IBPS PO Preliminary Grand Test –IPP-181046

HINTS & SOLUTIONS

ANSWER KEY

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

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1. (1) 'should be lowered' is the correct use as 'should be' is followed by V3.
2. (4) 'a possible shortage of' fits the sentence appropriately as it makes sentence structure grammatically correct.
3. (5) No correction required.
4. (2) 'what we can do' fits the sentence appropriately as it conveys the proper meaning of the sentence.
5. (3) 'could not prevail on' is the correct use.
6. (2) "The basic idea of swadesi is to have a calibrated process of opening of the economy so that all segments are enabled to compete with the best in the world after going through intense internal competition leading to mergers, acquisitions and eliminations."
7. (5) "According to some economists swadeshi does not mean insulating India's economy from the world economy."
8. (1) The finding of the Augus-Reid Group is in favor of "Protectionists"
9. (1) "A clear majority of Americans (56% to 37%) are protectionists even today"
10. (5) None of these.
11. (4) It is not mentioned in the passage.
12. (5) **Propagation** means spreading more widely.
Dissemination means spreading widely. So, Propagation is the word which is similar in meaning to Dissemination.
13. (2) **Calibrate**-If you calibrate something you measure it accurately.
Gauge- If you gaugethe speed or strength of something you measure or calculate it.
So, Calibrate is the word which is similar in meaning to Gauge with standard.
14. (2) **Stupendous** – is used in the passage to mean very large, grand or impressive.
Negligible- not important because it is too small. So, Stupendous is opposite in meaning to Negligible.
15. (1) **Intense** is used in the passage to mean very great in strength or degree.
Fragile meansnot strong and healthy, weak. So, Intense is opposite in meaning to fragile.

16-20. The proper sequence of sentences to form a meaningful paragraph will be **BDACFE**.

16. (4) 17. (3)
18. (1) 19. (2) 20. (3)

21. (4) 'their' should replace 'its' as the word companies in part (a) suggest the use of a plural pronoun.
22. (3) 'requires' should replace 'require' with singular (scheme) subject, singular form of present participle of present participle of the verb (verb +s/es) should be used.
23. (3) 'risen' should 'replace' raised.
risen–increased (intransitive)
raised–lifted or made to increase (transitive)
24. (2) past participle of the verb; 'used' should replace 'use'.
In passive sentences past participle of the verb is used.
25. (2) few denotes more than one so 'companies' should replace 'company'.
26. (3) 27. (2)
28. (5) 29. (2) 30. (4)
31. (4) $x = 8$
$y = 7$
$\therefore x > y$
32. (3) $x = 2, \frac{\sqrt{17}}{3}$
$y = \frac{\sqrt{17}}{2}, \frac{9}{5}$
$\therefore$ No relation can be established
33. (4) $x = 13$
$y = 7.6$
$\therefore\ x > y$
34. (1) $x = \pm\sqrt{6}$
$y = 8$
$\therefore x < y$
35. **(4)** $x = 4$
$y = 3$
$\therefore x > y$
36. (3) Let speed of Romita be x km/hr
Distance = 42 km
Time = 6 h
$(4 + x) = \frac{42}{6}$
$4 + x = 7, x = 3$ km/hr
37. (2) $x + y = \frac{1\times2}{15} \times 60 = \frac{2}{15} \times 60 = 8$
$x - y = 5$
$2x = 13, x = \frac{13}{2}$ km/hr

38. (2) Let the number of corrected answer be 'x'.
Number of wrong answer be $200 - x$
$4x - (200 - x) = 200$
$5x = 400, x = 80$

39. (1)

	M	P	Q
Capital →	6500	8400	10000
Time →	6	5	3
	390 :	420 :	300
	13 :	14 :	10

M's extra share on working partner
$= 7400 \times \frac{5}{100} = \text{Rs. } 370$
Remaining profit
= Rs. 7400 – 370 = Rs. 7030
37 units = 7030
1 units = $\frac{7030}{37}$
Profit of Q = $\frac{7030}{37} \times 10 = \text{Rs. } 1900$

40. (3) Area of triangle = $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}a^2$
$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}a^2 = 121\sqrt{3}$
$a^2 = 121 \times 4, a = 22$ cm
Perimeter = 3 × 22 = 66 cm
Circumference = $2\pi r$
$2\pi r = 66$
$r = \frac{66 \times 7}{2 \times 22} = \frac{21}{2}$ cm
Area of circle= $\pi r^2 = \frac{22}{7} \times \frac{21}{2} \times \frac{21}{2}$
$= 346.5 \text{ cm}^2$

41. (4) Percentage of non-fresher candidates passed in 2005
= (100 − Fresher passed)% = (100 − 20)% = 80%

