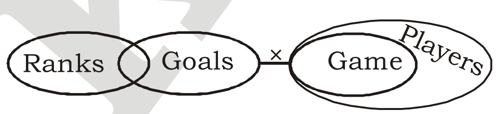
IBPS PO PHASE-I MOCK TEST-58 (SOLUTION)

REASONING

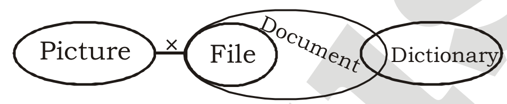
1. (1) **Given statements :**
   Combining both statements, we get
   $L < P \geq N = S < R < Q$
   Thus, we can't compare L and Q. Hence II ($L \geq Q$) is not true.
   $T > L$ is true.
   Hence I is true.
2. (5) **Given statements :**
   Combining both statements, we get
   $M \leq R \leq N = B < S \leq K$
   Thus, $K > R$ is true. Again, $M < S$ is true.
   Hence both I and II are true.
3. (1) **Given statements :**
   Combining bot statements, we get
   $W > U = T \geq B$
   Thus, $W > T$ is true. Hence I is true.
   Again from (i), we can't compare U and J.
   Hence II ($J > U$) is not true. Hence only I is true.
4. (4) **Given statements :**
   Combining (i) and (ii) get
   $B < U = T > X = P$
   Thus, we can't compare B and P.
   Hence I ($B \geq P$) is not true.
   Again, from (i), we can't compare W and M.
   Hence II ($M \leq W$) is not true. So, neither conclusion I nor II is true.
5. (5) **Given statements :**
   Combining both statements, we get
   $G \geq H > K \geq L > R \geq Q$
   Thus, $G > R$ is true.
   Again, $H > Q$ is true. Hence both I and II are true.

(6–7) :

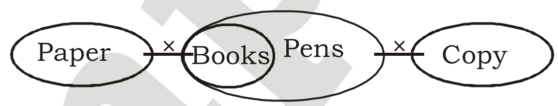


6. (5) **Conclusion :**
   I. True II. True
7. (2) **Conclusion :**
   I. Can't Say II. True

(8–9) :

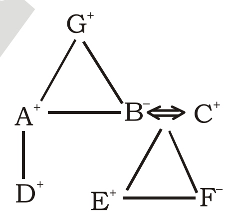


8. (5) **Conclusions :**
   I. True II. True
9. (2) **Conclusions :**
   I. Can't say II. True
10. (2) **Conclusions :**



   I. Can't say II. True

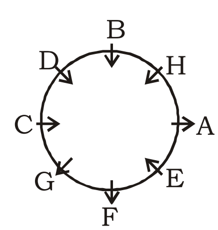
(11–12) :



Three fathers (G, A, C), two brothers (A and E), two sisters (B and F), one husband (C), one wife (B), two brothers-in-law (A and C), two daughters (B and F), three sons (A, D and E), three cousins (D, E and F), two nephews (D and E), one grandfather (G) and one niece (F)

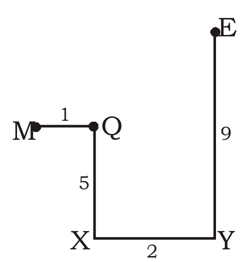
11. (2) 12. (1) 13. (3)

(14 – 18) :



14. (2) 15. (4) 16. (1)
17. (3) 18. (4)

(19–20) :



19. (5) 3 km 20. (4)

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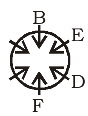
(21–25) :

Person	Subject	Year
P	Marathi	2^{nd}
Q	Geography	1^{st}
R	Economics	1^{st}
S	Chemistry	3^{rd}
T	Biology	2^{nd}
U	Physics	1^{st}
V	Mathematics	2^{nd}
W	English	3^{rd}

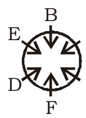
21. (2) 22. (4) 23. (5)

24. (3) 25. (1)

26. (2) From I. Possible diagrams:

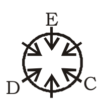


or



Hence I alon is not sufficient to answer the question.

From II.



Hence, C is second to the left of E

Hence II alone is sufficient to answer the question.

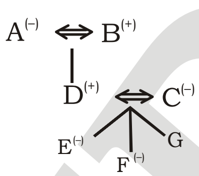
27. (5) **From both I and II.**

Z > Y > V = W > X

$(x + p)$ $(x + 5)$ $(x + 5)$

Hence Z scores the highest runs.

28. (5) From both I and II



Hence, A is grandmother of E

29. (5) From both I and II.

