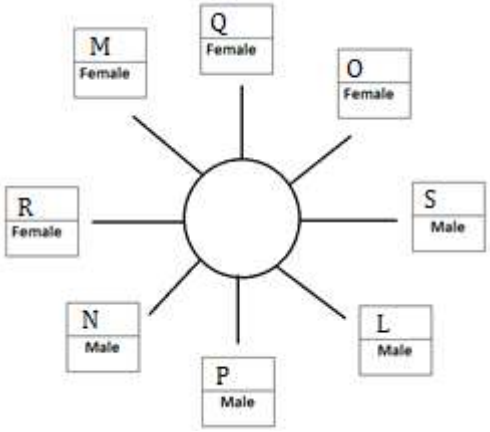
MOCK TEST IBPS PO MAINS
REASONING APTITUTDE

Directions (1-7): When we summarize all the information we get the following information:



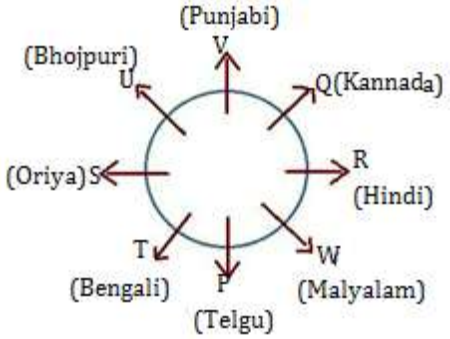
1. (4): N is third to left of S.
2. (3): N is second to left of L.
3. (2): There are 3 members in between L and M in each case.
4. (4) : We cannot determine how many members are there in S's family.
5. (5): First is sitting between second and third.
6. (5): First is second to the left of second.
7. (5): Except L all are females.

Solutions (8-12):

@	**➔**	**>**
#	**➔**	**<**
$	**➔**	**=**
%	**➔**	**≤**
&	**➔**	**≥**

8. (4)
9. (4)
10. (4)
11. (1)
12. (4)

Directions (13-17)



13. (5)
14. (2)
15. (4)
16. (2)
17. (5)

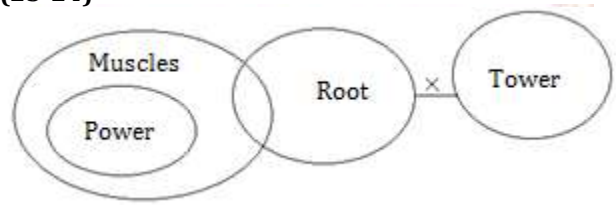
Directions (18-22)

Driving	-----→jo
Is	-----→ ho
Easy	-----→ro
Not	-----→ go
Rough/ tough	-----→ no/da
And	-----→sa
Dangerous	-----→ai
Looks/ but	-----→ to/po

18. (4)
19. (5)
20. (1)
21. (2)
22. (4)

Directions (23-27):

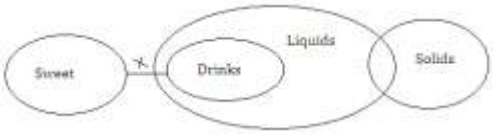
For (23-24)-



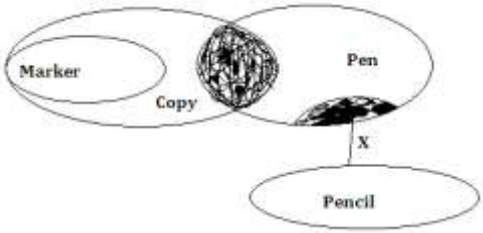
23. (5)s

24. (3)

For (25 – 26)



25. (2)
26. (1)
27. (4)



Solutions (28-32):

28. (2): Nothing about the environment in the new company is mentioned in the statement. So, I is not implicit. Since Arun is not satisfied with the present Salary, it is evident that the present company offers moderate pay packets. So, II is implicit. The statement

talks only of Arun and not all the employees of the new company. So, III is not implicit.

