SBI PO Preliminary Grand Test –SPP-180541

HINTS & SOLUTIONS

1 – 5. The proper sequence of sentences to form a meaningful paragraph will be CDAFBE.

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

6. (3) Option I is invalid becomes the passage talks about the "supply of capital" not "external capital" (first sentence of the passage). Option II can be inferred from the ninth sentence of the first paragraph.

7. (4) Refer to 1st paragraph of the passage, "Indian capital followed where it was in touch .... Indian proportion from 1900", hence option (4) is the correct choice for the given question.

8. (5) Refer the ±fth sentence onwards of the second paragraph.

9. (5) Only option (5) is correct as no concrete evidence is given in the passage regarding the statement.

10. (3) Refer towards the last part of the first paragraph.

11. (3) Almost the entire first paragraph dwells on the problem of capital Indian industrialisation faced at the initial phase hence option (c) is the correct choice for the given question.

12. (1) Prospect means the possibility or likelihood of some future event occurring hence feasibility is the word most similar in meaning.

13. (4) Coaxed means persuade (someone) gradually or gently to do something hence inveigle is the word most similar in meaning.

14. (5) Confided means trust (someone) enough to tell them of a secret or private matter hence incredulity is the word most opposite in meaning.

15. (5) Autonomous means having the freedom to act independently hence Protégé is the word most opposite in meaning.

16. (4) Change 'to pay their employees' with 'to pay its employees' as subject is singular which should be followed by singular verb.

17. (1) Change 'We have recently began' with 'We have recently begun' as Past participle take third form of verb.

18. (4) Replace 'arisen' with 'arose'

19. (4) Replace 'bound' with 'binding'

20. (3) Replace 'from' with 'with'

21. (3)
22. (1)
23. (4)
24. (5)
25. (2)
26. (3)
27. (4)
28. (5)
29. (1)
30. (2)

31. (1)
$$a^2 + a = 56$$
$$\Rightarrow a^2 + a = 56$$
$$\Rightarrow a^2 + 8a - 7a - 56 = 0$$
$$\Rightarrow a(a+8) - 7(a+8) = 0$$
$$\Rightarrow (a-7)(a+8) = 0$$
$$\Rightarrow a = 7, -8$$
$$b^2 - 17b + 72 = 0$$
$$\Rightarrow b^2 - 9b - 8b + 72 = 0$$
$$\Rightarrow b(b-9) - 8(b-9) = 0$$
$$\Rightarrow (b-8)(b-9) = 0$$
$$b = 8, 9$$
$$\therefore b > a$$

32. (3)
$$8a^2 + 3a = 38$$
$$\Rightarrow 8a^2 + 3a - 38 = 0$$
$$\Rightarrow 8a^2 + 19a - 16a - 38 = 0$$
$$\Rightarrow 8a(a-2) + 19(a-2) = 0$$
$$\Rightarrow (a-2)(8a+19) = 0$$
$$a = 2, \frac{-19}{8}$$
$$6b^2 + 34 = 29b$$
$$\Rightarrow 6b^2 - 29b + 34 = 0$$
$$\Rightarrow 6b^2 - 17b - 12b + 34 = 0$$
$$\Rightarrow 6b(b-2) - 17(b-2) = 0$$
$$b = 2, \frac{17}{6}$$
$$\therefore b \geq a$$

33. (1)
$$(a+b)^2 = 784$$
$$a + b = \pm 28$$
$$\& b = 92567 - 92551$$
$$b = 16$$
$$\Rightarrow a = 28 - 16 = 12 \ or, -28 - 16 = -44$$
$$\therefore b > a$$

34. (4)
$$a^2 + 13a + 42 = 0$$
$$\Rightarrow a^2 + 7a + 6a + 42 = 0$$
$$\Rightarrow a(a+7) + 6(a+7) = 0$$
$$\Rightarrow a = -7, -6$$
$$\& b^2 + 16b + 63 = 0$$
$$\Rightarrow b^2 + 9b + 7b + 63 = 0$$
$$\Rightarrow b(b+9) + 7(b+9) = 0$$
$$\Rightarrow b = -7, -9$$
$$\therefore b \leq a$$

