# (BANKING SERVICES CHRONICLE)

#### (Based on IBPS PO (PRE) latest pattern for COMMON WRITTEN (EXAM)

No. of Questions: 100	Time: 1 hr
Name of Student :	Father's Name:
Centre :	Batch No.:
Read the directions (given below) carefully.	
	1. This Booklet contains five tests as follows:

- 1. इस पुस्तिका में निम्नलिखित पांच प्रश्नावलियां हैं :
  - प्रश्नावली I अंग्रेजी भाषा प्र.क. 1–30 प्रश्नावली II - संख्यात्मक अभियोग्यता प्र.क. 31–65 प्रश्नावली III - तर्कशक्ति प्र.क. 66–100
- इन चार प्रश्नाविलयों के उत्तर देने के लिए आपको कुल 1:00 घंटे का समय दिया जाएगा। प्रश्नाविलयों के लिए अलग-अलग समय नहीं है। आप अपनी इच्छा के अनुसार समय का संविभाजन कर सकते हैं, परंतु आपको स्मरण रखना चाहिए कि इस परीक्षा में सफल होने के लिए आपको तीनो प्रश्नाविलयों में अलग-अलग सफल होना आवश्यक है।
- उ. तर्कशक्ति और संख्यात्मक अभियोग्यता की प्रश्नाविलयां हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों भाषाओं में छपी हुई हैं। हिन्दी रूपान्तर बाएं तरफ के पन्ने पर और अंग्रेजी दाहिने तरफ के पन्ने पर छपे हुए हैं।
- 4. अगर आप गलत उत्तर देंगे तो दंडस्वरूप आपके अंकों में कटौती की जाएगी। ऐसे किसी भी प्रश्न के निर्धारित अंकों में से, जिसका आपने गलत उत्तर दिया है, दंड के रूप में एक-चौथाई या 0.25 अंक काट लिए जाएंगे।
- 5. रफ काम, यदि आप करना चाहें, तो इस पुस्तिका में ही करना चाहिए न कि उत्तरपत्र पर। इस हेतु हाशिए की अथवा अन्यत्र उपलब्ध खाली जगह का उपयोग कीजिए अन्य किसी कागज का उपयोग न कीजिए।
- 6. अपने उत्तर अलग उत्तरपत्र पर एच.बी. पेन्सिल का प्रयोग कर दर्शाइए। उत्तर दर्शाने के लिए उत्तरपत्र में दिए गए अनुदेशों का पालन कीजिए।
- आपके उत्तरपत्र में उत्तर दर्शाने के लिए 100 उत्तरस्थान हैं। इस पुस्तिका में दिए हुए 100 प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने के लिए 100 उत्तरस्थानों का उपयोग कीजिए।
- 8. जब तक निर्देश न मिले इस पुस्तिका को मत खोलिए। पुस्तिका खोलने का निर्देश मिलने पर पुस्तिका के बाएं किनारे पर लगे हुए मुड़े हुए तार निकालने का प्रयास न करें। पेंसिल के पिछले भाग की मदद से दाहिनी तरफ लगे स्टीकर को फाड़कर पुस्तिका को खोलें।
- 9. पुस्तिका खोलते ही जांच लीजिए कि सभी पष्ठ जिन पर प्रश्न 1 से 100 हैं, सही प्रकार से छपे हुए हैं और फिर प्रश्नावलियों के उत्तर देना प्रारंभ कीजिए। यदि पुस्तिका दोषपूर्ण हो तो इसे उसी प्रश्नावली प्रारूप क्रमांकवाली दूसरी प्रश्नपुस्तिका से बदलवा लीजिए।

- Test I English Language Q.Nos. 1–30 Test II - Quantitative Aptitude Q.Nos. 31–65 Test III- Reasoning Q.Nos. 66–100
- 2. You will be given an aggregate time of 1:00 hours to answer all the three tests. The tests are not separately timed. You may distribute the time as you please but remember that to qualify in the written test as a whole you have to qualify on each of the three tests separately.
- 3. Tests of Reasoning and Quantitative Aptitude are printed in both Hindi and English. The Hindi version is printed on the left hand side page and the English version on the right hand side page.
- 4. There will be penalty for wrong answers marked by you. For each question for which a wrong answer has been given by you, one-fourth or 0.25 of the marks assigned to that question will be deducted as penalty.
- 5. Rough work, if you want to do any, is to be done in this booklet itself and not on the answersheet. For this purpose use the empty space in the margin or anywhere else you find in this booklet. Do not use any other paper.
- Indicate your answers on the separate answersheet (given at the end of the booklet), using HB Pencil. Follow the instructions given on the answersheet for indicating your answers.
- 7. Your answersheet contains answer-spaces for answering 100 questions. Use 100 answer spaces for answering the 100 questions given in this booklet.
- 8. Do not open the booklet Until you are told to do so. When the instruction for opening the booklet is given, do not try to remove the wire staples at the left. Insert the blunt end of your pencil under the sticker and tear it to open the booklet.
- 9. Immediately after opening the booklet, verify that all the pages containing questions from 1 to 100 are properly printed in your booklet and then begin answering the test. In case the booklet is defective get it replaced by another test booklet.

### Test I

# **English Language**

Directions (Q. 1-5): Read each sentence to find out whether there is any grammatical or idiomatic error in it. The error, if any, will be in one part of the sentence. The number of that part is the answer. If there is "No error", the answer is 5). (Ignore errors of punctuation, if any.)

- 1. 1) India took a big step forward on the road/2) to reform as a recently brokered political detente held and the Rajya Sabha/3) voted to approve the Constitutional amendment that will/4) help usher into the goods & sevice tax./5) No error.
- 2. 1) The regulator is of the view that bank guarantee provided/2) by Diageo to Mallya was a financial benefit/3) and by not factoring that into the acquisition price/4) it had acted against the interests of the minority shareholders./5) No error.
- 3. 1) Hiring engineering graduates from leading institutes is about to/2) turn tough for e-commerce companies, particularly startups/3) after some of them failed to make good on the offers they had/4) made in the previous rounds of recruitments../5) No error.
- 4. 1) Baring Asia, among the continent's biggest buyout funds, has reversed it stance/2) on ICICI Home Finance and launch a dramatic, last-minute counter-bid/3) to wrest control of the firm, throwing a spanner/4) in the plans of American private equity giant TPG/5) No error.
- 5. 1) This is expected to reduce logistics costs by removing barriers to trade, laying the stage for/2) more competitive manufacturing, it will also provide a smooth input tax/3) credit mechanism, ensuring each entity pays tax only on the / 4) value added or quantum of consumption, resulting in lower prices. 5) No error.

Directions (Q. 6-10): Rearrange the following five sentences (A), (B), (C), (D) and (E) in the proper sequence to form a meaningful paragraph and then answer the questions given below.

- (A) Opposition parties have opposed the EPFO's move to raise exposure to equities to ostensibly protect workers' interest.
- **(B)** Further, the National pension System (NPS), which invests in equity, generates superior returns for its subscribers.
- (C) They must see the reason that, equities tend to fetch better returns than government bonds in which the EPF mostly invests, and will help workers grow their retirement nest.
- (D) Its corpus of about ₹ 10 lakh crore is large enough to be invested across risk classes to minimise risk and maximise returns.
- **(E)** Now, the EPFO invests only 5% of its incremental deposits every month in exchange-traded funds tracking benchmark indices Sensex and Nifty, though rules allow a maximum 15% of exposure to stock markets, a higher exposure makes sense.

6.	Which of the follow	ving would be the F	IRST sentence after rearra	angement?		
	1)A	2)B	3) C	4) D	5)E	
7.	Which of the follow	ving would be the S	ECOND sentence after re	arrangement?		
	1)A	2)B	3) C	4) D	5)E	
8.	Which of the following would be the <b>THIRD</b> sentence after rearrangement?					
	1)A	2)B	3) C	4) D	5)E	
9.	Which of the follow	ving would be the Fo	OURTH sentence after rea	arrangement?		
	1)A	2)B	3) C	4) D	5)E	
10.	Which of the follow	ving would be the Fl	IFTH (LAST) sentence af	ter rearrangement?		
	1)A	2)B	3) C	4) D	5)E	

Directions (Q. 11-15): Each questions below has two blanks, each blank indicating that something has been omitted. Choose the set of words for each blank that best fits the meaning of the sentence as whole.

	t only certain posi	tive qualities but also ce	rtain negative
1) attain, diverge 4) inherit, stray	<ul><li>2) chase, absquatulate</li><li>5) acquire, avoid</li></ul>	3) obtain, withdra	ıw
development in the country's indirect ta	x regime.		
* - * · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		3) solidarity, disp	roof
The Congress has been politically adre GST now falls squarely on the centre.	oit: It cannot any longer be	obstructionist and the onu	s of
<ol> <li>consigned, vetoing</li> <li>inscribed, banning</li> </ol>	<ul><li>2) remitted, objects</li><li>5) addresed, baring</li></ul>	3) labelled, imple	menting
The productivity of pulses in India has years or so.	almost	at 5.5-7.5 quintals per hectare du	ring the last 50
1) pushed on, volatile 4) moved, whimsical	<ul><li>2) remained, stagnant</li><li>5) bailed, transient</li></ul>	3) vamoosed, pre	carious
			by the
<ul><li>1) slagged, smothered</li><li>4) complemented, released</li></ul>	<ul><li>2) disparaged, regulated</li><li>5) deprived, governed</li></ul>	3) slashed, restra	ined
	qualities. 1) attain, diverge 4) inherit, stray With the Constitutional Amendment Bidevelopment in the country's indirect ta 1) corporate, witness 4) independent, cope The Congress has been politically adred GST now falls squarely on the centre. 1) consigned, vetoing 4) inscribed, banning The productivity of pulses in India has years or so. 1) pushed on, volatile 4) moved, whimsical The robust service sector data was same agency showed that India's manual slagged, smothered	qualities.  1) attain, diverge 2) chase, absquatulate 4) inherit, stray 5) acquire, avoid  With the Constitutional Amendment Bill passed in the Rajya Sabha, development in the country's indirect tax regime. 1) corporate, witness 2) ecumenical, combat 4) independent, cope 5) concord, confront  The Congress has been politically adroit: It cannot any longer be GST now falls squarely on the centre. 1) consigned, vetoing 2) remitted, objects 4) inscribed, banning 5) addresed, baring  The productivity of pulses in India has almost years or so. 1) pushed on, volatile 2) remained, stagnant 4) moved, whimsical  The robust service sector data was by a healthy growth stagnane agency showed that India's manufacturing activity was at a four 1) slagged, smothered 2) disparaged, regulated	qualities.  1) attain, diverge 2) chase, absquatulate 3) obtain, withdra 4) inherit, stray 5) acquire, avoid  With the Constitutional Amendment Bill passed in the Rajya Sabha, India is keen to development in the country's indirect tax regime.  1) corporate, witness 2) ecumenical, combat 3) solidarity, disp 4) independent, cope 5) concord, confront  The Congress has been politically adroit: It cannot any longer be obstructionist and the onu GST now falls squarely on the centre.  1) consigned, vetoing 2) remitted, objects 3) labelled, implet 4) inscribed, banning 5) addresed, baring  The productivity of pulses in India has almost at 5.5-7.5 quintals per hectare dury years or so.  1) pushed on, volatile 2) remained, stagnant 3) vamoosed, pre 4) moved, whimsical 5) bailed, transient  The robust service sector data was by a healthy growth shown by the factory sector, data _ same agency showed that India's manufacturing activity was at a four month high.  1) slagged, smothered 2) disparaged, regulated 3) slashed, restrated to the productive production of the productive production of the production

Directions (Q. 16-25): Read the following passage carefully and answer the given questions. Certain words/phrases have been given in bold to help you locate them while answering some of the questions.

