IBPS PO Preliminary Grand Test –IPP-181039

HINTS & SOLUTIONS

ANSWER KEY

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

HINTS & SOLUTIONS

1. (4) **2.** (5)
3. (1) **4.** (2) **5.** (3)
6. (5) **7.** (1)
8. (3) **9.** (4) **10.** (2)
11. (3) **12.** (1)
13. (4) **14.** (5) **15.** (4)

16. (1) The correct spelling is adorned.
17. (5) No error.
18. (1) Replace 'seen' with 'see'.
19. (3) The correct spelling is awkwardness.
20. (1) The correct spelling is fraternity.

21.(4) 22.(2)
23.(5) 24.(3) 25.(2)
26.(5) 27.(1)
28.(4) 29.(3) 30.(3)

31. (4) Series is $\times 1+5, \times 2+10, \times 3+15, \times 4+20$

32. (2) Series is $1+1^2+1^3, 2+2^2+2^3, 3+3^2+3^3$

33. (3) Series is $\times 0.5+8, \times 1.0+12, \times 1.5+24$

34. (1) Series is $+1^2+2, +2^2+3, +3^2+4$.....

35. (2) Series is $1 \rightarrow 4,\ 4+6=10,\ 10+12=22,\ 22+24=26$

Series is $2 \rightarrow 7,\ 7+4=11,\ 11+8=19,\ 19+16=35$

36. (3) Let his initial salary be Rs. 100.

After first increment it is $100+100\times\frac{25}{100}=125$

After second increment it is $125+125\times\frac{25}{100}$

= 125 + 31.25 = 156.25

∴ Difference = 56.25%

37. (2) $1^3+2^3+.....+15^3=\left[\frac{15(15+1)}{2}\right]^2$

$=(15\times 8)^2=14400$

∴ Required sum $=14400-\left(1^3+2^3+3^3\right)$

= 14400 – 36 = 14364

38. (4) Number = (LCM of 15, 18, 24, 30) + 13

= 360 + 13 = 373

39. (4) Let the sum be x.

Now, $\frac{x}{80}=\frac{17+15}{17-15}$

or, $\frac{x}{80}=\frac{32}{2}$

or, $\frac{x}{80}=16$

∴ x = 16 × 80 = Rs. 1280

40. (3) Population after 3 years $=8000000\times\left[1-\frac{8}{100}\right]^3$

$=8000000\times\frac{92\times 92\times 92}{1000000}$

$=8\times 92\times 92\times 92 \quad = 6229504$

41. (2) $\frac{t}{12}+\frac{t}{15}+\frac{t}{20}=1, \quad \frac{5t+4t+3t}{60}=1, \quad 12t=60$

$\therefore t=\frac{60}{12}=5\text{ days}$

42. (3) $\frac{2}{12}+\frac{t}{15}+\frac{t-2}{20}=1, \quad \frac{10+4t+3t-6}{60}=1$

$7t=56, \quad t=\frac{56}{7}=8\text{ days}$

43. (3) $\frac{1}{15}+\frac{1}{8}+\frac{1}{12}, \quad \frac{8t+15+10}{120}=\frac{33}{120}$

$\therefore \frac{120}{33}=3\times 3=9$ rest work = 120 – 99 = 21

Now B works, 9 + 1 = 10 days,

Remaining work = 21 – 15 = 6

$10\frac{6}{10}=10\frac{3}{5}$ days

44. (2) $\frac{1}{15}+\frac{1}{8}+\frac{1}{12}, \quad \frac{8t+15+10}{120}=\frac{33}{120}=\frac{120}{33}$

A + B + C complete work in 3 days $33 \times 3 = 99$

$\therefore$ Remaining = 120 – 99 = 21

Now A work = 9 + 1 days 21 – 8 = 13 work left

Now B complete $=10\frac{13}{15}=10\frac{13}{15}$ days

45. (2) $\frac{t-3}{12}+\frac{t}{20}=1, \quad \frac{5t-15+3t}{60}=1, 8t=60+15$

$8t = 75, \quad t=\frac{75}{8}=9\frac{3}{8}$ days

46. (2) **It is obvious from the chart given above.**

47. (4) The required per cent = $\frac{5}{12}\times 16\%=6\frac{2}{3}\%$

48. (3) **The required number of men = 675 + 340 = 1015**

49. (1) The required per cent = $\frac{4}{5}\times 100=80\%$

50. (2) **It is obvious from the chart given above.**

51. (5) Using Statement I: 2(L + B) = 20L + B = 10

Using Statement II: L + B = 10

So, even by using both the statements together we cannot find the area of the rectangle.

52. (2) Using Statement II:

In 2 days 5 typists type 200 letters.

In 1 day 5 typists type 100 letters.

In 1 day 1 typist types 20 letters.

In a day 12 typist type 240 letters.

53. (5) Using Statement I: x = 6, 7, 8, 9

Using Statements II: y = 7, 8

So, even by using both the statements together we cannot find the answer, as x + y can be odd as well as even.

