college $=640-240=400$
Total students in Xavier $=600$
So, total students in $\mathrm{X}=600 \times \frac{125}{100}=750$
Number of boys in X college $=750-400$
$=350$
38. The number of boys in Vijaya $=450$

And, the number of girls in Vijaya $=180$
Also, the number of boys in Xavier $=360$
And, the number of girls in Xavier $=240$
So, required difference $=630-600=30$
So, option (d) is the correct answer.
39. The number of boys in Vijaya $=450$

And, the number of girls in Vijaya $=180$
Also, the number of boys in Xavier $=360$
And, the number of girls in Xavier $=240$
Number of boys in Y College
$=\frac{13}{9} \times 450=650$
Number of girls in Y College $=180 \times \frac{80}{100}=144$
Total students $=650+144=794$
40. The number of boys in Vijaya $=450$

And, the number of girls in Vijaya $=180$
Also, the number of boys in Xavier $=360$
And, the number of girls in Xavier $=240$
$\therefore$ Required percentage $=\frac{450-360}{360} \times 100=25 \%$
41. $15 \mathrm{M} \times \mathrm{x}=21 \mathrm{~W} \times(\mathrm{x}-4)$
$35 \mathrm{M} \times \mathrm{y}=63 \mathrm{~W} \times(\mathrm{y}-4)$
So, $21(x-4)=63(y-4)$

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$x=3 y-8$
$15 x=35 y$
$3 x=7 y$
So, $\mathrm{y}=\frac{3 \mathrm{x}}{7}$
So, $x=3 \times \frac{3 x}{7}-8$
$\frac{2 x}{7}=8 \quad x=28$
42. Let, CP of $\mathrm{B}=\mathrm{x}$
$C P$ of $A=2 x$
Total CP $=3 x$
$\mathrm{MP}=3 \mathrm{x} \times \frac{120}{100}=3.6 \mathrm{x}$
Discount $=9$
SP $=3.6 x-9$
Profit $\%=\frac{3.6 x-9-3 x}{3 x} \times 100=17$
$\Rightarrow \frac{3.6 x-9}{3 x}=1.17$
So, $x=100$
CP of article A = 200
43. Two cases are possible
(1) $\frac{{ }_{4}^{4} \mathrm{C} \times{ }_{1}^{5} \mathrm{C}}{{ }_{5}^{9} \mathrm{C}}$
(2) $\frac{{ }_{3}^{4} \mathrm{C} \times{ }_{2}^{5} \mathrm{C}}{{ }_{5}^{9} \mathrm{C}}$
$\therefore$ Required Probability $=\frac{{ }_{4}^{4} \mathrm{C} \times{ }_{1}^{5} \mathrm{C}}{{ }_{5}^{9} \mathrm{C}}+\frac{{ }_{3}^{4} \mathrm{C} \times{ }_{2}^{5} \mathrm{C}}{{ }_{5}^{9} \mathrm{C}}$

$$
=\frac{\left(1 \times \frac{5}{1}+\frac{4}{3} \times \frac{3}{2} \times \frac{2}{1} \times \frac{5}{2} \times \frac{4}{1}\right)}{\frac{9}{5} \times \frac{8}{4} \times \frac{7}{3} \times \frac{6}{2} \times \frac{5}{1}}
$$

$$
=\frac{5+40}{126}=\frac{45}{126}=\frac{5}{14}
$$

44. Let the length of the train $=\mathrm{L}$

And, the length of the platform $=P$
So, $25 \times \frac{5}{18} \times \frac{\mathrm{L}+\mathrm{P}}{18}$
$L+P=125$

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And, $30 \times \frac{5}{18}=\frac{L}{12}$
$\mathrm{L}=100$
$\mathrm{P}=25$
Required difference $=100-25=75$
45. Satish: Bhavya: Abhishek
$15000 \times 12: 18000 \times(12-\mathrm{x}): 24000 \times(12-\mathrm{x})=10: 9: 12$
So,
$\Rightarrow \frac{15000 \times 12}{(18000 \times(12-x))}=\frac{10}{9}$
$\Rightarrow 90=120-10 x$
$\Rightarrow 10 \mathrm{x}=30 ; \quad \mathrm{x}=3$
46. Let the age of Sakshi 6 years ago $=x$

