

SBI PO Preliminary Grand Test –SPP-180423

HINTS & SOLUTIONS

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

- 1.(5) Winds in specific months carry harmful heavy metal particles from the dust heaps accumulated in these mines
- 2.(2) All (A), (B) and (C)
- 3.(4) Only (B) and (C)
- 4.(1) Only (A) and (B)
- 5.(5) As India is committing the same mistakes committed by other developed nations when it comes to gold mining
- 6.(2) As excavation of gold releases the highest amount of pollutants into the air as compared to any other metal
- 7.(1) The meaning of the word Decimate (Verb) as used in the passage is : to kill large number of animals etc. in a particular area; to severely damage something or make something weaker.
- 8.(3) The meaning of the word Fashioned as used in the passage is : stylized as.
- 9.(3) The meaning of the word Cease (Verb) as used in the passage is : to stop happening or existing; to stop; to end.
Hence, the words ceased and started are antonymous.

- 10.(1) The meaning of the word Inevitably (Adverb) as used in the passage is : as is certain to happen; as you would expect. Its antonym is unexpectedly.
- 11.(2) known of
- 12.(2) grief enjoy
- 13.(3) balanced temper
- 14.(4) soft appeal
- 15.(3) dark frightened
- 16.(4) 17.(5)
- 18.(3) 19.(1)
- 20.(1)
- 21.(5) No error
- 22.(3) Here, Adjective (gerund) i.e. and law abiding sectors ... should be sued.
- 23.(4) Here, Subject (its stated aim) is singular. Hence, curbing inflation has not been achieved should be used.
- 24.(3) Here general Proposition is evident. Hence present simple should be used here.
- 25.(4) Here, for/in India's premier educational Institutes should be used.
- 26.(3) The word Equivocate (Verb) means : to talk about something in a way that is deliberately not clear in order to avoid or hide the truth.
Hence, the words equivocate and mislead are synonymous.
- 27.(4) The words clandestine and secret are synonymous.
- 28.(5) The word Ignominious (Adjective) means : that makes you feel ashamed; disgraceful.
- 29.(2) The word Pragmatic (Adjective) means : solving problems in a practical and sensible way; realistic.
- 30.(1) The word Vindictive (Adjective) means : trying to harm or upset somebody; spiteful, revengeful.
- 31.(2) The pattern of the number series is :
 $958 - 833 = 125$
 $833 - 733 = 100$
 $733 - 658 = 75$
 $658 - 608 = 50$
 $\therefore ? = 608 - 25 = \boxed{583}$
- 32.(4) The pattern of the number series is :
 $11 \times 1 - 1 = 10$
 $10 \times 2 - 2 = 18$
 $18 \times 3 - 3 = 51$
 $51 \times 4 - 4 = 200$
 $200 \times 5 - 5 = \boxed{995}$
- 33.(1) The pattern of the number series is :
 $25 \times 2 - 2 = 50 - 2 = 48$
 $48 \times 2 - 2 = 96 - 2 = 94$
 $94 \times 2 - 2 = 188 - 2 = 186$
 $186 \times 2 - 2 = 372 - 2 = 370$
 $370 \times 2 - 2 = 740 - 2 = \boxed{738}$
- 34.(2) The pattern of the number series is :
 $14 + 10 = 24$
 $24 + 19 (= 10 + 9) = 43$

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$$43 + 28 (= 19 + 9) = 71$$

$$71 + 37 (= 28 + 9) = 108$$

$$108 + 46 (= 37 + 9) = \boxed{154}$$

35.(5) The pattern of the number series is :

$$144 + 29 = 173$$

$$173 - 33 = 140$$

$$140 + 29 = 169$$

$$169 - 33 = 136$$

$$136 + 29 = \boxed{165}$$

36. (4) Length = 100 meter

Area of rectangle = 6000 sq. meter

Breadth \times length = 6000

$$\text{Breadth} = \frac{6000}{\text{length}} = \frac{6000}{100} = 60 \text{ metre}$$

$$\text{Length of fencing} = 2(l + b) = 2(60 + 100) = 320.$$

From the question rectangle field by a river to be fenced from three other sides.

Therefore, $320 - 100 = 220$ meters.

37.(5) Total area of both road

$$= 110 \times 8 + 70 \times 8 - 8 \times 8 = 1376 \text{ feet}^2$$

Therefore cost of spreading sand

$$= 1376 \times 2.5 = \text{Rs. } 3440$$

38.(1) Let Tap 'C' empty the tank in t minutes :

$$\therefore \frac{6 + 16\frac{1}{2}}{15} + \frac{6 + 16\frac{1}{2}}{18} - \frac{16\frac{1}{2}}{t} = 0 \Rightarrow t = 6 \text{ min.}$$

39.(1) $\frac{p \times 8 \times 5}{100} = 3500 \Rightarrow p = 9500$

C.I. after 2 years = $9500 \left[\left(1 + \frac{8}{100} \right)^2 \right]$

$$= 9500 \left(\frac{729}{625} - 1 \right) = 9500 \times \frac{104}{625} = \text{Rs. } 1580.80$$

40.(3) Let one part = x

Another part = $3000 - x$.

