IBPS PO Preliminary Grand Test –IPP-180801

HINTS & SOLUTIONS

ANSWER KEY

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

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1. (4) With Walmart investment, India's middle- class market will get a boost as since 2012, it has been through a sluggish growth and from this investment startup business will get a massive endorsement. Hence, we can justify the statement through options (II) and (III). Statement (I) fails to validate the statement as investment by Walmart will not affect India in becoming the world's largest consumption class. This proves option (4) as correct and appropriate.
Refer the lines given in paragraph 1 "The lull since 2012 and the recent sluggishness after demonetisation and the implementation of a complicated goods and services tax (GST) system introduced an element of uncertainty." "The startup space that had been looking weary will now get a massive endorsement."

2. (4) Paragraph 2 will provide the requisite answer.
As mentioned in paragraph 2 that there is no reason to leave retail sector out of 100% equity by the government, which suggests that the government is willing to invest in retail sector for the reason that retail sector is the largest employer of unskilled and semi-skilled labour and employs a large number of people in logistics, project management, delivery, warehousing and back office operations.
This proves option (4) as correct.
All the other options are irrelevant here.
Refer the lines "It is the largest employer of unskilled and semi-skilled labour and employs a large number of people in logistics, project management, delivery, warehousing and back office operations. This should offset the fear, largely unfounded, that small neighbourhood stores and mom-and-pop establishments will close down."

3. (4) Refer the fifth paragraph of the passage. Here it clearly states some details about the requirement that the government needs to take action on.
Refer the lines, "What will be required is large-scale real financial inclusion and trust in the banking system and payment gateways"

4. (3) If we read paragraph 4, we can easily conclude that sentences (I) and (III) are benefits of the Flipkart-Walmart deal for the retail sector in India.
This deal will boost the e- commerce sector and generates more employment.
Sentence (II) is not the exact explanation.
Hence option (3) is the most appropriate choice.
Refer the lines "This deal will certainly generate employment, especially for the semi-skilled labour force. Also, as it infuses competition in the organized retail sector, it will give a fillip to e-commerce in the country."

5. (5) Refer fourth and fifth paragraph of the passage.
All the given challenges are the challenges which India is facing in retail sector.
Hence option (5) is the correct choice.
Refer the lines "This is owing to faulty point of sale (POS) machines, poor connectivity and lack of trust."
"We should now see some dynamism in this market, that is, at the moment, in its infancy and has been struggling to get out of its big city, cash-on-delivery shackles **."**

6. (2) The appropriate title of the passage is "Unlocking the potential of Indian e-commerce" as the passage discusses the condition of retail sector in India and ways to improve it.

7. (5) Fillip means something which acts as a stimulus or boost to an activity. Hence all the words are similar in meaning to fillip.

8. (4) Slump means a prolonged period of abnormally low economic activity, typically bringing widespread unemployment. Hence stagflation and recession are similar in meaning to slump.

9. (5) Shackles means a situation or factor that restrains or restricts someone or something. No words are opposite in meaning to it.
Rot means decay or cause to decay.
Detritus means waste.
Behest means a person's order or command.
Vaunt means boast about or praise.

10. (2) Weary means exhausted or worn out.

Hence zealous and enthusiastic are opposite in meaning to weary.
Nefarious means wicked or criminal.
Augur means foresee or predict.

11. (4) The most suitable phrase that provides the sentence a meaningful context is 'back down'. 'Back down' means to withdraw a claim or assertion in the face of opposition. All the other phrases fail to make the sentence grammatically correct or contextually meaningful. Hence, option (4) is the most suitable answer choice.
Aim at means to point a weapon at someone or something.
Look into means to investigate or get more facts about something.
Back up means to walk or drive a vehicle backwards.
Bite off means to use your teeth to bite a piece of something.

12. (1) The most suitable phrase that provides the sentence a meaningful context is 'called in'. 'Called in' is used to ask a person or organization that provides a service to come and deal with something. All the other phrases fail to make the sentence grammatically correct or contextually meaningful. Hence, option (1) is the most suitable answer choice.
Called off means to cancel an event that has been previously planned.
Bumped into means when you meet people by accident or unexpectedly.
Called-up means to be chosen to take part in a military mission.
Caught on means to understand or realize something.

