

IBPS PO SPECIAL PHASE - I - 336 (SOLUTION)

REASONING

(1-5):

Person	Bank	State
L ⁺	Axis	Maharashtra
M ⁻	HDFC	Bihar
N ⁻	ICICI	Assam
O ⁻	BOB	Telangna
A ⁺	Andhra Bank	UP
B ⁺	SBI	Tamilnadu
C ⁺	BOM	Jharkhand

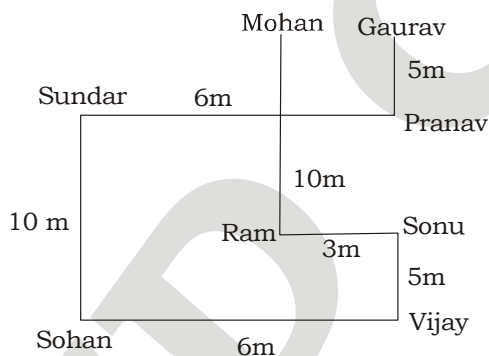
1. (2) 2. (1) 3. (3) 4. (4) 5. (1)

(6-10):

Floor	Name	City
7	Vivek	Mumbai
6	Ashu	Delhi
5	Lucky	Pune
4	Abhi	Kolkata
3	Javed	Jaipur
2	Rajan	Goa
1	Kamal	Indore

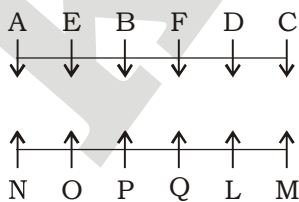
6. (4) 7. (1) 8. (3) 9. (5) 10. (2)

(11-12):



11. (2) 12. (4)

(13-18):

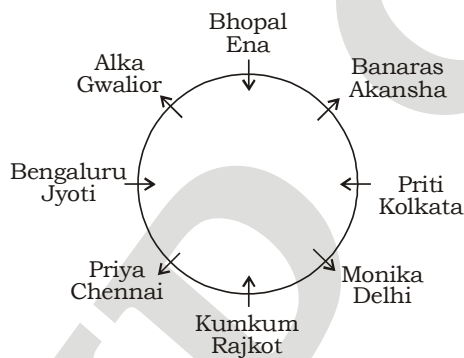


13. (3) 14. (5) 15. (2) 16. (1) 17. (5)

(18-22) :

18. (1) $Y \leq B > A$
 I. $Y < A \rightarrow$ False
 $T \geq B = U \geq P$
 II. $T > P \rightarrow$ Doubt
 Neither conclusion I nor II is true.
19. (5) $A > K > M$
 I. $A > M \rightarrow$ True
 $I \leq P = K \geq O$
 II. $O \leq I \rightarrow$ False
 Only conclusion I is true.
20. (4) $S < K \geq Z > P \geq O \leq I$
 I. $O < S \rightarrow$ False
 II. $K > P \rightarrow$ True
 Only conclusion II is true.
21. (4) $R \geq Z \geq P < Q$
 I. $R \geq P \rightarrow$ True
 II. $Z \geq Q \rightarrow$ False
 Only conclusion I is true.
22. (4) $T > N < M$
 I. $T > M \rightarrow$ False
 $O \geq N < T$
 II. $O \geq T \rightarrow$ False
 Neither conclusion I nor II is true.

(23-27) :



23. (3) 24. (3) 25. (2) 26. (5) 27. (1)

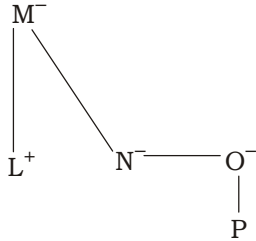
(28-30) :

X
 $W \rightarrow$ 70 words/minutes
 V
 $Y \rightarrow$ 40 words/minutes
 Z

28. (3) 29. (1) 30. (3)

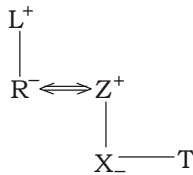
(31-35) :

31. (1) $L \div M \% N \times O \% P$



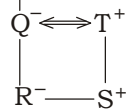
'x' should come in place of question mark.

32. (2) From option 2,



Hence, X is the daughter of Z.

33. (2) P^+

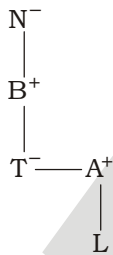


Hence R is the daughter of Q and S is son of T.

