

IBPS PO Preliminary Grand Test –IPP-180932

HINTS & SOLUTIONS

ANSWER KEY

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

HINTS & SOLUTIONS

1. (5) No error.
2. (1) replace 'sight' with 'sighted'.
3. (3) add 'the' before 'emerging'.
4. (3) replace 'if' with 'but'.
5. (1) replace 'have' with 'has'.
6. (2)
7. (2)
8. (4)
9. (4)
10. (3)
11. (3)
12. (5)
13. (4)
14. (5)
15. (4)
16. (2)
17. (5)
18. (1)
19. (3)
20. (4)
21. (2) 'rises' fits the blank appropriately.
22. (4) 'necessity' fits the blank appropriately.
23. (1) 'prevents' fits the blank appropriately.
24. (3) 'associated' fits the blank appropriately.

25. (5) 'contribute' fits the blank appropriately.
26. (3) 'regarded' fits the blank appropriately.
27. (2) 'impacts' fits the blank appropriately.
28. (5) 'raised' fits the blank appropriately.
29. (4) 'working' fits the blank appropriately.
30. (5) 'reluctant' fits the blank appropriately.
31. (2)

$$9 \times 1 + 2 \Rightarrow 11$$

$$11 \times 1 + 2^2 \Rightarrow 15$$

$$15 \times 1 + 2^3 \Rightarrow 15 \times 1 + 8 = \boxed{23}$$

$$23 \times 1 + 2^4 \Rightarrow 39$$

32. (5)

7	8	12	21	37	62
↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑					
+1 ² +2 ² +3 ² +4 ² +5 ²					

33. (4)

5	6	16	57	244	1245
↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑					
×1+1 ² ×2+2 ² ×3+3 ² ×4+4 ² ×5+5 ²					

34. (3)

3	19	97	391	1177	2359
↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑					
×6+1 ×5+2 ×4+3 ×3+4 ×2+5					

35. (3) $\frac{2}{3}\pi r^3 : \pi r^2 h : \frac{1}{3}\pi r^2 h$, Since = r = h

$$\therefore 2 : 3 : 1$$

36. (2) $\frac{1}{3}x - \frac{1}{4}x = 8$, $\frac{x}{12} = 8 \therefore x = 96$ litres

37. (2) $2 \times (4)^2 : 7 \times (3)^2 \therefore 32 : 63$

38. (1) $x - 27 = \frac{2}{5}x \Rightarrow 3x = 27 \times 5 \Rightarrow x = 9 \times 5 = 45$

$$\therefore \frac{x}{3} = 45 \times \frac{1}{3} = 15$$

39. (2) Let 'x' litres water is added

$$\therefore \frac{60}{30+x} = \frac{6}{4} = \frac{3}{2}, \therefore 120 = 90 + 3x$$

$$\therefore x = \frac{30}{3} = 10 \text{ litres.}$$

40. (1) $\frac{261}{14} \times 81 - 53 = (?)^2$

$$\Rightarrow 729 - 53 = (?)^2$$

$$\Rightarrow 676 = (?)^2 \Rightarrow ? = 26$$

41. (5) $\frac{23}{46} \times \frac{74}{10} + 729 - 251 = 3.7 + 729 - 251 = 481.7$

