

## SBI PO Preliminary Grand Test –SPP-170462

### HINTS & SOLUTIONS

- 1.(2) The first paragraph explains the practice of offering guarantees and lists circumstances in which an unconditional guarantee may be an appropriate marketing tool. The second paragraph begins with however, implying that a contradiction is about to follow. The serious drawbacks to guarantees are examined, and the passage closes with a warning.
- 2.(1) To answer this question, use the process of elimination to find one example that is NOT mentioned in the passage. The question refers, where the circumstances in which an unconditional guarantee might be beneficial to a firm are listed. Check each of the response to the question against the list; the one that does not appear in the list is the correct answer.
- 3.(2) The passage opens with an explanation of why some firms want to offer unconditional guarantees. Seeking a competitive advantage explains their rationale. Firms offer the guarantees to compete more effectively against firms that do not offer guarantees.
- 4.(2) An unconditional guarantee of satisfaction may have a particular disadvantage in the case of health care and legal services because clients may be misled into believing that lawsuits or medical procedures have guaranteed outcomes when they do not. Since an inference may be drawn only from explicitly stated information, the correct response must be about the problem of guarantees and outcomes.
- 5.(4) This question involves taking the problem identified and applying it to the hypothetical situation that best fits it. Offering an unconditional guarantee may not work as a marketing strategy because potential clients may doubt the Firm's ability to deliver the promised level of service. This strategy may actually introduce doubts or reservations on the part of potential clients and in fact discourage them from ever hiring the firm or the individual providing the service.
- 6.(4) "Professional service firms with outstanding reputations and performance to match have little to gain from offering unconditional guarantees." Why is it logical to infer that these firms have little to gain from this strategy? If their performance and reputation are both outstanding, it is likely that their clients are already satisfied with the quality of the work they provide and that offering such guarantees would provide no competitive advantage.
- 7.(5) Sophisticated means (of a machine, system, or technique) developed to a high degree of complexity. Intricate means very complicated or detailed. Hence both are similar in meanings.
- 8.(5) Commensurate means corresponding in size or degree; in proportion. Hence 'proportionate' is the word most similar in meaning to it.
- 9.(2) Grave means giving cause for alarm; serious. Trivial means of little value or importance. Hence both are opposite in meanings.
- 10.(3) Hinder means make it difficult for (someone) to do something or for (something) to happen. Facilitate means make (an action or process) easy or easier. Hence both are opposite in meanings.
- 11.(2) Sentence (1), (3) and (4) makes the mistake of using 'the' inappropriately. The use of 'the' before 'contractors, bureaucracy and politicians' is inconsistent in every option except option (2).
- 12.(3) Only option (3) is the one that does not fit into the theme of the paragraph as it is talking about the number of caveats this model is subjected to while the other sentences are not pointing to that but are actually trying to figure out the reason for the corridor and what corridor is about.
- 13.(5) There is no error in the given statement.
- 14.(2) 'regard' should be followed by the preposition 'to' and not by 'for'. Hence option (b) is grammatically incorrect sentence.
- 15.(4) 'expand', 'produce' and 'reach' being main verbs will be in the same form.
- 16.(2) Remove 'for' by 'in' to make the syntax correct.
- 17.(1) Ordnance- large guns on wheels, Ordinance- an order and rule made by government.  
Perpetuate- continue indefinitely, Perpetrate- to carry out.  
Pendent- hanging, Pendant- piece of jewellery
- 18.(2) Panache is flamboyance or self assurance. Panacea- universal cure  
Bloc is a group  
Canon is a piece of artillery while canon is law  
Dependent means 'conditional on'. Dependant one who relies on other family member.
- 19.(1) Option (1) is the correct choice for the given question.
- 20.(2) Use 'that' in place of 'since' as after 'ago' the use of 'since' is prohibited.
- 21-25. The proper sequence of sentences to form a meaningful paragraph will be CDAFBE.
- 21.(3) 22.(1)  
23.(5) 24.(2)  
25.(4) 26.(2)  
27.(3) 28.(4)  
29.(2) 30.(5)
- 31.(2) Let the average age of whole team be  $x$  years.  

$$\therefore \frac{11x - 25 - 28}{9} = x - 1$$

$$\Rightarrow 11x - 53 = 9x - 9$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 22 \text{ years}$$
- 32.(3)  $1656 = 1440 + \frac{1440 \times r}{100}$   

