

IBPS PO Preliminary Grand Test –IPP-180807

HINTS & SOLUTIONS

ANSWER KEY

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

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1. (3) Refer to the lines in the second paragraph of the passage, "One reason could be political. Women as a gender are not a separate constituency yet in India. There are urban women, rural women, wealthy women and poor women but women as a gender are not a vote bank. This is a relatively low-cost experiment to create that." This is the initial opinion of the author about the announcement made by the then Finance Minister to set up a woman's bank in India. Hence option (3) is the correct choice.
2. (5) The Guardian cited one question that the entrance examination paper for a trainee program at Merrill Lynch in 1972 had: "When you meet a woman, what interests you most about her?" The correct answer was beauty. Those who thought intelligence, were given low marks. There was, of course, no question on what interests one the most when meeting a man. This (the way answers were evaluated) is gender discrimination at its worst in the financial sector. It can be clearly inferred from the above two underlined parts that Merrill Lynch was working in the financial sector. Option (5) is hence the correct answer.
3. (4) Refer to the third paragraph of the passage ,it clearly mentions that in 1999, a group of women entrepreneurs **mooted** the idea of a women's bank to

then president Benjamin William Mkapa and it took eight years for the Women's Bank Public Ltd Co to set up, with the government holding 97% equity stake and private entities the rest and on the day the bank was launched, 110 women opened accounts. It focuses on low-income earners, small businesses and small and medium enterprise.

4.(3) Refer to the second last paragraph of the passage where the author is talking about self-help groups and microfinance institutions which are run by women. It is mentioned , "Banks and microfinance institutions are comfortable dealing with women borrowers as they are more responsible and disciplined in their approach in paying back the money. While many men in rural India spend their meagre earnings drinking alcohol and gambling, women keep the hearth fires burning and take care of children's education."

5. (4) In the last paragraph of the passage it is mentioned that woman's bank will not become successful in India if it focuses only on banking. "Professional urban women do not need a bank of their own but rural women, particularly in those pockets of India which are fraught with casteism and gender discrimination, will find in it an oasis."

6. (5) Ridicule means to mock.

Esteem means respect and admiration. Contempt means the feeling that a person or a thing is worthless or beneath consideration. Hence (5) is the answer.

Commendation means praise.

Reverence means deep respect for someone or something.

7. (3) Mooted means suggested.

Broached means mentioned. In 1999, a group of women entrepreneurs mentioned the idea of a women's bank to then president Benjamin William Mkapa.

Defiled means spoiled.

Leashed means lead.

Trailed means leave something behind someone in an unusual manner.

8. (4) Instrumental means influential.

Obstructive means unhelpful.

Counteractive means to act in opposition to.

Spare means substitute.

9. (4) Meagre means small. Opulence means sumptuousness. Hence opulence is the opposite of meagre.

Puny means small.

Niggardly means ungenerous with money, time, etc.

Sparse means scanty; in short supply.

Paltry means petty; trivial.

10. (4) fraught means causing or affected by anxiety or stress. Reposed means lying in a state of rest. Hence (4) is the exact opposite and is the answer.

Infuriating means making one extremely angry and impatient.

Surreal means bizarre.

Perturbed means anxious or unsettled; upset.