Simple interest on two parts are 8y, 5y.

$$\Rightarrow \frac{x \times 8 \times 4}{100} = 8y, \frac{(3000 - x) \times 6 \times 5}{100} = 5y$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{4x}{100} = y \quad \dots(1)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{(3000 - x) \times 6}{100} = y \quad \dots(2)$$

Eqn. (1) = Eqn. (2)

$$\Rightarrow \frac{4x}{100} = \frac{(3000 - x) \times 6}{100}$$

$$\Rightarrow 4x = 18000 - 6x \Rightarrow 10x = 18000$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{18000}{10} = 1800.$$

41.(1) 'D' get in English % = $\frac{116}{150} \times 100 = 77.33 = 77\%$.

42.(3) Marks obtained by 'B' in Physics & Biology

$$= 75 + 62 = 137.$$

Total marks of all five subjects in 'B' = -441

$$\text{Required \%} = \frac{137}{441} \times 100 = 31.06 \approx 31\%.$$

43.(2) Only 'English' 'C' get more than 60% marks.

44.(4) Only Biology 'F' get less than 60% marks.

45.(5) D, E and F get more than 65% marks.

$$A = \frac{370}{700} \times 100 = 52.85\%$$

$$B = \frac{441}{700} \times 100 = 63\%$$

$$C = \frac{439}{700} \times 100 = 62.7\%$$

$$D = \frac{502}{700} \times 100 = 71.7\%$$

$$E = \frac{480}{700} \times 100 = 68.5\%$$

$$F = \frac{460}{700} \times 100 = 66.5\%$$

46.(1) Number of commuters travelling on route A

$$= \frac{4000 \times 20}{100} = 800$$

$$\text{Males} \Rightarrow \frac{3}{8} \times 800 = 300$$

$$\text{Females} \Rightarrow \frac{5}{8} \times 800 = 500$$

Number of commuters travelling on route F

$$= 4000 \times \frac{12}{100} = 480$$

$$\text{Males} \Rightarrow \frac{2}{3} \times 480 = 320$$

$$\text{Females} \Rightarrow 480 - 320 = 160$$

\therefore Required ratio

$$= (300 + 320) \times \frac{20}{100} : (500 + 160) \times \frac{20}{100}$$

$$= 620 : 660 = 31 : 33$$

47.(5) Number of commuters travelling on route C

$$= 4000 \times \frac{24}{100} = 960$$

$$\text{Males} \Rightarrow \frac{9}{16} \times 960 = 540$$

$$\text{Females} \Rightarrow \frac{7}{16} \times 960 = 420$$

Number of commuters travelling on route E =

$$4000 \times \frac{10}{100} = 400$$

$$\text{Males} \Rightarrow \frac{2}{5} \times 400 = 160$$

$$\text{Females} \Rightarrow 400 - 160 = 240$$

\therefore Required difference = $(540 + 160) - (420 + 240)$

$$= 700 - 660 = 40$$

48.(5) Percentage of commuters travelling on route C = 24%

$$\therefore 100\% = 360^\circ$$

$$\therefore 1\% = \frac{360}{100}$$

$$\therefore 24\% = \frac{360 \times 24}{100} = 86.4^\circ$$

49.(3) Percentage of commuters on routes D and E = $(16 + 10)\%$ = 26%

Percentage of commuters on route B = 18%

$$\therefore \text{Required percent} = \left(\frac{26 - 18}{18} \right) \times 100 = \frac{400}{9} = 44\frac{4}{9}\%$$

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50.(2) Number of female commuters on route D

$$= 4000 \times \frac{16}{100} \times \frac{3}{8} = 240$$

Number of male commuters on route F

$$= 4000 \times \frac{12}{100} \times \frac{2}{3} = 320$$

$$\therefore \text{Required percent} = \frac{240}{320} \times 100 = 75\%$$

51. (1) I. $x^2 - 3x - 88 = 0$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 - 11x + 8x - 88 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x(x - 11) + 8(x - 11) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (x + 8)(x - 11) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x = -8 \text{ or, } 11$$

II. $y^2 + 8y - 48 = 0$

$$\Rightarrow y^2 + 12y - 4y - 48 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow y^2 + 12y - 4y - 48 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow y(y + 12) - 4(y + 12) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (y - 4)(y + 12) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow y = 4 \text{ or, } -12$$