29. (4)**:** From the fact that the present pact is not a lasting one, the possibility of a permanent pact cannot be ruled out. So, I is not implicit. The statement mentions that the present pact is a 'fragile' one and the vital sovereignty issue still remains unresolved. So the same issue may rise again in the future. Thus, II is implicit.

30. (3)**:** Clearly, if the income of farmers is not adequate, they cannot be brought under the net of taxation as per rules governing the Income Tax Act. So, I is not strong. Besides, a major part of the population is dependent on agriculture and such a large section, if taxed even with certain concessions, would draw in huge funds, into the government coffers. Also, many big landlords with substantially high incomes from agriculture are taking undue advantage of this benefit. So, both arguments II and III hold strong.

31. (1): A has advised B the route to Jammu. This means that B wishes to go to Jammu. So, I is implicit. The statement mentions only A's advice to B. So, II is not implicit.

32. (1)**:** Clearly, internet users should not suffer on account of certain individuals who indulge in internet hacking. However, such wrong-doers ought to be penalised so that there are no hassles in the use of internet. So, only course I follows.

Directions (33-37):

The machine arranges words and numbers in the following manners.

Step : I. The first two numbers are arranged in ascending order from the left.

Step : II. The first two words are arranged according to the number of letters present in the word.

This process follows in each alternate step until all the numbers and words are arranged.

Input : ice money 21 13 good 18 12 qualify 35 eligible 41 browse candidates 10

Step - I : 10 12 ice money 21 13 good 18 qualify 35 eligible 41 browse candidates

Step - II:ice good 10 12 money 21 13 18 qualify 35 eligible 41 browse candidates

Step - III :13 18 ice good 10 12 money 21 qualify 35 eligible 41 browse candidates

Step - IV: money browse 13 18 ice good 10 12 21 qualify 35 eligible 41 candidates

Step - V:21 35 money browse 13 18 ice good 10 12 qualify eligible 41 candidates

Step - VI : qualify eligible 21 35 money browse 13 18 ice good 10 12 41 candidates

Step - VII :41 qualify eligible 21 35 money browse 13 18 ice good 10 12 candidates

Step - VIII : Candidates 41 qualify eligible 21 35 money browse 13 18 ice good 10 12

33. (3)

34. (4)

35. (4)

36. (3)

37. (1)

Directions (38-42):

38. (4)

39. (2)

40. (3)

If the share goods is negligible, a slump in demand in international market would hardly make an impact. Thus, this contradicts the given statement.

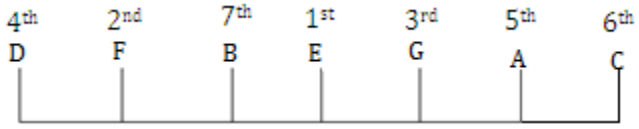
Directions (41-42)

41. (5)

42. (4)

It is given that rice cultivated in Punjab of premium quality is what the government is trying is to exports. This implies quality gets preference in export.

Directions (43-47):



43. (4)

44. (1)

45. (2)

46. (5)

47. (5)

Directions (48-50):

There are six letters and all are southward

— — — — — —

(i) L is at the right end of the row.
L — — — — —

(ii) A is between B and L.
L A B — — —

(iii) There are three letters between L and E.
L A B — E —

(iv) R is placed immediately on the right of E, which is immediately on the right of V.
Hence, the arrangement of word = LABREV (Facing south)

48. (4)

49. (3) VERBAL (Facing north)

50. (1)

QUANT SOLUTION

Directions (51–55):

51. (a)Number of adult females
= (350 + 150 + 275 + 300 + 250 + 300) – 410
= 1625 – 410 = 1215
Number of female children = 90 + 55 + 69 + 29 + 86 + 81 = 410
∴ Required ratio =1215 : 410 = 243 : 82