T V S X P _ Q

Q _ P X S V T

Hence X is the middle of the row.

30. (1)

(31–35) :

In every step, words whose first letter is a vowel, are arranged according to dictionary from left to right in descending order and words whose first letter is a constant are arranged from right to left in ascending order.

Input : **gem stat ace cast omit fan rate uncut era input**

Step I : uncut gem stat ace omit fan rate era input cast

Step II : uncut omit gem stat ace rate era input fan cast

Step III : uncut omit input stat ace rate era gem fan cast

Step IV : uncut omit input era stat ace rate gem fan cast

Step V : uncut omit input era ace stat rate gem fan cast

31. (3) 32. (1) 33. (1)

34. (4) 35. (5)

MATHS

36. (4) ? = (4576 + 3286 + 5639) $\div$ (712 + 415 + 212) = 13501 $\div$ 1339 = 10.08 $\approx$ 10

37. (5) ? = 675.456 + 12.492 × 55.671

$\approx$ 675 + 12.5 × 56

= 675 + 700 = 1375 $\approx$ 1371

38. (1) ? $\approx (447)^2 = 199809 \approx 200000$

39. (3) $? = \dfrac{4374562 \times 64}{7777} = 35999.99 \approx 36000$

40. (2) $? = \dfrac{659 \times 872}{100} \div 543 = 10.58 \approx 11$

41. (3) Males in $D_1 = \dfrac{9000 \times 18}{100} \times \dfrac{7}{20} = 567$

Similarly, $D_2 = 609$, $D_3 = 488$, $D_4 = 726$, $D_5 = 351$, $D_6 = 969$, $D_7 = 240$

$\therefore$ Total number of males = 3950

42. (4) Total employees in D_3

$9000 \times \dfrac{12.2}{100} = 1098$

Females in $D_3 = 1098 \times \dfrac{5}{9} = 610$

$\therefore$ Reqd % $= \dfrac{610}{1098} \times 100 = 55.55\% \approx 55.5\%$

43. (5) Ratio of males to females in Department D_7

= M : F = 8 : 13

$\therefore$ Reqd % $= \dfrac{(13-8)}{8} \times 100 = 62.5\%$

44. (3) $D_1 = 9000 \times \dfrac{18}{100} = 1620$

Male : Female = 7 : 13

$\therefore$ Difference $= 1620 \times \dfrac{(13-7)}{20} = 486$

Similarly, $D_2 = 1305 \times \dfrac{1}{15} = 87$

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$D_3 = 1098 \times \frac{1}{9} = 122$

$D_4 = 1485 \times \frac{1}{45} = 33$

$D_5 = 810 \times \frac{4}{30} = 108$

$D_6 = 2052 \times \frac{2}{36} = 114$

$D_7 = 630 \times \frac{5}{21} = 150$

45. (3) Females in $D_1 = \frac{9000 \times 18}{100} \times \frac{13}{20} = 1053$

Similarly, $D_2 = 696$, $D_3 = 610$, $D_4 = 759$, $D_5 = 459$, $D_6 = 1083$, $D_7 = 390$

$\therefore$ Total females = 1053 + 696 + 610 + 759 + 459 + 1083 + 390 = 5050

$\therefore$ Reqd % $= \frac{5050}{9000} \times 100 = 56.11\%$

46. (1) The given number series is based on the following pattern.

$1^1 = 1; 2^2 = 4$

$3^3 = 27; 4^4 = 256$

$5^5 = 3125; 6^6 = 46656$

Hence 46658 is the wrong number.

47. (4) The given number series is based on the following pattern.

$18000 \div 5 = 3600$

$3600 \div 5 = 720$

$720 \div 5 = 144 \neq 142.2$

$144 \div 5 = 28.3$

$28.8 \div 5 = 5.76$

Hence 142.2 is the wrong number.

48. (5) The given number series is based on the following pattern.

$12 + 15^2 = 12 + 225 = 237$

$237 + 13^2 = 237 + 169 = 406$

$406 + 11^2 = 406 + 121 = 527$

$527 + 9^2 = 608 = 527 + 81 = 608$

$608 + 7^2 = 608 + 49 = 657$

Hence 604 is the wrong number.

49. (3) The given number series is based on the following pattern.

$3 \times 7 + 2 \times 7 = 21 + 14 = 35$

$35 \times 6 + 3 \times 6 = 210 + 18$

$= 228 \neq 226$

$228 \times 5 + 4 \times 5 = 1140 + 20 = 1160$

$1160 \times 4 + 5 \times 4 = 4640 + 20 = 4660$

$4660 \times 3 + 6 \times 3 = 13980 + 18 = 13998$

Hence 226 is the wrong number

50. (2) The given number series is based on the following pattern.