Clearly, $x > y$

52. (3) I. $5x^2 + 29x + 20 = 0$

$$\Rightarrow 5x^2 + 25x + 4x + 20 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 5x(x + 5) + 4(x + 5) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (x + 5)(5x + 4) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x = -5 \text{ or, } -\frac{4}{5}$$

II. $25y^2 + 25y + 6 = 0$

$$\Rightarrow y^2 + 15y + 10y + 6 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 5y(5y + 3) + 2(5y + 3) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (5y + 2)(5y + 3) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow y = -\frac{2}{5} \text{ or, } -\frac{3}{5}$$

Clearly, $x < y$

53. (4) I. $2x^2 - 11x + 12 = 0$

$$\Rightarrow 2x^2 - 8x - 3x + 12 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 2x(x - 4) - 3(x - 4) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (x - 4)(2x - 3) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 4 \text{ or, } \frac{3}{2}$$

II. $2y^2 - 19y + 4 = 0$

$$\Rightarrow 2y^2 - 11y - 8y + 44 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow y(2y - 11) - 4(2y - 11) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (y - 4)(2y - 11) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow y = 4 \text{ or, } \frac{11}{2}$$

Clearly, $x \leq y$

54. (4) I. $3x^2 + 10x + 8 = 0$

$$\Rightarrow 3x^2 + 6x + 4x + 8 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 3x(x + 2) + 4(x + 2) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (3x + 4)(x + 2) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x = -\frac{4}{3} \text{ or, } -2$$

II. $3y^2 + 7y + 4 = 0$

$$\Rightarrow 3y^2 + 3y + 4y + 4 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 3y(y + 1) + 4(y + 1) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (3y + 4)(y + 1) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow y = -\frac{4}{3} \text{ or, } -1$$

Clearly, $x \leq y$

55.(5) I. $2x^2 + 21x + 10 = 0$

$$\Rightarrow 2x^2 + 20x + x + 10 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 2x(x + 10) + 1(x + 10) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (x + 10)(2x + 1) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x = -10 \text{ or, } -\frac{1}{2}$$

II. $3y^2 + 13y + 14 = 0$

$$\Rightarrow 3y^2 + 6y + 7y + 14 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 3y(y + 2) + 7(y + 2) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (3y + 7)(y + 2) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow y = -\frac{7}{3} \text{ or, } -2$$

56. (1) Number of girls studying Finance = $810 - 324 - 198 = 288$

57. (5) Required percentage = $\frac{198}{495} \times 100 = 40$

58. (2) Total number of students in the institute. = $990 + 810 = 1800$

Required percentage = $\frac{495}{1800} \times 100 = 27.5$

59. (4) Required ratio = $198 : 324 = 11 : 18$

60. (3) Total number of students in the institute = $990 + 810 = 1800$

61. (4)

62. (5) $\frac{4^{13.5} \times 4^{20.4}}{4^3 \times 4^3} = 4^{33.9-6} = 4^{27.9}$

63. (5) $42349 + 40 \times \sqrt{1125} - 40 \approx 44150$

64. (4) 65. (3)

66-70. In the rearrangement, the words starting with consonant are arranged in alphabetical order from left to right, and the words starting with vowels and followed by a number are arranged in alphabetical order from right to left along with the number in each step.

Input: Power turn copper every 22 order 34 ~ ower kite inter 29 aptitude 41 hope

Step – I: Copper power turn every 22 order 34 ower kite inter 29 hope aptitude 41

Step – II: Copper ~ ower power turn order 34 kite inter 29 hope aptitude 41 every 22

Step – III: Copper ~ ower hope power turn order 34 kite aptitude 41 every 22 inter 29

Step– IV: Copper ~ ower hope kite power turn aptitude 41 every 22 inter 29 order 34

66. (1) 67. (4)

68. (3) 69. (4)

70. (3)

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- (71-75) : (i) All windows are roads → Universal Affirmative (A-type).
 (ii) Some pencils are windows → Particular Affirmative (I-type)
 (iii) No holder is lamp → Universal Negative (E-type)
 (iv) Some holders are not lamps → Particular Negative (O-type).

71. (3) Some pencils are windows.

All windows are roads.
 $I + A \Rightarrow$ I-type of Conclusion
 "Some pencils are roads".
 Conclusion IV is Converse of it.
 Some roads are cups.

72. (1) All the four Premises are Particular Affirmative (I-type).
 No Conclusion follows from the two Particular Premises.

73. (5) All chocolates are holders

No holder is lamp.
 $A + E \Rightarrow$ E-type of Conclusion
 "No chocolate is lamp".
 Some lamps are desks.

74. (2) Some rooms are planes.