52. (c) Number of all female children = 410

53. (d) Number of adult males in societies A and B

= (250 -60) + (400 – 165) = 190 + 235 = 425
Number of adult males in societies E and F
= (180 – 86) + (325 – 69) = 94 + 256 = 350
∴ Required ratio = 425 : 350 = 17 : 34

54. (e) Number of all members
= (250 + 350) + (400 + 150) + (300 + 275) + (280 + 300) + (180 + 250) + (325 + 300) + 150 + 220 + 92 + 145 + 172 + 150 = 4289

55. (c) Required difference = 165 – 69 = 96

Directions (56–62):

56. (c) Amount invested by Gautam in scheme M
= 54% of 84000 = Rs. 45360
∴ Amount invested by Rudra in scheme M
= 84000 – 43360 = Rs. 38640
Let the required rate be r% per annum. Then,
$\frac{45360 \times r \times 4}{100} - \frac{38640 \times r \times 4}{100} = 4435.20$
⇒ 6720 × r × 4 = 443520
⇒ r = 16.5%

57. (a) Required ratio = (Total amount invested by Gautam in schemes O and Q together) : (Total amount invested by Rudra in schemes O and Q together)
= (40% of 32000 + 42% of 64000) : (60% of 32000 + 58% of 64000)
= 39680 : 56320 = 31 : 44

58. (d) Required amount of interest earned by Gautam and Rudra after one year
$= 60000\left[\left(1+\frac{16}{200}\right)^2 - 1\right] = 60000[(1.08)^2 - 1]$
= 60000 × 0.1664 = Rs. 9984

59. (a) Difference of amount invested by Gautam and Rudra in scheme O = 60% of 32000 – 40% of 32000 = 20% of 32000 = Rs. 6400
∴ Required difference in their interest
$= 6400\left[\left(1+\frac{12}{100}\right)^2 - 1\right] = 6400 \times 0.2544$
= Rs. 1628.16

60. (a) Total amount invested by Gautam in schems M, N, O, P and Q together
= 54% of 84000 + 60% of 72000 + 40% of 32000 + 30% of 60000 + 42% of 64000
= 45360 + 43200 + 12800 + 18000 + 26880
= Rs. 146240
∴ Required average = $\frac{1}{5} \times 146240$ = Rs. 29248

61. (b) Amount invested by Rudra in investment R
= (100 – 64)% of 96000 = 36% of 96000 = Rs. 34560
Then, total interest earned by Rudra after 4 years
$= \frac{34560 \times 7 \times 2}{100} + 34560 \times \left[\left(1+\frac{10}{100}\right)^2 - 1\right]$
= 4338.40 + 7257.60 = Rs. 12096

62. (a) Amount invested by Gautam in each of scheme S and N
= 60% of 72000 = 43200
Let the rate of interest be r % per annum.
Then,
According to the question, $\frac{43200 \times r \times 2}{100} + 43200$
$\Rightarrow\left[\left(1+\frac{r}{100}\right)^2 - 1\right] = 349.92$
$\Rightarrow 864\,r + 43200\left[1 + \frac{r^2}{10000} - \frac{2r}{100} - 1\right] = 349.92$
$\Rightarrow 864\,r + 4.32r^2 - 864\,r = 349.92$
$\Rightarrow r^2 = \frac{349.92}{4.32}$
$\Rightarrow r^2 = 81$
∴ r = 9%

Direction (63-67)

63. (b) Compare only the percentage for ratio calculation.
∴ Required ratio = (21 + 13): (11 + 32) = 34 : 43

64. (a) Required ratio = $\frac{Percentage\ of\ population\ in\ a\ sport}{Females\ interested\ in\ that\ sports}$
For volley ball = $\frac{11}{22}$ = 0.5
For badminton = $\frac{8}{12}$ = 0.66
For tennis = $\frac{13}{23}$ = 0.565
For football = $\frac{15}{8}$ = 1.875
Clearly, the ratio for volleyball is minimum.

