

**IBPS RRB Asst. Preliminary Grand Test –IRPP-170817**

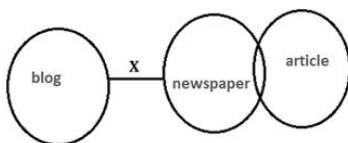
**HINTS & SOLUTIONS**

**ANSWER KEY**

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

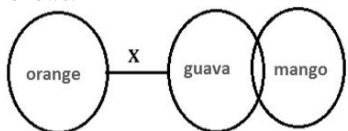
**HINTS & SOLUTIONS**

1.(1)

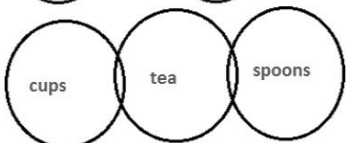


2<sup>nd</sup> conclusion is restatement. So, 2<sup>nd</sup> conclusion does not follow.

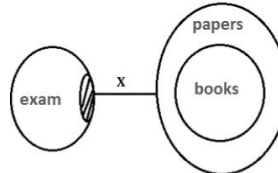
2.(5)



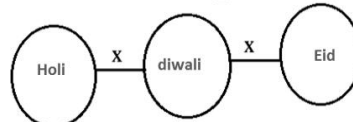
3.(2)



4.(2)



5.(4)



6.(4)

From I: 'when ever go to there' is coded as 'na ja ni ho lo'  
From II: 'go there and come back' is coded as 'ma ho sa ni da'

So, I & II together are not sufficient.

7.(5)

From I and II we get that K is the heaviest and J is only lighter than K.

8.(5)

From I and II we get that '@' is the code for 'really'.

9.(5)

If the data in both the statement I and II together are necessary to answer the question.

10.(1)

From I – Sumit's position from right end = 50+1-12= 39 so there are 21 students between sumit and arun.

11-15.

Time	Day						
	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun
9 to 10	C		C	C			
10 to 12	BC		C	BC	B		B
12 to 2	B	A		AB	B		AB
2 to 4		A		A	C	C	AC

11.(3)

13.(1)

15.(5)

16-20.

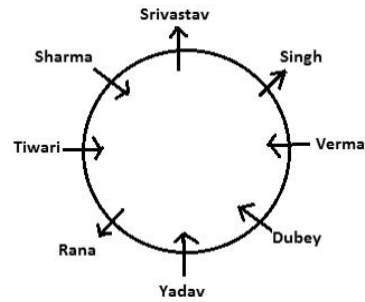
PERSON	ORGANISATION	DEPARTMENT
ROHIT	P	Account
ROHAN	Q	OPERATIONS
SWETA	R	MARKETING
KAMAL	Q	HR
GAGAN	R	RESEARCH
PARUL	P	DESIGN
SHIVAM	Q	ADMIN

16.(3)

18.(5)

20.(4)

21-25.



21.(3)

# Grand Test – IRPP-170817



- 23.(1) 24.(1)  
 25.(4)  
 26.(3) Required number of letters = (8, @, &, 2, 6, &, \$, 7, \*, 3, %, 4) = 12  
 27.(1) There is only such symbol (E% A)  
 28.(3) The series is ---  
 CMA, N&E, 2Y3, S&W.....  
 29.(1) R = 8<sup>th</sup>, L = 13<sup>th</sup>. Therefore L = 21<sup>st</sup> = 4.  
 30.(4) Except (4), in other groups, there is a gap of one letter/symbol between two.  
 31.(1) L > E (True) C ≥ J (False)  
 32.(2) N ≥ S (False) P ≤ Q (True)  
 33.(1) M ≤ J (True) H ≤ M (False)  
 34.(4) D > Q (False) K ≤ E (False)  
 35.(5) Q ≤ E (True) G > F (True)

36-40.  
 sweet → ja  
 is → la/ta  
 very → la/ta  
 tasty → sa  
 cold → da  
 drinks → pa/ra  
 are → pa/ra  
 coffee → fa

