

IBPS Clerk Preliminary Grand Test –ICP-181123

HINTS & SOLUTIONS

ANSWER KEY

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

HINTS & SOLUTIONS

- 1-5. The correct sequence is **CAGBEFD**
- 1.(4)
2.(3)
3.(1)
4.(1)
5.(4)
6.(4) Without an 'is' after 'have', the phrase, 'The most important quality' is left dangling: there is nothing to connect it to the rest of the sentence.
- 7.(3) There are two clauses joined by 'and': (i) human beings still cannot control weather; (ii) (Human beings) probably (will) never be able to do so. As the verb 'cannot control' cannot be common to both clauses, a suitable verb has to be inserted—that is 'will'.
- 8.(3) The use of the continuous verb 'suppressing' necessitates 'suggesting', or else, the two verbs will not agree in tense (the sentence conveys that 'They have made a futile attempt of suppressing the truth' and 'They have made a futile attempt of suggesting falsehood').
- 9.(5) No correction required

10.(2) Use of the 'past perfect' necessitates a past tense—'there were reports'. See this sentence: 'From time to time, there have been reports of how children have tried to imitate their favourite hero and landed in trouble.'

11.(4) Beginning in the second paragraph, the author explains why Hitler felt confident in his military strategy:

2nd Paragraph: "Chief among Hitler's sources of confidence in Germany's brazen war plans was German military quickness. Hitler said, 'Our strength lies in our quickness.'"

3rd Paragraph: The military's ability "to inflict considerable brutality"

4th Paragraph: History would overlook brutality

Aggregating together the points from above, we can conclude that Hitler's confidence in his military strategy came from: (1) speed (2) brutality.

(1) The passage contradicts this, mentioning that the invasion of Poland was "widely-expected". Further, there is a difference between quickness (which the article discusses as a source of confidence) and surprise (which the article does not discuss).

(2) The passage never mentions unconventional warfare. Moreover, with references to Napoleon Bonaparte and Genghis Kahn, it can be inferred that Hitler's plans are not too unconventional.

(3) The passage never states this as a source of confidence. The only mention to air supremacy is the Battle of Britain, which Hitler lost.

(4) This summarizes the two main sources of confidence.

(5) This is the author's comparison, not one mentioned by Hitler as a source of confidence.

12.(3) In order to understand the main thrust of the passage, examine the logical flow and main points of the passage.

1st Paragraph: Introduction

2nd Paragraph: Hitler's Sources of Confidence

3rd Paragraph: Hitler's Sources of Confidence

4th Paragraph: Hitler's Sources of Confidence

5th Paragraph: Brief Explanation of Hitler's Failure

(1) The author did not address logistics such as troop numbers, weaponry, or intelligence.

(2) The passage never discussed the world's reaction.

(3) This encapsulates the author's main points and line of argument.

(4) Hitler's plans are not discussed. Instead, the article focuses on why Hitler believed he would win. Further, the author never related pre-1900 history with Hitler's plans (the reference to Kahn pertained to Hitler's confidence, not his plans).

(5) The author describes Hitler's brutality as a source of Hitler's confidence. The article does not discuss the sources of the brutality itself. In other words, the article focuses on much more than Hitler's brutality (e.g., his military speed). The brutality is only one example to make a larger point: why Hitler believed he would win.

13.(4) The passage of interest is:

"In many ways, Hitler made the same mistake Napoleon Bonaparte made years earlier. Hitler believed he could conquer Britain, yet, like Napoleon, Hitler did not adequately foresee the insurmountable barrier posed by Britain's island status....Hitler pressed on and, in an even more fateful decision that carried echoes of a Napoleonic tactical misstep, invaded the USSR"

(1) The author makes no mention of governing styles, focusing instead on military matters.

(2) The author's comparison focuses on military tactics and decisions to attack certain regions--not ideologies or motivations.

(3) The passage never mentions Napoleon's legacy so it is impossible to ascertain the author's view on this issue.

(4) This answer matches the author's assertion (shown in the quote above) that both Napoleon and Hitler made mistakes in dealing with Britain.

(5) The passage never mentions Napoleon suffering a final defeat in the east. Instead, it only mentions that Hitler's decision to head east had "echoes of a Napoleonic misstep". Based upon the passage, we have no way of knowing that Napoleon suffered a defeat in the east.