11. (3) The sentence can be made grammatically correct and contextually meaningful by replacing the phrase given in bold with either the first expression or the third expression. **“will”** is used to talk about the future – to say what we believe will happen or to talk about what people want to do or are willing to do or to make promises and offers while; **“would”** is used to talk about the past or to talk about hypothesis – things that are imagined rather than true or for politeness. Since the sentence is describing about a future certain event, the appropriate word to be used is “will”. Hence, **option (3)** becomes the most suitable answer choice.
12. (1) By replacing the phrase given in bold of the sentence with **“ran the criminals out of town”** the sentence will become grammatically and contextually correct. The phrasal verb **“ran (one) out (of some place)”** means to forcefully drive or chase someone away. Since, expression (I) provides the appropriate context to the sentence, **option (1)** becomes the most suitable answer choice.
13. (4) All the given expressions are appropriate to fit grammatically and contextually in the given sentence. **Expression (II) and (III)** are providing a similar context to the sentence describing about the popularity of the president for his ability; while **expression (I)** differs contextually as it is describing about the president’s awareness regarding his own abilities. Therefore, a coherent sentence is formed by replacing the phrase in bold with any of the given expressions. Hence, **option (4)** becomes the most suitable choice.
14. (5) The highlighted expression used in the sentence is grammatically correct and at the same time gives a meaningful sense to the sentence. Hence **option (5)** is the correct choice.
15. (2) To make the sentence grammatically correct and contextually meaningful replace the phrase given in bold with “how many people had”. It is to be noted that in case of indirect question whenever **‘if/ whether/ how/ when/ whom/ whose/ what/ where’** is used **‘that’** is omitted for achieving a grammatically correct sentence. Hence, **option (2)** becomes the most suitable answer choice.
16. (1) The given sentence can be made grammatically correct and contextually meaningful by replacing the given phrase with either the second expression or the third expression. However, **expression (I)** stands to be incorrect as, it lacks the auxiliary verb i.e., the **“be”** form of the verb to make the sentence in present continuous tense, therefore, it doesn’t fit in the appropriate grammatical syntax of the sentence. Moreover, the phrasal verb **“hand over”** is used to express **‘pass responsibility to someone else’**. Hence, **option (1)** becomes the most suitable answer choice.
17. (2) To make the sentence grammatically correct and contextually meaningful replace the phrase given in bold with the third expression i.e., **“if he had had money”**. Since, the condition given in the sentence is of unreal past, it requires past perfect tense. Thus, the syntax for any Past Perfect Tense sentence is **“had + [past participle form of verb]”**. In accordance to the syntax, if the verb that is to follow is **‘have’**, the past participle form of **“have”** shall be used, which is **“had”**. Hence, **“had had”** is grammatically correct. Thereby, **option (2)** becomes the most viable answer choice.
18. (4) The given sentence can be corrected by replacing the phrase given in bold with any of the given expression. All the three expressions perfectly fit in the grammatical syntax of the sentence making it a coherent one. Hence, **option (4)** becomes the most feasible answer choice.
19. (5) The highlighted expression used in the sentence is grammatically correct and at the same time gives a meaningful sense to the sentence. Hence **option (5)** is the correct choice.
20. (2) To make the sentence grammatically correct and contextually meaningful replace the given phrase in bold with expression (I) i.e., **“had she finished”**. It is to be noted that when no sooner comes at the beginning of a sentence, we use inverted word order. That means the auxiliary verb comes before the subject. Hence, **option (2)** becomes the most suitable answer choice.
21. (1) The correct sequence of the sentences after rearrangement is **BADCE**. Hence, **option (1)** becomes the most suitable answer choice.
22. (2) The correct sequence of the sentences after rearrangement is **BADCE**. Hence, **option (2)** becomes the most suitable answer choice.
23. (5) The correct sequence of the sentences after rearrangement is **BADCE**. Hence, **option (5)** becomes the most suitable answer choice.
24. (3) The correct sequence of the sentences after rearrangement is **BADCE**. Hence, **option (3)** becomes the most suitable answer choice.
25. (4) The correct sequence of the sentences after rearrangement is **BADCE**. Hence, **option (4)** becomes the most suitable answer choice.
26. (4) The error lies in **part (E)** of the sentence. It is to be noted that while using adverb of manner such as **“fluently”** the correct grammatical syntax of the sentence is **“subject + verb + object +adverb of manner”**. Therefore, to make the sentence correct replace the part **“fluently himself in Latin”** with **“himself fluently in Latin”**. Here, **“himself”** stands as an object for the adverb **‘fluently’**. Since, all the other parts of the sentence are grammatically correct, **option (4)** becomes the most viable answer choice.
27. (1) **Part (C)** of the sentence contains error in it. It is to be noted that the given sentence is not a question rather it is a statement. When WH-word is used to introduce a clause, the position of the auxiliary verb and the subject gets inverted. The difference in the sentence structure of an interrogative sentence and a clause with an interrogative word is **“interrogative word + Auxiliary verb+ subject + main verb”**; **“interrogative word + subject + verb (clause)”** respectively. To make the sentence grammatically feasible replace **“what are my parents”** with **“what my parents are”**. Since, all the other parts of the sentence are grammatically correct, **option (1)** becomes the most viable answer choice.
28. (3) The error lies in part (A) of the sentence. In order to correct the sentence, omit **“that”** from **part (A)** of the sentence since, in the reported speech the “yes/no” type of questions is reported using the “if/whether” clause. All the other parts of the sentence are grammatically correct, **option (3)** becomes the most viable answer choice.

