

IBPS PO SPECIAL PRELIMS MOCK TEST - 375 (SOLUTION)

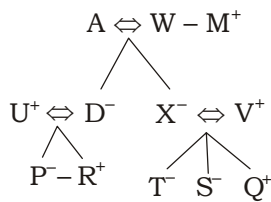
REASONING

(1-5): There are two possibilities.

Position I	Position II
Voilet	Blue
Blue	Pink
Pink	Red
Red	Green
Green	Orange
Orange	Voilet

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

(6-10):



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

(11-12):

11. (3) 12. (2) 13. (3)
14. (1) 15. (3)

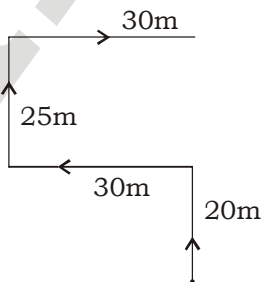
(16-20):

associate banks → za pn
indian → sh
are → ka
has → bi
sbi → ti
national → na
and institute → ha sn
international → mn

16. (1) 17. (4) 18. (2)
19. (1) 20. (4)

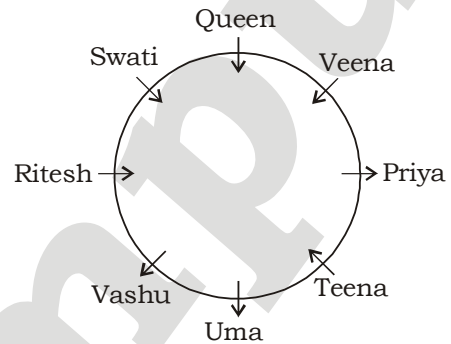
(21-22):

21. (2) 45 m, north



22. (4) BUTTERFLY

23. (2)
(24-28):



24. (4) 25. (1) 26. (3)
27. (2) 28. (3)

(29-30):

Persons	Professions
B	Lawyer
D	Teacher
E	Doctor
C	Engineer

29. (1) 30. (2)

(31-35):



31. (3) 32. (5) 33. (2)
34. (3) 35. (3)

MATHS

$$36. (3) ? = \left(1442 \times \frac{47}{100} - \frac{1412 \times 36}{100} \right) \div 63$$

$$= (677.74 - 508.32) \div 63$$

$$= \frac{169.42}{63} = 2.689 \approx 3$$

$$37. (1) ? = (\sqrt{7921} - \sqrt{2070.25}) \times \frac{1}{4}$$

$$= (89 - 45.5) \times \frac{1}{4}$$

$$= \frac{43.5}{4} = 10.875 \approx 11$$

38. (2) $? = (341789 + 265108) \div (8936 - 3578)$
 $= 606897 \div 5358 = 113.27 \approx 113$

39. (5) $\frac{725 \times 29}{100} = \frac{315 \times 60}{100} + ?$

$\Rightarrow 210.25 = 189 + ?$

$\Rightarrow ? = 210.25 - 189$

$= 21.25 \approx 21$

40. (2) $? = 1595 \div 25 \times 36.5$

$= \frac{1595}{25} \times 36.5 = 2328.7 \approx 2329$

41. (2) No. of boys in college U

$= \frac{2176}{17} \times 17 \times \frac{25}{100} = 544$

No. of girls in college Q

$= \frac{2176}{17} \times 16 \times \frac{37.5}{100} = 768$

\therefore Required ratio = $544 : 768 = 17 : 24$

42. (1) No. of boys in college T

$= \frac{2176}{17} \times 14 \times \frac{75}{100} = 1344$

No. of girls in college P

$= \frac{2176}{17} \times 14 \times \frac{40}{100} = 716.8$

\therefore Required % = $\left(\frac{1344}{716.8} \times 100 \right) \% = 187.5\%$

43. (4) No. of girls in college R = $2176 \times \frac{68.75}{100}$

$= 1496$

No. of boys in college V = $\frac{2176}{17} \times 9 \times \frac{50}{100} = 576$

\therefore Required difference = $1496 - 576 = 920$

44. (5) Total no. of students in college R = 2176

\therefore total fees collected = 2176×800

$= ₹ 17,40,800$

45. (4)

46. (1) The pattern of the given series is :

$37 \times 0.5 + 0.5 = 18.5 + 0.5 = 19$

$19 \times 1 + 1 = 19 + 1 = 20$

$20 \times 1.5 + 1.5 = 30 + 1.5 = 31.5$

$31.5 \times 2 + 2 = 63 + 2 = 65$

$65 \times 2.5 + 2.5 = 162.5 + 2.5 = 165$

Similarly,

$21 \times 0.5 + 0.5 = 10.5 + 0.5 = 11$ (a)

$11 \times 1 + 1 = 11 + 1 = 12$ (b)

