

## SBI PO Preliminary Grand Test –SPP-180647

### HINTS & SOLUTIONS

#### ANSWER KEY

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

#### HINTS & SOLUTIONS

1. (2) 'alight, tied' is the correct use.  
**Alight** - to descend from a train, bus, or other form of transport.  
**Tied** -fastened or attached with a string or similar cord.
2. (1) 'from, to' is the correct use.  
 From is used to express the duration or starting point of an activity.  
 To is used to indicate a limit or an ending point.
3. (3) 'working, condemned' is the correct use.  
**Condemn** - to criticize.
4. (2) 'left, including' is the correct use.
5. (1) 'directed, form' is the correct use.
6. (5) No error
7. (3) 'so' should not be used here.
8. (5) No error
9. (4) Use 'like' in place of 'as' because we use "as" with Nominative.
10. (5) No error
11. (1) 'not only' should be used before 'to the rich patients' because 'but also' is used before 'to the poor ones'.
12. (4) Use "efficiency of" managing staff.
13. (2) Use of 'therefore' is not required.
14. (5) No error.
15. (2) Use 'since' in place of 'that' because 'since' is used in the form of Conjunction of time.
16. (2) Refer the second paragraph of the passage, "This book does not attempt to issue prescriptive or normative guidelines purely because, the global canvass is too large and often beyond the capacity of intelligent comprehension. A strategist acts on a local scale following what Simon has generally observed." Hence option (2) is correct.
17. (5) Refer 'wonderment', 'delight', 'novelty', etc. in the second sentence of the first paragraph of the passage. Hence none of the given options is correct in the context of the passage.
18. (3) Refer the second paragraph of the passage, "This book does not attempt to issue prescriptive or normative guidelines purely because, the global canvass is too large and often beyond the capacity of intelligent comprehension." Hence option (3) is correct.
19. (1) Refer the first paragraph of the passage, "This book is about exploring the journey from rules and norms to solutions, specific solutions prized out of the armored covers of sector-specific industrial structures and often resources determined mindsets that Indian software' firms seems to have mastered." Hence option (1) is correct.
20. (2) The author's approach is pragmatic or practical rather than empirical i.e. based on experiment
21. (5) Wizard here is associated with one possessing wonderment, surprise, splendor, etc. Conman is a cheat. Hence none of the given options is correct in the context of the passage.
22. (5) **Ingenuity** means the quality of being clever, original, and inventive. **Shrewdness** means the quality of having or showing good powers of judgement. Hence 'ingenuity' and 'shrewdness' are similar in meanings.
23. (2) **Paucity** means the presence of something in only small or insufficient quantities or amounts. **Dearth** means a scarcity or lack of something. Hence 'paucity' and 'dearth' are similar in meanings.
24. (3) **Vista** means a pleasing view. Hence 'blindness' is the word which is most opposite in meaning to it.
25. (5) **Oblivious** means not aware of or concerned about what is happening around one. Hence 'conscious' is the word which is most opposite in meaning to it.
26. (3) every
27. (2) insatiable
28. (5) characterize
29. (1) Owing
30. (4) source
31. (3)
 
$$\text{New price} = 1.3x$$

$$\therefore \frac{7.80}{x} - \frac{7.80}{1.3x} = 3$$
 Or, solving,  $x = 0.6$   
 $\therefore \text{New price per dozen} = 12 \times 1.3 \times 0.6 = \text{Rs. } 9.36$
32. (3)
 
$$\text{Profit after giving discount} = 20 - 10 - \frac{200}{100} = 8\%$$

$$\therefore \text{Overall profit} = \frac{108 \times 1}{0.9} - 100 = \frac{18}{0.9} = 20\%$$

# Grand Test – SPP 180647



33. (4)  $x + \frac{x \times 10 \times 8}{100} = \frac{(340000 - x) \times 10 \times 6}{100} + (340000 - x)$   
 Or,  $x = 160000$   
 $\therefore$  share of elder brother = Rs. 1,80,000

34. (2) Investment ratio of Abhishek & Sudhir  
 $= (30,000 \times 24) + (50,000 \times 36) : (70,000 \times 24)$   
 $= 3 : 2$   
 $\therefore$  Sudhir share in profit =  $\frac{87500}{5} \times 2 = \text{Rs. } 35,000.$

35. (2) Number of females =  $156800 \times \frac{100}{80} = 196000$   
 No. of males =  $\frac{7}{8} \times 196000 = 171500$   
 $\therefore$  Total population = 367500

