IBPS PO SPECIAL PHASE -I MOCK TEST - 273 (SOLUTION)

REASONING

(1-6) :

| R | M | Q | N | O | P |
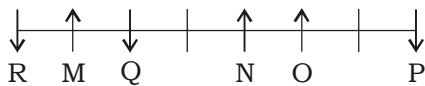
1. (1) 2. (5) 3. (4)
4. (5) 5. (3) 6. (4)

(7-12) :

Person	Team	Bat	Sixes
A	Kenya	Britannia	3
B	Bangladesh	Reebok	4
C	Ireland	MRF	1
D	Afganishtan	TON	4
E	Bangladesh	MRF	2
F	Ireland	SS	2
G	Kenya	Reebok	3
H	Afganishtan	Britania	5

7. (3) 8. (1) 9. (4)
10. (2) 11. (5) 12. (4)

(13 - 17) :
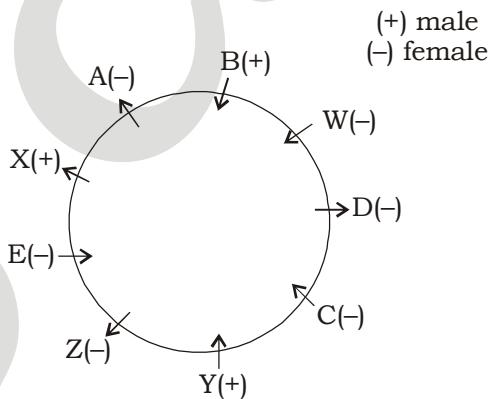
(+) male
(–) female

13. (2) 14. (1) 15. (5)
16. (3) 17. (2)

(18-20) :
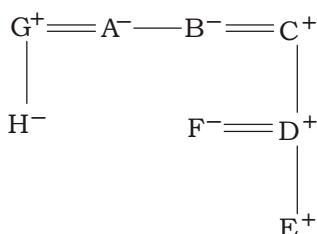
$$G^+ = A^- - B^- = C^+$$
$$H^- \qquad F^- = D^+$$
$$E^+$$

18. (4)　　　19. (1)　　　20. (1)

21. (2) from (I)
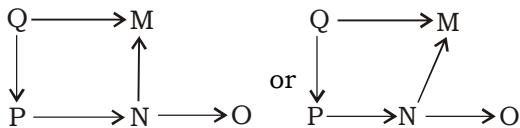
Hence, statement I is not sufficient

from II
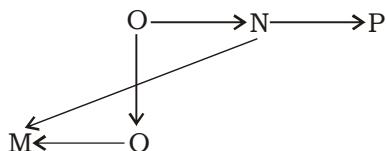
M is south west of N.

22. (1) **from I**

tell me the ⬡cost⬡ — @ 0 ⬡#⬡ 9

⬡Cost⬡ was very high — & 6 ⬡#⬡ 3

from II

｜Some｜cost was ｜discount｜ – 1 ｜8｜ ｜7｜ #

｜Some｜ people like ｜discount｜ – ｜8｜ ｜7｜ 5 %

23. (3)　　　24. (2)

25. (1)
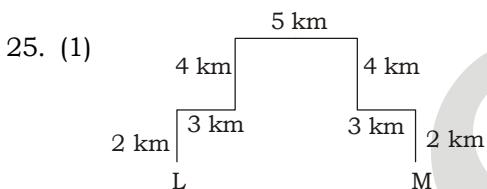
26. (1) $M > A > B = Q < P < J \leq Y$

$Z > A > X$

I. $B < Y \rightarrow$ True

II. $X \geq Y \rightarrow$ false

Only conclusion I is true.

27. (4) I. $Z = Q \rightarrow$ False

II. $Z > Q \rightarrow$ True

Only conclusion II is true.

28. (1) $G < R = A \leq S$

$T > R$

I. $G < S \rightarrow$ True

II. $S > T \rightarrow$ False

Only conclusion I is true.

29. (3) $D \geq P = U < M < K \leq I > N$

$I > C$

I. $M < C \rightarrow$ False

I. $N > U \rightarrow$ False

Neither conclusion I nor II is true.

