Grand Test – SPP-180417



Hence,

SBI PO Preliminary Grand Test – SPP-180417 HINTS & SOLUTIONS

ANSWER KEY							
-	1. (1)	21. (5)	41. (3)	61. (5)	81. (4)		
	2. (1)	22. (3)	42. (1)	62. (4)	82. (5)		
	3. (5)	23. (2)	43. (2)	63. (5)	83. (2)		
	4. (3)	24. (4)	44. (3)	64. (2)	84. (3)		
	5. (4)	25. (1)	45. (2)	65. (2)	85. (5)		
	6. (5)	26.(2)	46. (3)	66. (4)	86. (3)		
	7. (4)	27.(2)	47. (4)	67. (3)	87. (2)		
	8. (1)	28.(1)	48. (2)	68. (1)	88. (1)		
	9. (2)	29.(3)	49. (5)	69. (3)	89. (3)		
	10. (4)	30.(3)	50. (4)	70. (2)	90. (3)		
	11. (5)	31. (1)	51. (3)	71. (2)	91. (4)	1	
	12. (3)	32. (4)	52. (4)	72. (5)	92. (2)	<u>, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , </u>	
	13. (2)	33. (4)	53. (5)	73.(1)	93. (3)		
	14. (2)	34. (2)	54. (1)	74.(2)	94. (1)		
	15. (1)	35. (3)	55. (3)	75.(3)	95. (5)		
	16.(5)	36. (1)	56. (1)	76. (2)	96. (4)		
	17.(5)	37.(2)	57. (3)	77. (1)	97. (2)		
	18.(1)	38.(3)	58. (5)	78. (3)	98. (3)		
	19.(4)	39.(5)	59. (2)	79. (4)	99. (5)		
	20.(2)	40. (2)	60. (4)	80. (2)	100. (4)		
					Y1.		
HINTS & SOLUTIONS							
1. (1) 3. (5)			2. (1) 4. (3)		5. (4	.)	
5. (5)			7. (4)		10 ((4)	
5. (1) 11. (5)			9. (2) 12. (3)		10. ((4)	
13. (2)			14. (2)		15. ((1)	
16.(5) 18 (1)			17.(5) 19 (4)		20 (2)	
21. (5) 22. (3)	relying, opportu	relying, alternative opportunities, unemployable					
23. (2)	provoke Action	provoked, fear					
24. (4) 25. (1)	econom	action, expired economies, meet					
26.(2)	Here, d	Here, due to lack of interest in better part of people					
27.(2)	should be used. The sentence shows cause. Here, a booming (Adjective) business fuelled should be used. An Adjective gualifies a Noun						
28.(1)	'So t is the in	'So that' is correct form of correlative. Hence, so much is the inflow of travellers that should be used.					
29.(3)	Here, is used. Th Subject	Here, is leading/leads to a proportionate should be used. The structure of a sentence in Present Progressive : Subject + is I am I are + Verb + ing (V_4)					

30.(3)	'Eitheror' is correct form of correlative.
04 (4)	either dried up or are suffering should be used.
31. (1)	1. $x^2 - 14x + 48 = 0$
	$\Rightarrow x^2 - 8x - 6x + 48 = 0$
	$\Rightarrow X (X - 8) - 6 (X - 8) = 0$
	$\Rightarrow (X - 6)(X - 8) = 0$
	$\cdot \cdot X = 6 \text{ Or } 8$
	II. $y^2 - 5y + 6 = 0$
	\Rightarrow y ² - 3y - 2y + 6 = 0
	$\Rightarrow y (y - 3) - 2 (y - 3) = 0$
	$\Rightarrow (y - 2) (y - 3) = 0$
	y = 2 or 3
aa (4)	Clearly, $x > y$
32. (4)	$1. x^{2} + 9x + 20 = 0$
1.	$\Rightarrow x^2 + 5x + 4x + 20 = 0$
AV.	$\Rightarrow X(X+5) + 4(X+5) = 0$ $\Rightarrow (x+4)(x+5) = 0$
	\Rightarrow (x + 4) (x + 5) = 0
	$\cdot \cdot X = -4 \text{ OI} - 5$
	11. $y + 7y + 12 = 0$
	$y^2 + 4y + 3y + 12 = 0$
	\Rightarrow y (y + 4) + 3 (y + 4) = 0
	$\Rightarrow (y+3)(y+4) = 0$
T F	y = -3 or -4
	Clearly, $x \le y$
33. (4)	1. $x^2 = 529$ $\cdots x = \sqrt{529} = \pm 23$
	II. $y = \sqrt{529} = \pm 23$
D	Clearly, $x \le y$
34. (2)	1. $x^2 + 13x + 42 = 0$
	$\Rightarrow x^2 + 7x + 6x + 42 = 0$
	$\implies x(x+7) + 7x + 6(x+7) = 0$
	$\implies (x+6)(x+7) = 0$
	·· x = -6 or -7
	II. $y^2 + 16y + 63 = 0$
	\Rightarrow y ² + 9y + 7y + 63 = 0
	\Rightarrow y (y + 9) + 7 (y + 9) = 0
	\Rightarrow (y + 9) (y + 7) = 0
	∴ y=-9 or-7
	Clearly, $x \ge y$
35. (3)	I. 2x + 3y = 14 II. 4x + 2y = 16
	By equation 1×2 - equation II, we have
	4x + 6y - 12x - 6y = 28 - 48
	$\Rightarrow -8x = -20 \Rightarrow x = \frac{20}{8} = \frac{5}{2}$
	From equation L
	2^{5} , 2^{14}
	$2 \times \frac{-}{2} + 3y = 14$
	\Rightarrow 3y - 14 - 5 - 9 \Rightarrow y - $\frac{9}{2}$ - 3
	\rightarrow $3y - 14 - 3 - 7 \rightarrow y - \frac{1}{3} - 3$
	Clearly, x< y

