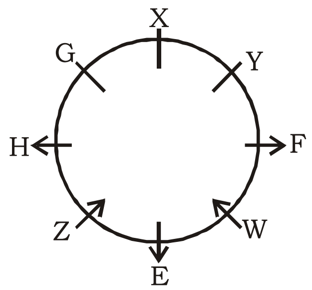
IBPS PO PRELIMS MOCK TEST - 374 (SOLUTION)

REASONING

(1-5) :



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

11. (1) **Given statements**
G < R = A ≤ S ......(i)
T > R .....(ii)
From (i),
I. G < S → True
Combining (i) and (ii) statements
T > R = A ≤ S
II. S > T → False
Only conclusion I is true.

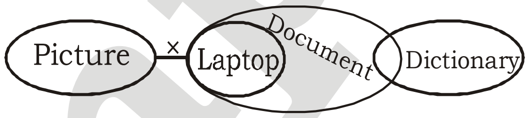
12. (3) **Given statements**
P = U < M < K ≤ I > N ....(i)
D ≥ P ......(ii)
I > C .....(iii)
Combining (i) and (iii) statements
M < K ≤ I >C
I. M < C → False
From (i),
II. N > U → False
neither conclusion I or II is true.

13. (1) **Given statements**
M > A > B = Q < P < J ≤ Y ....(i)
Z > A > X ......(ii)
From (i),
I. B < Y → True
Combining (i) and (ii) statements
X > A > B = Q < P < J ≤ Y
II. X ≥ Y → False
Only conclusion I is true.

14. (4) Combining (i) and (ii) statements
Z > A > B = Q
I. Z = Q → False
II. Z > Q → True
Only conclusion II is true.

15. (5) **Given statements**
B ≥ P > V < R = Q ......(i)
B < N ≤ M ......(ii)
Q ≤ F ≤ E .....(iii)
Combining all statements
M ≥ N > B ≥ P > V < R = Q ≤ F ≤ E
I. M > V → True
II. E > V → True
Both conclusion I and II is true.

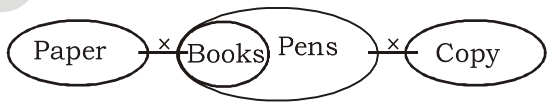
(16–17) :



16. (5) **Conclusions :**
I. True II. True
Both conclusion I and II follow.

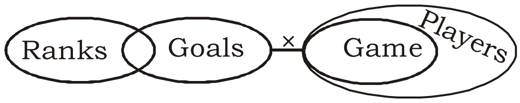
17. (2) **Conclusions :**
I. Can't say II. True
Only conclusion II follows.

18. (2) **Conclusions :**



I. Can't say II. True
Only conclusion II follows.

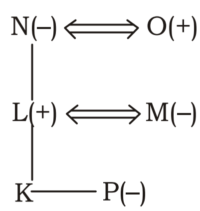
(19–20) :



19. (5) **Conclusion :**
I. True II. True
Both conclusion I and II follow.

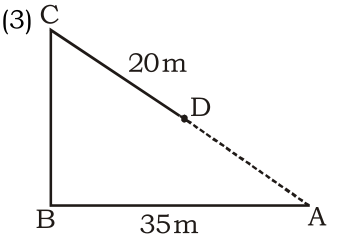
20. (2) **Conclusion :**
I. Can't Say II. True
Only conclusion II follows.

(21-24) :



21. (5) 22. (2) 23. (3)
24. (4)

25. (3)



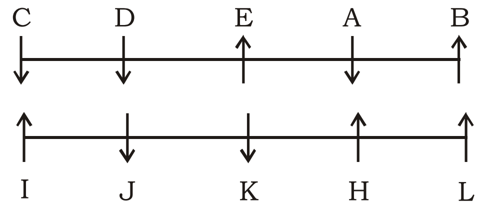
$\therefore$ AC = $\sqrt{AB^2 + BC^2}$

= $\sqrt{35^2 + 12^2}$ = $\sqrt{1225 + 144}$

= $\sqrt{1369}$ = 37m

$\therefore$ Required distance = 37 – 20 = 17m

(26–30) :



26. (3) 27. (2) 28. (4)
29. (5) 30. (2)

(31–35) :

Market	:	Zo
going	:	Pit
is	:	ch
all	:	ha
are	:	sit
far	:	jo
too	:	Fa
not	:	na
for	:	sa
he	:	la