42. (1) Let the total number of students appeared in exams for state D be .
Then,
$25\% \text{ of } x\ 160 \Rightarrow x = \frac{160 \times 100}{25} = 640$
So, total 640 candidates passed from D. If total number of candidates from all states be .
Then, 10% of y=640
$\frac{10 \times y}{100} = 640 \Rightarrow y = 6400$
So, total 6400 student appeared.
Now, number of students passed from state E
$= 25\% \text{ of } 6400 = \frac{25 \times 6400}{100} = 1600$
∴ Total number of non-fresher candidates passed from state E
$= 100 - 12 = 88 \rightarrow \left(\frac{88 \times 1600}{100}\right) = 1408$

43. (5) Total number of candidates
$= \left(\frac{112 \times 100}{16}\right) = 700$
Students passing from state C
$=11\% \text{ of } 700 = \frac{11 \times 700}{100} = 77$
Now, freshers from state A passing exam
$= 20\% \text{ of } 112 = \frac{20 \times 112}{100} \approx 22.4$
Now-fresher candidates of state C passing exam
$= 85\% \text{ of } 77 = \frac{85 \times 77}{100} = 65.45 \approx 65.5$
∴ Required ratio $= \frac{22.4}{65.5} = \frac{224}{655} = 224 : 655$

44. (1) Total number of students in 2005
$= \frac{77 \times 100}{11} = 700$
Number of students from states A in 2005
$= 28\% \text{ of } 700 = \frac{28 \times 700}{100} = 196$
Now, 10% students increased in 2006.
Then, candidates passed in 2005 from state A
$= 110\% \text{ of } 196 = \frac{110 \times 196}{100} = 216$
Number of students passed from state B in 2005
$= 16\% \text{ of } 700 = \frac{16 \times 700}{100} = 112$
Now, 20% of student increased in 2006.
Then, candidates passed in 2006 from state B
$= 120\% \text{ of } 112 = \frac{120 \times 112}{100} = 134$
∴ Number of candidates passed from state A and B in 2006
$= 216 + 134 = 350$

45. (1) Total candidates passed from state B in 2005= $\frac{60 \times 100}{75} = 80$
Then, total candidates passed from all states= $\frac{80 \times 100}{16} = 500$

46. (4) $11 + 2^2, 15 + 4^2, 31 + 6^2, 67 + 8^2$
$\therefore 131 + 10^2 = 231$

47. (1) $-12 \times 1, -12 \times 3, -12 \times 5, -12 \times 7$
$\therefore 291 - (12 \times 9) = 291 - 108 = 183$

48. (1) $\times 2 + 3, \times 2 + 3, \times 2 + 3 \ldots\ldots$
$\therefore 109 \times 2 + 3 = 221$

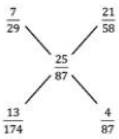
49. (5) 36 154 232 278 300 **306**
118 78 46 22 6
40 32 24 16

50. (4) $+8^3, -7^2, +6^3, -5^2$
$= 678 + 4^3 = 742$

51. (1) Let original No. be $(10x + y)$
$\therefore 10x + y - (10y + x) = 18$
$10x + y - 10y - x = 18$
$9x - 9y = 18$
$x - y = 2$

52. (3) Rate of interest $= \frac{(676 - 650)}{650} \times 100 = 4\%$
Let sum be P
$\therefore (650 - P) = \frac{P \times 4 \times 1}{100}$
$65000 - 100P = 4P$
$104P = 65000$
$P = 625$ Rs.

53. (1)



Required ratio $= \frac{13}{174} : \frac{4}{87}$
$= 13 : 8$

54. (1) Required No. of days $= \frac{1}{\frac{1}{40} + \frac{1}{60}} \times \frac{1}{8}$
$= \frac{120}{5} \times \frac{1}{8}$
$= \frac{15}{5} = 3 \text{ days}$

55. (3) Total SP = 12 + 12 = 24 Rs.
Total CP $= \frac{100}{80} \times 12 + \frac{100}{120} \times 12$
$= 15 + 10 = 25$
∴ loss of Rs. 1

56. (5) Average salary of employees of PNB
$$\frac{100 \times 10{,}000 + 300 \times 15{,}000 + 200 \times 20{,}000 + 100 \times 25{,}000 + 300 \times 3{,}0000 + 400 \times 35{,}000 + 200 \times 40{,}000}{100 + 300 + 200 + 100 + 300 + 400 + 200}$$
= Rs 26875

57. (2) No. of employees in SBI
= 300 + 200 + 300 + 400 + 600 + 200 + 100 = 2100
No. of employees in PNB
= 100 + 300 + 200 + 100 + 300 + 400 + 200 = 1600
No. of employees in OBC
= 200 + 200 + 400 + 300 + 200 +300 + 200 = 1800

58. (1) No. of Rs 15000 salaried employees = 700
Total salary of Rs 15000 salaried employees = 15000 × 700 = 10500000
No. of Rs 35000 salaried employees = 900
Total salary of Rs 35000 salaried employees = 900 ×35000 = 31500000

