IBPS PO 23-Oct-2016

English

Instructions

In these questions, read the sentence to find out whether there is any grammatical error in it. The error, if any, will be in one part of the sentence. Mark that part with the error as your answer. If there is no error, mark 'No error' as your answer. (Ignore the errors of punctuation, if any.)

Question 1

A lot of research has been (a)/ conducted on the field human (b)/ resources for understanding what creates (c)/ work culture in an organisation. (d)/ No error(e)

A A lot of research has been

B conducted on the field human

C resources for understanding what creates

D work culture in an organisation

E No error

Answer: C

Explanation:
Part C contains the error. 'to understand' must have been used instead of 'for understanding'. Since the statement that follows is in simple present tense, the usage of present continuous tense is inconsistent. Hence, C is the right answer.

Question 2

During our visit to the hill station, we (a)/ came across signboards which read that (b)/ the area where we was (c)/ under observation by the neighbouring country. (d)/ No error(e)

A During our visit to the hill station, we

B came across signboards which read that

C the area where we was

D under observation by the neighbouring country

E No error

Answer: C

Explanation:
'We' is plural and therefore should be followed by plural verb. So, 'was' is incorrect and it must be replaced with 'were'.
Hence, option C is the correct answer.

Question 3

No matter what people opine about (a)/ the stern measures taken against (b)/ traffic signal violators, taking such an (c)/ action have been pending since long. (d)/ No error(e)

A No matter what people opine about

B the stern measures taken against

C traffic signal violators, taking such an

D action have been pending since long

E No error

Answer: D

Question 4

**Though these buildings have been given (a)/ clearance by fire safety officials,
any (b)/ layman can understand that hardly (c)/ any fire safety norms have followed. (d)/ No error(e)**

A Though these buildings have been given

B clearance by fire safety officials, any

C layman can understand that hardly

D any fire safety norms have followed

E No error

Answer: D

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Question 5

Hardly he had entered the building (1)/ when the security guard called and (2)/ informed him that he had left his (3)/ car door open in the parking lot. (4)/ No error(5)

A Hardly he had entered the building

B when the security guard called and

C informed him that he had left his

D car door open in the parking lot

E No error

Answer: A

Question 6

The new variety of genetically modified (a)/ crops is being extremely successful in (b)/ curbing the usage of (c)/ pesticides and increasing the per unit output. (d)/ No error(e)

A The new variety of genetically modified

B crops is being extremely successful in

C curbing the usage of

D pesticides and increasing the per unit output

E No error

Answer: B

Question 7

Air pollution in the city rises (a)/ beyond the permissible limits every winter (b)/ as the pollutants cannot escape from the (c)/ atmosphere due to radial inversion. (d)/ No error(e)

A Air pollution in the city rises

B beyond the permissible limits every winter

C as the pollutants cannot escape from the

D atmosphere due to radial inversion

E No error

Answer: E

Question 8

Globally, the Indian market is the second (a)/ largest user of mobile phones, with more than (b)/ a billion people using mobile (c)/ phones for calling and internet purposes. (d)/ No error(e)

A Globally, the Indian market is the second

B largest user of mobile phones, with more than

C a billion people using mobile

D phones for calling and internet purposes

E No error

Answer: E

Question 9

After having working for five (a)/ years in a private firm, Karan (b)/ got down to preparing for (c)/ various bank entrance examinations. (d)/ No error(e)

A After having working for five

B years in a private firm, Karan

C got down to preparing for

D various bank entrance examinations

E No error

Answer: A

Question 10

Those who want to do good are (a)/ neither selfish nor in a hurry because (b)/ they know what it requires a long (c)/ time to impregnate people with good. (d)/ No error(e)

A Those who want to do good are

B neither selfish nor in a hurry because

C they know what it requires a long

D time to impregnate people with good

E No error

Answer: C

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Instructions

Rearrange the given six sentences (A), (B), (C), (D), (E) and (F) in a proper sequence so as to form a meaningful paragraph and then answer the given questions.

A. Moreover, the number of licenceholders has risen even faster, one in five Chinese now has a licence.
B. Apart from the fact that the country's population is so large, most of these accidents have to do with the fact that China is so new to the business of driving cars.
C. Accidents are a common sight on the roads of China for many reasons.
D. In 2015, it added more cars to its roads than were driving in the whole country in 1999.
E. Economic rise has played a large part in all these developments.
F. In the rich world, where this economic rise has already taken place, the number of licence holder is flat or falling.

Question 11

Which of the following should be the FIFTH sentence after the rearrangement ?

A E

B D

C A

D F

E C

Answer: A

Question 12

Which of the following should be the SIXTH sentence after the rearrangement ?

A E

B D

C A

D B

E F

Answer: E

Question 13

Which of the following should be the FIRST sentence after the rearrangement ?

A A

B C

C B

D F

E E

Answer: B

Question 14

Which of the following should be the SECOND sentence after the rearrangement ?

A A

B B

C F

D D

E E

Answer: B

Question 15

Which of the following should be the FOURTH sentence after the rearrangement ?

A A

B B

C C

D F

E D

Answer: A

Instructions

Read the following passage and answer the given questions.
After the Second World War, the leaders of the Western world tried to build institutions to prevent the conflicts of the preceding decades from recurring. They wanted to foster both prosperity and interdependence, to 'make war not only unthinkable but materially impossible'. Their work bore fruit. Expanded global trade has raised incomes around the world. While globalisation is sometimes portrayed as a corporate plot against the workers; that was not how it was seen before 1914. British trade unions were in favour of free trade, which kept down food prices for their members and also opened up markets for the factories in which they worked. Yet, as the Brexit vote demonstrates globalisation now seems to be receding. Most economists have been blindsided by the backslash. Free trade can be a hard sell politically. The political economy of trade is treacherous. Its benefits, though substantial, are dilute, but its costs are often concentrated. This gives those affected a strong incentive to push for protectionism. Globalisation itself thus seems to create forces that erode political support for integration.
Deeper economic integration required harmonisation of laws and regulations across countries. Differences in rules on employment contracts or product safety requirements, for instance, act as barriers to trade. Trade agreements like the TransPacific Partnership focus more on "nontariff barriers" than they do on tariff reduction. The net impact of this is likely to be that some individuals, consumers and businesses are not likely to be as benefitted as others and given rise to discontent. Thus the consequences of such trade agreements often run counter to popular preferences. Joseph Stiglitz, a Nobel Prize winner, has warned that companies influence over trade rules harms workers and erodes support for trade liberalisation. Clumsy government efforts to compensate workers hurt by globalisation contributed to the global financial crisis, by facilitating excessive household borrowing, among other things. Researchers have also documented how the cost of America's growing trade with China has fallen disproportionately on certain American cities. Such costs perpetuate a cycle of globalisation. Periods of global integration and technological progress generate rising inequality, which inevitably triggers two countervailing forces, one beneficial and one harmful. On the one hand, governments tend to respond to rising inequality by increasing redistribution and investing in education, on the other, inequality leads to political upheaval and war. The first great era of globalisation, which ended in 1914, gave way to a long period of declining inequality, in which harmful forces played a

bigger rise than beneficial ones. History might repeat itself, he warns. Such warnings do not amount to arguments against globalisation. As many economists are quick to note, the benefits of openness are massive. It is increasingly clear, however, that supporters of economic integration underestimated the risks both that big slices of society would feel left behind and that nationalism would continue to provide an alluring alternative. Either error alone might have undercut support for globalisation and the relative peace and prosperity it has brought in combination, they threaten to reverse it.

Question 16

What can be concluded from the example of Britain cited in the passage ?

A Countries which previously supported globalisation no longer do.

B Trade unions are losing their influence.

C Agriculture has suffered in most developed countries.

D Britain has not recovered from the financial crisis.

E Technological progress boosts economic growth tremendously.

Answer: D

Question 17

Which of the following has/have been the outcome(s) of global integration ?
A. Laws have become fairer for all.
B Trade unions have become more peaceful.
C. Trade has grown substantially.

A Only C

B Only A

C Only A and B

D Only A and C

E All A, B and C

Answer: A

Question 18

Which of the following is the author's view of TransPacific Partnership ?

A It is likely to face opposition.

B It will be proved beneficial to all workers.

C It will reduce tariffs effectively.

D Trade with China will suffer.

E None of the given options

Answer: A

Question 19

Which of the following is true in the context of the passage ?

A The first era of a globalisation resulted in a decline in inequality.

B Governments are making efforts to help workers hurt by globalisation.

C Standardising policy regulations will boost economic integration.

D Technology has exacerbated the illeffects of globalisation.

E All of the given options are true in the context of the passage.

Answer: E

Question 20

Which of the following best explains the phrase "Such warnings do not amount to arguments against globalisation" in the context of the passage ?

A Most economists are unnecessarily alarmist about globalisation.

B Globalisation is beneficial to all.

C Do not do away with globalisation but take concerns about globalisation seriously.

D Politicians warn against globalisation during elections but actually support it.

E We cannot reverse globalisation but we must stall it.

Answer: C

Question 21

Which of the following can be said about America's trade with China ?

A America's discontent against globalisation has fallen.

B Worker's wages have risen tenfold.

C America has been badly hit by the slowdown in China.

D It has been especially harmful for certain American cities.

E None of the given options can be said.

Answer: E

Question 22

Which of the following is the central idea of the passage ?

A Protectionism is the only way for developed countries to retain stability.

B Globalisation is receding and its decline should be speeded up.

C While politicians are in favour of globalisation, economists are not.

D While developed countries are on the decline emerging ones are rising.

E The backlash against globalisation is serious and must be handled carefully.

Answer: D

Instructions

In the given passage, there are blanks, each of which has
been numbered. Against each, five words are suggested, one of which fits the blank appropriately. Find the appropriate word in each case. The use of technology in education
has been present throughout history. Over the last century, schools have modified their ...(23)... to teaching as well as the methods that are used to enhance student learning. Chalk and slate were at one time the newest technology. From there, technological changes have gone from film, radio and television to desktop computers and now into interactive white boards like SMART Technology. The capabilities teachers have with new technology give them the ...(24)... to differentiate lessons for ...(25)... overall learning. Microsoft PowerPoint is one of the most popular technology tools used in any classroom. SMART Technologies has integrated the SMART Board Software with PowerPoint, thus combining the newest technology with the most popular Sl. This brief description shows that new technology is being implemented in the classroom. Unfortunately, due to ...(26)... costs, the more advanced the new'equipment becomes; the less likely schools are willing to ...(27)... it for their classrooms. ...(28)... sufficient funds, it is difficult for schools to obtain technologically advanced classrooms. SMART Technology is the most recent equipment to enter the classroom. In 2002, SMART Boards ranged from $999.0 to $1,999.00, and that was for just the board. If a school wanted to better … (29)... its finances and purchase the rolling floor stand accessory, which makes the technology more accessible to all teachers. It Would pay an additional amount of somewhere $425.00 and $499.00. Any school that desires technology must have capacity to ...(30)... it. However, even with sufficient funds, a technological integration effort is only as strong as the administrative, support behind it.

Question 23

A pathway

B departure

C approach

D pedagogy

E syllabus

Answer: C

Question 24

A faculty

B lesson

C limitation

D abundance

E ability

Answer: E

Question 25

A bigger

B better

C inferior

D benefit

E alleviated

Answer: B

Question 26

A much

B overhaul

C high

D hover

E humble

Answer: C

Question 27

A achieve

B acquire

C archive

D excess

E disperse

Answer: B

Question 28

A Without

B Following

C Despite

D Bereft

E Unless

Answer: A

Question 29

A allotment

B proportion

C allocate

D conform

E prorata

Answer: D

Quant

Instructions

In these questions, two equations numbered I and II are given. You have to solve both the equations and mark the appropriate answer.