Present age of Sakshi $=5 / 4 \mathrm{x}$
So, $\frac{5}{4} x=x+6$
So, $x=24$
So present age of Sakshi $=30$
Present age of her son $=\frac{1}{5} x=\frac{30}{5}=6$
Age of Sakshi after 10 years $=\frac{5}{4} x+10=40$
Age of her son after 10 years $=16$
So, required ratio $=\frac{40}{16}=\frac{5}{2}$
47. SI in scheme $\mathrm{A}=\frac{18000 \times 2 \times 15}{100}=5400$
$C I$ in scheme $B=15000\left(\left(\frac{118}{100} \times \frac{118}{100}\right)-1\right)$
$=5886$
$\therefore$ Required difference $=5886-5400=486$
48. In 1 st alloy,

Copper $=40 \%$
Aluminum $=60 \%$
So, ratio $=2: 3$
In 2 nd allow,
Ratio $=2: 7$
Final mixture ratio $=5: 3$
So, total amount of copper
$=\frac{2}{5} \times 5 x+\frac{2}{9} \times 3 x=2 x+\frac{2}{3} x=\frac{8 x}{3}$

And, total amount of aluminum $=\frac{3}{5} \times 5 x=3 x$
$\therefore$ Required percentage
$=\frac{\left(3 x-\frac{8 x}{3}\right)}{\frac{8 x}{3}} \times 100=\frac{9 x-8 x}{8 x} \times 100$
$=\frac{100}{8}=\frac{25}{2}=12.5 \%$
49. Relative speed of train $=15$

Distance between them $=20 \mathrm{~km}$
Time taken to cover that distance $=\frac{20}{15}$
$=\frac{4}{3}$ hours
So, They will collide in 80 minutes

So, distance covered in 79 minutes
$=15 \times \frac{79}{60}=\frac{79}{4}$

Distance left $=20-\frac{79}{4}=\frac{80-79}{4}=\frac{1}{4} \mathrm{~km}$
50. $\pi r^{2} h=616 m^{3}$
$2 \pi \mathrm{rh}=352 \mathrm{~m}^{3}$
So, $\frac{\pi r^{2} h}{2 \pi r h}=\frac{616}{352}$
$\frac{\mathrm{r}}{2}=1.75$
$r=3.5$
$\pi r^{2} h=616 m^{3}$
$h=\frac{616}{\pi r^{2}}=16$
$T S A=2 \pi r(h+r)$
$\mathrm{TSA}=2 \times \frac{22}{7} \times 3.5(16+3.5)=429 \mathrm{~m}^{2}$

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51. Let the amount of mixture taken from 1 st allow $=x$

And, the amount of mixture from the second allow $=y$
So, $\left[\frac{\left(\frac{x}{3}+\frac{2 y}{5}\right)}{\frac{2 x}{3}+\frac{3 y}{5}}\right]=\frac{5}{8}$
$=\frac{5 x+6 y}{10 x+9 y}=\frac{5}{8}$
$40 x+48 y=50 x+45 y$
$10 \mathrm{x}=3 \mathrm{y}$;
$\frac{x}{y}=\frac{3}{10}$
52. 3 men of the first group do as much work in 2 hour
as 4 men of the second group do in 3 hours
So, $3 \times$ M1 $\times 2=4 \times \mathrm{M} 2 \times 3$
So, M1 $=2$ M2
Men Hours Days Work $\qquad$ .?
$40 \mathrm{M} 1 \times 8 \times 15 \times 2=60 \mathrm{M} 2 \times 4 \times \mathrm{x}$
$x=\frac{80 \mathrm{M} 2 \times 8 \times 15 \times 2}{(60 \mathrm{M} 2 \times 4)}=80$ days
53. Let the speed of boat and stream be $u$ and $v$ respectively;
$(u+v)=\frac{75}{t}$
and, $(u-v)=\frac{60}{t}$
so, $\frac{75}{u+v}=\frac{60}{u-v}$
$75 u-75 v=60 u+60 v$
So, $u=9 v$
$\therefore$ Required percentage $=\frac{10 \mathrm{v}}{9 \mathrm{v}} \times 100$
$=111 \frac{1}{9} \%$
54. A train crosses a pole in 24 sec

Let, Speed of the train $=\mathrm{s}$
So, length of the train ( L ) $=\mathrm{s} \times 24$
A second train of same length crosses a platform in 30 sec with a speed $20 \%$ more than the first train.