31. (2) 32. (2) 33. (1)
34. (3) 35. (1)

MATHS

36.(3) $\approx 500 + 2000 \div 40 \times 50$

$\approx 500 + \frac{2000}{40} \times 50 \approx 500 + 2500$

≈ 3000

37.(4) $? \approx [8^2 - 13^2 + 4^3]^2$

$\approx [64 - 169 + 64]^2$

$\approx (-41)^2 \approx 1681$

$\therefore$ Required answer = 1660

38.(5) $? \approx \frac{600}{50} \times \frac{400}{80} \div \frac{30}{200} \approx \frac{600}{50} \times \frac{400}{80} \times \frac{200}{30} \approx 400$

$\therefore$ Required answer = 420

39.(2) 441 – 233 + 1650 = ? + 1226

$\Rightarrow$ 1858 $\approx$? + 1226

$\Rightarrow$? = 1858 – 1226 $\approx$ 632

$\therefore$ Required answer = 630

40.(2) $? = \left(\frac{1000 \times 21.5}{100}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}} + \left(\frac{600 \times 43}{100}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$

$\approx (215)^{\frac{1}{3}} + (258)^{\frac{1}{2}} \approx 6 + 16 \approx 22$

41. (4) The pattern of the number series as follows:

$7 \times 2 - 2 = 12$

$12 \times 4 - (2 + 6) = 48 - 8 = 40$

$40 \times 6 - (8 + 10) = 240 - 18 = 222$

$222 \times 8 - (18 + 14) = 1736 - 32 = 1744 \neq 1742$

$1744 \times 10 - (32 + 18) = 17440 - 50 = 17390$

42. (3) The pattern of the number series as follows:

$6 \times 7 + 7^2 = 42 + 49 = 91$

$91 \times 6 + 6^2 = 546 + 36 = 582 \neq 584$

$582 \times 5 + 5^2 = 2910 + 25 = 2935$

$2935 \times 4 + 4^2 = 11740 + 16 = 11756$

$11756 \times 3 + 3^2 = 35268 + 9 = 35277$

43. (2) The series is ×11, ×7, ×5, ×3, ×1
the wrong no. is 34650; 17325 × 3 = 51975

44. (1) The series is
$+2^2, +3^2, +4^2, +5^2, 6^2, +7^2$
The wrong no. is 56; $32 + 5^2 = 32 + 25 = 57$

45. (3) The series is × 1 + 1, × 2 + 2, × 3 + 3, ×4+4, × 5 + 5, × 6 + 6.
The wrong no. is 38; 12 × 3 + 3 = 36 + 3 = 39

46. (3) According to question, work done by Rahim in 4 days = $\frac{4}{8} = \frac{1}{2}$

Net work done by (Rahim + Karim) in 1 day = $\left(\frac{1}{8} - \frac{1}{3}\right) = \frac{-5}{24}$

Work done by (Rahim + Karim) in 2 days

$= \frac{-5}{24} \times 2 = \frac{-5}{12}$

$\therefore$ Work done in 6 days = $\frac{1}{2} + \left(-\frac{5}{12}\right)$

$= \frac{1}{12}$

$\therefore$ Remaining $\frac{11}{12}$ of the wall is built by Rahim in $\frac{8\times11}{12} = \frac{88}{12} = \frac{22}{3} = 7\frac{1}{3}$ days

47. (1) Let investment time of B was for x months Ratio of their investment = Ratio of profit distribution
$5 \times 8 : 6 \times x = 5 : 9$
$\therefore$ $x = \frac{40\times9}{6\times5}$ = 12 months = 1 year

48. (4) After selling at ₹ 15/ kg, Sunil earns a profit of 66.66%
Hence, cost price of sweets is ₹ 9/kg.
Now, ratio of flour and sugar is 5 : 3.
Hence,
1 kg of sweet is made up of $\frac{5}{8}$ kg of flour and $\frac{3}{8}$ kg of sugar.
Let price of 1 kg of flour = $3k$
Hence, profit of 1 kg of sugar = $7k$
Hence price of 1 kg of sweets is
$= \left\{\left[\left(\frac{3}{8}\right)\times7k\right]+\left[\left(\frac{5}{8}\right)\times3k\right]\right\} = 9$
Hence, $k = 2$
Hence, cost price of sugar = $7k = 7 \times 2$
= ₹14/kg