Give answer :

(1) If x < y

(2) If x > y

(3) If x ≤ y

(4) If x ≥ y

(5) If relationship between x and y cannot be determined

Question 30

I. $x^2 - 9x + 18 = 0$
II. $5y^2 - 22y + 24 = 0$

A If x < y

B If x > y

C If x ≤ y

D If x ≥ y

E If relationship between x and y cannot be determined

Answer: B

Explanation:

$x^2 - 9x + 18 = 0$
$(x - 3)(x - 6) = 0$
$x = 3, 6$

$5y^2 - 22y + 24 = 0$
$(5y - 12)(y - 2) = 0$
$y = 2, \frac{12}{5}$

$x > y$

Question 31

I. $6x^2 + 11x + 5 = 0$
II. $2y^2 + 5y + 3 = 0$

A If x < y

B If x > y

C If x ≤ y

D If x ≥ y

E If relationship between x and y cannot be determined

Answer: D

Explanation:
$6x^2 + 11x + 5 = 0$
$(6x + 5)(x + 1) = 0$
$x = -1, -\frac{5}{6}$

$2y^2 + 5y + 3 = 0$
$(2y + 3)(y + 1) = 0$
$y = -\frac{3}{2}, -1$

$x \geq y$

Question 32

I. $x^2 + 10x + 24 = 0$
II. $y^2 - \sqrt{625} = 0$

A If x < y

B If x > y

C If x ≤ y

D If x ≥ y

E If relationship between x and y cannot be determined

Answer: E

Explanation:
$x^2 + 10x + 24 = 0$
$(x + 4)(x + 6) = 0$
$x = -4, -6$

$y^2 = \sqrt{625}$
$y^2 = 25$
$y = 5, -5$

relationship between x and y cannot be established

Question 33

I. $10x^2 + 11x + 1 = 0$
II. $15y^2 + 8y + 1 = 0$

A If x < y

B If x > y

C If x ≤ y

D If x ≥ y

E If relationship between x and y cannot be determined

Answer: E

Explanation:
$10x^2 + 11x + 1 = 0$

$(10x + 1)(x + 1) = 0$
$x = -1, -\frac{1}{10}$

$15y^2 + 8y + 1 = 0$
$(5y + 1)(3y + 1) = 0$
$y = -\frac{1}{5}, -\frac{1}{3}$

relationship between x and y cannot be established

Question 34

I. 15x^2 - 11x + 2 =0
II. 10y^2 - 9y + 2 =0

A If x < y

B If x > y

C If x ≤ y

D If x ≥ y

E If relationship between x and y cannot be determined

Answer: C

Explanation:
I. 15x^2 - 11x + 2 =0
To find the roots of this equation use the formula x1 = (-b +√(b^2 - 4ac))/2a ; substitute a = 15, b = -11, c = 2 we get x1 = 2/5 = 0.4
Similarly to find the another root x2 = (-b -√(b^2 - 4ac))/2a; we get x2 = 1/3 =0.33
(x1, x2) = (0.4, 0.33)

II. 10y^2 - 9y + 2 =0
Similarly using the above formula we find the roots for 10y^2 - 9y + 2 =0 (a = 10, b = -9, c = 2)
(y1, y2) = (0.5, 0.4)

Comparing the roots (x1, x2) = (0.4, 0.33) with y1 =0.5
clearly y1 is greater than both x1 and x2.

Now compare the roots (x1, x2) with y2 = 0.4
Here we can observe x1 = y2 = 0.4

but x2<y2 i.e.,0.33<0.4

In all cases x<y except one case where x=y. So the answer should be x ≤ y.
Hence option 'C'.

Instructions
For the following questions answer them individually

Question 35

The time taken by 24 children to complete a project is twice the time taken by 16 women to complete the same project. If 28 women complete the project in 8 days, how many days will 28 women and 24 children together take to complete the project?

A $6\frac{2}{9}$

B $5\frac{2}{9}$

C $5\frac{1}{3}$

D $6\frac{1}{3}$

E None of these

Answer: A

Explanation:
Time taken by 24 children is twice the time taken by 16 women to finish the same project.
Hence, 24 children's work can be completed by 8 women.
Work done by 1 woman in 1 day = $\frac{1}{28\times8}$
Work done by 28 women and 24 children in 1 day = Work done by (28+8 = 36) women in 1 day
$= \frac{36}{28\times8}$
$= \frac{9}{56}$
$\therefore$ Number of days required by them = $\frac{56}{9} = 6\frac{2}{9}$

Question 36

The circumference of the semicircle is 108 cm. If the side of a square is 30% more the diameter of the semicircle, what is the perimeter of the square ?

A 226.4 cm

B 212.2 cm

C 214.6 cm

D 224.8 cm

E 218.4 cm

Answer: E

Explanation:
Let the radius of circle be R

Circumference of a semicircle is = 108

So,

R = $\frac{108\times7}{36}$

Diameter of circle is = 2R

As given side of a square is = 1.3 (2R)

and we know that perimeter of square = 4 x side of square

= perimeter = 4 x 1.3 x 2R = 218.4

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Instructions

What approximate value will come in place of question mark (?) in the given questions ? (You are not expected to calculate the exact value.)

Question 37

$\sqrt{227} \times 11.98 \div 19.94 = ?$

A 15

B 18

C 9

D 35

E 27

Answer: C

Explanation:

The given question can be written as $\frac{\sqrt{225}*12}{20}$

$= \frac{15*12}{20}$

$=9$

Option C is the right answer.

Question 38

130.02 + 241 ÷ 6 - 165.11 =

A 27

B 5

C 1000

D 64

E 216

Answer: B

Explanation:
Approximately

130.02 ~ 130

241 ~ 240

165.11 ~ 165

Using BODMAS rule and approximate values

(130.02 + 241 ÷ 6 - 165.11) this equation is equivalent to (130 + (240 ÷ 6) -165) = 5

Question 39

40.09% of 80.15 + 60.04% of 160.12 = ?

A 80

B 160

C 180

D 140

E 128

Answer: E

Explanation:
Approximately

40.09 ~ 40

80.15 ~ 80

60.04 ~ 60

160.12 ~ 160

Now, (40.09% of 80.15 + 60.04% of 160.12) this equation is equivalent to $((\frac{40}{100} \times 80) + (\frac{60}{100} \times 160))$

= 32 + 96

= 128

Question 40

$(14.08^2 \times 3.01 \times 104.11 \div 4.02) = ?$

A 15688

B 15388

C 160

D 15288

E 15278

Answer: D

Explanation:
14.08 ~ 14

3.01 ~ 13

104.11 ~ 104

4.02 ~ 4

Now , (14.08² x 3.01 × 104.11 ÷ 4.02) is equivalent to (14² x 3 × (104 ÷ 4)) = (196 x 3 x 26) = 15288

Question 41

$\frac{1}{4} \times 117 - \frac{1}{3} \times 16 + ? = 40$

A 35

B 20

C 6

D 17

E 10

Answer: D

Explanation:
The given statement can be written as $\frac{116}{4} - \frac{15}{3} - 40 = -x$

$45 - 29 = x$

=> $x = 16$ (Approx. 17 - since we have reduced both the values in the question slightly)

Option D is the right answer.

Instructions
For the following questions answer them individually

Question 42

Ronnie invested Rs.P in a scheme A offering simple interest at 12% p.a. for two years. He invested the whole amount he received from scheme A, in another scheme B offering simple interest 15% p.a. for two years. If the difference between the interest earned from schemes A and B was Rs.264/, what is the value of P ?

A Rs.2,640

B Rs.2,500

C Rs.2,250

D Rs.1,800

E Rs.2,000

Answer: E

Explanation:
let the initial amount invested be P .

So after two years with 12%per annum ,P will amount to = P + 0.24P = 1.24P

Now 1.24P is invested again at SI 15% for two years and hence it will give an interest amount of = (0.3 x1.24P) = 0.372 P

It is given that 0.372 P - 0.24 P =264

So P = 2000

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Instructions

Study the table and answer the given questions
Data regarding number of students studying in various streams in various universities (St. James, V. K. and DVA) in the year 2009

University	St.James		V.K		DVA	
Stream	Total Student	Female Students	Total Student	Female Students	Total Student	Female Students
A	2500	2000	1200	600	2400	1500
B	1500	600	1600	500	2000	800
C	900	300	800	300	600	150
D	550	200	500	250	470	200

Question 43

What is the respective ratio between the total number of females studying in stream C in all the universities together and the total number of females studying in stream D in all the universities together ?

A 20 : 13

B 15 : 14

C 5 : 4

D 15 : 13

E 13 : 11

Answer: D

Explanation:
Total no. of females studying in stream C in all universities together = 300+300+150 = 750

Total no. of females studying in stream D in all universities together = 200+250+200 = 650

Required ratio = 750/650 = 15:13

Question 44

Total number of males studying in stream A in all the universities together in 2010 is 1200 more than that in the year 2009. In 2010, what was the total number of students (male + female) studying in stream A in all the universities together, if the total number of male students in stream A in 2010, constituted 50% of the total number of students ?

A 6400

B 6000

C 5000

D 5500

E 6200

Answer: A

Explanation:
No. of male students in stream A in all universities together in 2009 = (2500-2000)+(1200-600)+(2400-1500)

= 500+600+900 = 2000

No. of male students in stream A in all universities together in 2010 = 2000+1200 = 3200

Since, male students constitute 50% in stream A in 2010

=> Total students(male+female) in stream A in 2010 = $\frac{3200*100}{50}$ = 6400

Question 45

Total number of students studying in streams A and B together in V.K. are what percent less than those studying in same streams together in St. James ?

A 35%

B 38%

C 40%

D 52%

E 30%

Answer: E

Explanation:
Total students studying in A & B in VK = 1200+1600 = 2800

Total students studying in A & B in St. James = 2500+1500 = 4000

Difference = 4000-2800 = 1200

% students in VK less than those of St. James = $\frac{1200}{4000}$*100 = 30%

Question 46

What is the average number of male students studying in stream D in all the given universities ?

A 240

B 210

C 290

D 310

E 280

Answer: C

Explanation:
In stream D,

Total students studying in St. James = 550

Female students in St. James= 200

=> Male students in St. James = 550-200 = 350

Total students studying in VK = 500

Female students in VK = 250

=> Male students in VK = 500-250 = 250

Total students studying in DVA = 470

Female students in DVA = 200

=> Male students in DVA = 470-200 = 270

Total students studying in stream D = 350+250+270 = 870

Average students studying in stream D = 870/3 = 290

Question 47

Number of students studying in stream C in V.K. is what percent of that studying in stream B in DVA ?

A 35%

B 38%

C $41\frac{2}{3}\%$

D $30\frac{1}{3}\%$

E 40%

Answer: E

Explanation:
No. of students studying in stream C in V.K. = 800

No. of students studying in stream B in DVA = 2000

Required % = $\frac{800}{2000}$*100 = 40%

Instructions
For the following questions answer them individually

Question 48

The distance between two cities (M and N) is 350 km. A train starts from city M at 6 a.m. and travels towards city N at 63 kmph. Another train starts from city N at 7 a.m. and travels towards city M at 77 kmph. At what time will the trains meet ?

A 5 : 00 a.m.

B 10 : 00 a.m.

C 9 : 03 a.m.

D 8 : 24 a.m.

E 9 : 20 a.m.

Answer: C

Explanation:
as it is given that train which starts at M at 6 am has a speed of 63 km/hr So distance covered till 7 am = 63 km

Now the remaining distance between M and N is = 287 km

Now a train also starts from N towards M with a speed of 77 km/hr .

Relative speed = 140 km/hr

Time taken to cover the remaining 287 km is = $\frac{287}{140}$ = 2hours 3 min

And hence both trains will meet at 9.03 am

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Question 49

A, B and C started a business with investments of Rs.1,500/, Rs.550/and Rs.2,400/respectively. After 8 months from the start of the business, A and C left and B invested an additional amount of Rs.450/. If difference between the share in annual profit received by B and the total annual profit was Rs.13,000/, what was the total annual profit received ?