36. (5) Pattern is  $\times 3 + 2, \times 3 + 2, \times 3 + 2 \dots$   
 Therefore,  $? = 26 \times 3 + 2 = 80.$

37. (3) Pattern is  $\times 0.5 + 0.5, \times 1.5 + 1.5, \times 2.5 + 2.5 \dots$   
 Therefore,  $? = 6 \times 2.5 + 2.5 = 17.5.$

38. (2) Series is  $1^4, 2^4, 3^4, 4^4, 5^4, 6^4, 7^4$   
 Therefore,  $? = 7^4 = 2401.$

39. (4) Pattern is  
 $\times \frac{1}{2} + 1, \times \frac{1}{2} + 2, \times \frac{1}{2} + 3, \times \frac{1}{2} + 4, \times \frac{1}{2} + 5, \times \frac{1}{2} + 6$   
 $\therefore ? = 9 \times \frac{1}{2} + 6 = 10.5.$

40. (5) Pattern is  $\times 2 + 4, \times 2 + 6, \times 2 + 8, \times 2 + 10, \times 2 + 12, \times 2 + 14$   
 Therefore,  $? = 528 \times 2 + 14 = 1070.$

41. (5)  $50 = \frac{12 - CP}{CP} \times 100$   
 $50 CP = 1200 - 100 CP$   
 $CP = 8$   
 Required CP =  $8 \times 3650 = 29200 \text{ Rs.}$

42. (1)  $45\% \rightarrow 40500$   
 $1\% = \frac{40500}{45}$   
 $145\% = \frac{40500}{45} \times 145 = 130500 \text{ Rs.}$

43. (2) let CP of Potter A in 2000 = 100  
 $\therefore SP = \frac{160}{100} \times 100 = 160 \text{ Rs.}$   
 $\therefore$  Required Ratio =  $\frac{160}{100}$   
 $= 8 : 5$

44. (5) Amount is not given in any case.

45. (3) Required % =  $\frac{5}{55} \times 100 \approx 9\%$

46. (1) 

	2002	2003	2005
Let MP	100	100	100
CP	60	20	40

 Required % =  $\frac{80 - 40}{40} \times 100$   
 $= 100\%$

47. (3) Given  
 SP of the product in 2005 = 100  
 $\therefore$  MP of the product in 2005 = 120  
 $\therefore$  CP of the product in 2005 =  $\frac{40}{100} \times 120 = 48$   
 Profit (in Rs) =  $100 - 48 = 52 \text{ Rs}$   
 Now, CP of the product in 2006 =  $\frac{3}{8} \times 48 = 18 \text{ Rs}$   
 $\therefore$  Required SP =  $18 + 52 = 70 \text{ Rs}$

48. (4) 

	2001	2002	2003
MP of the product	100 <sub>2</sub>	100 <sub>1</sub>	100 <sub>3</sub>
CP	30 <sub>2</sub>	60 <sub>1</sub>	20 <sub>3</sub>

 $\therefore$  Required ratio = 200 : 100 : 300  
 $= 2 : 1 : 3$

49. (5) Given  
 MP of the product in year 2003 = 1050  
 $\therefore$  SP of the product in year 2003 =  $\frac{100}{150} \times 1050 = 700 \text{ Rs}$   
 And, Given CP of the product in year 2004 = 700 Rs  
 MP in 2004 =  $700 \times \frac{100}{80} = 875$   
 $\therefore$  Sp of the product in 2004 =  $\frac{100}{175} \times 875 = 500 \text{ Rs}$   
 $\therefore$  Average Selling price =  $(700 + 500) \times \frac{1}{2}$   
 $= 600 \text{ Rs.}$

50. (5) Since we don't know exact values of M.P. and C.P. Hence the answer can't be determined.

51. (3) Total price of 10 books =  $12 \times 10 = 120$   
 Total price of 8 books =  $8 \times 11.75 = 94$   
 Now, let the price of one book =  $x$   
 Price of other book =  $x \times \frac{160}{100} = \frac{8x}{5}$   
 $\therefore x + \frac{8x}{5} = 120 - 94$   
 $13x = 26 \times 5$   
 $\Rightarrow x = 10$

So, price of each of these two books are 10 & 16 respectively.