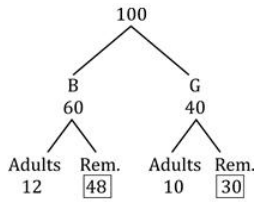
$$\Rightarrow r = \frac{216 \times 100}{1440} = 15\%$$
- 33.(4) Area of path =  $[(100 + 20) \times (80 + 20) - (100 \times 80)] = 4000 \text{ sq. m.}$
- 34.(3) Total C.P. of mixed varieties =  $20 \times 2 + 40 \times 3 + 50 \times 5 = \text{Rs. } 410$   
 $\therefore$  price per kg = Rs. 41

# Grand Test – SPP 170462



So, required S.P. =  $\frac{120}{100} \times 41 = \text{Rs. } 49.2$

35.(3) Let there are 100 students



∴ Percentage of students who are not adults =  $48 + 30 = 78\%$

36.(2) **P:K**  
A 4:1  
B 5:2  
C 6:1

In resultant mixture, the ratio of petrol and Kerosene =  $(4 \times 49 + 5 \times 35 + 6 \times 35) : (1 \times 49 + 2 \times 35 + 1 \times 35) = 83 : 22$

37.(4)  $\frac{200}{48-x} - \frac{200}{48+x} = 10$   
 $\Rightarrow 40x = 48^2 - x^2$   
 $\Rightarrow x = 32 \text{ m/min}$

38.(4) Population after 3 years  
=  $10000 \times \frac{110}{100} \times \frac{120}{100} \times \frac{95}{100}$   
= 12540

39.(2)  $A + B = \frac{4}{5}$   
 $C = \frac{1}{5}$

∴ Required amount =  $\frac{1}{(1+4)} \times 4500 = \text{Rs. } 900$

40.(4) Let inlet pipe fill the tank in  $x$  hours.

$\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{8} = -\frac{1}{12}$   
 $\Rightarrow \frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{8} - \frac{1}{12}$   
 $\Rightarrow x = 24 \text{ hours}$

∴ Total capacity of cistern =  $24 \times 60 \times 6 = 8640 \ell$

41.(1)  $x = 7, y = 2$   
∴  $x > y$

42.(3)  $x = 2, \frac{11}{9}$   
 $y = 3, 4$   
∴  $x < y$

43.(4)  $x = 4, \frac{-8}{3}$   
 $y = 4, \frac{9}{2}$   
∴  $x \leq y$

44.(1)  $x = 7, \frac{-2}{3}$   
 $y = \frac{-3}{2}, -1$   
∴  $x > y$

45.(5)  $x = -7$   
 $y = 0, -9$   
∴ No relation between  $x$  and  $y$ .

46.(5) The pattern of the number series is  $+7^2, +6^2, +5^2, +4^2, +3^2$ .

47.(3) The pattern of the number series is  $\times 1+1, \times 2+2, \times 3+3, \times 4+4, \times 5+5$

48.(1) The pattern of the number series is  $\times 0.5 + 1, \times 1.5 + 2, \times 2.5 + 3, \times 3.5 + 4, \times 4.5 + 5$

49.(4) The number series is  $2^3, 4^3, 6^3, 8^3, 10^3, 12^3$ .

50.(2) The pattern is  $\times 1 + 1 \times 6, \times 2 + 2 \times 5, \times 3 + 3 \times 4, \times 4 + 4 \times 3, \times 5 + 5 \times 2$ .

51.(2) Total passenger travelling by SaptKranti =  $60 + 55 + 40 = 155$  thousand

Total passenger travelling by Rajdhani =  $35 + 40 + 30 = 105$  thousand

Ratio =  $\frac{155}{105} = 31 : 21$

52.(1)  $\frac{30}{165} \times 100 = \frac{600}{33} \approx 18\%$

53.(4) Total Passengers by SaptKranti all months = 155  
Total Passengers by Vaishali all months = 140  
Vikramshila = 95  
Rajdhani = 105  
**Shatabdi = 90** → Least no. of passengers

54.(5) Average number of passengers travelling in the month of

January =  $\frac{195}{5} = 39$

Average number of passengers travelling in the month of

March =  $\frac{195}{5} = 39$

∴ Desired Difference = 0

55.(1) Total number of passengers by all trains in all three months

=  $155 + 140 + 95 + 105 + 90 = 585$

56.(1) Increase in Rice Production

Year 2003 = 130% of 2800 = 3640

Year 2004 = 140% of 3800 = 5320

Year 2005 = 145% of 2100 = 3045

Year 2007 = 140% of 3600 = 5040

Total earlier production =  $2800 + 3800 + 2100 + 3600 = 12300$

Now wheat production =  $3640 + 5320 + 3045 + 5040 = 17045$

Percentage increase =  $\frac{17045 - 12300}{12300} \times 100 \approx 40\%$

57.(2) Average production of Rice in 2007

=  $\frac{1}{3} \times [3600 + 3400 + 2900]$

=  $\frac{1}{3} \times 9900 = 3300$

58.(4) Average production of Rice by U.S.A.

