

SBI Clerk Preliminary Grand Test –SCP-180228

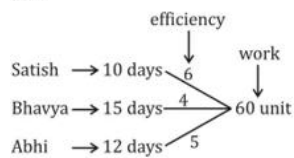
HINTS & SOLUTIONS

ANSWER KEY

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

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1. (3) The primary purpose of the passage is to consider a successful challenge to the constructivist view of technological change. The passage discusses how Jon Clark's technological determinism has countered successfully the postulates of social constructivism.
2. (3) Refer the last paragraph of the passage "At the empirical level Clark shows how a change at the telephone exchange from maintenance-intensive electromechanical switches to semi-electronic switching systems altered work tasks, skills, training opportunities, administration, and organization of workers."
3. (2) Refer the first few lines of second paragraph "Clark makes the point that the characteristics of a technology have a decisive influence on job skills and work organization. Put more strongly, technology can be a primary determinant of social and managerial organization."
4. (1) Refer the third paragraph of the passage "The alternative to constructivism, in other words, is to view technology as existing outside society, capable of directly influencing skills and work organization."
5. (2) Refer the second sentence of the second paragraph "technology can be a primary determinant of social and managerial organization."
6. (1) Refer the first sentence of the third paragraph, "The constructivists gain acceptance by misrepresenting technological determinism: technological determinists are supposed to believe, for example, that machinery imposes appropriate forms of order on society. "
7. (5) Construe means interpret (a word or action) in a particular way, which is similar to 'construe'.
8. (1) Encompasses means cause to take place, which is opposite in meaning to release.
9. (4) Refute means prove (a statement or theory) to be wrong or false; disprove is opposite in meaning to embrace.
10. (5) Negotiated means obtain or bring about by discussion. Hence it has similar meaning to arrange.
1. (1) " *releasing them in a controlled manner* " is the correct phrase that should replace " *release them in a controlled manner* " to make the sentence grammatically correct. It is to be noted that the subject " *Accepting our emotions...* " is connecting with the other one with the help of the conjunction " *and* "; thus, as the rule implies, both the expression must be in the same form i.e. " *release* " should be replaced by " *releasing* ". Moreover, the word " *controlled* " signifies an *adjective* in this case. Hence among the given options, (a) is the correct choice.
12. (3) Both the expressions " *may yield higher profit to the investors* " and " *can yield higher profit to the investors* " are the correct usage in the context of adding meaning to the sentence. It is to be noted that the subject " *The present pattern...* " suggests that the sentence is referring towards some present events; thus, the use of the verb " *had yielded* " is incorrectly matched with the subject-verb agreement. The correct verb in this case should be " *may yield* " or " *can yield* " as the pattern and meaning of the sentence expresses the possibility of yielding higher profit to the investors. Hence option (c) is the correct choice.
13. (2) The expression " *Why the nation could be bothered* " is grammatically incorrect as it is to be noted that the sentence is in *Interrogative form* ; thus, it should follow the correct syntax to form a meaningful sentence. Among the given options, only the phrase " *Why should the nation be bothered* " gives a grammatically feasible meaning to the sentence. The other two expressions are incorrect owing to their unsuitability to the correct grammar syntax of the given sentence. Hence option (b) is the correct choice to make the sentence grammatically correct.
14. (5) The given expression " *by the comity of nations* " is grammatically correct and does not require any replacement. The phrase " *comity of nations* " implies an *association of nations for their mutual benefit* , which can