$18 \times 7 - 7 = 126 - 7 = 119$

$119 \times 6 - 6 = 714 - 708$

$708 \times 5 - 5 = 3540 - 5 = 3535 \neq 3534$

$3535 \times 4 - 4 = 14140 - 4 = 14136$

$14136 \times 3 - 3 = 42405$

Hence 3534 is the wrong number.

51. (2) Using Alligation Method,

Sugar I **Sugar II**

5.75 4.50

5.50

5.50 – 4.50 5.75 – 5.50

=1.00 = 0.25

i.e., 4 : 1

Hence, the required quantity of Sugar I

$= \frac{75}{1} \times 4 = 300$ kg

52. (2) The numbers of points term scored

$= 8 \times 84 - 92 + 85 = 672 - 92 + 85 = 665$

53. (2) SI $= \frac{15000 \times 9 \times 2}{100} =$ ₹ 2700

$$CI = 12000 \left[\left(1 + \frac{8}{100}\right)^2 - 1\right]$$

$$= 12000 \left[\left(\frac{27}{25}\right)^2 - 1\right]$$

$$= 12000 \left[\frac{729 - 625}{625}\right]$$

$= 12000 \times \frac{104}{625} =$ ₹ 1996.8

$\therefore$ Total interest earned

= ₹ (2700 + 1996.8) = ₹ 4696.8

54. (3) Total marked Price of article

$= 25 \times 45 =$ ₹ 1125

Selling Price (Giving 10% discount)

$= \frac{90}{100}$ of 1125 = ₹ 1012.5

CP $= \frac{1012.50}{150} \times 100 =$ ₹ 675

Now the selling price is ₹1125 then

profit = 1125 – 675 = ₹ 450

% profit $= \frac{450}{675} \times 100 = 66\frac{2}{3}\%$

55. (2) Let the length of the piece be x m

Cost of price = ₹ 35

Then, price per metre = ₹ $\frac{35}{x}$

$\therefore$ $(x+4)\left(\frac{35}{x}-1\right) = 35$

$\Rightarrow$ $x = 10$ m

56. (3) Annual sales of all companies in FY 2006–07 = (150 + 200 + 225 + 250 + 300) = 1125 lakh

Annual sales of all companies in FY 2011–12 = (325 + 350 + 400 + 450 + 500) = ₹ 2025 lakh

$\therefore$ Percentage increase

$= \frac{2025 - 1125}{1125} \times 100 = 80\%$

57. (4) Honda → Sales in FY 2006–07 = 300 lakh and in FY 2011–12 = 400 lakh

% increase in sales = $\frac{400-300}{300} \times 100$

= 33.33%

Maruti → Sales in the FY 2006–07 = 250 lakh and in FY 2011–12 = 500 lakh

%. increase in sales = $\frac{500-250}{250} \times 100$

= 100%

Tata → Sales in FY 2006–07 = 200 lakh and in FY 2011–12 = 325 lakh

% increase in sales = $\frac{325-200}{200} \times 100$

= 62.5%

Hyundai → Sales in FY 2006–07 = 225 lakh and in FY 2011-12 = 350 lakh

% increase in sales = $\frac{350-225}{225} \times 100$

= 55.55%

Toyota → Sales in FY 2006–07 = 150 lakh and in FY 2011–12 = 450 lakh

% increase in sales = $\frac{450-150}{150} \times 100$

= 200%

Hence, Toyota recorded highest percentage increase in sales.

58. (2) Average sales of all companies

In FY 2006–07 = $\frac{1}{5} \times (150 + 200 + 225 + 250 + 300) = 225$

In FY 2007–08 = $\frac{1}{5} \times (200 + 250 + 300 + 350 + 450) = 310$

In FY 2008–09 = $\frac{1}{5} \times (150 + 250 + 300 + 325 + 350) = 275$

In FY 2009–10 = $\frac{1}{5} \times (100 + 250 + 275 + 375 + 475) = 295$

In FY 2010–11 = $\frac{1}{5} \times (200 + 250 + 300 + 400 + 450) = 320$

In FY 2011–12 = $\frac{1}{5} \times (325 + 350 + 400 + 450 + 500) = 405$

$\therefore$ Average minimum sales is in FY 2006–07.