=  $\frac{1}{7} \times [3200 + 2900 + 3700 + 3100 + 3500 + 2900 + 3400]$

=  $\frac{1}{7} \times 22700 = 3242 \frac{6}{7}$

59.(3) Increase in production

Year 2001 = 120% of 3200 = 3840

Year 2002 = 125% of 2900 = 3625

Year 2003 = 128% of 3700 = 4736

Year 2004 = 135% of 3100 = 4185

Total new production = 16386

Total earlier production = 12900

% increase =  $\frac{16386 - 12900}{12900} \times 100 = 27\% \text{ (approx)}$

60.(4) Total production of Rice by three countries in the year 2002, 2003 and 2004

=  $3300 + 2900 + 2700 + 2900 + 3700 + 2800$

+  $2900 + 3100 + 3800$

= 28100

# Grand Test – SPP 170462



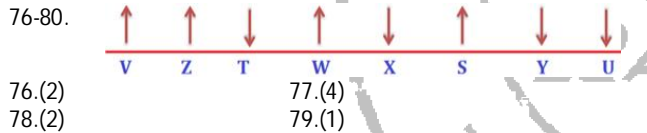
Total production of Rice by three countries in the year 2005, 2006 and 2007  
 = 3000 + 3500 + 2100 + 2400 + 2900 + 3800  
 + 2900 + 3400 + 3600  
 = 27600

$$\text{Req. \%} = \frac{28100 - 27600}{27600} \times 100 = 1.8\%$$

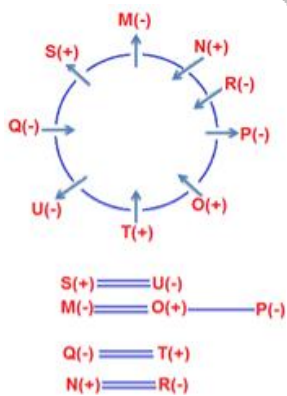
- 61.(1)  $? = \frac{38}{5} \times 3.25 = 24.7$
- 62.(3)  $? = 17.8 + 38.4 = 56.2$
- 63.(3)  $? = 647.918 - 307.681 = 340.237$
- 64.(4)  $107.3 = \frac{20}{100} \times ? \Rightarrow ? = 536.5$
- 65.(5)  $? = 34 \times 6.5 = 221$
- 66.(2) 67.(4)
- 68.(5) 69.(4)
- 70.(2)
- 71.(3)

Authors main argument is that the use of modern farming technology such as use of chemical fertilizers and pesticide have helped India in green revolution but it also have harmful effects. Only option (3) strengthens this argument.

- 72.(3) The passage does not say anything about option (1), (2) or (5). Also nothing is mentioned about future, so we can eliminate (5). Only (3) is which can be inferred from the passage.
- 73.(4) Nothing is mentioned about (1), (2), (3) and (5). Only (4) can be the possible effect.
- 74.(5)
- 75.(5) All four courses of action should govt. take to promote wildlife conservation.

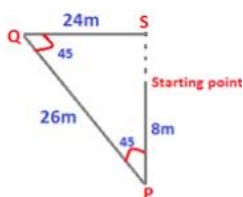


81-85.



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

86-87.

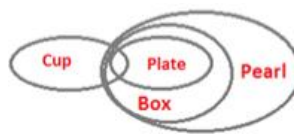


- 86.(5) 87.(3)

88.(1)



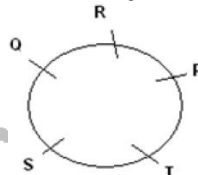
89.(1)



90.(4) Aman > Ravi > Deepak > Saitesh > Arpit > Sachin. Four persons are between Aman and Sachin if they are arranged in descending order of their age.

91.(3) It can be concluded from, either of the statements that A, B and C lies in a straight line.

92.(5) On combining both the statements we get



Thus we can say that T sits on the immediate right of S.

- 93.(2)
- 94.(5) Both statements are required.
- 95.(2) only 2nd statement is required.

96-100. **G(Black) > B(Yellow) > A(Pink) > E(Red) > D(Blue) > F(Green) > C(White)**  
 1218km  
 1456km

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