13. (2) The most suitable phrase that provides the sentence a meaningful context is 'chicken out'. 'Chicken out' is used to express 'to decide not to do something because you are too frightened'. All the other phrases fail to make the sentence grammatically correct or contextually meaningful. Hence, option (2) is the most suitable answer choice.
Come down means to move from a higher to a lower position or from north to south.
Close down means when the activities or services of a business permanently end.
Chop up means to cut something into pieces with a knife.
Clear out means to remove things completely from an area or place.

14. (3) The most suitable phrase that provides the sentence a meaningful context is 'do over'. 'Do over' is used to express 'a situation when a new attempt or opportunity to do something after a previous attempt has been unsuccessful or unsatisfactory'. All the other phrases fail to make the sentence grammatically correct or contextually meaningful. Hence, option (3) is the most suitable answer choice.
Dry off means to dry something or a surface quickly.
Do with means to make a connection between two or more things.
Do away with means to dispose of something.
Fall off means When something drops to a lower level.

15. (5) The most suitable phrase that provides the sentence a meaningful context is 'fall through'. 'Fall through' is used to express 'if things do not go as planned, or if a plan, deal or agreement fails'. All the other phrases fail to make the sentence grammatically correct or contextually meaningful. Hence, option (5) is the most suitable answer choice.
Fall apart means when something breaks all at once or piece by piece.
Fall behind means to move slower than others.
Fall over means when someone or something falls from an upright position to the ground.
Fall for means when you have an intense attraction to something or someone.

16. (1) The most suitable phrase that provides the sentence a meaningful context is 'floating around'. An object is 'floating around' when you think it is not far away but you cannot see exactly where. All the other phrases fail to make the sentence grammatically correct or contextually meaningful. Hence, option (1) is the most suitable answer choice.
Flipping out means to become very mad or lose control over your emotions.
Fooling around means to waste time doing unimportant or silly things.
Going beyond means to be more than or better than what is normal or expected.
Going around means to follow a circular path.

17. (2) The most suitable phrase that provides the sentence a meaningful context is 'pick out'. 'Pick out' means to choose, find, or recognize something or someone in a group. All the other phrases fail to make the sentence grammatically correct or contextually meaningful. Hence, option (2) is the most suitable answer choice.
Pull out is used when something or someone leaves a place.
Pick up means to get someone or something from somewhere.
Pick on means to tease and/or criticize someone over a period of time.
Pile up means to put things in a pile or heap.

18. (4) The most suitable phrase that provides the sentence a meaningful context is 'stick up for'. 'stick up for' means support or defend. All the other phrases fail to make the sentence grammatically correct or contextually meaningful. Hence, option (4) is the most suitable answer choice.
Stick to means When something is attached to another by some form of adhesive.
Stick out means to extend something outward.
Stick with means to continue to use or do something.
Stick in means insert casually

19. (3) The most suitable phrase that provides the sentence a meaningful context is 'take it out on'. 'take it out on' means to treat someone badly because you are upset or angry, even if they have done nothing wrong. All the other phrases fail to make the sentence grammatically correct or contextually meaningful. Hence, option (3) is the most suitable answer choice.
Take back means to return something or someone.
Take apart means to disconnect or separate the parts of an object.
Take in means to be successfully tricked or deceived by someone.
Take out means to remove an object from an area, place or container.

20. (1) The most suitable phrase that provides the sentence a meaningful context is 'turn out'. 'turn out' means "prove to be the case". All the other phrases fail to make the sentence grammatically correct or contextually

meaningful. Hence, option (1) is the most suitable answer choice.
Turn in means go to bed in the evening.
Turn over means (of an engine) start or continue to run properly.
Turn into means become (a particular kind of thing or person); be transformed into.
Turn off means to repulse, disgust, or discourage.

21. (1) The correct sequence of the paragraph after the rearrangement of sentences is **DAEBC**. Therefore, the most suitable answer choice is **option (1).**

22. (2) The correct sequence of the paragraph after the rearrangement of sentences is **DAEBC.** Therefore, the most suitable answer choice is **option (2).**

23. (4) The correct sequence of the paragraph after the rearrangement of sentences is **DAEBC**. Therefore, the most suitable answer choice is **option (4).**

24. (2) The correct sequence of the paragraph after the rearrangement of sentences is **DAEBC**. Sentence (E) is describing about the healthcare situation in India which is further explained in detail in sentence (B) where the average percentage expenditure of an individual on healthcare in India is provided. Thus, sentence (B) logically and contextually follows sentence (E) after the rearrangement of sentences. Therefore, the most suitable answer choice is **option (2).**

25. (5) The correct sequence of the paragraph after the rearrangement of sentences is **DAEBC**. As, the last statement of the sequence is sentence (C) which is providing data for comparison of out of pocket expenditure on healthcare by the countries like China and US. Thus, the statement that follows statement (C) should be option (5) which is describing about the impact of high out of pocket expenditure on the citizens of India. All the other given options fail to logically follow the theme of the paragraph. Hence, **option (5)** becomes the most viable answer choice.

