

## SBI Clerk Preliminary Grand Test –SCP-220910

### HINTS & SOLUTIONS

#### ANSWER KEY

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

#### HINTS & SOLUTIONS

1. (3) Option (3) forms the appropriate conclusion to this paragraph.
2. (1) "A true leader inspires people to take the initiative, based on their own intrinsic values, to implement a noble vision." is the most appropriate conclusion to this paragraph as it can be inferred from previous sentence of the passage.
3. (1) Option (1) forms the most appropriate conclusion to this paragraph.
4. (4) "The latter, the better" is the only correct option.
5. (3) "Perhaps all great visionaries of the world had wised this joyful wedding of science and religion." is the correct conclusion to this paragraph.
6. (3) Refer to last part of second paragraph of the passage.
7. (5) Refer to second paragraph of the passage. 'GNR assesses progress in reducing malnutrition for all 193 countries.'
8. (1) State of nutrition in India
9. (3) Refer to last paragraph of the passage. 'no good reason for this other than an inability or an unwillingness to invest in changing ground realities, for everyone and everywhere.'
10. (5) II statement is not true. Refer to last sentence of second paragraph.
11. (4) 'circumlocutious...direct' is the correct use.  
**Circumlocutious**- roundabout and unnecessarily wordy.
12. (5) **Abetting** means assisting or aiding while **abating** means subside.  
**Afoot** means 'going on' or 'in the offing' while **afloat** means buoyant.  
**Allured** means to get tempted while **alluded** means to refer or suggest.  
**Amenable** is compliant while **amiable** is friendly.  
**Bequeathed** means to hand down or entrust while **bereaved** means orphaned or widowed.
13. (1) **Besmirched** means to tarnish or sully while **bespattered** means splash or spatter.  
**Belied** means to contradict while **bewailed** means lament or bemoan.  
**Bilked** means to swindle or defraud while **baulked** means to eschew or resist.  
**Bullet** is a cartridge while **billet** is an accommodation.  
**Commiserated** refers to feel or express sympathy or compassion while **commemorated** means to honour or keep alive the memory of.
14. (3) **Concatenation** refers to a series of interconnected events while **commiseration** is to feel or express sympathy or compassion.  
**Confer** means to grant or bestow while **confide** means to have complete trust.  
**Condescending** means to show superiority while **conciliating** means reconciling or to overcome the distrust.  
**Compulsion** is an irresistible usage to behave in a certain way; while **compunction** is a feeling of remorse.  
**Cliché** is a trite while **clique** is a small, exclusive group of friends or associates.
15. (3) **Caveat** refers to a warning while **cavort** means to romp or play.  
**Cachet** means prestige, or a mark of quality while **cache** is a stockpile.  
**Bough** refers to branch while **bout** refers to spell (such as of illness) or a boxing match.  
**Hypocritical** means self-righteous while **hypothetical** means theoretical.  
**Hurtle** means to rush while **hustle** means jostle or push.
16. (4) The given sentence talks about 'draught' which is singular hence singular noun should be used to denote it. hence, 'phenomenon' should be used in place of 'phenomena'
17. (2) 'dance show' should be used in place of dancing show to balance it with 'baby show'.
18. (1) 'quite' should be used in place of 'quiet'  
Quite: Absolutely; completely.  
Quiet: Making little or no noise
19. (2) 'have' should be used in place of 'has'

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20. (1) for time 'when' is used. Hence, 'when' should replace 'where'.

21. (5)

22. (4)

23. (3)

24. (4)

25. (2)

26. (2)

27. (1)

28. (5)

29. (2)

30. (3)

31. (4)

32. (1)

33. (2)

34. (5)

35. (1)

36. (3) Total C. P. =  $1,00,000 \times \frac{100}{80} + 1,00,000 \times \frac{100}{120}$   
 $= \frac{6,25,000}{3}$   
 $\therefore$  Net loss/profit =  $\frac{6,25,000}{3} - 2,00,000$

$= \frac{25000}{3} = \frac{1}{12}$  lakhs

37. (3)  $100 \xrightarrow{+10\%} 110 \xrightarrow{+20\%} 132 \xrightarrow{-15\%} 112.2$

$\therefore 112.2 \rightarrow 56100$

$1 \rightarrow \frac{56100}{112.2}$

$100 \rightarrow \frac{56100}{112.2} \times 100 = 50,000$  rupees

38. (4) Area of Triangle =  $\frac{1}{2}a^2$

Area of half - circle =  $\frac{1}{2}\pi \times \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}a\right)^2$

$= \pi a^2 / 4$

$\therefore$  Area of shaded Region

$= \pi a^2 / 4 - \frac{1}{2}a^2$

39. (3) Due to reduced price of 10%, we can buy 50 g of wheat for 10 paise

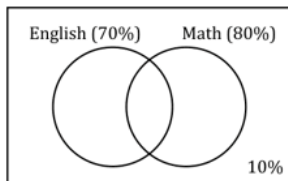
$\therefore 10 \rightarrow 50$

$100 \rightarrow 500$

$\therefore$  original quantity = (500 - 50)

