

SBI PO Preliminary Grand Test –SPP-170455

HINTS & SOLUTIONS

- 1.(2) "The basic idea of swadeshi is to have a calibrated process of opening of the economy so that all segments are enabled to compete with the best in the world after going through intense internal competition leading to mergers, acquisitions and eliminations."
- 2.(5) "According to some economists swadeshi does not mean insulating India's economy from the world economy."
- 3.(1) The finding of the Augus-Reid Group is in favor of "Protectionists"
- 4.(1) "A clear majority of Americans (56% to 37%) are protectionists even today"
- 5.(5)
- 6.(4) It is not mentioned in the passage.
- 7.(5) Propagation means spreading more widely. Dissemination means spreading widely. So, Propagation is the word which is similar in meaning to Dissemination.
- 8.(2) Calibrate-If you calibrate something you measure it accurately.
Gauge- If you gauge the speed or strength of something you measure or calculate it.
So, Calibrate is the word which is similar in meaning to Gauge with standard.
- 9.(2) Stupendous – is used in the passage to mean very large, grand or impressive.
Negligible- not important because it is too small. So, Stupendous is opposite in meaning to Negligible.
- 10.(1) Intense is used in the passage to mean very great in strength or degree.
Fragile means not strong and healthy, weak. So, Intense is opposite in meaning to fragile.
- 11.(1) The correct use is 'concluded, resorted' where 'concluded' means bring or come to an end and 'resorted' means turn to and adopt (a course of action, especially an extreme or undesirable one) so as to resolve a difficult situation.
- 12.(3) The correct use is 'allowed, extortion' where 'extortion' means the practice of obtaining something, especially money, through force or threats.
- 13.(5) The correct use is 'instituted, inadequate' where 'instituted' means to introduce or establish (a scheme, undertaking, or policy) and 'inadequate' means insufficient for a purpose.
- 14.(4) The correct use is 'united, traditions'.
- 15.(2) The correct use is 'favours, violation' where 'Violation' means the action of violating someone or something.
- 16.(1) 'should be lowered' is the correct use as 'should be' is followed by V3.
- 17.(4) 'a possible shortage of' fits the sentence appropriately as it makes sentence structure grammatically correct.
- 18.(5) No correction required.
- 19.(2) 'what we can do' fits the sentence appropriately as it conveys the proper meaning of the sentence.
- 20.(3) 'could not prevail on' is the correct use.
- 21.(5) The proper sequence of sentences to form a meaningful paragraph will be CFDBAE
- 22.(2) The proper sequence of sentences to form a meaningful paragraph will be CFDBAE
- 23.(1) The proper sequence of sentences to form a meaningful paragraph will be CFDBAE
- 24.(3) The proper sequence of sentences to form a meaningful paragraph will be CFDBAE
- 25.(4) The proper sequence of sentences to form a meaningful paragraph will be CFDBAE
- 26.(2) history
- 27.(1) almost
- 28.(5) interest
- 29.(2) turn
- 30.(4) articulating
- 31.(3) $x = 5, -8; y = 6, 8; x < y$
- 32.(2) $x = -2, 1; y = -2, -3; y \leq x$
- 33.(3) $x = -2, y = 5; x < y$
- 34.(4) $x = +7, -7; y = 7, 9; y \geq x$
- 35.(1) $x = \frac{-6}{2}, \frac{-7}{2}; y = -8, \frac{-11}{2}; x > y$
- 36.(3) $(\div 2), (\div 2), (\div 2), \dots$
Therefore, $474 \div 2 = 237$
- 37.(1) $(-19 \times 1), (-19 \times 2), (-19 \times 3) \dots$
Therefore, $317 - 19 \times 3 = 260$
- 38.(4) $(\times 1 - 2), (\times 4 - 3), (\times 9 - 4), (\times 16 - 5), (\times 25 - 6)$
 $\therefore 3353 \times 16 - 5 = 53643$
- 39.(2) $1^4, 2^4, 3^4, 4^4, 5^4$
Therefore, $5^4 = 625$.
- 40.(5) $(\div 2 + 0.5), (\div 2 + 0.5), \dots$
Therefore, $18.5 \div 2 + 0.5 = 9.75$
- 41.(5) For year 1993, expenditure
$$= \frac{\text{Income}}{100 + \text{profit}\%} \times 100$$

$$= \frac{120}{(100 + 7.5)} \times 100 = 111.63$$

Profit = Income - expenditure = $120 - 111.63 = 8.37$ lakh.
Similarly,
For year 1994 profit = 20.86 lakh
For year 1995 profit = 23.87 lakh
For year 1996 profit = 25.32 lakh
For year 1997 profit = 31.67 lakh
For year 1998 profit = 32.35 lakh
The amount of profit is maximum for the year 1998.
Total expenditure
$$= \left(\frac{120}{107.5} + \frac{160}{115} + \frac{130}{112.5} + \frac{170}{117.5} + \frac{190}{120} + \frac{150}{127.5} \right) \times 100$$

$$= 111.62 + 139.12 + 106.12 + 144.68 + 158.33 + 117.64$$

$$= 777.51$$

Avg. expenditure = $\frac{777.51}{6} = 130$ Lakh
- 42.(2)
- 43.(1) For year 1994, increase in profit percentage
$$= \frac{15 - 7.5}{7.5} \times 100 = 100\% \text{ (maximum)}$$