Q and T are couple.

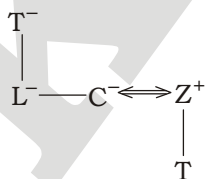
∴ T is the son-in-law of P is definitely true.

34. (5) N^-



Except (5), all options are not are not satisfactory. In option (5), A is grandson of W.

35. (4) $T \% L \times C \$ Z + T$



\$ should come in place of question mark.

MATHS

36. (2) $\sqrt{2024.99} \times \sqrt{255.95} \times \sqrt{398.99} \times \sqrt{?} = 34.01 \times 39.95$

$$\sqrt{2025} \times \sqrt{256} + \sqrt{400} \times \sqrt{?} \approx 34 \times 40$$

$$45 \times 16 + 20 \times \sqrt{?} = 1360$$

$$20 \times \sqrt{?} = 1360 - 720$$

$$\sqrt{?} = \frac{640}{20} = 32$$

$$? = 32 \times 32 = 1024$$

37. (4) $\sqrt{120.96} \times \sqrt{168.87} + 8.05 \times 12.12 = ?$

$$? \approx \sqrt{121} \times \sqrt{169} + 8 \times 12$$

$$= 11 \times 13 + 96 = 143 + 96 = 239$$

38. (3) $\sqrt[3]{64100} + 326.89 = ? \div 34.98 + 20.02$

$$\sqrt[3]{64000} + 327 \approx ? \div 35 + 20$$

$$40 + 327 = \frac{?}{35} + 20$$

$$\frac{?}{35} = 367 - 20 = 347$$

$$? = 347 \times 35 = 12145 \approx 12140$$

39. (2) 2.31% of 689.03 + 0.37 of 2268.92 = ?

$$? \approx 2.50\% \text{ of } 688 + 0.50\% \text{ of } 2268$$

$$= \frac{2.50}{100} \times 688 + \frac{0.50}{100} \times 2268$$

$$= 17.20 + 11.34 = 28.54 \approx 29$$

40. (1) $\sqrt{7748} \times \frac{3}{4} + (3.96)^2 + ? = (5.02)^3$

$$\sqrt{7744} \times \frac{3}{4} + (4)^2 + ? \approx (5)^3$$

$$88 \times \frac{3}{4} + 16 + ? = 125$$

$$66 + 16 + ? = 125$$

$$? = 125 - 82 = 43$$

(41-45):

41. (1) Total no. of employees of D in the year 2010, 2012 and 2014 = $(4.8 + 5.2 + 7.2) \times 100 = 1720$

Total no of employees joining C over all the year together

$$= (0.75 + 1.2 + 1.8 + 1.65 + 4.25 + 5.2) \times 100 = 1485$$

$$\therefore \text{Required \%} = \left(\frac{1720}{1485} \times 100 \right) \% = 115.82\% \approx 116\%$$

42. (3) Total no. employees joining B in the year 2010 and 2012 = $(4.5 + 6.5) \times 100 = 1100$
Total no. of employees joining same organisation in the the year 2013 and 2014
= $(7.8 + 6.2) \times 100 = 1400$
 \therefore Required ratio = $1100 : 1400 = 11 : 14$
43. (5) Total no. of employees joining A in the year 2010, 2012 and 2015
= $(2.8 + 4.5 + 6.5) \times 100 = 1380$
 \therefore Required difference = $1380 - 425 = 955$
44. (2)
45. (3) Required average = $\frac{(7.8+1.65+5.2) \times 100}{3} = \frac{1465}{3} = 488.33 \approx 488$

(46-50):

46. (2) The Pattern of the number series is :
 $18 \times 1 + 1^2 = 19$
 $19 \times 2 + 2^2 = 42$
 $42 \times 3 + 3^2 = 135$
 $135 \times 4 + 4^2 = 556$
 $556 \times 5 + 5^2 = \mathbf{2805}$
47. (4) The Pattern of the number series is :
 $4 \times 1 + 10 = 14$
 $14 \times 2 + 8 = 36$
 $36 \times 3 + 6 = 114$
 $114 \times 4 + 4 = 460$
 $460 \times 5 + 2 = \mathbf{2302}$
48. (3) The Pattern of the number series is :
 $17 \times 3 + 1 = 52$
 $52 \times 3 + 2 = 158$
 $158 \times 3 + 3 = 477$
 $477 \times 3 + 4 = \mathbf{1435}$
 $1435 \times 3 + 5 = 4310$
49. (3) The Pattern of the number series is :
 $(1)^3 + 1 = 2$
 $(2)^3 + 1 = 9$
 $(3)^3 + 1 = 28$
 $(4)^3 + 1 = 65$
 $(5)^3 + 1 = \mathbf{126}$
50. (3) The Pattern of the number series is :
 $4 \times 1.5 = 6$
 $6 \times 2 = 12$
 $12 \times 2.5 = 30$
 $30 \times 3 = 90$
 $90 \times 3.5 = 315$
 $315 \times 4 = \mathbf{1260}$