= 450 gm

40. (3)



Students who passed in both =  $80 + 70 - 90$

= 150 - 90

= 60 %

$\therefore 60\% \rightarrow 144$

$100\% \rightarrow \frac{144}{60} \times 100 = 240$

41. (5) Required difference =  $\frac{(12 + 15 + 14)}{100} \times 360 - \frac{(12 + 5 + 10)}{100} \times 360 = \frac{14}{100} \times 360 = 50.40$

42. (4) Model A and model B mobiles produced by the company in 2005 =  $\frac{18}{100} \times 32000 = 5760$

Model A and model B mobiles produced by the company in 2010 =  $\frac{12+4}{100} \times 60000 = 9600$

$\therefore$  Required % =  $\frac{9600-5760}{5760} \times 100 = 66.67\%$

43. (1) Required Ratio =  $\frac{(12+15+14) \times 32}{(15+10+5) \times 60}$   
 $= \frac{41 \times 8}{30 \times 15} = \frac{41 \times 4}{15 \times 15} = 164 : 225$

44. (3) Required % =  $\frac{\frac{12+4+14}{100} \times 60000}{\frac{20+18+5}{100} \times 32000} \times 100$   
 $= \frac{30 \times 60}{41 \times 32} \times 100 \approx 137.2\%$

45. (4) Mobiles of model G and C in the year 2005 =  $\frac{16+20}{100} \times 32000 = 11520$   
 Mobiles of model G and C in the year 2010 =  $\frac{15}{100} \times 60,000 = 9000$

$\therefore$  Required % =  $\frac{11520-9000}{9000} \times 100 = 28\%$

46-50. Total girls who participated =  $\frac{2350-650}{2}$   
 = 850

Total boys who participated in the games = 850 + 650  
 = 1500

No. of boys who participated in cricket only

=  $\frac{1}{6} \times 1500$

= 250

No. of boys who participated in basketball only

=  $\frac{140}{100} \times 250$

= 350

No. of boys who participated in Volleyball only

=  $350 \times \left(1 - \frac{2}{7}\right)$

= 250

No. of boys who participated in basketball and volleyball only =  $\frac{15}{100} \times 1500$   
 = 225

No. of boys who participated in cricket and volleyball only =  $\frac{100}{150} \times 225$   
 = 150

No. of boys who participated in cricket and basketball only

=  $\frac{1}{15} \times 1500 = 100$

No. of boys who participated in all the three games

=  $1500 - (250 + 350 + 250 + 225$

+  $150 + 100)$

= 175

No. of girls who participated in basketball only

=  $850 \times \frac{4}{17}$

= 200

No. of girls who participated in

Volleyball only =  $200 \times \frac{2}{8}$

= 225

No. of girls who participated in cricket only

=  $225 \times \frac{7}{9}$

= 175

No. of girls who participated in cricket and basketball only

=  $\frac{3}{34} \times 850$

= 75 = Total no. of girls who participated in basketball and volleyball only

No. of girls who participated in cricket and Volleyball only = 50

No. of girls who participated in all the three games

=  $850 - (200 + 225 + 175 + 75 + 50 + 75)$

= 50

46. (4) No. of students who participated in all the three games

= 175 + 50

= 225

47. (2) Required no. of boys

=  $225 + 150 + 100 + 175$

= 650

48. (5) Required percentage

=  $\frac{225}{850} \times 100$

=  $26 \frac{8}{17} \%$

49. (4) Total no. of students who participated in basketball but not in Volley Ball =  $350 + 100 + 200 + 75 = 725$

∴ Required percentage =  $\frac{725}{2350} \times 100 = 30.85\%$

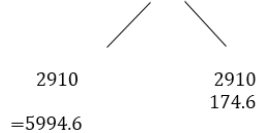
50. (5) Required difference =  $(350 + 225 + 100 + 175) - (225 + 75 + 50 + 50) = 850 - 400 = 450$

51. (1) Ratio of their share =  $\frac{1}{12} : \frac{1}{24} : \frac{7}{12} = 2 : 1 : 14$   
Share of A =  $\frac{2}{17} \times 9962 = \text{Rs } 1172$

52. (2) Let original principal = P  
Original time = T  
Original rate = R  
 $\frac{0.8P \times \frac{9}{4} R \times T}{100} = 450$   
 $\frac{PRT}{100} = 450 \times \frac{4}{9} \times \frac{1}{0.8} = 250 \text{ Rs}$

53. (5) Let rate = R  
 $10000 + \frac{10000 \times R \times 3}{100} + \frac{12000 \times R \times 1}{100} + 12000 = 27160$   
 $R = \frac{5160}{420} = 12\frac{2}{7}\%$