Recently 110 Nobel Laureates issued a strongly worded plea to Greenpeace to "abandon their campaign against [genetically modified organisms] in general and Golden Rice in particular." This is not the first time notable scientists have waded into the controversy surrounding genetically modified (GM) crops. What is remarkable about this latest foray, however, is their poor grasp of the facts surrounding Golden Rice.

Golden Rice is an orange-yellow-coloured rice, genetically modified to produce beta-carotene, the precursor of Vitamin A. Advocates claim it is a powerful way to combat Vitamin A deficiency, the cause of diseases like childhood blindness, and deaths, particularly among the poor in Africa, South and Southeast Asia. Golden Rice was first developed around 1999 by two European scientists, Ingo Potrykus and Peter Beyer. The transnational agribusiness corporation Syngenta currently holds commercial rights to it. Moved apparently by humanitarian sentiments, Syngenta decided in 2004 to sublicense it free of charge (subject to several conditions, not all of which are straightforward) to agricultural research institutions in developing countries, through an entity named the Golden Rice Humanitarian Board. The project of taking Golden Rice to developing countries is housed within the International Rice Research Institute (IRRI) in Philippines.

The Nobel Laureates argue that the reason this innovation has not started saving lives yet is Greenpeace's criminal opposition. This narrative of conspiracy **glosses** over the rather more straightforward explanation: As IRRI itself admits on its website, Golden Rice is not ready for farmers, yet. There are above-board reasons for this which have little to do with anti-GM activists.

The Laureates say that Golden Rice has "the potential to reduce or eliminate much of the death and disease caused by Vitamin A deficiency" (emphasis added). At least two conditions need to be met for Golden Rice to work as hoped: it should be suitable for cultivation by farmers; and it should be bio-available, that is, the digestive system should be able to extract the beta-carotene and make it available to the body, thus improving Vitamin A levels.

The two versions of Golden Rice developed so far, Golden Rice 1 and 2, are both Japonica (sticky, dryland) rices, while people in areas with Vitamin A deficiency in South and Southeast Asia generally cultivate and consume the non-sticky, submerged Indica paddies. Japonica varieties are easier to modify genetically, but do not perform well in Asian fields. IRRI is still in the process of crossing Golden Rice into Indica varieties. In 2014, IRRI stated, "Results of the first round of multi-location trials of Golden Rice showed that... yields of candidate lines were not **consistent** across locations and seasons, prompting research direction toward assessing [other] Golden Rice versions." This is hardly a rice ready for cultivation by farmers - it has not even entered the stage of biosafety evalution by government regulatory institutions.

The question of bioavailability is even more **vexed**. The body does not necessarily absorb beta-carotene because one eats Golden Rice. The Golden Rice Humanitarian Board's website quotes a study published in 2012 in The American Journal of Clinical Nutrition for establishing the effectiveness of Golden Rice. On July 29, 2015, the journal retracted this paper citing ethical concerns.

Even assuming that ethical concerns do not detract from the paper's findings, the study design merits attention. The study saw middle-income, healthy Chinese children consuming a total of 210 grams of pork and other foods over breakfast and lunch daily, with 40 per cent of their total calorie **intake** coming from fat. Fats help the body absorb beta-carotene, since the latter dissolves easily in fats. Unlike customary practice, the Golden Rice fed to the children had been stored at minus 70°C after drying for three days, to avoid any decline in beta-carotene levels with time. Thus, the study design favoured Golden Rice, rather than reflecting the actual lives and habits of poor Asians and Africans, who generally cannot afford fatrich meals every day.

The Nobel Laureates accuse Greenpeace's campaign of raising the regulatory bar for GM crops. The facts above suggest that neither Greenpeace nor regulatory hurdles have delayed Golden Rice's release. In fact, in 2009, the **distinguished** biotechnologist, former Deputy Director-General (Crop Science) of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, who had worked on Golden Rice at IRRI, categorically stated, "The regulatory system is not the barrier to releasing Golden Rice in India." IRRI itself, in its last update released in 2014, said: "Golden Rice will only be made available broadly to farmers and consumers if it is successfully developed into rice varieties suitable for Asia, approved by national regulators, and shown to improve Vitamin A status in community conditions."

Let us, for the moment, ignore the political aspects of Golden Rice and GM crops. Let us overlook the fact that many sciences (other than physics, chemistry, and medicine represented in the letter) have something to contribute to the debate over GM crops — in India, agricultural scientists, ecologists, nutritionists, and sociologists, among others, have insightfully contributed to the debate

- 16. According to the passage, which of the following is the cause of Vitamin A deficiency?
  - 1) Childhood stone-blindness and death.
- 2) Childhood blindness.
- 3) Childhood blindness and malnutrition.
- 4) Childhood blindness, and infections.
- 5) Measles, diarrhoea, long sightedness and death.
- 17. Which of the following can be said about the international Rice Research Institute (IRRI)?
  - (A) IRRI's international prestige lends secondary to the country as the center for collaboration in rice reasearch.
  - **(B)** IRRI changes the lives of people providing beta-carotene.
  - (C) IRRI develops new rice varieties and rice crop management techniques that help rice farmers improve the yield and the quality of rice.
  - 1) Only A
- 2) Only B
- 3) Only C
- 4) Only A and B
- 5) Only B and C

- 18. Why is the Golden Rice being developed?
  - A) The Golden Rice is being developed to produce beta-carotene, the precursor of Vitamin A.
  - B) The Golden Rice is being developed to save lives.
  - C) The Golden Rice is being developed to save the life of children.

1) Only A

2) Only B

3) Only C

4) Only B and C

5) Only A and C

- 19. Which of the following is/are **NOT TRUE** in the context of the passage?
  - A) The Golden Rice will only be made, if it is successfully advanced into rice varieties suitable for Asia and approved by national regulators and shown to improve Vitamin A.
  - B) The Golden Rice is bio-available and the digestive system is able to lay away the beta-carotene.
  - C) The Golden Rice has not entered the stage of biosafety evaluation by government regulatory institutions.
  - 1) Only A
- 2) Only B
- 3) Only C
- 4) Only A and C
- 5) Only A and B

- 20. What sufficiency does the Golden Rice has?
  - 1) It has sufficient to attenuate much of the death and disease caused by Vitamin A deficiency.
  - 2) It has sufficiency to reflect the assessment of the varieties selected for introgression as well as 'golden' trait itself.
  - 3) It is implicitly linked to a perceived reduction in public concern and the commercialisation of Bt corn.
  - 4) It has sufficiency to change with the introduction of the golden trait since it is a direct response to beta-carotene.
  - 5) It has sufficiency to deteriorate vitamin A levels among people.

Directions (Q. 21-23): Choose the word which is MOST SIMILAR in meaning to the word/group of words printed in bold as used in the passage.

21.	DISTINGUISHED				
	1) Flighty	2) Frivolous	3) Goofy	4) Celebrated	5) Common
22.	<b>INTAKE</b> 1) Absorption	2) Output	3) Outturn	4) Throughput	5) Production
23.	CONSISTENT 1) Conflictive	2) Conflicting	3) Even	4) inharmonious	5) distinct
	Directions (Q. 24-25	5) : Choose the word	which is MOST OPPOSI	TE in meaning of the word	printed in bold as used i

in the passage.

24.	VEXED				
	1) Soothing	2) Exasperated	3) Annoying	4) Aggravated	5) Placid
25.	Glosses				
	1) Sleekness	2) Hides	3) Shimmers	4) Silkiness	5) burnishes

Directions (Q. 26-30): In the following passage, some of the words have been left out, each of which is indicated by a number. Find the suitable word from the options given against each number and fill up the blanks with appropriate words to make the paragraph meaningful.

The GST is now the compulsory levy, since income tax is on disclosure. No wonder IT revenue has long been (26) behind indirect taxes that are far easier to (27). The government may well be (28) to touch the 18-20% tax band than the 14-18%. With the government's proven (29) on healthcare and welfare schemes, savings remains the nest egg for all but the affluent. The GST load would largely be borne by the lower and middle income groups, significantly (30) their savings.

26.	1) opening	2) running	3) lagging	4) leaving	5) rushing
27.	1) recover	2) tinker	3) revamp	4) maintain	5) restore
28.	1) tempted	2) excited	3) offended	4) gladden	5) indulged
29.	1) volition	2) reluctance	3) readiness	4) inclination	5) willingness
30.	1) breaking	2) elevating	3) pausing	4) reducing	5) fragmenting

# Test II Quantitative Aptitude

निर्देश (प्र. 31-35) : निम्नलिखित समीकरणों में प्रश्नवाचक चिन्ह (?) के स्थान पर क्या मान आना चाहिए?

