



IBPS PO 16-Oct-2016

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Instructions

Governments looking for easy popularity have frequently been tempted into announcing giveaways of all sorts; free electricity, virtually free water, subsidized food, cloth at half price, and so on. The subsidy culture has gone to extremes. The richest farmers in the country get subsidized fertilizers. University education, typically accessed by the wealthier sections, is charged at a fraction of cost. Postal services are subsidized, and so are railway services. Bus fares cannot be raised to economical levels because there will be violent protest, so bus travel is subsidized too. In the past, price control on a variety of items, from steel to cement, meant that industrial consumer of these items got them at less than actual cost, while the losses of the public sector companies that produced them were borne by the taxpayer! A study done a few years ago, came to the conclusion that subsidies in the Indian economy total as much as 14.5 per cent of gross domestic product. At today's level, that would work out to about 1,50,000 crore. And who pay the bill? The theory- and the Political fiction on the basis of I which it is sold to unsuspecting voters is that subsidies go the poor. and are paid for by the rich. The fact is that most subsidies go the 'rich' (defined in the Indian context as those who are above the poverty line), and much of the tab goes indirectly to the poor. Because the hefty subsidy bill results in fiscal deficits, which in turn push up rates of inflation which, as everyone knows, hits the poor the hardest of all. That is why taxmen call inflation the most regressive form of taxation. The entire subsidy system is built on the thesis that people cannot help themselves, therefore governments must do so. That people cannot afford to pay for variety of goods and services, and therefore the government must step in. This thesis has been applied not just in the poor countries but in the rich ones as well; hence the birth of the welfare state in the west, and an almost Utopian social security system; free medical care, food aid, old age security, et.al. But with the passage of time, most of the wealthy nations have discovered that their economies cannot sustain this social safety net, which in fact reduces the desire among people to pay their own way, and takes away some of the incentive to work, in short, the bill was unaffordable, and their societies were simply not willing to pay. To the regret of many, but because of the laws of economies are harsh, most Western societies have been busy pruning the welfare bill. In India, the lessons of this experience over several decades, and in many countries do not seem to have been learnt. Or they are simply ignored in the pursuit of immediate votes. People who are promised cheap food or clothing do not in most cases look beyond the gift horse to the question of who picks up the tab. The uproar over higher petrol, diesel and cooking gas prices ignored this basic question; if the user of cooking gas does not want to pay for its cost, who should pay? Diesel in the country is subsidised, and if the user of cooking gas does not want to pay for its full cost, who does he or she think should pay the balance of the cost? It is a simple question, nevertheless it remains unasked. The Deva Gowda government has shown some courage in biting the bullet when it comes to the price of petroleum products. But it has been bitten by much bigger subsidy bug. It wants to offer food at half its cost to everyone below the poverty line, supposedly estimated at some 380 million people. What will be the cost? And of course, who will pick up the tab? The Andhra Pradesh Government has been bankrupted by selling rice as 2 per kg. Should the Central Government be bankrupted too, before facing up to the question of what is affordable and what is not? Already, India is perennially short of power because the subsidy on electricity has bankrupted most electricity boards, and made private investment wary unless it gets all manner of state guarantees. Delhi's subsidised bus fares have bankrupted the Delhi Transport Corporation, whose buses have slowly disappeared from the capital's streets. It is easy to be soft and sentimental, by looking at programmes that will be popular. After all, who does not like a free lunch? But the evidence is surely mounting that the lunch isn't free at all. Somebody is paying the bill. And if you want to know who, take at the country's poor economic performance over the years.

Question 1

Which of the following should not be subsidised over the years ?

- A University education
- B Postal services
- C Steel
- D Other than those given as options
- E All of the above options

Answer: E

IBPS PO Free Mock Test**Question 2**

The statement that 'subsidies are paid by the rich and go to the poor' is

- A fiction

- B fact
- C fact, according to the author
- D fiction, according to the author
- E Other than those given as options

Answer: D

Question 3

Why do you think that the author calls the Western social security system Utopian ?

- A The countries belief in the efficacy of the system was bound to turn out to be false.
- B The system followed by these countries is the best available in the present context.
- C Everything under this system was supposed to be free but people were charging money for them.
- D The theory of system followed by these countries was devised by Dr. Utopia.
- E All the options are responsible.

Answer: A

Question 4

It can be inferred from the passage that the author :

- A believes that people can help themselves and do not need the government.
- B believes that the theory of helping with subsidy is very destructive.
- C believes in democracy and free speech.
- D is not a successful politician.
- E believes that subsidies are the best way to help poor.

Answer: B

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Question 5

Which of the following is not a victim of extreme subsidies ?

- A The poor
- B The DelhiTransport Corporation
- C The Andhra Pradesh Government
- D Other than those given as options
- E The rich

Answer: D

Question 6

Which of the following is not true in the context of the passage ?

- A Where subsidies are concerned, the poor ultimately pay the tab.
- B Inflation is caused by too much subsidies.
- C Experts call subsidies the most regressive form of taxation.
- D Fiscal deficits are caused due to heavy subsidy bills.
- E None of the following is true in the context of the passage.

Answer: C

Question 7

A suitable title to the passage would be :

- A There's no such thing as a free lunch
- B The Economic Overview
- C Deva Gowda's Government and its Follies
- D It takes Two to Tango
- E The Rich and The Poor: Extreme Partiality

Answer: A

Explanation:

EndGroup:

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Instructions

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

- A. It is the only country in the world that is carbon negative, which means it produces more oxygen than it consumes.
- B. Bhutan, sandwiched between the two most populous nations on Earth, suffers for their sins.
- C. So far, so good. But then, two things happened.
- D. Carbon sinks, 70% forest cover, powered almost entirely by mountain streams—Bhutan is a poster child for green living.
- E. Glaciers are beginning to melt, flash floods and heavy rains—and even droughts— are common, and temperatures are climbing.
- F. One, India and China got richer.

Question 8

Which of the following should be the FIRST sentence of the given paragraph ?

- A E
- B D
- C C
- D B
- E A

Answer: B

Question 9

Which of the following should be the **THIRD** sentence of the given paragraph ?

- A A
- B B
- C C
- D D
- E E

Answer: C

Question 10

Which of the following should be the **LAST** sentence of the given paragraph ?

- A A
- B D
- C C
- D B
- E E

Answer: E

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Question 11

Which of the following should be the **FOURTH** sentence of the given paragraph ?

- A F
- B C
- C B
- D E
- E D

Answer: A

Question 12

Which of the following should be the **SECOND** sentence of the given paragraph ?

- A B
- B D
- C A
- D C

E E

Answer: C

Instructions

In the following questions, you have a brief passage. In the passage, some of the words have been left out. First read the passage over and try to understand what it is about. Then fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given. Big ideas come from tackling ...(13)... problems. When one is confronted with an overwhelming task, it's pieces. Business jargon is full of phrases about that, like "pilot projects" and "lowhanging fruit." They have their place, but in the repertory of management ...(14)... they should share their place with bold approaches to big challenges. Much of today's most valuable management knowledge came from wrestling with such issues. The most complicated workplace in the middle of the last century was the automobile assembly plant. Drawn to its complexity were Peter F. Drucker, W. Edwards Deming, and Taiichi Ohno, among others. The work they and their disciples did, applied in industry after industry, is the basis of the best that we know about operations, managing people, innovation, organizational design, and much more. The most complex workplaces are tertiary care hospitals. These vast ...(15)... employ tens of thousands of people who, under one roof, do everything from neurosurgery to laundry. Each patient – that is to say, each "job" – calls on a different set of people with a different constellation of ...(16)... even when the two patients have the same diagnosis, success may be ...(17)... differently. This is complexity of an order of magnitude greater than automobile assembly, and anyone who ...(18)... hospitalized knows that management has thus far been unequal to the scope of task. The workers, managers, consultants, and scholars ...(19)... crack this nut will reshape industries and institutions just as ... (20)... as Drucker, Deming, and Ohno did.

Question 13

- A small
- B big
- C irrelevant
- D buildings
- E minor

Answer: B

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Question 14

- A weakness
- B strength
- C power
- D practice
- E symptom

Answer: D

Question 15

- A houses
- B institute
- C demagogue

- D forts
- E enterprises

Answer: E

Question 16

- A barbarity
- B talent
- C skills
- D unskilled
- E barbaric

Answer: C

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Question 17

- A managed
- B officious
- C delivered
- D measured
- E postponed

Answer: D

Question 18

- A are been
- B have being
- C have been
- D has been
- E is be

Answer: D

Question 19

- A who
- B whom
- C whose
- D which

E whomsoever

Answer: A

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Question 20

- A profoundly
- B gradually
- C superficially
- D speciously
- E earnest

Answer: A

Instructions

Identify the error in the sentences given below, if there is no error, mark option e:

Question 21

- A The need to set up
- B a good library in the locality
- C has been in the minds of people
- D for some time now
- E No error

Answer: C

Question 22

- A Most people would have
- B attended the union meeting
- C if they had
- D had longer notice of it.
- E No error

Answer: D

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Question 23

- A He took to
- B reading Times

C for better knowledge

D of the facts.

E No error

Answer: B

Question 24

A The RBI has proposed to introduce

B polymer notes after taking into considering

C the cost and longevity

D associated with their manufacturing.

E No error

Answer: B

Question 25

A Studies show that the lives of millions of mothers

B and their children could be saved if countries would

C invest in programs that ensures a healthy pregnancy,

D and safe childbirth.

E No error

Answer: C

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Question 26

A Film viewers claim that

B the number of scenes depicting alcohol consumption

C have increased dramatically over

D the last decade.

E No error

Answer: C

Question 27

A Forty percent of the people alive today have

B never made a phone call, but

C thirty percent still have no electricity connections

D to their homes.

E No error

Answer: B

Question 28

A Workers with less

B personal problems are

C likely to be

D more productive in their work.

E No error

Answer: A

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Question 29

A Everyone who visits Singapore

B is impressed by its cleanliness,

C which is mainly a result of rigorous implementation

D of their strict laws.

E No error

Answer: D

Question 30

A The bridal dress was

B most unique. The prince

C designed it and his

D mother provided the lace fabric.