26. (1) Read the paragraph carefully. As the latter part of the sentence is indicating about the need for approaches to manage the risks associated with the continuous changes in the rupee value. Therefore, the noun "stability" is inappropriate in the context of the paragraph and creating incoherence in the sentence. However, to make the sentence of the paragraph grammatically correct and contextually meaningful, replace "stability" with the noun "volatility" which means liability to change rapidly and unpredictably, especially for the worse. Hence, option (1) becomes the most suitable answer choice.
Derivatives means something which is based on another source.
Intrinsic means belonging naturally ; essential.

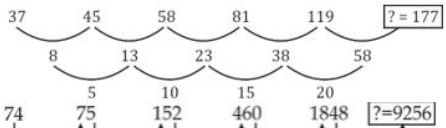
27. (2) Among the given words in bold, option (2) i.e., "initiating" is creating a grammatical error in the sentence of the paragraph. To make the sentence grammatically correct replace "initiating" with "initiated" as the correct grammatical syntax for the sentence should be [Subject + Have / Has + Past Participle]. All the other given words in bold are precise and composing a comprehensive paragraph. Hence, option (2) is the most suitable answer choice.
Instruments means a formal or legal document.
Rigidities means the quality or state of stiffness or inflexibility

28. (1) Read the paragraph carefully. Here, the sentence of the paragraph is not describing a feature or characteristic of a product or policy, rather it is describing about the issue of devaluation of rupee in international market. To resolve this issue the latter part of the sentence has suggested several policies and instruments to rally the value of Indian currency. Thereby, to make the sentence of the paragraph contextually meaningful and grammatically correct, replace "feature" with "case" highlighting the issue of devaluation. All the other given words are precise and composing a comprehensive paragraph. Hence, option (1) becomes the most suitable answer choice.
Thriving means prosperous and growing ; flourishing.

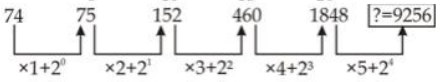
29. (5) The paragraph is describing about the devaluation of Indian currency in international market. It has also suggested several measures to rectify the worsening situation. Therefore, all the given words are perfectly adhering to the theme of the paragraph making it contextually correct. Hence, option (5) becomes the most suitable answer choice.
Detriment means the state of being harmed or damaged.

30. (4) The given sentence of the paragraph contains a contextual error as "assistance" which means the provision of money, resources, or information to help someone. However, the phrase of the sentence [that we remove policy] indicates a barrier in the policy which is constraining the derivatives market. Hence, to make the sentence grammatically correct and contextually meaningful, replace "assistance" with "hurdles". All the other given words are appropriate in the context of the paragraph. Hence, option (4) is the most suitable answer choice.

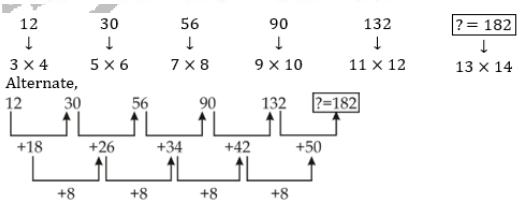
31. (3)



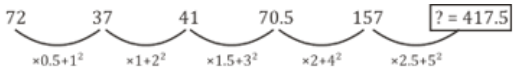
32. (1)



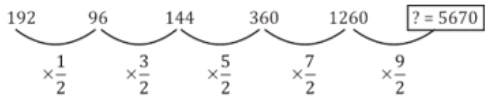
33. (5)



34. (1)



35. (3)



36. (4) One day work of women =
half of work done by men in one day
Let efficiency of one women = w unit/day
Man's efficiency = 2w unit/day
Total work = (7 × 2w + 6 × w) × 8 =160w unit
8 men and 4 women start work for 3 days
Total work done = (8 × 2w + 4 × w) × 3
= 60w
4 women replace 4 man
= (4 × 2w + 8 × w) =16w
Days required = $\frac{100w}{16w}$= 6.25 days