	11441 (M. 51-55) . 1	iririidiga ariigaa	ता न प्रस्तवायक विन्हे (:)	पर रवान गर पदा नान जान	1 41167:
31.	$\sqrt{53.29} \div (30)^{-2} = 7$				
	1) 7240	2)6570	3) 5670	4)4540	5) इनमें से कोई नहीं
32.	1335 का 13% + 1135 1) 11	5 का ?%=366.5 2)13	3) 15	4) 17	5) 19
33.	$\frac{11}{113}$ of $\frac{7}{85}$ of 11526	60 = ?			
	1) 832	2) 848	3) 886	4) 904	5) इनमें से कोई नहीं
34.	$2786 + 105 \times ? = 304$ 1) 12	× 14 2) 14	3) 16	4) 18	5) 22
35.	$\sqrt[3]{1061208} = ?$ 1) 108	2) 106	3) 102	4) 92	5) 104
	निर्देश (प्र. 36-40):	निम्नलिखित संख्या १	पंखला में प्रश्नवाचक चिन्ह्	(?) के स्थान पर क्या मान	आना चाहिए?
36.	5 21 57 121 1)536	221 365 ? 2) 561	3) 584	4) 604	5) 628
37.	5 49 481 1)23041	3841 ? 2)22031	3)21021	4)20011	5) 19001
38.	8 19 52 15 1)1120	1 448 ? 2)1148	3) 1236	4) 1284	5) 1339
	1)8836	09 9216 9025 2)8792	? 3)8688	4)8542	5) 8466
40.	339 733 132° 1)4677	7 2201 3371 ? 2)4757	3)4837	4)4917	5) 5007
41.				म में बेचता तो उसे 24% लाभ	प्राप्त होगा। 40% लाभ प्राप्त
	करने के लिए उसे वर 1)₹6040	स्तु कितने में बेचनी च 2)₹6480	ग्रिहए? 3)₹6720	4)₹7210	5) इनमें से कोई नहीं
42.				नत आयु 36 वर्ष है तथा राहुल	तथा विजय की औसत आयु
	43 वर्ष है तो 12 वर्ष ब 1)4:5	बाद अजय की आयु क 2)7:5	ा विजय की आयु के साथ अ 3)11:7	ानुपात में होगां? 4)9:8	5) 10 : 7
	₹7 लाख की राशि पर	र पहले वर्ष 5% की दू	सरे वर्ष 8% की तथा तीसरे	वर्ष 12% की दर से 3 वर्ष का 4)₹201040	चक्रवद्धि ब्याज क्या है?
44.	'WEDNESDAY' স 1)7560	ब्द के अक्षरों को कित <sup>्</sup> 2)15120	ने प्रकार से व्यवस्थित किया : 3)2520	जा सकता है ताकि सभी स्वर । 4)5040	एक साथ आये? 5) इनमें से कोई नहीं
45.	सात व्यक्ति एक वत्ता	कार मेज के चारों तर	क बैठे है। तीन निश्चित व्यक्ति	क्तयों की एक साथ बैठने की	प्रायिकता क्या है?
	1) $\frac{1}{7}$	2) $\frac{2}{7}$	3) $\frac{1}{5}$	4) $\frac{2}{5}$	5) $\frac{1}{6}$
46.	यदि आयत की लम्बाई आयत का परिमाप क्य		जाए तो इसके क्षेत्रफल में 82	28 वर्ग सेमी तथा परिमाप 162 रे	नेमी हो जाता है तो वास्तविक
	1) 76 सेमी	2) 84 सेमी	3) 114 सेमी	4) 120 सेमी	5) इनमें से कोई नहीं

# Test II Quantitative Aptitude

 $Directions \ (Q.\ 31-35): What should come in place of questions \ mark \ (?) in the following equations \ ?$ 

	` -	,		` ,	•
31.	$\sqrt{53.29} \div (30)^{-2} = 9$ 1)7240	2)6570	3)5670	4)4540	5) None of these
	,	,	3)30/0	4)4340	3) None of these
32.	13% of 1335 + ?% of 1) 11	f 1135 = 366.5 2) 13	3) 15	4) 17	5) 19
33.	$\frac{11}{113}$ of $\frac{7}{85}$ of 11526	60 = ?			
	1) 832	2) 848	3) 886	4) 904	5) None of these
34.	$2786 + 105 \times ? = 304$	1 × 14			
<i>.</i>	1) 12	2) 14	3) 16	4) 18	5) 22
35.	$\sqrt[3]{1061208} = ?$				
	1) 108	2) 106	3) 102	4)92	5) 104
	Directions (36-40)	: What number sho	uld come in place of of qu	estions mark (?) in the foll	owing number series?
36.	5 21 57 121	221 365 ?	-	,	O
50.	1) 536	2) 561	3) 584	4) 604	5) 628
37.	5 49 481 1)23041	3841 ? 2)22031	3)21021	4)20011	5) 19001
38.	8 19 52 15 1)1120	1 448 ? 2)1148	3) 1236	4) 1284	5) 1339
39.	9801 9604 940 1)8836	9 9216 9025 ? 2)8792	3)8688	4) 8542	5) 8466
40.	339 733 132 1)4677	7 2201 3371 ? 2)4757	3)4837	4)4917	5) 5007
41.			%. Had he sold it for ₹ 5281	ess, he would have gained 24	1%. For what price should
	he sell it in order to 1)₹6040	gain 40% ? 2)₹6480	3)₹6720	4)₹7210	5) None of these
42.				of Ajay and Vijay is 36 year jay to the age of Vijay after 4) 9:8	
43.	year and 12% for th	e third year?	•	e of interest is 5% for the fir	•
	1)₹163600	2)₹189056	3)₹194064	4)₹201040	5) None of these
44.	together?	-		fthe word 'WEDNESDAY's	
	1)7560	2) 15120	3) 2520	4) 5040	5) None of these
45.	Seven persons are s	=	What is the probability th	at three particular persons	are sitting together?
	1) $\frac{1}{7}$	2) $\frac{2}{7}$	3) $\frac{1}{5}$	4) $\frac{2}{5}$	5) $\frac{1}{6}$
46.	If the length of a rect of the original recta		y 130%, its area becomes 8	28 sq cm and perimeter 162	cm. What is the perimeter

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4) 120 cm

5) None of these

3) 114 cm

2)84 cm

1) 76 cm

47. दो स्थान A तथा B के बीच की दूरी 600 किमी है। एक रेलगाड़ी A से B के लिए तथा उसी समय अन्य रेलगाड़ी B से A के लिए रवाना होती है। दोनों रेलगाड़ी अपनी यात्रा की शुरुआत के आठ घंटे बाद एक दूसरे से मिलती है। A से B की तरफ जा रही रेलगाड़ी, अन्य रेलगाड़ी से 15 किमी/घंटा की चाल से अधिक तेजी से जाती है तो धीरे चलने वाली रेलगाड़ी की चाल तेज चलने वाली रेलगाड़ी की चाल से अनुपात क्या है?

1)2:5

2)2:3

3)3:5

4)7:8

5) इनमें से कोई नहीं

48. A, B तथा C किसी कार्य को क्रमशः 30 दिन, 45 दिन तथा 60 दिन में कर सकते है। वे एक साथ कार्य करना शुरु करते है परन्तु A 10 दिन बाद कार्य छोड़कर चला जाता है। B, कार्य पूरा होने से पाँच दिन पहले कार्य छोड़कर चला जाता है तो कार्य कितने दिन में पूर्ण होगा?

1) 30 दिन

2) 28 दिन

3) 25 दिन

4) 24 दिन

5) 20 दिन

49. तीन व्यक्ति A, B तथा C 11 दिन में एक साथ मिलकर ₹3905 कमाते है। A तथा C 13 दिन में एक साथ मिलकर ₹3055 कमाते है। B तथा C 17 दिन में एक साथ मिलकर ₹4760 कमाते है तो A द्वारा 15 दिन में कमाई गई राशि का 60% क्या है?

1)₹960

2)₹840

3)₹720

4)₹675

5) इनमें से कोई नहीं

50. एक कार P से Q तक पहुँचने में 33 घंटे लेती है। यदि चाल को 10 किमी/घंटा कम कर दिया जाए तो वह समान दूरी तय करने में 55 घंटे का समय लेगी। P तथा Q के बीच की दूरी क्या है?

1) 775 किमी

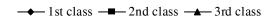
2) 800 किमी

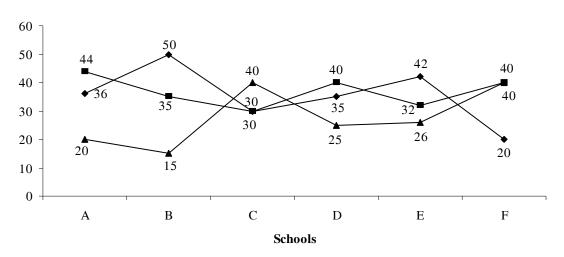
3) 825 किमी

4) 850 किमी

5) 875 किमी

निर्देश (प्र. 51-55): निम्नलिखित लाइन ग्राफ में विभिन्न विद्यालयों से प्रथम श्रेणी दूसरी श्रेणी तथा तीसरी श्रेणी में उर्तीण होने वाले विद्यार्थियों के प्रतिशत को दर्शाया गया है। तालिका में विभिन्न विद्यालयों में तीसरी श्रेणी में उर्तीण छात्रों की कुल संख्या को दर्शाया गया है।





School	Number of Students passing in 3rd class
A	35
В	36
С	100
D	80
Е	78
F	130

- 47. Two places A and B are 600 km apart. A train leaves A for B and at the same time another train leaves B for A. Both the trains meet after eight hours of starting their journey. If the train travelling from A to B travels 15 kmh<sup>-1</sup> faster than the other train, what is the ratio of the speed of the slower train to the speed of the faster train?
  - 1)2:5
- 2)2:3
- 3)3:5
- 4)7:8

- 5) None of these
- 48. A, B and C can do a work in 30 days, 45 days and 60 days respectively. They started the work together but A left after 10 days. B left the work five days before the completion of the work. In how many days was the work completed?
  - 1) 30 days
- 2) 28 days
- 3) 25 days
- 4) 24 days
- 5) 20 days
- 49. Three persons A, B and C together earn ₹ 3905 in 11 days. A and C together earn ₹ 3055 in 13 days. B and C together earn ₹ 4760 in 17 days. What is 60% of the earning of A in 15 days?
  - 1)₹960
- 2)₹840
- 3)₹720
- 4)₹675
- 5) None of these
- 50. A car travels from P to Q in 33 hours. If the speed is reduced by 10 kmh<sup>-1</sup> it will cover the same distance in 55 hours. What is the distance between P and Q?
  - 1)775 km
- 2)800 km

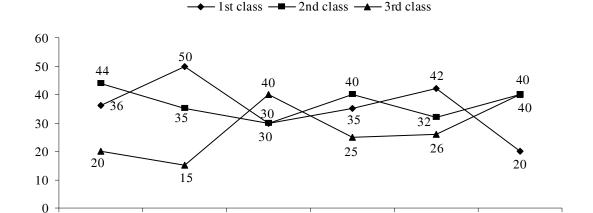
A

В

- 3) 825 km
- 4)850 km
- 5) 875 km

F

Directions (Q. 51-55): Following line graph shows the percentage of students who passed in 1st class, 2nd class and 3rd class in an exam. The table shows the number of students who got 3rd class in the exam from different schools.