E No Error

Answer: B

Explanation:

most should be preceded by the article "The"

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Quant

Instructions

Study the table carefully and answer the given questions.

State	% of population below poverty line	Proportion of males and females	
		Below poverty line	Above poverty line
		M : F	M : F
P	35	5 : 6	6 : 7
Q	25	3 : 5	4 : 5
R	24	1 : 2	2 : 3
S	29	3 : 2	4 : 3
T	15	5 : 3	3 : 3

Question 31

If the male population above poverty line for State R is 2.38 lakhs then what is the total population of R?

- A 4.5 lakh
- B 4.85 lakh
- C 5.33 lakh
- D 7.82 lakh
- E 6 lakh

Answer: D

Explanation:

Let the total population of State R be 'p'.

Percentage of population of R above poverty line = $(100-24)\%$
=76%.

Male of state R above poverty line = $p \times \frac{76}{100} \times \frac{2}{5}$.

$2.38 = p \times \frac{76}{100} \times \frac{2}{5}$.

$p = 7.82$ lakh

Hence, Option D is correct.

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Question 32

What will be the number of females above poverty line in the State S if it is known that the population of State S is 7 million ?

- A 3 million
- B 2.13 million
- C 1.33 million
- D 5.7 million
- E 4 million

Answer: B

Explanation:

Total population in state S = 7 million

% population above poverty line = $100-29 = 71\%$

Population above poverty line = $(71/100)*7$ million = 4.97 million

No. of females above poverty line = $(3/7)*4.97$ million = 2.13 million

Question 33

What is the male population above poverty line for State P if the female population below poverty line for State P is 2.1 million ?

- A 2.1 million
- B 2.7 million
- C 3.3 million
- D 2.3 million
- E 3 million

Answer: C

Explanation:

Let the population under below poverty line in state B be

Male = $5x$ & Female = $6x$

$$\Rightarrow 6x = 2.1 \text{ million} \Rightarrow x = 2.1/6 = 0.35 \text{ million}$$

Total population below poverty line = $6x + 5x = 11 * 0.35 = 3.85$ million

% population below poverty line = 35%

Total population (both above poverty line and below poverty line) in state P = $(3.85/35)*100 = 11$ million

% population above poverty line = 65%

$$\Rightarrow \text{Total population above poverty line} = (65/100)*11 \text{ million} = 7.15 \text{ million}$$

Male population above poverty line = $(6/11) * 7.15 = 3.3$ million

Question 34

If the population of males below poverty line for State Q is 2.4 million and that for State T is 6 million, then what is the respective ratio of the total population of states Q and T ?

- A 1 : 3
- B 2 : 5
- C 3 : 7
- D 4 : 9
- E 3 : 9

Answer: B

Explanation:

EndGroup:

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Instructions

For the following questions answer them individually

Question 35

Find the probability that a number from 1 to 300 is either divisible by 3 or 7?

- A $\frac{37}{75}$
- B $\frac{32}{75}$
- C $\frac{36}{75}$
- ...

D $\frac{28}{75}$

E $\frac{26}{75}$

Answer: B

Explanation:

Numbers divisible by 3 = {3, 6, 9, 300}

Numbers divisible by 7 = {7, 14, 294}

Numbers divisible by both 3 and 7 (i.e. multiples of 21) = {21, 42, 294}

$$\text{Required probability} = \frac{100+42-14}{300} = \frac{128}{300} = \frac{32}{75}$$

Question 36

14 men can do a work in 18 days, 15 women can do a work in 24 days. If 14 men work for first three days and 10 women work after that for three days, find the part of work left after that?

A $\frac{3}{4}$

B $\frac{1}{4}$

C $\frac{1}{2}$

D $\frac{1}{6}$

E $\frac{1}{5}$

Answer: A

Explanation:

$$\text{Work done by 14 men in 1 day} = \frac{1}{18}$$

$$\text{Work done by 14 men in 3 days} = 3 \times \frac{1}{18} = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$\text{Work done by 1 woman in 1 day} = \frac{1}{15 \times 24}$$

$$\text{Work done by 10 women in 3 days} = \frac{10 \times 3}{15 \times 24} = \frac{1}{12}$$

$$\text{Total work done} = \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{12} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\text{Remaining work} = 1 - \frac{1}{4} = \frac{3}{4}$$

Question 37

Perimeter of a rectangle is x and circumference of a circle is 8 more than the perimeter of the rectangle. Ratio of radius of circle and length of the rectangle is 1:2 and ratio of length and breadth of rectangle is 7:3. Find the length of the rectangle ?

A 14

B 21

C 28

D 35

E 7

Answer: C

Explanation:

Perimeter of rectangle = x

Perimeter of circle = x+8

Given that radius/length = 1/2

So radius = y and length = $2y$

Now it is also given that length/breadth = $7/3$

So length = $7m$ and breadth = $3m$

Here we can say that $7m = 2y$ as both are length of same rectangle

Perimeter of rectangle = $2(7m+3m) = 20m$

Circumference of circle = $2\pi R = 2 \times 3.14 \times y = 20m + 8$

$M = 4$

Hence length of rectangle = $7 \times 4 = 28$

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Question 38

A invests on some scheme at 5% and B at 3% for two years. If the total sum invested by A and B is 4000 and the simple interest received by both is same then find the amount invested by A.

- A Rs. 1,300
- B Rs. 1,500
- C Rs. 2,500
- D Rs. 2,700
- E Rs. 2,100

Answer: B

Explanation:

Let the amount invested by A be Rs y , then amount invested by B be Rs $(4000-y)$

Rate of interest for A = 5%

rate of interest for B = 3%

time = 2 years

As it is given that interest for both are same. So,

$$\frac{y \times 5 \times 2}{100} = \frac{(4000-y) \times 3 \times 2}{100}$$

$y = \text{Rs } 1500$

Question 39

Two trains crosses each other in 14 sec when they are moving in opposite direction, and when they are moving in same direction they crosses each other in 3 min 2 sec. Find the speed of the faster train by what percent more than the speed of the slower train ?

- A 16.67%
- B 17.33%
- C 16.33%
- D 17.67%
- E 18.33%

Answer: A

Explanation:

let the speed of faster train be F m/s

And slower train be S m/s

When they move in same direction relative speed = (F-S) m/s

Time taken = 14 sec

When they move in opposite direction = (F+S) m/s

Time taken in this case = 182 sec

In both cases they are covering same distance

So, $(F+S) \times 14 = (F-S) \times 182$

$12F = 14S$

$F = \frac{7}{6}S$

so faster train is $\frac{1}{6}$ more than the slower one which means it is 16.67% faster than the slower train.

Instructions

What will come in place of the question mark (?) in the following number series ?

Question 40

11, 20, 38, 74, ?

- A 146
- B 154
- C 128
- D 132
- E 136

Answer: A

Explanation:

$11 \times 2 - 2 = 22 - 2 = 20$

$20 \times 2 - 2 = 40 - 2 = 38$

$38 \times 2 - 2 = 76 - 2 = 74$

$74 \times 2 - 2 = 148 - 2 = 146$

Option A is the right answer.

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Question 41

15, 21, 38, 65, 101, ?

- A 124
- B 145
- C 136
- D 158
- E 162

Answer: B

Explanation:

$$21 - 15 = 6$$

$$38 - 21 = 17$$

$$65 - 38 = 27$$

$$101 - 65 = 36$$

Now, let us take a look at the second order difference.

$$17 - 6 = 11$$

$$27 - 17 = 10$$

$$36 - 27 = 9$$

Continuing the sequence, we get the next term as $36 + 8 = 44$

$$101 + 44 = 145.$$

Option B is the right answer.

Question 42

24, 28, 19, 35, 10, ?

A 26

B 36

C 16

D 46

E 15

Answer: D

Explanation:

$$24 + 4 = 28$$

$$28 - 9 = 19$$

$$19 + 16 = 35$$

$$35 - 25 = 10$$

$$10 + 36 = 46$$

Option D is the right answer.

Question 43

7, 16, 45, 184, 915, ?

A 2092

B 5496

C 1048

D 4038

E 3268

Answer: B

Explanation:

$$7 * 2 + 2 = 14 + 2 = 16$$

$$16 * 3 - 3 = 48 - 3 = 45$$

$$45 \times 4 + 4 = 180 + 4 = 184$$

$$184 \times 5 - 5 = 920 - 5 = 915.$$

$$915 \times 6 + 6 = 5490 + 6 = 5496.$$

Option B is the right answer.

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Question 44

12, 19, 35, 59, 90, ?

A 134

B 127

C 132

D 98

E 114

Answer: B

Explanation:

$$19 - 12 = 7$$

$$35 - 19 = 16$$

$$59 - 35 = 24$$

$$90 - 59 = 31$$

Let us look at the second order difference.

$$16 - 7 = 9$$

$$24 - 16 = 8$$

$$31 - 24 = 7$$

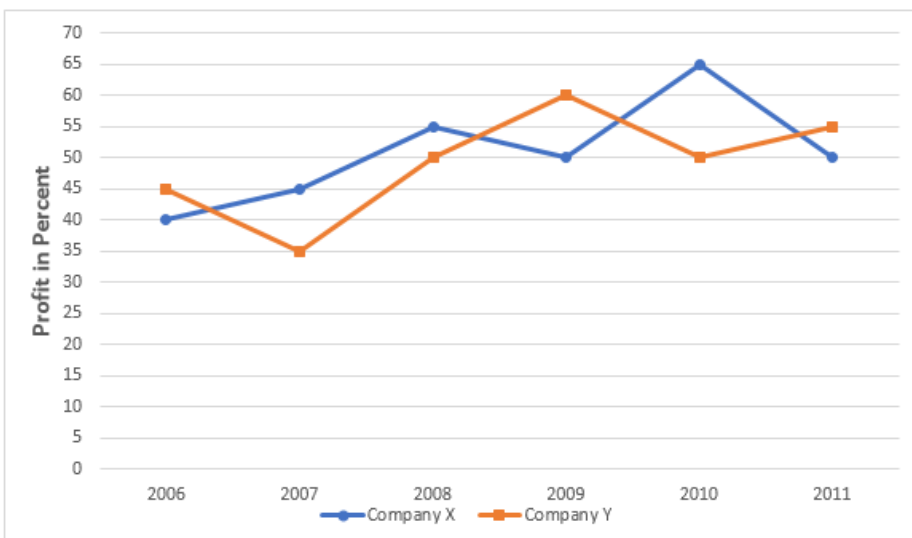
The next difference will be $31 + 6 = 37$

$$90 + 37 = 127$$

Option B is the right answer.

