SBI PO Preliminary Grand Test –SPP-180424
HINTS & SOLUTIONS

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

1.(4) 2.(2) 3.(1)
4.(2) 5.(5) 6.(3)
7.(1) 8.(4) 9.(4)
10.(1) 11.(4) 12.(5)
13.(3) 14.(3) 15.(3)

16.(2) An adjective qualifies a noun. Hence, most forceful leaders ..... should be used here.

17.(3) As the structure of the sentence suggests, gave a human face ..... to should be used. The sentence shows past time.

18.(2) Here, Gerund i.e. to walk while working should be used.

19.(3) As the structure of sentence suggests, Past Perfect i.e. had helped him ..... should be used.

20.(1) Diverse (Adjective) = very different from each other.
Diversify (Verb) = to develop a wide range of products; branch out.
Hence, diversify assets .... should be used here.

21.(1) The sentence shows an action to happen in future. Hence.replace 'we are yet starting by 'we are yet to start'.

22.(3) Here, the word 'chairmen' that is a subject is in Plural number. Its Possessive will be 'their'. Hence, replace senior RBI officials to give its' by senior RBI Officials to give their'.

23.(4). it is proper to use preposition 'on' with the word 'impact'. Hence, replace, `to have witheconomy' by 'to have on the 'economy'.

24.(5) No error

25.(2) . Replace 'disputes now a days because of 'disputes now a days because'. It is superfluous to use preposition 'of as subordinate clause follows.
Look at the sentences :
He could not attend the meeting because of illness.
He could not attend the meeting because he was ill.

26.(1) 27.(3) 28.(2)
29.(5) 30.(4) 31.(2)
32.(4) 33.(3) 34.(1)
35.(3)

36. (5) $\dfrac{(216)^{\frac{1}{3}}}{\frac{11}{15}} - ? = \dfrac{39}{8}$

$\Rightarrow \dfrac{(6^3)^{\frac{1}{3}}}{\frac{11}{15}} - ? = \dfrac{39}{8} \Rightarrow \dfrac{6 \times 15}{11} - ? = \dfrac{39}{8}$

$\Rightarrow ? = \dfrac{90}{11} - \dfrac{39}{8} = \dfrac{720 - 429}{88} = \dfrac{291}{88}$

37. (5) 1789 + 536 - ? = 851 + 419
$\Rightarrow$ 2325 - ? = 1270
$\Rightarrow$? = 2325 - 1270 = 1055

38.(1) $\dfrac{91 \times \sqrt{1024}}{?} = 208$

$\Rightarrow$ 91 × 32 = 208 × ?

$\Rightarrow ? = \dfrac{91 \times 32}{208} = 14$

39.(4) $\left(\dfrac{6 \times 18}{36 \times 729} \right) \div 3^? = 1$

$\Rightarrow \dfrac{1}{243} \div 3^? = 1$

$\Rightarrow 3^{-5} \div 3^? = 1$

$\Rightarrow 3^{-5} = 3^? \Rightarrow ? = -5$

40. (2) $? = \dfrac{\sqrt{3600} - \sqrt{225}}{15}$

$= \dfrac{60 - 15}{15} = \dfrac{45}{15} = 3$

41.(3) From graph-
It is clear that maximum increase is registered in plywood from 1991 to 1992 and is equal to

$$= \frac{6-4}{4} \times 100 = 50\%$$

42.(2) % increase in plywood $= \frac{7-3}{3} \times 100 = 133.33\%$

% increase in saw timber $= \frac{19-10}{10} \times 100 = 90\%$

& % increase in logs $= \frac{20-15}{15} \times 100 = 33.33\%$

Thus maximum % increase over the period is shown by plywood.

43.(2) Difference is least in year 1990.

44.(4) Difference is maximum for year 1992.

45.(4) Ratio of volumes of plywood saw timber and logs = 4 : 3 : 3.
So, Average realization per metre^3 of sales

$$= \frac{[(4 \times 5.26) + (3 \times 14.28) + (3 \times 20)]}{4+3+3}$$

$$= \text{Rs. } 12.4 \approx 13 \text{ (approx.)}$$

46.(1) Percentage $= \frac{132}{786} \times 100 = 16.79\%$

47.(4) Difference of Average

$$= \frac{961}{6} - \frac{737}{6} = 37\frac{1}{3}$$

48.(4) In year 2003, percentage increase was minimum i.e.

$$\frac{4}{146} \times 10 = 2.73\%$$

49.(4) From given data it is clear that, factory 'E' has maximum average workers.