30. (5) $M \geq N > B \geq P > V < R = Q \leq F \leq E$

I. $M > V \rightarrow$ True

II. $E > V \rightarrow$ True

Both conclusion I and II is true.

(31-35) :

Floor	Person
8	W
7	Q
6	V
5	P
4	T
3	R
2	U
1	S

31. (5) 32. (1) 33. (3)
34. (2) 35. (5)

MATHS

36. (1) $624 \div 26 \times 3 + 110 = ?$
$= 24 \times 3 + 110$
$= 72 + 110 = 182$

37. (5) $4\dfrac{5}{6} - 5\dfrac{5}{9} = ? -2\dfrac{1}{3} + \dfrac{11}{18}$

$\Rightarrow ? = 4\dfrac{5}{6} - 5\dfrac{5}{9} + 2\dfrac{1}{3} + \dfrac{11}{18}$

$\Rightarrow ? = (4 + 2 - 5) + \left(\dfrac{5}{6} + \dfrac{1}{3} - \dfrac{5}{9}\right) + 11$

$\Rightarrow ? = 1 + \left(\dfrac{15 + 6 - 10}{18}\right) + \dfrac{11}{18}$

$\Rightarrow ? = 1 + \left(\dfrac{11}{18} + \dfrac{11}{18}\right)$

$\Rightarrow ? = 1 + \dfrac{22}{18} = 1 + \dfrac{11}{9}$

$\Rightarrow ? = 2\dfrac{2}{9}$

38. (2) $567 - 4824 \div 134 = ? \times 9$
$\Rightarrow 567 - 36 = ? \times 9$
$\Rightarrow 531 = 3 \times 9$
$\Rightarrow ? = \dfrac{531}{9} = 59$

39. (4) $(0.125)^3 \div (0.25)^2 \times (0.6)^2 = (0.5)^{? - 3}$
$\Rightarrow (0.5)^9 \div (0.5)^4 \times (0.5)^2 = (0.5)^{? - 3}$
$\Rightarrow ? - 3 = 9 - 4 + 2$
$\Rightarrow ? - 3 = 7$
$\Rightarrow ? = 7 + 3 = 10$

40. (3) 160% of $250 + ? = 120\%$ of 400

$\Rightarrow 250 \times \dfrac{160}{100} + ? = 400 \times \dfrac{120}{100}$

$\Rightarrow 400 + ? = 480$

$\Rightarrow$? = 480 – 400 = 80

(41-45) :

41. (5) Let expenditure of company A in the year 2012 = 100

$\therefore$ Income = $100 \times \dfrac{130}{100} = 130$

and Expenditure of company B in the year 2015 = 130

$\therefore$ Required ratio = $100 \times \dfrac{30}{100} : 130 \times \dfrac{50}{100}$

= 30 : 65 = 6 : 13

42. (3) Let expenditure of company A in the year 2015 = ₹100

$\therefore$ Income = $100 \times \dfrac{140}{100} = ₹140$

and expenditure of company A in the year 2016 = ₹140

$\therefore$ Income = $140 \times \dfrac{150}{100} = ₹210$

$\therefore$ Required ratio = 140 : 210 = 2 : 3

43. (3) Percentage profit increased over the previous year is as follows :

$2012 = \left[\dfrac{20-15}{15} \times 100\right]\% = 33.33\%$

$2013 = \left[\dfrac{30-20}{20} \times 100\right]\% = 50\%$

2014 = 0%

$2015 = \left[\dfrac{50-30}{30} \times 100\right]\% = 66.66\%$

$2016 = \left[\dfrac{60-50}{50} \times 100\right]\% = 20\%$

$\therefore$ Required answer is 2015.