Instructions

Study the following table and answer the questions that follow. "Graph"



Question 45

The incomes of companies X and Y in 2010 were in the ratio of 3 : 4 respectively. What was the respective ratio of their expenditures in 2010 ?

- A 7 : 22
- B 14 : 19
- C 15 : 22
- D 27 : 35
- E 35 : 49

Answer: C

Explanation:

In 2010, let the income of company X = $3z$

Income of company Y = $4z$

Let expenditure of company X = x

Expenditure of company Y = y

$$\Rightarrow \text{Profit of company X} = 3z - x$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Profit \% of company X} = 65\% \Rightarrow \frac{65}{100} = \frac{(3z - x)}{x}$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{60z}{33}$$

$$\text{Profit of company Y} = 4z - y$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Profit \% of company Y} = 50\% \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} = \frac{(4z - y)}{y}$$

$$\Rightarrow y = \frac{8z}{3}$$

To find : x/y

$$\Rightarrow x/y = \frac{60z}{33} \times \frac{3}{8z}$$

$$= 15:22$$

Question 46

If the expenditure of company Y in 2007 was ₹ 220 crores, what was its income in 2007 ?

- A Rs. 312 crores
- B Rs. 297 crores
- C Rs. 283 crores
- D Rs. 275 crores
- E Rs. 250 crores

Answer: B

Explanation:

Expenditure of company Y in 2007 = 220 crore

Profit % of company Y in 2007 = 35%

$$\text{Profit of company Y in 2007} = \frac{35}{100} \times 220 = 77 \text{ crore}$$

$$\text{Income of company Y in 2007} = 220 + 77 = 297 \text{ crore}$$

Question 47

If the expenditures of companies X and Y in 2006 were equal and the total income of two companies in 2006 was Rs. 342 crores, what was the total profit of two companies together in 2006 ? (Profit = Income - Expenditure)

- A Rs. 240 crores
- B Rs. 171 crores
- C Rs. 120 crores
- D Rs. 102 crores
- E Rs. 150 crores

Answer: D

Explanation:

In 2006, expenditure of both X & Y are equal

Let expenditure of X & Y = $100x$

Profit % of company X = 40%

$$\Rightarrow \text{Profit of company X} = \frac{40}{100} * 100x = 40x$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Income of company X} = 100x + 40x = 140x \text{ [Since, inc = exp+profit]}$$

Profit % of company Y = 45%

$$\Rightarrow \text{Profit of company Y} = \frac{45}{100} * 100x = 45x$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Income of company Y} = 100x + 45x = 145x \text{ [Since, inc = exp+profit]}$$

According to ques, Total income = $140x + 145x = 285x = 342$ crore

$$\Rightarrow x = 1.2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Total profit for both companies} &= 40x + 45x = 85 * 1.2 \\ &= 102 \text{ crore} \end{aligned}$$

Question 48

The expenditure of company X in the year 2008 was Rs. 200 crores and the income of company X in 2008 was the same as its expenditure in 2011. What is the income of Company X in 2011 ?

- A Rs. 385 crores
- B Rs. 465 crores
- C Rs. 335 crores
- D Rs. 295 crores
- E Rs. 250 crores

Answer: B

Explanation:

For the company X,

Expenditure in 2008 = 200 crore (given)

Profit % in 2008 = 55%

$$\Rightarrow \text{Profit in 2008} = \frac{55}{100} * 200 = 110 \text{ crore}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Income in 2008} = 200 + 110 = 310 \text{ crore [Since, income = exp+profit]}$$

Since, income in 2008 = Expenditure in 2011

=> Expenditure in 2011 = 310 crore

Profit % in 2011 = 50%

$$\Rightarrow \text{Profit in 2011} = \frac{50}{100} * 310 = 155 \text{ crore}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Income in 2011} = 310 + 155 = 465 \text{ crore}$$

Question 49

If the incomes of two companies were equal in 2009, then what was the ratio of expenditure of Company X to that of Company Y in 2009 ?

A 6 : 5

B 5 : 6

C 11 : 6

D 16 : 15

E 20 : 11

Answer: D

Explanation:

In 2009, let the income of company X = z

Let the income of company Y = z

Let expenditure of company X = x

Profit % of company X = 50%

$$\Rightarrow \frac{z-x}{x} * 100 = 50$$

$$\Rightarrow 2z - 2x = x$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{2z}{3}$$

Let expenditure of company Y = y

Profit % of company Y = 60%

$$\Rightarrow \frac{z-y}{y} * 100 = 60$$

$$\Rightarrow 5z - 5y = 3y$$

$$\Rightarrow y = \frac{5z}{8}$$

Ratio of expenditure of company X to that of Y

$$\Rightarrow \frac{x}{y} = \frac{2z/3}{5z/8}$$

$$= \frac{2*8}{3*5} = 16:15$$

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Instructions

In each of these questions, two equations (I) and (II) are given. You have to solve both the equations and Give answer :

Question 50

I. $3x^2 - 22x + 7 = 0$

II. $y^2 - 15y + 56 = 0$

A $x > y$

- B $x \geq y$
- C $x < y$
- D $x \leq y$
- E $x = y$ or relationship between x and y cannot be established.

Answer: D

Explanation:

$$I: 3x^2 - 22x + 7 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 3x^2 - x - 21x + 7 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x(3x - 1) - 7(3x - 1) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (x - 7)(3x - 1) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 7, \frac{1}{3}$$

$$II: y^2 - 15y + 56 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow y^2 - 8y - 7y + 56 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow y(y - 8) - 7(y - 8) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (y - 7)(y - 8) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow y = 7, 8$$

Clearly, $7 \text{ \& } 8 \geq 7 \text{ \& } \frac{1}{3}$

Ans - (D)

Question 51

$$I. 2x^2 - 17x + 36 = 0$$

$$II. 2y^2 - 19y + 44 = 0$$

- A If $x > y$
- B If $x \geq y$
- C If $x < y$
- D If $x \leq y$
- E If $x = y$ or relationship between x and y cannot be established.

Answer: E

Explanation:

$$I: 2x^2 - 17x + 36 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 2x^2 - 8x - 9x + 36 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 2x(x - 4) - 9(x - 4) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (x - 4)(2x - 9) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 4, \frac{9}{2}$$

$$II: 2y^2 - 19y + 44 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 2y^2 - 8y - 11y + 44 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 2y(y - 4) - 11(y - 4) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (y - 4)(2y - 11) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow y = 4, \frac{11}{2}$$

Since, both values of $y \geq x$, but $\frac{9}{2}(x) > 4(y)$

Hence, no relation can be established.

Question 52

I. $x - \sqrt{169} = 0$

II. $y^2 - 169 = 0$

A If $x > y$

B If $x \geq y$

C If $x < y$

D If $x \leq y$

E If $x = y$ or relationship between x and y cannot be established.

Answer: D

Explanation:

I: $x - \sqrt{169} = 0$

$$\Rightarrow x = \sqrt{169}$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 13, -13$$

II: $y^2 - 169 = 0$

$$\Rightarrow y^2 = 169$$

$$\Rightarrow y = 13,$$

Since, $13 > -13$ & $13 = 13$

$$\therefore y \geq x$$

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Question 53

I. $3x^2 + 20x + 25 = 0$

II. $3y^2 + 14y + 8 = 0$

A If $x > y$

B If $x \geq y$

C If $x < y$

D If $x \leq y$

E If $x = y$ or relationship between x and y cannot be established.

Answer: E

Explanation:

I: $3x^2 + 20x + 25 = 0$

$$\Rightarrow 3x^2 + 15x + 5x + 25 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 3x(x + 5) + 5(x + 5) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (3x + 5)(x + 5) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x = -5, -5/3$$

$$\text{II : } 3y^2 + 14y + 8 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 3y^2 + 12y + 2y + 8 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 3y(y+4) + 2(y+4) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (3y+2)(y+4) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow y = -2/3, -4$$

Since, $-2/3 > -5/3 > -4$

\Rightarrow Relation cannot be determined.

Question 54

$$\text{I. } 3x^2 + 5x + 2 = 0$$

$$\text{II. } 3y^2 + 18y + 24 = 0$$

A If $x > y$

B If $x \geq y$

C If $x < y$

D If $x \leq y$

E If $x = y$ or relationship between x and y cannot be established.

Answer: A

Explanation:

$$\text{I : } 3x^2 + 5x + 2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 3x^2 + 3x + 2x + 2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 3x(x+1) + 2(x+1) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (3x+2)(x+1) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x = -1, -2/3$$

$$\text{II : } 3y^2 + 18y + 24 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 3y^2 + 6y + 12y + 24 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 3y(y+2) + 12(y+2) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (3y+12)(y+2) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow y = -4, -2$$

Since, $-1 > -4, -2$ & $-2/3 > -4, -2$

$$\Rightarrow x > y$$

Instructions

For the following questions answer them individually

Question 55

A seller marks the price 50% above the cost price and gives 10% discount on an item. While selling, he cheats customer by giving 20% less in weight. Find his overall profit percent (approximate) ?

A 26%

B 65%

C 68%

D 72%

E 76%

Answer: C

Explanation:

Let the cost price be Rs 100 and amount of product be 100 gm

Now there is 50% markup so the marked price becomes Rs 150

Now after 10% discount on Marked price the selling price = Rs (150 - 15) = Rs 135

Now it is said that he only sale 80 % of the quantity So,

he is selling 80 gm in 135 Rs which means SP of 1 gm is = Rs 1.6875

Cost price of 1 gm = Rs 1

So profit percentage is 68.75 % ~ 68%

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Question 56

There are 81 litre pure milk in a container. One third of milk is replaced by water in the container. Again onethird of mixture is extracted and equal amount of water is added. What is the ratio of milk to water in the new mixture ?

