

## SBI PO MAINS Grand Test – SPM – 170505

### HINTS & SOLUTIONS

1. (4) It is given in the second paragraph of the passage that Richard Rorty once sighed that religion was a conversation-stopper: If someone claims to be acting for religious reasons, what is there to say? From this sentence, we can conclude that (4) is the most appropriate option.
2. (2) It is given in the second paragraph of the passage that 'progressive have a much more difficult time, ..... On the one hand, religion is transparently absurd, but on the other the triumphant atheism of Richard Dawkins is embarrassing, too.' From this we can conclude that (2) is the most appropriate option. Please note that other options are given to confuse the candidate. Option (1) is just a restatement from the passage but after a close reading of the passage one can easily observe that it doesn't elaborate the cause of his difficulties. Option (3) is an incomplete sentence from the passage, given to confuse the candidate. Other options cannot be inferred from the passage. Hence, (2) is the correct option.
3. (5) It is given the last paragraph of the passage that '...he argues that only a revived form of philosophical relativism can get us out of the secular-religious bind...' from this we can conclude that (5) is the most appropriate option.
4. (4) From the statement given in the first paragraph '.....These claims often come from people who are not themselves affiliated with those faiths or any other: they are political interventions.....' one can easily infer that (4) is the correct options.
5. (4) It is given second paragraph that '....that evangelical voters cling to guns and religion because they are distracted from their true economic interests.' Hence we can conclude that (4) is the correct option.
6. (5) It is given in the third paragraph that '.....religion would either vanish altogether or become privatized as societies industrialized. As these predictions have proven faulty ....'. As we can see that one prediction (vanishing of religion) is independent of the other one (privatization of religion). Hence, (2) and (3) are not the correct options. (1) is not given in the passage. (4) can also not be inferred.
7. (3) '**QUANDARY**' means 'a difficult situation; a practical dilemma.'. So 'Predicament' is the word which is most similar in meaning to it.
8. (4) '**RICOCHET**' means 'rebound off a surface'. So 'Recoil' is the word which is most similar in meaning to it.
9. (4) '**MASQUERADING**' means 'pretend to be someone one is not.'. So 'Reveal' is the word which is most opposite in meaning to it.
10. (5) '**EXEGESIS**' means 'critical explanation or interpretation of a text, especially of scripture.'. So 'Accolade' is the word which is most opposite in meaning to it.
11. (5) Since the paragraph is talking about the (positive) performance of India. Hence, 'growth' a positive (in sense) noun should be used with it.
12. (3) Superlative degree is used after the definite article, hence (3) is the correct option.
13. (3) 'thus' is the correct option. Here, 'thus' is used to mean 'this way'.
14. (2) 'would reveal' in the sentence makes it clear that the first verb with 'while many' must be in the past tense.
15. (4) the usage of the word 'rather' after the blank suggests that the correct option should be (4) in contrast to word 'strength' hence 'weakness' is the correct option.
16. (2) 'would have' will take a verb in past participle form. Hence, 'plan' can't be used. Also, 'dreamed' takes preposition 'of'. Hence 'dreamed' is the correct option.
17. (2) 'To take place' which means 'to happen'.
18. (5) Here a verb in past participle form is required. Hence, 'thought' is the only option.
19. (5) Out of the given option only 'proud' takes preposition 'of', hence, (5) is the correct option
20. (3) Out of the given options, only 'challenge' goes with the meaning of the sentence. Hence, (5) is the correct option
21. (3) Possibility which is strong and gives the sense of ability must be conveyed by the use of 'can'. So, (3) is appropriate.
22. (3) In sentences with structure 'sub' +as well as + 'sub', the verb which follows depends on the number of subject which is used before 'as well as'. Since, Rahul is singular, verb used should also be singular hence either (2) or (3) is the correct option. But, since, the question doesn't show a point or period of time, we are left with (3) which is the correct option.
23. (5) No correction required
24. (1) 'not only' is used with 'but also' so either (1) or (2) is the correct option. Now this sentence has the structure 'adverb (infinitely)+ adjective(desirable)' so the usage of and is superfluous. Hence, (1) is the correct option.
25. (3) After 'one of' the verb agrees to the noun that follows it. Here, 'stories' is plural so 'have' should be used.
26. (5) No error.
27. (1) Replace 'a' with 'the'. Since, the given sentence talks about a particular hotel (the one which was inaugurated by the Prime Minister) hence, definite article should be used
28. (1) The given sentence talks about 'youth' (the stage of life) in a general way. Hence, 'the' cannot be used

## Grand Test – SPM 170505



before 'youth'. However, if we talk about the 'youth' in a particular way, we will have to use 'the'

**For eg:** The youth of India is very hardworking.

29. (4) 'Other' should be used in place of 'their'. Since 'their' does not go with the meaning of the sentence, hence, (4) is the correct option.