44. (2) Expenditure of company A in the year 2011 = ₹40 crore

$\therefore$ Income = $40 \times \dfrac{120}{100}$ = 48 crore

45. (4)

(46-50) :

46. (2) The pattern of the number series is :
13 + 3 = 16
16 + (3 + 3) = 33
22 + (6 = 5) = 51
33 + (11 + 7) = 51
51 + (18 + 9) = 78

47. (3) The pattern of the number series is :
39 + (13 × 1) = 52
52 + (13 × 2) = 78
78 + (13 × 3) = 117
117 + (13 × 4) = 169
169 + (13 × 5) = 1234

48. (1) The pattern of the number series is :
656 – 224 = 432
432 – (224 ÷ 2) = 320
320 – (112 ÷ 2) = 264
264 – (56 ÷ 2) = 234
236 – (28 ÷ 2) = 222

49. (2) The pattern of the number series is :
$62 + (25 × 1) = 87$
$87 + (25 × 2^2) = 187$
$187 + (25 × 3^2) = 412$
$412 + (25 × 4^2)\ 812$
$812 + (25 × 5^2) = 1437$

50. (1) The pattern of the number series is :
$7 + (1)^2 = 8$
$8 + (43)^2 = 24$
$24 + (4 + 5)^2 = 105$
$105 + (9 + 7)^2 = 361$
$361 + (16 + 9)^2 = 986$

(51-55) :

51. (5) 18 men × 28 days = 24 women × 54 days
$7m = 18w$
$(12m + 18w) × 16$ days $+ x × m × 4$ days
$= 18 × 28$ days
$(12m + 7m) × 16 + x × m × 4 = 504$
$4x = 504 – 304$
$\Rightarrow x × 4 = 200$

$x = \dfrac{200}{4}$

= 50 men

52. (2) $\dfrac{x+2}{y+3} = \dfrac{5}{8}$

$8x – 5y = –1$ ....(i)

$\dfrac{x+3}{y+4} = \dfrac{9}{11}$

$11x – 9y = –1$ ....(ii)
Or, from (i) and (ii)
$4y = 3x$

$\therefore$ Original fraction $= \dfrac{x}{y} = \dfrac{4}{3}$

53. (3) Let price of 1L of scotch be ₹ 1
CP of 9L of Scotch = ₹ 9
After adding soda he has a mixture of
$= 9 + 2= 11L$
Price of 11L of mixture = ₹ 11
As he sells the mixture at 10% higher price than the price of Scotch, So we need to calculate this percentage on pure scotch which is 9L.
So 10% of 9 = ₹ 0.9
Now, SP = 11 + 0.9 = ₹ 11.9
Overall gain = 11.9 – 9 = ₹ 2.9

Net Gain % $= \dfrac{2.9}{9} × 100 = 32.2\%$

54. (5) Sum of money be ₹100
$\therefore$ S. I after 14 year

$= \dfrac{100 × 14 × 8}{100} = ₹112$

$\therefore$ Total amount = 100 + 112 = ₹ 212
and amount recieved after two years

$= 212 \times \dfrac{110}{100} \times \dfrac{110}{100} = ₹256.52$

$\therefore$ C. I $= 256.52 - 212 = ₹ 44.52$

Now. $4452 \rightarrow 6678$

$\therefore 100 - \dfrac{6678}{4452} \times 100 = ₹15000$

55. (1) Let the present age of A be x years and that of B be y years.

Then, 4 year ago,

A's age $= (x - 4)$ years

B's age $= (y - 4)$ years

Now, according to the question,

$= \dfrac{\dfrac{x-4}{2}}{4(y-4)} = \dfrac{5}{12}$

or, $\dfrac{x-4}{2(4y-16)} = \dfrac{5}{12}$

or, $\dfrac{x-4}{4y-16} = \dfrac{5}{6}$

or, $6x - 24 = 20y - 80$

or, $6x - 20y = - 56$

or, $10y - 3x = 28$ ...... (i)

After 8 years,

$\dfrac{x+8}{2} + 2 = y = 8$

or, $\dfrac{x}{2} + 4 + 2 = y + 8$

or, $y - \dfrac{x}{2} = - 2$

or, $2y - x = - 4$ ...... (ii)

or, $x = 2y + 4$ ...... (iii)

Putting the value of x in equation (i), we get

$10y - 3(2y + 4) = 28$

or, $10y - 6y - 12 = 28$

or, $4y = 10$

Hence the present age of B is 10 years.