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29. (5) The error lies in **part (D)** of the sentence. It is to be noted that the word “**return**” itself means ‘come or go back to a place or person’. Thus, to make the sentence grammatically correct, **omit “back”** from part (D) of the sentence as it is redundant. All the other parts of the sentence are grammatically correct, **option (5)** becomes the most viable answer choice.

30. (2) The error lies in **part (C)** of the sentence. To make the sentence correct, replace “**must**” with “**should**” as ‘must’ and ‘necessary’ are never used together to refer to the similar subject. The verb ‘**must**’ is used to talk about obligations - what people think it is a good idea or bad idea to do; while, ‘**necessary**’ is also used for the same purpose. Thus, usage of both word together makes one or the other superfluous. All the other parts of the sentence are grammatically correct, **option (2)** becomes the most viable answer choice.

31. (1)
$$\begin{array}{cccccc} 16 & 32 & 96 & 480 & 3360 & ? \\ \times 2 & \times 3 & \times 5 & \times 7 & \times 11 & \end{array}$$

32. (3)
$$\begin{array}{cccccc} 99 & 80 & 63 & 48 & 35 & 24 \\ -19 & -17 & -15 & -13 & -11 & \end{array}$$

33. (1)
$$\begin{array}{cccccc} 101 & 119 & 173 & 263 & 389 & 551 \\ +18 & +54 & +90 & +126 & +162 & \\ +36 & +36 & +36 & +36 & & \end{array}$$

34. (5)
$$\begin{array}{cccccc} 42 & 49 & 60 & 73 & 90 & 109 \\ +7 & +11 & +13 & +17 & +19 & \end{array}$$
 → all are prime numbers

35. (3)
$$\begin{array}{cccccc} 15 & 33 & 60 & 151 & 498 \\ 7 & 11 & 27 & 91 & 347 \\ \uparrow & \uparrow & \uparrow & \uparrow & \\ (2)^2 & (4)^2 & (8)^2 & (16)^2 & \end{array}$$

36. (2) Let initial quantity = x kg
 1st person = $\frac{x}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{x+1}{2}$ kg
 Remaining = $x - \left(\frac{x+1}{2}\right) = \frac{x-1}{2}$ kg
 2nd person = $\left(\frac{x-1}{2}\right) \times \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$ kg
 $= \frac{x-1+2}{4} = \frac{x+1}{4}$ kg
 Remaining = $\frac{x-1}{2} - \left(\frac{x+1}{4}\right)$
 $= \frac{2x-2-x-1}{4} = \frac{x-3}{4}$ kg

ATQ,
 $\frac{(x-3)}{4} = x \times \frac{10}{100} \Rightarrow \frac{x-3}{4} = \frac{x}{10}$
 $\Rightarrow 10x - 30 = 4x$
 $\Rightarrow x = 5$ kg

37. (2) Let CP → x
 Let SP → y
 ATQ,
 $3(y - x) = 2y - x$
 $\Rightarrow y = 2x$... (i)
 Original profit = $y - x = 2x - x = x$ [from eqn. (i)]
 Original profit = $\frac{x}{x} \times 100 = 100\%$

38. (2) Ratio of Abhishek and Sudin for 3 years
 $= (50,000 \times 36) + (30,000 \times 24) : (70,000 \times 24)$
 $= (18,00,000 + 7,20,000) : 16,80,000 = 3 : 2$
 Hence share of Sudin in the profit earned from the business.
 $= \frac{87,500}{(3+2)} \times 2 = Rs\ 35,000$

39. (3) Let Ram can finish a task in → x days
 Then, Rohan → x + 8 days.
 Now,
 Ram does 45% of task.
 \therefore time required = $\frac{45}{100} \times x = \frac{9x}{20}$ days
 Rohan does 55% of task
 \therefore time required = $\frac{55}{100} \times (x + 8)$
 $= \frac{11}{20} (x + 8)$ days

ATQ
 $\frac{11}{20} (x + 8) = \frac{9x}{20} + 8$
 $\Rightarrow \frac{11x}{20} + \frac{88}{20} = \frac{9x}{20} + 8 \Rightarrow \frac{2x}{20} = \frac{72}{20}$
 $\Rightarrow x = 36$

Rohan's time = 36 + 8 = 44 days.