All planes are ducks.
 $I + A \Rightarrow$ I-type of Conclusion
 "Some rooms are ducks."
 Conclusion II is Converse of it.
 Conclusion III is Converse of first Premise.

75. (4) Some tents are jugs.

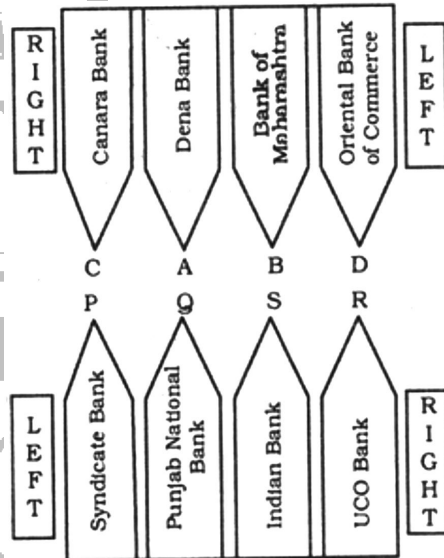
All jugs are glasses.

$I + A \Rightarrow$ I-type of Conclusion
 "Some tents are glasses".
 Conclusion IV is Converse of it.
 Some tents are glasses.

All glasses are pots.
 $I + A \Rightarrow$ I-type of Conclusion.
 "Some tents are pots".
 Conclusion I is Converse of it.
 All jugs are glasses.

All glasses are pots.
 $A + A \Rightarrow$ A-type of Conclusion
 "All jugs are pots".

(76 - 80)

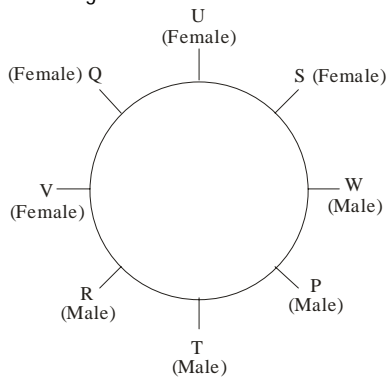


76. (2) The person from Punjab National Bank, Q faces A. B is from Bank of Maharashtra and he is a immediate neighbour of A. A faces the person who sits second to the left of R. A is from Dena Bank. A sits third from the left and second from the right. S is seated between R and Q, the person from Punjab National Bank.
77. (5) Persons at the extreme ends : C from Canara Bank; D from Oriental Bank of Commerce; P from Syndicate Bank; R from UCO Bank.
78. (4) S from Indian Bank faces B from Bank of Maharashtra.
79. (1) P faces the immediate neighbour of A from Dena Bank. B faces the immediate neighbour of Q from Punjab National Bank.
80. (4) Similarly, D faces immediate neighbour of S from Indian Bank.

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81-85. When we summarize all the information we get the following information:



- 81.(4) 82.(3)
 83.(2) 84.(4)
 85.(5)
 86.(1) 87.(3) 88.(3)
 89.(2) 90.(2)
 91.(3) $N = P \leq F \geq L = K$; (i) $F = K$ (ii) $F > K$.
 Either (i) or (ii) true.
 92.(5) $C \geq G \geq Q \geq R, Q = Z, J \geq C$
 (i) $G \geq Z$ (ii) $C \geq R$
 Therefore both (i) and (ii) are true.
 93.(4) (i) $E > C$ (ii) $F > B$
 Therefore neither (i) nor (ii) is true.
 94.(5) (i) $O < M$ (ii) $O < K$
 Therefore both (i) and (ii) are true.
 95.(2) (i) $Y \geq L$ False
 (ii) $Y > X$ True.
 96.(3) $12 + 21 = 33$ [Rule (ii)]
 $33 - 6 = 27$ [Rule (v)]
 $5 \times 27 = 135$ [Rule (i)]
 $135 - 88 = 47$ [Rule (v)]
 97.(5) $9 - 6 = 3$ [Rule (iii)]
 $3 \times 15 = 45$ [Rule (i)]
 $45 - 12 = 33$ [Rule (v)]
 $\frac{33}{11} = 3$ [Rule (iv)]
 98.(4) $18 + 37 = 55$ [Rule (II)]
 $\frac{55}{5} = 11$ [Rule (iv)]
 $2 + 11 = 13$ [Rule (ii)]
 $13 - 6 = 7$ [Rule (v)]
 99.(4) $A > B \geq C$ $D \leq E = F$
 Now, $A > D$: True
 $F \geq C$: True
 100.(5) $P \times Q$ means P is father of Q.
 $Q + R$ means Q is daughter of R.
 $R - T$ means R is sister of T.
 It is clear that P is husband of R If we establish that T is either son or daughter of S, then P would be the son-in-law of S.
 $T + S$ means T is daughter of S.
 $T \div S$ means T is son of S.