14.(2) The part of the passage that is of special interest is:

"he overlooked important considerations.... Hitler believed he could advance further and conquer Britain, yet, like Napoleon, Hitler did not adequately foresee the insurmountable barrier posed by Britain's island status. ... Hitler pressed on and, in an even more fateful decision that carried echoes of a Napoleonic tactical misstep, invaded the USSR where his forces suffered the decisive defeat of World War II"

This passage indicates that Hitler made mistakes in overlooking geographical considerations (i.e., "Britain's island status") and tactical considerations (i.e., "echoes of a Napoleonic tactical misstep").

(1) The passage never states that Hitler failed to demoralize his opponents. Although Hitler's losses over England and in the USSR likely caused Hitler to fail in demoralizing his opponents, this is a consequence of losing not an explanation for why Hitler's military campaign failed in the first place.

(2) This answer matches the author's explanation, given in the final paragraph.

(3) The passage does not mention international resolve. Although Hitler's losses over England and in the USSR likely strengthened international resolve, this is a consequence of losing not an explanation for why Hitler's military campaign failed in the first place.

(4) Technological advancements on the part of either Hitler's forces or those of his enemies are never mentioned.

(5) The passage never speaks of whether Hitler consolidated his gains and there is not enough evidence to make any type of inference.

15.(5) (1) This was a source of confidence: "Chief among Hitler's sources of confidence in Germany's brazen war plans was German military quickness"

(2) This was a source of confidence: "Hitler's confidence in the ability of the German military to inflict considerable brutality"

(3) This was a source of confidence: "I shall shoot everyone who utters one word of criticism"

(4) This was a source of confidence: "be hard, be without mercy, [and] act more quickly and brutally than others...for it scares the others off"

(5) The passage never mentions that history overlooked the brutality of a European military. Instead, the passage cites Hitler's recollection of history's positive outlook on "Asian leader Genghis Kahn".

16.(4) The portion of the passage that is relevant is:

"On the advice of Colonel-General von Brauchitsch, Hitler believed Poland could be captured in a few weeks"

(1) Hitler never mentions this as a reason he believed he could conquer Poland.

(2) The author (not Hitler) brings up Napoleon.

(3) The actions of Genghis Kahn gave Hitler confidence that history would view him in a positive light--not that he could conquer Poland.

(4) This matches the relevant section from the passage.

(5) The passage never indicates that Hitler believed he could conquer Poland because of its small size.

17.(1) By piecing together the dates of events given in the article and by inferring from the logical flow of the article, we can reassemble the time line of events as they unfolded in history.

Dates Mentioned in the Passage

August 22, 1939 - Generals summoned to Obersalzberg

1940 - the Battle of Britain

1943 - Stalingrad

Logical inferences from the passage:

"Although Hitler brimmed with confidence and experienced initial yet widely-expected success in Poland and then in Denmark, he overlooked important considerations. In many ways, Hitler made the same mistake Napoleon Bonaparte made years earlier. Hitler believed he could advance further and conquer Britain" This places the Battle of Britain after the invasions of Poland and Denmark. The phrase "and then in Denmark" places the invasion of Denmark after the invasion of Poland.

Combine Dates and Logical Inferences:

August 22, 1939 - Generals summoned to Obersalzberg

Unknown Date - Invasion of Poland

Unknown Date - Invasion of Denmark

1940 - the Battle of Britain

1943 - Stalingrad

(1) This correctly orders the sequential chronology of events.

(2) the phrase "widely-expected success in Poland and then in Denmark" indicated Hitler invaded Poland before Denmark

(3) the phrase "widely-expected success in Poland and then in Denmark" indicated Hitler invaded Poland before Denmark

(4) the Battle at Stalingrad (1943) occurred after the Battle of Britain (1940)

(5) the Battle of Britain occurred after Hitler invaded Poland

18.(4) Foresee means be aware of beforehand, predict. Hence it has same meaning as anticipate.

Ambivalent means uncertain or unable to decide about what course to follow.

Admonish means scold or reprimand, take to task.