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Let, the length of the platform $=p$
$\frac{120}{100} \mathrm{~s}=\frac{24 \mathrm{~s}+\mathrm{p}}{30}$
$\frac{6 s}{5}=\frac{4 s}{5}+\frac{p}{30}$
$\frac{2 s}{5}=\frac{p}{30}$
The ratio of length of train and length of platform $=\frac{s}{p}=\frac{5}{60}=\frac{1}{12}$
So, $s=\frac{p}{12}=\frac{L}{24}=\frac{P}{12} ; \frac{L}{p}=\frac{2}{1}$
55. A and B can fill the tank in 36 minutes

Let the time taken by pipe $A$ to fill the tank $=x$
minutes
Ans, the time taken by pipe $B$ to fill the tank $=y$
minutes
So, $\frac{1}{x}+\frac{1}{y}=\frac{1}{36}$
So, part filled in 30 minutes $=\frac{30}{36}=\frac{5}{6}$
Remaining part $=1-\frac{5}{6}=\frac{1}{6}$
So, $1 / 6^{\text {th }}$ part is filled by A alone in 10 minutes
So total time taken by A to fill the tank $=60$ minutes
And, time taken by B to fill
$=\frac{1}{36}-\frac{1}{60}=\frac{10}{360}-\frac{6}{360}=\frac{4}{360}=\frac{1}{90}$
So, pipe $B$ can fill the tank in 90 minutes.
56. $(421.98+478.21) \div ?=60.029$
$\Rightarrow(422+478) \div ? \simeq 60$
$\Rightarrow \frac{900}{?} \simeq 60$
$\Rightarrow ?=15$
57. $\sqrt{256} \times 19.17+8.15 \times 13.78=$ ?
$\Rightarrow \sqrt{256} \times 19+8 \times 14=$ ?
$\Rightarrow$ ? $\simeq 16 \times 19+8 \times 14=416$
58. $16.217 \times 23.88+$ ? $=18.98 \times 32.12$
$\Rightarrow 16 \times 24+$ ? $\simeq 19 \times 32$
$\Rightarrow$ ? $=608-384=224$

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59. $27.897 \times 16.21=$ ? $\times 13.98+69.87$
$\Rightarrow 28 \times 16 \simeq ? \times 14+70$
$\Rightarrow 448 \simeq ? \times 14+70$
$\Rightarrow$ ? = $37814=27$
60. $272.112+189.98+84.101=? \times 12.89 \times 6.11$
$\Rightarrow 272+190+84 \simeq ? \times 13 \times 6$
$\Rightarrow$ ? $\simeq 13 \times 6546=7$
61. $117.5-\frac{1}{2}=117$;
$\Rightarrow 117+2=119$;
$\Rightarrow 119-8=111$;
$\Rightarrow 111+32=143$;
$\Rightarrow 143-128=15$
62. $15 \times 1-3=12$
$12 \times 3-5=31$
$31 \times 5-7=148$
$148 \times 7-9=1027$
63. $1 \times 7+6=13$;
$13 \times 6+5=83$;
$83 \times 5+4=419$;
$419 \times 4+3=1679$;
$1679 \times 3+2=\mathbf{5 5 3 9}$
64. $12 \times 2+1=25$
$25 \times 2-1=48$
$48 \times 2+3=99$
$99 \times 2-4=194$
$194 \times 2+5=393$
$393 \times 2-6=780$
65. $1^{3}+2=3$
$2^{3}+3=11$
$3^{3}+4=31$
$4^{3}+5=68$
$5^{3}+6=131$
$6^{3}+7=223$
66. Required Ratio $=\frac{60 \times \frac{2}{5}+68 \times \frac{9}{17}}{60 \times \frac{3}{5}+72 \times \frac{4}{9}}=\frac{15}{17}$
67. Number of female who bought ticket from C2 and C4 Theater together $=70 \times \frac{4}{7}+66 \times \frac{5}{11}$
$=70$
Number of males who bought ticket from C5 theatre $=72 \times \frac{5}{9}=40$
Required Percentage $=\frac{70-40}{40}=75 \%$

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68. Total revenue earned by theatre C4
$=150 \times 14+200 \times 36+250 \times 30=16800$
69. Number of male who bought ticket from C1
$=65 \times \frac{6}{13}=30$
Number of male who bought ticket from C2
$=70 \times \frac{3}{7}=30$
Number of male who bought ticket from C3
$=60 \times \frac{2}{5}=24$
$=30+30+24=84$
$\therefore$ Required average $=\frac{84}{3}=28$
70. Number of males who bought ticket from C4, C5 and C6 together $=66 \times \frac{6}{11}+72 \times \frac{5}{9}+68 \times \frac{8}{17}$ $=36+40+36=112$

Number of females who bought ticket from C4, C5 and C6 together $=66 \times \frac{5}{11}+72 \times \frac{4}{9}+68 \times$ $\frac{8}{17}=30+32+32=94$
$\therefore$ Required difference $=112-94=18$

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## IBPS PO SPECIAL PHASE - I - 317 (ANSWER KEY)

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