A Rs.16,500

B Rs.18,150

C Rs.13,200

D Rs.19,800

E Rs.16, 750

Answer: A

Explanation:
Ratio of investments of A,B,C
=(1500 * 8): (550 *8 + 1000 * 4) : (2400 *8)
=10 :7 :16
Let total profit Rs X
B's share = 7x/33
According to question
x-7x/33 = 13000
x= Rs 16500

Instructions

What should come in place of question mark (?) in the given number series ?

Question 50

14 15 32 99 ? 2005

A 354

B 372

C 400

D 368

E 324

Answer: C

Explanation:
Let the missing number be x

here the hidden pattern is

15 = 14×1 +1

32 = 15×2 + 2

99 = 32×3 + 3

So

x = 99×4 + 4 = 400

Question 51

8 5 4 7 18 ?

A 31

B 37

C 45

D 55

E 31.5

Answer: C

Explanation:
Let the missing number be y

here the pattern is

5 - 8 = -3

4 - 5 = -1

7 - 4 = 3

18 - 7 = 11

y - 18 = m .....(1)

Now as we can see that the difference between consecutive terms of this series is increasing by $(2)^n$, i.e

-1 - (-3) = 2

3 - (-1) = 4

11 - 3 = 8

m - 11 = 16 .....(2)

From 1 and 2

y = 45

Question 52

4 9 20 43 84 ?

A 149

B 157

C 191

D 145

E 137

Answer: A

Explanation:
Let the missing number be x

9 - 4 = 5

20 - 9 = 11

43 - 20 = 23

84 -43 = 41

Let say that (x - 84 = y)

Now check the difference between the differences we got from consecutive numbers.

11 - 5 = 6

23 - 11 = 12

41 - 23 = 18

So y - 41 = 24

y = 65

x = 65 + 84 = 149

Question 53

13 15 20 37 102 ?

A 351

B 359

C 375

D 377

E 363

Answer: B

Explanation:
let the missing number be x

15 - 13 = 2

20 - 15 = 5

37 - 20 = 17

102 - 37 = 65

y - 102 = z

Now, take difference of differences

5-2 = 3

17 -5 =12

65- 17 = 48

Here we can see 12 = 3×4,48=12×4

z-65 = 48 ×4

z = 257

Hence y = 102 + 257 = 359

Question 54

69 74 67 78 65 ?

A 85

B 78

C 82

D 84

E 75

Answer: C

Explanation:
69+5 = 74

74-7 = 67

67+11 =78

78-13 = 65

65+17=82

Option C is the right answer.

IBPS PO Free Mock Test

Instructions
For the following questions answer them individually

Question 55

In Jar A, 140 litre milk was mixed with 40 litre water. Some of this mixture was taken out from Jar A and put in Jar B. If before the operation, there was 17 litres of milk in Jar B, and afterwards the resultant ratio between milk and water in jar B was 19 : 3 respectively, what was the amount of mixture that was taken out from Jar A ? (in litre)

A 21

B 36

C 46

D 18

E 27

Answer: E

Explanation:
Milk to water ratio in Jar A is 140:40 = 7:2. Let the quantity of taken out mixture from jar A = 9x litre.

Hence, milk will be 7x and water will be 2x litres.

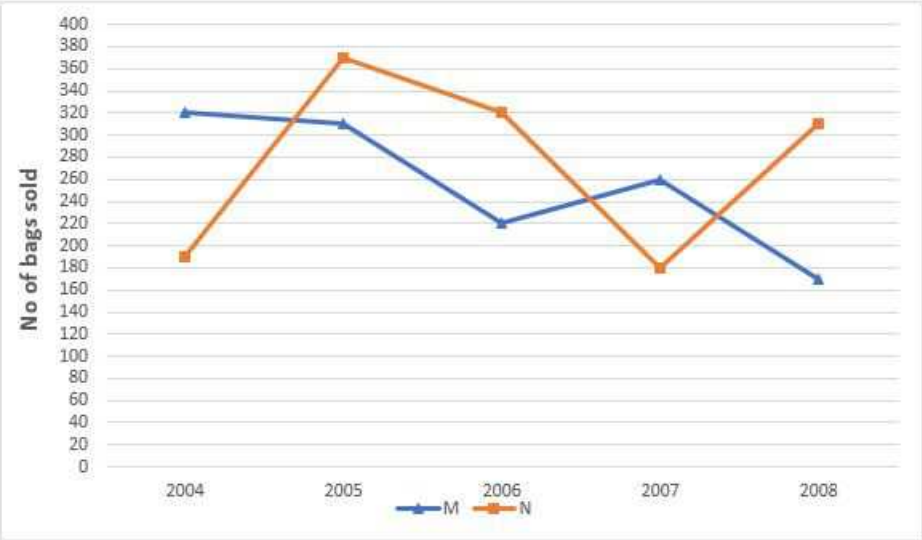
Therefore, (7x + 17) / 2x = 19/3

=>x = 3

Hence, amount taken out is 9*3 = 27 litres.

Instructions

Refer to the graph and answer the given questions. Data related to number of bags sold by two stores (M and N) during 5



Question 56

Number of bags sold by store M decreased by what percent from 2004 to 2006 ?

A $29\frac{3}{4}\%$

B $27\frac{1}{2}\%$

C $31\frac{1}{4}\%$

D $39\frac{1}{4}\%$

E $33\frac{1}{2}\%$

Answer: C

Explanation:

No. of bags sold by store M in 2004 = 320

No. of bags sold by store M in 2006 = 220

% decrease from 2004 to 2006 = $\frac{320-220}{320} * 100 = \frac{100}{320} * 100$

=> $\frac{125}{4}\% = 31\frac{1}{4}\%$

Question 57

58. What is the respective ratio between total number of bags sold by stores M and N together in 2006 and that in 2008 ?

A 13 : 8

B 11 : 9

C 6 : 5

D 9 : 8

E 11 : 8

Answer: D

Explanation:
Bags sold by M in 2006 = 220

Bags sold by N in 2006 = 320

=> Total bags sold in 2006 = 220+320 = 540

Bags sold by M in 2008 = 170

Bags sold by N in 2008 = 310

=> Total bags sold in 2008 = 170+310 = 480

Required ratio = 540/480 = 9:8

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Question 58

In 2004, 30% of the bags sold by store M and 40% of the bags sold by store N were leather bags. What was the total number of leather bags sold by stores M and N together in 2004 ?

A 168

B 172

C 184

D 164

E 176

Answer: B

Explanation:
In 2004, no. of bags sold by M = 320

% of leather bags sold by M = 30%

=> Leather bags sold by M = $\frac{30}{100}$*320 = 96

In 2004, no. of bags sold by N = 190

% of leather bags sold by N = 40

=> Leather bags sold by N = $\frac{40}{100}$*190 = 76

Total leather bags sold by store M and N = 96+76 = 172

Question 59

If the average number of bags sold by store N in 2007, 2008 and 2009 was 305, what was the number of bags sold by the same store in 2009 ?

A 420

B 445

C 425

D 440

E 415

Answer: C

Explanation:

Average number of bags sold by store N in 2007, 2008 & 2009 = 305

Total no. of bags sold by N in these 3 years = 305*3 = 915

No. of bags sold by N in 2007 = 180

No. of bags sold by N in 2008 = 310

=> No. of bags sold by N in 2009 = 915 - (180+310)

= 915-490 = 425

Question 60

What is the difference between total number of bags sold by stores M and N together in 2005 and that in 2007 ?

A 250

B 240

C 210

D 260

E 290

Answer: B

Explanation:

Bags sold in by M in 2005 = 310

Bags sold by N in 2005 = 370

=>Total bags sold in 2005 = 310+370 = 680

Bags sold by M in 2007 = 260

Bags sold by N in 2007 = 180

=>Total bags sold in 2007 = 260+180 = 440

Required difference = 680-440 = 240

Instructions

For the following questions answer them individually

Question 61

Three years ago, Manini's age at that time was thrice of Rinu's age at that time. The respective ratio between Rinu's age six years hence and Manini's age eight years hence, will be 3 : 7. What will be Rinu's age two years hence ? (in years)

A 20

B 26

C 29

D 32

E 23

Answer: A

Explanation:

Let the present ages of Manini be M and Rinu be R respectively

3 years ago the age of Manini was M-3 and Rinu's age was R-3

It is given that M-3 = 3(R-3)

Now after 8 years age of Manini = M+8 and Rinu's age after 6 years will be = R + 6

$\frac{R+6}{M+8} = \frac{3}{7}$

Solving the above equations , R = 18 years

2 years hence Rinu's age will be 18 + 2 = 20 years

Question 62

The respective ratio between the monthly salary of Neil and that of Dipti is 5 : 6. Neil and Dipti, both save 40% and 25% out of their respective monthly salary. Neil invests all of his savings in LIC and Dipti invests all of her savings in LIC. If Neil invests Rs. 1,750/more than Dipti in LIC, what is Neil's monthly salary ?

A Rs. 20,000

B Rs 17,500

C Rs. 40,000

D Rs. 15,000

E Rs. 30,000

Answer: B

Explanation:
let the monthly salary of neil and dipti be 5y and 6y

Now as neil save 40 % of monthly salary and dipti save 25% .so saving of neil = 0.4 x 5y = 2y

Savings of dipti = 0.25 x 6y = 1.5 y

It is given that 2y - 1.5y = 1750

0.5y = 1750

y = 3500

So salary of neil = 5y = 17500

Question 63

Cost price of two beds are equal. One bed is sold at a profit of 25% and the other one for Rs.6,596/less than the first one. If the overall profit earned after selling both the beds is 8%, what is the cost price of each bed ?

A Rs. 20,400

B Rs.17,400

C Rs. 18,600

D Rs. 19,400

E Rs. 16,800

Answer: D

Explanation:
Let the cost price of two beds be Rs C per each bed

Now at one bed the profit earned is 25% so its Selling Price(SP1) = 1.25 C

Another bed Selling Price is (SP2) = 1.25 C - 6596

It is given that overall profit is 8 % so,

SP1 + SP2 = 1.08(2C)

1.25C + 1.25C - 6596 = 1.08x2 C

2.5C - 2.16C = 6596

C = Rs 19400

Question 64

A bag contains 16 eggs out of which 5 are rotten. The remaining eggs are in good condition. If two eggs are drawn randomly, what is the probability that exactly one of the eggs drawn is rotten ?

A $\frac{11}{24}$

B $\frac{13}{24}$

C $\frac{65}{12}$

D $\frac{17}{24}$

E $\frac{7}{12}$

Answer: A

Explanation:
Out of the 16 eggs, 5 eggs are rotten and 11 eggs are in good condition.

According to the question, out of the two eggs drawn one is rotten and the other is in good condition.

Hence, required probability = $\frac{^5C_1 * ^{11}C_1}{^{16}C_2} = \frac{5*11}{16*15/2} = \frac{11}{24}$

Hence, option A is the right choice.