40. (4) Let the original fraction be x/y.
 Then, $\frac{115\% \text{ of } x}{92\% \text{ of } y} = \frac{15}{16} \Rightarrow \frac{115x}{92y} = \frac{15}{16}$
 $\Rightarrow \frac{x}{y} = \left(\frac{15}{16} \times \frac{92}{115}\right) = \frac{3}{4}$

41. (1) Let total tourists be x
 $360^\circ - (78^\circ + 135^\circ + 42^\circ + 65^\circ) \times x$
 $= \frac{360^\circ}{360^\circ} \times x = 12000$
 $x = 108000$

Required difference
 $= (3750 + \frac{135^\circ}{360^\circ} \times 108000)$
 $- (\frac{65^\circ}{360^\circ} \times 108000 + 8250)$
 $= (3750 + 40500) - (19500 + 8250)$
 $= 44250 - 27750$
 $= 16500$

42. (3) Total number of tourists visiting Dharamshala in may & June
 $= \frac{(3750 + 8250)}{360^\circ - (78^\circ + 135^\circ + 42^\circ + 65^\circ)} \times 42$
 $= 12600$

Average revenue generated per tourist
 $= \frac{12.6}{12600}$ cr = Rs 10,000

43. (2) Total no. of tourists visiting Mussoorie
 $= \frac{3750+8250}{360^\circ - (78^\circ + 135^\circ + 42^\circ + 65^\circ)} \times 135 = 40500$

Required percent = $\frac{8250}{40500} \times 100$
 $= 20 \frac{10}{27} \%$

44. (4) Let total number of tourists = x
 $\frac{3750 + 8250}{360 - (78^\circ + 135^\circ + 42^\circ + 65^\circ)} \times 360^\circ = x$
 $x = \frac{12000}{40^\circ} \times 360^\circ$
 $x = 108000$

Total Indian tourists visiting Dharamshala
 $= \frac{42^\circ}{360^\circ} \times 108000 \times \frac{40}{100} = 5040$

Total Indian tourists visiting Mussoorie
 $= \frac{135^\circ}{360^\circ} \times 108000 - 3 \times \frac{42^\circ}{360^\circ} \times 108000 \times \frac{60}{100}$
 $= 40500 - 22680$
 $= 17820$

Required ratio = $\frac{5040}{17820} = 28 : 99$

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45. (1) Let total tourists be x
 $\therefore \frac{3750 + 8250}{360^\circ - (78^\circ + 135^\circ + 42^\circ + 65^\circ)} \times 360^\circ = x$
 $x = 108000$
 Average number of tourists visiting Mussoorie, Shimla and Manali
 $= \frac{1}{3} \left[\frac{135^\circ}{360^\circ} \times 108000 + 3750 + \frac{78^\circ}{360^\circ} \times 108000 \right]$
 $= \frac{1}{3} [40500 + 3750 + 23400]$
 $= 22550$
 Average number of tourists visiting Ooty and Darjeeling
 $= \frac{1}{2} \left[8250 + \frac{65^\circ}{360^\circ} \times 108000 \right]$
 $= 13875$
 Required sum = 22550 + 13875
 $= 36425$

46. (3) Total tourists visiting Darjeeling
 $= \frac{3750 + 8250}{360^\circ - (78^\circ + 135^\circ + 42^\circ + 65^\circ)} \times 65^\circ$
 $= 19500$
 Total tourists visiting Dharamshala
 $= \frac{3750 + 8250}{360^\circ - (78^\circ + 135^\circ + 42^\circ + 65^\circ)} \times 42^\circ$
 $= 12600$
 Total revenue generated by tourism from Darjeeling and Dharamshala together
 $= 19500 \times 5000 + 12600 \times 7000$
 $= 9.75 \text{ Cr} + 8.82 \text{ Cr}$
 $= \text{Rs } 18.57 \text{ Cr}$

47. (1) Average production of company A
 $= \frac{5+10+12+15+15+15+15}{8}$
 $= \frac{92}{8} = \frac{23}{2} = 11.5 \text{ tons.}$
 Average production of company B
 $= \frac{8+5+4+14+16+15+12+16}{8}$
 $= \frac{90}{8}$
 $= 11.25 \text{ tons.}$
 Required difference = 11.5 - 11.25 = 0.25 tons

48. (2) Year 2002, 2003, 2004 \rightarrow total 3

49. (1) Total production of company A in 2003, 2005 and 2008 = 42 tons.
 Total production of company B in years 2002, 2004 and 2007 = 31 tons.
 Required percentage = $\frac{11}{31} \times 100\% = 35\frac{15}{31}\%$

50. (3) Percentage increment of company A from 2002 to 2003 = $\frac{2}{10} \times 100 = 20\%$
 Production of company B in 2009 = 16 + 20% of 16 = 19.2 tons.