52. (3) Area of ground =  $\frac{1000}{0.25} = 4000 \text{ m}^2$   
 Breadth = 50 m  
 Length =  $\frac{4000}{50} = 80 \text{ m}$   
 New length =  $80 + 20 = 100 \text{ m}$   
 New area =  $100 \times 50 = 5000 \text{ m}^2$   
 So, expenditure =  $5000 \times 0.25 = \text{Rs } 1250$

53. (1)  $P = \frac{4}{5}$  and  $\bar{P} = \frac{1}{5}$   
 $Q = \frac{3}{4}$  and  $\bar{Q} = \frac{1}{4}$   
 $R = \frac{2}{3}$  and  $\bar{R} = \frac{1}{3}$   
 $\therefore$  Required probability =  $P\bar{Q}\bar{R} + \bar{P}Q\bar{R} + \bar{P}\bar{Q}R + PQR$   
 $= \frac{4}{5} \times \frac{3}{4} \times \frac{1}{3} + \frac{4}{5} \times \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{5} \times \frac{3}{4} \times \frac{2}{3} + \frac{4}{5} \times \frac{3}{4} \times \frac{2}{3}$   
 $= \frac{1}{5} + \frac{2}{15} + \frac{1}{10} + \frac{2}{5}$   
 $= \frac{5}{6}$

54. (2) According to question

$CP \times \frac{125}{100} \times \frac{120}{100} = 30$   
 $\Rightarrow CP = \frac{30 \times 4 \times 5}{5 \times 6} = 20$

$\therefore$  original cost price of the book = Rs 20  
 Let the maximum marks =  $x$

So,  $x \times \frac{50}{100} - x \times \frac{25}{100} = 30 + 20$   
 $\Rightarrow \frac{25x}{100} = 50$

$x = 50 \times 4 = 200$   
 $\therefore$  Maximum marks = 200

55. (1)  $x = -ve$   
 $y = +ve$   
 $\therefore x < y$

57. (5)  $x = -5, 4; y = -5, 6$   
 No relation can't be established.

58. (2)  $x = \pm 1$   
 $y = -3, -1$   
 $\therefore x \geq y$

59. (4)  $x = 4, 3$   
 $y = 8, 4$   
 $\therefore x \leq y$

60. (4)  $x = \pm 27$   
 $y = 27$   
 $\therefore x \leq y$

61. (3)  $98 \div 14 \times 49 - 294 = (?)^2$   
 $\Rightarrow 7 \times 49 - 294 = (?)^2$   
 $\Rightarrow 343 - 294 = (?)^2$   
 $\Rightarrow (?)^2 = 49$   
 $\Rightarrow ? = 7 \text{ or } -7$

# Grand Test – SPP 180647



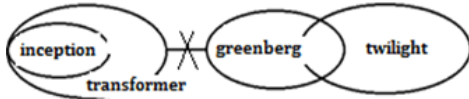
62. (1)  $(2 \times 3)^3 \div (4 \times 9)^2 \times (27 + 8)^2 = (6)^7$   
 $\Rightarrow 6^3 \div (36)^2 \times (216)^2 = (6)^7$   
 $\Rightarrow 6^3 \div (6^2)^2 \times (6^3)^2 = (6)^7$   
 $\Rightarrow 6^{3-4+6} = (6)^7$   
 $\Rightarrow ? = 5$

63. (2)

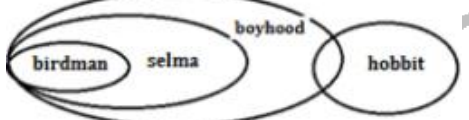
64. (5)  $\sqrt{576} \div (4)^2 \times 7.4 + (7)^3 - 231 = ?$   
 $\Rightarrow 24 \div 16 \times 7.4 + 343 - 231 = ?$   
 $\Rightarrow 1.5 \times 7.4 + 343 - 231 = ?$   
 $\Rightarrow 11.1 + 343 - 231 = ?$   
 $\Rightarrow ? = 123.1$

65. (1)  $(\sqrt{3} - 2)^2 = ? - \sqrt{12} - \sqrt{36}$   
 $\Rightarrow 3 + 4 - 4\sqrt{3} = ? - 2\sqrt{3} - 6$   
 $\Rightarrow ? = 7 - 4\sqrt{3} + 2\sqrt{3} + 6$   
 $= 13 - 2\sqrt{3}$

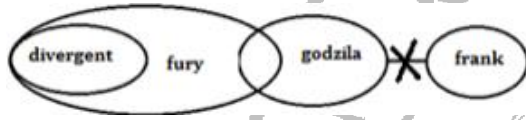
66. (3)