CDD 100/117

+ 57*100 + 54.5*200] = 388 C in subject S = 54% of 50 = 27 D in subject Q = 55% of 120 = 66 Required percentage = [27/66]*100 = approx. 41% Student A in subject R + C in subject U = 26 + 114 = 140Student B in subject R + D in subject P = 28 + 72 = 100 Difference = 40Total marks secured by E = 84 + 48 + 24 + 23 + 53 + 105 = 337 Maximum marks = 150 + 120 + 50 + 50 + 100 + 200 = 670 Aggregate percentage = [337/670]*100 = 50.3% Formula used: Income = Expenditure + Profit 14 39 84 3 155 $= n^3 + n^2 + n$ put n = 1, 2, 3, 4 6th term = 216 + 36 + 6 = 258 $\sum_{i=1}^{5} \frac{8}{1+(1^2+2)} \sum_{i=1}^{21} \frac{21}{1+(5^2+6)} \sum_{i=1}^{52} \frac{109}{1+(7^2+8)} \sum_{i=1}^{9} \frac{1}{1+(9^2+10)}$ 109 + 91 = 200 $\begin{array}{c} 18 \\ \times 1+1 \end{array} \begin{array}{c} 19 \\ \times 2 - 2 \end{array} \begin{array}{c} 36 \\ \times 3 + 3 \end{array} \begin{array}{c} 111 \\ \times 4 - 4 \end{array} \begin{array}{c} 440 \\ \times 5 + 5 \end{array}$ $440 \times 5 + 5 = 2200 + 5 = 2205$ $\frac{4}{\times 1.5} \underbrace{ \begin{array}{c} 36 \\ \times 2 \end{array}}_{\times 2} \underbrace{ \begin{array}{c} 72 \\ \times 2.5 \end{array}}_{\times 2.5} \underbrace{ \begin{array}{c} 180 \\ \times 3 \end{array}}_{\times 3.5} \underbrace{ \begin{array}{c} 540 \\ \times 3 \end{array}}_{\times 3.5} \underbrace{ \begin{array}{c} 2 \\ \times 3 \end{array}}_{\times 3} \underbrace{ \begin{array}{c} 2 \end{array}}_{\times 3} \underbrace{ 2 } \underbrace$ $= 540 \times 3.5 = 1890$ 150 170 +15 = 185 56. (1) Required percentage = $\frac{285}{540} \times 100 = 53\%$ 57. (3) Required average quantity of food grains produced by fanner T

Total marks = [1/100]*[70*150 + 50*120 + 56*50 + 58*50

$$= \left(\frac{190+285+315+240+265}{5}\right) kg$$
$$= \left(\frac{1295}{5}\right) kg = 259 kg$$

(5) It is obvious from the table.
Farmer S
$$\Rightarrow$$
 150 + 460 + 480 + 350 + 200 = 1640 kg

- 59. (2) Required ratio = (280 + 190 + 130) : (115 + 140) = 600 : 255 = 40 : 17
- 60. (4) Required difference = (350 - 140) kg = 210 kg

2

- 61. (5) ? = 54.2 + 13.52 0.52 0.56 0.07 = 67.72 1.15 = 66.57
- 62. (4) $(?)^3 = \sqrt{1024} \times 40 + 448$ = 32 × 40 + 448 = 1280 + 448 = 1728 \Rightarrow (?)³ = (12)³ \Rightarrow ? = 12
- 63. (5) 255.4 + 542.3 ? = 1014.3 499.4