A 1 : 2

B 1 : 1

C 2 : 1

D 4 : 5

E None of these

Answer: D

Explanation:

using $\frac{QNR_{final}}{Total} = \frac{QNR_{initial}}{Total} \left(1 - \frac{quantityreplaced}{total}\right)^n$

here QNR is the quantity which is only removed in whole process and hence here it is milk and 'n' is the number of times the replacement process is repeated

So using the formula

$$\frac{QNR_{final}}{Total} = \frac{81}{81} \times \left(1 - \frac{27}{81}\right)^2$$

$$\frac{QNR_{final}}{Total} = 4/9$$

So after two replacement cycles the ratio of Milk : Water = 4:5

Question 57

A is 2 years older than B while B is 3 years younger than C. The ratio of age of A, 6 years hence and B, 2 years ago is 5:3. What was age of C, 6 years ago ?

A 12 years

B 19 years

C 15 years

D 14 years

E 21 years

Answer: D

Explanation:

let the present age of C be y years

So age of B will be y-3 years

And present age of A will be y-1 years

6 years hence age of A will be y+5 and age of B 2 years was y-5

It is given that $\frac{y+5}{y-5} = 3$

y = 20 years

Hence age of C before 6 years = 20 - 6 = 14 years

Question 58

A, B and C started a business with their investments in the ratio 1 : 2 : 4. After 6 months, A invested the half amount more as before and B invested same the amount as before while C withdrew 1/4th of his investment. Find the ratio of their profits at the end of the year.

A 5 : 12 : 13

B 5 : 11 : 14

C 5 : 12 : 14

D 5 : 12 : 10

E None of these

Answer: C

Explanation:

Let the investment of A, B, and C be y, 2y, 4y

after 6 months A invested half of amount more and hence for next 6 months in a year his invest is proportional to 1.5y . where as B invested same amount and C withdrew 1/4th of his amount

So their effective amount after 6 months are 4y and 3y respectively

So after a year their profits will be shared in ratio = A:B:C = (6y + 9y) : (12y + 24y) : (24y + 18y)

A:B:C = 15:36:42 = 5:12:14

Hence answer is C option.

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Question 59

The average marks in Science subject of a class of 20 students is 68. If the marks of two students were misread as 48 and 65 of the actual marks 72 and 61 respectively, then what would be the correct average ?

A 68.5

B 69

C 69.5

D 70

E 66

Answer: B

Explanation:

Number of students = 20

Average marks = 68

Total marks in science = $20 \times 68 = 1360$

It is given that two students were misread as 48 and 65 of the actual marks 72 and 61 respectively

So new total will be $1360 - (48 + 65) + (72 + 61) = 1380$

Correct average = $\frac{1380}{20} = 69$

Question 60

40% of 265 + 35% of 180 = 50% of ? + ?% of 80

- A 80
- B 95.5
- C 130
- D 125.5
- E 115

Answer: C

Explanation:

Let the missing value be y

40% of 265 = 106

35% of 180 = 63

$106 + 63 = 169 = 50\% \text{ of } y + y\% \text{ of } 80$

$$= \frac{y}{2} + \frac{4y}{5}$$

$$\frac{13y}{10} = 169$$

$$y = 130$$

Question 61

$\sqrt{0.25} \times 0.16 \text{ of } 157 = ?$

- A 0.43
- B 12.56
- C 0.91
- D 17.25
- E 9.50

Answer: B

Explanation:

$$\sqrt{0.25} \times 0.16 \text{ of } 157$$

$$= 0.5 \times 0.16 \text{ of } 157$$

$$= 0.08 \times 157$$

$$= 12.56$$

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Question 62

$$\sqrt{?} + 416 = (60\% \text{ of } 920) - 110$$

- A 576
- B 676
- C 784
- D 1024
- E 1156

Answer: B

Explanation:

$$\sqrt{?} + 416 = (60\% \text{ of } 920) - 110$$

$$\sqrt{?} + 416 = \left(\frac{60}{100} \times 920\right) - 110$$

$$\sqrt{?} + 416 = 442$$

$$\sqrt{?} = 26$$

$$? = 676$$

Question 63

$$(682\% \text{ of } 782) \div 856 = ?$$

- A 4.50
- B 10.65
- C 2.55
- D 8.75
- E 6.23

Answer: E

Explanation:

$$(682\% \text{ of } 782) \div 856$$

$$= \frac{682}{100} \times 782 \div 856$$

$$= 6.23$$

Question 64

$$15.5\% \text{ of } 850 + 24.8\% \text{ of } 650 = ?$$

- A 295
- B 330
- C 270
- D 375
- E 220

Answer: A

Explanation:

$$15.5\% \text{ of } 850 = 131.75$$

$$24.8\% \text{ of } 650 = 161.2$$

$$131.75 + 161.2 = 292.95 \sim 295$$

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Question 65

The time taken by a boat to travel; `x' km upstream is twice the time taken by the same boat to travel `x' km downstream. If speed of the boat in still water is 12 km/h. what is the speed of current ? (in km/h)

- A 3
- B 4
- C 3.5
- D 4.5
- E None of these

Answer: B

Explanation:

Distance travelled by boat = x km

Let speed of current = y km/h

Speed of boat = 12 km/h

=> Downstream speed = $(12 + y)$ km/h and upstream speed = $(12 - y)$ km/h

Acc. to ques, time taken by a boat to travel; `x' km upstream is twice the time taken by the same boat to travel `x' km downstream

$$\Rightarrow \frac{x}{12-y} = 2 \times \frac{x}{12+y}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{12-y} = \frac{2}{12+y}$$

$$\Rightarrow 12 + y = 24 - 2y$$

$$\Rightarrow y + 2y = 3y = 24 - 12$$

$$\Rightarrow y = \frac{12}{3} = 4 \text{ km/h}$$

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Reasoning

Instructions

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

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

Question 66

Statements :

$$S \leq L \leq I = P \geq E > R ; L > Q$$

Conclusions :

I. $P \geq S$

II. $I > R$

- A If only conclusion II is true
- B If only conclusion I is true
- C If both conclusions I and II are true
- D If either conclusion I or II is true
- E If neither conclusion I nor II is true

Answer: C

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Question 67

Statements :

$$G > R \leq E = A \leq T \leq S ; D \leq A \leq J$$

Conclusions :

I. $T \geq D$

II. $R > S$

- A If only conclusion II is true
- B If only conclusion I is true
- C If both conclusions I and II are true
- D If either conclusion I or II is true
- E If neither conclusion I nor II is true

Answer: B

Question 68

Statements :

$$A \geq B > C \leq D \leq E < F$$

Conclusions :

I. $A \geq E$

II. $C < F$

- A If only conclusion II is true
- B If only conclusion I is true
- C If both conclusions I and II are true
- D If either conclusion I or II is true
- E If neither conclusion I nor II is true

Answer: A

Question 69

Statements :

$G > R \geq E = A \leq T \leq S ; D \leq A \leq J$

Conclusions :

I. $J > G$

II. $J = G$

- A If only conclusion II is true
- B If only conclusion I is true
- C If both conclusions I and II are true
- D If either conclusion I or II is true
- E If neither conclusion I nor II is true

Answer: E

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Question 70

Statements :

$S \leq E \leq I = P \geq E > R ; L > Q$

Conclusions:

I. $L < R$

II. $E \geq Q$

- A If only conclusion II is true
- B If only conclusion I is true
- C If both conclusions I and II are true
- D If either conclusion I or II is true
- E If neither conclusion I nor II is true

Answer: E

Instructions

Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below.

Eight persons – H, I, J, K, L, M, N and O – are standing in a straight line at equidistant. Some of them are facing north while others are facing south. M is standing third to the right to H. M is standing at one of the extreme ends. L is standing third to the left of H. The immediate neighbours of J. face north. N is not an immediate neighbour of H. The persons standing at the extreme ends face the same direction (both are facing either north or south). The immediate neighbours of H face, just opposite direction as that of M. The immediate neighbours of O face opposite direction with respect to each other. K is one of the immediate neighbours of L and is facing north. I is standing between J and M. Not more than four persons are facing north. L is immediate right of K.

Question 71

Who among the following is third to the left of N ?

- A K
- B J

$\frac{K}{(N)}$ $\frac{L}{(S)}$ — $\frac{\quad}{(S)}$ $\frac{H}{(N)}$ $\frac{J}{(S)}$ $\frac{I}{\quad}$ $\frac{M}{(N)}$

The immediate neighbors of J face North.
Also no more than 4 people are facing north.

$\frac{K}{(N)}$ $\frac{L}{(S)}$ $\frac{\quad}{(S)}$ $\frac{\quad}{(S)}$ $\frac{H}{(N)}$ $\frac{J}{(S)}$ $\frac{I}{(N)}$ $\frac{M}{(N)}$

Also since neighbors of O are facing opposite directions w.r.t. each other, the final arrangement becomes :-

$\frac{K}{(N)}$ $\frac{L}{(S)}$ $\frac{N}{(S)}$ $\frac{O}{(S)}$ $\frac{H}{(N)}$ $\frac{J}{(S)}$ $\frac{I}{(N)}$ $\frac{M}{(N)}$

J is third to the left of N.

Question 72

The immediate neighbours of L are :

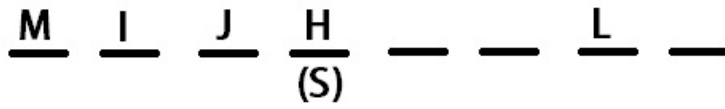
- A M and N
- B N and O
- C K and N
- D N and H
- E J and H

Answer: C

Explanation:

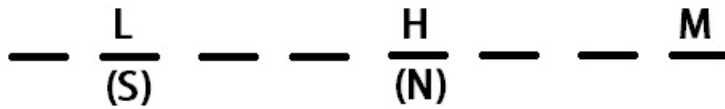
M is standing at one of the ends.

Considering the case where M is standing at the left end :-

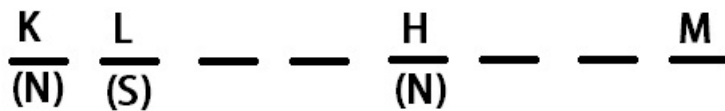


In this case, the condition that the immediate neighbors of J are facing north would not be met. Hence this case is rejected.

So M is standing at the right end of the line.
H is thus facing North. L has to face south.