30. (3) Use 'has' in place of have. Since, the subject in the given sentence is 'invention' which is singular hence verb used must also be singular.

The correct sequence to form a meaningful paragraph is **FCBDEAHG**

31. (4) D

32. (1) C

33. (4) A

34. (5) H

35. (2) G

36. (4) 37. (2) 38. (3) 39. (4) 40. (2)

41. (2) 42. (1) 43. (4) 44. (3) 45. (2) 68. (3)

46. (2) 47. (1) 48. (3) 49. (4) 50. (4) 69. (2)

51. (3) 52. (3) 53. (1) 54. (4) 55. (3)

**56-60.**

Person	Subject	Day
E	Geography	Tuesday
B	Chemistry	Tuesday
C	Maths	Monday
G	Physics	Thursday
D	Biology	Friday
F	History	Wednesday
A	English	Wednesday

56. (1) 57. (3) 58. (2) 59. (4) 60. (5)

**61-65.**

Person	Subject	Hobby
P	Hindi	Cooking
Q	English	Painting
R	Maths	Shayari
S	Physics	Swimming
T	Botany/Geology	Music/tracking
V	Geology/Botany	Tracking/Music
W	Zoology	Poetry
X	History	Singing

61. (1) 62. (3) 63. (1) 64. (4) 65. (3)

66. (5) To defend itself against a charge of discrimination the company will have to show its selections were

made on the basis of merit not sex. The best way to do that is to show that none of the women who were rejected had better qualifications than the men who were appointed. Answer (5) implies just that but without specifying the sex of the rejected applicants.

67. (1) An assumption is an unstated premise. So we are looking for something that is implied in the argument, and if wrong, will undermine the argument. All that the speaker implies is that Josh is efficient because he has twenty years of practice, and so answer (1) is correct. Eliminate (2) because the word 'identical' is not implied. Eliminate (3) because we are talking about typing not the whole 'job profile'. The argument claims that Josh is efficient but without defining efficiency we cannot assume that it involves both speed and accuracy, and certainly 'outstandingly' is not warranted. Nothing is implied about fitting into the office.

The Argument of Net Neutrality Supporters : No Net Neutrality means one group gets penalized for another group's choice (i.e., high bandwidth users get relegated to another lane that becomes slower due to congestion). Supporters of Net Neutrality referenced in the original argument base their position on the principle that one group should not be penalized by the actions of another group. If this principle can be shown to give reason to oppose Net Neutrality, the argument in support of Net Neutrality—we must weaken "the argument of the supporters of Net Neutrality" mentioned above.

Option (1) does not undermine the fact that one group is being penalized for the actions of another group nor does it show how the argument is flawed. Simply because one group is required to use high bandwidth services does not mean they (or another group) are being penalized for this requirement.

Option (2) uses the principle that supporters of Net Neutrality used and shows how the principle can also be used to argue against Net Neutrality, thereby seriously weakening the supporters' argument.

The cost of purchasing additional and expensive bandwidth will be passed on to low bandwidth customers, "disproportionately increasing the price of access for low bandwidth users". In other words, the actions of one group (high bandwidth users benefiting from Net Neutrality) will harm another group (low bandwidth users who carry a disproportionate burden of the cost of Net Neutrality).

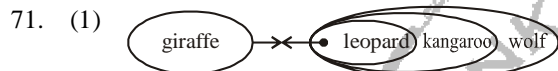
Option (3) may strengthen the overall public support for Net Neutrality (i.e., it is opposed by lobbyists paid for by big telecommunications firms). This answer does not weaken the argument mentioned above since that argument is based upon one group suffering for the actions of another.

Although option (4) weakens the overall argument in support of Net Neutrality, it does not weaken the

argument mentioned above since that argument is based upon one group suffering for the actions of another while the argument in this answer choice is based upon satisfaction among Internet users.

Option (5) actually strengthens not weakens the argument in favour of implementing Net Neutrality.

70. (1) Insurance companies can improve the ratio of revenues to claims paid, thus minimizing losses, if they insure as many people belonging to low-risk groups as they can. Because the strategy described in (1) adds a low-risk group to the pool of policyholders, this choice is the best answer. (2) is irrelevant, since no link is established between childhood diseases and diseases affecting the elderly. (3) is inappropriate, since increasing the number of services covered is unlikely to minimize losses. (4) is inappropriate, since it would increase the likelihood that claims against the policy will be made. Because policyholders will file claims against the policy for services covered rather than pay for the cost of the services themselves, (5) is irrelevant.