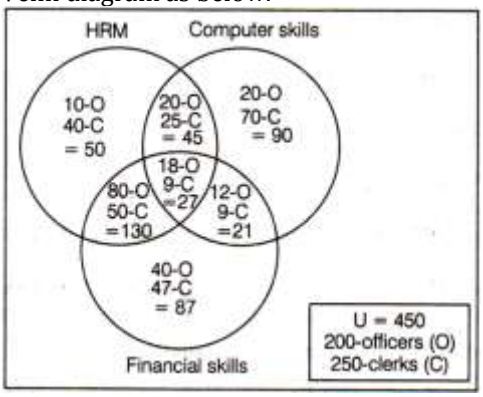
65. (c) Total number of females playing sport = $\frac{3}{8} \times 48$ = 18 lakh
Difference between number of females interest in badminton and that in volleyball = (22 – 12)% of 18 lakh
= 10% of 18 lakh = 1.8 lakh

66. (d) From the given figure analysis, we see that for badminton, tennis and volleyball, number of female population is more than that number of male population.

67. (a) From above question,
Males interested in badminton = 1.68 lakh
Females interested in hockey = 2.88 lakh
Females interested in tennis = 4.14 lakh
Total population interested in football
$= \frac{15}{100} \times 48 = 7.2$ lakh
Females interested in football = $\frac{8}{100} \times 18$ =1.44 lakh
Males interested in football = 7.2 – 1.44 = 5.76 lakh
∴Required ratio
$= \frac{Males\ interested\ in\ (Badminton + Football)}{Females\ interested\ in\ (Hockey + Tennis)}$
$= \frac{5.76 + 1.68}{2.88 + 4.14} = \frac{7.44}{7.02} = \frac{744}{702} = \frac{124}{117}$=
∴ Ratio = 124 : 117

Direction (68-72)

The calculated information can be shown by the following Venn diagram as below.



68. (b) From the above Venn diagram, the number of officers taking training in HRM = 10 + 80 + 18 + 20 = 128

69. (d) From the above Venn diagram, number of clerks taking training in computers skill but not in HRM = 70 + 9 = 79

70. (e) Number of employees taking training in financial skill but not in HRM = 87 + 21 = 108

71. (a) Number of clerks taking training in financial skill = 47 + 50 + 9 + 9 = 115

72. (c) Number of officers taking training in computer skills but not in financial skill = 20 + 20 = 40
Total number of officers = 200
∴Required percentage = $\frac{40}{200} \times 100\% = 20\%$

73. (C) Cost price = 0.6*750 = 450 Rs.
Profit (on sale of 600 articles) = 0.4*450 = 180
SP (on sale of 600 articles) = 450+180 = 630
SP (on sale of 1 article) = 630/600
SP(on sale of 630 articles)=630*630/600 = 661.5Rs
Profit % = (661.5-450)/450 = 47%

74. (b) Let CP = 100, then marked price=130.
Now,
Revenue
= [(1/2)*130 + (1/4)*0.85*130 + (1/4)*0.7*130]
= 65 +27.625 +22.75 = 115.375
Hence, % profit
= (115.375 – 100)*100/100 = 15.375%.

75. **(c)While buying,**
He buys 1100 gram instead of 1000gram.
Suppose he bought 1100 grams for 1000.
While selling,
He sells only 900 grams when he takes the money for 1000 grams.
Now, according to the problem,
He sells at a 8% profit (20% markup, 10% discount).
Hence, his selling price is 1080 for 900 grams.
Now,
1100 grams for 1000
Hence, 1188 grams for 1080
Selling, 900 grams for 1080.
Hence, % profit = $\frac{288}{900} * 100 = 32\%$.