51. (1) Let he purchase $2x$ number of toffees

$$\text{Total C.P} = x \times \frac{1}{25} + x \times \frac{1}{20} = \frac{4x + 5x}{100} = ₹ \frac{9x}{100}$$

$$\text{Total S.P} = 2x \times \frac{2}{45} = ₹ \frac{4x}{45}$$

$$\text{Loss} = \frac{9x}{100} - \frac{4x}{45} = \frac{81x - 80x}{900} = ₹ \frac{x}{900}$$

$$\therefore \text{Loss\%} = \left(\frac{x}{900} \times \frac{100}{9x} \times 100 \right) \% = \frac{100}{81} \% = 1 \frac{19}{81} \%$$

52. (2) Let the average of runs made by other 6 batsmen be x .

Runs made by the captain = $x + 30$

$$x + 30 + 6x = 310$$

$$7x = 280$$

$$x = 40$$

\therefore Number of runs scored by the captain = $40 + 30 = 70$

53. (5) Let the length and breadth of the original rectangle be x m and y m respectively.

After increasing the length by 20% and decreasing the breadth by 20%, then the area would be 192 m^2 .

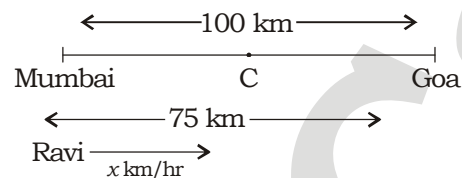
ATQ,

$$1.2x \times 0.8y = 192$$

$$0.96xy = 192$$

$$xy = 200 \text{ m}^2$$

54. (4)



Let the original speed of Ravi be x km/hr and scheduled time = t hours

Let the distance between Mumbai and Goa is 100 km.

He covers 75% of the distance in scheduled time.

$$xt = 75 \quad \dots\dots(i)$$

$$x(t + 3) = 100 \quad \dots\dots(ii)$$

From (i) and (ii)

$$x = \frac{25}{3} \text{ km/hr}$$

$$t = 9 \text{ hour}$$

Let he doubles his speed after n hours.

ATQ,

$$n \times \frac{25}{3} + \frac{50}{3} \times (9 - n) = 100$$

$$\frac{25}{3} [n + 18 - 2n] = 100$$

$$-n + 18 = 12$$

$$\therefore n = 6 \text{ hours}$$

55. (3) Salary spends in Household's item = 50%
 Transport = 50% of remaining salary
 Entertainment and sports = (10 + 5)% = 15%
 Remaining salary Household's item = 50%
 Transport = 50%
 Entertainment and sports = 85%

$$\text{Now, } \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{17}{20} \times \text{total salary} = 1020$$

$$\text{Total salary} = ₹ 4800$$

$$\text{Expenditure on transport} = 4800 \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = ₹ 1200$$

(56-60):

56. (2) No. of student qualified in the year 2015 = $36000 \times \frac{40}{100} = 14400$

$$\therefore \text{Required ratio} = 5000 : 14400 = 25 : 72$$

57. (1) No. of students qualified in the year

$$\mathbf{2008} = 5000 \times \frac{35}{100} = 1750$$

$$\mathbf{2009} = 15000 \times \frac{40}{100} = 6000$$

$$\mathbf{2012} = 32500 \times \frac{35}{100} = 11375$$

$$\mathbf{2014} = 24000 \times \frac{35}{100} = 8400$$

Required answer is 2008. We can answer the question only after see the bar graph and line graph.