49. (2) Let the length of train be L meters its speed be S m/s
$\therefore$ time taken to cross a pole = $\frac{L}{S}$ = 10 sec
$\therefore$ time taken to cross a 200 m long platform = $\left(\frac{L+200}{S}\right)$
ATQ,
$\Rightarrow 20 = \frac{L}{S} + \frac{200}{S}$
$\Rightarrow 20 = 10 + \frac{200}{5}$
$\Rightarrow \frac{200}{5} = 10$
$\therefore$ S = 20 m/s
Now length of train L = 20 × 10
= 200 m

50. (4) Let C.P = ₹ 100
$\therefore$ MP = ₹ 150
ATQ,
SP = $75 + 25 \times \frac{75}{100} + 50 \times \frac{80}{100}$
= 75 + 18.75 + 40 = ₹ 133.75
$\therefore$ Profit% = $\left[\frac{133.75-100}{100}\times100\right]\%$
= 33.75%

51. (4) Required average
$= \frac{8500}{100} \times \frac{1}{3} \times (24 + 20 = 15) \approx 1671$

52. (1) No. of white Intex
$= 8500 \times \frac{9}{100} \times \frac{40}{100} = 306$

53. (5) Required % = $\left(\frac{19}{13+9}\times100\right)\%$
$= \left(\frac{19}{22}\times100\right)\% \approx 86\%$

55. (4) Required % = $\left[\frac{(20-15)}{15}\times100\right]\% \approx 33\%$

56. (2) No. of Computer sold in H = $36000 \times \frac{40}{100}$
= 14400
$\therefore$ Required ratio = 5000 : 14400
= 25 : 72

57. (1) No. of Computer sold in
A = $5000 \times \frac{35}{100}$ = 1750
B = $15000 \times \frac{40}{100}$ = 6000
C = $32500 \times \frac{35}{100}$ = 11375
D = $24000 \times \frac{35}{100}$ = 8400
Required answer is A

58. (5) No. of Computer sold in F = $40000 \times \frac{25}{100}$
= 10000
and the no. of Computer sold in G
$= 24000 \times \frac{35}{100} = 8400$

$\therefore$ Required % = $\left[\dfrac{(10000-8400)}{10000}\times 100\right]\%$

= 16%

59. (2) Required average

$= \dfrac{24000\times\dfrac{35}{100}+36000\times\dfrac{40}{100}}{2}$ = 11400

60. (1) No. of Computer sold in C

= 25000 × $\dfrac{30}{100}$ = 7500

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

61. (4) I. $x^2 - 19x + 84 = 0$
$x^2 - 7x - 12x + 84 = 0$
$(x-7)(x-12) = 0$
$\therefore\ x = 7, 12$
II. $y^2 - 25y + 156 = 0$
$y^2 - 13y - 12y + 156 = 0$
$(y-13)(y-12) = 0$
$\therefore\ x \le y$

62. (2) I. $x^3 - 468 = 1729$
$x^3 = 2197$
$\therefore\ x = 13$
II. $y^2 - 1733 + 1564$
$y^2 = 169$
$y = \pm 13$
$\therefore\ x \ge y$

63. (5) I. $\dfrac{9}{\sqrt{x}}+\dfrac{19}{\sqrt{x}}=\sqrt{x}$

$9 + 19 = \sqrt{x}\times\sqrt{x}$

$\therefore\ x = 28$

II. $y^2 - \dfrac{(2\times 14)^{11/2}}{\sqrt{y}} = 0$

$y^5\sqrt{y} - (2\times 14)^{11/2} = 0$
$y^{11/2} = (2\times 14)^{11/2}$
$\therefore\ y = 2\times 14 = 28$
$\therefore\ x = y$

64. (1) I. $\sqrt{784}x + 1234 = 1486$

$\sqrt{784}x = 252$
$28x = 252$ $\therefore\ x = 9$

II. $\sqrt{1089}y + 2081 = 2345$
$33y = 264$ $\therefore\ y = 8$
$\therefore\ x > y$

65. (1) I. $\dfrac{12}{\sqrt{x}}-\dfrac{23}{\sqrt{x}}=5\sqrt{x}$

$12 - 23 = 5\sqrt{x}\times\sqrt{x}$

$\therefore\ x = \dfrac{-11}{5} = -2.2$

II. $\dfrac{\sqrt{y}}{12}-\dfrac{5\sqrt{y}}{12}=\dfrac{1}{\sqrt{y}}$

$\sqrt{y}\left(\dfrac{1}{12}-\dfrac{5}{12}\right)=\dfrac{1}{\sqrt{y}}$

$y\left(\dfrac{-4}{12}\right)=1$

$\therefore\ y = \dfrac{-12}{4} = -3$

66. (1) Given that a = 20 km/h, b = 4 km/h
t_1 = 30 min, t_2 = 10 min
According to the formula