Reasoning

Instructions

In these questions, relationship between different elements is shown in the statements. The statements are followed by two conclusions. Study the conclusions based on the given statements and select the appropriate answer.
Give answer :

a: If either conclusion I or II is true
b: If both conclusions I and II are true
c: If only conclusion I is true
d: If only conclusion II is true
e: If neither conclusion I nor II is true

Question 65

Statements :
L < A = M < P; A ≤ C < T; M ≥ O > R
Conclusions :
I. O < P
II. C > L

A If either conclusion I or II is true

B If both conclusions I and II are true

C If only conclusion I is true

D If only conclusion II is true

E If neither conclusion I nor II is true

Answer: B

Question 66

Statements :
L < A = M < P; A ≤ C < T; M ≥ O > R
Conclusions :
I. T < M
II. A > R

A If either conclusion I or II is true

B If both conclusions I and II are true

C If only conclusion I is true

D If only conclusion II is true

E If neither conclusion I nor II is true

Answer: D

Question 67

Statements :
D ≥ U = S ≥ T ; O = P ≤ S
Conclusions :
I. D > P
II. P = D

A If either conclusion I or II is true

B If both conclusions I and II are true

C If only conclusion I is true

D If only conclusion II is true

E If neither conclusion I nor II is true

Answer: A

Question 68

Statements :
T > I ≥ L > E ; I ≤ N< B ; N ≥ S > D
Conclusions :
I. N > E
II. T < B

A If either conclusion I or II is true

B If both conclusions I and II are true

C If only conclusion I is true

D If only conclusion II is true

E If neither conclusion I nor II is true

Answer: C

Question 69

Statements :
T > I ≥ L > E ; I ≤ N< B ; N ≥ S > D
Conclusions :
I. S ≤ I
II. L > D

A If either conclusion I or II is true

B If both conclusions I and II are true

C If only conclusion I is true

D If only conclusion II is true

E If neither conclusion I nor II is true

Answer: E

Explanation:
We cannot get any direct relationship between S and I or L and D. Hence, neither of the two conclusions follows.

Instructions

Study the given information carefully to answer the given questions.
Seven athletes — M, N, O, P, Q R and S live on seven . different floors of a building but not necessarily in the same order. The lower most floor of the building is numbered 1, the one above that is numbered 2 and so on till the topmost floor is numbered 7. Each one of them runs for a different distance in a marathon750 m, 1200 m, 2200m, 2900 m, 3600 m, 4300 m and 5000 m, but not necessarily in the same order. The one who runs for 4300 m lives on floor numbered 4. Only one person lives between M and the one who runs for 4300 m. Only two people live between M and S. The one who runs for 1200m lives on one of the even numbered floors above R. Only two people live between the one who runs for 1200 m and the one who runs for 2900 m. N lives on one of the floors above M. N runs for 2100 m more than the one who lives on floor numbered 3. The number of people living between the one who runs for 5000 m and S is same as the number of people living between M and R. Only one person lives between R and Q. The one who runs for the shortest distance lives immediately below Q. Only one person lives between P and the one who runs for 3600 m.

Question 70

Which of the following live(s) between 0 and the one who runs for 2900 m ?

A Only the one who runs for 2200m

B Both M and R

C Both M and the one who runs for 3600m

D Both P and the one who runs for 2200m

E Only R

Answer: A

Explanation:

The one running 4300 m lives on the 4th floor.

Floor	Person	Distance
7		
6		
5		
4		4300 m
3		
2		
1		

Since only one person lives between the one running 4300m and M and also only 2 people live between M and S, the following 2 cases are possible :-

Case 1

Floor	Person	Distance
7		
6		
5	S	
4		4300 m
3		
2	M	
1		

Case 2

Floor	Person	Distance
7		
6	M	
5		
4		4300 m
3	S	
2		

Case 2 :-
Now since only 2 people are there in between the one running 1200 m and the one running 2900 m and the one running 1200 m lives in an even numbered floor, the only possibilities are :-
The one running 1200 m lives on floor 2 and the one running 2900 m lives on floor 5. This possibility is rejected as N lives above M, i.e. on the 7th floor and has to run 2100 m more than the one living on floor 3. This would not be possible as the only pairs with difference of 2100 m among them are 2200 and 4300 m and 2900 and 5000 m.

The one running 1200 m lives on floor 6 and the one running 2900 m lives on floor 3. This makes N live on floor 7 and run 5000 m.
In this case, since the number of people living between the one running 5000 m and S is the same as the number of people living between M and R, R lives on floor 2.
Since only one person lives between R and Q, Q lives on floor 4.

Case 2

Floor	Person	Distance
7	N	5000 m
6	M	1200 m
5		
4	Q	4300 m
3	S	2900 m
2	R	
1		

Since the one running the shortest distance lives immediately below Q, this case is rejected.

Case 1 :-
Again in this case, the one who runs 1200 m can't live on floor 2, else the one running 2900 m would stay on floor 5. Now since N runs 2100 m more than the one who stays on floor 3, the one who stays on floor 3 has to run 2200 m and N has to live on floor 4. Also R would need to stay on floor 1 and since only 1 person stays between R and Q, Q would need to live in floor 3. Now the one living immediately below Q has to run the shortest distance, which contradicts with the fact that the one running 1200 m stays on floor 2. Hence this possibility is rejected.

This the one running 1200 m stays on floor 6 and the one running 2900 m stays on floor 3. This means that N runs 5000 m and lives on floor 7 (as he lives above M). R lives on floor as the number of people staying between the one running 5000 m and S is the same as the number of people between M and R. Consequently Q lives on floor 6 and S runs 750 m.

Case 1

Floor	Person	Distance
7	N	5000 m
6	Q	1200 m
5	S	750 m
4	R	4300 m
3		2900 m
2	M	
1		

Now, since only one person stays between P and the one running 3600 m, P has to live on floor 3.
Thus the arrangement would look like :-

Case 1

Floor	Person	Distance
7	N	5000 m
6	Q	1200 m
5	S	750 m
4	R	4300 m
3	P	2900 m
2	M	2200 m
1	O	3600 m

For this question, the only one living between O and the one running 2900 m is M or the person who runs 2200 m.
Hence (A).

Question 71

As per the given arrangement, four of the following five are alike in a certain way and so form a group. Which one of the following does not belong to the group ?

A M and 4300m

B Floor numbered 7 and S

C Floor numbered 4 and N

D P and 3600m

E Floor numbered 5 and 5000m

Answer: C

Explanation:
The one running 4300 m lives on the 4th floor.

Floor	Person	Distance
7		
6		
5		
4		4300 m
3		
2		
1		

Since only one person lives between the one running 4300m and M and also only 2 people live between M and S, the following 2 cases are possible :-

Case 1

Floor	Person	Distance
7		
6		
5	S	
4		4300 m
3		
2	M	
1		

Case 2

Floor	Person	Distance
7		
6	M	
5		
4		4300 m
3	S	
2		

Case 2 :-
Now since only 2 people are there in between the one running 1200 m and the one running 2900 m and the one running 1200 m lives in an even numbered floor, the only possibilities are :-
The one running 1200 m lives on floor 2 and the one running 2900 m lives on floor 5. This possibility is rejected as N lives above M, i.e. on the 7th floor and has to run 2100 m more than the one living on floor 3. This would not be possible as the only pairs with difference of 2100 m among them are 2200 and 4300 m and 2900 and 5000 m.

The one running 1200 m lives on floor 6 and the one running 2900 m lives on floor 3. This makes N live on floor 7 and run 5000 m.
In this case, since the number of people living between the one running 5000 m and S is the same as the number of people living between M and R, R lives on floor 2.
Since only one person lives between R and Q, Q lives on floor 4.

Case 2

Floor	Person	Distance
7	N	5000 m
6	M	1200 m
5		
4	Q	4300 m
3	S	2900 m
2	R	
1		

Since the one running the shortest distance lives immediately below Q, this case is rejected.

Case 1 :-
Again in this case, the one who runs 1200 m can't live on floor 2, else the one running 2900 m would stay on floor 5. Now since N runs 2100 m more than the one who stays on floor 3, the one who stays on floor 3 has to run 2200 m and N has to live on floor 4. Also R would need to stay on floor 1 and since only 1 person stays between R and Q, Q would need to live in floor 3. Now the one living immediately below Q has to run the shortest distance, which contradicts with the fact that the one running 1200 m stays on floor 2. Hence this possibility is rejected.

This the one running 1200 m stays on floor 6 and the one running 2900 m stays on floor 3. This means that N runs 5000 m and lives on floor 7 (as he lives above M). R lives on floor as the number of people staying between the one running 5000 m and S is the same as the number of people between M and R. Consequently Q lives on floor 6 and S runs 750 m.

Case 1

Floor	Person	Distance
7	N	5000 m
6	Q	1200 m
5	S	750 m
4	R	4300 m
3		2900 m
2	M	
1		

Now, since only one person stays between P and the one running 3600 m, P has to live on floor 3.
Thus the arrangement would look like :-

Case 1

Floor	Person	Distance
7	N	5000 m
6	Q	1200 m
5	S	750 m
4	R	4300 m
3	P	2900 m
2	M	2200 m
1	O	3600 m

Each pair except (C) is one floor apart.

Question 72

How many people live between S and 0 ?

A Five

B One

C None

D Four

E Three

Answer: E

Explanation:
The one running 4300 m lives on the 4th floor.

Floor	Person	Distance
7		
6		
5		
4		4300 m
3		
2		
1		

Since only one person lives between the one running 4300m and M and also only 2 people live between M and S, the following 2 cases are possible :-

Case 1

Floor	Person	Distance
7		
6		
5	S	
4		4300 m
3		
2	M	
1		

Case 2

Floor	Person	Distance
7		
6	M	
5		
4		4300 m
3	S	
2		

Case 2 :-
Now since only 2 people are there in between the one running 1200 m and the one running 2900 m and the one running 1200 m lives in an even numbered floor, the only possibilities are :-
The one running 1200 m lives on floor 2 and the one running 2900 m lives on floor 5. This possibility is rejected as N lives above M, i.e. on the 7th floor and has to run 2100 m more than the one living on floor 3. This would not be possible as the only pairs with difference of 2100 m among them are 2200 and 4300 m and 2900 and 5000 m.

The one running 1200 m lives on floor 6 and the one running 2900 m lives on floor 3. This makes N live on floor 7 and run 5000 m.
In this case, since the number of people living between the one running 5000 m and S is the same as the number of people living between M and R, R lives on floor 2.
Since only one person lives between R and Q, Q lives on floor 4.

Case 2

Floor	Person	Distance
7	N	5000 m
6	M	1200 m
5		
4	Q	4300 m
3	S	2900 m
2	R	
1		

Since the one running the shortest distance lives immediately below Q, this case is rejected.

Case 1 :-
Again in this case, the one who runs 1200 m can't live on floor 2, else the one running 2900 m would stay on floor 5. Now since N runs 2100 m more than the one who stays on floor 3, the one who stays on floor 3 has to run 2200 m and N has to live on floor 4. Also R would need to stay on floor 1 and since only 1 person stays between R and Q, Q would need to live in floor 3. Now the one living immediately below Q has to run the shortest distance, which contradicts with the fact that the one running 1200 m stays on floor 2. Hence this possibility is rejected.

This the one running 1200 m stays on floor 6 and the one running 2900 m stays on floor 3. This means that N runs 5000 m and lives on floor 7 (as he lives above M). R lives on floor as the number of people staying between the one running 5000 m and S is the same as the number of people between M and R. Consequently Q lives on floor 6 and S runs 750 m.

Case 1

Floor	Person	Distance
7	N	5000 m
6	Q	1200 m
5	S	750 m
4	R	4300 m
3		2900 m
2	M	
1		

Now, since only one person stays between P and the one running 3600 m, P has to live on floor 3.
Thus the arrangement would look like :-

Case 1

Floor	Person	Distance
7	N	5000 m
6	Q	1200 m
5	S	750 m
4	R	4300 m
3	P	2900 m
2	M	2200 m
1	O	3600 m

3 people live between S and O.

Question 73

Who amongst the following runs for 2900 m ?

A S

B M

C N

D P

E Q

Answer: D

Explanation:
The one running 4300 m lives on the 4th floor.

Floor	Person	Distance
7		
6		
5		
4		4300 m
3		
2		
1		

Since only one person lives between the one running 4300m and M and also only 2 people live between M and S, the following 2 cases are possible :-

Case 1

Floor	Person	Distance
7		
6		
5	S	
4		4300 m
3		
2	M	
1		

Case 2

Floor	Person	Distance
7		
6	M	
5		
4		4300 m
3	S	
2		

Case 2 :-
Now since only 2 people are there in between the one running 1200 m and the one running 2900 m and the one running 1200 m lives in an even numbered floor, the only possibilities are :-
The one running 1200 m lives on floor 2 and the one running 2900 m lives on floor 5. This possibility is rejected as N lives above M, i.e. on the 7th floor and has to run 2100 m more than the one living on floor 3. This would not be possible as the only pairs with difference of 2100 m among them are 2200 and 4300 m and 2900 and 5000 m.

