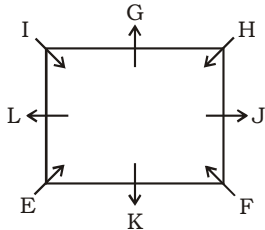


IBPS PO SPECIAL PHASE - I - 330 (SOLUTION)

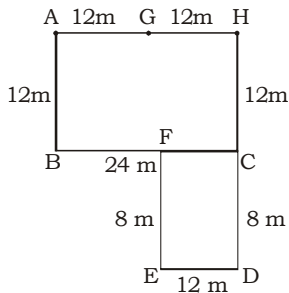
REASONING

(1-5) :



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

(6-11) :



6. (4) 7. (3)

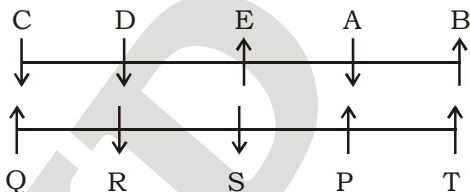
(8-12) :

$$C > E > A > D > G > B > F$$

50 26

8. (3) 9. (2) 10. (2)
11. (3) 12. (3)

(13-17) :

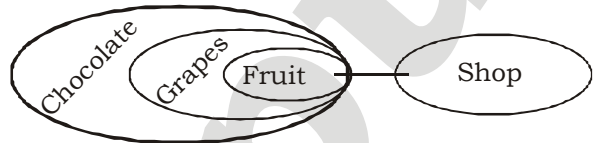


13. (4) 14. (2) 15. (3)
16. (5) 17. (2)

(18-22) :

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

18. (1) 19. (3) 20. (3)
21. (1) 22. (5)
(23-27) :
23. (4)



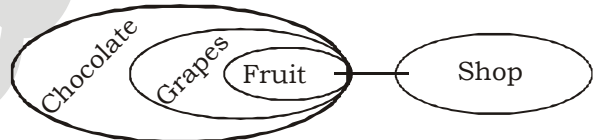
- I. True II. False
Only Conclusion I follows.

24. (1)



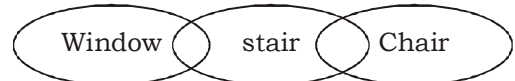
- I. Doubt II. True
Only Conclusion II follows.

25. (5)



- I. True II. True
Both conclusion I and II follow.

26. (3)



- I. Doubt II. Doubt
Either conclusion I or II follows.

27. (2)



- I. False II. False
Neither conclusion I nor II follows.

(28-32) :

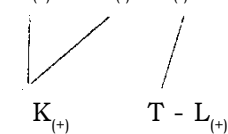
Day	Morning (10 a.m)	Evening (3 p.m)
Monday	A	S
Tuesday	T	B
Wednesday	C	P
Thursday	E	D
Friday	Q	R

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28. (5) 29. (2) 30. (4)
31. (1) 32. (4)
33. (3)

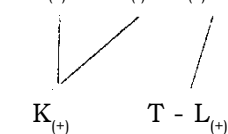
(a) $M_{(+)} \leftrightarrow N_{(-)} - Z_{(-)}$



Hence, K and L are cousins.

$M_{(+)} \leftrightarrow N_{(-)} - Z_{(-)}$

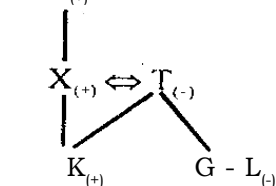
(b)



Again, K and L are cousins.

$M_{(+)}$

(c)



Here, K and L are sisters.

34. (1)
35. (4) According to the statement of Vicky, the woman is either his mother or aunt.

MATHS

36. (2) $\sqrt{3100} \times \sqrt{567} \div \sqrt{250} = ? \div 8$
 $\Rightarrow 56 \times 24 \div 16 \approx ? \div 8$
 $\Rightarrow \frac{56 \times 24}{16} = \frac{?}{8}$
 $\Rightarrow 84 = \frac{?}{8}$
 $\Rightarrow ? = 8 \times 84 = 672 \approx 670$
37. (4) $? \approx \frac{700 \times 90}{100} + \frac{1000 \times 50}{100} - 170$
 $= 630 + 500 - 170 = 960$
38. (4) $? \approx \frac{340}{20} \div \frac{30}{510} \times \frac{180}{60}$
 $= \frac{340}{20} \times \frac{510}{30} \times \frac{180}{60} = 867 \approx 870$
39. (1) $7000 \div 70 \times 95 \approx ? \times 20$
 $? = \frac{7000 \times 95}{70 \times 20} = 475$
40. (1) $? \approx (50)^2 - (9)^2 - (16)^2$
 $= 2500 - 81 - 256 = 2163 \approx 2165$