37. (3) Let speed of first and second train in m/second be 2x and 3x respectively.
Sum of the length of first train and second train
⇒ 180 + 270 = 450 m
Sum of their speeds ⇒ $2x + 3x = \frac{450}{10.8}$
$5x = \frac{125}{3}$ m/s
$x = \frac{25}{3}$ m/s
Time taken by second train = $\frac{450}{3x-2x}$
$= \frac{450}{25} \times 3 = 54\ seconds$

38. (5) Let Rakesh's investment = x
Ram investment = 31500
Shyam investment = 27000
Profit ratio

Rakesh	:	*Ram*	:	*Shyam*
$x \times 12$	:	31500×8	:	27000×8
$3x$	:	63000	:	54000

Total profit ⇒ 19200
Rakesh's profit = 7500
$= \frac{3x}{3x+63000+54000} = \frac{7500}{19200}$
$\frac{3x}{3x+117000} = \frac{25}{64}$
$192x = 75x + 117000 \times 25$
$x = \frac{117000 \times 25}{117}$
x = 25000

39. (4) Let two fractions are
$\Rightarrow \frac{x}{3}\ and \frac{y}{8}$
$Sum \Rightarrow \frac{x}{3} + \frac{y}{8} = \frac{25}{24}$
$\frac{8x+3y}{24} = \frac{25}{24}$
$8x + 3y = 25$ ...(i)
On interchanging numerator
$\frac{y}{3} + \frac{x}{8} = \frac{5}{4}$
$\frac{8y+3x}{24} = \frac{5}{4}$
8y + 3x = 30 ..(ii)
Solving (i) & (ii)
x=2 and y=3
original Fractions are = $\frac{2}{3}, \frac{3}{8}$

40. (5) Four digits number with all four digits odd
$= 5 \times 5 \times 5 \times 5 = 625$

41. (2) Total students passed from school A in 2016 = 520
Total students passed from school B in 2016 = 540
So, required ratio = $\frac{\frac{8}{13} \times 520 + \frac{16}{27} \times 540}{\frac{7}{18} \times 520 + \frac{11}{27} \times 540} = \frac{320+320}{200+220} = \frac{640}{420} = 32 : 21$

42. (4) In 2014 total students passed from school 'A' = 480
Percentage of passed students from school 'A' = 96%
So, number of failed students from school 'A' in 2014
$= \frac{480}{96} \times 4 = 20\ students$
In 2014, total students passed from school 'B' = 510
Percentage of passed students from school B = 85%
So, number of failed students from school B in 2014
$= \frac{510}{85} \times 15 = 90$ students
So, average number of failed students from both school in 2014
$= \frac{20+90}{2} = 55$

43. (1) Students passed from school A in 2013, 2015, 2017 = 440 + 540 + 460 = 1440
Students passed from school B in 2014, 2016 and 2017 = 510 + 540 + 440 = 1490
Required difference = 1490 – 1440 = 50

44. (3) Total number of students appeared from school 'A' in 2014 = 600
Total number of students passed from school 'A' in 2014 = 480
Boys students appeared = $\frac{7}{12} \times 600 = 350$
Girls student appeared = $\frac{5}{12} \times 600 = 250$
Girls students passed from A in 2014 = $\frac{90}{100} \times 250 = 225$
So, Boys students passed = 480 – 225 = 255
Required percentage = $\frac{255}{350} \times 100 = 72\frac{6}{7}\%$

45. (5) Total number of appeared students from school B in exam cannot be determined as data is not given.

46. (1) Let efficiency of men be M and efficiency of women be W
ATQ,
(2M + 5W) × 3 = (4M + 7W)× 2
1W = 2M
Let x women can complete the remaining work in 3 days
$\frac{(4m+7w) \times 2}{\frac{1}{4}} = \frac{xw \times 3}{\frac{1}{2}}$
x = 12 women
Remaining half work can be completed by 12 women, but 4 men are already working whose efficiency is equal to the 2 women
So,
4 men will cancel out 2 women
Now required number of women=10w-7w=3 women