Grand Test – SPP 170455



Similarly for year 1995 = 50%
 1996 = 22.22%
 1997 = 14.28%
 1998 = 37.5%

44.(3) Expenditure in 1994 = $\frac{160}{115} \times 100$
 = 140 lakh (approximately)

45.(4) Expenditure = $\frac{190}{125} \times 100$
 = 152 lakh

46.(1) Difference between profit earned by A and B
 in 2003 = 250 – 200 = 50 Cr
 In 2004 = 300 – 250 = 50 Cr
 In 2005 = 350 – 250 = 100 Cr
 In 2006 = 400 – 275 = 125 Cr
 In 2007 = 375 – 350 = 25 Cr
 In 2008 = 450 – 400 = 50 Cr

So difference is maximum in 2006
 47.(4) % age increase in profit earned by company C from 2006 to 2007 = $\frac{450-300}{300} \times 100 = 50\%$

48.(2) Profit earned by all companies in 2003 = 850 Cr
 In 2004 = 900 Cr
 In 2005 = 1000 Cr
 In 2006 = 975 Cr
 In 2007 = 1175 Cr
 In 2008 = 1200 Cr
 So profit earned by all companies together is minimum in 2003

49.(4) Percentage = $\frac{250}{375} \times 100 = 66.67 \approx 67\%$

50.(3) Profit earned by A in 2005 = 250 Cr
 Profit earned by A in 2008 = 400 Cr
 Difference = 400 – 250 = 150 Cr

51.(4) Required No. of ways = ${}^5C_2 \times {}^3C_1$
 = $\frac{5!}{2!3!} \times 3$
 = $\frac{5 \times 4}{2} \times 3$
 = 10 × 3 = 30

52.(2) CP = 11250 + 150 + 800
 = 12200

∴ Required SP = $\frac{115}{100} \times 12200 = 14030$

53.(2) Total interest earned = 2000 + 2000 + 200 + 4000 + 400 + 400 + 40 = 9040 Rs.

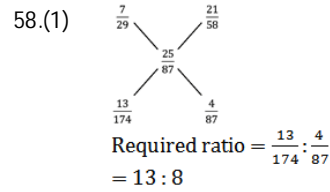
54.(2) Let the no. be (10x + y)
 $10y + x = 10x + y - 27$
 $9x - 9y = 27$
 $x - y = 3$
 Let $x = 2k, y = k$
 ∴ $k = 3$
 $x = 6, y = 3$
 ∴ $k = 3$
 $x = 6, y = 3,$
 ∴ Required no. = 63

55.(5) Let original fraction = $\frac{x}{y}$
 $\frac{120x}{125y} = \frac{3}{5}$
 $\frac{40x}{25y} = 1$
 $\frac{x}{y} = \frac{5}{8}$

56.(1) Let original No. be (10x + y)
 ∴ $10x + y - (10y + x) = 18$
 $10x + y - 10y - x = 18$
 $9x - 9y = 18$
 $x - y = 2$

57.(3) Rate of interest = $\frac{(676-650)}{650} \times 100 = 4\%$

Let sum be P
 $\therefore (650 - P) = \frac{P \times 4 \times 1}{100}$
 $65000 - 100P = 4P$
 $104P = 65000$
 $P = 625$ Rs.



59.(1) Required No. of days = $\frac{1}{\frac{1}{40} + \frac{1}{60}} \times \frac{1}{8}$
 = $\frac{120}{5} \times \frac{1}{8}$
 = $\frac{15}{5} = 3$ days

60.(3) Total SP = 12 + 12 = 24 Rs.
 Total CP = $\frac{100}{80} \times 12 + \frac{100}{120} \times 12$
 = 15 + 10 = 25
 ∴ loss of Rs. 1

61.(4)

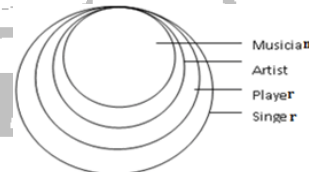
62.(2) $7 \times 15 + 1 \frac{2}{5} = 127 \frac{2}{5}$

63.(1)

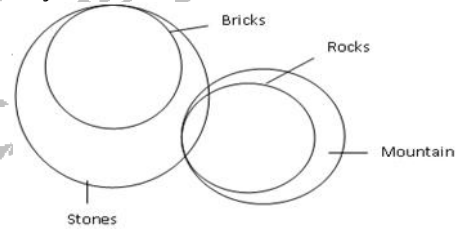
64.(3) $128 = \frac{1024}{x} \times 4 \Rightarrow x = 32$

65.(5) $4.05 \times \frac{3.5}{100} \times ? = 39.69 \Rightarrow ? = 280$

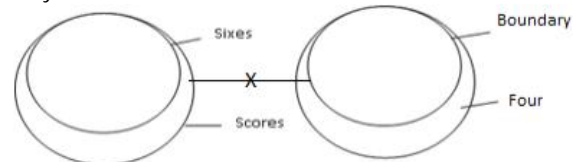
66.(1) Conclusion I follows.