The one running 1200 m lives on floor 6 and the one running 2900 m lives on floor 3. This makes N live on floor 7 and run 5000 m.
In this case, since the number of people living between the one running 5000 m and S is the same as the number of people living between M and R, R lives on floor 2.
Since only one person lives between R and Q, Q lives on floor 4.

Case 2

Floor	Person	Distance
7	N	5000 m
6	M	1200 m
5		
4	Q	4300 m
3	S	2900 m
2	R	
1		

Since the one running the shortest distance lives immediately below Q, this case is rejected.

Case 1 :-
Again in this case, the one who runs 1200 m can't live on floor 2, else the one running 2900 m would stay on floor 5. Now since N runs 2100 m more than the one who stays on floor 3, the one who stays on floor 3 has to run 2200 m and N has to live on floor 4. Also R would need to stay on floor 1 and since only 1 person stays between R and Q, Q would need to live in floor 3. Now the one living immediately below Q has to run the shortest distance, which contradicts with the fact that the one running 1200 m stays on floor 2. Hence this possibility is rejected.

This the one running 1200 m stays on floor 6 and the one running 2900 m stays on floor 3. This means that N runs 5000 m and lives on floor 7 (as he lives above M). R lives on floor as the number of people staying between the one running 5000 m and S is the same as the number of people between M and R. Consequently Q lives on floor 6 and S runs 750 m.

Case 1

Floor	Person	Distance
7	N	5000 m
6	Q	1200 m
5	S	750 m
4	R	4300 m
3		2900 m
2	M	
1		

Now, since only one person stays between P and the one running 3600 m, P has to live on floor 3.
Thus the arrangement would look like :-

Case 1

Floor	Person	Distance
7	N	5000 m
6	Q	1200 m
5	S	750 m
4	R	4300 m
3	P	2900 m
2	M	2200 m
1	O	3600 m

P runs for 2900 m.

Question 74

If the total distance covered by B and M is 4800m, then how much did B run alone ?

A 4050 m

B 2600 m

C 1200 m

D 3600 m

E 1900 m

Answer: B

Explanation:
The one running 4300 m lives on the 4th floor.

Floor	Person	Distance
7		
6		
5		
4		4300 m
3		
2		
1		

Since only one person lives between the one running 4300m and M and also only 2 people live between M and S, the following 2 cases are possible :-

Case 1

Floor	Person	Distance
7		
6		
5	S	
4		4300 m
3		
2	M	
1		

Case 2

Floor	Person	Distance
7		
6	M	
5		
4		4300 m
3	S	
2		

Case 2 :-
Now since only 2 people are there in between the one running 1200 m and the one running 2900 m and the one running 1200 m lives in an even numbered floor, the only possibilities are :-
The one running 1200 m lives on floor 2 and the one running 2900 m lives on floor 5. This possibility is rejected as N lives above M, i.e. on the 7th floor and has to run 2100 m more than the one living on floor 3. This would not be possible as the only pairs with difference of 2100 m among them are 2200 and 4300 m and 2900 and 5000 m.

The one running 1200 m lives on floor 6 and the one running 2900 m lives on floor 3. This makes N live on floor 7 and run 5000 m.
In this case, since the number of people living between the one running 5000 m and S is the same as the number of people living between M and R, R lives on floor 2.
Since only one person lives between R and Q, Q lives on floor 4.

Case 2

Floor	Person	Distance
7	N	5000 m
6	M	1200 m
5		
4	Q	4300 m
3	S	2900 m
2	R	
1		

Since the one running the shortest distance lives immediately below Q, this case is rejected.

Case 1 :-
Again in this case, the one who runs 1200 m can't live on floor 2, else the one running 2900 m would stay on floor 5. Now since N runs 2100 m more than the one who stays on floor 3, the one who stays on floor 3 has to run 2200 m and N has to live on floor 4. Also R would need to stay on floor 1 and since only 1 person stays between R and Q, Q would need to live in floor 3. Now the one living immediately below Q has to run the shortest distance, which contradicts with the fact that the one running 1200 m stays on floor 2. Hence this possibility is rejected.

This the one running 1200 m stays on floor 6 and the one running 2900 m stays on floor 3. This means that N runs 5000 m and lives on floor 7 (as he lives above M). R lives on floor as the number of people staying between the one running 5000 m and S is the same as the number of people between M and R. Consequently Q lives on floor 6 and S runs 750 m.

Case 1

Floor	Person	Distance
7	N	5000 m
6	Q	1200 m
5	S	750 m
4	R	4300 m
3		2900 m
2	M	
1		

Now, since only one person stays between P and the one running 3600 m, P has to live on floor 3.
Thus the arrangement would look like :-

Case 1

Floor	Person	Distance
7	N	5000 m
6	Q	1200 m
5	S	750 m
4	R	4300 m
3	P	2900 m
2	M	2200 m
1	O	3600 m

Since M has run 2200 m, B has run 4800 - 2200 = 2600 m alone.

Question 75

Which of the following statement is true with respect to the given arrangement ?

A None of the given options is true

B Only two people live between P and R.

C M lives on floor numbered 2.

D The one who runs for 750 m lives immediately above S.

E Q runs for 3600 m.

Answer: C

Explanation:
The one running 4300 m lives on the 4th floor.

Floor	Person	Distance
7		
6		
5		
4		4300 m
3		
2		
1		

Since only one person lives between the one running 4300m and M and also only 2 people live between M and S, the following 2 cases are possible :-

Case 1

Floor	Person	Distance
7		
6		
5	S	
4		4300 m
3		
2	M	
1		

Case 2

Floor	Person	Distance
7		
6	M	
5		
4		4300 m
3	S	
2		

Case 2 :-
Now since only 2 people are there in between the one running 1200 m and the one running 2900 m and the one running 1200 m lives in an even numbered floor, the only possibilities are :-
The one running 1200 m lives on floor 2 and the one running 2900 m lives on floor 5. This possibility is rejected as N lives above M, i.e. on the 7th floor and has to run 2100 m more than the one living on floor 3. This would not be possible as the only pairs with difference of 2100 m among them are 2200 and 4300 m and 2900 and 5000 m.

The one running 1200 m lives on floor 6 and the one running 2900 m lives on floor 3. This makes N live on floor 7 and run 5000 m.
In this case, since the number of people living between the one running 5000 m and S is the same as the number of people living between M and R, R lives on floor 2.
Since only one person lives between R and Q, Q lives on floor 4.

Case 2

Floor	Person	Distance
7	N	5000 m
6	M	1200 m
5		
4	Q	4300 m
3	S	2900 m
2	R	
1		

Since the one running the shortest distance lives immediately below Q, this case is rejected.

Case 1 :-
Again in this case, the one who runs 1200 m can't live on floor 2, else the one running 2900 m would stay on floor 5. Now since N runs 2100 m more than the one who stays on floor 3, the one who stays on floor 3 has to run 2200 m and N has to live on floor 4. Also R would need to stay on floor 1 and since only 1 person stays between R and Q, Q would need to live in floor 3. Now the one living immediately below Q has to run the shortest distance, which contradicts with the fact that the one running 1200 m stays on floor 2. Hence this possibility is rejected.

This the one running 1200 m stays on floor 6 and the one running 2900 m stays on floor 3. This means that N runs 5000 m and lives on floor 7 (as he lives above M). R lives on floor as the number of people staying between the one running 5000 m and S is the same as the number of people between M and R. Consequently Q lives on floor 6 and S runs 750 m.

Case 1

Floor	Person	Distance
7	N	5000 m
6	Q	1200 m
5	S	750 m
4	R	4300 m
3		2900 m
2	M	
1		

Now, since only one person stays between P and the one running 3600 m, P has to live on floor 3.
Thus the arrangement would look like :-

Case 1

Floor	Person	Distance
7	N	5000 m
6	Q	1200 m
5	S	750 m
4	R	4300 m
3	P	2900 m
2	M	2200 m
1	O	3600 m

As clear from the table above, only C is true.

Instructions

Study the given information carefully to answer the given questions. Point M is 15m to the east of Point L. Point C is 3m to the north of Point M. Point Q is 6m to the east of Point C. Point P is 3m to the south of Point Q. Point V is to the north of Point L. A person walks 9m from Point V towards south, reaches Point R, takes a left turn and reaches Point C.

Question 76

In which direction is Point V with respect to Point P ?

A Southwest

B West

C Southeast

D Northwest

E Northeast

Answer: D

Explanation:

Point V is to the north of point L. If a person walk 9m towards south from point V, he reaches R, and after that if he turns left, he reaches C

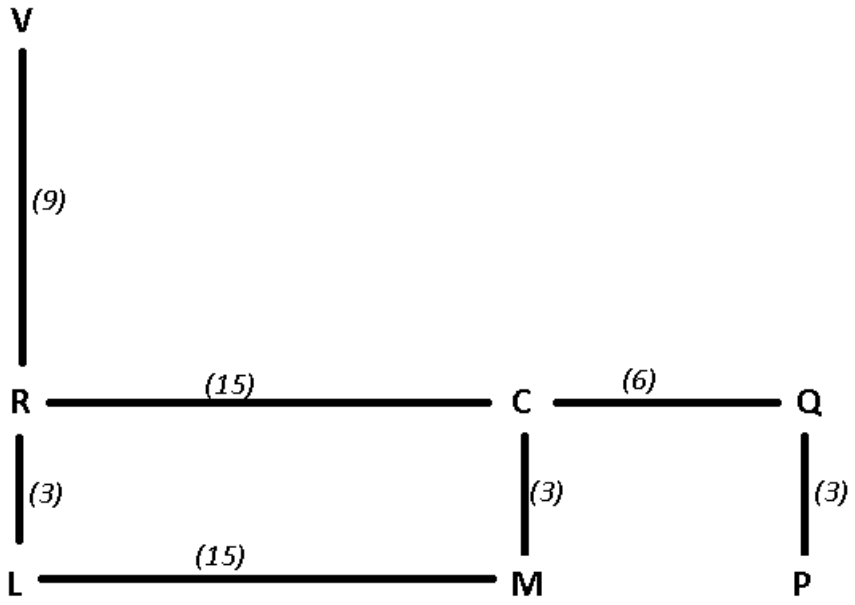
=> R is to the north of L at a distance of 3m.

Distance between R & C is 15m.

Distance between C and Q is 6m, similarly distance between M & P is 6m.

Based on the above condition and plotting the points on a graph, the directions will be :

where the numbers in the brackets represnts the distance between two points.



Point V is towards north-west with respect to point P.

Thus, Ans - (D)

Question 77

If a person walks 15m towards east from Point V, takes a right turn and walks 4m, how far will he be from Point M ?