47. (2) Let sum invested by Archit in scheme A be 2x and in scheme B be 3x
We know,
Equivalent Interest on CI for two years will be = $20 + 20 + \frac{20 \times 20}{100}$ = 44%
CI – SI = Rs 416
$\frac{2x \times 44}{100} - \frac{3x \times 12 \times 2}{100} = 416$
$\frac{88x}{100} - \frac{72x}{100} = 416$
x= 2600
∴ sum invested in scheme A = 2 × 2600 = Rs5200

48. (4) Volume of sphere = $\frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$[r – radius]
Volume of cylinder = $\pi r^2 h$ $\begin{bmatrix} r \rightarrow \text{radius} \\ h \rightarrow \text{height} \end{bmatrix}$
= Radius of cylinder = radius of sphere

ATQ,
$\frac{\frac{4}{3}\pi r^3}{\pi r^2 h} = \frac{2}{3}$
$2r = h$
Perimeter of square = 4 × side = 84
$\therefore$ side of square = $\frac{84}{4}$ = 21 cm
= Radius of cylinder = side of square

Curved surface area of cylinder
= $2\pi rh = 2\times\frac{22}{7}\times 21\times 42$
= 5544 cm^2

49. (4) Probability of Hindi = $\frac{40}{100} = \frac{2}{5}$
Probability of English = $\frac{30}{100} = \frac{3}{10}$
Probability of both = $\frac{20}{100} = \frac{1}{5}$
So, required probability
$= \frac{2}{5} + \frac{3}{10} - \frac{1}{5} = \frac{5}{10} = \frac{1}{2}$

50. (2) Let the initial cost price be 100x
Then selling price = 130x
New cost price = $100x \times \frac{(100-20)}{100}$
= 80x
New selling price = 130x – 60
ATQ,
$(130x - 60) - 80x = \frac{1}{4}\times 80x$
50x – 60 = 20x
30x = 60
x = 2
Therefore, initial cost price = 2 × 100 = Rs 200
Required selling price = $200 \times \left(1 + \frac{75}{100}\right)$
$= 200 \times \frac{175}{100}$ = Rs 350

51. (5) Let total employees in corporate sector = 45x
So male employees = $\frac{4}{9}\times 45x = 20x$
So female employees in public sector
= $\frac{20x}{100} \times 120 = 24x$
Total employees in public sector = $\frac{45x}{45}\times 54 = 54x$
Required ratio = $\frac{54x-24x}{24x} = \frac{5}{4} = 5:4$

52. (2) Total employees in Private sector
= $\frac{28800}{100-40}\times 100 = 48000$
Unemployed population = $\frac{48000}{150}\times 60 = 19200$

53. (3) Let total population of city = 360x
Employees in public sector = 54x
Employees in public sector after transfer
= $\frac{54x\times 80}{100} = 43.2x$
Required% = $\frac{(60x-43.2x)}{60x}\times 100 = 28\%$

54. (4) Total population of city = 36000
Private sector employee = $\frac{36000\times 150}{360} = 15000$
Employees in self and corporate sector
= $\frac{36000\times(51+45)}{360} = 9600$
Difference = 15000 – 9600 = 5400

55. (1) Let total population of city = 360x
Total male $\Rightarrow \frac{4}{9}\times 360x = 160x$
Females who are self-employed = $\frac{4}{5}\times 51x = 40.8x$
Female in public employees = $\frac{3}{5}\times 54x = 32.4x$
Required % = $\frac{(40.8x+32.4x)\times 100}{160x} = 45.75\%$

56. (5) I. $2x^2 - 9x - 35 = 0$
$2x^2 - 14x + 5x - 35 = 0$
$2x(x - 7) + 5(x - 7) = 0$
$\therefore x = 7, \frac{-5}{2}$
II. $y^2 - 16y + 63 = 0$
$y^2 - 9y - 7y + 63 = 0$
$y(y - 9) - 7(y - 9) = 0$
$y = 7, 9$
$\therefore y \geq x$

57. (3) I. $6x^2 - 11x + 4 = 0$
$6x^2 - 8x - 3x + 4 = 0$
$2x(3x - 4) - 1(3x - 4) = 0$
$x = \frac{4}{3}, \frac{1}{2}$
II. $3y^2 - 15y + 12 = 0$
$3y^2 - 12y - 3y + 12 = 0$
$3y(y - 4) - 3(y - 4) = 0$
$y = 1, 4$
$\therefore$ no relation can be established between x & y