51. (5) Avg. production of company B in all years.
 $= \frac{8+5+4+14+16+15+12+16}{8}$
 $= \frac{90}{8}$
 $= 11.25 \text{ tons}$

\therefore Production of company A in 2009 is = 11.25 \times 2 = 22.5 tons
 Production of company B in 2010 = $\frac{22.5}{3} \times 5 = 7.5 \times 5 = 37.5 \text{ tons.}$

52. (1) Let A's share be Rs P and B's share be Rs (20816 - P)
 \therefore A's share at end of 7 yrs = $P \left(1 + \frac{4}{100} \right)^7$
 B's share at end of 9 yrs = $(20816 - P) \left(1 + \frac{4}{100} \right)^9$
 ATQ,
 $P \left(1 + \frac{4}{100} \right)^7 = (20816 - P) \left(1 + \frac{4}{100} \right)^9$
 $P = (20816 - P) \left(1 + \frac{1}{25} \right)^2$
 $\frac{P}{20816 - P} = \frac{676}{625}$
 $625P = 676 \times 20816 - 676P$
 $1301P = 676 \times 20816$
 $P = \text{Rs } 10816$
 B's share = 20816 - 10816 = Rs 10000
 Required difference = 10816 - 10000
 $= \text{Rs } 816$

53. (3) Let total students in group be 9x
 Let number of boys be y
 Probability of selecting a boy from group = $\frac{4}{9}$
 $\therefore \frac{y}{9x} = \frac{4}{9}$
 $y = 4x$
 \Rightarrow number of girls = 9x - 4x = 5x
 Now,
 Probability of selecting 2 girls from group = $\frac{5}{18}$
 $\Rightarrow \frac{{}^{5x}C_2}{{}^{9x}C_2} = \frac{5}{18}$
 $\frac{5x(5x-1)}{9x(9x-1)} = \frac{5}{18}$
 $\frac{5x-1}{9x-1} = \frac{1}{2}$
 $10x-2 = 9x-1$
 $x = 1$
 Total no. of girls in group = 5x = 5

54. (2) Let total work be 1 unit
 Work done by 20 labours in 12 days = $\frac{5}{8}$ unit
 Remaining work = $1 - \frac{5}{8} = \frac{3}{8}$ unit
 Remaining work is to be done in = 16 - 12 = 4 days
 Let extra number of labours be x
 $\therefore \frac{20 \times 12}{8} = \frac{(20+x) \times 4}{8}$
 $x = 16$

55. (1) Atq,
 $P \times \frac{120}{100} \times \frac{120}{100} \times \frac{120}{100} - P \times \frac{120}{100} \times \frac{120}{100} = 2700$
 $P \times \frac{12 \times 12}{100} [1.2 - 1] = 2700$
 $P = \frac{2700 \times 100}{12 \times 12 \times 0.2}$
 $P = \text{Rs } 9375$

56. (2) $(2262.98 + 31.01) \times (510.01 + 169.99) = ? + 59.91\%$ of 159.988
 $(2263 + 31) \times (510 + 170) \approx ? + 60\%$ of 160
 $\Rightarrow 73 \times 3 \approx ? + 96$
 $\Rightarrow ? \approx 219 - 96 \approx 123$

57. (1) $620.99 + 23.01 + 28.11\%$ of 749.899 = ? + 36.001% of 349.93
 $621 + 23 + 28\%$ of 750 $\approx ? + 36\%$ of 350
 $\Rightarrow 27 + 210 \approx ? + \frac{36 \times 350}{100}$
 $\Rightarrow 237 \approx ? + 126$
 $\Rightarrow ? \approx 111$

58. (2) $(89.99)^2 - (67.03)^2 - 64.99\%$ of 780.02 = 31.93 \times ?
 $(90)^2 - (67)^2 - 65\%$ of 780 $\approx 32 \times ?$
 $\Rightarrow 8100 - 4489 - 507 \approx 32 \times ?$
 $\Rightarrow 3611 - 507 \approx 32 \times ?$
 $\Rightarrow ? \approx 97$