50.(2) Ratio $= \frac{\text{(total) 1998}}{\text{(total) 1999}} = \frac{744}{722} = 372 : 361$

51.(2) $\frac{4}{3}\pi r^3 = \pi R^2 \times 2r \Rightarrow \frac{2}{3} r^2 = R^2 \Rightarrow R = \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} r$

52.(3) Square Area = 196
Side of Square $= \sqrt{196} = 14$.
$\therefore r = 14$.
Length of rectangle
= 2 diameter = 2 × 14 × 2 × 2 = 56 × 2 = 12.

Breadth of rectangle $= \frac{1}{2}$ length of rectangle

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times 112 = 56.$$

Perimeter of rectangle = 2 (*l* + *b*) = 2 (56 + 112) = 336 cm.

53.(3) Let the original price = *x*

$$\therefore \frac{160}{\frac{80}{100}(x)} - \frac{160}{x} = 2.5 \text{ kg.}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{200}{x} - \frac{160}{x} = 2.5 \Rightarrow \frac{40}{25} = x \Rightarrow x = 16 \text{ Rs.}$$

54.(3) $\Rightarrow \frac{1}{12} - \frac{1}{20} = \frac{20-12}{12 \times 20} = \frac{8}{12 \times 20} = \frac{1}{30}$
Therefore 30 hours.

55.(2)

56.(1) $16x^2 + 20x + 6 = 0$ | $10y^2 + 38y + 24 = 0$

$\Rightarrow x = \frac{-12}{16}, \frac{-8}{16}$ | $\Rightarrow y = \frac{-30}{10}, \frac{-8}{10}$

$\Rightarrow x = \frac{-3}{4}, \frac{-1}{2}$ | $\Rightarrow y = -3, -0.8$

$\therefore x > y.$

57.(2) $18x^2 + 18x + 4 = 0$ | $12y^2 + 29y + 14 = 0$

$x = \frac{-12}{18}, \frac{-6}{18}$ | $y = \frac{-21}{12}, \frac{-8}{12}$

$\Rightarrow x = \frac{-2}{3}, \frac{-1}{3}$ | $\Rightarrow y = \frac{-7}{4}, \frac{-2}{3}$

58.(4) $8x^2 + 6x - 5 = 0$ | $12y^2 - 22y + 8 = 0$

$8x^2 + 10x - 4x - 5 = 0$ | $12y^2 - 16y - 6y + 8 = 0$

$2x(4x + 5) - 1(4x + 5) = 0$ | $4y(3y - 4) - 2(3y - 4) = 0$

$x = \frac{-5}{4}, \frac{1}{2}$ | $y = \frac{4}{3}, \frac{1}{2}$

$\therefore x \leq y$

59.(3) $17x^2 + 48x - 9 = 0$ | $13y^2 - 32y + 12 = 0$

$17x^2 + 51x - 3x - 9 = 0$ | $13y^2 - 26y - 6y + 12 = 0$

$17x(x + 3) - 3(x + 3) = 0$ | $13y(y - 2) - 6(y - 2) = 0$

$x = -3, \frac{3}{17}$ | $y = \frac{6}{13}, 2$

$\therefore x < y.$

60.(5) $4x + 7y = 209$ ...(1)
$12x - 14y = -38$ ...(2)
From eqn. (1) & (2),
x = 19, y = 19
Therefore, x = y.

61. (5) From statements I and II,
Side of the square
$= \sqrt{196} = 14 \text{Cm.}$
$\therefore$ Circumference of the semi-circle = (π +2) x radius
$= 7(\pi +2)$ cm.

62. (4) Data are inadequate.

63. (3) From statement I,
Cost price of the article

$$= \frac{3}{5} \times 24000 = \text{Rs. } 14400$$

Gain = Rs. (24000 - 14400) = Rs. 9600
$\therefore$ Gain percent

$$\frac{9600}{14400} \times 100 = 66\frac{2}{3}\%$$

From statement II,
Cost price = Rs. (24000 - 9600) = Rs. 14400
Hence, profit per cent can be determined.

64. (4) From statement I, $x^2 = 9y$
Required answer is not possible
From statement II,
4x- 3x= ?