**Schools** 

D

E

C

School	Number of Students passing in 3rd class
A	35
В	36
С	100
D	80
Е	78
F	130

- 51. परीक्षा में कुल उत्तींण हुए छात्रों की संख्या तथा प्रथम श्रेणी प्राप्त करने वाले विद्यार्थियों की संख्या के बीच का अंतर क्या है? 1)1043 2)1045 3)1047 4)1049 5)1051
- 1) 1043 2) 1045 3) 1047 4) 1049 5) 1051 52. तीसरी श्रेणी से उत्तींण होने वाले विद्यार्थियों की कुल संख्या, उत्तींण होने वाले कुल विद्यार्थियों की संख्या का कितने प्रतिशत है?
- 52. तासरा श्रणां सं उत्ताण होन वाल विद्यार्थिया की कुल संख्या, उत्ताण होने वाल कुल विद्यार्थिया की संख्या की कितन प्रतिशत है। 1)26.5% 2)27.5% 3)28.5% 4)29.5% 5)30.5%
- 53. प्रथम श्रेणी प्राप्त करने वाले विद्यार्थियों की संख्या किस विद्यालय में अधिकतम है?
  - 1)A
- 2)B
- 3)C

4)E

- 5) F
- 54. सभी छः विद्यालयों में एकसाथ मिलाकर या तो प्रथम या तीसरी श्रेणी प्राप्त करने वाले विद्यार्थियों का औसत क्या है?
  - 1) 170
- 2) 172
- 3) 174
- 4) 176

- 5) 178
- 55. विद्यालय E के कुल विद्यार्थियों की संख्या जिन्होंनें तीसरे श्रेणी प्राप्त की है, विद्यालय B के कुल विद्यार्थियों की संख्या जिन्होंनें प्रथम श्रेणी प्राप्त की है का कितने प्रतिशत है?
  - 1)45%
- 2)50%
- 3)55%
- 4)60%

5)65%

निर्देश (प्र. 56-60): प्रत्येक प्रश्न में दो समीकरण (I) तथा (II) दिये गये है। दोनों समीकरण को हल करके उत्तर दें।

1) यदि p>q

2) यदि p≥q

3) यदि p < q

4) यदि p ≤ q

5) यदि p = q या p तथा q के बीच कोई संबंध स्थापित नहीं किया जा सकता

56. **I.** 2.3p - 20.01 = 0

II. 2.9q - p = 0

57. **I.**  $p = \sqrt{1764}$ 

II.  $q^2 = 1764$ 

58. **I.**  $p^2 - 26p + 168 = 0$ 

II.  $q^2 - 25q + 156 = 0$ 

59. **I.**  $p^2 - 13p + 42 = 0$ 

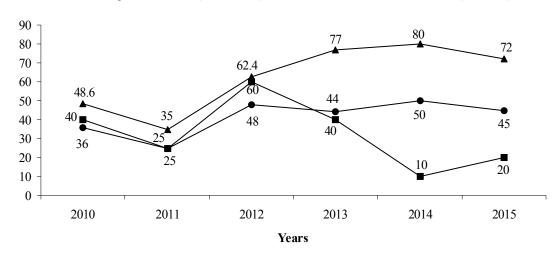
II.  $q^2 + q - 42 = 0$ 

60. **I.** 6p - 5q = -47

II. 5p + 3q = 11

निर्देश (प्र. 61-65): निम्नलिखित लाइन ग्राफ में वर्ष 2010 से 2015 के दौरान कम्पनी A के लाभ प्रतिशत, कम्पनी B की आय तथा कम्पनी B के खर्च को दर्शाया गया है।

Expenditure of B (in Rs. Lakh) — Profit of A — Income of B (Rs. Lakh)



- 61. वर्ष 2010 में कम्पनी A तथा कम्पनी B के लाभ प्रतिशत के बीच का अंतर क्या है?
  - 1)5%
- 2)7%
- 3)11%
- 4) 12%
- 5) 15%
- 62. यदि वर्ष 2011 में कम्पनी A की आय ₹32.5 लाख थी तो वर्ष 2011 में कम्पनी A तथा B के शुद्ध लाभ का योगफल क्या था?
  - 1)₹12.8 লাख
- 2) ₹ 13.2 लाख
- 3) ₹ 15 लाख
- 4) 16.5 लाख
- 5) इनमें से कोई नहीं

- 51. What is difference between the total number of students passed and the total number of students getting 1st class in the exam?
  - 1) 1043
- 2) 1045
- 3) 1047
- 4) 1049

- 5) 1051
- 52. Total number of students who got 3rd class is what per cent of the total number of students passed?
  - 1) 26.5%
- 2) 27.5%
- 3) 28.5%
- 4) 29.5%
- 5) 30.5%
- 53. From which school is the number of students who got 1st class the maximum?
- 2)B
- 3)C

- 5) F
- 54. What is the average number of students from and the six schools together who got either first class or third class?
  - 1) 170
- 2) 172
- 3) 174
- 4) 176

- Total number of students from school E who got third class is what per cent of the total number of students from school B who got first class?
  - 1)45%
- 3)55%
- 4)60%
- 5)65%

Directions (Q. 56-60): In each of these questions two equations (I) and (II) are given. You have to solve both the equations and give answer.

1) if p > q

2) if  $p \ge q$ 

3) if p < q

4) if  $p \le q$ 

5) if p = q or no relation can be established between p and q.

56. **I.** 2.3p - 20.01 = 0

II. 2.9q - p = 0

57. **I.** p =  $\sqrt{1764}$ 

II.  $q^2 = 1764$ 

58. **I.**  $p^2 - 26p + 168 = 0$ 

II.  $q^2 - 25q + 156 = 0$ 

59. **I.**  $p^2 - 13p + 42 = 0$ 

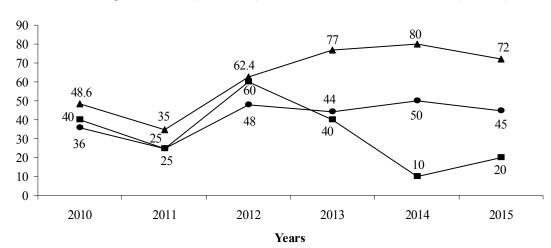
II.  $q^2 + q - 42 = 0$ 

60. **I.** 6p - 5q = -47

II. 5p + 3q = 11

Directions (Q. 61-65): Following line graph shows the percent profit of company A, income of company B and expenditure of company B from 2010 to 2015.

Expenditure of B (in Rs. Lakh) — Profit of A — Income of B (Rs. Lakh)



- 61. What is the difference between per cent profit of company A and company B in the year 2010?
  - 1)5%
- 2)7%
- 3)11%
- 4) 12%

- 5) 15%
- 62. If the income of company A in year 2011 was ₹ 32.5 lakh, what was the sum of the net profit of company A and company B in 2011?
  - 1)₹12.8 lakh
- 2) ₹13.2 lakh
- 3)₹15 lakh
- 4) 16.5 lakh
- 5) None of these

63.	निम्नलिखित में से कि	स वर्ष में कम्पनी B क	ग लाभ प्रतिशत अधिकतम थ	τ?	
	1)2011	2)2012	3)2013	4)2014	5) 2015
64.		नी A का खर्च <b>₹</b> 45 ला	ख था तो वर्ष 2014 में कम्पनी	A का शुद्ध लाभ कम्पनी B के	शुद्ध लाभ का कितने प्रतिशत
	है? 1)15%	2)25%	3)40%	4)75%	5) 80%
65.	यदि वर्ष 2015 में कम्प	नी A की आय <b>₹</b> 90 ल	ाख थी तो कम्पनी B का शुद्ध	लाभ कम्पनी A के शुद्ध लाभ	से कितने प्रतिशत अधिक है?
	1)30%	2)60%	3)75%	4)80%	5)90%

63.	In which of the follo	owing years was the	per cent profit of company	B maximum?	
	1)2011	2)2012	3)2013	4)2014	5) 2015
64.	If the expenditure of company B in 2014		2014 was ₹45 lakh the ne	et profit of company A is wh	at per cent of net profit of
	1) 15%	2) 25%	3)40%	4)75%	5) 80%
65.	If the income of corprofit of company		5 was ₹ 90 lakh the net pr	ofit of company B is what p	er cent more than the net
	1)30%	2)60%	3) 75%	4)80%	5)90%

# प्रश्नावली III तार्किक क्षमता

## निर्देश (प्र. 66-70): निम्नलिखित सूचनाओं को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ते हुए नीचे दिये गए प्रश्नों का उत्तर दें।

एक संगठन में आठ कर्मचारी सपना, उजीत, वसीम, यूनिस, जहीर, तन्मय, वंश तथा जेवियर तीन अलग—अलग विभाग जैसे प्रोडक्शन, R & D तथा डिजाइन में कार्य करते है। उनमें से प्रत्येक विभिन्न रंग नीला, पीला, संतरी, सफेद, हरा, बैंगनी, काला तथा भूरा रंग पसंद करते हैं, परन्तु जरूरी नहीं कि ये इसी क्रम में हों। तीन से अधिक कर्मचारी एक ही विभाग में कार्य नहीं करते है।