59. (4) $\sqrt{89.99 \times 23.99 - (112.01 \times 17.9) + 480.93} = ?$
 $\sqrt{90 \times 24 - (112 \times 18) + 481} \approx ?$
 $\Rightarrow \sqrt{2160 - 2016 + 481} \approx ?$
 $\Rightarrow ? \approx \sqrt{625} \approx 25$

60. (5) $?^2 + 29.07 \times 5.114 - 115.117 = 8.9\%$ of 400.118 + 522.9
 $?^2 + 29 \times 5 - 115 \approx 9\%$ of 400 + 523
 $\Rightarrow ?^2 + 30 \approx \frac{9}{100} \times 400 + 523$
 $\Rightarrow ?^2 + 30 \approx 36 + 523$
 $\Rightarrow ?^2 \approx 529$
 $\Rightarrow ? \approx 23$

61. (4) I. $15x^2 + 5x + 6x + 2 = 0$
 $5x(3x+1) + 2(3x+1) = 0$
 $(5x+2)(3x+1) = 0$
 $x = -\frac{2}{5}, -\frac{1}{3}$
 II. $24y^2 + 8y + 3y + 1 = 0$
 $8y(3y+1) + 1(3y+1) = 0$
 $(8y+1)(3y+1) = 0$
 $y = -\frac{1}{3}, -\frac{1}{8}$
 $\Rightarrow x \leq y$

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One of the person who studies in college Y belongs to school Q. So, C belongs school Q.

Person	College	School
A	X	
B	X	O
E	Z	R
G	Z	
D	Y	
C	Y	Q
F	Z	

The one who belongs to school M does not studies in the same college Z. D does not belongs to school M. So, A belongs to M.

D does not belong to school S. F does not belong to school S and N. So, G belongs to school S and D belongs to school N.

The final arrangement is:

Person	College	School
A	X	M
B	X	O
E	Z	R
G	Z	S
D	Y	N
C	Y	Q
F	Z	P

76. (4)

77. (5)

78. (2)

79. (1)

80. (3)

81-85.

Less than three person live below the floor on which the person who visited the park on Sunday lives. There are two floors between B, who visited park N and the one who visited the park on Sunday.

FLOOR	CASE 1			CASE 2			Case 3		
	Person	Park	Days	Person	Park	Days	Person	Park	Days
7									
6	B	N							
5				B	N				
4							B	N	
3			Sunday						
2						Sunday			
1									Sunday

The one who visited park S on Friday lives one of the floor below the one who visited park on Sunday.

So, from this statement case 3 will be eliminated and there will be two more possibilities in case 1 (i.e. Case 1a and case 1b).

FLOOR	CASE 1a			CASE 2			Case 1b		
	Person	Park	Days	Person	Park	Days	Person	Park	Days
7									
6	B	N					B	N	
5				B	N				
4									
3			Sunday						Sunday
2		S	Friday			Sunday			
1				S	Friday		S	Friday	

There is only one floor between C, who visited park O and D, who visited park on Friday. F visited park Q and lives on an even numbered floor. There are two floors between A, who visited park on Monday and the one who visited park Q, who does not live on the second floor. A does not lives below the floor number four. So, case 1a will be eliminated.

FLOOR	CASE 2			Case 1b		
	Person	Park	Days	Person	Park	Days
7	A		Monday	A		Monday
6				B	N	
5	B	N				
4	F	Q		F	Q	
3	C	O		C	O	Sunday
2			Sunday			
1	D	S	Friday	D	S	Friday

There are three floors between the one who visited park P on Tuesday and the one who visited park R, who lives one of the floor below F. So, from these case 1b is

eliminated. E does not visit park R. The one who visited park on Wednesday had not visited park N. The one who visited park on Saturday lives immediately below the one who visited park on Thursday. The final arrangement is:

FLOOR	Person	Park	Days
7	A	M	Monday
6	E	P	Tuesday
5	B	N	Thursday
4	F	Q	Saturday
3	C	O	Wednesday
2	G	R	Sunday
1	D	S	Friday

81. (2)

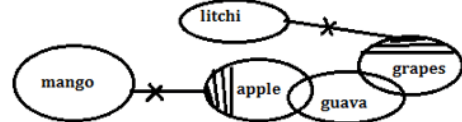
82. (4)

83. (5)

84. (3)

85. (1)

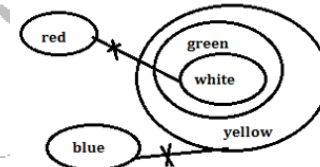
86. (3)



For I- Since there is no direct relation between the elements guava and litchi, therefore we cannot conclude that some guava is not litchi.