58. (5) No. of student qualified in the year 2013 = $40000 \times \frac{25}{100} = 10000$

$$\text{No. of students qualified in the year 2014} = 24000 \times \frac{35}{100} = 8400$$

$$\therefore \text{Required \%} = \left[\frac{(10000 - 8400)}{10000} \times 100 \right] \% = \left(\frac{1600}{10000} \times 100 \right) \% = 16\%$$

59. (2) Required average = $\frac{24000 \times \frac{35}{100} + 36000 \times \frac{40}{100}}{2} = \frac{8400 + 14400}{2} = \frac{22800}{2} = 11400$

60. (1) No. of students qualified in the year 2010 = $25000 \times \frac{30}{100} = 7500$

$$\text{Required \%} = \left(\frac{7500}{15000} \times 100 \right) \% = 50\%$$

61. (3) Let A, B work for x days and C work for y days.

Now,

$$x \times \left(\frac{1}{10} + \frac{1}{15} \right) + y \times \frac{1}{20} = 1 \quad \dots(i)$$

$$\text{Ratio of their efficiency} = \frac{x}{10} : \frac{x}{15} : \frac{y}{20} = 6x : 4x : 3y$$

ATQ,

$$\frac{4x}{6x+4x+3y} \times 24000 = \frac{3y}{6x+4x+3y} \times 24000 + 8000$$

$$\frac{4x-3y}{6x+4x+3y} \times 24000 = 8000$$

$$\frac{4x-3y}{10x+3y} = \frac{8000}{24000}$$

$$\frac{4x-3y}{10x+3y} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$12x-9y = 10x+3y$$

$$2x = 12y$$

$$x = 6y$$

.....(ii)

Put the value of x in equation (i)

$$6y \times \left(\frac{1}{10} + \frac{1}{15} \right) + \frac{y}{20} = 1$$

$$6y \times \frac{1}{6} + \frac{y}{20} = 1$$

$$y + \frac{y}{20} = 1$$

$$y = \frac{20}{21}$$

.....(iii)

Now, Put the value of y in equation (ii)

$$x = 6 \times \frac{20}{21} = \frac{120}{21} = \frac{40}{7} \text{ days} = 5\frac{5}{7} \text{ days}$$

62. (5) The difference between CI and SI is three years = $\frac{\text{Sum} \times r^2 (300+r)}{100^3}$

$$381.888 \times 100^3 = \text{Sum} \times r^2 (300+r)$$

$$\text{Sum} = \frac{381888 \times 1000}{144(300+12)}$$

$$\text{Sum} = \frac{381888 \times 1000}{144 \times 312} = \frac{381888000}{44928} = ₹ 8,500$$

Shortcut : C.I – S.I = 381.88 (Given)

Rate of Interest for 3 year at simple interest = $39 = 12 \times 3 = 36\%$

Rate of Interest for 3 years at compound interest = $3a.3\frac{a^2}{a^3} = 40.4928\%$

ATQ,

$(40.4928 - 36)\% \rightarrow 381.888$

$$\therefore 100\% \rightarrow \frac{381.888}{4.4928} \times 100 = ₹8500$$

63. (4) Let salary of Alka and Ena be $4x$ and $5x$ respectively and expenses be $6y$ and $7y$ respectively.

Savings of Alka = $4x - 6y$

Savings of Ena = $5x - 7y$

ATQ,

$$4x - 6y = 5x \times \frac{1}{4}$$

$$4x - 6y = \frac{5x}{4}$$

$$16x - 24y = 5x$$

$$11x = 24y$$

$$x = \frac{24}{11}y$$

$$\text{Required ratio} = (4x - 6y) : (5x - 7y) = \left(4 \times \frac{24}{11}y - 6y\right) : \left(5 \times \frac{24}{11}y - 7y\right)$$

$$= \frac{30}{11}y : \frac{43}{11}y = 30 : 43$$

64. (3) Simple Interest for 2 years = $325 - 300 = ₹25$

$$\text{Simple Interest for 4 year} = ₹ \left(\frac{25}{2} \times 4\right) = ₹ 50$$

$$\text{Principal} = ₹ (300 - 50) = ₹ 250$$

$$\therefore R\% = \frac{50 \times 100}{250 \times 4} = 5\%$$

65. (1) $R = 7.5\% = \frac{75}{1000} = \frac{3}{40}$

$$40 \quad \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \quad 43$$

$$40 \quad \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \quad 43$$

$$40 \quad \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \quad 43$$

Now, 40 unit \rightarrow 8000

$$43 \text{ unit} \rightarrow \frac{8000}{40} \times 43 = ₹ 8600$$

After first year of repayment of loan, money owe to bank = $8600 - 3000 = ₹ 5600$