- be related with the meaning of the sentence. Hence option (e) is the correct choice.
15. (2) The correct phrase should be " *which encourage local misrule* " to make the sentence grammatically viable. It is to be noted that the sentence requires a determiner or pronoun at the end to give a meaningful sense to it. Other options do not follow the correct grammar syntax. Hence option (b) is the correct choice.
16. (2) 'complicated' is the correct fit for both the blanks. 'Complicated' is used as an adjective in the first sentence, which means 'complexity' whereas in sentence (II), it is used as a verb that means 'confusing'. 'asserted' means a state a fact or belief confidently and forcefully. Other options are not making the sentences meaningful.
17. (5) 'Restrained' is the best fit here. It can be used as an adjective and a verb. It is used as an adjective in the first sentence while as a verb in the second sentence. As an adjective, it means 'controlled' or 'guarded' whereas as a verb it means 'prevent', 'impede' or 'obstruct'.
18. (3) 'conduct' is the correct word to be filled in the blank making the sentence meaningful. Here 'conduct' is used both as a noun and as verb. As a noun, it means the manner in which a person behaves, especially in a particular place or situation, while as a verb, it means to lead or guide (someone) to or around a particular place. Hence option (c) is the correct choice. All other options are irrelevant here.
19. (2) 'attribute' is the best suited option for the blank. Attribute means 'regard something as being caused by' or 'allocate', 'assign', when used as a verb while as a noun, it means a quality or feature regarded as a characteristic or inherent part of someone or something. In sentence (I), attribute will be used as a verb while as a noun in sentence (II). Hence option (b) is the correct one.
20. (1) In sentence (I), 'suspect' is used as 'adjective' which means not to be relied on or trusted; possibly dangerous or false, 'suspicious', 'doubtful'.
In sentence (II), 'suspect' is used as to have an idea or impression of the existence, presence, or truth of (something) without certain proof, 'feel', 'guess'.
21. (4) Replace 'wait' by 'waiting' as Gerund (Verb+ ing) is used after 'keep, mind, can't help'.
Example. Will you mind my coming late?
They can't help laughing at him when they see him.
(Note: A Gerund is a verb form which functions as a noun and it ends in 'ing')
22. (4) Use 'one' in place of 'a'. 'Seven rupees' has been used in the sentence in which 'seven' is a numerical adjective therefore 'one' will be used with 'rupee', not 'a'.
(Note: Adjective are the words use to describe the noun)
23. (2) 'the attention' will be used in place of 'an attention' as here 'attention' is certain. Remember that in the construction 'Noun+ of+ Noun', 'the' is used before 'Noun' which is before 'of'.
Example. The attention of the boys. (attention and boys are noun)
The life of this man. (Life and man are noun)
(Note: Article 'The' is used to refer to specific or particular nouns whereas 'a/ an' is used to modify non- specific or non- particular noun.)
24. (5) The sentence is grammatically correct.
25. (2) 'at' or 'on' will be used after 'firing' because 'fire+ at/on + somebody/ something' is the correct use.
Example. Raghu fired at/ on the tiger.
The Police started firing at/ on the crowd.
26. (2) Replace 'at which' by 'where'. Preposition 'to' or 'at' is not used after verb 'reach' but 'adverb of Place' is used.
Example. I reached Delhi around 9.
She has reached where she wanted.
27. (3) The use of 'rather' is superfluous as only 'than' is used after comparative degree (more).
Example. He speaks more clearly than you.
28. (3) 'Has fallen' will be used in place of 'has been fallen' as there is no passive form of intransitive verb (fall).
(Note: Verbs are of two types namely transitive verbs and intransitive verbs. Transitive verbs need an object while Intransitive verbs cannot have an object. Ex. "I bought a car" in which 'bought' is transitive. "The Baby smiled", 'smiled' is an intransitive verb)
29. (1) Replace 'When he used to walk' with 'while he was walking'. For the two incidents of past, if one continues and the other one has happened, then past continuous tense is used for the former and simple past for latter.
Example. While I was walking along the road, a mad dog attacked me.
30. (5) The sentence is grammatically correct.
31. (1) $1528 + 21 - 840 - 510 = ?$
 $? = 1549 - 1350$
 $? = 199$
32. (3) $\frac{35}{7} + 296 - 1944 = ? - 1800$
 $301 + 1800 - 1944 = ?$
 $? = 157.$
33. (2) $\frac{65}{100} \times 180 + \frac{?}{100} \times 210 = \frac{80}{100} \times 225$
 $\frac{?}{100} \times 210 = 180 - 117$
 $? = \frac{63 \times 100}{210} = 30$
34. (5) $1500 + 140 - 1 + ? = 1764$
 $? = 1764 - 1639$
 $? = 125$
 $\frac{13}{17} \times \frac{8}{156} \times 153 = ?$
 $? = 6$
35. (4) $\frac{13}{17} \times \frac{8}{156} \times 153 = ?$
 $? = 6$
36. (1)
- 
- (Satish+ Bhavya+ Abhi) 2 days work
= $15 \times 2 = 30$ unit
Bhavya 1 day work = 4 unit
 \therefore Whole work will be completed
= $2 + \frac{26}{9} + 1$
= $2 + 2\frac{8}{9} + 1$
= $5\frac{8}{9}$ days

37. (4) Second no. = $\frac{100 \times 12}{100} = 12$
 \therefore first no. = $12^3 \times \frac{3}{2} = 1728 \times \frac{3}{2}$
 = 2592
 \therefore Required sum = $12 + 2592 = 2604$

38. (2) Let the price marked by whole seller be Rs. x
 \therefore S.P. of article for whole seller
 = $x \times \frac{80}{100} \times \frac{110}{100} = \frac{22x}{25}$
 = C.P of article for retailer
 S.P. of article for retailer
 = $\frac{22x}{25} \times \frac{125}{100} = \frac{11x}{10}$
 ATQ,
 $\frac{11x}{10} - \frac{22x}{25} = 1023$
 $\frac{55x - 44x}{50} = 1023$
 $11x = 1023 \times 50$
 $\Rightarrow x = \text{Rs. } 4650$