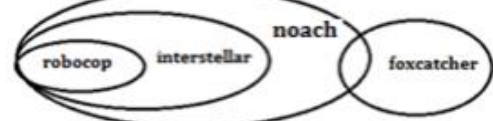
67. (4)



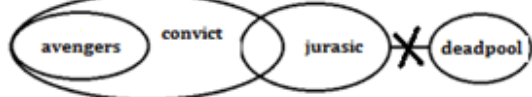
68. (5)



69. (1)



70. (2)



71-75. **Logic:-** The machine are rearranges in such a way that in first step the lowest number is moved to the left end and the highest number to the right end. Then after arranging all numbers the words are arranged. The word comes last in alphabet order is moved to the left and the word comes first is moved to the right end.

**STEP I :** 13 25 every word 51 tall swat 29 great 67 monk 71

**STEP II :** 13 25 every word 51 tall swat 29 great monk 71 67

**STEP III :** 13 25 29 every word tall swat great monk 71 67 51

**STEP IV :** 13 25 29 word tall swat great monk 71 67 51 every

**STEP V :** 13 25 29 word tall swat monk 71 67 51 every great

71. (3)

73. (5)

76-80.

72. (3)

74. (4)

75. (5)

PERSON	BOOK	COMPANY	SPORT	NO. OF KIDS
Babu	Champak	Epson	Khokho	13
Nilu	Nandan	Siragon	Dodgeball	13
Kitty	Chacha Chowdhary	Totus	Handball	11
Ra	Batman	Unisys	Kabaddi	14
Jas	The Superman	Philips	Volleyball	7
Bablu	Heman	Haier	Football	3

76. (5) None of these

77. (1) Bablu-Haier-Heman

78. (3) Ra plays kabaddi

79. (5) None of the above

80. (2) The one having three kids

81. (2) Govt should immediately provide food, water and fodder.so only II follows.

82. (2) City police should keep close vigil on all the anti social elements. So, only II follows.

83. (2) Banning is not a solution. people should encouraged to take fresh vegetables and fruits, so only II follows.

84. (2) India should talk seriously with their neighbours.

85. (1)

86. (1) I.  $G = F \leq C = D \leq E$  (True)

II.  $A > B \leq C \geq F = G > H$  (False)

87. (4) I.  $V = U \leq T > S$  (False)

II.  $B < V = U \leq T \leq H$  (False)

88. (2) I.  $H \geq R > K \leq L$  (False)

II.  $R > K > F$  (True)

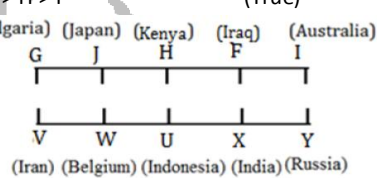
89. (4) I.  $N \geq P \leq Q$  (False)

II.  $Z > Q \geq P > K < T$  (False)

90. (5) I.  $N \leq O = H \leq E$  (True)

II.  $S > H > P$  (True)

91 - 95.



91. (2) F belongs to Iraq

92. (4) U is from Indonesia

93. (4)

94. (3) Among all options only Russia sits at the extreme ends.

95. (4)

96. (5) Option (1) is wrong because C cannot be advertised in week 1 (i.e. B than C). Option (2) is wrong because A is advertised with either C or G. Options (3) is wrong because C and B cannot be advertised together (i.e. H than J). Option (4) is wrong because D is advertised in either week 1 or week 2.

97. (1) Option (2) is wrong because A is advertised with either C or G. Options (3) and (4) are wrong because B and C cannot be advertised in week 4. Option (5) is wrong because D must be advertised in either week 1 or 2.

98. (5) Options (3) and (5) are wrong because D must be advertised in either week 1 or 2 whereas G must be advertised in week 3. Again, options (1) and (2) are wrong because C and B can be advertised in only three of the four weeks.

99. (1) Option (2) is wrong because A is advertised with either C or G. Option (3) is wrong because B and C cannot be advertised together. Options (4) and (5) are wrong because D and B cannot be advertised with G

100. (5) B cannot be advertised in week 4 with F as B cannot be advertised in week 4. D can be advertised in only week 1 or 2. C cannot be advertised in week 4 as because of this B and G advertised in week 3 and it is given that A can be advertised only with C or G. D and F also cannot be advertised in week 1 as B or C cannot be advertised in week 4.so C advertised in week 3 which cannot be possible because A advertised either with G or C.