वंश को भूरा रंग पसंद है तथा वह R & D विभाग में कार्य नहीं करता है। जहीर डिजाइनिंग विभाग में कार्य नहीं करता है तथा उसे पीला या सफेद रंग पसंद नहीं है। वसीम, डिजाइनिंग विभाग में कार्य करता है तथा उसे न तो नीला और न ही पीला रंग पसंद है। यूनिस, प्रोडक्शन विभाग में केवल उजीत के साथ कार्य करता है जो कि काला रंग पसंद करता है। सपना तथा जेवियर, वसीम के साथ कार्य नहीं करते हैं। वह जिसे नीला रंग पसंद है, डिजाइनिंग विभाग में कार्य करता है। वह जिसे संतरी रंग पसंद है, प्रोडक्शन विभाग में कार्य करता है। वह जो डिजाइनिंग विभाग में कार्य करता है। वह जो डिजाइनिंग विभाग में कार्य करता है।

Q I s		ति व वर्गव वरस्ति छ,	011 1111 11119 0111 11 01	हरा नराय है। जाववर	र नाला रन नराव नला करता ल	
66.	66. जहीर को निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा रंग पसंद है?					
	1) संतरी	2) हरा	3) भूरा	4) नीला	5) इनमें से कोई नहीं	
67.	निम्नलिखित में से कि	ज्न कर्मचारियों का सम <u>्</u>	्ह डिजाइनिंग विभाग में काय	र्ग करता है?		
	1) तन्मय– वंश– वसीम	-	2) उजीत– वंश – वसीम		3) वंश– वसीम– जहीर	
	4) तन्मय– वंश– सपना		5) इनमें से कोई नहीं			
68.	निम्नलिखित में से कैं	ोन बैंगनी रंग पसंद क	रता है?			
	1) तन्मय	2) सपना	3) वसीम	4) ज्ञात नहीं किया ज	ा सकता 5) वंश	
69.	निम्नलिखित में से वि	ञ्स विभाग में सपना क	गर्य करती है?			
	1) प्रोडक्शन	2) डिजाइनिंग	3) R & D	4) 1 या 2	5) इनमें से कोई नहीं	
70.	निम्नलिखित में कौन	सा संयोजन सत्य है?				
	1) वंश– प्रोडक्शन– का 4) सभी सत्य हैं।	ला	2) वंश– डिजाइनिंग– भूरा 5) इनमें से कोई नहीं		3) तन्मय– R & D – हरा	

निर्देश (प्र. 71-75): नीचे दिये गये प्रत्येक प्रश्न में, चार कथन और उसके बाद तीन निष्कर्ष I, II और III दिये गये हैं। आपको सभी कथनों को सही मानना है चाहे वे ज्ञात तत्वों से भिन्न ही क्यों न हो और तब निर्णय लीजिये कि कथनों में दी गयी सूचना के अनुसार कौन से/सा निष्कर्ष तार्किक रूप से अनुसरण करता है तथा उत्तर दीजिए।

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सभी कुत्ते बिल्ली हैं।
                     सभी पालतू कुत्ते हैं।
71. कथन :
                     कुछ बिल्ली चूहे हैं।
                                                                   कुछ चूहे बकरी हैं।
     निष्कर्ष:
                     I. कुछ बिल्ली पालतू हैं।
                                                    II. कुछ बकरी बिल्ली हैं।
                                                                               III. कुछ चूहे कुत्ते हैं।
     1) केवल I अनुसरण करता है।
                                              2) केवल I तथा II अनुसरण करता है।
                                              4) सभी अनुसरण करते हैं
     3) केवल I तथा III अनुसरण करता है।
                                                                                            5) इनमें से कोई नहीं
72. कथन:
                     कुछ गुलाब जैसमिन हैं।
                                                                   कुछ जैसमिन लिली हैं।
                     कुछ जैसमिन मैरीगोल्ड हैं।
                                                                   कोई मैरीगोल्ड सनफ्लावर नहीं है।
                                                    II. कोई लिली मैरीगोल्ड नहीं है।III. कोई सनप्लावर जैसमिन नहीं है।
     निष्कर्ष :
                     I. कुछ लिली मैरीगोल्ड हैं।
     1) कोई अनुसरण नहीं करता है।
                                              2) केवल I अनुसरण करता है।
                                                                                            3) केवल II अनुसरण करता है।
     4) केवल III अनुसरण करता है।
                                              5) केवल I या II अनुसरण करता है।
73. कथन:
                     कुछ फ्लैट घर हैं।
                                                                   कुछ घर बंगले हैं।
                     सभी बंगले होटल हैं।
                                                                   सभी होटल रेस्टोरेंट हैं।
                     I. सभी बंगले रेस्टोरेंट हैं।
     निष्कर्ष:
                                                    II. कुछ घर होटल हैं।
                     III. कुछ घर रेस्टोरेंट हैं।
     1) सभी अनुसरण करता है।
                                              2) केवल I अनुसरण करता है।
                                              4) केवल I तथा II अनुसरण करते हैं।
                                                                                            5) इनमें से कोई नहीं
     3) केवल II तथा III अनुसरण करते हैं।
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# Test III Reasoning Ability

#### Directions (Q. 66-70): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:

There are eight employes Sapna, Ujit, Wasim, Yunis, Zaheer, Tanmay, Vansh and Xavier of an organisation working in three departments viz—Production, R & D and Designing. Each of them has a different choice of colours, viz—Blue, Yellow, Orange, White, Green, Voilet, Black and Brown but not necessarily in same order. There are no more than three employees in any department.

Vansh likes Brown colour and does not work in R & D. Zaheer does not work in Designing and does not like either Yellow or White colour. Wasim works in Designing and likes neither Blue nor Yellow colour. Yunis works in production with only Ujit, who likes Balck colour. Sapna and Xavier do not work in the same department as Wasim. The one who likes Blue colour works in Designing. The one who likes Orange colour work in production. Those who work in Designing like neither white nor Green colour. Xavier does not like Yellow colour.

66.	Which of the follow	ring colours does Za	heer like?			
	1) Orange	2) Green	3) Brown	4) Blue		5) None of these
	Which of the follow 1) Tanmay – Vansh 4) Tanmay – Vansh	– Wasim	oyees works in Designing 2) Ujit – Vansh – Wasim 5) None of these	department?	3) Vans	sh – Wasim – Zaheer
68.	Who among the foll	owing likes voilet c	olour?			
	1) Tanmay	2) Sapna	3) Wasim	4) Can't be determine	ned	5) Vansh
69.	In which of the follo	owing departments	does Sapna work?			
	1) Production	2) Designing	3) R & D	4) Either 1 or 2		5) None of these
70.	Which of the follow 1) Vansh – Production 4) All are true	•	true? 2) Vansh – Designing – E 5) None is true	Brown	3) Tann	nay – R & D – Green

Directions (Q. 71-75): In each questions given below four statements are followed by three conclusions numbered I, II and III. You have to take the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from the commonly knows facts. Read the conclusions and decide which logically follows from the given statements disregarding commonly known facts and give answer.

71.	<b>Statements:</b>	All pets are dogs. Some cats are rats.		All dogs ar Some rats a	
	<b>Conclusions:</b>	I. some cats are pets.	II. Some goat	s are cats.	III. Some rats are dogs.
	1) Only I follow	vs	2) Only I and II follo	ow	3) Only I and III follow
	4) All follows		5) None of these		
72.	<b>Statements:</b>	Some roses are jasmine.		Some jasmi	ines are lilies.
		Some jasmines are marig	gold.	No marigol	d is sunflower.
	<b>Conclusions:</b>	I. Some lilies are marigo	ld. II. No lily is m	narigold.	III. No sunflower is jasmine.
	1) None follow	S	2) Only I follows		3) Only II follows
	4) Only III follo	ows	5) Only either I or II	follows.	
73.	<b>Statements:</b>	Some flats are houses.		Some hous	es are bunglows.
		All bungalows are hote	ls.	All hotels a	are restaurants.
	<b>Conclusions:</b>	I. All bunglalows are res	staurants.	II. Some ho	ouses are hotels.
		III. Some houses are res	staurants.		
	1) All follows		2) Only I follows		3) Only II and III follow
	4) Only I and II	follow	5) None of these		