(56-60) :

56. (1) Total no. of qualified candidates from insitutes P, Q and R together

$= 8000 \times \left(\dfrac{16 + 20 + 16}{100} \right)$

$= 8000 \times \dfrac{52}{100} = 4160$

Total no. of appeared candidates from insititures S, T and U together

$= 36000 \times \left(\dfrac{15 + 10 + 25}{100} \right)$

$= 36000 \times \dfrac{50}{100} = 18000$

$\therefore$ Required ratio $= 4160 : 18000 = 52 : 225$

57. (5) No. of qualified candidates from institute T = $8000 \times \dfrac{12}{100}$ = 960

No. of appeared candidates from insititute T = $36000 \times \dfrac{10}{100}$ = 3600

∴ Required% = $\left(\dfrac{960}{3600} \times 100 \right)$%

= 26.66%

58. (2) Total of qualified candidates from institutes Q and R together = $8000 \times \left(\dfrac{20+16}{100} \right)$

= $8000 \times \dfrac{36}{100}$ = 2880

Total no. of appeared candidates from institutes Q and R together

= $36000 \times \left(\dfrac{18+20}{100} \right)$

= $36000 \times \dfrac{38}{100}$ = 13680

∴ Required % = $\left(\dfrac{2880}{13680} \times 100 \right)$%

= 21.05% ≈ 21%

59. (1)

60. (3) Total no. of appeared candidates from institutes P, Q and U together

= $36000 \times \left(\dfrac{127+18+25}{100} \right)$

= $36000 \times \dfrac{55}{100}$ = 19800

∴ Required average = $\dfrac{19800}{3}$ = 6600

(61-65) : No. of female = $2500 \times \dfrac{40}{100}$ = 1000

No. of male = 2500 – 1000 = 1500

State	Male (1500)	Female (1000)
Bihar	$\dfrac{1500 \times 35}{100} = 525$	240
Punjab	$1500 \times \dfrac{15}{100} = 225$	$\dfrac{18 \times 1000}{100} = 180$
Delhi	345	$\dfrac{25 \times 1000}{100} = 250$
UP	$1500 \times \dfrac{17}{100} = 225$	$\dfrac{33 \times 1000}{100} = 330$
HP	$1500 \times \dfrac{10}{100} = 150$	0

61. (2) Reqd ratio = $\dfrac{525 \times \dfrac{40}{100}}{250 \times \dfrac{50}{100}} = \dfrac{210}{125}$

= 42 : 25

62. (2) Reqd difference
    = [UP + Delhi] − [Bihar + Punjab]
    = [330 + 250] − [240 + 180]
    = 580 − 420 = 160

63. (4) Reqd ratio = $\dfrac{\dfrac{225 \times 25}{100}}{250 \times \dfrac{20}{100}}$ = 9 : 8

64. (1) Total number of employees in Bihar = 525 + 240 = 765

65. (3) Required percentage = $\dfrac{765}{2500} \times 100$

    = 30.6%

66. I. $5x^2 − 87x + 378 = 0$
    $\Rightarrow 5x^2 − 45x − 42x + 378 = 0$
    $\Rightarrow 5x (x − 9) − 42(x − 9) = 0$
    $\Rightarrow (5x − 42) (x − 9) = 0$

    $\Rightarrow x = \dfrac{42}{5}, 9$

    II. $3y^2 − 49y + 200 = 0$
    $\Rightarrow 3y^2 − 24y − 25y + 200 = 0$
    $\Rightarrow 3y(y − 8) − 25(y − 8) = 0$
    $\Rightarrow (3y − 25) (y − 8) = 0$

    $\Rightarrow y = \dfrac{25}{3}, 8$

    Cleary, $x > y$

67. I. $14x^2 − 37x + 24 = 0$
    $\Rightarrow 14x^2 − 21x − 16x + 24 = 0$
    $\Rightarrow 7x (2x − 3) − 8(2x − 3) = 0$
    $\Rightarrow (7x − 8) (2x − 3) = 0$