- 36.(1) 37.(2)  
 38.(3) 39.(4)  
 40.(5)  
 41.(3) ? = 7682 - 4909 = 2773  
 42.(2)  $\sqrt{?} - \sqrt{2601} - 14 = 51 - 14 = 37 \Rightarrow ? = 1369$ .  
 43.(3)  $\frac{85}{100} \times 420 + \frac{x}{100} \times 1080 = 735 \Rightarrow x = 35$   
 44.(4)  
 45.(2) ? = 367.5 - 355.2 = 12.3  
 46.(2)  
 47.(4)  $\frac{44}{100} \times 850 \times \frac{x}{100} \times 150 + \frac{72}{100} \times 72 = 1454.34$   
 $\Rightarrow 561 \times x + 51.84 = 1454.34 \Rightarrow x = 2.5$   
 48.(1)  $\frac{18}{7} \times \frac{49}{35} \times \frac{321}{70} = 16.508$   
 49.(5)  $(7 \times 32) \div 4 + 35 - 16 = \sqrt{x}$   
 $\Rightarrow \sqrt{x} = 56 + 19 = 75$   
 $\Rightarrow x = 5625$   
 50.(3)  $(37 - 42 + 25 - 2) + \left(\frac{13}{17} - \frac{15}{17} + \frac{11}{34} - \frac{1}{34}\right)$   
 $= 18 + \left(\frac{26 - 30 + 10 - 1}{34}\right) = 18 + \frac{6}{34} = 18 \frac{6}{34} = 18 \frac{3}{17}$   
 51.(2) Not selected from Ranchi in 2002 → 8  
 In 2003 → 14  
 In 2004 → 14  
 In 2005 → 15  
 In 2006 → 14  
 In 2007 → 8  
 In 2008 → 4  
 Average =  $77/7 = 11$   
 52.(1) Required Ratio =  $\frac{56+40+38+40+88}{8+8+8+12+2} = \frac{262}{38} = 131 : 19$   
 53.(1) Required participants = 79 + 38 + 41 + 66 + 72 = 296.

- 54.(4) Delhi =  $\frac{431}{527} \times 100 = 81.7\%$   
 Ranchi =  $\frac{264}{441} \times 100 = 82.5\%$   
 Patna =  $\frac{407}{473} \times 100 = 86.04\%$   
 Pune =  $\frac{412}{469} \times 100 = 87.8\%$   
 Jaipur =  $\frac{479}{525} \times 100 = 91.23\%$   
 $\therefore$  Required city = Jaipur  
 55.(3) From the chart, we have to look only for year 2005 and 2008.  
 $\therefore$  in 2005 =  $\frac{66}{69} \times 100 = 95.6\%$   
 in 2008 =  $\frac{62}{66} \times 100 = 93.9\%$   
 56.(1) Profit = 36 - 300 = 69  
 Profit % =  $\frac{69}{300} \times 100 = 23\%$   
 57.(3) Required Ratio =  $\frac{500+325+225}{150+300+450}$   
 $= \frac{1050}{900}$   
 $= \frac{21}{18}$   
 $= 7 : 6$   
 58.(5) Total expenditure = 12,00,000  
 100 - 50 = 50% of the total income = 12,00,000  
 $= \frac{50}{100} \times x = 1200000$   
 $\Rightarrow x = 2400000 = 2400$  thousands  
 59.(1) Required % =  $\frac{575-260}{260} \times 100$   
 $= \frac{315}{260} \times 100$   
 $= \frac{1575}{13}$   
 $= 121 \frac{2}{13}\%$   
 60.(3) Required average  
 $= \frac{370+500+550+300+450}{5} = \frac{2170}{5} = 434$   
 61.(2) Series is  $+6^3, -5^3, +4^3, -3^3, +2^3$   
 Therefore, ? =  $153 + 2^3 = 161$ .  
 62.(3) Series is  $\times 7, \times 6, \times 5, \times 4, \times 3$   
 Therefore ? =  $10080 \times 3 = 30240$ .  
 63.(3) Series is  $\times 1.5 - 1.5, \times 2 - 2, \times 2.5 - 2.5, \times 3 - 3, \times 3.5 - 3.5$   
 Therefore, ? =  $582 \times 3.5 - 3.5 = 2033.5$ .  
 64.(2) Series is  $+11^2, +7^2, +5^2, +3^2, +2^2$  (series of prime numbers)  
 Therefore, ? =  $215 + 2^2 = 219$ .  
 65.(3) Series is as  $T_n = \frac{T_n}{2.5}$   
 $\therefore ? = \frac{25}{2.5} = 10$   
 66.(3) Required difference  
 $= \frac{70}{100} \times \frac{90}{100} \times 1000 - \frac{60}{100} \times 1000$   
 $= 630 - 600$   
 $= 30$   
 67.(5) Let amount be x.  
 $\frac{x \times 8 \times 1}{100} + \frac{(20,000 - x) \times 10 \times 1}{100} = 1900$   
 $8x + 200000 - 10x = 190000$   
 $2x = 10000$   
 $x = 5000$