कुछ नींबू मिर्च हैं। कुछ मिर्च बैंगन हैं। 74. कथन : कोई बैंगन मिठाई नहीं है। सभी मिठाई डेजर्ट हैं। निष्कर्ष: I. कोई बैंगन डेजर्ट नहीं है। II. कुछ मिर्च मिठाई हैं।III. कुछ डेजर्ट मिठाई हैं। 1) केवल I अनुसरण करता है। 2) केवल III अनुसरण करता है। 5) इनमें से कोई नहीं 4) कोई अनुसरण नहीं करता है। 3) केवल II तथा III अनुसरण करते हैं। 75. कथन: कुछ अंगूर पल्म हैं। कोई पल्म संतरा नहीं है। सभी संतरे सेब हैं। कुछ सेब अमरूद हैं। I. कोई पल्म सेब नहीं है। निष्कर्ष: II. कुछ अंगूर अमरूद हैं।III. कुछ संतरे अमरूद हैं। 1) केवल I अनुसरण करता है। 2) केवल II अनुसरण करता है। 3) केवल III अनुसरण करता है। 4) कोई अनुसरण नहीं करता है। 5) इनमें से कोई नहीं निर्देश (प्र. 76-80) : इन प्रश्नों में, कथन में अलग-अलग तत्वों के बीच एक संबंध दर्शाया गया है। कथनों के दो निष्कर्ष दिये गये हैं। उत्तर दीजिए:-1) यदि केवल निष्कर्ष I सत्य है। 2) यदि केवल निष्कर्ष II सत्य है। 3) यदि या तो निष्कर्ष I या II सत्य है। 4) यदि न तो निष्कर्ष I न ही II सत्य है। 5) यदि दोनों निष्कर्ष I और II सत्य हैं। 76. **कथन**:  $Y > Q > R \ge S, Y = Z, Y \le A$ निष्कर्ष : I. Z > S II.S>A77. कथन :  $Q \ge T, T \le Z, Y = Z, Y > A$ निष्कर्ष : **I.** T = Y II.Y>Q78. **कथन** :  $T \le U, U > S, U = X$ निष्कर्ष : **I.** S < T II. T < X79. **कथन :**  $N \le A = T, B < H \ge M > T$ निष्कर्ष : I. A < H II.  $N \ge M$ 80. कथन :  $K \le L, L > M, M \le O < P, Q = K$ निष्कर्ष : **I.** Q = M **II.** P>L निर्देश (प्र. 81-84) : निम्नलिखित सूचनाओं को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ते हुए नीचे दिये गए प्रश्नों का उत्तर दें। राहुल जो कि एक विद्यार्थी है प्रतिदिन विद्यालय जाता है। सबसे पहले वह अपने घर से 80 मीटर पूर्व की तरफ चलता है तथा फिर दाई तरफ मुड़ता है और 40 मीटर चलता है। वह दोबारा दाई तरफ मुड़ता है तथा 60 मीटर चलता है। अन्ततः वह दाई तरफ मुड़ता है और विद्यालय पहुँचता है जो कि उससे 20 मीटर की दूरी पर है। एक दिन विद्यालय में लम्बी कतार लगी हुई थी तथा जब राहुल पहुँचा घड़ी में 9:45 बजे हुए थे। उसे थोड़ी चिंता हो रही थी कि कहीं उसे विद्यालय में पहुँचने में देर न हो जाए। प्रत्येक विद्यार्थी विद्यालय के अंदर पहुँचने में डेढ़ मिनट का समय ले रहा था। 81. विद्यालय राहुल के घर से किस दिशा में स्थित है? 1) दक्षिण 2) दक्षिण-पूर्व 3) उत्तर-पूर्व 4) उत्तर-पश्चिम 5) पूर्व 82. राहुल द्वारा विद्यालय पहुँचने में कुल तय की गई दूरी क्या है? 1) 200 मी 2) 80 मी 3) 160 मी 4) 120 मी 5) 100 मी 83. यदि राहुल के आगे 30 विद्यार्थी है तो वह किस समय विद्यालय में दाखिल हुआ? 1) 10 : 15 बजे 2) 10 : 30 बजे 3) 10 : 05 बजे 4) ज्ञात नहीं किया जा सकता 5) इनमें से कोई नहीं 84. विद्यालय तथा राहुल के घर के बीच की न्यूनतम दूरी क्या है? 1)  $20\sqrt{3}$  申 2)  $25\sqrt{3}$  申 3)  $20\sqrt{5}$  申 4)  $20\sqrt{2}$  申 5) ज्ञात नहीं किया जा सकता

Some lemons are chilies. **Statements:** 

Some chilies are brinials.

No brinjal is sweet.

All sweets are desserts.

**Conclusions:** I. No brinjals is dessert.

II. Some chilies are sweets. III. Some desserts are sweets.

1) Only I follows

2) Only III follows 3) Only II and III follow 4) None follows

5) None of these

75. Statements: Some grapes are plums. No plum is orange.

All oranges are apples.

Some apples are guavas.

**Conclusions:** I. No plum is apple.

II. Some grapes are guavas. III. Some oranges are guavas.

1) Only I follows

2) Only II follows 3) Only III follows

4) None follows

5) None of these

Directions (Q. 76-80): In these questions, relationship between different elements is shown in the statements. These statements are followed by two conclusion. Mark answer.

1) if only conclusion I is true.

2) If only conclusion II is true.

2) If either conclusion I or II is true.

3) if neither conclusion I nor II is true.

5) If both conclusion I and II are true.

76. Statements:  $Y > Q > R \ge S$ , Y = Z,  $Y \le A$ 

Conclusions : I. Z > S

II. S > A

77. Statements:  $Q \ge T$ ,  $T \le Z$ , Y = Z, Y > A

Conclusions : I. T = Y

II.Y>Q

78. Statements:  $T \le U, U > S, U = X$ 

Conclusions : I. S < T

II. T < X

79. Statements:  $N \le A = T$ ,  $B < H \ge M > T$ 

Conclusions: I. A < H

II. N≥M

80. Statements:  $K \le L, L > M, M \le O < P, Q = K$ 

Conclusions : I. Q = M

 $\mathbf{H}.P > L$ 

#### Directions (Q. 81-84): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:

Rahul, who is a student going to school everyday. At first he walked 80 m towards east from his home and took a right turn and walked 40 m. He again took a right turn and walked 60 m. Finally he took a right turn and reached the school, which was 20 metres away.

One day, there was a long queue at the school and when Rhaul reached it was 9:45 O'clock. He was a little worried about he would be late to reach his school. It was taking one and half minutes for every student to enter the school.

81. In which direction was the school located from Rahul's home?

1) South

2) South-East

3) North-East

4) North-West

5) East

82. What was the total distance covered by Rahul to reach school?

 $1)200 \, \text{m}$ 

 $2)80 \, \text{m}$ 

3) 160 m

4) 120 m

5) 100 m

83. If there were 30 students ahead of Rahul, at what time did he enter the school?

1) 10: 15 O'clock

2) 10:30 O'clock 3) 10:05 O'clock

4) Can't be determined

5) None of these

84. What is the shortest distance between the school to Rahul's home?

1)  $20\sqrt{3}$  m

2)  $25\sqrt{3}$  m

3)  $20\sqrt{5}$  m

4)  $20\sqrt{2}$  m

5) Can't be determined

85.	एक बच्चे की तरफ इशारा करते हुए रागिनी कहती है "वह मेरी दादी के इकलौते पुत्र का पुत्र है।" तो लड़के की माँ रागिनी से किस प्रकार संबंधित है?					
	1) माता	2) चाची	3) बहन	4) कजिन	5) इनमें से कोई नहीं	
86.	N, U की बहन है तथ 1) एक	T V, U का भाई है   Z, 2) दो	U का पिता है तथा X. Y की 3) तीन	ो पुत्री है जो कि N की माँ है ते 4) ज्ञात नहीं किया जा सकता		
	निर्देश (प्र. 87-91):	निम्नलिखित सूचनाओं	ं को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ते हुए	नीचे दिये गए प्रश्नों का उत्तर	र दें।	
हैं उ हों।				के चारों तरफ केन्द्र से बाहर व अगस्त में पैदा हुए हैं, परन्तु ज		
	D, B के बाएं से दूसरे स्थान पर बैठा है। C, A के बाएं से तीसरे स्थान पर बैठा है। C तथा A अप्रैल से पहले पैदा हुए हैं। वह जो जून में पैदा हुआ है, A तथा B के ठीक बीच बैठा हुआ है। E, जो सबसे बड़ा है, A या D का निकटतम पड़ोसी नहीं है। H, केवल D से बड़ा है। H, G के दाएं से दूसरे स्थान पर बैठा है। G, E का निकटतम पड़ोसी नहीं है। A, C से छोटा है। B, F से पहले पैदा हुआ है।					
87.	कौन समूह में दूसरा	सबसे बड़ा है?				
	1) A	2) C	3)B	4)G	5) इनमें से कोई नहीं	
88.	3. कौन F के बाएं से तीसरे स्थान पर बैठा है? 1) वह जो मार्च में पैदा हुआ है। 2) वह जो अप्रैल में पैदा हुआ है। 3) वह जो जुलाई में पैदा हुआ है। 5) इनमें से कोई नहीं					
89.	H किस माह में पैदा	•	2) 211	A) <del></del>		
	1) मार्च	2) फरवरी	3) अप्रैल	4) जुलाई	5) इनमें से कोई नहीं	
90.	B के संदर्भ में निम्नित 1) B, H के दाएं से चें 3) B, H से छोटा है। 5) इनमें से कोई नहीं	त्रेखित में से कीन सा ौथे स्थान पर है।		मैदा हुआ है B के ठीक बाई तर यक्ति बैठे है	फ है।	
91.	अप्रैल माह में पैदा हो	ने वाले के ठीक विपर्र	ोत कौन बैठा है?			
	1) A	2) H	3) F	4) D	5) इनमें से कोई नहीं	
	निर्देश (प्र. 92-96):	निम्नलिखित सूचनाओं	ं को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ते हुए	नीचे दिये गए प्रश्नों का उत्तर	र दें।	
				में बैठे हैं। कतार 1 में A, B, C, हे हैं तथा उन सभी का मुख उत्त		
	त बैठा है। B, D के दा	एं से तीसरे स्थान पर	=-	Jतथा T के बीच दो व्यक्ति हैं। Iत नहीं बैठा है।F तथा A, V वें भी नहीं बैठा है।		
92.	कौन D के विपरीत बै	ठा है?				
	1) U	2)Y	3) W	4) X	5) T	
93.	E तथा F के बीच कि		a) -\	0	~	
	1) चार	2) तीन	3) दो	4) एक	5) इनमें से कोई नहीं	

85.	Pointing to a child Ragini?	, Ragini says, "He	is the son of my grandmo	other's only son." How is th	ne boy's mother related to		
	1) Mother	2) Aunt	3) Sister	4) Cousin	5) None of these		
86.	N is sister of U and does Y have?	V is brother of U. Z	is father of U and X is dat	ighter of Y, who is mother of	fN. How many daughter's		
	1) One	2) Two	3) Three	4) Can't be determined	5) None of these		
	Directions (Q. 87-9	01): Study the follow	wing information carefull	y and answer the questions	given below:		
	h of them was born in essarily in the same o	n a different months order.	s of a year—January, Febru	around a circular table, facin aary, March, April, May, Jun	e, July and August but not		
	une is sitting exactly	between A and B. E	, who is the eldest, is not a	C and A were born before Ap an immediate neighbour of Ap our of E. A is younger than C	or D. H is older than only		
87.	Who is the second 1) A	oldest in the group 2)C	? 3)B	4)G	5) None of these		
88.	Who is sitting third 1) The one who bor 3) The one who bor 5) None of these	n in March.	<ul><li>2) The one who born in April.</li><li>4) The one who born in June.</li></ul>				
89.	In which month wa	as H born ? 2) February	3)April	4) July	5) None of these		
90.	Which of the following statements is true regarding B?  1) B is sitting fourth to the right of H.  2) The one who was born in February is on the immediate left of B.  3) B is younger than H.  4) There are four persons sitting between E and D.  5) None of these						
91.	Who sits exactly of 1) A	oposite the one who	was born in April ?	4) D	5) None of these		
	•	•	•	y and answer the questions	,		
	Twelve people A, B, all of them face south	, C, D, E, F, T, U, V, V h while in row-2 T, V	W, X, and Y are sitting in tw U, V, W, X and Y seated an	wo parallel rows. In row-1 A, d all of them face north but r in a row faces another mem	B, C, D, E and F are seated not necessarily in the same		
	person sits between	F and A. B sits third		There are two persons between 't sit opposite either V or Y. at U.	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
92.	Who sits opposite	D ?					
	1) U	2)Y	3) W	4) X	5) T		
93.	How many persons 1) Four	sit between E and 2) Three	F? 3)Two	4) One	5) None of these		