76. (c)Let my age = x
Then
My brother's age = x + 3
My mother's age = x + 26
My sister's age = (x + 3) + 4 = x + 7
My father's age = (x + 7) + 28 = x + 35
Hence, age my father when my brother was born
= x + 35 – (x + 3) = 32
And
Age of mother when brother is born
= x + 26 – (x + 3) = 23 years

77. (d) Total weight of the new mixture = 50 kg
90% of this should be Tin. i.e. 45 kg should be tin and 5 kg should be Copper
So, Tin : Copper in the new mixture should be 9:1
1 kg of **Alloy 1** would have 933.33 gm of Tin and 66.67 gm of Copper
1 kg of **Alloy 2** would have 866.67 gm of Tin and 133.33 gm of Copper
So, 2kg of the mixture (1 kg of **Alloy 1** and 1 kg of **Alloy 2**) would have (933.33 + 866.67 = 1800 gm) of Tin and
(66.67 + 133.33 = 200 gm)of Copper
So, the ratio of Tin : Copper in the new mixture (equal amounts taken from both alloys)
= 1800 : 200 = 9:1
So, Lets take 25 kg from **Alloy 1** and 25 kg from **Alloy 2.**

78. (c) Let number of Rs. 1 coin = x
Then,
Number of 25 paise coin = 2.3333 x
Number of 50 paise coin = 105 – (x + 2.3333 x)
= 105 – 3.3333 x
Now,
100*x + 25 * 2.3333 x + 50*(105 – 3.3333 x) = 50.5*100
∴ (100 + 58.3325 – 166.665)*x = 5050 – 5250
∴Number of 1 Rs. Coin = $\frac{200}{8.3325} \approx 24\ coin$

79. (c)

80. (e) let time to cover 60 km = 't' hour
Then, Speed = $\frac{60}{t}\ hour$
ATQ, $\frac{60}{t} + 1 = \frac{60}{t-\frac{1}{10}}$
$10t^2 – t – 60 = 0$
Gives, t = $\frac{5}{2}, -\frac{12}{5}$
His Speed initially = $\frac{60}{\frac{5}{2}} = 24\ km/hr$

81. (b)Cost of fresh mangoes + Cost of packaging = Total cost.
Let initial Cost of fresh, mangoes = 100.
Then, packaging cost = 40.
Thus, Initial total cost = 100 + 40 = 140
After increasing in cost of fresh mangoes 30%,
Cost of fresh mangoes = 130
And cost of packing go down by 50 % so,
Cost of packing = 20.
Now Total cost = 130 + 20 = 150.
Increased cost = 150 - 140 = 10.
% increased = (10*100) /140 = 7.14%.

82. (b) Ratio of Zinc, Copper and Tin is given as,
Z : C : T = 2 : 3 : 1.
Now, let the first alloy be 12 kg (taken as 4 kg Zinc, 6 kg Copper and 2 Kg Lead).
Weight of second alloy = 12 kg as, C : T : L = 5 : 4 : 3. (taken as 5 kg Copper, 4 kg Tin and 3 Kg Lead.)
Alloys are mixed together to form third alloy. Then the ratio of content in it,
Z : C : T : L = 4 : (6+5) : (2+4) : 3
Weight of third alloy = 12+12 = 24 Kg.
So, weight of the Lead = 3/24 = 1/8 kg.

83. (b) Let first part be 'x' Rs.
And
Second part is (38800- x) Rs.
ATQ,
Ratio = $\frac{5}{4} = \frac{\frac{x*6*6}{100}}{(38800-x)*5*\frac{2}{100}}$
After solving above w get
X = 10000 Rs
Hence amount of second part = 38800- 10000 = 28800 rs.

84. (a) Let RBI lend 'x' Rs. To SBI
Amount returned to RBI, after 2 year, by SBI = x + $x * 20 * \frac{2}{100} = 7 * \frac{x}{5}$ Rs.
Compounded amount of SBI by Bharati telecom
$= x * \left(1 + \frac{20}{100}\right)^2 = 36 * \frac{x}{25}$
Profit earned by SBI = $\frac{36*x}{25} - \frac{7*x}{5} = \frac{x}{25}$ $Rs.$
Hence, Profit percentage = $\frac{\frac{x}{25}}{x} \times 100 = 4\%$