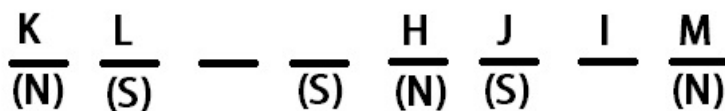


K is an immediate neighbor of L and is facing north. Also L stands immediate right of K.



Also M and K face the same direction as both are standing at the extreme ends. And the neighbors of H are facing the opposite direction of M.

Now I stands between J and M :-



The immediate neighbors of J face North.
Also no more than 4 people are facing north.

$$\frac{K}{(N)} \quad \frac{L}{(S)} \quad \frac{\quad}{(S)} \quad \frac{\quad}{(S)} \quad \frac{H}{(N)} \quad \frac{J}{(S)} \quad \frac{I}{(N)} \quad \frac{M}{(N)}$$

Also since neighbors of O are facing opposite directions w.r.t. each other, the final arrangement becomes :-

$$\frac{K}{(N)} \quad \frac{L}{(S)} \quad \frac{N}{(S)} \quad \frac{O}{(S)} \quad \frac{H}{(N)} \quad \frac{J}{(S)} \quad \frac{I}{(N)} \quad \frac{M}{(N)}$$

K and N are the immediate neighbors of L

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Question 73

How many persons are standing exactly between I and O ?

- A Three
- B Four
- C One
- D Two
- E None

Answer: D

Explanation:

M is standing at one of the ends.

Considering the case where M is standing at the left end :-

Also no more than 4 people are facing north.

$\frac{K}{(N)}$ $\frac{L}{(S)}$ $\frac{\quad}{(S)}$ $\frac{\quad}{(S)}$ $\frac{H}{(N)}$ $\frac{J}{(S)}$ $\frac{I}{(N)}$ $\frac{M}{(N)}$

Also since neighbors of O are facing opposite directions w.r.t. each other, the final arrangement becomes :-

$\frac{K}{(N)}$ $\frac{L}{(S)}$ $\frac{N}{(S)}$ $\frac{O}{(S)}$ $\frac{H}{(N)}$ $\frac{J}{(S)}$ $\frac{I}{(N)}$ $\frac{M}{(N)}$

2 persons are standing between I and O.

Question 74

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

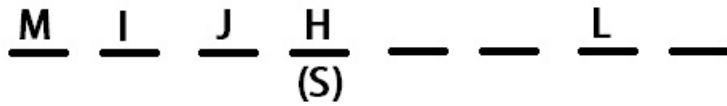
- A N
- B L
- C O
- D J
- E K

Answer: E

Explanation:

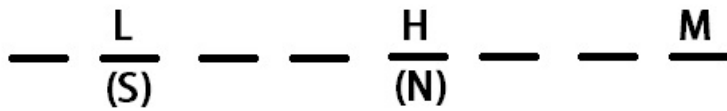
M is standing at one of the ends.

Considering the case where M is standing at the left end :-

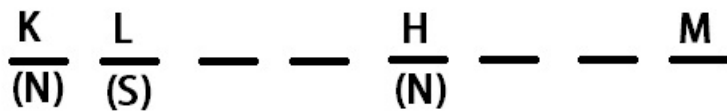


In this case, the condition that the immediate neighbors of J are facing north would not be met. Hence this case is rejected.

So M is standing at the right end of the line.
H is thus facing North. L has to face south.

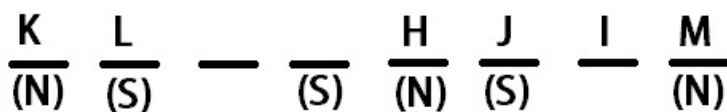


K is an immediate neighbor of L and is facing north. Also L stands immediate right of K.



Also M and K face the same direction as both are standing at the extreme ends. And the neighbors of H are facing the opposite direction of M.

Now I stands between J and M :-



The immediate neighbors of J face North.

Also no more than 4 people are facing north.

$\frac{K}{(N)}$ $\frac{L}{(S)}$ $\frac{\quad}{(S)}$ $\frac{\quad}{(S)}$ $\frac{H}{(N)}$ $\frac{J}{(S)}$ $\frac{I}{(N)}$ $\frac{M}{(N)}$

Also since neighbors of O are facing opposite directions w.r.t. each other, the final arrangement becomes :-

$\frac{K}{(N)}$ $\frac{L}{(S)}$ $\frac{N}{(S)}$ $\frac{O}{(S)}$ $\frac{H}{(N)}$ $\frac{J}{(S)}$ $\frac{I}{(N)}$ $\frac{M}{(N)}$

K is facing North and the rest - N, L, J and O are facing south.

Question 75

Who among the following is exactly between L and J ?

- A N
- B O
- C H
- D I
- E None

Answer: B

Explanation:

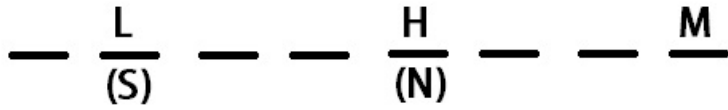
M is standing at one of the ends.

Considering the case where M is standing at the left end :-

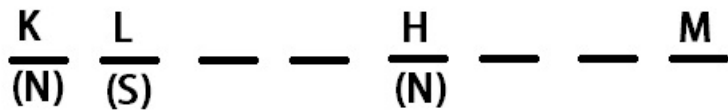
$\frac{M}{\quad}$ $\frac{I}{\quad}$ $\frac{J}{\quad}$ $\frac{H}{(S)}$ $\frac{\quad}{\quad}$ $\frac{\quad}{\quad}$ $\frac{L}{\quad}$ $\frac{\quad}{\quad}$

In this case, the condition that the immediate neighbors of J are facing north would not be met. Hence this case is rejected.

So M is standing at the right end of the line.
H is thus facing North. L has to face south.

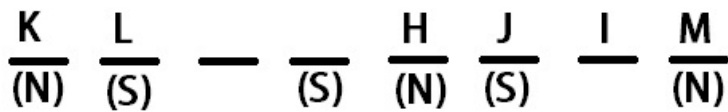


K is an immediate neighbor of L and is facing north. Also L stands immediate right of K.



Also M and K face the same direction as both are standing at the extreme ends. And the neighbors of H are facing the opposite direction of M.

Now I stands between J and M :-



The immediate neighbors of J face North.
Also no more than 4 people are facing north.

$\frac{K}{(N)}$ $\frac{L}{(S)}$ $\frac{\quad}{(S)}$ $\frac{\quad}{(S)}$ $\frac{H}{(N)}$ $\frac{J}{(S)}$ $\frac{I}{(N)}$ $\frac{M}{(N)}$

Also since neighbors of O are facing opposite directions w.r.t. each other, the final arrangement becomes :-

$\frac{K}{(N)}$ $\frac{L}{(S)}$ $\frac{N}{(S)}$ $\frac{O}{(S)}$ $\frac{H}{(N)}$ $\frac{J}{(S)}$ $\frac{I}{(N)}$ $\frac{M}{(N)}$

O is exactly between L and J.

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

Question 76

Statements :

- All circles are a triangle.
- Some triangles is rectangles.
- All rectangles are squares.

Conclusions :

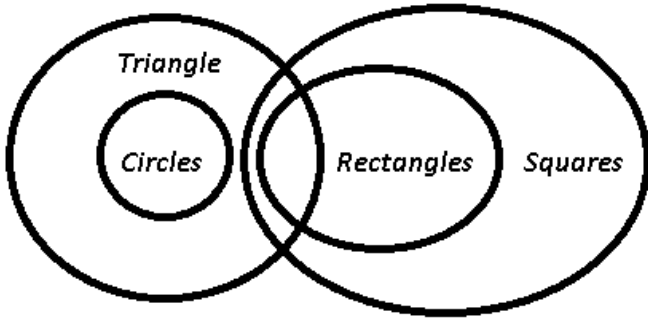
- I. All rectangles being triangles is a possibility.
- II. All circles being squares is a possibility.

- A If only conclusion I follows.
- B If only conclusion II follows.
- C If either conclusion I or II follows.
- D If neither conclusion I nor II follows.
- E If both conclusions I and II follow.

Answer: E

Explanation:

The venn diagram for above statements is :



Conclusions :

I. All rectangles being triangles is a possibility : true

II. All circles being squares is a possibility : true

Thus, both conclusions I and II follow.

=> Ans - (E)

Question 77

Statements :

Some chairs are tables.

Some beds are tables.

No furniture is bed.

Conclusions :

I. All chairs being furniture is a possibility.

II. Some tables are not bed is a possibility.

A If only conclusion I follows.

B If only conclusion II follows.

C If either conclusion I or II follows.

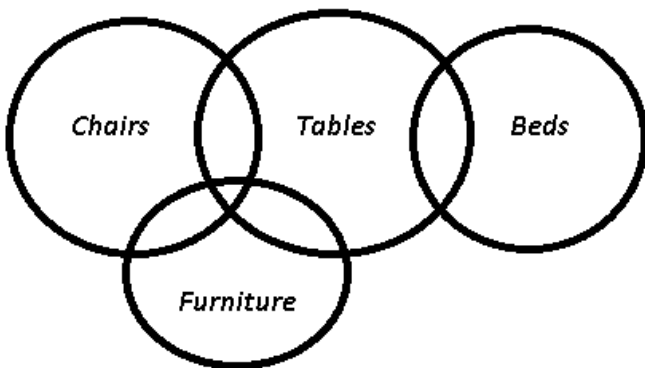
D If neither conclusion I nor II follows.

E If both conclusions I and II follow.

Answer: E

Explanation:

The venn diagram for above statements is :



Conclusions :

I. All chairs being furniture is a possibility : true

II. Some tables are not bed is a possibility : true

Thus, both conclusions I and II follow.

=> Ans - (E)

Question 78

Statements :

All circles are a triangle.

Some triangles are rectangles.

All rectangles are squares.

Conclusions :

I. Some triangles are not rectangles.

II. No square is a circle.

A If only conclusion I follows.

B If only conclusion II follows.

C If either conclusion I or II follows.

D If neither conclusion I nor II follows.

E If both conclusions I and II follow.

Answer: D

Explanation:

It is given that some triangles are rectangles. It may happen that all rectangles are triangles. Hence, A is not necessarily true. Similarly, two is also not necessarily true. Hence, D is the correct answer.