94.	यदि बैठने की दी गई D से संबंधित है?	व्यवस्था में E, X से र	iबंधित है उसी तरीके से B,	Γ से संबंधित है तो उसी तरीके	से निम्नलिखित में से कौन		
	1) U	2)V	3) W	4)Y	5) इनमें से कोई नहीं		
95.	कौन कतार में अंतिम	छोर पर बैठा है?					
	1) V, T	2) B, D	3) V, W	4)E,A	5) इनमें से कोई नहीं		
96.	C के संदर्भ में निम्नलि	गखित में कौन सा कथ	ान सत्य है?				
	1) Y, C के विपरीत है।		2) U, C के विपरीत बैठे व्या	क्ते का निकटतम पड़ोसी नहीं	है ।		
	, ·		4) C, दाएं छोर से दूसरे स्थ				
	5) T उस व्यक्ति के विपरीत बैठा है जो कि C के बाएं से तीसरे स्थान पर बैठा है।						
	निर्देश (प्र. 97-100) : निम्नलिखित सूचनाओं को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ते हुए नीचे दिये गए प्रश्नों का उत्तर दें।						
	एक निश्चित कूट भाषा में 'net income from operations' को 'P81 S84 Q85 K82' लिखते हैं, 'net profit from ordinary activities' को 'Q85 S72 T91 P81 R87' लिखते हैं, 'the ordinary income' को 'K82 N75 S72' लिखते हैं तथा 'net profit for the period' को 'L77 N75 M93 R87 P81' लिखते हैं।						
97.	'M93' किसके लिए प्र	ायुक्त हुआ है?					
	1) for	2) profit	3) period	4) ज्ञात नहीं किया जा सकता	5) इनमें से कोई नहीं		
98.	'operation' के लिए	निम्नलिखित में से कौ	न सा कूट है?				
	1) Q85	2) S84	3) K82	4) ज्ञात नहीं किया जा सकता	5) इनमें से कोई नहीं		
99.	निम्नलिखित में से कौ	न सा कूट 'profit fro	om activities' को प्रदर्शित क	ज्रता है?			
	1) R87 Q85 T91	2) C77 Q85 R87	3) R85 Q87 T91	4) R87 Q87 T91	5) इनमें से कोई नहीं		
100.	'income tax' के लिए	, निम्नलिखित में से व	गैन सा कूट हो सकता है?				
	1) K82 Q85	2) K82 R87	3) K82 H52	4) K82 L77	5) इनमें से कोई नहीं		

94.		•		on the given arrangement. W	ho among the following is			
	1) U	wing the same patter 2)V	7n ? 3) W	4) Y	5) None of these			
95.	,	ne ends of the row?	,	., -	c) I vone of the			
93.	1) V, T	2)B,D	3) V, W	4)E,A	5) None of these			
96.	Which of the follo	owing statements is	true about C?					
	1) Y sits opposite C.			2) U is not neighbour of the person who sits opposite C				
	3) F is not adjacer	nt to C.	4) C sits second from	the right end.				
	5) T sits opposite that the person who sits third to the left of C.							
	Directions (Q. 97-100): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:							
		Q85 S72 T91 P81 R8		rritten as 'P81 S84 Q85 K82' 'is written as 'K82 N75 S72' a				
97.	What does 'M93'	stands?						
	1) for	2) profit	3) period	4) Can't be determined	5) None of these			
98.	Which of the follo	owing is the code for	'operation'?					
	1) Q85	2) S84	3) K82	4) Can't be determined	5) None of these			
99.	Which of the following represent the code for 'profit from activities'?							
	1) R87 Q85 T91	2) C77 Q85 R87	3) R85 Q87 T91	4) R87 Q87 T91	5) None of these			
100.	Which of the follo	owing may be the coo	de for 'income tax'?					

3) K82 H52

4) K82 L77

5) None of these

2) K82 R87

IBPSPO-PT-B-015

1) K82 Q85

#### IBPSPO-PT-B-015

#### abhiram

- 1.4; Replace 'into' with 'in'
- 2. 1; Insert 'the' before 'bank'
- 3.2; Replace 'tough' with 'tougher'
- **4.** 2; Replace 'launch' with 'launched' **5.** 5
- (6-10): ACEDB

<b>6.</b> 1	<b>7.</b> 3	<b>8.</b> 5	9.4	10.2
11.5	<b>12.</b> 1	<b>13.</b> 3	14.2	<b>15.</b> 4
<b>16.</b> 1	<b>17.</b> 3	<b>18.</b> 1	19.2	<b>20.</b> 1
21.4	<b>22.</b> 1	<b>23.</b> 3	<b>24.</b> 1	<b>25.</b> 2
<b>26.</b> 3	<b>27.</b> 1	<b>28.</b> 1	<b>29.</b> 2	<b>30.</b> 4

**31.** 2; 
$$\sqrt{53.29} \div (30)^{-2} = 7.30 \times 900 = 6570$$

**32.** 4; ?= 
$$\frac{366.5 - (1335 \times 0.13)}{1135} \times 100 = \frac{192.95 \times 100}{1135} = 17$$

**33.** 5; 
$$? = \frac{115260 \times 11 \times 7}{113 \times 85} = 924$$

**34.** 2; 
$$105 \times ? = (304 \times 14) - 2786 = 4256 - 2786$$

$$\therefore ? = \frac{1470}{105} = 14$$

**35.** 3; 
$$? = \sqrt[3]{1061208} = \sqrt[3]{(102)^3} = 102$$

- **36.** 2; +4<sup>2</sup>, +6<sup>2</sup>, +8<sup>2</sup>, +10<sup>2</sup>, +12<sup>2</sup>, ......
- **37.** 1;  $\times 12 11$ ,  $\times 10 9$ ,  $\times 8 7$ ,  $\times 6 5$ , ......
- **38.** 5; ×3-5, ×3-5, ×3-5, ×3-5, ......
- **39.** 1;  $(99)^2$ ,  $(98)^2$ ,  $(97)^2$ ,  $(96)^2$ ,  $(95)^2$ ,  $(94)^2$ , ......
- **40.** 4;  $7^3 4 = 339$ ,  $9^3 + 4 = 733$ ,  $(11)^3 4 = 1327$  $(13)^3 + 4 = 2201$ ,  $(15)^3 - 4 = 3371$ ,  $(17)^3 + 4 = 4917$
- 41. 3; Let the initial cost price be x

Then, 
$$1.35x - 1.24x = 528$$

$$\Rightarrow 0.11x = 528$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{528}{0.11} = 4800$$

$$\therefore$$
 Require S. P. =  $4800 \times \frac{140}{100} = 6720$ 

**42.** 2; Let the age of Rahul, Ajay and Vijay be x, y and z respectively,

Here, 
$$\frac{x+y}{2} = 51$$

$$x + y = 102$$
 ......(i)  
Similarly  $y + z = 72$  ......(ii)  
 $x + z = 86$  .......(iii)

Solving equation I, II and III, we get, x = 58, y = 44, z = 28

 $\therefore$  After 12 years Ajay's age = 44 + 12 = 56 years and Vijay's age = 28 + 12 = 40 years.

$$\therefore$$
 Ratio =  $\frac{56}{40} = \frac{7}{5} = 7:5$ 

**43.** 2; Amount aftger three years = 
$$7 \times \frac{105}{100} \times \frac{108}{100} \times \frac{112}{100}$$

$$= 8.89056 \, \text{lakh} = 889056$$

- ∴ C.I. = 889056 700000 = ₹ 189056
- **44.** 1; There are nine letters. Taking the three vowels (E, E, A) as a unit, total number of letters becomes 7.

D is repeated twice, and E is repeated twice among vowels.

: Total number of arrangements

$$= \frac{7!}{2!} \times \frac{3!}{2!} = 2520 \times 3 = 7560$$

**45.** 3; n(s) = No. of ways in which seven persons can sit around a round table = 6!

As three persons can be taken as a unit total persons = 5 and number of ways in which five persons can sit around the table = 4! and three persons can sit in 3! ways among themselves.

$$\therefore$$
 n(E)=4! × 3!

$$\therefore P(E) = \frac{4! \times 3!}{6!} = \frac{1}{5}$$

**46.** 2; Let length = x

breadth 
$$=$$
 y

$$x+y=81$$

$$xy = 828$$

$$(x-y) = \sqrt{(81)^2 - 828 \times 4}$$

$$= \sqrt{6561 - 3312}$$

$$= \sqrt{3249}$$

$$= 57$$

$$x + y = 81$$

$$x - y = 57$$

$$2x = 138$$

$$\therefore$$
 x = 69 and y = 12

∴ Original length = 
$$\frac{69}{230} \times 100 = 30 \text{ cm}$$

 $\therefore$  Perimetre = 2(30 + 12) = 2 × 42 = 84 cm

47.2

Let their speedsx be u km/hr and v km/hr

$$\therefore u + v = \frac{600}{8} = 75$$
 ....(i)

and 
$$u - v = 15 \text{ km/hr}$$
 ....(ii)

From equation (I) & (II), u = 45 km/hr and v = 30 km/hr

- $\therefore$  Required ratio = 2:3
- **48.** 5; Let the work be completed in x days.