59. (3) Total sales of Hyundai and Maruti in FY 2006–07 = (225 + 250) = 475 lakh

Total sales of Tata and Honda in FY 2006–07 = (200 + 300) = 500

Reqd% = $\frac{500-475}{500} \times 100 = \frac{25}{500} \times 100$

= 5% less.

Hence, total sale of Maruti and Hyundai is 5% less than the total sales of Tata and Honda.

60. (4) Total sale of Honda in 2009–10 = 375
Total sale of Toyota in 2009–10 = 250

$\therefore$ Reqd % = $\frac{375-250}{250} \times 100 = 50\%$

61. (2) Time taken in walking one way + riding other way

= 6 hours 35 minutes ... (i)

Time taken in riding both ways

= 4 hours 35 minutes ...(ii)

By equation (i) × 2 – (ii),

2 × Time taken in walking one way

= 13 hours 10 minutes – 4 hours 35 minutes

= 8 hours 35 minutes

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62. (1) $\because$ 12 men can complete the work in 36 days.

$\therefore$ 12 × 36 men can complete the work in 1 day.

Again,

$\because$ 18 women can complete the work in 60 days.

$\therefore$ 18 × 60 women can complete the work in 1 day.

Now, 12 × 36 men = 18 × 60 women

$\Rightarrow$ 2 men = 5 women

Now, 8 men + 20 women

= (4 × 5 + 20) women = 40 women

$\because$ 18 women complete the work in 60 days.

$\therefore$ 40 womens' 20 days' work

$= \frac{40\times20}{18\times60} = \frac{20}{27}$

$\therefore$ Remaining work $= 1 - \frac{20}{27} = \frac{7}{27}$

$\therefore$ 18 × 60 women do 1 work in 1 day.

$\therefore$ 1 woman does $= \frac{1}{18\times60}$ Work in 1 day

$\therefore$ 1 woman does in 4 days

$= \frac{4}{18\times60} = \frac{1}{18\times15}$ Work

$\therefore$ $\frac{1}{18\times15}$ work is done in 4 days by 1 woman

$\therefore$ $\frac{7}{27}$ work is done in 4 days by $= \frac{18\times15\times7}{27}$

= 70 days

63. (2) Number of balls = 6 + 5 + 8 = 19 Exhaustive number of cases = Ways of selecting 4 balls out of 19

$= {}^{19}C_4 = \frac{19\times18\times17\times16}{1\times2\times3\times4} = 3876$

Favourable number of cases = Selecting 4 red balls or any two green balls out of the four = $6c_4 + 5c_2 \times 14c_2$

$= \frac{6\times5\times4\times3}{1\times2\times3\times4} + \frac{5\times4}{2} \times \frac{14\times13}{2}$

= 15 + 910 = 925

$\therefore$ Required probability

$= \frac{925}{3876}$

64. (5) Required difference

$= \left(\frac{7}{11}\times2 - \frac{4}{11}\times3\right)$

$= \frac{2}{11} \times 73689 =$ ₹ 13398

65. (2) Area of the square = 22 × 22 = 484 sq.cm

$\therefore$ Circumference of circle = 484 cm

$\Rightarrow$ π × Dimater = 484

$\Rightarrow$ $\frac{22}{7}$ × Dimater = 484

$\therefore$ Dimater $= \frac{484}{22} \times 7 = 154$ cm

$\therefore$ Lenght of rectangle = 2 × 154 cm

= 308 cm

$\therefore$ 2(lenght + breadht) = Perimeter of rectangle

$\Rightarrow$ $2(308 + x) = 668$ [Breadht = x (let)]