65. (5) From statement I,

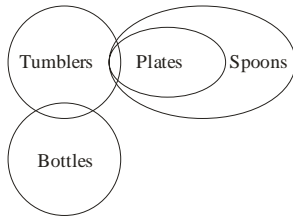$$x \times \frac{40}{100} = \frac{50 \times 20}{100} \Rightarrow x = 25$$

From statement II,

$$y \times \frac{30}{100} = \frac{72 \times 25}{100} \Rightarrow y = 60$$
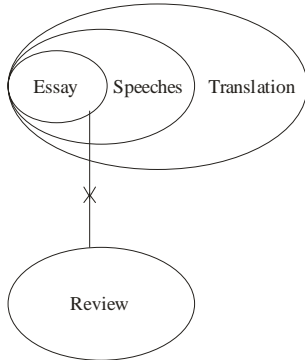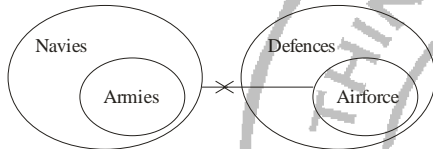
$\therefore$ x: y= 25 : 60 = 5 : 12

66.(5)

67.(5)

68.(5)

69.(5)
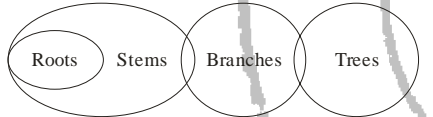

70.(3)

71-75.
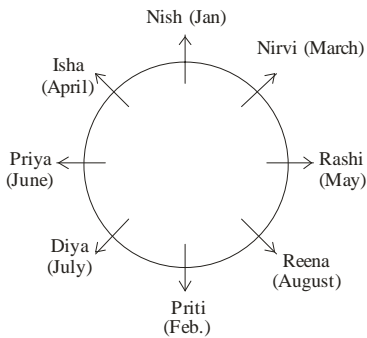
71.(2)　　　　　　72.(4)
73.(2)　　　　　　74.(3)
75.(2)
76-80.

Day	Sports
Monday	Reasoning
Tuesday	Math
Wednesday	Chemistry

Thursday	G.K.
Friday	Physics
Saturday	Biology & Hindi
Sunday	Computer & English

76.(1)　　　　　　　77.(5)
78.(4)　　　　　　　79.(5)　　　　　　80.(2)
(81 - 82) :
　　Y ≤ K < D = S
　　D < V < O
　　G ≥ D < Q
　　Y ≤ K < D = S < V < O
　　Y ≤ K < D ≤ G
　　Y ≤ K < D = S < Q
　　G ≥ D < V < O
81.(2)　Conclusions
　　I. G > V : Not True
　　II. Y < Q : True
82. (1)　Conclusions
　　I. K < O : True
　　II. G = V : Not True
83.(5)　D < L = A ≤ F = N
　　Conclusions
　　I. N > D : True
　　II. A ≤ F : True
(84 - 85) :
　　B > Z = R ≥ M < J ≤ H
　　J > P ; K < Z
　　P < J ≤ H
　　K < Z = R ≥ M < J
84. (2)　Conclusions
　　I. H < P : Not True
　　II. B > M : True
85. (4)　Conclusions
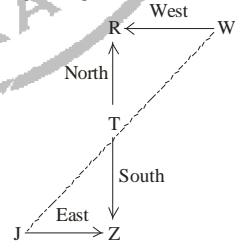　　I. K < J : Not True
　　II. R ≥ H : Not True
86.(4)　By using All I, II & III we get E > B > A > C > D > F
87.(5)　By using I & II statement, we get

88.(5)　Question cannot be answered even with all I, I and III.
89.(1)　By using I & II, we get
　　Code for 'now or never again' →tornkanasa
　　Code for 'go' → ho
90. (2)　All statements I, II and II are required to answer the question.
91. (5)　Both the arguments are strong as they are both true and desirable.
92.(2)　1 is not strong as it is trivial.
93.(1)　I is a strong argument as it is true that most of the present energy sources are exhaustible. II is not strong as it is not true. In fact, harnessing solar energy on the contrary is cheaper.
94.(2)　Only I and III are valid courses if action. II is not valid as it does not solve the problem.

95. (5) Both II and III follow.
          Don't' go for (3), because it would be wiser to adopt a
          two pronged strategy – both II and III.

(96 – 100)
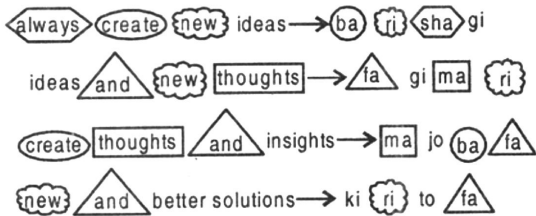
96.(4) The code 'fa stands for 'and'
97.(2) fa $\Rightarrow$ and
          lo $\Rightarrow$ may be code for innovate
          ba $\Rightarrow$ create
98.(2) The code for 'new' is 'ri'
99.(4) insights $\Rightarrow$ jo
          Always $\Rightarrow$ sha
          better $\Rightarrow$ ki/to
100.(1) The code for 'thoughts' is 'ma'.