42. (2) $5 + 9 - 6\sqrt{5} = ? - 4\sqrt{5} - 2\sqrt{5}$

$$\Rightarrow 5 + 9 - 6\sqrt{5} = ? - 6\sqrt{5} \Rightarrow ? = 14$$

43. (4) $\frac{(4^2 \times 4)^3}{4^5} \times (4^2)^2 = (4)^?$

$\Rightarrow \frac{4^9 \times 4^7}{4^5} = (4)^? \Rightarrow ? = 8$

44. (1) If the expenditure of the Company A in 2007 is x lakh, then

$x + x \times \frac{50}{100} = 630000$

$x = ₹ 420000$

45. (3) If expenditure is Rs. x lakh, then

$35 = \frac{3185}{x} \times 100$

$35x = 3185 \Rightarrow x = \frac{3185}{35} = 91 \text{ lakh}$

46. (5) Average per cent profit of Company A over all the years together

$= \frac{45 + 40 + 35 + 50 + 45 + 35}{6} = \frac{250}{6} = 41.66 = 42$

47. (2) For Company A,

$45 = \frac{I - E_1}{E_1} \times 100$

$\Rightarrow \frac{45}{100} E_1 + E_1 = I$

$\Rightarrow \frac{145 E_1}{100} = I$

$\Rightarrow \frac{29 E_1}{20} = I \dots\dots (i)$

For Company B,

$35 = \frac{I - E_2}{E_2} \times 100$

$\Rightarrow \frac{35}{100} E_2 + E_2 = I$

$\Rightarrow \frac{135 E_2}{100} = I$

$\Rightarrow \frac{27 E_2}{20} = I \dots\dots (ii)$

From Eqs. (i) and (ii), we get

$\frac{29 E_1}{20} = \frac{29 E_2}{20}$

$\Rightarrow \frac{E_1}{E_2} = \frac{27}{29}$

48. (4) $? = 712 + 92 \times 0.50 - 83$
 $= 712 + 46 - 83 = 675$

49. (2) $? = 416 \times 38 \times 0.4 = 6323.2$

50. (3) Number of females in HR departments = 3250 - 1750 = 1500

$\therefore \text{Required percentage} = \frac{1500}{3250} \times 100$

$= 46.15 = 46\%$

51. (1) Total number of employees from all the departments together

$= 3250 + 3500 + 4750 + 4500 + 3250 = 19250$

52. (2) Ratio of the number of females or the number of males from the Marketing department

$= (3250 - 1500) : 1500$

$= 1750 : 1500$

$= 7 : 6$

53. (5) Number of females in IT department = 4500 - 2500 = 2000

54. (3) Total number of cards = 52

$n(S) = {}^{52}C_2 = 1326$

There are four King cards. So, number of ways of drawing two cards from it = $n(E) = {}^4C_2 = 6$

$\therefore P(E) = \frac{6}{1326} = \frac{1}{221}$

55. (2) LCM of 6, 8, 9, 12 and 18 is 72

In an hour, they will ring together $3600/72 = 50$ times

56. (3) Let initial price of one kg sugar be Rs. 100

Now, increased price of one kg sugar Rs. 160

Rs. 160 \rightarrow 1 kg

Rs. 100 $\rightarrow \frac{1}{160} \times 100 = \frac{5}{8}$ kg

Reduction = $1 - \frac{5}{8} = \frac{3}{8}$ kg

In one kg, reduction is $3/8$ kg

\therefore In 100 kg reduction = $\frac{3}{8} \times 100 = \frac{300}{8} = 37.5\%$

Other Approach : $\frac{60}{100 + 60} \times 100 = \frac{75}{2} = 37.5\%$

57. (5)

58. (4)

59. (4)

60. (2) $\frac{1}{2} (\text{Sum of parallel lines}) \times h = \text{Area}$

$\frac{1}{2} \times (13 + 9) \times h = 231$

$\frac{1}{2} \times 22 \times h = 231$

$\therefore h = 21 \text{ metre}$

61. (1) \therefore In 2 minutes = $(10 - 2) = 8$ metre

\therefore 12 minutes = 48 metres \therefore rest = $56 - 48 = 8 \text{ m.}$

$\therefore \frac{8}{10} \times 60 = 48 \text{ sec.}$

\therefore Total time = 12 minutes, 48 sec.

62. (1) $\frac{5555}{50} = 111.1 \approx 110$

63. (1) $(18)^3 = 5832 \approx 5830$

64. (3) $23 \times 19 \times 8 \approx 3500$

65. (4) $9999 \times \frac{1}{99} \times \frac{1}{9} = 11.2 \approx 11$

66. (1) Only I follows. II does not follow.

67. (1)

68. (5) So neither I nor II follows.

69. (5) I follows but II does not.

70. (4) According to the above possible Venn-diagrams, both I and II follow.

71. (1) 1. The passage gives only one reason that in coming days the economy will be growing and for that modernization of airport is an important.

2. Can't be a reason because other countries are seeing India's as a important source of markets in the aviation sector.

3. Can't be a reason because India's is a big market for foreign countries.
 4. Can't be a reason because it talks about passenger carrying capacity.
 72. (4) The passage gives only two reasons :
 I. Lot of political interference and
 II. Disagreement on the share of revenue other points are not a constraints in the modernization of the airports.

73. (4) All the three points highlights in speeding up the modernization of airports.