Ratio $= \frac{10500000}{31500000} = 1.:3$

59. (5) Percentage $= \frac{400}{600} \times 100 = 66\frac{2}{3}\%$

60. (2) Salary of Rs 20000 salaried employees 900 × 20,000 = 18,000,000
Salary of Rs 25000 salaried employees = 800 ×25,000 = 20,000,000
% age = $\frac{18000000}{20000000} \times 100 = 90\%$

61. (4) 197

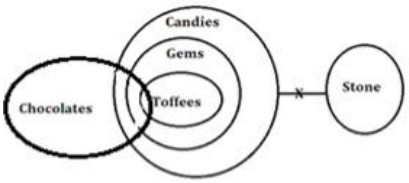
62. (2) $= 7 \times 18 + 1\frac{2}{5}$
$= 127\frac{2}{5}$

63. (1) 5184

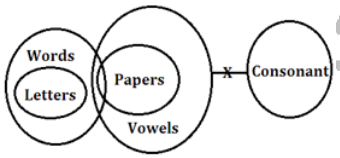
64. (3) $128 = \frac{1024}{x} \times 4$
$x = 32$

65. (5) $4.05 \times \frac{3.5}{100} \times ? = 39.69$
$? = 280$

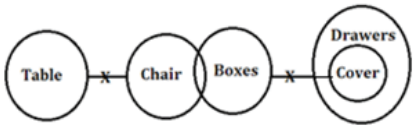
66. (5)



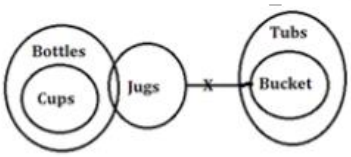
67. (1)



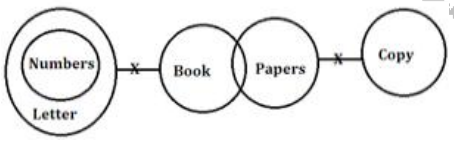
68. (3)



69. (5)



70. (5)



71. (3) CR* δ

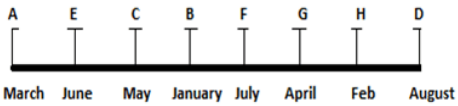
72. (4) When the second half of the series is written in reverse order, the series becomes as follows:
J # X 2 D $ Q Z 6 £ K 1 r G O δ B β 3 α 9 R 7 ★ A C 4 L @ Δ
Now, the twelfth element to the right of seventh element form left ⇒ Nineteenth element from left, ie 3.

73. (2) Ninth element to the left of seventeenth element from left ⇒ (17 – 9 =) eighth element from left, ie Z.

74. (5) We have to look for letter-number sequence or symbol-letter sequence. Bold letters indicate those letters.
J # **X** 2 D $ **Q Z** 6 £ **K** 1 r G O Δ @ **L** 4 C A ★ 7 **R** 9 α 3 β **B** δ
Q+4 K**+4** O
D**+4** 6**+4** r
#**+4** $**+4** £
@**+4** A**+4** 9
1+4 Δ **+5 A**

75. (5)

76-80.



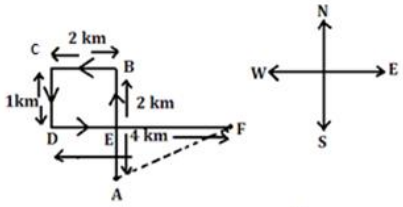
76. (4) 77. (1)
78. (1) 79. (2) 80. (2)

81. (2)

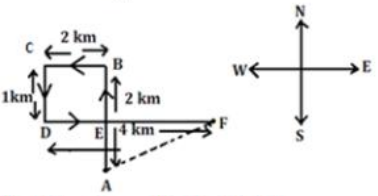
82. (2) Student → din
Is → Dink
Arjuna → Sunk

83. (4) South-west

Let A be the man's home and F the market



84. (2)



EF = DE = 2 km AE=BE=CD=1km
Now, AF = $\sqrt{(AE)^2 + (EF)^2}$
$= \sqrt{1^2 + 2^2} = \sqrt{5}$ km

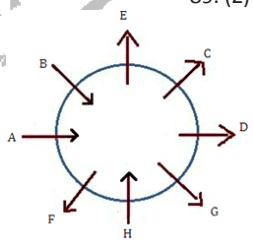
85. (1) #2*3

86-90.

Name	Department	Colony
Akhil	IB	Defence
Bharat	Marketing	Defence
Divya	Advertisement	Vasant Kunj
Farhan	Operation	Shree Kunj
Piyush	Finance	Defence
Rupesh	HR	Shree Kunj
Sujata	IT	Shree Kunj
Tarun	R & D	Vasant Kunj

86. (5) 87. (4)
88. (3) 89. (2) 90. (3)

91-95.



91. (1) 92. (1)
93. (4) 94. (3) 95. (4)

96-100. > ---@
≥---$
=---+
<---#
≤---*

96. (2) 97. (5)
98. (5) 99. (1) 100. (5)