58. (2) $5x + 7y = 10$ ...(i)
$2x + 3y = 5$ ...(ii)
Multiplying (i) by 2 and (ii) by 5 & solving
$y = 5$
$x = -5$
$\therefore y > x$

59. (4) I. $x^2 - 20x + 96 = 0$
$x^2 - 12x - 8x + 96 = 0$
$x(x - 12) - 8(x - 12) = 0$
$x = 8, 12$
II. $2y^2 - 11y - 40 = 0$
$2y^2 - 16y + 5y - 40 = 0$
$2y(y - 8) + 5(y - 8) = 0$
$y = 8, \frac{-5}{2}$
$\therefore x \geq y$

60. (3) I. $7x^2 + 29x + 4 = 0$
$7x^2 + 28x + x + 4 = 0$
$7x(x + 4) + 1(x + 4) = 0$
$x = -4, -\frac{1}{7}$
II. $15y^2 + 14y + 3 = 0$
$15y^2 + 9y + 5y + 3 = 0$
$3y(5y + 3) + 1(5y + 3) = 0$
$y = -\frac{3}{5}, -\frac{1}{3}$
$\therefore$ No relation can be established between x & y

61. (3) $\frac{56 - 34\times\frac{14}{17} + 2}{12 - 51\times\frac{3}{17}} = \frac{80}{?}$
$= \frac{56 - 28 + 2}{12 - 9} = \frac{80}{?}$
? = 8

62. (4) 685 – 181 = (42% - 28%)of ?
504 = 14% of
$? = \frac{504\times 100}{14}$
? = 3600

63. (1) $10^3 \times 721\,[35\% \times 80\% \times 40\% - 35\% \times 20\% \times 30\%] = ?$
$= 721000\left[\frac{112000}{1000000} - \frac{21000}{1000000}\right] = ?$
$721 \times 91 = ?$
?= 65611

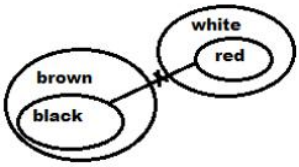
64. (3) $\approx \frac{3}{4}\times 8 + \frac{124}{100}\times 650 = x$
$\approx 6 + 806 = x$
$\approx x = 812$

65. (5) $\frac{2[\frac{5\times 45}{100}+\frac{9\times 25}{100}]}{5+4} = 20\%\ of\ ?$

$\frac{\frac{9}{4}+\frac{9}{4}}{9} = \frac{?}{10}$

$? = \frac{18\times 10}{4\times 9} = 5$

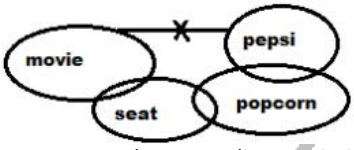
66. (5)



For I- Since there is no direct relation between the elements red and brown, therefore we cannot conclude that no red is brown.

For II- Since there is no direct relation between the elements black and white, therefore we cannot conclude that no black is white.

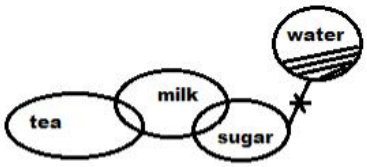
67. (1)



For I- From the venn diagram it is clear that some portion of seat is movie and no movie is pepsi. Therefore, we can conclude that some seat can never be pepsi.

For II-- From the venn diagram it is clear that some portion of popcorn is pepsi and no movie is pepsi. Therefore, we can conclude that some popcorn can never be movie.

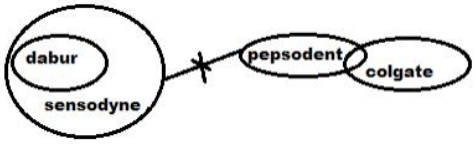
68. (4)



For I- Since there is no direct relation between the elements tea and water, therefore, there can be possibility that some water can be tea.

For II- it is given that some water is not sugar, so we cannot conclude that some sugar is not water.

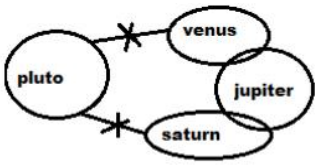
69. (4)



For I-Since it is given that all dabur is sensodyne, so there can be a possibility of all sensodyne being dabur. Therefore, we can conclude conclusion I.

For II- Since there is no direct relation between the elements dabur and colgate, therefore we cannot conclude that no colgate is dabur.