$\Rightarrow$ $308 + x = \frac{668}{2} = 334$

$\Rightarrow$ $x = 334 - 308 = 26$ cm

66. (2) I. $4x^2 - 32x + 63 = 0$

$\Rightarrow 4x^2 - 14x - 18x + 63 = 0$

$\Rightarrow 2x(2x-7) - 9(2x-7) = 0$

$\Rightarrow (2x-7)(2x-9) = 0$

$\Rightarrow x = \frac{7}{2}$ or $\frac{9}{2}$

II. $2y^2 - 11y + 15 = 0$

$\Rightarrow 2y^2 - 6y - 5y + 15 = 0$

$\Rightarrow 2y(y-3) - 5(y-3) = 0$

$\Rightarrow (y-3)(2y-5) = 0$

$\Rightarrow y = 3$ or $\frac{5}{2}$

Clearly, $x > y$

67. (2) I. $x^3 = (216)^{\frac{1}{3}\times3} = 216$

$\Rightarrow x = \sqrt[3]{216} = 6$

II. $6y^2 = 150$

$\Rightarrow y^2 = \frac{150}{6} = 25$

$\Rightarrow y = \pm5$

Clearly, $x > y$

68. (1) I. $12x^2 + 17x + 6 = 0$

$\Rightarrow 12x^2 + 9x + 8x + 6 = 0$

$\Rightarrow 3x(4x + 3) + 2(4x + 3) = 0$

$\Rightarrow (4x + 3)(3x + 2) = 0$

$\Rightarrow x = -\frac{3}{4}$ or $-\frac{2}{3}$

II. $6y^2 + 5y + 1 = 0$

$\Rightarrow 6y^2 + 2y + 3y + 1 = 0$

$\Rightarrow 2y(3y + 1) + 1(3y + 1) = 0$

$\Rightarrow (3y + 1)(2y + 1) = 0$

$\Rightarrow y = -\frac{1}{3}$ or $-\frac{1}{2}$

Clearly, $x < y$

69. (3) I. $20x^2 + 9x + 1 = 0$

$\Rightarrow 20x^2 + 5x + 4x + 1 = 0$

$\Rightarrow 5x(4x + 1) + 1(4x + 1) = 0$

$\Rightarrow (4x + 1)(5x + 1) = 0$

$\Rightarrow x = -\frac{1}{4}$ or $-\frac{1}{5}$

II. $30y^2 + 11y + 1 = 0$

$\Rightarrow 30y^2 + 6y + 5y + 1 = 0$

$\Rightarrow 6y(5y + 1) + 1(5y + 1) = 0$

$\Rightarrow (5y + 1)(6y + 1) = 0$

$\Rightarrow y = -\frac{1}{5}$ or $-\frac{1}{6}$

Clearly, $x \leq y$

70. (4) I. $x^2 + 17x + 72 = 0$

$\Rightarrow x^2 + 8x + 9x + 72 = 0$

$\Rightarrow x(x + 8) + 9(x + 8) = 0$

$\Rightarrow (x + 9)(x + 8) = 0$

$\Rightarrow x = -9$ or -8

II. $y^2 + 19y + 90 = 0$

$\Rightarrow y^2 + 10y + 9y + 90 = 0$

$\Rightarrow y(y + 10) + 9(y + 10) = 0$

$\Rightarrow (y + 9)(y + 10) = 0$

$\Rightarrow y = -9$ or -10

Clearly, $x \geq y$

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

(91–95) : (BDEACF)

91. (4) 92. (1) 93. (3)

94. (5) 95. (5)

96. (3) Replace 'who' by 'whom'.

97. (4) Replace 'elderly' by 'elders'.

98. (4) Replace 'at' by 'upto'.

99. (1) Replace 'do' by 'could'.

100. (4) Replace 'well' after 'policy'.

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VOCABULARIES

Word	Meaning in English	Meaning in Hindi
Economic crunch	Pertaining to an economical situation in which there is suddenly not enough of something,	आर्थिक तंगी
Pulverization	To overwhelm or defeat utterly	धराशायी होना
Turmoil	A state of great disturbance, confusion, or uncertainty.	खलबली, उथल-पुथल
Apprehension	Anxiety or fear that something bad or unpleasant will happen.	डर
Solace	Comfort or consolation in a time of distress or sadness.	सांत्वना, ढ़ाढस
Bailout packages	An amount of giving money to a company, a foreign country, etc. that has very serious financial problems.	खैरात
Cash out	To add up the amount of money that has been received	प्राप्त राशि को निकालना
Substantial	Of considerable importance, size, or worth.	पर्याप्त, अच्छी मात्रा में
Mundane	Ordinary; average	साधारण, औसत
Spree	A spell or sustained period of unrestrained activity of a particular kind.	उत्सव
Ease	Make less serious or severe.	सुधरना
Thrive	Grow or develop well or vigorously.	बढ़ना , पनपना
Weed out	To remove or get rid of people or things from a group because they are not wanted or are less good than the rest	हटाना, छुटकारा पाना
Pitfalls	A danger or difficulty	कठिनाई, खतरा
Outcry	An exclamation or shout.	होहल्ला, विरोध
Lawsuit	A claim or dispute brought to a court of law for adjudication.	मुकदमा
Keep something in check	To keep something under control so that it does not spread or get worse	नियंत्रण में रखना

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IBPS PO PHASE -I MOCK TEST - 58 (ANSWER KEY)

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

Note:- If you face any problem regarding result or marks scored, please contact 9313111777

Note:- If your opinion differs regarding any answer, please message the mock test and question number to 8860330003

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