40 unit \rightarrow 5600

$$48 \text{ unit} \rightarrow \frac{5600}{40} \times 43 = ₹ 6020$$

After second year of repayment of loan, money owe to bank = $6020 - 3000 = ₹ 3020$
again 40 unit $\rightarrow 3020$

$$43 \text{ unit} \rightarrow \frac{3020}{40} \times 43 = ₹ 3246.50$$

Finally after third year of repayment of loan, money owe to bank
= $3246.50 - 3000 = ₹ 246.50$

(66-70) :

66. (2) I. $x^2 - 11x + 24 = 0$
 $x^2 - 8x - 3x + 24 = 0$
 $x(x - 8) - 3(x - 8) = 0$
 $(x - 3)(x - 8) = 0$
 $x = 3 \text{ or } 8$

II. $2y^2 - 9y + 9 = 0$
 $2y^2 - 6y - 3y + 9 = 0$
 $2y(y - 3) - 3(y - 3) = 0$
 $(2y - 3)(y - 3) = 0$

$$\therefore y = \frac{3}{2} \text{ or } 3$$

Clearly, $x \geq y$

67. (3) I. $x^3 \times 13 = x^2 \times 247$
 $x = \frac{247}{13} = 19$

II. $y^{\frac{1}{3}} \times 14 = 294 \div y^{\frac{2}{3}}$

$$y^{\frac{1+\frac{2}{3}}{3}} = \frac{294}{14}$$

$$y = 21$$

Clearly, $x < y$

68. (4) I. $\frac{12 \times 4}{x^{\frac{4}{7}}} - \frac{3 \times 4}{x^{\frac{4}{7}}} = x^{\frac{10}{7}}$

$$48 - 12 = x^{\frac{10}{7} + \frac{4}{7}}$$

$$x^2 = 36$$

$$x = +6, -6$$

II. $y^3 + 783 = 999$

$$y^3 = 216$$

$$y = 6$$

Clearly, $x \leq y$

69. (3) I. $\sqrt{576}x + \sqrt{400} = 0$
 $24x = -20$

$$x = -\frac{20}{24} = -\frac{5}{6}$$

$$\text{II. } \sqrt{361}y + (196)^{\frac{1}{2}} = 0$$

$$19y = -14$$

$$y = -\frac{14}{19}$$

Clearly, $x < y$

70. (1) I. $(17)^2 + 144 \div 18 = x$

$$289 + 8 = x$$

$$x = 297$$

II. $(26)^2 - 18 \times 21 = y$

$$576 - 378 = y$$

$$y = 198$$

Clearly, $x > y$

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

81. (4) Replace 'patiently' with 'patient'. 'Listening' is noun here and to qualify a noun, an adjective is needed.
82. (3) Replace 'is' with 'has been', because in the sentence, 'for + time' is given.
83. (4) Replace 'Would' with 'could'.
84. (5) No error.
85. (4) Replace 'with' with 'for'. (Responsible for)
86. (1) Replace 'are' with 'have', because subject or doer is present (we) and thus, the sentence should be in active.
87. (2) Replace 'what' with 'why'.
88. (1) Replace 'had' with 'is' (is + adjective). Here 'was' cannot be used because then other verb will have to be changed into past as well.
89. (5) No error.
90. (3) Replace 'convenient' (adjective) with 'convenience' (noun). 'The + noun'. is used.

VOCABULARIES

Words	Meaning in English	Meaning in Hindi
Pruning	the act of making something smaller by removing parts	छटाई
Counterparts	equivalent	समकक्ष
Impediments	a hindrance or obstruction	बाधा, अवरोध
Viability	the fact that something can be done and can be successful	व्यवहार्यता
Status quo	the situation as it is now, or as it was before a recent change	यथास्थिति
Rejuvenation	more lively or more modern	नई उमंग
Indelible	impossible to forget or remove	पक्का, जो मिट न सके
Sought after	in demand	लोकप्रिय
Striking	interesting and unusual enough to attract attention	विचित्र
Spiritualism	a system of belief	अध्यात्मवाद
Tangible	that you can touch and feel	वास्तविक, स्पर्श योग्य

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IBPS PO SPECIAL PHASE - I - 336 (ANSWER KEY)

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