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Question 79

Statements :

All art are theatre.

Some art are dramas

Conclusions :

I. All dramas being theatre is a possibility.

II. Some dramas are theatre.

A If only conclusion I follows.

B If only conclusion II follows.

C If either conclusion I or II follows.

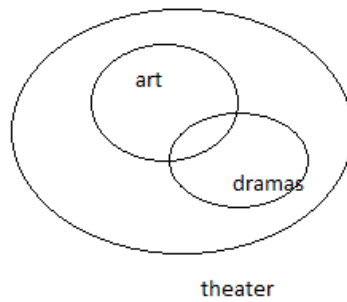
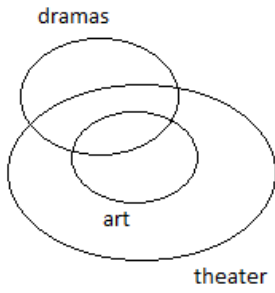
D If neither conclusion I nor II follows.

E If both conclusions I and II follow.

Answer: E

Explanation:

from the above statements the following two venn diagrams can be drawn



and from the above two diagrams both the conclusion can be concluded

Question 80

Statements :

Some chairs are tables.

Some beds are tables.

No furniture is bed.

Conclusions :

I. Some tables are not furniture.

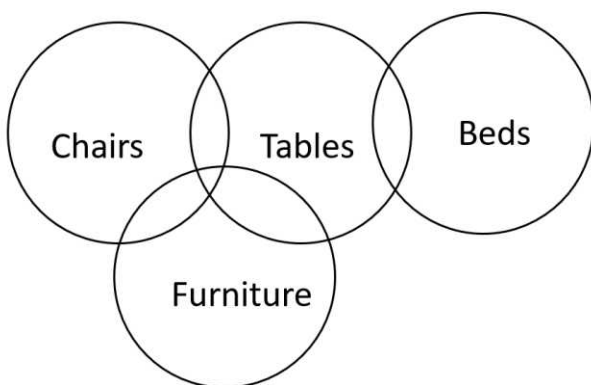
II. All tables being furniture is a possibility.

- A If only conclusion I follows.
- B If only conclusion II follows.
- C If either conclusion I or II follows.
- D If neither conclusion I nor II follows.
- E If both conclusions I and II follow.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Drawing the diagram based on the given information,



Hence, only conclusion I follows.

Instructions

Read the given information carefully and answer the given questions. B is 25 m south of A. C is 10 m east of B. D is 30 m north of C. E is 7 m east of D. X is 18 m south of E. M is 12 m south of X. C is 7 m west of M.

Question 81

B is in which direction from Point D ?

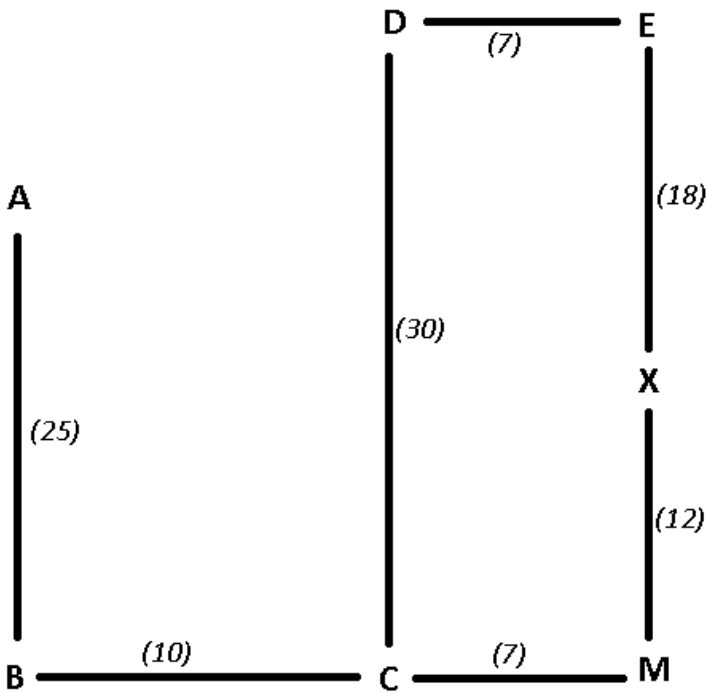
- A South

- B SouthWest
- C NorthEast
- D SouthEast
- E North

Answer: B

Explanation:

Based on the above conditions, the points when plotted on a graph will be :
 where the numbers in the brackets is the distance between two points.



B is in south-west direction from point D.

Thus, Ans - (B)

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Question 82

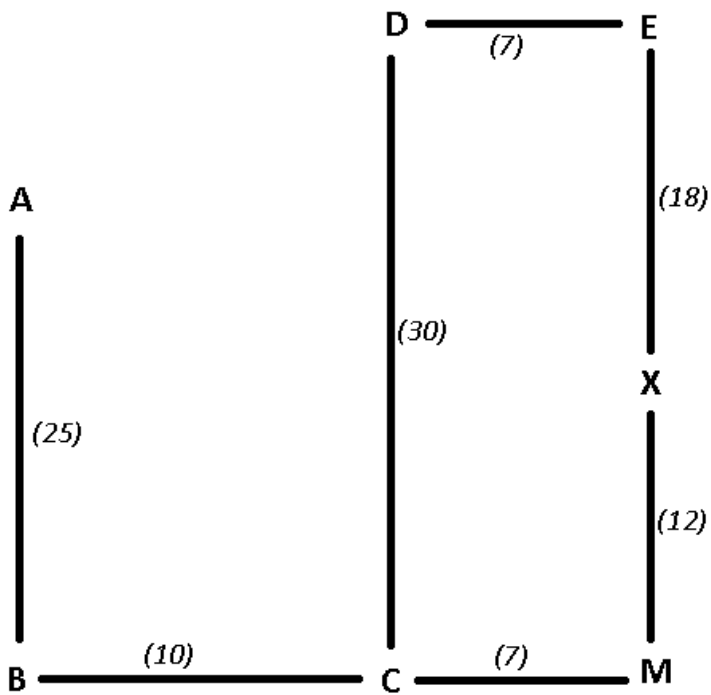
If Point W is 3 m to the north of A, then what is the distance between B and W ?

- A 28 m
- B 15 m
- C 21 m
- D 24 m
- E 17 m

Answer: A

Explanation:

Based on the above conditions, the points when plotted on a graph will be :
 where the numbers in the brackets is the distance between two points.



If we, point W is 3 m to the north of point A

Distance between W and B = $3 + 25 = 28$.

Thus, Ans - (A)

Question 83

What is the distance between B and M?

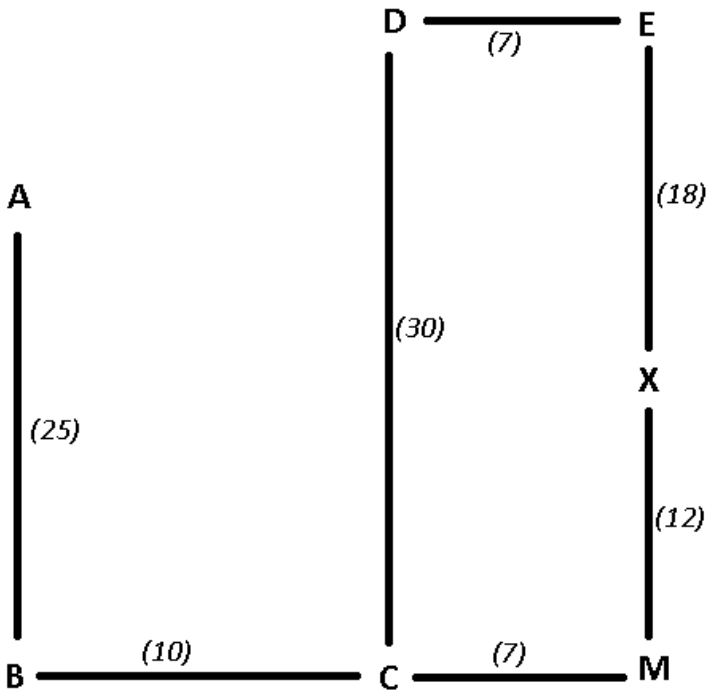
- A 17 m
- B 15 m
- C 21 m
- D 19 m
- E 13 m

Answer: A

Explanation:

Based on the above conditions, the points when plotted on a graph will be :

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



As seen from above, distance between B and M = $10+7 = 17$

Thus, Ans - (A)

Instructions

Study the following information to answer the given questions. S, T, U, V, W, X, Y and Z are sitting in a straight line equidistant from each other (but not necessarily in the same order). Some of them are facing south while some are facing north. (Note : Facing the same direction means, if one is facing north then the other also faces north and viceversa. Facing the opposite directions means, if one is facing north then the other faces south and viceversa) S faces north. Only two people sit to the right of S. T sits third to the left of S. Only one person sits between T and X. X sits to the immediate right of W. Only one person sits between W and Z. Both the immediate neighbours of T face the same direction. U sits third to the left of X. T faces the opposite direction as S. Y does not sit at any of the extreme ends of the line. V faces the same direction as W. Both Y and U face the opposite direction of Z.

Question 84

How many persons in the given arrangement are facing North ?

- A More than four
- B Four
- C One
- D Three
- E Two

Answer: B

Explanation:

S faces north. Only two people sit to the right of S. T sits third to the left of S

__ T __ S __

Only one person sits between T and X

X _ T _ S _ _ or _ _ T _ X S _ _

X sits to the immediate right of W

X W T _ _ S _ _ if W faces South.

_ _ T W X S _ _ if W faces North.

Only one person sits between W and Z

X W T W _ S _ _ if W faces South.

_ Z T W X S _ _ if W faces North.

U sits third to the left of X

X W T W _ S _ _ if W faces South, can be eliminated as that position is already assigned .

_ Z T W X S _ U if W faces North.

Y does not sit at any of the extreme ends of the line

V Z T W X S Y U . W faces North as well as S.

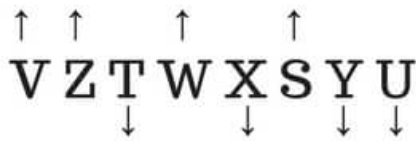
Directions:-

Both the immediate neighbours of T face the same direction . Thus Z faces north as well.