For II- Since it is given that some apple is not mango, nothing has been mentioned about some/ all mango being or not being apple, hence possibility case will hold true. Hence, the given conclusion is satisfied.

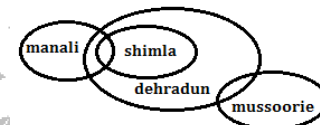
87. (1)



For I- Since there is no direct relation between the elements yellow and red, So, possibility case will hold true. Therefore, we can conclude that some yellow being red is a possibility.

For II- Since there is no direct relation between the elements blue and red, So, possibility case will hold true. Therefore, we can conclude that some red can be blue.

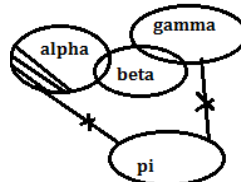
88. (5)



For I- Since there is no direct relation between the elements Shimla and Mussoorie. Therefore, we cannot conclude that no Shimla is Mussoorie.

For II- From the venn diagram it is clear that definitely some Manali is Dehradun and definite case along with possibility is always false. Hence the given conclusion does not follow.

89. (4)



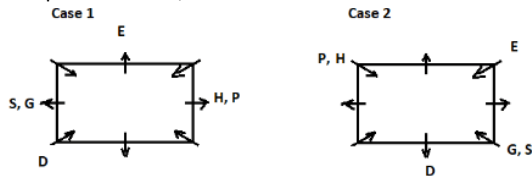
For I-Since some beta is gamma and no gamma is pi, hence, some beta can never be pi. Therefore, we can conclude conclusion I.

For II- Since it is given that some alpha is not pi, but no alpha is pi cannot be concluded. Hence, conclusion II does not follow.

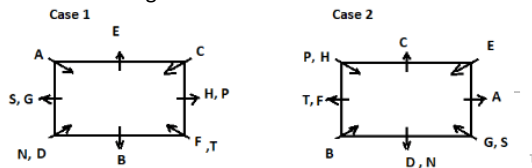
Grand Test – IPP 180807



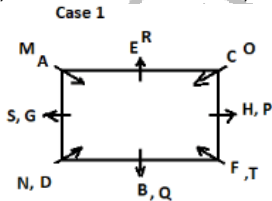
90-94. H belongs to school P and sits third to the right of D. E sits second to the left of H. Only one student sits between G, who is from school S and E. So, there will be two possible cases;



The one who is from school T sits third to the left of the one who is from school S. A sits second to the left of the one who belongs to school N. A is not the immediate neighbour of H. Only two person sits between B and A. C does not belong to school T.



The one who belongs to school O sits second to the left of the one who belongs to school M. B does not belong to school R. The one who belongs to school Q does not face inside. So, case 2 will be eliminated;

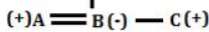
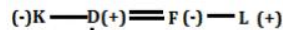


90. (3)
92. (1)

91. (4)
93. (5)

94. (3)

95-96.



95. (4)

96. (4)

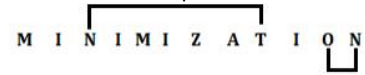
97. (5)

CODES	WORDS
Moments/of	ta/ja
Conceding	sa
Quick/decision	ha/ka
bold/and	ra/na

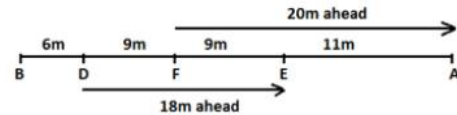
The code for 'bold' in the coded language is either 'ra' or 'na'.

98. (2)

There is only two pairs of letters in the word "MINIMIZATION" which has as many letters between them in the word as in the alphabetical series.

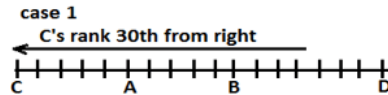


99. (5)



100. (5)

Case 1: When B is to the right of A.
C's rank from the left is = (45-30+1)
= 16th from left.
D's rank from the left is = 33rd from left.



Case 2: When B is to the left of A.
C's rank from the left is = (45-30+1)
= 16th from the left.
D's rank from the left is = 43rd from the left.