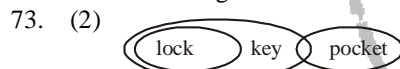
Conclusions :

- I. All kangaroos can never be giraffes. (true)  
 II. All giraffes are definitely wolfs. (can't say)



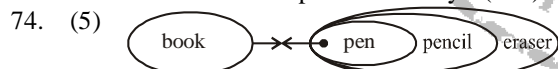
Conclusions :

- I. All guavas are fruits. (can't say)  
 II. Some guavas are fruits. (true)



Conclusions :

- I. No pocket is lock. (can't say)  
 II. At least some pockets are keys. (true)



Conclusions :

- I. All pens are erasers. (true)  
 II. At least some erasers are pencils. (true)



Conclusions :

- I. All fruits are bananas. (can't say)  
 II. No mango is a banana. (true)

76. (3) We have to find out even number followed by even number followed by odd number sequence.  
 8 8 8 6 7 6 8 9 3 2 7 5 3 4 2 2 3 5 5 2 2 8 1 1 9 3 1 7 5 1

There are four such even numbers : 6, 8, 2 and 8.

77. (2) On interchanging – and ÷, we get the equation as  
 $5 + 3 \times 8 \div 12 - 4 = 3$

or  $5 + 3 \times \left(\frac{2}{3}\right) - 4 = 3$

or  $3 = 3$ , which is true.

78. (2) In the first and second statements, the common word is 'Juice' and the common code word is 'see'. So 'see' means 'Juice'.

In the second and third statements, the common word is 'is' and the common code is 'lee'.

So, 'lee' means 'is'.

Thus in the second statement, the remaining word 'sweet' is coded as 'kee'.

79. (4) From I, we conclude that H is the only daughter of M. But this does not indicate that M has no son. The information given in II is immaterial.

80. (5) From II, Q being in the middle, there are 10 children to his right as well as to his left. So, Q is 11th from the left. From I, P is 15th from the left. Thus, from both I and II, we conclude that there are 3 children between P and Q.

81. (2) Population of Town F in 2014 was 4 lakh.

Then population in 2015 =  $\frac{4 \times 170}{100} = 6.8$  lakh

$\therefore$  Population in 2016 =  $\frac{6.8 \times 150}{100} = 10.2$  lakh

$\therefore$  Reqd % =  $\frac{6.8}{10.2} \times 100 = \frac{400}{6} \% = \frac{200}{3} \% = 66\frac{2}{3} \%$

82. (2) Population of Town B in 2016

=  $\frac{5 \times 155 \times 135}{100 \times 100} \approx 10.50$  lakh

83. (1)  $\frac{C_{2015}}{D_{2015}} = \frac{2}{3}$  and  $C_{2014} = 2.5$  lakh.

$\therefore C_{2015} = \frac{2.5 \times 140}{100} = 3.50$  lakh

$\therefore$  Population of D in 2015 =  $\frac{3 \times 3.5}{2} = 5.25$  lakh

84. (3) Population of Town B in 2014 =  $\frac{4 \times 100 \times 100}{155 \times 135}$

= Population of D in 2014.

$\therefore$  Population of D in 2016

=  $\frac{4 \times 100 \times 100 \times 160 \times 170}{100 \times 100 \times 155 \times 155} \approx 5.2$  lakh .

85. (4) Let the population of Town E in 2014 be x.

Then, in 2015 =  $1.25x$

$\therefore$  In 2016 =  $1.25x \times 1.2 = 1.5x$ .

$\therefore$  Required fraction =  $\frac{x}{1.5x} = \frac{2}{3}$ .

86. (3) In terms of highest runs top two batsmen are Tendulkar and Dhoni.

So, required difference =  $\frac{994}{19} - \frac{751}{18} = 10.59$ .

87. (1) Average runs for Gambhir =  $\frac{414 - 52}{17} = 21.29$ .

88. (4) Required difference =  $(653 - 414) - (994 - 772) = 17$ .

89. (3) Ratio of Tendulkar to Sehwag =  $141 : 94 = 3 : 2$ .

90. (2) Average runs of Dhoni =  $\frac{751 - 130}{17} = 36.52$ .

# Grand Test – SPM 170505



91. (3) Average of the total production during the given period  
 $= \frac{476}{6} = 80.$

In year 2012, total production = 80.

92. (4) The production of A and B together = 21 + 12 = 33  
 and the production of C and D together = 13 + 20 = 33.

Hence in the year 2012 the total production of A and B is equal to the total production of C and D.

93. (1) From the table, in D type Bus there was a continuous increase in production.

94. (4) 25% of 80 = 20 = Production of D's bus in 2012.