$12 \times 1.5 + 1.5 = 18 + 1.5 = 19.5$ (c)

$19.5 \times 2 + 2 = 39 + 2 = 41$ (d)

$41 \times 2.5 + 2.5 = 102.5 + 2.5 = 105$ (e)

47. (2) The pattern of the given series is :

$5 \times 1 + 1^2 = 5 + 1 = 6$

$6 \times 2 + 2^2 = 12 + 4 = 16$

$16 \times 3 + 3^2 = 48 + 9 = 57$

$57 \times 4 + 4^2 = 228 + 16 = 244$

$244 \times 5 + 5^2 = 1220 + 25 = 1245$

Similarly,

$9 \times 1 + 1^2 = 9 + 1 = 10$ (a)

$10 \times 2 + 2^2 = 20 + 4 = 24$ (b)

$24 \times 3 + 3^2 = 72 + 9 = 81$ (c)

$81 \times 4 + 4^2 = 324 + 16 = 340$ (d)

48. (3) The pattern of the given series is :

$7 \times 1 - 2 = 7 - 2 = 5$

$5 \times 3 - 4 = 15 - 4 = 11$

$11 \times 5 - 6 = 55 - 6 = 49$

$49 \times 7 - 8 = 343 - 8 = 335$

$335 \times 9 - 10 = 3015 - 10 = 3005$

Similarly,

$13 \times 1 - 2 = 13 - 2 = 11$ (a)

$11 \times 3 - 4 = 33 - 4 = 29$ (b)

49. (4) The pattern of the given series is :

$12 \times 3 + 11 = 36 + 11 = 47$

$47 \times 3 + 11 = 141 + 11 = 152$

$152 \times 3 + 11 = 456 + 11 = 467$

$467 \times 3 + 11 = 1401 + 11 = 1412$

$1412 \times 3 + 11 = 4236 + 11 = 4247$

Similarly,

$33 \times 3 + 11 = 99 + 11 = 110$ (a)

$110 \times 3 + 11 = 330 + 11 = 341$ (b)

$341 \times 3 + 11 = 1023 + 11 = 1034$ (c)

$1034 \times 3 + 11 = 3102 + 11 = 3113$ (d)

50. (5) The pattern of the given series is :

$68 \times 1 - 8 = 60$

$60 \times 1.5 + 14 = 90 + 14 = 104$

$104 \times 2 - 20 = 208 - 20 = 188$

$188 \times 2.5 + 26 = 470 + 26 = 496$

$496 \times 3 - 32 = 1488 - 32 = 1456$

Similarly,

$42 \times 1 - 8 = 42 - 8 = 34$ (a)

$34 \times 1.5 + 14 = 51 + 14 = 65$ (b)

$65 \times 2 - 20 = 130 - 20 = 110$ (c)

$110 \times 2.5 + 26 = 275 + 26 = 301$ (d)

51. (1) From statement P

Days	Women
------	-------

20	12
----	----

15	x
----	---

$\therefore 15 : 20 = 12 : x$

$\Rightarrow 15 \times x = 12 \times 20$

$\Rightarrow x = \frac{12 \times 20}{15} = 16$ women

Statement Q is superfluous.

52. (2) From statement Q

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

$$\Rightarrow 2880 = \frac{12000 \times 2 \times \text{Rate}}{100}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Rate} = \frac{2880 \times 100}{12000 \times 2}$$

$$= 12\% \text{ per annum}$$

Statement P is superfluous.

53. (3) From both the statements

$$\text{Number} = 7 * 7$$

$\therefore 7 * 7$ is exactly divisible by 13.

$$\therefore * = 6$$

$$\therefore \text{Number} = 767$$

54. (3) From both the statements.

$$A + B + C + D + E = 5 \times 45 = 225 \text{ years} \quad (\text{i})$$

$$A + B = 106 \text{ years} \quad (\text{ii})$$

$$D + E = 94 \text{ years} \quad (\text{iii})$$

By Equation (i) - (ii) - (iii), the age of C can be determined.

55. (4) From statement P

CP of 5 laptops

$$= ₹ (4 \times 26,250)$$

$$= ₹ 1,05,000$$

SP of 5 laptops

$$= ₹ (5 \times 26,250)$$

$$= ₹ 1,31,250$$

\therefore Gain/laptop

$$= \frac{(131250 - 105000)}{5}$$

$$= ₹ \frac{26250}{5} = ₹ 5,250$$

From statement Q

CP of each laptop

$$= \frac{100}{125} \times 26250 = ₹ 21000$$

$$\therefore \text{Gain} = ₹ (26250 - 21000) = ₹ 5250$$

(56-60):