35. (2)
$$\frac{15-2}{\sqrt{a}} = 6\sqrt{a}$$
$$\Rightarrow a = \frac{13}{6}$$
$$\& \frac{3\sqrt{b}+7\sqrt{b}}{12} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{b}}$$
$$10\sqrt{b} \times \sqrt{b} = 12$$
$$b = \frac{6}{5}$$
$$\therefore a > b$$

36. (3)
37. (1)
38. (3)
39. (2)
40. (3)

41. (1) Total number of Boys in B $= \frac{15}{100} \times 32500 \times \frac{60}{100} = 2925$

Total number of Boys in D $= \frac{28}{100} \times 32500 \times \frac{75}{100} = 6825$

Total number of girls in B $= \frac{15}{100} \times 32500 \times \frac{40}{100} = 1950$

Total number of girls in D $= \frac{28}{100} \times 32500 \times \frac{25}{100} = 2275$

Req. Ratio = (2925+6825) : (1950+2275)
= 9750 :4225 = 30 :13

42. (3) Req. % $= \frac{12 \times 32500}{20 \times 32500} \times 100 = 60\%$

43. (4) Total number of boys from university A,C and E together

$= \frac{32500}{100 \times 100}$ [12×55+8×30+17×20] =4030

44. (2) Req. % $= \frac{15 \times 40}{20 \times 64} \times 100 = 46.88$ (approx.)

45. (5) Ratio $= \frac{8 \times 30}{28 \times 75} = 4 : 35$

46. (2) Males in X in 1992 : $80 \times \frac{5}{8} = 50$ thousand

Males in Y in 1992 = $50 \times \frac{2}{5} = 20$ thousand

No. of population in Village Z in 1995 = 90 thousand

Required Ratio = $\frac{70}{90} = 7 : 9$

47. (3) It is clearly visible from the graph that Population in village X decline continuously and uniformly.

48. (1) No of males in Z over the years

$= 80 \times \frac{9}{16} + 70 \times \frac{3}{7} + 120 \times \frac{3}{5} + \frac{5}{9} \times 90 + \frac{4}{9} \times 90$

= 45 + 30 + 72 + 50 + 40 = 237 thousand

No. of females in X over the years

$= 100 \times \frac{9}{20} + 80 \times \frac{3}{8} + 60 \times \frac{3}{8} + \frac{5}{8} \times 40 + \frac{3}{5} \times 20$

= 45 + 30 + 22.5 + 25 + 12

= 134500

$\therefore$ Required Ratio $= \frac{237000}{134500} = 1.76$ times

49. (4) No. of males in 1993 = $60 \times \frac{5}{8} + 60 \times \frac{8}{15} + 120 \times \frac{3}{5} = 141.5$ thousan

No. of males in 1994 = $40 \times \frac{3}{8} + 100 \times \frac{3}{10} + 90 \times \frac{5}{9} = 95$ thousand

Total males = 236.5 thousand

No. of females from Y in 1993 = $60 \times \frac{7}{15} = 28$
No. of females from Y in 1994 = $100 \times \frac{7}{10} = 70$ } Total = 98 Difference =

= 236.5 − 98 = 138.5 thousand

Required% = $\frac{138.5}{98} \times 100 = 141.3\%$ more

50. (1) Average No. of female in X over the years

$= \frac{134500}{5} = 26,900$

Average population of village Z over the years

$= \frac{1}{5} [80 + 70 + 120 + 90 + 90] = \frac{450000}{5} = 90000$

Required difference = 90000 − 26900 = 63,100

51. (4) A = 0.75, $\bar{A} = 0.25$

M = 0.80, $\bar{M} = 0.20$

Therefore percentage of cases in which they contradict each other

$= A \times \bar{M} + \bar{A} \times M = 0.75 \times 0.20 + 0.25 \times 0.80 = 35\%$