41. (2) Required total marks
 $= 75 \times \frac{52}{100} + 75 \times \frac{80}{100} + 75 \times \frac{88}{100} + 200 \times$
 $\frac{59}{100} + 120 \times \frac{65}{100} + 150 \times \frac{68}{100}$
 $= 39 + 45 + 66 + 118 + 78 + 102 = 448$
42. (3) Required average
 $= \frac{75}{100 \times 6} \times (52 + 80 + 56 + 60 + 64 + 76)$
 $= \frac{75}{100 \times 6} \times 388 = 48.5$
43. (5) Total marks obtained by Akanksha in all the subject
 $= 75 \times \frac{60}{100} + 75 \times \frac{72}{100} + 75 \times \frac{56}{100} + 200 \times$
 $\frac{71}{100} + 120 \times \frac{55}{100} + 150 \times \frac{56}{100}$
 $= 45 + 54 + 42 + 142 + 66 + 84 = 433$
 $\therefore \text{Required \%} = \left(\frac{433}{695} \times 100 \right) \%$
 $= 62.30\% \approx 62\%$
44. (4) Required $\% = \left[\frac{75 \times \frac{64}{100}}{150 \times \frac{68}{100}} \times 100 \right] \%$
 $= \left(\frac{48}{102} \times 100 \right) \% = 47.05\% \approx 47\%$
45. (1) Total marks obtained by Alka in Physics, Chemistry and Biology together
 $= \frac{75}{100} \times (64 + 76 + 60)$
 $= \frac{75}{100} \times 200 = 150$
 Total marks obtained by Ena in Physics, Chemistry and Biology together
 $= \frac{75}{100} \times (76 + 64 + 48)$
 $= \frac{75}{100} \times 188 = 141$
 $\therefore \text{Required difference} = 150 - 141 = 9$
46. (4) The pattern of the given series is :
 $5 \times 1.5 + 1.5 = 7.5 + 1.5 = 9$
 $9 \times 2.5 + 2.5 = 22.5 + 2.5 = 25$

- $25 \times 3.5 + 3.5 = 87.5 + 3.5 = 91$
 $91 \times 4.5 + 4.5 = 409.5 + 4.5 = 414$
 Similarly,
 (a) $\Rightarrow 3 \times 1.5 + 1.5 = 4.5 + 1.5 = 6$
 (b) $\Rightarrow 6 \times 2.5 + 2.5 = 15 + 2.5 = 17.5$
 (c) $\Rightarrow 17.5 \times 3.5 + 3.5 = 61.25 + 3.5 = 64.75$
47. (2) The pattern of the given series is :
 $15 \times 1 - 1 \times 6 = 15 - 6 = 9$
 $9 \times 2 - 2 \times 5 = 18 - 10 = 8$
 $8 \times 3 - 3 \times 4 = 24 - 12 = 12$
 $12 \times 4 - 4 \times 3 = 48 - 12 = 36$
 $36 \times 5 - 5 \times 2 = 180 - 10 = 170$
 Similarly,
 (a) $\Rightarrow 19 \times 1 - 1 \times 6 = 19 - 6 = 13$
 (b) $\Rightarrow 13 \times 2 - 2 \times 5 = 26 - 10 = 16$
48. (1) The pattern of the given series is :
 $7 \times 1 - 1 = 6$
 $6 \times 2 - 2 = 10$
 $10 \times 3 - 3 = 27$
 $27 \times 4 - 4 = 104$
 $104 \times 5 - 5 = 515$
 Similarly,
 (a) $\Rightarrow 9 \times 1 - 1 = 8$
 (b) $\Rightarrow 8 \times 2 - 2 = 14$
 (c) $\Rightarrow 14 \times 3 - 3 = 39$
 (d) $\Rightarrow 39 \times 4 - 4 = \mathbf{152}$
49. (5) The pattern of the given series is :
 $6 \times 2 + 2^2 = 12 + 4 = 16$
 $16 \times 3 + 3^2 = 48 + 9 = 57$
 $57 \times 4 + 4^2 = 228 + 16 = 244$
 Similarly,
 (a) $\Rightarrow 4 \times 2 + 2^2 = 8 + 4 = 12$
 (b) $\Rightarrow 12 \times 3 + 3^2 = 36 + 9 = 45$
 (c) $\Rightarrow 45 \times 4 + 4^2 = 180 + 16 = 196$
 (d) $\Rightarrow 196 \times 5 + 5^2 = 980 + 25 = \mathbf{1005}$
50. (3) The pattern of the given series is :
 $8 \times 1 + 1 = 9$
 $9 \times 2 + 2 = 20$
 $20 \times 3 + 3 = 63$
 $63 \times 4 + 4 = 256$
 Similarly,
 (a) $\Rightarrow 5 \times 1 + 1 = 6$
 (b) $\Rightarrow 6 \times 2 + 2 = 14$
 (c) $\Rightarrow 14 \times 3 + 3 = 45$
 (d) $\Rightarrow 45 \times 4 + 4 = 184$
 (e) $\Rightarrow 184 \times 5 + 5 = \mathbf{925}$
51. (1) Good quality content in 150 kgs of wheat = 90% of 150 = 135 kg.
 In new mixture, low quality wheat is 5%, so good quality wheat 95%
 \therefore 5% of the new mixture = 15 kg,
 \therefore New mixture = $\frac{15 \times 100}{5} = 300$ kg
 \therefore Good quality of wheat added = (300 - 150)kg. = 150 kg.
52. (4) Rate = $\frac{SI \times 100}{\text{Principal} \times \text{Time}}$
 $= \frac{12000 \times 100}{40000 \times 3} = 10\%$
 \therefore CI = Principal $\left[\left(1 + \frac{\text{Rate}}{100} \right)^{\text{Time}} - 1 \right]$
 $= 40000 \left[\left(1 + \frac{10}{100} \right)^3 - 1 \right]$
 $= 40000 [(1.1)^3 - 1]$
 $= 40000 (1.331 - 1)$
 $= 40000 \times 0.331 = \mathbf{₹ 13240}$
53. (3) Total marked Price of article = $25 \times 45 = \mathbf{₹ 1125}$
 Selling Price (Giving 10% discount)
 $= \frac{90}{100}$ of 1125 = ₹ 1012.5
 $CP = \frac{1012.50}{150} \times 100 = \mathbf{₹ 675}$
 Now the selling price is ₹ 1125, then profit = $1125 - 675 = \mathbf{₹ 450}$
 $\%$ profit = $\left(\frac{450}{675} \times 100 \right) \% = 66\frac{2}{3} \%$
54. (3) The number of tiles will be minimum if size of each marble is maximum.
 Size of each tile = HCF of 3.78 and 5.25 metre = 0.21 metre
 \therefore Number of tiles = $\frac{3.78 \times 5.25}{0.21 \times 0.21} = 450$
55. (5) Ratio of the profit = Ratio of the equivalent capitals of Suraj and Manish = $60000 \times 12 : 100000 \times 6$
 $= 720000 : 600000 = 6 : 5$
 \therefore Manish's share in the profit