Speed of car A

$$\text{On day 1} = \frac{980}{20} = 49 \text{ km/h}$$

$$\text{On day 2} = \frac{704}{22} = 32 \text{ km/h}$$

$$\text{On day 3} = \frac{1127}{23} = 49 \text{ km/h}$$

Similarly, for car B, the speed

$$\text{On day 1} = \frac{720}{15} = 48 \text{ km/h}$$

$$\text{On day 2} = \frac{1012}{22} = 46 \text{ km/h}$$

$$\text{On day 3} = \frac{1120}{20} = 56 \text{ km/h}$$

For car C the speed

$$\text{On day 1} = \frac{1044}{18} = 58 \text{ km/h}$$

$$\text{On day 2} = \frac{1008}{16} = 63 \text{ km/h}$$

$$\text{On day 3} = \frac{1254}{22} = 57 \text{ km/h}$$

On car D the speed

$$\text{On Day 1} = \frac{1026}{18} = 57 \text{ km/h}$$

$$\text{On Day 2} = \frac{855}{15} = 57 \text{ km/h}$$

$$\text{On Day 3} = \frac{741}{13} = 57 \text{ km/h}$$

For car E the speed

$$\text{On day 1} = \frac{1140}{20} = 57 \text{ km/h}$$

$$\text{On day 2} = \frac{1144}{22} = 52 \text{ km/h}$$

$$\text{On day 3} = \frac{918}{17} = 54 \text{ km/h}$$

For car F the speed

$$\text{On day 1} = \frac{871}{13} = 67 \text{ km/h}$$

$$\text{On day 2} = \frac{1224}{18} = 68 \text{ km/h}$$

$$\text{On day 3} = \frac{1518}{23} = 66 \text{ km/h}$$

56. (1) Car D has the same speed on all three days.

57. (5) The speed of car A on 1st day = 49 km/h
The speed of car D on 2nd day = 57 km/h
 \therefore Required difference = 57 - 49 = 8 km/h

58. (2) The speed of car C on 2nd day = 63 km/h
Speed in metre per second

$$= 63 \times \frac{5}{18} = 17.5 \text{ m/s}$$

59. (4) On the 3rd day the speed of Car F = 66 km/h
On 1st day the speed of Car F = 67 km/h

$$\text{Required}\% = \left(\frac{66}{67} \times 100 \right)\% = 98.5 \approx 98\%$$

60. (1) Speed of Car E on Day 2 = 52 km/h
Speed of Car F on Day 2 = 68 km/h

$$\therefore \text{Required ratio} = \frac{52}{68} = 13 : 17$$

61. (4) Suppose the weight of the three pieces of a diamond are 2 gm, 3 gm and 4 gm respectively.

Thus, total weight of diamond = $2 + 3 + 4$
= 9 gm
Hence, total price = $(9)^2 = 81$ unit rupees
and price of those pieces altogether
= $(2)^2 + (3)^2 + (4)^2 = 29$ unit rupees
loss occurred = $81 - 29 = ₹ 52$ unit rupees
Now,

$$81 \frac{\text{unit}}{\text{unit}} \rightarrow 24300$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 \frac{\text{unit}}{\text{unit}} \rightarrow 300$$

$$\Rightarrow 52 \text{ unit} \rightarrow 15600 \text{ rupees}$$

62. (5) Let the speed of the car be x km/hr
Now,

$$(x - 38) \times \frac{5}{18} \times 20 = 100 \Rightarrow x = 56 \text{ km/hr}$$

63. (4) Total work = $20 \times 15 = 300$ units
Work completed in 5 days = $20 \times 5 = 100$ units
Remaining work = $300 - 100 = 200$ units
Let no. of men left after 5 days is x .
A/Q,

$$(20 - x) \times \frac{50}{3} = 200 \Rightarrow 1000 - 50x = 600$$

$$\Rightarrow 50x = 400 \Rightarrow x = 8 \text{ Men}$$

64. (5) Ratio of share of a man, a woman and a child
= $(9000 \times 3 + 6500 \times 3) : (8000 \times 3 + 10500 \times 3) : (15000 \times 3)$
= $46500 : 55500 : 45000 = 93 : 111 : 90$

$$\therefore \text{Required answer} = \frac{29400}{294} \times 21 = ₹ 2100$$

65. (3) Let the Javed invested in the first Bank = ₹ 100
A/Q,

$$\left(\frac{100 \times 115 \times 2}{100} \times \frac{112}{100} \times \frac{112}{100} \right) \text{ unit} \rightarrow ₹ 73382.4$$

$$\therefore 100 \text{ unit} \rightarrow \frac{73382.4 \times 100 \times 100 \times 100}{130 \times 112 \times 112}$$