52. (5) Let S.P. = x

$\therefore$ C.P. $= \frac{10}{11} x$

New S.P. = x + 1

$\therefore$ C.P. $= \frac{10}{12}(x + 1)$

But $\frac{10}{11} x = \frac{10}{12}(x + 1)$

$\Rightarrow$ x = Rs.11

53. (1) Required amount $= 16000 \times \frac{100}{20} \times \frac{100}{20} = $ Rs.400000

54. (1) Let no. of coins be x.
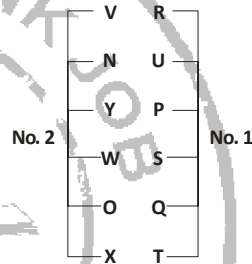Therefore, 0.5x + 0.25x + 0.2x + 0.05x = 40
Or, x = 40.

55. (1) $\frac{D}{\frac{5}{2}} - \frac{D}{\frac{7}{2}} = \frac{12}{60} \Rightarrow \frac{4D}{35} = \frac{12}{60} \Rightarrow D = \frac{7}{4}$ km.

56. (5)
57. (1)
58. (1)
59. (1)
60. (3)
61. (5) $\frac{2.6 \times 440}{100} + \frac{0.4 \times 4880}{100} = 11.44 + 19.52 \approx 31$
62. (3) ? = $4 \times 36 \approx 145$
63. (3) $?^2 = 64 \times 9450 \div 240 = 2520$
Or, ? ≈ 50
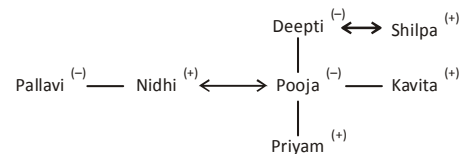64. (2) ? $\approx 23 - 18 = 5$
65. (3) ?$\approx 990 + 77 = 1067$
66. (3)
67. (4)
68. (3)
69. (1)
70. (2)

71 – 75 .

71. (5)
72. (3)
73. (1)
74. (4)
75. (1)

76 – 80.

Months in which students attended classes	Different Students	Teachers like by students
January	V	Gopal
February	U	Prashant
March	Q	Vandana
June	R	Neeraj
August	P	Aniket
October	T	Saurabh
December	S	Meena

76. (4)
77. (5)
78. (3)
79. (2)
80. (1)

81 – 83.

81. (2)
82. (1)

83. (4)

84 – 85. Improvement → cl

Of → sa

Easy → jo

Work → nk

Usa → da

Ranking → rs

In → fa

Increase → ha

84. (2)

85. (1)

86. (2)	I. D > B ≤ A	(False)
	II. E ≥ D > B = C	(True)
87. (5)	I. L > U > Z	(True)
	II. R > U ≥ K	(True)
88. (1)	I. J = P ≥ R > I	(True)
	II. Y < J = P ≥ R	(False)
89. (4)	I. T < K > M = N	(False)
	II. V ≥ K > M > S	(False)
90. (1)	I. F ≤ X ≤ E	(True)
	II. R < X ≥ F	(False)

91 – 95.

Kareena (−) ═══ Rohit (+)

Rohan (+) ═══ Katrina (−)
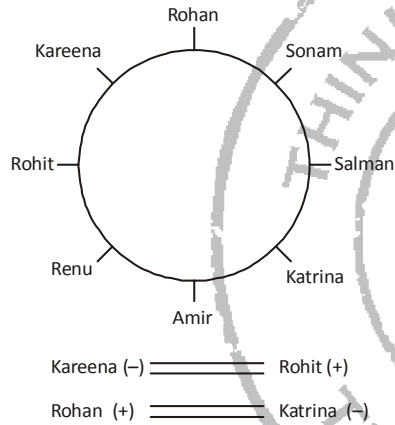
91. (2)

92. (4)

93. (3)

94. (1)

95. (5)

96. (2)

97. (4)

98. (4)

99. (4)

100. (3)