1. RACE Grand Test - SPP-180417 It is clear that statement (A) is the cause and statement (B) 72. (5) \Rightarrow 797.7 - ? = 514.9 \Rightarrow ? = 797.7 - 514.9 = 282.8 is its effect. Due to increase in the number of electric cars, ? = 0.5 × 5.6 + 2.5 × 8.5 + 164.85 64.(2) the demand for oil falls substantially and hence the prices = 2.8 + 21.25 + 164.85 = 188.9 of oil have been decreased in the Country $\frac{120 \times 675}{100} + 92 = \frac{? \times 1240}{100} + 716 = \frac{? \times 124}{10}$ 65. (2) 73.(1) Grasshoppers destroy crops on a large scale. So, it is necessary to protect crops from grasshoppers. Obviously; $\Rightarrow 186 = \frac{? \times 124}{10} \Rightarrow ? \times 124 = 1860 \Rightarrow ? = \frac{1860}{124} = 15$ Option (1) seems to be appropriate. From the given information it is clear that the school 74.(2) (i) $P @ Q \implies P < Q : P > Q$ would face a crunch in terms of availability of qualified 66-70. teachers in the years to come. (ii) $P \% Q \implies P > : P > Q$ 75.(3) It is mentioned that salaries of maids have gone up only 50 (iii) $P \odot Q \implies P > Q : P \le Q$ times while costs have gone up 100 times (iv) $P \ Q \implies P < Q : P \ge Q$ 76-82. (v) $P # Q \implies P > Q$; P < Q : P = QMumbai, Actor, $@ \Longrightarrow > | \% \Rightarrow < | @ \Rightarrow \le$ Rishi Delhi, $\$ \Longrightarrow \ge | \# \Longrightarrow =$ Priya, Leader, $H @ K \Rightarrow H > K$ HR. 66. (4) Trisha Pune $K \% M \Longrightarrow K < M$ $M \odot D \Rightarrow M \leq D$ Mumbai, Oman, Therefore, HK OF BA Artist, Lawyer, $H > K < M \leq D$ Naina Conclusions Patna I. H @ D \Rightarrow H > D : Not true Quereshi, II. K % D \Rightarrow K < D : True Mohit, Architecture Doctor, $R \% H \implies R < H$ 67. (3) Bangalore Lucknow $H \odot T \Rightarrow H \leq T$ Sandeep, $T @ K \implies T > K$ Engineer, Therefore, Gurgaon $\mathsf{R} < \mathsf{H} \, \leq \, \mathsf{T} > \mathsf{K}$ Conclusions 76. (2) Quereshi 77. (1) Osman 78. (3) 79. (4) HR I. T $^{\odot}$ R \implies T \leq R : NotTrue 5 80. (2) Doctor 81. (4) Leader-Artist II. K % H \implies K < H : Not True 82. (5) Priya - Rishi - Trisha 68. (1) $R \ {}^{\odot} D \Longrightarrow R \le D$ 83. (2) 84. (3) 85. (5) $D \ M \implies D \ge M$ 86. (3) Statement-1: $M # J \Longrightarrow M = J$ Possiblity-1 Therefore, $R \leq D \geq M = J$ Conclusions Possiblity-2 I. J # D \implies J = D: Not True So, we can't say the Exact position of 'R'. II. J % D \Longrightarrow J < D : Not True Statement-2: J is either smaller than or equal to D. Therefore, either | | | | | | | | *R W* conclusion I or conclusion II is true. Possiblity-1 69. (3) $W \# D \implies W = D$ | | | | | | | | W R $D \odot B \Longrightarrow D \leq B$ Possiblity-2 $B \ H \Longrightarrow B \ge H$ We can't say the exact position of R. Therefore, W = D < B > H87. (2) From statement I Conclusions $Z \rightleftharpoons W$ $Y \Rightarrow$ $I.H # D \implies H = D : Not True$ II. B % W \implies B < W : Not True 70. (2) $F \ N \Longrightarrow F \ge N$ From statement II $N @ D \Longrightarrow N > D$ $W \xrightarrow{Y} X \xrightarrow{X}$ $D \% B \Longrightarrow D < B$ Therefore, $F \ge N > D < B$ From both the statements Conclusions Z > W > Y $I.F @ D \implies F > D$: True **▲** X II. B @ N \implies B > N:NotTrue Thus, Z has the most number of cookies. 71. (2) Meaningful Word \Rightarrow PAIR,



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