54. (4)  $6 \times 3 = 18\%$  of P = 8730  
P = 48500 Rs  
CI in 2 year = 48500



55. (2) Let distance covered at 3 km/h = x km  
At 4 km/h =  $(100 - x)$  km  
 $\left| \frac{x}{3} + \frac{(100 - x)}{4} \right| - \left| \frac{x}{4} + \frac{(100 - x)}{3} \right| = \frac{5}{3}$   
 $\frac{(x + 300)}{12} - \frac{(400 - x)}{12} = \frac{5}{3}, \quad x = 60 \text{ km}$   
time taken =  $\frac{60}{3} + \frac{40}{4} = 30 \text{ h}$

56. (5) I.  $x^2 + x - 20 = 0$   
 $(x + 5)(x - 4) = 0$   
 $x = 4, -5$   
II.  $y^2 - y - 30 = 0$   
 $(y - 6)(y + 5) = 0$   
 $y = -5, +6$   
no relation

57. (2) I.  $225x^2 - 4 = 0$

$x = \pm \frac{2}{15}$   
II.  $\sqrt{225y} + 2 = 0$   
 $y = \frac{-2}{15}$   
∴  $x \geq y$

58. (5) I.  $\frac{4}{\sqrt{x}} + \frac{7}{\sqrt{x}} = \sqrt{x}$   
 $11 = x$   
II.  $y^2 - \frac{(11)^2}{\sqrt{y}} = 0$   
 $y^{\frac{5}{2}} = (11)^{\frac{5}{2}}$   
 $y = 11$   
∴  $x = y$

59. (4) I.  $x^2 - 365 = 364$

$x^2 = 729$   
 $x = \pm 27$   
II.  $y - \sqrt{324} = \sqrt{81}$   
 $y = 9 + 18 = 27$   
∴  $x \leq y$

60. (3) I.  $3x^2 + 8x + 4 = 0$

$(3x + 2)(x + 2) = 0$   
 $x = \frac{-2}{3}, -2$   
II.  $4y^2 - 19y + 12 = 0$   
 $(4y - 3)(y - 4) = 0$   
 $y = \frac{3}{4}, 4$   
∴  $x < y$

61. (5)  $636.66 + 366.36 + 363.33 = 1365.99$

62. (3)  $3251 + 6205 + 1109 = 10565$

63. (4)  $\frac{?}{26} \times 65 = 1105$   
 $? = \frac{1105 \times 26}{65} = 442$

64. (2)  $32.4 \times 11.5 \times 8.5 = 372.6 \times 8.5 = 3167.1$

65. (3)  $99 \div 9 \div 0.5 = 11 \div 0.5 = 22$



71-75.

Floor	Persons	Bike
8	O	Hero
7	K	Yamaha
6	R	TVS
5	N	Suzuki
4	L	Nova
3	Q	Honda
2	M	Mahindra
1	P	Ninja

71. (1)

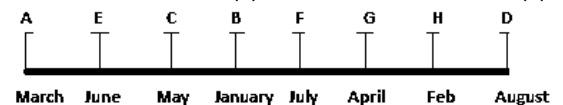
73. (4)

76-80.

72. (2)

74. (5)

75. (3)



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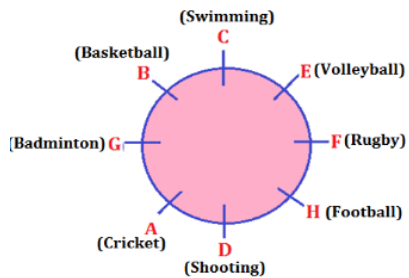


76. (4)    77. (1)  
 78. (1)    79. (2)    80. (2)

**81-85.** **Input : 266 526 119 145 444 179 159 169 199 189**  
**Step I : 199 266 526 119 145 444 179 159 169 189**  
**Step II : 199 189 266 526 119 145 444 179 159 169**  
**Step III : 199 189 179 266 526 119 145 444 159 169**  
**Step IV : 199 189 179 169 266 526 119 145 444 159**  
**Step V : 199 189 179 169 159 266 526 119 145 444**  
**Step VI : 199 189 179 169 159 266 526 444 119 145**

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

**86-90.**



86. (4)    87. (5)  
 88. (1)    89. (4)    90. (3)

91. (4) From I: 'never ever go to there' is coded as 'na ja ni ho lo'  
 From II: 'go there and come back' is coded as 'ma ho sa ni da'

So, I & II together are not sufficient.

92. (5) From I and II we get that K is the heaviest and J is only lighter than K.

93. (5) From I: 5 \$ 3 - flowers are really good  
 From II: 7 # 3 5 - good flowers are available  
 By both I and II \$ means 'really'.

94. (5)    95. (1)  
 96. (2)    97. (2)  
 98. (4)    99. (5)    100. (3)