V faces the same direction as W ie north.

Both Y and U face the opposite direction of Z, therefore both faces south.

North



South

Hence Option B.

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Question 85

Four of the following five are alike in a certain way, and so form a group. Which of the following does not belong to the group ?

A W, X

B Z, Y

C T, S

D T, Y

E V, U

Answer: D

Explanation:

S faces north. Only two people sit to the right of S. T sits third to the left of S

_ _ T _ _ S _ _

Only one person sits between T and X

X _ T _ _ S _ _ or _ _ T _ X S _ _

X sits to the immediate right of W

X W T _ _ S _ _ if W faces South.

_ _ T W X S _ _ if W faces North.

Only one person sits between W and Z

X W T W _ S _ _ if W faces South.

_ Z T W X S _ _ if W faces North.

U sits third to the left of X

X W T W _ S _ _ if W faces South, can be eliminated as that position is already assigned .

_ Z T W X S _ U if W faces North.

Y does not sit at any of the extreme ends of the line

V Z T W X S Y U . W faces North as well as S.

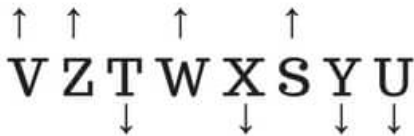
Directions:-

Both the immediate neighbours of T face the same direction . Thus Z faces north as well.

V faces the same direction as W ie north.

Both Y and U face the opposite direction of Z, therefore both faces south.

North



South

All of the pair are facing opposite direction except T, Y.
Hence Option D.

Question 86

What is the position of X with respect to Z ?

- A Second to the left
- B Third to the right
- C Third to the left
- D Fifth to the right
- E Second to the right

Answer: B

Explanation:

S faces north. Only two people sit to the right of S. T sits third to the left of S
_ _ T _ _ S _ _

Only one person sits between T and X

X _ T _ _ S _ _ or _ _ T _ X S _ _

X sits to the immediate right of W

X W T _ _ S _ _ if W faces South.

_ _ T W X S _ _ if W faces North.

Only one person sits between W and Z

X W T W _ S _ _ if W faces South.

_ Z T W X S _ _ if W faces North.

U sits third to the left of X

X W T W _ S _ _ if W faces South, can be eliminated as that position is already assigned .

_ Z T W X S _ U if W faces North.

Y does not sit at any of the extreme ends of the line

V Z T W X S Y U . W faces North as well as S.

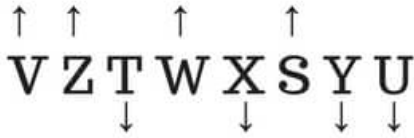
Directions:-

Both the immediate neighbours of T face the same direction . Thus Z faces north as well.

V faces the same direction as W ie north.

Both Y and U face the opposite direction of Z, therefore both faces south.

North



South

Hence Option B.

Question 87

Who amongst the following sits exactly between Z and W ?

- A T
- B Y
- C X
- D W
- E U

Answer: A

Explanation:

S faces north. Only two people sit to the right of S. T sits third to the left of S
 _ _ T _ _ S _ _

Only one person sits between T and X

X _ T _ _ S _ _ or _ _ T _ X S _ _

X sits to the immediate right of W

X W T _ _ S _ _ if W faces South.

_ _ T W X S _ _ if W faces North.

Only one person sits between W and Z

X W T W _ S _ _ if W faces South.

_ Z T W X S _ _ if W faces North.

U sits third to the left of X

X W T W _ S _ _ if W faces South, can be eliminated as that position is already assigned .

_ Z T W X S _ U if W faces North.

Y does not sit at any of the extreme ends of the line

V Z T W X S Y U . W faces North as well as S.

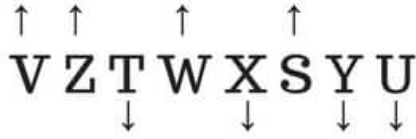
Directions:-

Both the immediate neighbours of T face the same direction . Thus Z faces north as well.

V faces the same direction as W ie north.

Both Y and U face the opposite direction of Z, therefore both faces south.

North



South

Hence Option A.

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Question 88

Who is sitting second to the right of T ?

- A Z
- B V
- C X
- D W
- E None of these

Answer: B

Explanation:

S faces north. Only two people sit to the right of S. T sits third to the left of S
 __ T __ S __

Only one person sits between T and X

X _ T __ S __ or __ T _ X S __

X sits to the immediate right of W

X W T __ S __ if W faces South.

__ T W X S __ if W faces North.

Only one person sits between W and Z

X W T W _ S __ if W faces South.

_ Z T W X S __ if W faces North.

U sits third to the left of X

X W T W _ S __ if W faces South, can be eliminated as that position is already assigned .

_ Z T W X S _ U if W faces North.

Y does not sit at any of the extreme ends of the line

V Z T W X S Y U . W faces North as well as S.

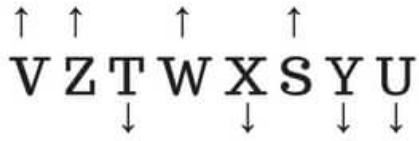
Directions:-

Both the immediate neighbours of T face the same direction . Thus Z faces north as well.

V faces the same direction as W ie north.

Both Y and U face the opposite direction of Z, therefore both faces south.

North



South

Hence Option B.

Instructions

Study the following information and answer the given questions.

- D is daughter of N. E is wife of N.
- G is sister of D. C is married to G.
- N has no son. K is mother of E.
- Q is only daughter of C.

Question 89

How Q is related to D ?

- A Daughter
- B Cousin
- C Niece
- D Sisterinlaw
- E Cannot be determined

Answer: C

Explanation:

D is daughter of N, and sister of G, and E is wife of N, => N is husband of E, and they have two daughters D & G.

C is husband of G having one daughter Q. K is mother of E.

The flow chart will be :

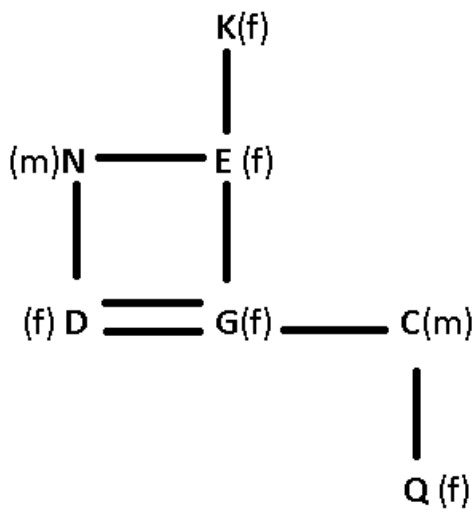
where, (m) represents male

(f) represents female

– represents married couple

= represents siblings

| represents children



Q is daughter of D's sister, => Q is the niece of D.

Ans - (C)

Question 90

How N is related to K ?

- A Brother-in-law
- B Cousin
- C Son-in-law
- D Sister
- E Brother

Answer: C

Explanation:

D is daughter of N, and sister of G, and E is wife of N, => N is husband of E, and they have two daughters D & G.

C is husband of G having one daughter Q. K is mother of E.

The flow chart will be :

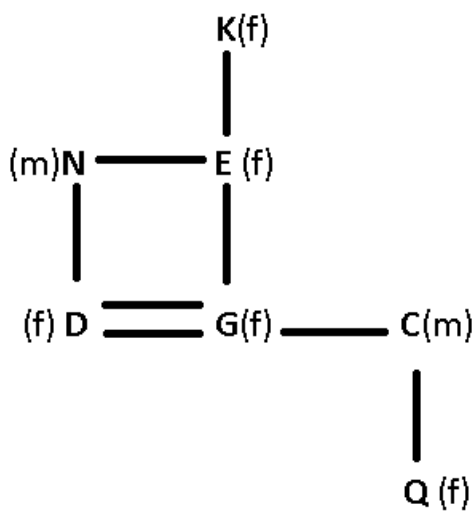
where, (m) represents male

(f) represents female

-- represents married couple

= represents siblings

| represents children



N is the husband of K's daughter, => N is son-in-law of K.

Ans - (C)

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Question 91

How many daughters N have ?

- A One
- B Three
- C Two
- D Cannot be determined
- E None of these

Answer: C

Explanation:

D is daughter of N, and sister of G, and E is wife of N, => N is husband of E, and they have two daughters D & G.

C is husband of G having one daughter Q. K is mother of E.

The flow chart will be :

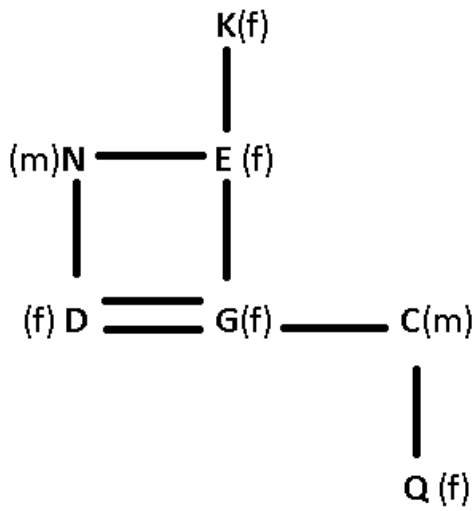
where, (m) represents male

(f) represents female

-- represents married couple

= represents siblings

| represents children



N has two daughters : D & G

Ans - (C)

Instructions

Study the following information and answer the given questions. There are six wires in a table A, B, C, D, E and F. They have different length but not necessarily in the same order. E is greater than C but less than D and B. A is greater than D and B. A is not longest wire. F is 13 cm long and E is 4 long.

Question 92

If D is 5 cm less than F. what would be the length of D ?

- A 7
- B 8
- C 9
- D Cannot be determined
- E None of these

Answer: B

Explanation:

$D > E > C$ also $B > E > C$

Now, $A > D$ and $A > B$ and A isn't the longest wire.

Possible arrangements :-

1. $F > A > D > B > E > C$
2. $F > A > B > D > E > C$

Given E is 4 cm long and F is 13 cm long.

$D = F - 5 = 13 - 5 = 8$ cm.

Hence B.