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II. $y^3 = 5^{3/2}$

$\Rightarrow y^3 = (\sqrt{5})^3 \Rightarrow y = \sqrt{5}$

Clearly, $x = y$

70. (1) By equation I $\times 3$ + equation II $\times 5$,

$9x + 15y = 84$

$40x - 15y = 210$

$49x = 294$

$\Rightarrow x = \frac{294}{49} = 6$

From equation I,

$3 \times 6 + 5y = 84$

$\Rightarrow 5y = 84 - 18 = 66$

$\Rightarrow y = \frac{66}{5} = 13.2$

Clearly, $x > y$

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

71. (4) Refer the third sentence of the first paragraph.
72. (2) Refer the fourth sentence of the first paragraph.
74. (4) Refer fourth sentence of the second paragraph.
76. (5) Refer the first sentence of the passage.
77. (3) Refer the second sentence of the passage.
78. (2) Refer the second sentence of the second paragraph.
86. (4) Replace 'have' with 'had' because the sentence is in past tense.
87. (3) Replace 'would have' with 'had' (past conditional).
88. (2) Replace 'were' with '*was'. When two nouns are joined by "with", the noun coming before 'with' is the subject of the sentence and verb follows it.
89. (2) Remove 'it' because the subject of the verb 'was used' is 'stone' and so 'it' is superfluous.
90. (3) Remove 'the'.

VOCABULARIES

Words	Meaning in English	Meaning in Hindi
Implications	the conclusion drawn from something but not explicitly stated	संकेत
Morbidities	a number of disease	बिमारी, रोग
Crumbling	process of deterioration	कमजोर होता हुआ
Dubious	not to be relied upon; suspect	संदेहपूर्ण
Profligacy	dissipation	अंधाधुंध खर्च करने की प्रवृत्ति
Inkling	a slight knowledge or suspicion	आभास
Ledger	a book or other collection of financial accounts of a particular type	खाता बही
Wailing	give a cry of pain, grief, or anger	चिकना, बिलकना
Refute	disprove	खंडन करना
Arbitrator	an independent person or body officially appointed to settle a dispute	मध्यस्थता करने वाला

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IBPS PO SPECIAL PHASE - I - 330 (ANSWER KEY)

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