95. (2) Required % increase =  $\frac{90-75}{75} \times 100 = 20\%.$

96. (4) Cost per machine in year 2006 =  $\frac{60000000}{10000} = \text{₹}6000.$

97. (2) Required % drop =  $\frac{25-20}{25} \times 100 = 20\%.$

98. (1) Required cost = (16 - 10) = ₹6 crore.

99. (3) Required cost =  $10 \times \frac{5}{4} = \text{₹}12.5 \text{ crore}.$

100. (4) Required difference =  $\frac{10 \text{ crore}}{20000} - \frac{8 \text{ crore}}{25000}$   
 $= \text{₹}5000 - \text{₹}3200 = \text{₹}1800.$

101-105. Total number of employees = 720.

Ratio of men to women is 5 : 3.

∴ Men employees =  $\frac{720}{8} \times 5 = 450.$

Women employees =  $\frac{720}{8} \times 3 = 270.$

Department	Men	Women
HR	$450 \times \frac{20}{100} = 90$	$270 \times \frac{40}{100} = 108$
Production	$450 \times \frac{12}{100} = 54$	$270 \times \frac{2}{2} = 108$
Accounts	$450 \times \frac{40}{100} = 180$	$270 + (108 + 108 + 19) = 270 - 235 = 35$
Marketing	$450 - (90 + 54 + 180) = 126$	$145 - 126 = 19$
Total	450	270

101. (5) The number of women working in Marketing department is 19.

102. (4) Total number of employees in Production department = 108 + 54 = 162.

∴ Required % =  $\frac{162}{720} \times 100 = 22\frac{1}{2}\%$

103. (3) Required % =  $\frac{126}{720} \times 100 = 17\frac{1}{2}\%.$

104. (2) Total number of employees in Production and Accounts together = 54 + 108 + 180 + 35 = 377.

105. (2) Required ratio =  $\frac{54}{35+19} = \frac{54}{54} = 1:1$

106. (5) Total number of students for Course D = 35% of 2600 = 910.

Number of boys for Course D =  $\frac{30 \times 1800}{100} = 540.$

Number of girl students for Course D = 910 - 540 = 370.

∴ Required ratio = 540 : 370 = 54 : 37.

107. (5) Number of girls for Course A =  $26 \times 25 - 18 \times 30 = 650 - 540 = 110.$

Similarly, for Course B =  $10 \times 26 - 18 \times 10 = 260 - 180 = 80.$

For Course C =  $5 \times 26 - 18 \times 2 = 130 - 36 = 94.$

For Course D =  $26 \times 35 - 18 \times 30 = 910 - 540 = 370.$

For Course E =  $26 \times 12 - 18 \times 14 = 312 - 252 = 60.$

For Course F =  $26 \times 13 - 18 \times 14 = 338 - 252 = 86.$   
 Hence there is no same no. of girls in any of the courses.

108. (3) Number of boys for Course E =  $\frac{1800 \times 14}{100} = 252.$

∴ Number of girls for Course E =  $\frac{2600 \times 12}{100} - 252$

= 312 - 252 = 60.

Difference = 252 - 60 = 192.

∴ Required % =  $\frac{192}{60} \times 100 = 320\%.$

109. (1) From the above solution of Q. No. 72 it is Course E.

110. (2) No. of boys in Course C = 2% of 1800 = 36.

111. (4) Increase in June = 2562 - 2304 = 258.

112. (3) Average of last five months =  $\frac{2102 + 2304 + 2562 + 2640 + 2600}{5} = 2441.60.$

Average production of first 3 months

=  $\frac{1662 + 1788 + 1866}{3} = 1772.$

∴ Required answer = 2441.60 - 1772 = 669.6.

113. (4) Feb. - March = 1866 - 1788 = 78.

June - July = 2640 - 2562 = 78.

114. (1) Required % increase =  $\frac{5240 - 3450}{3450} \times 100$

=  $\frac{1750}{3450} \times 100 = 52\%.$

115. (4) Average production =  $\frac{17524}{8} = 2190.5.$

So, number of months = 4.

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|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 116. (2) | 117. (4) | 118. (2) | 119. (4) | 120. (3) |
| 121. (1) | 122. (2) | 123. (1) | 124. (1) | 125. (5) |
| 126. (1) | 127. (3) | 128. (2) | 129. (5) | 130. (1) |
| 131. (4) | 132. (3) | 133. (3) | 134. (3) | 135. (1) |
| 136. (2) | 137. (3) | 138. (4) | 139. (1) | 140. (3) |
| 141. (5) | 142. (2) | 143. (4) | 144. (2) | 145. (3) |
| 146. (3) | 147. (1) | 148. (5) | 149. (4) | 150. (1) |
| 151. (5) | 152. (3) | 153. (1) | 154. (1) | 155. (5) |