70. (2)

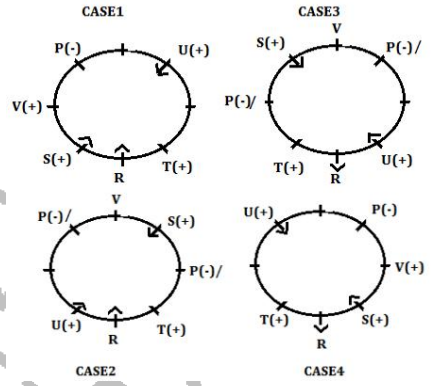


For I- There is no direct relation between Venus and Saturn, so we cannot conclude that Some Venus are Saturn.

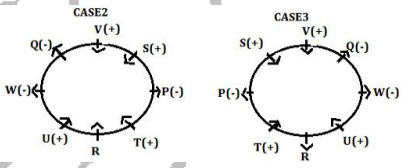
For II- There is no direct relation between Venus and Saturn, so we cannot conclude that Some Venus are not Saturn

As both I and II conclusions are wrong and there is combination of Some and Some not, after combining I and II and it is one of the condition of either-or. So there will be condition of either-or.

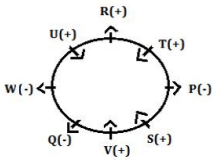
71-75. T sits immediate right to R. Both the neighbors of P and R are males. P is not a male. Two persons sit between T and V. Two persons sit between V and U. P is not neighbor of U. Both S and U face towards each other, means both face towards the centre and are not females. We get four possibilities:



Q is a female and one of the neighbor of V, from this case1 and case4 get eliminated. In case2 and case3 position of P gets confirmed. V faces same direction as T and S, so S, T and V face towards the centre hence V is not a female. W is a female.

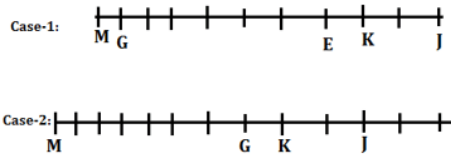


Only two females sit between P and T, when counted from right of T, from this condition case 2 gets eliminated as there is no person sitting between T and P, but there should be only two females when counted from right of T. Hence the final arrangement is:

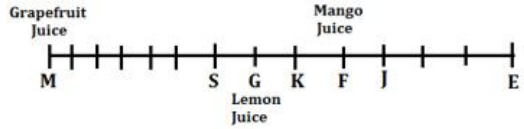


71. (4) 72. (1)
73. (2) 74. (3) 75. (5)

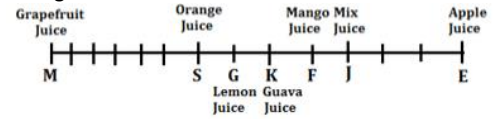
76-80. E sits sixth to the right of G who likes Lemon Juice. Only two persons sit between E and J. K sits second to the left of J. M sits eighth to left of K.



More than 11 persons sit in the row. S sit third to the left of F who is an immediate neighbour of K. So, from this case-1 will get eliminated as 11 persons are sitting in row-1. Now, proceeding with case-2, M likes Grapefruit Juice and F likes Mango Juice. G who likes Lemon Juice.



One of the immediate neighbour of G Likes Guava Juice. Only one person sits in between the one who like Guava Juice and the one who like Mix Juice. Neither S nor K like Mix Juice. So, only condition left is K likes Guava Juice and J likes Mix Juice. Only two persons sit between the one who likes Mix Juice and the one who likes Apple juice. Rest E likes Apple Juice. Further, the one who sits seventh to the left of the one who likes Apple Juice, likes Orange Juice. So, S likes Orange Juice. So, the final arrangement is--



76. (3) 77. (2)
78. (3) 79. (2) 80. (1)

81-85. B lives one of the floors below A. More than two floors are there between B, who likes Thor and A. Both A and B lives on odd numbered floor. Only one person lives between B and the one who like Thanos. There are three floors between the one who likes Black widow and the one who likes Thanos. H likes captain America and lives on the second floor of the building. There are four possibilities:

	Case 1		Case 2		Case 3		Case 4	
Floor	Person	Character	Person	Character	Person	Character	Person	Character
8								
7	A		A	Black widow	A			Black widow
6								
5		Thanos				Black widow	A	
4								
3	B	Thor		Thanos	B	Thor		Thanos
2	H	Captain America	H	Captain America	H	Captain America	H	Captain America
1		Black widow	B	Thor		Thanos	B	Thor

Now, the one who likes spider man lives immediately above the one who likes Black widow, So case1 gets eliminated. Only two persons are living between H and F. So, case 4 is eliminated. Continuing with case 2 and case3: Two persons live between F and D. More than three persons live between D and C.