39. (5) Let present age of Bhagat & Abhi be 9x and 8x respectively
 After 10 years.
 $\frac{9x + 10}{8x + 10} = \frac{10}{9}$
 $81x + 90 = 80x + 100$
 $x = 10$

40. (4) Let radius of smaller & larger circles be r_1 & r_2 respectively.
 $2\pi r_1 = 132$
 $r_1 = 21$ m
 $2\pi r_2 = 176 \Rightarrow r_2 = 28$ m.
 \therefore Required difference
 = $\pi(r_2^2 - r_1^2)$
 = $\frac{22}{7} \times 49 \times 7$
 = 1078 m^2

41. (1) Speed downstream = $(15 + 3) = 18$ kmph
 Speed upstream = $(15 - 3) = 12$ kmph
 Let the required distance be x km.
 Then, $\frac{x}{18} + \frac{x}{12} = \frac{75}{60}$
 $\Rightarrow 2x + 3x = (\frac{5}{4} \times 36)$
 $\Rightarrow 5x = 45$
 $\Rightarrow x = 9$

Hence, the required distance is 9 km.
 42. (4) Places: - - - - -
 Digits: 4 4 4 6 6

43. (2) Total number of sequences = $4 \times 4 \times 4 \times 6 \times 6 = 2304$.
 In this case we need to select the probability of choosing one bag out of two given bags which will be = $1/2$
 So the required probability = $1/2$ (Red ball from bag 1 + Red ball from bag 2)
 = $\frac{1}{2} (\frac{7}{14} + \frac{5}{14})$
 = $\frac{12}{28} = \frac{6}{14} = \frac{3}{7}$

44. (5) Let the Present age of Veer and his grandfather be x and y.
 ATQ,
 $\frac{y - 6}{x - 6} = \frac{11}{1}$
 $\Rightarrow y - 6 = 11x - 66 \dots \dots (i)$

And,
 $\frac{y + 18}{x + 18} = \frac{3}{1}$
 $\Rightarrow y + 18 = 3x + 54 \dots \dots (ii)$
 On solving (i) and (ii). We got
 $x = 12 ; y = 72$

Required Ratio = $\frac{12+6}{72+6} = \frac{18}{78} = \frac{3}{13}$
 45. (2) Let 'l' be the length of field
 ATQ, $l = 1.5b$
 $l \times b = 486$
 $1.5b^2 = 486$
 $b = 18$
 $\Rightarrow l = 27$

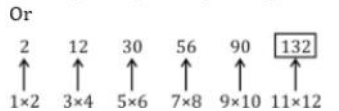
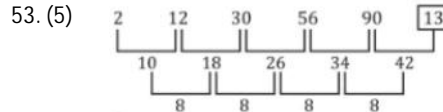
Cost of fencing = $2 \times (18 + 27) \times 11 = \text{Rs. } 990$
 Required% = $\frac{16 + 24 - 8 - 20}{(16 + 24)} \times 100$

= $\frac{12}{40} \times 100$
 = 30%
 46. (2) Required difference
 = $\frac{[20 + 24 - 12 - 16]}{100} \times 15000$
 = 2400

47. (4) It can be seen easily from the pie-chart that February month shows the highest percent increase in income as compare to previous month which is equal to
 $\frac{12 - 8}{8} \times 100$
 = $\frac{4}{8} \times 100$
 = 50% increment.

48. (1) Required central angle
 = $(20 + 16) \times \frac{18}{5}$
 = 129.6°

49. (5) Sandeep's average income in starting four months
 = $\frac{(8 + 12 + 16 + 20)}{4} \times 15000$
 = 2100
 Sandeep's average income in Last four months
 = $\frac{(16 + 20 + 20 + 24)}{4} \times 15000 = 3000$
 Required difference = $3000 - 2100 = 900$



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54. (2)
$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 3 & 8 & 15 & 24 & 35 & 48 \\ | & | & | & | & | & | \\ 5 & 7 & 9 & 11 & 13 & \end{array}$$

Or
$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 3 & 8 & 15 & 24 & 35 & 48 \\ \uparrow & \uparrow & \uparrow & \uparrow & \uparrow & \uparrow \\ 2^2-1 & 3^2-1 & 4^2-1 & 5^2-1 & 6^2-1 & 7^2-1 \end{array}$$

55. (4)
$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 18 & 18 & 27 & 54 & 135 & 405 \\ | & | & | & | & | & | \\ \times 1 & \times 1.5 & \times 2 & \times 2.5 & \times 3 & \end{array}$$

