DCCB Preliminary Grand Test –DCCB-190117

ANSWER KEY

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

HINTS & SOLUTIONS

1. (1)
2. (1)
3. (5)
4. (3)
5. (4)
6. (5)
7. (4)
8. (1)
9. (2)
10. (4)
11. (3) C
12. (5) E
13. (1) B
14. (1) A
15. (4) D
16. (2) **Discriminate** agrees with preposition **against.**
Look at the sentence:
Practices that discriminate against women and in favour of men should be prohibited.
17. (2) **In spite of** = Despite
Look at the sentence :
In spite of applying for hundreds of jobs, he is still out of work.
18. (5)
19. (3) **Infinitive** = to + V_1
20. (2) Here, present perfect (Passive) should be used. The past has effect on the present.
21. (2) than
22. (4) is
23. (3) between
24. (5) frequency
25. (1) degradation
26. (2) by
27. (3) misfortunes
28. (5) like
29. (4) According
30. (1) endure
31. (1) C.P. of half of articles = Rs. x (let)
According to the question,

$$x \times \frac{115}{100} = 22103$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{22103 \times 100}{115} = 19220$$

C.P. of all articles = 2 × 19220 = Rs. 38440
For profit of 25%,
Total S.P. = $\frac{38440 \times 125}{100}$ = Rs. 48050
$\therefore$ Required S.P.= Rs. (48050 - 22103) = Rs. 25947
32. (1) Side of square = $\frac{\text{Diagonal}}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{9\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}}$
= 9 metre
Height of triangle = 4 × 9 = 36 metre
Again, side of second square = $\sqrt{784}$ = 28 metre
= Base of triangle
$\therefore$ Area of triangle = $\frac{1}{2}$ × base × height
= $\frac{1}{2}$ × 28 × 36 = 504 sq. metre.
33. (1) Amount invested in scheme B = Rs. x (let)
$\therefore$ Amount invested in scheme A = Rs. (16000 – x)
According to the question,

$$P_1\left[\left(1+\frac{R_1}{100}\right)^T - 1\right] + \frac{P_2 R_2 T}{100} = 3504$$

$$\Rightarrow (16000 - x)\left[\left(1+\frac{10}{100}\right)^2 - 1\right] + \frac{x \times 12 \times 2}{100} = 3504$$

$$\Rightarrow (16000 - x)\left[\left(\frac{11}{10}\right)^2 - 1\right] + \frac{24x}{100} = 3504$$

$$\Rightarrow (16000 - x) \times \left(\frac{121}{100} - 1\right) + \frac{24x}{100} = 3504$$

$$\Rightarrow (16000 - x) \times \frac{21}{100} + \frac{24x}{100} = 3504$$

$\Rightarrow 16000 \times 21 - 21x + 24x = 350400$

$\Rightarrow$ 3x = 350400- 336000 = 14400

$\Rightarrow$ x = 14400 ÷ 3 = Rs. 4800

34. (3) Simar's present age = x years

Ravi's present age = (x + 4) years After 4 years,

$\frac{x+4+4}{x+4} = \frac{9}{8} \Rightarrow \frac{x+8}{x+4} = \frac{9}{8}$

$\Rightarrow$ 9x + 36 = 8x + 64

$\Rightarrow$ 9x - 8x = 64 - 36

$\Rightarrow$ x = 28

$\therefore$ Ravi's age 15 years ago = x + 4 - 15 = x - 11

= 28 - 11 = 17 years

35. (5) Ratio of the equivalent capitals of A, B and C for 1 month

= (33600 × 12) : (23100 × 9) : (18900 × 6)

= (336 × 12) : (231 × 9) : (189 × 6) = 448 : 231 : 126

Sum of ratios = 448 + 231 + 126 = 805

$\therefore$ C's share = $\frac{126}{805} \times 26450 = Rs.4140$

36. (3)

3 14 39 84 155

$= n^3 + n^2 + n$ put n = 1, 2, 3, 4 ....

6^{th} term = 216 + 36 + 6 = 258

37. (4)

5 8 21 52 109 ?

$+(1^2+2)$ $+(3^2+4)$ $+(5^2+6)$ $+(7^2+8)$ $+(9^2+10)$

109 + 91 = 200

38. (5)

18 19 36 111 440 ?

×1+1 × 2 - 2 ×3 + 3 ×4 - 4 ×5 + 5

440 × 5 + 5 = 2200 + 5 = 2205

39. (1)

24 36 72 180 540

×1.5 × 2 ×2.5 ×3 × 3

= 540 × 3.5 = 1890

40. (3)

150 205 100 195 170

+55 - 45 +35 - 25 + 15

170 +15 = 185

41. (5) either 1 and 2 or either 1 and 3

42. (5) II and either I or III

43. (5) Any one of the three

44. (3) II and either I or III

45. (2) Only III

46. (4) Total number of students studying B.Sc. in all the colleges together

= 350 + 325 + 300 + 375 + 425 = 1775

47. (3) Total number of students studying B.Sc. in colleges C and E = 300 + 425 = 725

Total number of students studying B.A. in colleges A and B = 275 + 300 = 575

$\therefore$ Required ratio = 725 : 575 = 29 : 23

48. (1) Total number of students studying in different streams in all the colleges:

B.Sc. $\rightarrow$ 1775

B.A. $\rightarrow$ 275 + 300 + 325 + 450 + 325 = 1675

B.Com. $\rightarrow$ 425 + 475 + 325 + 425 + 225 = 1875

$\therefore$ Required ratio = 1775 : 1675 : 1875

= 71 : 67 : 75

49. (5) Number of students studying B. Com. in college C = 325

Total number of students studying B. Corn = 1875

Required percentage $= \frac{325}{1875} \times 100 = 17$

50. (2) Total number of students in college B = 300 + 325 + 475 = 1100

Number of students studying B.A. in college B = 300

$\therefore$ Required percentage = $\frac{300}{1100} \times 100 = 27.27$

51. (3) Total marks = [1/100]*[70*150 + 50*120 + 56*50 + 58*50 + 57*100 +54.5*200] = 388

52. (4)

53. (2) C in subject S = 54% of 50 = 27

D in subject Q = 55% of 120 = 66

Required percentage = [27/66]*100 = approx. 41%

54. (5) Student A in subject R + C in subject U = 26 + 114 = 140

Student B in subject R + D in subject P = 28 + 72 = 100

Difference = 40

55. (4) Total 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

56. (5) Income of A = 16.5*[136/100] = 22.44 lakh

Income of B = 20.8*[140/100] = 29.12 lakh

Total = 51.56 lakh

57. (1) Expenditure of A = 24.36*[100/145] = 16.8 lakh

Expenditure of B = 18.36*[100/135] = 13.6 lakh

Total = 30.4 lakh

58. (2) Let expenditure of A in 2009 = 100 Rs ⇒ Income = 100*[125/100] = 125 Rs

Income of B in 2013 = 100 Rs ⇒ Expenditure = 100*[100/125] = 80

Ratio = 125:80 = 25:16

59. (3) Expenditures = let 100 Rs ⇒ incomes = 135 Rs and 120 Rs Required

percentage = [135/120]*100 = 112.5%

60. (3) In 2010, rise = [35-20]*100/20 = 75% = maximum

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

$\Rightarrow$ 797.7 - ? = 514.9

$\Rightarrow$? = 797.7 - 514.9 = 282.8

64. (2) ? = 0.5 × 5.6 + 2.5 × 8.5 + 164.85

= 2.8 + 21.25 + 164.85 = 188.9

65. (2) $\frac{120\times675}{100}+92$

$=\frac{?\times1240}{100}+716$

$=\frac{?\times124}{10}$

$\Rightarrow 186=\frac{?\times124}{10}$

$\Rightarrow ?\times124=1860$

$\Rightarrow ?=\frac{1860}{124}=15$

(66 – 67):

$\delta \Rightarrow \leq$	$@ \Rightarrow =$	$\copyright \Rightarrow \geq$
$\% \Rightarrow >$	$* \Rightarrow <$	

66. (4) R ★ K ⇒ R < K
K % D ⇒ K > D
D @ V ⇒ D = V
V δ M ⇒ V ≤ M
Therefore, R < K > D = V ≤ M
Conclusions
I. R ★ D ⇒ R < D : Not True
II. V ★ R ⇒ V < R : Not True
III. D@M ⇒ D = M : Not True
IV. M % D ⇒ M > D: Not True
D is either smaller than or equal to M.
Therefore, either III or IV follows.

67. (2) F % N ⇒ F > N
N © W ⇒ N ≥ W
W δ Y ⇒ W ≤ Y
Y ★ T ⇒ Y < T
Therefore, F > N ≥ W ≤ Y < T
Conclusions
I. F % W ⇒ F > W : True
II. T % N ⇒ T > N : Not True
III. N % Y ⇒ N > Y: Not True
IV. T % W ⇒ T > W :True

(68 – 70):

68. (2)

69. (3)

70. (5)

71. (2) √130 km towards South-East

72. (1) R < L

73. (2) L > P

74. (2) Quereshi

75. (1) Osman

76. (3) HR

77. (4) 5

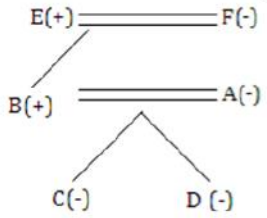
78. (2) Doctor

79. (4) Leader-Artist

80. (5) Priya – Rishi – Trisha

(81 – 85)

Car	Persons travelling in car
P	F(-),D (-)
Q	B(+), E (+)
R	A(-) , ? (-)



81. (3) Five

82. (3) EF

83. (2) Q

84. (3) Granddaughter

85. (4) Data inadequate

(86 – 90)

recession	→	mo
global	→	ti
Critical	→	su
phase	→	either zo or ra
economy	→	nic
down	→	ye
going	→	fa
going	→	fa
hiked/growth	→	koo/da
affect	→	chi
rates	→	phi

86. (4) Either zo or ra

87. (4) going

88. (4) su phi chi da or koo

89. (3) critical recession down rates

90. (2) pic zo ra su vo bi

91. (4) The police need this information (on the card), especially when the accident is fatal.

92. (2) This move would benefit the country. So the bill must be passed after a discussion in the parliament

93. (3) If the share goods is negligible, a slump in demand in international market would hardly make an impact. Thus, this contradicts the given statement.

94. (5) None of these

95. (4) It is given that rice cultivated in Punjab of premium quality is what the government is trying is to exports. This implies quality gets preference in export.

96. (3) $S \geq R = T \geq N = M \geq Q$

97. (1) +

98. (1) Consider the following line of the passage:
"Mounting subventions for subsidies means diversion of savings by the government from investment to consumption, raising the coast of Cap-ital in the process."

99. (4) Consider the following lines of the passage:
"The government must cut expenditure on subsidies to create more fiscal space for investments in both physical and social infrastructure."

100. (3) Clearly Option (3) is implied in the passage.


THINK OF BANK JOB
RACE
THINK OF RACE