

**IBPS PO Preliminary Grand Test –IPP-170755**
**HINTS & SOLUTIONS**

1. (4)            2. (3)            3. (4)            4. (1)            44. (4)  $(60\% \times 25600 - 50\% \times 22500)$   
 5. (1)            6. (2)            7. (1)            8. (5)             $= 15360 - 11250 = 4110$   
 9. (1)            10. (4)            11. (2)            12. (5)            45. (1)  $31\% \times 25600 = 7936$   
 13. (1)            14. (3)            15. (4)            46. (2)  $A_{2013} = 540000 \times \frac{120}{100} \times \frac{130}{100} = 842400$   
 16. (5) No error.            47. (4) Let its population in year 2011 = 100  
 17. (1) replace 'sight' with 'sighted'.  
 18. (3) add 'the' before 'emerging'.  
 19. (3) replace 'if' with 'but'.  
 20. (1) replace 'have' with 'has'.  
 21. (3)            22. (3)            23. (4)            24. (5)  
 25. (5)            26. (2)            27. (4)            28. (1)  
 29. (3)            30. (5)            48. (4) Let the population of D & E are 'X' in year 2012  
 31. (3)  $\frac{2}{3}\pi r^3 : \pi r^2 h : \frac{1}{3}\pi r^2 h$ ,            Since  $r = h$              $D_{2013} = x \times \frac{125}{100} = 1.25x$ ,  
 $\therefore 2 : 3 : 1$              $E_{2013} = x \times \frac{145}{100} = 1.45x$ ,  
 32. (2)  $\frac{1}{3}x - \frac{1}{4}x = 8$ ,             $= \frac{x}{12} = 8 \therefore x = 96$  litres             $\therefore \text{Req. \%} = \frac{1.45x}{1.25x} \times 100 = 116\%$   
 33. (2)  $2 \times (4)^2 : 7 \times (3)^2$              $\therefore 32 : 63$             49. (3)  $F_{2011} = 1684800 \times \frac{100}{130} \times \frac{100}{135} = 960000$   
 34. (1)  $x - 27 = \frac{2}{5}x \Rightarrow 3x = 27 \times 5 \Rightarrow x = 9 \times 5 = 45$             50. (3)  $D_{2013} = 600000 \times \frac{135}{100} \times \frac{125}{100} = 1012500$   
 $\therefore \frac{x}{3} = 45 \times \frac{1}{3} = 15$              $B_{2013} = 600000 \times \frac{125}{100} \times \frac{120}{100} = 900000$   
 35. (2) Let 'x' litres water is added            Diff. =  $1012500 - 900000 = 112500$   
 $\therefore \frac{60}{30+x} = \frac{6}{4} = \frac{3}{2}$ ,             $\therefore 120 = 90 + 3x$             51. (5) I.  $13 = x$             II.  $y^2 = 13^2$              $y = 14$   
 $\therefore x = \frac{30}{3} = 10$  litres.             $\therefore x = y$   
 36. (2)  $\frac{1}{2}(\text{Sum of parallel lines}) \times h = \text{Area}$             52. (2) I.  $x^3 = 1331$             II.  $y^2 = 121$   
 $\frac{1}{2} \times (13+9) \times h = 231$              $x = 11$              $y = \pm 11$   
 $\frac{1}{2} \times 22 \times h = 231$              $\therefore x > y$   
 $\therefore h = 21$  metre            53. (3) I.  $x^3 - 529 = 471$             II.  $y^3 - 1248 = 480$   
 $\frac{1}{2} \times 22 \times h = 231$              $x^3 = 1000$              $y^3 = 1728 = y = 12$   
 $\therefore h = 21$  metre             $x = 10$              $\therefore y > x$   
 37. (1)  $\therefore$  In 2 minutes =  $(10 - 2) = 8$  metre            54. (5) I.  $3x^3 - 5x - 8 = 0$             II.  $y^2 - 3y + 2 = 0$   
 $\therefore$  12 minutes = 48 metres             $\therefore$  rest =  $56 - 48 = 8$  m.             $x = \frac{8}{3}, -1$              $y = 2, 1$   
 $\therefore \frac{8}{10} \times 60 = 48$  sec.            Relation can't be established.  
 $\therefore$  Total time = 12 minutes, 48 sec.            55. (3) I.  $x^2 + 25x + 144 = 0$             II.  $y^2 - y - 12 = 0$   
 38. (5)            39. (4)            40. (3)             $x = -16, -9$              $y = +4, -3$   
 41. (2)  $50\% \times 22500 : 60\% \times 25600, 1125 : 1536$              $\therefore y > x$   
 42. (2)            43. (2)  $25\% \times 20500 + 10\% \times 25600$             56. (2)  $\times 2 - 20, \times 2 - 20, \times 2 - 20, \dots$   
 $+ 31\% \times 22500 + 19\% \times 36400$             57. (3)  $\times (2^2 - 1), \times (3^2 - 1), \times (4^2 - 1),$   
 $= \frac{5125 + 2560 + 6975 + 6916}{4} = 5394$              $\times (5^2 - 1), \times (6^2 - 1), \dots$   
 58. (1)  $\times 1 + 7, \times 2 + 14, \times 3 + 21, \times 4 + 28, \dots$