Grand Test – ICP 181123



- 19.(2) Brazen means bold and without shame. Hence it has same meaning as insolent.
 Approbation means official approval.
 Annex means attach to.
 Alacrity means liveliness and eagerness.
- 20.(3) Defy means openly resist or refuse to obey. Hence it has opposite meaning as surrender.
 Inflict means cause (something unpleasant or painful) to be suffered by someone or something.
 Indict means formally accuse of or charge with a crime.
- 21.(1) Instead of 'I shall pass' use 'I pass' will be used.
- 22.(1) Use 'has been' in place of 'is' as since + time is given.
- 23.(2) Use 'of' in place of 'with'.
- 24.(2) Remove 'it' as the subject of 'was used' is 'stone'.
- 25.(3) Remove 'the' from the sentence.
- 26.(5)
- 27.(4)
- 28.(1)
- 29.(3)
- 30.(4)
- 31.(3) $(30 + 5 = 35), (35 + 30 = 65), (65 + 35 = 100), (100 + 65 = 165)$
 $\therefore 265 + 165 = 430$
- 32.(3) Prime No. series
- 33.(5) +1, -2, +3, -4
 $\therefore 14 + 5 = 19$
- 34.(1) $5^5, 4^4, 3^3, 2^2, 1^1$
 $\therefore 3^3 = 27$
- 35.(2) $2 \times 3 = 6, 6 \times 3 = 18, 18 \times 6 = 108$
 $\therefore 108 \times 18 = 1944$.
- 36.(2) Required percentage
 $= \frac{(1080 + 810) - (720 + 540)}{(720 + 540)} \times 100$
 $= \frac{1890 - 1260}{1260} \times 100 = 50\%$
- 37.(5) Required difference
 $= 75\% \text{ of } 1260 - 70\% \text{ of } 1350$
 $= 945 - 945 = 0$
- 38.(4) Required Percentage = $\frac{810}{600} \times 100 = 135\%$
- 39.(1) Female placed in year in 2012 in SBI
 $= \frac{13}{31} \times 1240 = 520$
- 40.(4) Total number of vacancies in 2016
 $= \left(1 + \frac{2}{9}\right) \times (1350 + 1260)$
 $= \frac{11}{9} \times 2610 = 3190$
- 41.(3) Let previously Prerna decided to donate d.
 $0.8d = 1896$
 $d = \frac{1896}{0.8} = 2370$
 Salary = $\frac{2370}{15} \times 100$
 $= 15800$
- 42.(4) $\frac{125}{100}(30 \times 45) = \frac{40}{100} \times 30 \times 50 + \frac{60}{100} \times 30 \times x$
 $125 \times 45 = 40 \times 50 + 60x$
 $5625 = 2000 + 60x$
 $3625 = 60x$
 $x = \text{Rs } 60 \text{ per kg (approx.)}$
- 43.(5) Let Radha's Present age is R.

- $R = 2(R - 12) - 3$
 $R = 27 \text{ years}$
 Raj's present age is Rg.
 $\frac{R_j}{R} = \frac{4}{3}$
 $R_j = \frac{4}{3} \times 27, R_j = 36, R_j + 5 = 41$
- 44.(4) Rita Sunil Abhinay
 87.5 70 100
 ratio = $\frac{87.5}{87.5 + 70 + 100}$
 $= \frac{87.5}{257.5}$
 $= \frac{35}{103}$
- 45.(5) Amount = $\frac{1000 \times 100}{5 \times 4} = 5000$
 Amount invested in Compound interest = 10000
 CI 500 1st year
 500 + 25 2nd year
 Total CI = 1025
 $? = \frac{18}{5} \times \frac{25}{3} + \frac{14}{9} \times \frac{54}{7}$
 $= 6 \times 5 + 2 \times 6$
 $= 30 + 12$
 $= 42$
 $\sqrt{?} = 104 - \sqrt{7396}$
 $\sqrt{?} = 104 - 86$
 $? = (18)^2 = 324$
 $? = \frac{18 \times 4 + 12 \times 3}{5 \times 4 + 3.2 \times 5} = \frac{72 + 36}{20 + 16}$
 $= \frac{108}{36} = 3$
 $? = \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{7}{9} \times \frac{5}{16} \times 4752 = 10 \times 7 \times 11 = 770$
- 46.(2)
- 47.(5)
- 48.(2)
- 49.(4)
- 50.(5) $\frac{16}{100} \times 450 + \frac{?}{100} \times 280 = 142$
 $? \times \frac{28}{10} = 142 - 72$
 $? = \frac{70}{28} \times 10 = 25$
- 51.(2) Required ratio = $\frac{450 \times \frac{30}{100} \times \frac{7}{15} + 400 \times \frac{18}{100} \times \frac{5}{12}}{450 \times \frac{30}{100} \times \frac{7}{15} + 400 \times \frac{18}{100} \times \frac{5}{12}}$
 $\frac{63 + 30}{72 + 42} = \frac{93}{114}$
 $= \frac{31}{38}$
- 52.(5) Students enrolled for Football and below the age of 15
 $= 200 \times \frac{38}{100} \times \frac{1}{19} = 4$
 Female below the age of 15 = $\frac{80}{100} \times 4 = 2$.
 Number of female students enrolled for football who are above 15 years
 $= 200 \times \frac{38}{100} \times \frac{10}{19} - 2 = 40 - 2 = 38$.
- 53.(2) Male enrolled for Football in Govt. Inter college and MPVM
 $= 200 \times \frac{38}{100} \times \frac{9}{19} + 500 \times \frac{24}{100} \times \frac{5}{24} = 36 + 25 = 61$.
 Female enrolled for Football in Govt. Inter college and MPVM
 $= 200 \times \frac{38}{100} \times \frac{10}{19} + 500 \times \frac{24}{100} \times \frac{19}{24} = 40 + 95 = 135$.