56. (4)
$$\begin{aligned} ? &= \frac{\sqrt{400} \times 42}{7} \\ &= 20 \times 6 = 120 \\ ? &= \frac{60 - 40}{5} = 2 \\ \Rightarrow ? &= 5 \times 10 = 50 \end{aligned}$$

57. (4)
$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt{?} &= \frac{621}{27} \times 2 - 37 \\ &= 46 - 37 = 9 \\ \Rightarrow ? &= 9 \times 9 = 81 \end{aligned}$$

58. (3)
$$\begin{aligned} \frac{250 \times 36}{100} \times \frac{50 \times 18}{100} &= ? + 10 \\ \Rightarrow 810 &= ? + 10 \\ \therefore ? &= 810 - 10 = 800 \end{aligned}$$

59. (4)
$$\begin{aligned} \frac{49 - 36}{\frac{26}{13}} &= \frac{18}{?} \\ \Rightarrow \frac{26}{13} &= \frac{18}{?} \\ \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} &= \frac{18}{?} \\ \Rightarrow ? &= 2 \times 18 = 36 \end{aligned}$$

60. (2) Let, A's efficiency = 20

$$\Rightarrow \text{B's efficiency} = 20 \times \frac{75}{100} = 15$$

 and C's efficiency = $20 \times \frac{3}{5} = 12$

61. (1)
$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{A} & : & \text{B} & : & \text{C} \\ \text{Efficiency Ratio} & = & 20 & : & 15 & : & 12 \\ \text{Ratio of time taken} & = & \frac{1}{20} & : & \frac{1}{15} & : & \frac{1}{12} \\ \text{alone to complete} & & & & & & \\ \text{the work} & & & & & & \\ & \times 6 \downarrow & & \times 6 \downarrow & & \times 6 \downarrow & \\ & 18 & & 24 & & 30 & \end{array}$$

B and C complete the work alone in

$$= \frac{24 \times 30}{24 + 30} \text{ days}$$

$$= \frac{40}{3} \text{ days} = 13 \frac{1}{3} \text{ days}$$

62. (5) Let amount invested in scheme A = x
 ATQ,

$$x \times \frac{15}{100} + \frac{18}{100} (28000 - x) = 4680$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{3x}{100} = 5040 - 4680$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 12000$$

Amount invested in scheme B
 $= 28000 - 12000 = 16000$

63. (3) Required number of students

$$= 1800 \times \frac{22}{25} \times \frac{4}{9}$$

 $= 704$

64. (2) Let, Neeraj salary = 100
 Neeraj's saving = 40
 Now, Neeraj's expense = $(100 - 40) \times \frac{125}{100}$
 $= 75$
 Neeraj's new salary should be = $75 + 40 = 115$
 % increase in salary
 $= \frac{115 - 100}{100} \times 100 = 15\%$

65. (2) There are seven multiples of 7 from 1 to 50.
 Also, there are five multiples of 9 from 1 to 50.
 Therefore, the possible cases = $7 + 5 = 12$ cases
 Total number of cases = 50
 Required probability = $\frac{12}{50} = \frac{6}{25}$

66. (1) I. $U > Z$ (True)
 II. $V > Z$ (False)
67. (4) I. $A \geq C$ (False)
 II. $P \geq X$ (False)

68. (1)
 69-70. $J > K > N > O > M > L$

$$\begin{array}{cc} 10000 & 9000 \end{array}$$

69. (2)
 70. (2)
 71-75.

Days	Persons	Places
Monday	H	Mall
Tuesday	O	Shop
Wednesday	F	Parlor
Thursday	P	Temple
Friday	G	Church
Saturday	Q	Office
Sunday	J	Park

71. (2)
 72. (3)
 73. (5)
 74. (5)

75. (1)

76. (3)

77. (2)

78. (4)

79. (3)

80. (2)

81. (4)

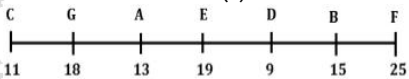
82. (2)

83. (4)

84. (4)

85. (3)

86-90.



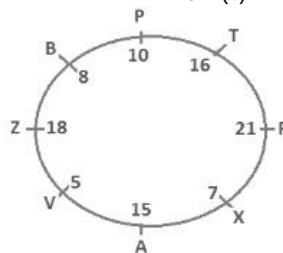
A(-) = C(+)
 D(+) = F(-)
 B(-) = E(+)

Floors	Persons	Colours
8	C	Green
7	H	Black
6	A	Yellow
5	D	Blue
4	G	Pink
3	B	Red
2	F	White
1	E	Orange

86. (2)
 87. (1)
 88. (3)
 89. (4)

90. (5)

91-95.



91. (3)
 92. (4)
 93. (2)
 94. (1)
 95. (5)
 96. (4)
 97. (2)
 98. (4)
 99. (4)
 100. (4)