Required Distance = $(t_1 - t_2)(a + b)\dfrac{20}{4}$

$= \dfrac{(30-10)}{60}(20+4)\dfrac{20}{4}$

$= \dfrac{20}{60}\times 24\times\dfrac{20}{4}$

= 40 km

67. (4) Total failed candidates
$= 25x + 40x - 19x = 46x$
Passed in both subjects = $100x - 46x$
= 54
Total no. of appeared candidates = $100x$
$\because\ 54x = 972$

$\therefore\ 100x = \dfrac{972}{54x}\times 100x = 1800$

68. (5) Required ratio = $4v_1d_1 = 7v_2d_2 = \dfrac{7v_1d_1}{d_2}$: $7v_2$
where d is the density and v is the volume of liquids.
Given, $117d_1 = 151d_2$

$\therefore\ \dfrac{d_1}{d_2} = \dfrac{151}{117}$

Now, with $7v_2$ of sencond liquid, $4v_1$ of first liquid is used in place of $4v_1\times\dfrac{151}{117}$

$\therefore$ % error = $\left(\frac{34}{117}\times\frac{117}{151}\times 100\right)\%$

= 22.50% ≈ 22%

69. (4) Cost price of 30 kg of Rice
= 30 × 45 = ₹ 1350
Total SP for an overall profit of

25% = $\frac{1350\times 125}{100}$ = ₹ 1687.5

SP of $\left(\frac{30\times 40}{100}\right)$ = 12 kg of Rice

= 12 × 50 = ₹ 600
Expected SP of 18kg of remaining wheat
= 1687.5 – 600 = ₹ 1087.5
Required selling price per kg

= $\frac{1087.5}{18}$ = ₹ 60.41 ≈ ₹ 60

70. (5) In first 3 days, 37% of the work is completed. So in last 7 days, 63% of the work will be done by A and B only.

Which mean $7\left(\frac{1}{A}+\frac{1}{B}\right) = \frac{63}{100}$

$\frac{1}{A}+\frac{1}{B} = \frac{9}{100}$

It is given that 5A = 4B

$\frac{5}{4B}+\frac{1}{B} = \frac{9}{100}$

B = 25 days
A = 20 days
C = 100 days
Time taken by fastest worker = 20 days
Time taken by second fastest worker = 25 days

$\therefore$ Required% = $\left[\frac{25-20}{25}\times 100\right]\%$ = 20%

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

(86-90) :

86. (3) 'will be going' replace with 'went' because sentence is in past tense.
87. (2) 'as like' replace with 'like'.
88. (5) 'No error'.
89. (4) 'to be performed' (passive) replace 'to perform' (Active)
90. (1) 'to make' replace with 'make'.

VOCABULARIES

Words	Meaning in English	Meaning in Hindi
Ailment	an illness, Typically a minor one, Disease	रोग
Apathetic	having no interest	उदासीन, रूचि का अभाव
Carry out	to complete or fulfill, to execute	पूरा करना
Conspicuous	easily seen, Remarkable	स्पष्ट
Deprived (of)	without the basic necessities	सुविधाहीन
Disposal	act of getting rid of something	ठिकाने लगाने या छुटकारा पाने की प्रक्रिया
Enlist	to obtain something as help or support	समर्थन पाना
Envigour	to make something lively or energetic	ऊर्जावान बना देना
Hostile	aggressive, full of animosity	शत्रुतापूर्ण
Hygienic	clean and disease free	स्वास्थ्यकर
Indigenous	native or belonging to own country	स्वदेशी
Inexplicable	that cannot be explained	अवर्णनीय
Muster	to succeed in creating in self or in others (courage, will)	जुटाना (कोई भाव)
Sanitation	system intended to protect health	साफ-सफाई
Trivial	Unimportant (matter, issue)	महत्वहीन
Entrench	To make something establish strongly	मजबूती से स्थापित होना

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IBPS PO PRELIMS MOCK TEST - 374 (ANSWER KEY)

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