A 5 m

B 9 m

C 12 m

D 6 m

E 8 m

Answer: E

Explanation:

Point V is to the north of point L. If a person walk 9m towards south from point V, he reaches R, and after that if he turns left, he reaches C

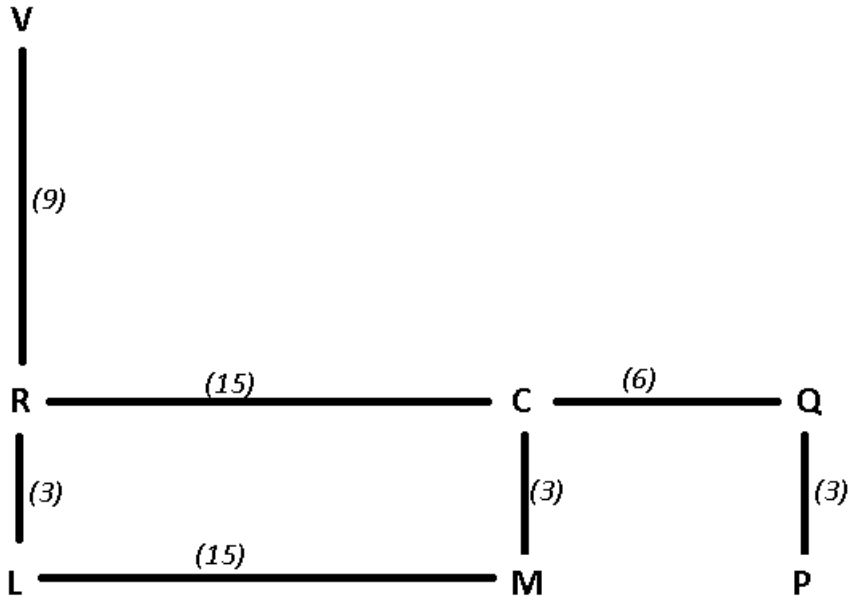
=> R is to the north of L at a distance of 3m.

Distance between R & C is 15m.

Distance between C and Q is 6m, similarly distance between M & P is 6m.

Based on the above condition and plotting the points on a graph, the directions will be :

where the numbers in the brackets represnts the distance between two points.



If a person walks 15m towards east from V, he will be at north from C. After that, if he takes a right turn and walks 4m.

The distance between C and the new position of that person = 9-4 = 5

Distance from M = 5+3 = 8m

Thus, Ans - (E)

Question 78

What is the difference of the distance between Points V, L and Points R, Q ?

A 14 m

B 9 m

C 8 m

D 3 m

E 7 m

Answer: B

Explanation:

Point V is to the north of point L. If a person walk 9m towards south from point V, he reaches R, and after that if he turns left, he reaches C

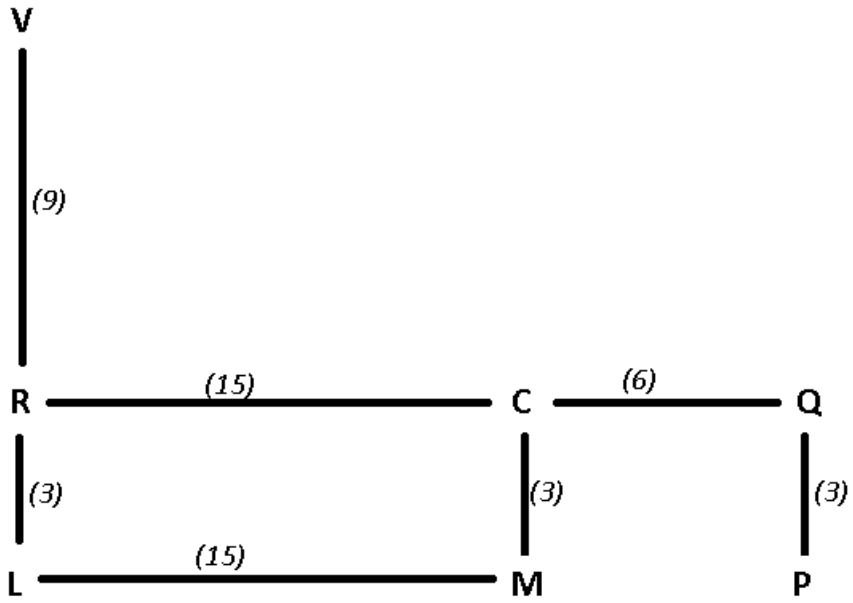
=> R is to the north of L at a distance of 3m.

Distance between R & C is 15m.

Distance between C and Q is 6m, similarly distance between M & P is 6m.

Based on the above condition and plotting the points on a graph, the directions will be :

where the numbers in the brackets represnts the distance between two points.



Distance between V & L = 9+3 = 12

Distance between R & Q = 15+6 = 21

Required difference = 21-12 = 9m

Thus, Ans - (B)

Instructions

Read the following information and answer the given questions. T is the daughter of P. P is the father of L. L is the only son of A. B is the daughterinlaw of A. W is the son of B.

Question 79

How is P related to B ?

A Fatherinlaw

B Brother

C Soninlaw

D Father

E Brotherinlaw

Answer: A

Explanation:

Since, T is the daughter of P, who is father of L, => T and L are children of P & A.

Since, B is the daughter-in-law of A, => B is married to L with their only son as W.

The flow chart will be :

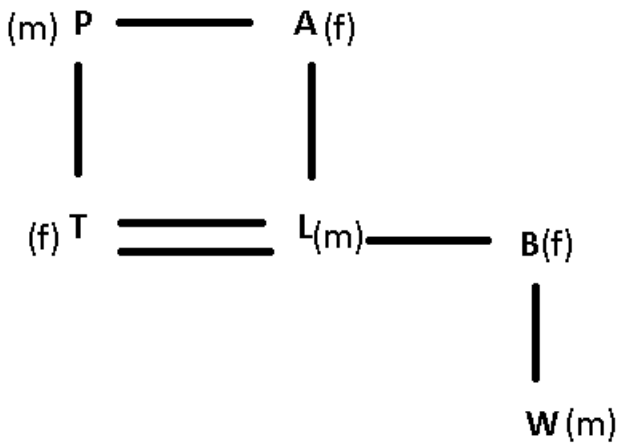
where, (m) represents male

(f) represents female

-- represents married couple

= represents siblings

| represents children



P is the father of B's husband, => P is father-in-law of B

Ans - (A)

Question 80

If Y is the husband of T, how is L related to Y ?

A Brotherinlaw

B Nephew

C Soninlaw

D Son

E Brother

Answer: A

Explanation:

Since, T is the daughter of P, who is father of L, => T and L are children of P & A.

Since, B is the daughter-in-law of A, => B is married to L with their only son as W.

The flow chart will be :

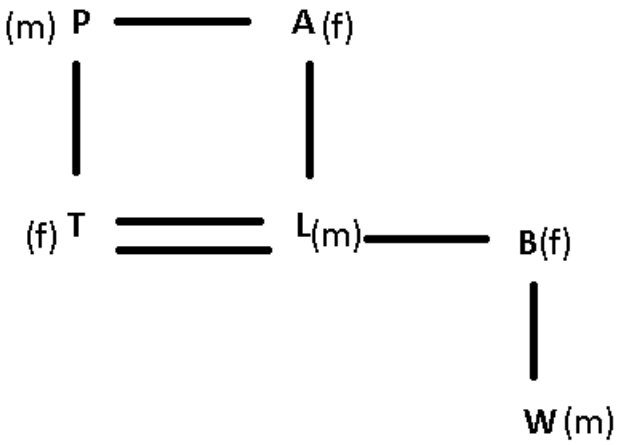
where, (m) represents male

(f) represents female

-- represents married couple

= represents siblings

| represents children



If Y is the husband of T, then L will be the brother-in-law of Y.

Ans - (A)

Question 81

How is A related to W ?

A Uncle

B Grandfather

C Grandson

D Granddaughter

E Grandmother

Answer: E

Explanation:

Since, T is the daughter of P, who is father of L, => T and L are children of P & A.

Since, B is the daughter-in-law of A, => B is married to L with their only son as W.

The flow chart will be :

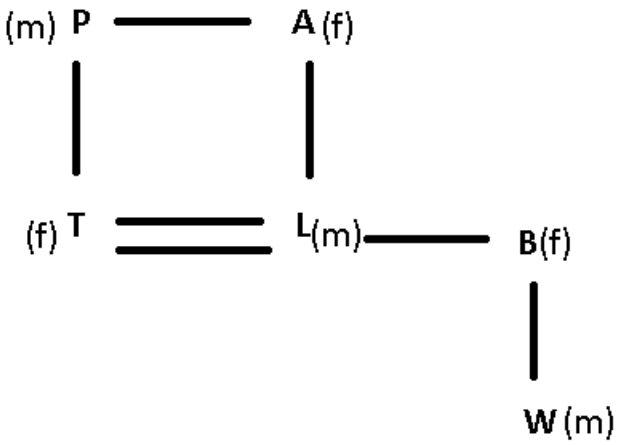
where, (m) represents male

(f) represents female

-- represents married couple

= represents siblings

| represents children



A is the mother of W's father, => A is grandmother of W.

Ans - (E)

Instructions

Study the given information carefully to answer the given questions. Six books — A, B, C, D, E and F, each of different thickness, are kept on a table. F is thicker than B but thinner than C. A is thinner than both B and E, but not thinnest. E is thinner than F The second thinnest book is 7cm thick and the second thickest book is 13cm thick. (Note: The thickness of all the books is in whole numbers.)

Question 82

If E is 12cm thick, then which of the following is true about E ?

A F is 2 cm thicker than E.

B The total thickness of E and C together is 22 cm.

C E is thinner than D.

D All the given statements are true

E E is the third thickest book of all.

Answer: E

Explanation:
C>F>B, A<B, A<E
A is not the thinnest, thus D is the thinnest
F>E

This presents 2 possibilities :-
1. C > F(13 cm) > E > B > A(7cm) >D
2. C > F(13 cm) > B > E > A(7cm) >D

Now since all the books have their thickness in whole numbers and E is 12cm thick, Case 1 is applicable here.
In this case, E is the third thickest book, hence (E).

Question 83

If A is 2 cm thicker than D, then how thick is D ?

A Cannot be determined

B 15 cm

C 5 cm

D 11 cm

E 3 cm

Answer: C

Explanation:
C>F>B, A<B, A<E
A is not the thinnest, thus D is the thinnest
F>E

This presents 2 possibilities :-
1. C > F(13 cm) > E > B > A(7cm) >D
2. C > F(13 cm) > B > E > A(7cm) >D

In both the cases, thickness of A is the same, i.e. 7cm. Hence thickness of D = 5cm.

Question 84

With respect to the thickness of given books, if B + A = 17, then F + B = ?

A 17 cm

B 21 cm

C 23 cm

D 19 cm

E 24 cm

Answer: C

Explanation:
C>F>B, A<B, A<E
A is not the thinnest, thus D is the thinnest
F>E

This presents 2 possibilities :-
1. C > F(13 cm) > E > B > A(7cm) >D
2. C > F(13 cm) > B > E > A(7cm) >D

B + A = 17 cm, so B = 10 cm
F + B = 23 cm.

Instructions

Study the given information carefully to answer the given questions.

Eight different people viz. C, D, E, F, W, X, Y and Z are sitting around a circular table facing the centre but not necessarily in the same order. Each one of them is wearing a watch of a different brand viz. Titan, Rado, Casio, Tissot, Rolex, Swass, Omega and Longines but not necessarily in the same order. Only two people sit between the one wearing Rado and X. The one wearing Tissot sits second to the left of X. Only three people sit between the one wearing Rado and W. The one wearing Casio sits second to the right of the one wearing

Swass. Neither X nor W is wearing Swass. The one wearing Swass is not an immediate neighbour of the one wearing Tissot. Z is not wearing Tissot. The one wearing Titan sits to the immediate right of Z. C is an immediate neighbour of one wearing Titan. Only three people sit between C and Y. Only three people sit between F and the one wearing Omega. Neither F nor E is wearing Rado. Only one person sits between the ones wearing Omega and Rolex.

Question 85

Who amongst the following sits to the immediate left of the one wearing Rado ?

A C

B The one wearing Omega

C The one wearing Swass

D Z

E D

Answer: C

Explanation:

Since, only three people sit between W and the one wearing Rado. => These two are sitting opposite to each other.