Question 93

Which wire has least length ?

- A B
- B A

- C C
- D E
- E None of these

Answer: C

Explanation:

$D > E > C$ also $B > E > C$

Now, $A > D$ and $A > B$ and A isn't the longest wire.

Possible arrangements :-

1. $F > A > D > B > E > C$
2. $F > A > B > D > E > C$

Hence the wire having the least length is C.

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Question 94

If A carry 10 cm length and B carry 5 cm. length then what could be the length of C ?

- A 6
- B 2
- C 7
- D 9
- E None of these

Answer: B

Explanation:

$D > E > C$ also $B > E > C$

Now, $A > D$ and $A > B$ and A isn't the longest wire.

Possible arrangements :-

1. $F > A > D > B > E > C$
2. $F > A > B > D > E > C$

Since C is the smallest wire and $E = 4$ cm, only 2 cm among the given options can be a possible length for it.
Hence B.

Instructions

Study the given information carefully to answer the given questions. M, N, O, P, Q, R and S are seven people 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 have different income i.e., 3500, 15000, 7500, 9000, 11000, 13500 and 5000. (But not necessarily in the same order.) M lives on an odd numbered floor but not on the floor numbered 3. The one who has income of 11000 lives immediately above M. Only two people live between M and the one who has income of 7500. The one who has income of 15000 lives on one of the odd numbered floors above P. Only three people live between O and the one who has income of 15000. The one who has income of 7500 lives immediately above O. R earns 4000 more than Q. The one who has income of 3500 lives immediately above the one who has income of 5000. S lives on an odd numbered floor. Only one person lives between N and Q. N lives on one of the floors above Q. Neither O nor M has income of 0000. Q does not has income of 500.

Question 95

How much income M has ?

- A 13500
- B 5000
- C 7500
- D 15000
- E 3500

Answer: D

Explanation:

M lives on an odd numbered floor but not on floor 3. The one who has income of 11000 lives immediately above M. Only two people live between M and the one who has income of 7500, The one who has income of 7500 lives immediately above O, this can be represented in 2 scenarios :-

7		
6		
5		
4	7500	
3		O
2	11000	
1		M

7		
6	11000	
5		M
4		
3		
2	7500	
1		O

Only three people live between O and the one who has income of 15000. Person with income of 3500 lives immediately above the one with income of 5000.

Neither O nor M has income of 9000 this eliminating scenario-1 :-

7	15000	
6	3500	
5	5000	
4	7500	
3		O
2	11000	
1		M

1

7	9000	
6	11000	
5	15000	M
4	3500	
3	5000	
2	7500	
1	13500	O

2

Only one person lives between N and Q. N lives on one of the floors above Q. Q does not has income of 7500. Thus Q leaves on floor 4.

7	9000	
6	11000	N
5	15000	M
4	3500	Q
3	5000	
2	7500	
1	13500	O

2

R earns 4000 more than Q. The one who has income of 15000 lives on one of the odd numbered floors above P.

7	9000	S
6	11000	N
5	15000	M
4	3500	Q
3	5000	P
2	7500	R
1	13500	O

2

Hence Option D.

Question 96

Which of the following combinations is true with respect to the given arrangement 7

- A 13500 O
- B 15000 R
- C 5000 S
- D 11000 P
- E 9000 N

Answer: A

Explanation:

M lives on an odd numbered floor but not on floor 3. The one who has income of 11000 lives immediately above M. Only two people live between M and the one who has income of 7500, The one who has income of 7500 lives immediately above O, this can be represented in 2 scenarios :-

7		
6		
5		
4	7500	
3		O
2	11000	
1		M

7		
6	11000	
5		M
4		
3		
2	7500	
1		O

Only three people live between O and the one who has income of 15000. Person with income of 3500 lives immediately above the one with income of 5000.

Neither O nor M has income of 9000 this eliminating scenario-1 :-

7	15000	
6	3500	
5	5000	
4	7500	
3		O
2	11000	
1		M

1

7	9000	
6	11000	
5	15000	M
4	3500	
3	5000	
2	7500	
1	13500	O

2

Only one person lives between N and Q. N lives on one of the floors above Q. Q does not have income of 7500. Thus Q lives on floor 4.

7	9000	
6	11000	N
5	15000	M
4	3500	Q
3	5000	
2	7500	
1	13500	O

2

R earns 4000 more than Q. The one who has income of 15000 lives on one of the odd numbered floors above P.

7	9000	S
6	11000	N
5	15000	M
4	3500	Q
3	5000	P
2	7500	R
1	13500	O

2

Hence Option A

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Question 97

If all the people are made to sit in alphabetical order from top to bottom, the positions of how many people will remain unchanged?

- A Four
- B None
- C Two
- D One
- E Three

Answer: C

Explanation:

M lives on an odd numbered floor but not on floor 3. The one who has income of 11000 lives immediately above M. Only two people live between M and the one who has income of 7500, The one who has income of 7500 lives immediately above O, this can be represented in 2 scenarios :-

7		
6		
5		
4	7500	
3		O
2	11000	
1		M

7		
6	11000	
5		M
4		
3		
2	7500	
1		O

Only three people live between O and the one who has income of 15000. Person with income of 3500 lives immediately above the one with income of 5000.

Neither O nor M has income of 9000 this eliminating scenario-1:-

7	15000	
6	3500	
5	5000	
4	7500	
3		O
2	11000	
1		M

1

7	9000	
6	11000	
5	15000	M
4	3500	
3	5000	
2	7500	
1	13500	O

2

Only one person lives between N and Q. N lives on one of the floors above Q. Q does not has income of 7500. Thus Q leaves on floor 4.

7	9000	
6	11000	N
5	15000	M
4	3500	Q
3	5000	
2	7500	
1	13500	O

2

R earns 4000 more than Q. The one who has income of 15000 lives on one of the odd numbered floors above P.

7	9000	S
6	11000	N
5	15000	M
4	3500	Q
3	5000	P
2	7500	R
1	13500	O

2

Only N and S.
Hence Option C.

Question 98

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

- A The one who has income of 5000 lives immediately below M.
- B R has income of 15000.
- C None of the given options is true.
- D Only four people live between P and S.
- E S lives immediately below Q.

Answer: C

Explanation:

M lives on an odd numbered floor but not on floor 3. The one who has income of 11000 lives immediately above M. Only two people live between M and the one who has income of 7500, The one who has income of 7500 lives immediately above O, this can be represented in 2 scenarios :-

7		
6		
5		
4	7500	
3		O
2	11000	
1		M

7		
6	11000	
5		M
4		
3		
2	7500	
1		O

Only three people live between O and the one who has income of 15000. Person with income of 3500 lives immediately above the one with income of 5000.

Neither O nor M has income of 9000 this eliminating scenario-1 :-

7	15000	
6	3500	
5	5000	
4	7500	
3		O
2	11000	
1		M

1

7	9000	
6	11000	
5	15000	M
4	3500	
3	5000	
2	7500	
1	13500	O

2

Only one person lives between N and Q. N lives on one of the floors above Q. Q does not have income of 7500. Thus Q lives on floor 4.

7	9000	
6	11000	N
5	15000	M
4	3500	Q
3	5000	
2	7500	
1	13500	O

2

R earns 4000 more than Q. The one who has income of 15000 lives on one of the odd numbered floors above P.

7	9000	S
6	11000	N
5	15000	M
4	3500	Q
3	5000	P
2	7500	R
1	13500	O

2

Hence Option C.

Question 99

Who amongst the following lives on the floor numbered 2?

- A N
- B The one who has income of 3500
- C The one who has income of 5000
- D P
- E R

Answer: E

Explanation:

M lives on an odd numbered floor but not on floor 3. The one who has income of 11000 lives immediately above M. Only two people live between M and the one who has income of 7500, The one who has income of 7500 lives immediately above O, this can be represented

in 2 scenarios :-

7		
6		
5		
4	7500	
3		O
2	11000	
1		M

7		
6	11000	
5		M
4		
3		
2	7500	
1		O

Only three people live between O and the one who has income of 15000. Person with income of 3500 lives immediately above the one with income of 5000.

Neither O nor M has income of 9000 this eliminating scenario-1 :-

7	15000	
6	3500	
5	5000	
4	7500	
3		O
2	11000	
1		M

1

7	9000	
6	11000	
5	15000	M
4	3500	
3	5000	
2	7500	
1	13500	O

2

Only one person lives between N and Q. N lives on one of the floors above Q. Q does not has income of 7500. Thus Q leaves on floor 4.

7	9000	
6	11000	N
5	15000	M
4	3500	Q
3	5000	
2	7500	
1	13500	O

2

R earns 4000 more than Q. The one who has income of 15000 lives on one of the odd numbered floors above P.

7	9000	S
6	11000	N
5	15000	M
4	3500	Q
3	5000	P
2	7500	R
1	13500	O

2

Hence Option E.

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Question 100

How much income R has ?

- A 13500
- B 5000
- C 7500
- D 15000
- E 3500

Answer: C

Explanation:

M lives on an odd numbered floor but not on floor 3. The one who has income of 11000 lives immediately above M. Only two people live between M and the one who has income of 7500, The one who has income of 7500 lives immediately above O, this can be represented in 2 scenarios :-

7		
6		
5		
4	7500	
3		O
2	11000	
1		M

7		
6	11000	
5		M
4		
3		
2	7500	
1		O

Only three people live between O and the one who has income of 15000. Person with income of 3500 lives immediately above the one with income of 5000.

Neither O nor M has income of 9000 this eliminating scenario-1 :-

7	15000	
6	3500	
5	5000	
4	7500	
3		O
2	11000	
1		M

1

7	9000	
6	11000	
5	15000	M
4	3500	
3	5000	
2	7500	
1	13500	O

2

Only one person lives between N and Q. N lives on one of the floors above Q. Q does not has income of 7500. Thus Q leaves on floor 4.

7	9000	
6	11000	N
5	15000	M
4	3500	Q
3	5000	
2	7500	
1	13500	O

2

R earns 4000 more than Q. The one who has income of 15000 lives on one of the odd numbered floors above P.

7	9000	S
6	11000	N
5	15000	M
4	3500	Q
3	5000	P
2	7500	R
1	13500	O

2

Hence Option C.

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