85. (c) Area of shaded region = area of circle – area of rectangle
$= \pi * ((\frac{\sqrt{8^2+6^2}}{2})^2) - 8*6$
$= 30.57\ cm^2$

86. (a) Let radius for small circle = R cm.
From figure,
$R^2 + R^2 = (1 - R)^2$
Hence, radius R = $(\sqrt{2} - 1)$ cm

87. (b)first 15 days = 15*3000
second 15 days = 15*2000
for a month= (15*3000 + 15*2000) = 75000
for a day = 75000/ 30 = 2500

88. (d)Probability = $1 - (P_{all\ green} + P_{all\ yellow} + P_{all\ white})$
Probability = $1 - (\frac{10}{220} + \frac{4}{220} + \frac{1}{220})$
$= 1 - \frac{3}{44} = \frac{41}{44}$

89. (d) Sum of 12 can be achieved in following ways
6,5,1---Total cases = 3! = 6
6,4,2---Total cases = 3!= 6
6,3,3---Total cases = 3!/2! = 3
5,5,2---Total cases = 3!/2! = 3
5,4,3---Total cases = 3! = 6
4,4,4---Total cases = 3!/3! = 1
Total cases = 25
Probability = 25 * (1/6 * 1/6 * 1/6) = 25/216

90. (e) Clearly, there are 52 cards, out of which there are 12 face cards.
P (Not getting a face card) = 1 - 12/52 = 10/13.

91. (5) x = 7
y = 8, $-\frac{7}{2}$; No Relation

92. (2) x = -2, $\frac{7}{5}$,
y = 2 , $\frac{5}{2}$; x < y

93. (5) x = -3 , $-\frac{7}{8}$
Y = -4 , $\frac{9}{5}$; No relation

94. (2) x =15
Y = 33 ; x < y

95. (1) x = $-\frac{7}{3}$, $-\frac{11}{5}$
Y = -4 , $-\frac{17}{3}$; x > y

96. (3) The pattern of the number series is :
4 × 0.5 + 1 = 2 + 1 = 3
3 × 1 + 1.5 = 3 + 1.5 = 4.5
4.5 × 1.5 + 2 = 6.75 + 2 = 8.75 ≠ 8.5
8.75 × 2 + 2.5 = 17.5 + 2.5 = 20
20 × 2.5 + 3 = 50 + 3 = 53

97. (2) The pattern of the number series is :
12000 ÷ 5 - 5 = 2400 - 5 = 2395
2395 ÷ 5 - 5 = 479 – 5 = 474 ≠ 472
474 ÷ 5 - 5 = 94.8 - 5 = 89.8
89.8 ÷ 5 - 5= 17.96 - 5 = 12.96

98. (5) The pattern of the number series is :
l × 1 + 7 × l = l + 7 = 8
8 × 2 + 6 × 2 = 16 + 12 = 28
28 × 3 + 5 × 3 = 84 + 15 = 99
99 × 4 + 4 × 4 = 396 + 16 = 412
412 × 5 + 3 × 5 = 2060 + 15 = 2075
2075 × 6 + 2 × 6 = 12450 + 12 = 12462 ≠ 12460

99. (1) The pattern of the number series is :
144 × 1.5 = 216 ≠ 215
216 × 2.5 = 540
540 × 3.5 = 1890
1890 × 4.5 = 8505
8505 × 5.5 = 46777.5

100. (5) The pattern of the number series is :
$2222 - 7^3 = 2222 - 343 = 1879$
$1879 - 6^3 = 1879 - 216 = 1663$
$1663 - 5^3 = 1663 - 125 = 1538$
$1538 - 4^3 = 1538 - 64 = 1474$
$1474 - 3^3 = 1474 - 27 = 1447$
$1447 - 2^3 = 1447 - 8 = 1439 \neq 1440$

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

101. (2); In American colleges students of Asian origin outperform not only the minority groups but majority whites as well.

102. (5); The expertise of Indians being deposited abroad.