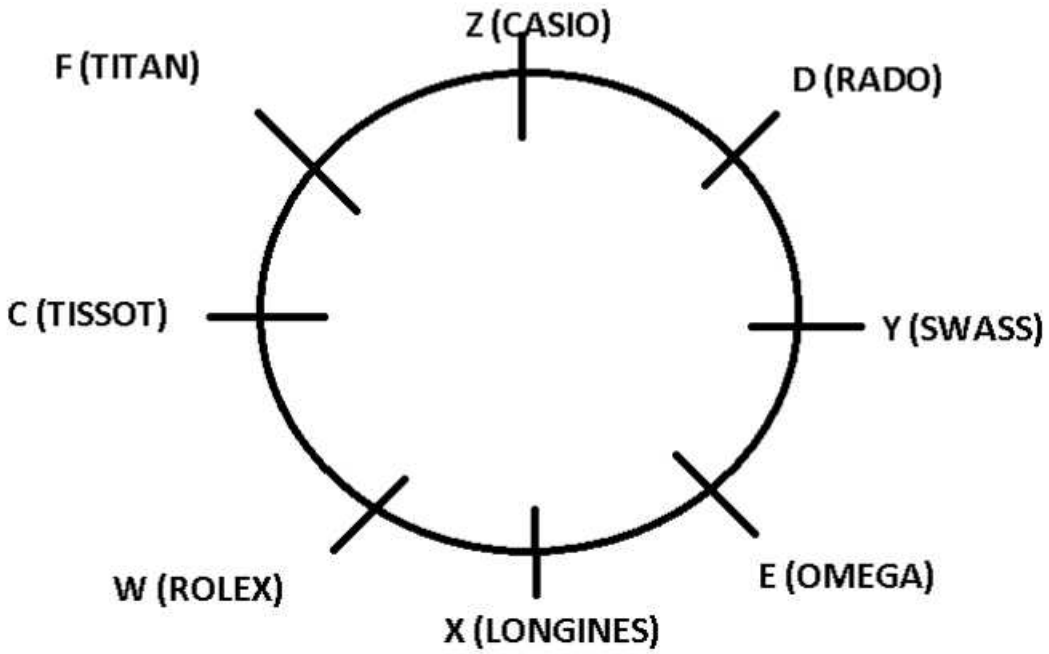
2 people sit between the one wearing Rado and X. => X is neighbour of W.

3 people sit between C and Y. => C and Y are sitting opposite to each other.

Similarly, F and the one wearing omega are sitting opposite to each other.

E & F are not wearing Rado. W & X are not wearing Swass.

Therefore, the above arrangement will be :



Y or the one wearing Swass sits to the immediate left of the one wearing Rado.

Ans - (C)

Question 86

Who amongst the following is wearing Longines ?

A X

B Y

C D

D E

E Z

Answer: A

Explanation:

Since, only three people sit between W and the one wearing Rado. => These two are sitting opposite to each other.

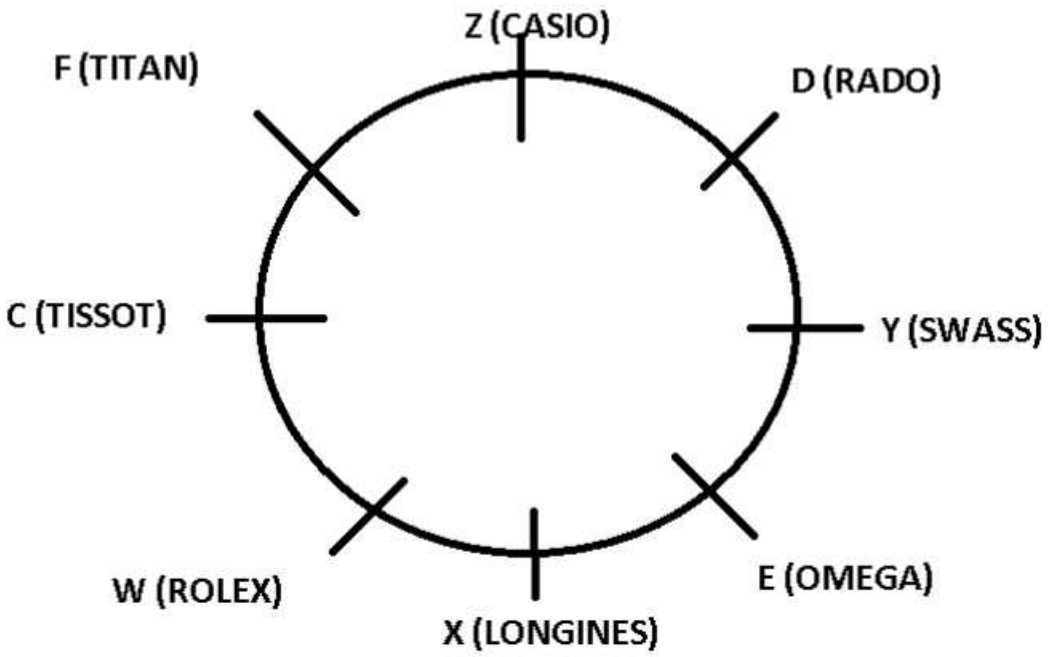
2 people sit between the one wearing Rado and X. => X is neighbour of W.

3 people sit between C and Y. => C and Y are sitting opposite to each other.

Similarly, F and the one wearing omega are sitting opposite to each other.

E & F are not wearing Rado. W & X are not wearing Swass.

Therefore, the above arrangement will be :



X is wearing Longines.

Ans - (A)

Question 87

Four of the following five are alike in a certain way based on the given arrangement and thus form a group. Which is the one that does not belong to that group ?

A Z -Rado

B E - Longines

C X - Rolex

D W - Swass

E C - Titan

Answer: D

Explanation:

Since, only three people sit between W and the one wearing Rado. => These two are sitting opposite to each other.

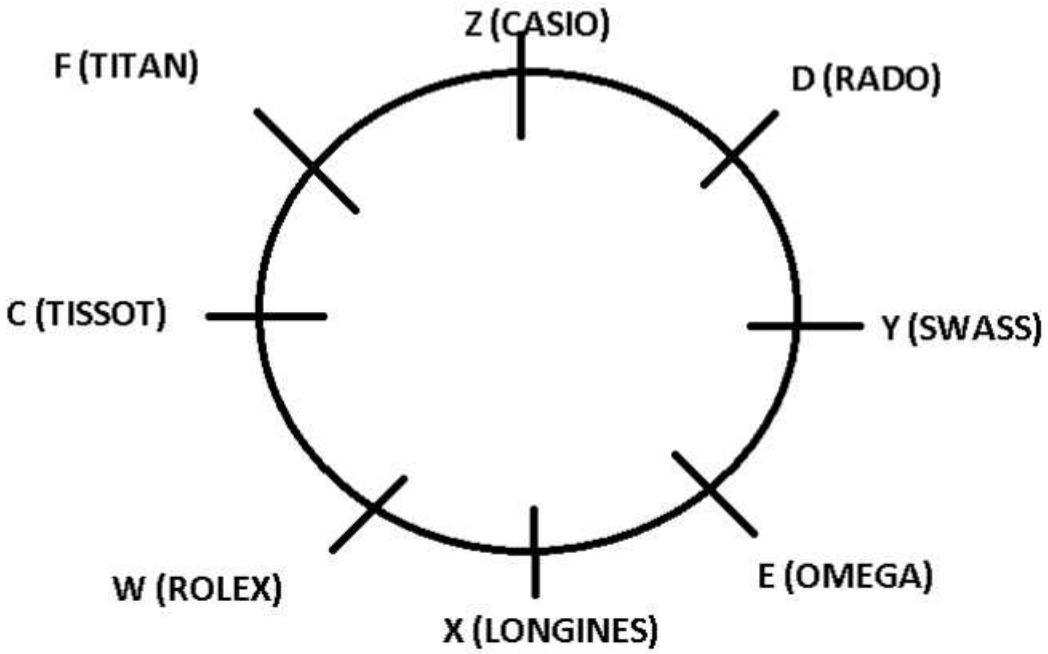
2 people sit between the one wearing Rado and X. => X is neighbour of W.

3 people sit between C and Y. => C and Y are sitting opposite to each other.

Similarly, F and the one wearing omega are sitting opposite to each other.

E & F are not wearing Rado. W & X are not wearing Swass.

Therefore, the above arrangement will be :



The relation given in the question is : Second person is sitting to the immediate left of the first person.

Only W - Swass does not follow the relationship.

Ans - (D)

Question 88

Which of the following represents the brand of watch worn by E ?

A Casio

B Omega

C Longines

D Rolex

E Swass

Answer: B

Explanation:

Since, only three people sit between W and the one wearing Rado. => These two are sitting opposite to each other.

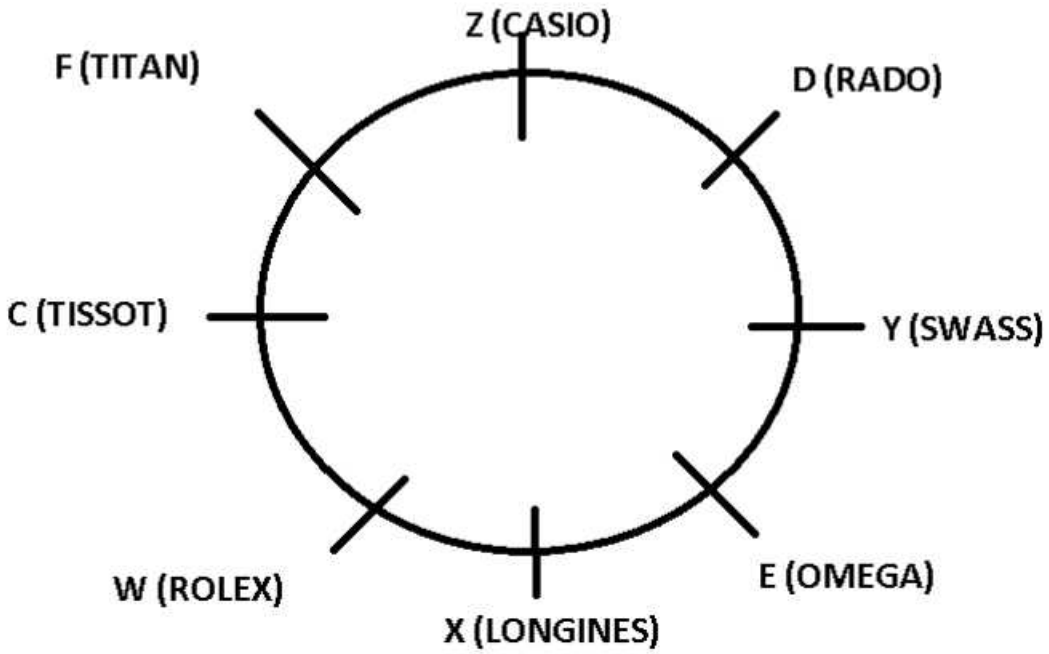
2 people sit between the one wearing Rado and X. => X is neighbour of W.

3 people sit between C and Y. => C and Y are sitting opposite to each other.

Similarly, F and the one wearing omega are sitting opposite to each other.

E & F are not wearing Rado. W & X are not wearing Swass.

Therefore, the above arrangement will be :



Clearly, E is wearing Omega brand.

Ans - (B)

Question 89

Who amongst the following sit exactly between X and the one wearing Rado when counted from the right of X ?

A The ones wearing Tissot and Titan

B Z and the one wearing Longines

C D and F

D E and Z

E E and the one wearing Swass

Answer: E

Explanation:

Since, only three people sit between W and the one wearing Rado. => These two are sitting opposite to each other.