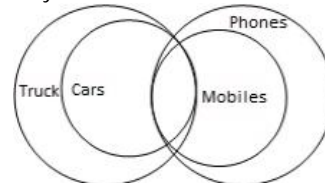
67.(2) Only Conclusion II follows



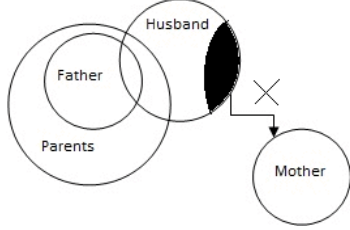
68.(1) Only conclusion I follow



69.(2) Only Conclusion II follows

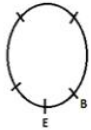


70.(5) Both conclusion follows

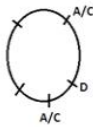


71.(2) Kapil > Mohan
David > Manav
From statement I,
Kapil > David
(Either Mohan or Manav is shortest)
From statement II,
Manav > Kapil
(Mohan is shortest among them)

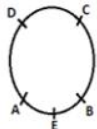
72.(5) From statement I,



From statement II



From statement I and II together,



(E is immediate right of A)

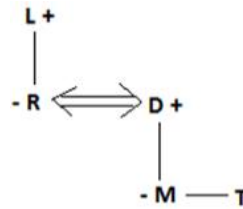
73.(3) From Statement I,
and → ka
silver → fu
gold → dik
From statement II,
stone → la
is → dik
gold → ni

74.(5) From statement I,
Prem visited Bombay on Friday or Saturday.
From statement II,
Prem visited Bombay on Friday or Sunday
From Statement I and II together
Prem visited Bombay on Friday.

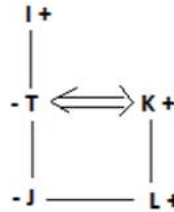
75.(4) From statement I,
P _ R _ U
From statement II,
T _ Q _ and S U or U S
From statement I and II together,
T P Q R S U
Or
P T R Q U S

76.(1)

77.(2)



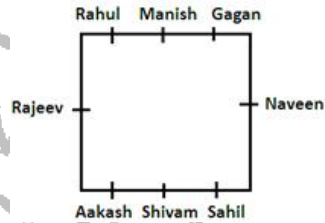
78.(2)



79.(4)

80.(4)

81-85.



81.(5)

82.(4)

83.(4)

84.(2)

85.(1)

86-90.

Ajay	Ac/Doc/Eng.	Orange/Black
Raju	Bank Manager	Green
Shivam	Lawyer	Yellow
Mannu	Ac/Doc	grey
Nakul	Ac/Doc/Eng.	Black/Orange

86.(5)

87.(4)

88.(2)

89.(4)

90.(1)

91-95.

Floor No	Person	Food
8	Q	Mcpuff
7	R	Maggie
6	V	Veg parcel
5	U	Roll
4	W	Pizza
3	T	Veg Fried Rice.
2	P	Litti
1	S	Burger

91.(1)

92.(2)

93.(4)

94.(3)

95.(2)

96-100.

Logic:- There are six numbers and six words in the input. The three numbers are pleighted in the beginning and the remaining three numbers are pleighted in the last. The First three numbers are arranged in ascending order from left to right with last three numbers are arranged in

Grand Test – SPP 170455



descending order from right to left. After that the six words are arranged in alphabetical order in the middle.

Input; 67 member Zaika 19 hearing 83 Nanji 49 elight 77 jackle 37

Step I : 19 67 member Zaika hearing Nanji 49 elight 77 jackle 37 83

Step II: 19 37 67 member Zaika hearing Nanji 49 elight jackle 77 83

Step III: 19 37 49 member Zaika hearing Nanji elight jackle 67 77 83

Step IV: 19 37 49 elight member Zaika hearing Nanji jackle 67 77 83

Step V: 19 37 49 elight hearing member Zaika Nanji jackle 67 77 83

Step VI: 19 37 49 elight hearing jackle member Zaika Nanji 67 77 83

Step VII: 19 37 49 elight hearing jackle member Nanji Zaika 67 77 83

'Step VII' is the final step of this input.

96.(4) seven steps are needed to complete the arrangement.

97.(3) It is 'step V'.

98.(4) 'Step I' is the '19 67 member Zaika hearing Nanji 49 elight 77 jackle 37 83'

99.(2) '19 37 49 elight hearing jackle member Nanji Zaika 67 77 83' is the final arrangement.

100.(1) In step IV '19 37 49 elight member Zaika hearing Nanji jackle 67 77 83'

7th position from the right is the 'Zaika'