Grand Test – ICP 181123



54.(5) Difference = $135 - 61 = 74$.
 Number of students not enrolled for Football in Play way Angles School, Govt. Inter college and MPVM

$$= 450 \times \frac{70}{100} + 200 \times \frac{62}{100} + 500 \times \frac{74}{100}$$

$$= 315 + 124 + 380 = 819.$$

$$\text{Average} = \frac{819}{3} = 273.$$

55.(2) Students enrolled for Football in Govt. Inter college and DPS = $400 \times \frac{18}{100} + 200 \times \frac{38}{100} = 72 + 76 = 148$.

Students enrolled for Football in Play Way Angle School and MPVM

$$= 450 \times \frac{30}{100} + 500 \times \frac{24}{100} = 135 + 120 = 255.$$

Required percentage

$$= \frac{255 - 148}{255} \times 100 = \frac{107}{255} \times 100 = 41.96\% \approx 42\%.$$

56.(3) The word HAPPY consists of 5 letters and 'P' comes twice.

$$\therefore \text{Number of arrangements} = \frac{5!}{2!}$$

$$= \frac{5 \times 4 \times 3 \times 2 \times 1}{2 \times 1} = 60$$

57.(1)

Ratio of shares

$$= 7x : 12 : 11x : 12 : 11x \times 6$$

$$= 14 : 22 : 11$$

$$\text{Sum of ratios} = 14 + 22 + 11 = 47$$

$$\therefore \text{A's share} = \frac{14}{47} \times 13160$$

$$= \text{Rs } 3920$$

58.(3) Breadth of rectangle = x metre

$$\text{Length} = (x + 6) \text{ metre}$$

$$\therefore 2(x + 6 + x) = 84$$

$$\Rightarrow 2x = 42 - 6 = 36$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 18$$

$$\therefore \text{Length} = 18 + 6 = 24 \text{ metre}$$

$$\therefore \text{Area of rectangle}$$

$$= \text{Length} \times \text{Breadth}$$

$$= 18 \times 24$$

$$= 432 \text{ sq. metre}$$

59.(1)

$$\text{Rs. S.I.} = \frac{\text{Principal} \times \text{Time} \times \text{Rate}}{100}$$

$$= \frac{12000 \times 3 \times 10}{100} = \text{Rs. } 3600$$

$$\text{C.I.} = P \left[\left(1 + \frac{R}{100} \right)^T - 1 \right]$$

$$= 12000 \left[\left(1 + \frac{10}{100} \right)^3 - 1 \right]$$

$$= 12000 \left[\left(\frac{11}{10} \right)^3 - 1 \right]$$

$$= 12000 \left(\frac{1331}{1000} - 1 \right)$$

$$= 12000 \times \frac{331}{1000} = \text{Rs. } 3972$$

$$\text{Required Difference} = 3972 - 3600 = \text{Rs. } 372$$

Or;

$$\text{Required Difference} = P \left(\frac{R}{100} \right)^2 \times \left(\frac{300+R}{100} \right)$$

$$= 12000 \left(\frac{10}{100} \right)^2 \times \frac{310}{100}$$

$$= 372$$

60.(1) Pre-determined amount for donation = Rs. x (let)

$$\therefore \frac{x \times 75}{100} = 6900$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{6900 \times 100}{75}$$

$$= \text{Rs. } 9200$$

$$\therefore 20\% \text{ of monthly salary} = 9200$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Monthly salary} \times \frac{20}{100} = 9200$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Monthly salary} = \text{Rs. } \frac{9200 \times 100}{20} = \text{Rs. } 46000$$

61.(4) $\frac{6645}{50} = 132.9$.

62.(3) $6 + \left(\frac{2}{3} + \frac{3}{4} + \frac{1}{2} \right) = 6 \frac{23}{12} = 7 \frac{11}{12}$

63.(4) $\frac{5}{8} \times \frac{13}{5} \times \frac{9}{4} = \frac{117}{32} = 3 \frac{21}{32}$.