54. (3) **From statements I:**

$\frac{x+y+P}{3}=10$

$\therefore$ x + y + P = 30

From Statement II:

– x = y

$\therefore$ x + y = 0

$\therefore$ x + y + P = 30

55. (5)

56. (3) **I.** $20x^2 - 31x + 12 = 0$

$(4x – 3)(5x – 4) = 0$

$x=\frac{3}{4}, \frac{4}{5}$

II. $20y^2 + y – 12 = 0$

or, $(4y – 3)(5y + 4) = 0$

$y=\frac{3}{4}, -\frac{4}{5} \quad (x \geq y)$

57. (5) **I.** $2x^2 – 27x + 91 = 0$

or, $(x – 7)(2x – 13) = 0$

$\therefore \quad x=7, \frac{13}{2}$

II. $2y^2 + y – 136 = 0$

or, $(y – 8((2y + 17) = 0$

$\therefore \quad y=8, \frac{-17}{2}$

58. (4) **I.** $2x-13\sqrt{x}+21=0$

$=\left(\sqrt{x}-3\right)\left(2\sqrt{x}-7\right)=0$

$\therefore \quad x=9, \frac{49}{4}$

II. $2y-15\sqrt{y}+28=0$

or, $\left(2\sqrt{y}-7\right)\left(\sqrt{y}-4\right)=0$

$\therefore \quad y=\frac{49}{4} \quad y=16, \quad \text{Hence, } x \leq y$

59. (5) **I.** $x^2=3136$

$\therefore \quad x = \pm 56$

II. $y^2=1764$

$\therefore \quad y = \pm 42$

60. (5) **I.** $x^2-20x+91=(x-7)(x-13)=0 \quad x=7, 13$

II. $y^2-6y-91=(y-13)(y+7)=0 \quad x=13, -7$

61. (2) $\left(1.7^3\right)^{2/3} \div (1.7)^2 \times \left(1.7^4\right)^{-1.2}$

$(1.7)^2 \div (1.7)^2 \times (1.7)^{-4.8} = (1.7)^{2\div 1-4.8}$

$\therefore$? = –4.8

62. (3) $\left(\frac{21}{34}\times 68\right)\div 0.6 = 42 \div 0.6 = 70$

63. (5) $?\times 72 = 13.74 – 0.78 = 12.96$

$?=\frac{12.96}{70}=0.18$

64. (4) $?\div 8=\left(\frac{546\times 546}{91}\right)\div 12 \Rightarrow 3276 \div 12 = 273$

$\therefore \quad ? = 273 \times 8 = 2184$

65. (4) $\frac{30\times ?}{100}=\frac{3\times 5\times 2772}{7\times 11}=540$

$\therefore \quad ?=\frac{540\times 10}{3}=1800$

66.(2) **67.(2)**

68.(5) **69.(2)** **70.(1)**

71. (4) **I.** ke li pa → weather is hot

II. lee ke fi → too hot summer

Even combing I and II, we can't find the code for too.

72. (4) **From I :** Arun > Nishi (not lightest)

From II : Rishi not heaviest > Aakash, Ravi, Tinku

By combining both, we can't determined who is lightest.

73. (3) **From I :** Vinay's rank from the top = 36 – 12 = 24

Vinay is three rank below Kishan

So, Kishan's rank = 21

From II : Kishan's rank = Sagar's rank is two ranks above Kishan = 4 + 2 = 6th from top

74. (4) **From I :** Sudha is mother of Manav

From II : Yash is brother – in – law or sister – in –law of Sudha.

Even using both the statements together, we cannot determined if Manav is nephew or Niece of Yash.

75. (4) **From I :** C E

From II : B $\underline{C}$ $\underline{E}$ – D

C E

Either C or E may be in the middle.

76-81. Neeraj → Taj – Medanta – Paesiatric.
Pankaj → Oberoi – Fortis – Orthopaedics
Rajeev → Oberoi – Apollo – Radiologist
Mohit → Taj – Max – Neurologist
Puran → Radisson – Batra – Panthology/Oncologist
Rinki → Radisson – Colimbia Asia – Panthology Oncologist

76. (3) **77.** (4)
78. (5) **79.** (1) **80.** (1)
81. (5)

82. (4) All scooters are vehicles + No vehicle is a four-wheeler = A + E = E = No scooter is a four-wheeler. Hence neither I nor II follows.

83. (1) Some pens are pencils(1) → conversion → Some pencils are pens (I). hence I follows. Some pens are pencils + No pencils are black = 1+1 = No conclusion. Hence II does not follow.

84. (4) All professionals are doctor + No doctor is rich = A + E = E = No professional is rich conversion →No rich is professional (E).

85. (1) 1+1 = No conclusion. So possibilities are open (hence I follows) but certainties are not (hence II does not follow).

86. (1) All shares are debentures + No debentures is an equity = A + E = E = No share is an equity -> conversion. No equity is a share (E) Some equalities are not shares (O). hence I and II does not follow.

87. (1) The movement of Sunil are shown in fig. from A to D. Clearly Δ BCD is right angled at –

$BC^2 = CD^2 + BD^2$

$$BD = \sqrt{BC^2 - CD^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{13^2 - 12^2} = \sqrt{169 - 144} = \sqrt{25} = 5 \text{ KM.}$$

Therefore, Sunil is 5 km. east of central park.

88. (5) N is either brother or sister of R

89. (1) The option (I) is the valid reason as leather shoes production involves chemicals and leather from animals.

90. (4) Due to encouragement students will be more concerned towards the eco – friendly options.

91-95.

Days	Subject
Monday	Organization Behaviour
Tuesday	Psychology
Wednesday	Statistics
Thursday	Computer Science
Friday	Research Methods
Saturday	------
Sunday	Economics

91.(5) Sunday- Economics.
92.(5) 93.(5)
94.(3) 95.(3)
96.(3) Chess is sitting game also indoor game
97.(4) Except Giraffes all are pet animals
98.(3) Page
99.(2) Planet/starts etc., blinks.
100. (1)