$$= ₹ 45,000$$

66. (1) $7x + 6y + 4z = 122$ (i)
 $4x + 5y + 3z = 88$ (ii)
 $9x + 2y + z = 78$ (iii)
By equation (iii) $\times 3$ - equation (ii),
 $27x + 6y + 3z - 4x - 5y - 3z = 234 - 88$
 $\Rightarrow 23x + y = 146$ (iv)
By equation (iii) $\times 4$ - equation (i),
 $36x + 8y + 4z - 7x - 6y - 4z = 312 - 122$
 $\Rightarrow 29x + 2y = 190$ (v)

$$\text{By equation (iv)} \times 2 - \text{equation (v)}
46x + 2y = 29x - 2y = 292 - 190$$

$$\Rightarrow 17x = 102 \Rightarrow x = 6$$

$$\text{From equation (iv),}$$

$$23 \times 6 + y = 146$$

$$\Rightarrow y = 146 - 138 = 8$$

From equation (iii),

$$9 \times 6 + 2 \times 8 + z = 78$$

$$\Rightarrow 54 + 16 + z = 78 \Rightarrow z = 78 - 70 = 8$$

Clearly, $x < y = z$

67. (3) By equation II $\times 2$ - equation (I)
 $8x + 6y - 7x - 6y = 118 - 110$
 $\therefore x = 8$

From equation (I),

$$7 \times 8 + 6y = 110$$

$$\Rightarrow 6y = 110 - 56 = 54 \Rightarrow y = 9$$

From equation (III),

$$8 + z = 15 \Rightarrow z = 7$$

Clearly, $x < y > z$

68. (5) I. $x = \sqrt{(36)^{\frac{1}{2}} \times (1296)^{\frac{1}{4}}}$

$$= \sqrt{\pm 6 \times \pm 6} = \pm 6$$

By equation II $\times 3$ - equation I

$$6y + 9z - 6y - 5z = 99 - 71$$

$$\Rightarrow 4z = 28$$

$$\therefore z = 7$$

From equation II,

$$2y + 3 \times 7 = 33$$

$$\Rightarrow 2y = 33 - 21 = 12$$

$$\therefore y = 6$$

69. (4) By equation I $\times 5$ - II $\times 8$
 $40x + 35y - 40x - 48y = 675 - 792$
 $\Rightarrow -13y = -117$
 $\therefore y = 9$

From equation I,

$$8x + 7 \times 9 = 135 \Rightarrow 8x = 135 - 63 = 72$$

$$\therefore x = 9$$

From equation III,

$$9 \times 9 + 8z = 121 \Rightarrow 8z = 121 - 81 = 40$$

$$\therefore z = 5$$

Clearly, $x = y > z$

70. (5) I. $(x + y)^3 = 1331 \Rightarrow x + y = 11$

$$\Rightarrow y = 11 - x$$

From equation III,

$$x(11 - x) = 28 \Rightarrow 11x - x^2 = 28$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 - 11x + 28 = 0 \Rightarrow x^2 - 7x - 4x + 28 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x(x - 7) - 4(x - 7) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (x - 7)(x - 4) = 0 \Rightarrow x = 7, 4$$

From equation I

$$y = 4, 7$$

From equation II

$$7 - 4 + z = 0 \Rightarrow z = -3$$

$$\text{or, } 4 - 7 + z = 0 \Rightarrow z = 3$$

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

81. (5) No error.
82. (1) Change 'to say' into 'say'.
83. (2) Change 'were' into 'was'.
84. (5) No error.
85. (4) Insert 'the' before 'Indian' and 'Atlantic'.

VOCABULARIES

Words	Meaning in English	Meaning in Hindi
Gloomy	sorrowful or sad	उदासीन, गमगीन
Raionalising	attempting to explain or justify	तार्किक आधार पर उचित बताना
Headwinds	an unknown situation	अनदेखी समस्या
Offset	counteract (something) by having an opposing force or effect	संतुलन करना
Lagged	fall in behind	पीछे रह जाना
Dilute	to make a liquid weaker by adding water	जलमिश्रित करना
Envisage	to imagine what will happen in the future	कल्पना करना
Spurring	making something happen faster or sooner	बल देना, बढ़ाना
Steep	rising or falling sharply	तीव्र
Proactive	being more active	सक्रिय
Remedial	giving or intended as a remedy or cure	उपचारात्मक
Munificence	great generosity	उदारता
Constraints	a limitation or restriction	बाध्यताएं
Inflexion	containing changes	बदलाव भरा
Unison	harmony	सामंजस्य
Expeditious	done with speed and efficiency	तात्कालिक
Forbearance	restraint and tolerance	सहनशीलता
Adaptive	characterized by or given to adaptation	अनुकूल
Traits	a distinguishing quality or characteristic	विशेषता
Stark	complete	पूर्ण
Homogeneity	the quality or state of being homogeneous	एकरूपता
Famishing	hunger	भूखमरी
Conformity	compliance with standards, rules, or laws	समरूपता

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IBPS PO SPECIAL PRELIMS MOCK TEST - 375 (ANSWER KEY)

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