68.(4) When C.I. calculated half-yearly.

$$R = \frac{10}{5} = 5\%, T = 1\frac{1}{2} \times 2 = 3$$

$$\therefore \text{C.I.} = 18000 \left(1 + \frac{5}{100}\right)^3 - 18000$$

$$= 2837.25$$

69.(3)  $30 \times 16 \times 20 = 24 \times x \times 20$ 

$$x = \frac{30 \times 16}{24}$$

$$x = 20 \text{ days}$$

70.(1) Required time =  $\frac{1}{\frac{1}{12} - \frac{1}{20}}$ 

$$= \frac{1}{\frac{5-2}{60}}$$

$$= \frac{60}{3}$$

$$= 20 \text{ hours}$$

71.(1) Distance travelled by wheel =  $2 \times \frac{22}{7} \times 28 \times 1000$ 

$$= 176000 \text{ cm}$$

$$= 1760 \text{ m}$$

$$\therefore \text{Speed} = \frac{1760}{60} = 29.33 \text{ m/sec}$$

72.(1) Speed =  $\frac{44}{7} \times 14 \times \frac{1}{6} \text{ m/sec}$ 

$$= \frac{44}{3} \times \frac{18}{5} \text{ km/sec}$$

$$= \frac{264}{5} = 52.8 \text{ kmph.}$$

73.(4) Let distance = d

$$\therefore \frac{d}{4} + \frac{d}{12} = 8$$

$$3d + d = 8 \times 12$$

$$4d = 8 \times 12$$

$$d = 24 \text{ km}$$

74.(1) Required sum =  $30 \times 13 - [(15 \times 20) + (6 \times 25)]$ 

$$= 390 - [100 + 150]$$

$$= 390 - 250$$

$$= 140$$

75.(4) Let no. be 100

$$\therefore \text{increased by } 10\% = 110$$

$$\text{Now, decreased by } 10\% = 110 - 11 = 99$$

76.(3) Let present age of Rituraj = x

$$\text{Diwaker's present age} = 7(x - 3) + 3$$

$$= 7x - 21 + 3$$

$$= 7x - 18$$

$$\therefore 7x - 18 + 3 = 4(x + 3)$$

$$7x - 15 = 4x + 12$$

$$3x = 27$$

$$x = 9 \text{ years}$$

77.(2) Let speed of men in still water = x

$$\text{Speed of current} = y.$$

$$\therefore \frac{6}{x+y} = 1.5$$

$$x + y = 4 \dots\dots\dots(i)$$

Now,

$$\frac{6}{x-y} = 2$$

$$x - y = 3 \dots\dots\dots(ii)$$

$$\text{By eqn. (i) and eqn. (ii)}$$

$$2x = 7$$

$$x = 3.5 \text{ kmph}$$

78.(5) Monthly income =  $\frac{24000}{5} \times 8 = 38400.$ 79.(1) Relative speed =  $120 + 80 = 200 \text{ kmph}$ 

$$\therefore \text{Required time} = \frac{1200}{200} = 6 \text{ hours}$$

80.(3) Required way =  $\frac{11!}{3!} = 6652800$ 