103. (1); Whereas 'brain drain' means losing our talent, 'brain bank' means depositing our talent.

104. (3); It is unlikely that these talented youngsters will come back to India.

105. (4); The students of Asian origin in America include a fair number from India.

106. (2); Asian students are arrogant in their behavior and find hard to study abroad.

107. (2); In America they found elbow room, books and facilities not available here in India.

108. (4); can be created if our attitudes and values change.

109. (5); **EXPERTISE** means skillfulness by virtue of possessing special knowledge. So, skill is the word which is similar in meaning to it.

110. (4); **ACCOMPLISHMENTS** meanssomething that has been achieved successfully. So, failures is the word which is opposite in meaning to it.

111. (2); The bonds of friendship between both the countries have been tested many times in critical situations but they remain intact.

112. (1); There is proximity of their fundamental national interests.

113. (4); Time and again, in moments of crisis, both New Delhi and Moscow have turned to each other.

114. (2); The national consequences is existing in the two countries regarding the necessity for developing further cooperation.
115. (5); All are true
116. (1); **PROXIMITY** means nearness in space, time, or relationship. So, Closeness is the word which is similar in meaning to it.
117. (2); **CONVERGENCE** meansthe act of coming closer. So, Similarity is the word which is similar in meaning to it.
118. (4); **RAMIFICATIONS** meansa development that complicates a situation. So, Consequences is the word which is similar in meaning to it.
119. (3); **CONSONANT** means in agreement or harmony with. So, Inconsistent is the word which is opposite in meaning to it.
120. (4); **INALIENABLE** meansnot transferable to another owner. So, Secondary is the word which is opposite in meaning to it.
121. (1); 'auctioned, fabulous' fits the sentence appropriately where 'auctioned' means a public sale in which goods or property are sold to the highest bidder and 'fabulous' means extraordinary, especially extraordinarily large.
122. (3); 'availability, concern' fits the sentence appropriately where 'concern' means make (someone) anxious or worried.
123. (2); 'integral, guaranteed' fits the sentence appropriately where 'integral' means essential or fundamental.
124. (4); 'asset, possess' fits the sentence appropriately where 'asset' means a useful or valuable thing or person and 'possess' means have as belonging to one.
125. (5); 'endeavour, resolution' fits the sentence appropriately where 'endeavour' means try hard to do or achieve something and 'resolution' means a firm decision to do or not to do something.

For questions **(126-130):** The proper sequence of sentences to form a meaningful paragraph will be **BFADCGE**

126. (2); B
127. (4); F
128. (1); A
129. (3); D
130. (5); E
131. (3)
132. (1)
133. (4)
134. (2)
135. (5)
136. (3)
137. (2)
138. (1)
139. (5)
140. (4)

COMPUTER

141. (c)	**142.** (b)	**143.** (c)	**144.** (a)	**145.** (e)	**146.** (a)	**147.** (e)	**148.** (b)	**149.** (c)	**150.** (a)
151. (d)	**152.** (c)	**153.** (c)	**154.** (d)	**155.** (c)	**156.** (d)	**157.** (b)	**158.** (d)	**159.** (b)	**160.** (a)

GENERAL AWARENESS

161. (a)	**162.** (b)	**163.** (b)	**164.** (b)	**165.** (c)	**166.** (c)	**167.** (d)	**168.** (b)	**169.** (c)	**170.** (a)
171. (b)	**172.** (c)	**173.** (a)	**174.** (b)	**175.** (c)	**176.** (c)	**177.** (a)	**178.** (a)	**179.** (a)	**180.** (c)
181. (d)	**182.** (c)	**183.** (a)	**184.** (a)	**185.** (a)	**186.** (b)	**187.** (b)	**188.** (c)	**189.** (c)	**190.** (a)
191. (d)	**192.** (a)	**193.** (a)	**194.** (c)	**195.** (b)	**196.** (d)	**197.** (b)	**198.** (c)	199. C	200. A