74. (3) Check for (1) :

$$P \geq K \geq S < R \leq M < L$$
 Combining

$$P \geq S < R < L$$

So, this expression is true.

Check for (2) :

$$P \geq K - S \leq R - M < L$$
 Combining

$$P \geq S \leq R < L$$

So, this expression is also true.

Checking for (3) :

$$P < K \geq S - R \leq M \leq L$$
 No relation Combining

$$S - R \leq L$$

Thus this expression does not fit.

Check for (4) :

$$P \geq K \geq S - R < M < L$$
 Combining

$$P \geq S - R < L$$

So, this expression is true for the given conditions.

75. (1) Check for (1) :

$$P > T > S - R < N \leq M$$
 Combining Combining

$$P > S - R < M$$

So, the given statements are is true in this expression.

Check for (2) :

$$P > T < S - R \leq N < M$$
 Comparison Combining
 is not possible R < M

But can't say, $P \neq S$

Because, if $T - 6$ and $P - 8$, $S - 8$

then also $P > T < S$.

$8 > 6 < 8$ holds true.

Thus can't say exactly $P \neq S$

Therefore conditions not satisfied.

Check for (3) :

$$P - T < S > R > N \leq M$$

$$P < S > R > N \leq M$$

Thus $R < M$ does not hold true here.

Check for (4) :

$$P < T > S < R \leq N \geq M$$

Therefore, following the same reason, as for (2), this expression also does not hold good for the given conditions.

76. (1)
 77. (1)
 78. (2)
 79. (3)
 80. (2)

81. (3)

82. (4)

83. (5)

From I $\rightarrow T, D < M$, But there is no information regarding, Q and S.

So, I alone is not sufficient. From II $- S > R; S < T, Q$

But no information regarding P so, II alone is not sufficient. From I and II $- R$ is youngest.

84. (3)

From I $-$ Anil's rank $\rightarrow 29^{\text{th}}$ from bottom.

Anil $- 6$ rank below Sanjay.

So, Sanjay rank = $29 + 6 = 35$ from bottom.

Sanjay's rank from top = $(50 - 35) + 1 = 16^{\text{th}}$

So, I is sufficient.

From II $-$ Pankaj's rank from bottom = 35^{th}

Pankaj $- 4^{\text{th}}$ ranks above Sanjay.

So, Sanjay rank from bottom = $35 - 4 = 31^{\text{st}}$

Sanjay's rank from top = $(50 - 31) + 1 = 20$. So, II alone is sufficient.

85. (1)

From I $-$

So, second to the right of P $-$ O

From II $-$

So, second to the right of P \rightarrow either R or O.

Hence, O is second to the right of P.

86. (2)

87. (4)

88. (1)

89. (3)

90. (1)

91. (3)

92. (4)

93. (5)

94. (1)

Ravi id Radha's nephew.

li ko jee \rightarrow paper is tough(1)

si pee jee \rightarrow competition is high(2)

da li \rightarrow good paper(3)

pa si \rightarrow no competition(4)

From (1) and (2)

si \rightarrow competition

So, jee \rightarrow is

From (2) and (4)

pa \rightarrow no

From (1) and (3)

li \rightarrow paper

So, da \rightarrow good

Hence, jee pa da \rightarrow no is good

95. (2)

96-100.

He likes vanilla flavor \rightarrow kit da lee ra ... (1)

nobody likes too sweet flavor \rightarrow ra fi lee pi zo (2)

vanilla is my favourite \rightarrow chi da ye vo ... (3)

Sweet is best \rightarrow chi pi koo ... (4)

likes favourite \rightarrow ra ye (5)

From (1) and (5),

likes \rightarrow ra

from (5),

favourite \rightarrow ye

From (2) and (4),

sweet \rightarrow pi

From (3) and (4),

is \rightarrow chi

And from (4),

best \rightarrow koo

from (1) and (3)

vanilla \rightarrow da

From (1) and (2),

Flavour \rightarrow lee

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From (1),

he → s Kit

From (2),

nobody too → zo fi

96. (1)

97. (3)

98. (4) nobody →

Either zo or fi nobody likes vanilla → zo or fi, ra da

99. (2)

he	is	her	<u>favourite</u>
↓	↓	↓	↓
kit	chi	mi	ye

100. (4)