    $\Rightarrow x = \dfrac{8}{7}, \dfrac{3}{2}$

    II. $28y^2 − 53y + 24 = 0$
    $\Rightarrow 28y^2 − 21y − 32y + 24 = 0$
    $\Rightarrow 7y (4y − 3) − 8(4y − 3) = 0$
    $\Rightarrow (7y − 8) (4y − 3) = 0$

    $\Rightarrow y = \dfrac{8}{7}, \dfrac{3}{4}$

    clearly, $x \geq y$

68. I. $2x^2 − 3x − 35 = 0$
    $\Rightarrow 2x^2 − 10x + 7x − 35 = 0$
    $\Rightarrow 2x(x − 5) + 7(x − 5) = 0$
    $\Rightarrow (2x + 7) (x − 5) = 0$

    $\Rightarrow x = − \dfrac{7}{2}, 5$

    II. $y^2 − 7y + 6 = 0$
    $\Rightarrow y^2 − 6y − y + 6 = 0$
    $\Rightarrow y(y − 6) − 1(y − 6) = 0$
    $\Rightarrow (y − 1) (y − 6) = 0$
    $\Rightarrow y = 1, 6$

69. I. $6x^2 - 29x + 35 = 0$

$\Rightarrow 6x^2 - 15x - 14x + 35 = 0$

$\Rightarrow 3x(2x - 5) - 7(2x - 5) = 0$

$\Rightarrow (3x - 7)(2x - 5) = 0$

$\Rightarrow x^2 = \dfrac{7}{3}, \dfrac{5}{2}$

II. $2y^2 - 19y + 35 = 0$

$\Rightarrow 2y^2 - 14y - 5y + 35 = 0$

$\Rightarrow 2y(y - 7) - 5(y - 7) = 0$

$\Rightarrow (2y - 5)(y - 7) = 0$

$\Rightarrow y^2 = \dfrac{5}{2}, 7$

Clearly , $x \leq y$

70. I. $12x^2 - 47x + 40 = 0$

$\Rightarrow 12x^2 - 15x - 32x + 40 = 0$

$\Rightarrow 3x(4x - 5) - 8(4x - 5) = 0$

$\Rightarrow (3x - 8)(4x - 5) = 0$

$\Rightarrow x = \dfrac{8}{3}, \dfrac{5}{4}$

II. $4y^2 + 3y - 10 = 0$

$\Rightarrow 4y^2 + 8y - 5y - 10 = 0$

$\Rightarrow 4y(y + 2) - 5(y + 2) = 0$

$\Rightarrow (4y - 5)(y + 2) = 0$

$\Rightarrow y = \dfrac{5}{4}, -2$

Clearly, $x \geq y$
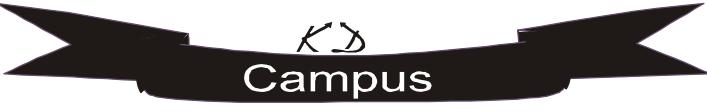
VOCABULARIES

Words	Meaning in English	Meaning in Hindi
Echo	To repeat an idea etc	किसी विचार आदि की पुनरावृत्ति करना
Devious	Dishonest	बेईमानी भरा, बुरा
Starving	Die from hunger	भूखों मरना
Outcry	protest	विरोध
Instinctively	without thinking much	स्वाभाविक/बिना अधिक सोचे-विचारे
Accountable	Required or expected to justify action or decision	जवाबदेह
Stagnate	To stop making progress	किसी चीज में बढ़ोतरी का रूक जाना
In Tandem	Happening together	साथ-साथ घटित होना
Philan thropist	One who work for the welfare of manking	जो मनुष्य जाति का भलाई के लिए काम करे
Trigger	To cause a negative reaction	कोई प्रतिक्रिया पैदा करना
Hinter land	Remote area	दूरस्थ स्थान
Holy Cow	That is regarded too important to be discussed	इतना पवित्र या महान कि उसके बारे में चर्चा भी न की जा सके।
Potable	Fit for drinking	पीने योग्य (पानी)
Redical	Thorough, fundamental	पूर्ण आधारभूत
Pervert	To change towards a harmful direction	किसी गलत दिशा में बदलाव करना

IBPS PO SPECIAL PHASE -I MOCK TEST - 273 (ANSWER KEY)

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