	Case 2		Case 3	
Floor	Person	Character	Person	Character
8	D	Spiderman	D	
7	A	Black widow	A	
6				Spiderman
5	F		F	Black widow
4				
3	C	Thanos	B	Thor
2	H	Captain America	H	Captain America
1	B	Thor	C	Thanos

Two persons live between the one who likes Falcon and the one who likes Iron man. So, case 2 will be eliminated, as there is no place for the persons who like iron man and falcon according to this condition. Proceeding with case 3, G does not like Falcon and lives on one of the floors below E. Hence, we get our final arrangement as:

Floor	Person	Character
8	D	Black Panther
7	A	Falcon
6	E	Spiderman
5	F	Black widow
4	G	Ironman
3	B	Thor
2	H	Captain America
1	C	Thanos

81. (5) 82. (2)
83. (4) 84. (1) 85. (3)

86. (3) A does not study in the same institute with B. B does not study in the same institute with E. C and D study in same institute., so, we get A and E study in one institute, D and C in same institute and B studies alone.
A does not study in institute Y. Only one student study in institute Z, So B studies alone in Z and C and D study in institute Y.

Institute	Person
X	A, E
Y	C, D
Z	B

87. (5) Box D is placed at the top shelf with no other box. Three shelves are there between the shelves on which box D and box G is kept. Box G is placed with only one another box. B and F are placed together on the same shelf which is an even numbered shelf so they are placed either on 4th or 2nd shelf. E is placed alone on an odd numbered shelf, so it cannot be placed with D and G, i.e. on shelf 3rd, so there are two possibilities:

Case-1:

5	D
4	
3	E
2	B, F
1	G

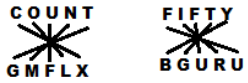
Case-2:

5	D
4	B, F
3	E
2	
1	G

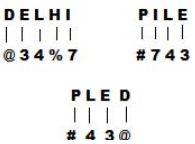
No shelf is left empty. Not more than 1 shelf is there in between box C and box A, so CASE1 gets eliminated as there is no place for C and A, according to this condition. So, Final arrangement is:

5	D
4	B, F
3	E
2	C/A
1	G, C/A

88. (2) Reverse of the letters



89. (1)



90. (5) Online can be coded as either “do” or “ti”.

91. (3)
I. G≥A (False)
II. A<G(False)

92. (4)
I. H=A (False)
II. H>A(False)

93. (2)
I. T≤C(True)
II. T<P(False)

94. (5)
I. G<M(True)
II. P<G(True)

95. (3)
I. N=C (False)
II. D>F(False)

96-100. The box N is kept immediately above the box which is going to be parceled to Pune. There are two boxes which are kept between box M which is going to be parceled to Jaipur and the box which is going to be parceled to Pune.

Case 1		Case 2	
Box	Cities	Box	Cities
M	Jaipur	N	
			Pune
N			
	Pune		
		M	Jaipur

Now, there are three boxes kept between box N and the box R which is going to be parceled to Bhopal. So, case 2 will be eliminated and there will be two possibilities in case 1.

Case 1(a)		Case 1(b)	
Box	Cities	Box	Cities
M	Jaipur	R	Bhopal
N		M	Jaipur
	Pune		
		N	
			Pune
R	Bhopal		

Only one box is kept between box M and the box which is going to be parceled to Lucknow. So, N is parceled to Lucknow. Box S is kept immediately above the box O and is not going to be parceled to Pune. So, case 1(b) is eliminated, as there is no place for S and O.

Proceeding further with case 1(a), two boxes are kept between the box which are going to be parceled to Mumbai and Kolkata. Box P is placed above box Q, and is not going to be parceled to Mumbai. So, S is parceled to Mumbai. The final arrangement is:

Box	Cities
M	Jaipur
P	Kolkata
N	Lucknow
Q	Pune
S	Mumbai
O	Delhi
R	Bhopal

96. (2) 97. (4)
98. (1) 99. (3) 100. (5)

THINK OF BANK JOB
RACE
THINK OF RACE