64.(1) $\frac{(4^6)^5 \times (4^3)^8}{4^3} = (4^3)^? \Rightarrow \frac{4^{(30+24)}}{4^3} = 4^{3?}$

$$\Rightarrow 4^{51} = 4^{3?} \Rightarrow ? = 17.$$

65.(2) $\frac{13}{63} \times \frac{14}{104} \times \frac{52}{19} = \frac{13}{171}$.

66.(3)

$$L = 15^{\text{th}}$$

$$L = 9^{\text{th}}$$

67.(4)

$$B4STUVK3\%F@©LN5P10\$E2DC6\#9ZQ8W*MA$$

68.(2)

$$B4STUVK3\%F@©LN5P10\$E2DC6\#9ZQ8W*MA$$

69.(2)

70.(5)

71.(2)

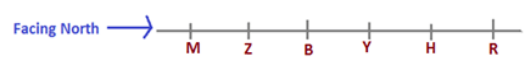
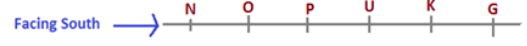
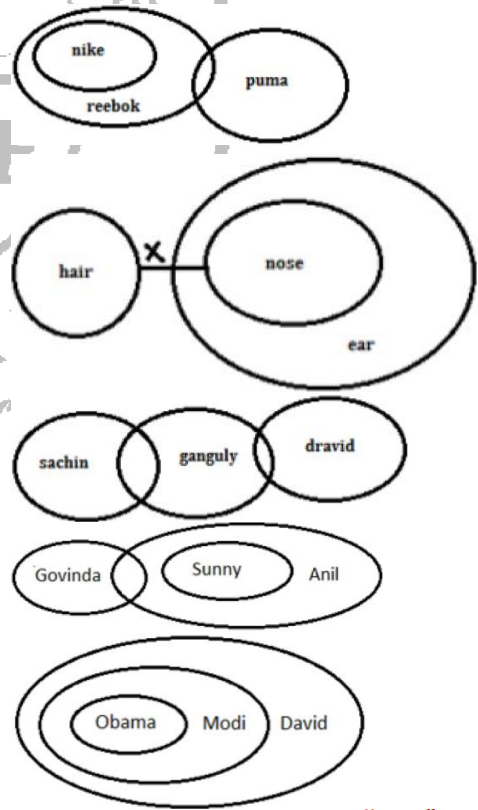
72.(5)

73.(4)

74.(3)

75.(1)

76-80.

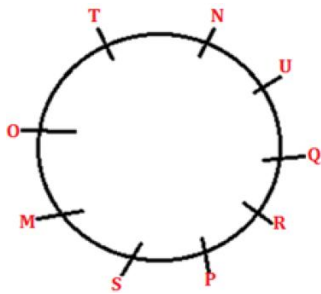


76.(3)

77.(2)

Grand Test – ICP 181123

- 78.(5)
- 79.(3)
- 80.(2)
- 81-85.



- 81.(3)
- 82.(3)
- 83.(4)
- 84.(1)
- 85.(2)
- 86.(1)

I. $U > Z$ (True)
 II. $V > Z$ (False)

- 87.(4)

I. $A \geq C$ (False)
 II. $P \geq X$ (False)

- 88.(4)

I. $P \geq D$ (False)
 II. $H > A$ (False)

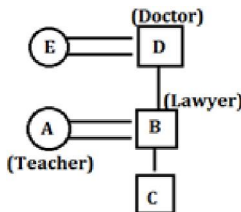
- 89.(1)

I. $Z > W$ (True)
 II. $A < T$ (False)

- 90.(4)

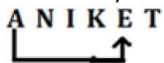
I. $Y < N$ (False)
 II. $Y = N$ (False)

- 91-93.



- 91.(4)
- 92.(4)
- 93.(5)
- 94.(2)

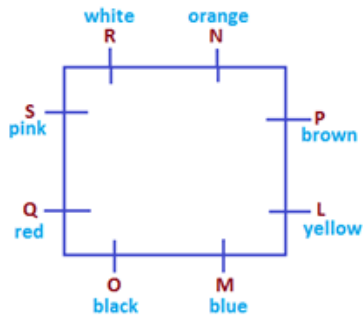
There is only one pair.



- 95.(3)

Sathyarthy's position from left end = 10th
 Sathyarthy's position from right end = 17th
 Total number of children in the row = $10 + 17 - 1 = 26$

- 96-100.



- 96.(5)
- 97.(4)
- 98.(4)
- 99.(2)
- 100.(3)