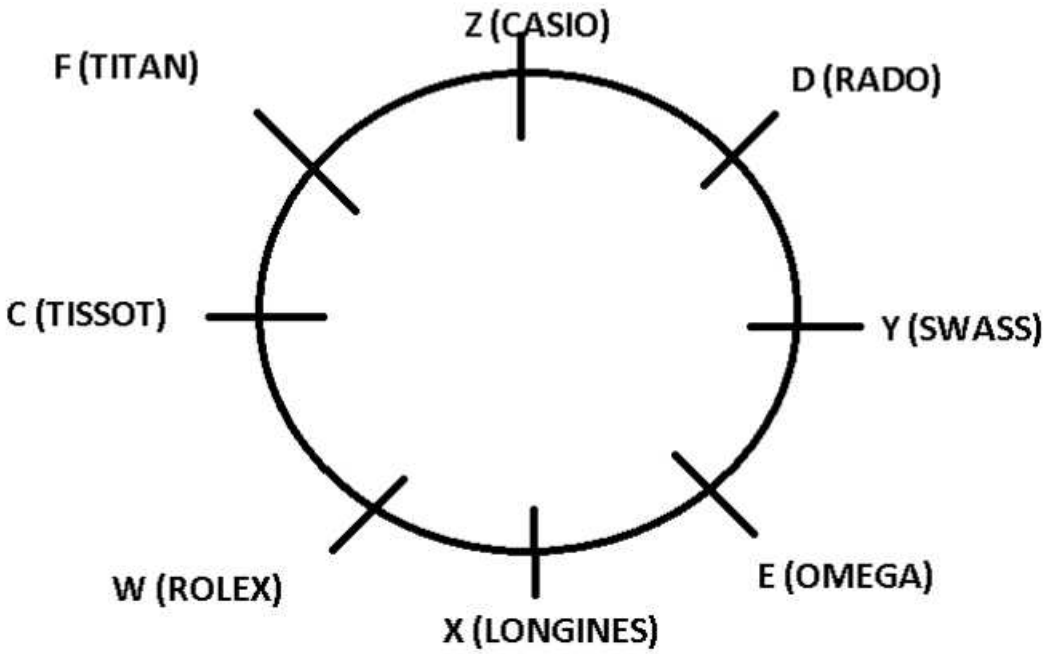
2 people sit between the one wearing Rado and X. => X is neighbour of W.

3 people sit between C and Y. => C and Y are sitting opposite to each other.

Similarly, F and the one wearing omega are sitting opposite to each other.

E & F are not wearing Rado. W & X are not wearing Swass.

Therefore, the above arrangement will be :



When counted from the right of X, two people i.e. E wearing Omega and Y wearing Swass are sitting between X and the one wearing Rado.

Ans - (E)

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Instructions

Study the following information to answer the given questions.

Eight friends—P, Q R, S, T, U, V and W are seated in a straight line with equal distance between each other, but not necessarily in the same order. Some of them are facing north while some are facing south.
♦ V is an immediate neighbour of the person sitting at an extreme end of the line. R sits second to the left of V.
♦ Only one person sits between R and T.
♦ As many people sits to the right of T as to the left of P. V and P face the same direction (i.e., if V faces north then P also faces north and viceversa.)
♦ Immediate neighbours of P face opposite directions (i.e., if one neighbour faces north then the other faces south and viceversa.)
♦ Q sits fourth to the left of S. Q is not an immediate neighbour of V.
♦ Persons sitting at the extreme ends face opposite directions (i.e., if one person faces north then the other person faces south and viceversa.)
♦ W faces south. W does not sit at an extreme end of the line: U sits to the immediate right of W.
♦ U and Q face the same direction (i.e., if U faces north then Q also faces north and viceversa.)

Question 90

As per the given arrangement, which of the following statements is not true with respect to U ?

A U sits at an extreme end of the line.

B Only three persons sit between U and R.

C U sits second to the left of T

D All the given statements are true

E U is an immediate neighbour of Q.

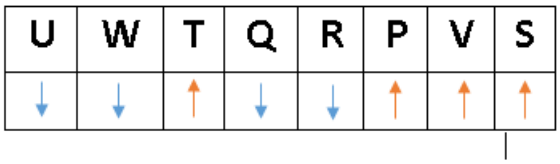
Answer: E

Explanation:

↑ represents - North

↓ represents - South

The above arrangement will be :



As seen, U is not an immediate neighbour of Q

Ans - (E)

Question 91

What is the position of Q with respect to W ?

A Immediate left

B Second to the right

C Third to the left

D Third to the right

E Second to the left

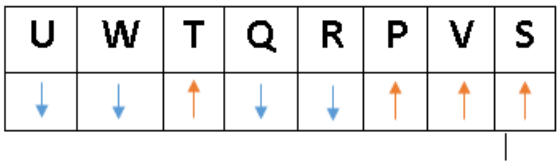
Answer: E

Explanation:

↑ represents - North

↓ represents - South

The above arrangement will be :



Q is second to the left of W since, W is facing south.

Ans - (E)

Question 92

Four of the following five are alike in a certain way based on the given arrangement and hence form a group. Which of them does not belong to that group ?

A WS

B QT

C WR

D UP

E RV

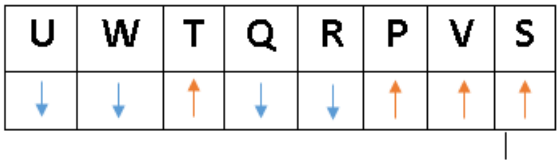
Answer: C

Explanation:

↑ represents - North

↓ represents - South

The above arrangement will be :



The above relationship is - First person is facing South and the second person is facing North. Only WR do not follow that.

Ans - (C)

Question 93

How many persons sit to the left of T?

A Two

B None

C More than three

D One

E Three

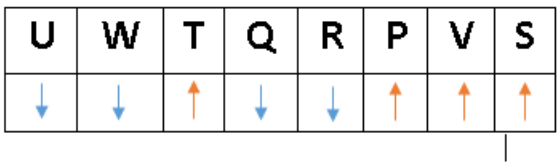
Answer: A

Explanation:

↑ represents - North

↓ represents - South

The above arrangement will be :



Only 2 persons sit to the left of T.

Ans - (A)

Question 94

Which of the following represents the immediate neighbours of P ?

A R, T

B S, V

C W, P

D V, R

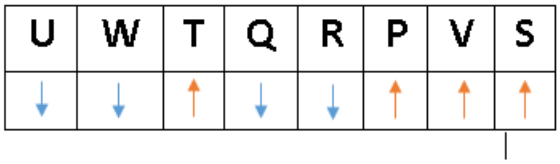
E T, S

Answer: D

Explanation:
↑ represents - North

↓ represents - South

The above arrangement will be :



Clearly, V and R are the immediate neighbours of P.

Ans - (D)

Instructions

In each question below are given two/three statements followed by two conclusions numbered I and II. You have to take the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance with commonly known facts. Read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the given statements, disregarding commonly known facts.

Give answer :
a: If either conclusion I or II follows.
b: If both conclusions I and II follow.
c: If only conclusion I follows.
d: If only conclusion II follows.
e: If neither conclusion I nor II follows.

Question 95

Statements :
No biscuit is a cookie.
All cookies are pastries.
Some pastries are sandwiches.
Conclusions :
I. All pastries are cookies.
II. All biscuits being pastries is a possibility.

A If either conclusion I or II follows.

B If both conclusions I and II follow.

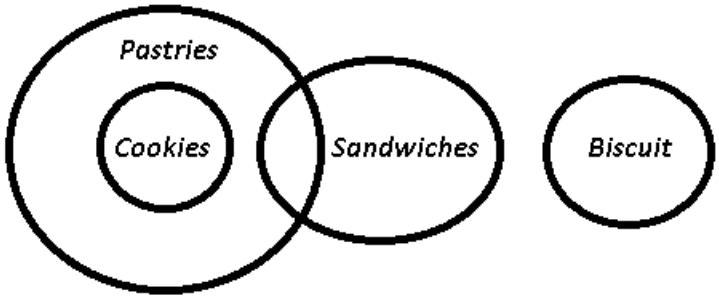
C If only conclusion I follows.

D If only conclusion II follows.

E If neither conclusion I nor II follows.

Answer: D

Explanation:
The venn diagram for above statements is :



Conclusions :

I. All pastries are cookies = false
II. All biscuits being pastries is a possibility = true

Thus, only conclusion II follows.

=> Ans - (D)

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Question 96

Statements :
No biscuit is a cookie.
All cookies are pastries.
Some pastries are sandwiches.
Conclusions :
I. Atleast some cookies are sandwiches.
II. Some sandwiches are biscuits.

A If either conclusion I or II follows.

B If both conclusions I and II follow.

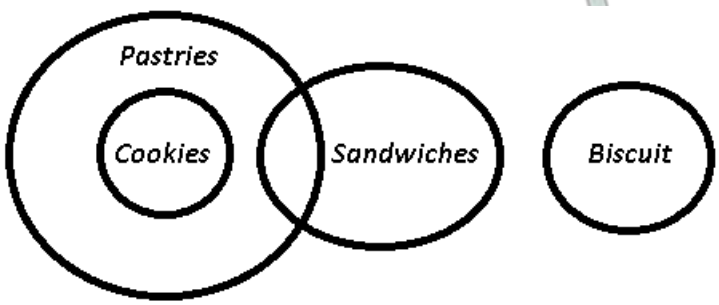
C If only conclusion I follows.

D If only conclusion II follows.

E If neither conclusion I nor II follows.

Answer: E

Explanation:
The venn diagram for above statements is :



Conclusions :

I. Atleast some cookies are sandwiches = false
II. Some sandwiches are biscuits = false

Thus, neither conclusion I nor II follows.

=> Ans - (E)

Question 97

Statements :
Some keys are locks.
Some locks are drawers.
All drawers are tables.
Conclusions :
I. No key is a drawer.
II. Atleast some keys are drawers.

A If either conclusion I or II follows.

B If both conclusions I and II follow.

C If only conclusion I follows.

D If only conclusion II follows.

E If neither conclusion I nor II follows.

Answer: A

Explanation:
The first conclusion says that no keys are drawers. The second conclusion says that at least some keys are drawers. Both of these are exhaustive statements. Hence, one of the two conclusions must be true. Thus, option A is the correct answer.

Question 98

Statements :
Some keys are locks.
Some locks are drawers.
All drawers are tables.
Conclusions :
I. All keys can never be tables.
II. Atleast some locks are tables.

A If either conclusion I or II follows.

B If both conclusions I and II follow.

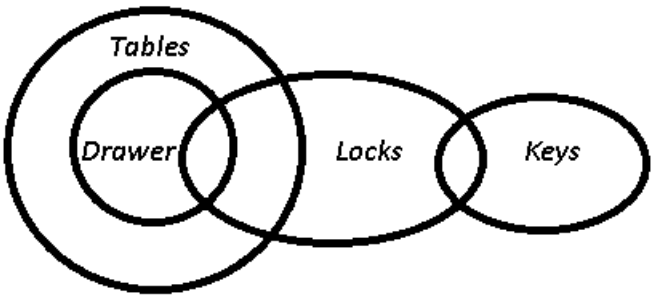
C If only conclusion I follows.

D If only conclusion II follows.

E If neither conclusion I nor II follows.

Answer: D

Explanation:
The venn diagram for above statements is :



Conclusions :

I. All keys can never be tables = false
II. Atleast some locks are tables = true

Thus, only conclusion II follows.

=> Ans - (D)

Question 99

Statements :
All frames are pictures.
Some pictures are images.
Conclusions :
I. Some frames are images.
II. All frames are images.

A If either conclusion I or II follows.

B If both conclusions I and II follow.

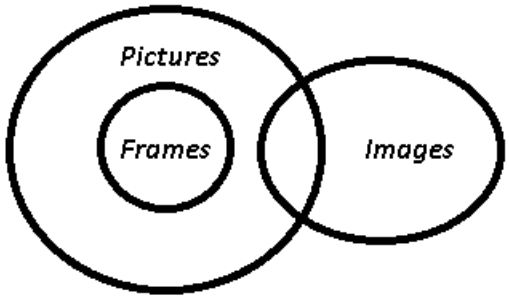
C If only conclusion I follows.

D If only conclusion II follows.

E If neither conclusion I nor II follows.

Answer: E

Explanation:
The venn diagram for above statements is :



Conclusions :

I. Some frames are images = false
II. All frames are images = false

Thus, neither conclusion I nor II follows.

=> Ans - (E)