A's one day's work =  $\frac{1}{30}$ 

:. A's 10 days, work =  $\frac{10}{30} = \frac{1}{3}$ 

B's one day's work =  $\frac{1}{45}$ 

[: B's (x-5) days] work =  $\frac{x-5}{45}$ 

C's one day's work =  $\frac{1}{60}$ 

- $\therefore$  C's x days work =  $\frac{x}{60}$
- $\frac{1}{3} + \frac{x-5}{45} + \frac{x}{60} = 1$
- $\Rightarrow \frac{60+4x-20+3x}{180} = 1$
- $\Rightarrow \frac{7x+40}{180} = 1$
- $\Rightarrow$  7x = 180 40
- $\Rightarrow$  7x=140
- $\therefore x = \frac{140}{7} = 20 \text{ days}$
- **49.** 4; Daily earnings of A + B + C =  $\frac{3905}{11}$  = 355 ...(i)

Daily earnings of A + C =  $\frac{3055}{13}$  = 235 ...(ii)

Daily earnings of B + C =  $\frac{4760}{17}$  = 280 ...(iii)

From (i) and (iii), Daily earnings of A = 355 - 280 = 75

- $\therefore$  Earnings of A in 15 days =  $75 \times 15 = 1125$
- ∴ 60% of 1125 =  $\frac{1125 \times 60}{100}$  = ₹675
- **50.** 3; Let the distance between p and q be x km and speed of train y km/hr.
  - $\therefore \frac{x}{y} = 33 \qquad \dots (i)$ 
    - $\frac{x}{y-10} = 55$  ...(ii)

Solving equations (i) & (ii)

x = 825 km, y = 25 km/hr

**51.** 4; For A, 3rd class = 20% = 35

$$\therefore \text{ Total} = \frac{35}{20} \times 100 = 175$$

 $\therefore$  1st class = 36% pf 175 = 63

Similarly we will find for other schols also.

- $\therefore$  Total passed = 1610 and total 1st class = 561
- $\therefore$  Difference = 1610 561 = 1049
- **52.** 3; Total (3rd class) = 459Total passed = 1610
  - $\therefore \text{ Percentage} = \frac{459 \times 100}{1610} \approx 28.5\%$
- **53.** 4; A = 63, B = 120, C = 75, D = 112, E = 126, F = 65
- **54.** 1; Total (1st) = 63 + 120 + 75 + 112 + 126 + 65 = 561Total (3rd) = 35 + 36 + 100 + 80 + 78 + 130 = 459
  - $\therefore$  Total (1st or 3rd) = 561 + 459 = 1020
  - : Average =  $\frac{1020}{6}$  = 170
- **55.** 5; B(1st class) =  $\frac{36 \times 100}{15} \times \frac{50}{100} = 120$

E(3rd class) = 78

- $\therefore \text{ Required percentage} = \frac{78}{120} \times 100 = 65\%$
- **56.** 1;
  - **L** 2.3p-20.01=0
  - $p = \frac{20.01}{2.3} = 8.7$
  - II. 2.9q p = 0
  - $\Rightarrow$  p = 2.9q

$$\therefore q = \frac{8.7}{2.9} = 3$$

Hence, p > q

- **57.** 2;
  - **L**  $p = \sqrt{1764}$
  - p = 42
  - **II.**  $q^2 = 1764$
  - $\therefore q = \pm 42 \qquad [p \ge q]$
- **58.** 5;
  - **L**  $p^2 26p + 168 = 0$

$$\Rightarrow p^2 - 12p - 14p + 168 = 0$$

- $\Rightarrow$  p(p-12)-14(p-12)=0
- $\Rightarrow$  (p-12)(p-14)=0
- p = 12, 14

II. 
$$q^2 + 25q + 156 = 0$$
  
 $\Rightarrow q^2 - 13q - 12q + 156$   
 $\Rightarrow q(q-13) - 12(q-13) = 0$   
 $\Rightarrow (q-13)(q-12) = 0$   
 $\therefore q = 12, 13$ 

**59.**2;

L 
$$p^2-13q+42=0$$
  
⇒  $p^2-6p-7p+12=0$   
⇒  $p(p-6)-7(p-6)=0$   
⇒  $(p-6)(p-7)=0$   
∴  $p=6, 7$   
II.  $q^2+q-42=0$ 

$$\Rightarrow q^2 + 7q - 6q - 42 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow q^2 + 7q - 6q - 42 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow q(q + 7) - 6(q + 7) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow q(q+7) - 6(q+7) = 0$$
  
\Rightarrow (q+7)(q-6) = 0

$$\Rightarrow (q + 7)(q - 1)$$
$$\therefore q = 6, -7$$

**60.** 3; Equation (I) 
$$\times$$
 3  $18p - 15q = -141$   
Equation (II)  $\times$  5  $25q + 15q = 55$ 

$$43p = -86$$

$$p = \frac{-86}{43} = -2$$

$$5p + 3q = 11$$

$$\Rightarrow 3q = 11 + 10$$

$$\therefore q = \frac{21}{3} = 7$$
 [p < q]

**61.** 1; Percentage profit of A = 40%

Percentage profit of B = 
$$\frac{48.6-36}{36} \times 100 = 35\%$$

- $\therefore \text{ Difference} = 40 35 = 5\%$
- **62.** 4; Income of A = 32.5Percentage profit of A = 25%

$$\therefore$$
 Expenditure of A =  $\frac{32.5}{100 + 25}$  = 26 lakh

$$\therefore \text{ Profit of A} = 32.5 - 26 = 6.5 \text{ lakh}$$

$$\text{Profit of B} = 35 - 25 = 10 \text{ lakh}$$

$$\text{Net profit of A and B} = 10 + 6.5 = 16.5 \text{ lakh}$$

**63.** 3; 2013; Percentage profit = 
$$\frac{77-44}{44} \times 100 = 75\%$$

**64.** 1; Expenditure of A = 45 lakh

:. Income of A = 
$$45 \times \frac{110}{100} = 49.5$$
 lakh

$$\therefore \text{ Profit of A} = 4.5 \text{ lakh and}$$

$$\text{Profit of B} = 80 - 50 = 30 \text{ lakh}$$

$$\therefore \% = \frac{4.5}{30} \times 100 = 15\%$$

**65.** 4; Income of A = 90 lakh

Expenditure of A = 
$$90 \times \frac{100}{120} = 75 \text{ lakh}$$

 $\therefore$  Profit of A = 15 lakh, Profit of B = 72 - 45 = 27 lakh

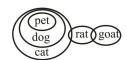
$$\therefore \text{ Required percentage} = \frac{27 - 15}{15} \times 100 = \frac{1200}{15} = 80\%$$

(66-70)

Department	Colour	
R & D	Yellow	
Designing	Blue	
Production	Black	
Designing	Brown	
Designing	Violet	
R & D	White	
Production	Orange	
R &D	Green	
	R & D  Designing  Production  Designing  Designing  R & D  Production	

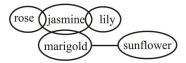
**66.** 2; **67.** 1; **68.** 3; **69.** 3; **70.** 2; (71-75)

**71.** 1;



- (I) Conclusion I follows.
- (II) There is no relation between goat and cat. So, conclusion II doesn't follow.
- (III) There is no relation between rat and dog. So, concusion III also doesn't follow.

**72.** 5;

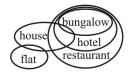


- (I) Conclusion I doesn't follow.
- (II) Conclusion II doesn't follow.

But both are complamentary pair.

(III) Conclusion III doesn't follow.

#### **73.**1;



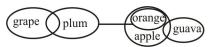
- (I) Conclusion I follows.
- (II) Conclusion II also follows.
- (III) Conclusion III also follows.

#### **74.** 2;



- (I) Conclusion I doesn't follow.
- (II) Conclusion II also doesn't follow
- (III) Conclusion III follow.

#### **75.** 4;



- (I) Conclusion I doesn't follow.
- (II) Conclusion II also doesn't follow.
- (III) Conclusion III also doesn't follow.

#### (76-80)

#### **76.** 1; Given :

 $Y > Q > R \ge S$  ...(i) Y = Z ....(ii)

Y≥A ...(iii)

Combining (i), (ii) and (iii), we get

 $A \le Z = Y > Q > R \ge S$ 

- (I) Z > S is true. So, conclusion I is true.
- (II) S > A, we cannot compare A and S. So, conclusion II is not true.

#### **77.** 4; Given:

 $\begin{array}{lll} Q \geq T & ...(i) \\ T \leq Z & ...(ii) \\ Y = Z & ...(iii) \\ Y > A & ....(iv) \end{array}$ 

Combining (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv), we get

- $Q \ge T \le Z = Y > A$
- (I) T = Y is not true. So, conclusion I is not true.
- (II) Y > Q, we can't compare Y and Q. So, conclusion II also not true.

#### **78.** 4; Given:

 $T \le U$  ...(i) U > S ...(ii) U = X ...(iii) Combining (i) (ii) and (iii), we get

 $T \le U = X > S$ 

(I) S < T, we can't compare S and T. So, conclusion I is not true.

...(ii)

(II) T < X is not true. So, conclusion II is not true.

#### **79.** 1; Given :

 $N \le A = T$  ...(i)

 $B < H \ge M > T$ 

Combining (i) and (ii), we get

 $N \le A = T < M \le H > B$ 

- (I) A < H is true. So, conclusion I is true.
- (II)  $N \ge M$  is not true. So, conclusion II is not true.

#### **80.** 4; Given :

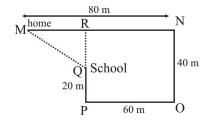
 $\begin{array}{lll} K \leq L & ...(i) \\ L > M & ...(ii) \\ M \leq O < P & ....(iii) \\ Q = K & ....(iv) \end{array}$ 

Combining (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv), we get

 $Q = K \le L > M \le O < P$ 

- (I) Q = M, we can't compare Q and M. So, conclusion I is not true.
- (II) P > L, we can't compare P and LK. So, conclusion II is also not true.

#### (81-84)



**81.** 2;

- **82.** 1; Total distance = 80 + 40 + 60 + 20 = 200 m
- **83.** 2; If total 30 students ahead of Rahul So, Rahul will take to enter the school

$$=30 \times 1.5 = 45$$
 minutes.

$$9:45+45=10:30 \text{ O'clock}$$

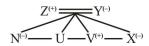
**84.** 4; Shortest distance M Q = 
$$\sqrt{(MR)^2 + (QR)^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{(20)^2 + (20)^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{400 + 400}$$

$$= \sqrt{800} = 20\sqrt{2} \text{ m}$$

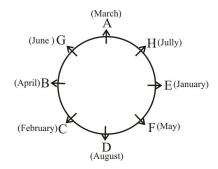
- **85.** 4; Child = Ragini grandmother's only son's son = Ragini's father's son = Ragini's brother. So, mother of the child is Ragini's mother.
- **86.** 4;



## (87-91)

**97.**4;

**98.** 2;



**99.** 1;

**100.** 3;