# Grand Test – IPP 170755



59. (1)  $\times 1 + 2, \times 2 + 4, \times 3 + 6, \times 4 + 8, \times 5 + 10, \dots$

60. (2)

61. (2)  $(7^2)^3 \div (7^4)^{-2} \times (7)^{-8} = 7^3 \div 7^{-8} \times 7^{-8} = 7^3$   
 $\Rightarrow (\sqrt{7})^6 \Rightarrow \therefore ? = 6$

62. (2)  $\frac{? \times 62.5}{100} = 24 \div 1.2 = 20, \therefore ? = \frac{20 \times 100}{62.5} = 32$

63. (4)  $8.37 + \frac{299.46}{?} = 15.5, \frac{299.46}{?} = 15.5 - 8.37 = 7.13$

$\therefore ? = \frac{299.46}{7.13} = 42$

64. (5)  $\frac{12.5 \times ?}{100} = (78 \div 2.6) \times 2.5 = 30 \times 2.5 = 75$

$\therefore ? = \frac{75 \times 100}{12.5} = 600$

65. (3)  $? \times 12 = \frac{8540 \times 65}{100} - \frac{6440 \times 35}{100} = 5551 - 2254 = 3297$

$\therefore ? = \frac{3297}{12} = 274.75$

66. (3)

67. (4)

68. (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.

69. (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  $= 35^{\text{th}}$

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.

70. (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.

71. (4)

$E > B < Q = D$

$E > D$

Hence I does not follow

$F \leq B < Q = D$

$F \leq D$

Hence II does not follow.

72. (1)

$E > B \geq F$

$E > F$

Hence I follows.

$A \geq B < E$

No relation between A and E

73. (1)

$H > B \geq I$

$H > I$

Hence I follows.

$G \geq H > B \geq I$

$G \geq I$

Hence II does not follow.

74. (1)

$G \geq H > B$

$G > B$

Hence I follows

$I \leq B < H \leq X$

$I < X$

Hence II does not follows.

75. (4)

$B = J \leq O \leq A$

$B \leq A$

Hence I does not follow.

$B = J \leq O \leq A$

$J \leq A$

Hence II does not follow.

76. (1)

77. (1)

78. (2)

79. (3)

80. (2)

81. (3)

Due to the complaints against MLA for misusing the MLA fund the govt. decides to bring Mohalla Sabhas for proper use of funds.

82. (4)

83. (4)

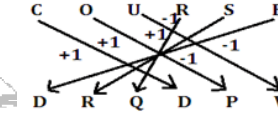
It is clear the government wants citizens to take up development projects and handle the development of their area.

84. (5)

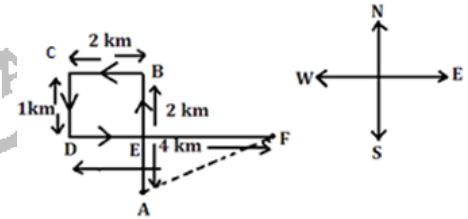
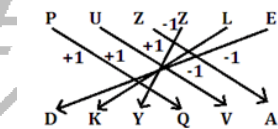
None of the given options is a possible effect of the step.

85. (1)

Let A be the man's home and F the market



Similarly,



86. (5)

The movement of Sachin shown in the fig. i.e. from A to E.

Since  $BC = AF = 30$  m.

and  $AB = CF = 20$  m. then,

$= CD = CF + FD, \quad FD = CD - CF = 28 - 20 = 8$  m.

= Clearly, DEF is right angled at F

= So,  $DE^2 =$

$$\sqrt{FD^2 + FE^2} = FE = \sqrt{DE^2 - FD^2} \Rightarrow \sqrt{10^2 - (8)^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{100 - 64} = \sqrt{36} = 6$$

$$= AE = AF + FE = 30 + 6 = 36$$

Therefore, Sumit is 36 m. in the East from his original position.

87. (2)

$K - J - I - H - F - G$

88. (3)

Grand Test – IPP 170755



89. (3) To minimize the difference between MGNREGA and minimum wages amendment in MGNREGA is required.
90. (2) MGNREGA provide employment to million of people in rural households for 100 days.
91. (5) There is no valid assumption of the information if there is no increase in noise pollution there is no need of the given information or survey.
92. (5) Increase in noise levels can prove harmful from the health prospective.
93. (4) Strict action against the violators can help to control the noise pollution.
94. (1) The problem arise because the airport authorities do not have gold evaluators at the airport.
95. (3) Appointing an gold appraiser would be a relief for both passenger and airport authorities.
- 96-100. Oranges are famous of Nagpur city – fe rm ge sd eq sp.

- Nagpur is famous city – sj ge sp rm .....(i)
- City is alos famous for oranges – sj ok sp cf sd ge .....(ii)
- We are coming for oranges – eq cf g sew sd .....(iv)
- From eq. (i), (ii) and (iii) famous – sp
- From eq. (i), (ii) and (iii) Nagpur – rm
- From eq. (i) and (iii) oranges – sd
- From eq. (ii) and (iii) is – sj
- From eq. (i), (ii) and (iii) city – ge
- From eq. (i) and (iv) are – eq
- From eq. (i) of – fe
- From eq. (iii) and (iv) for – cf
- From eq. (iii) also – ok
- From eq. (iv) we/coming – ew or gs
96. (5) 97. (5) 98. (3)
99. (5) 100. (5)

