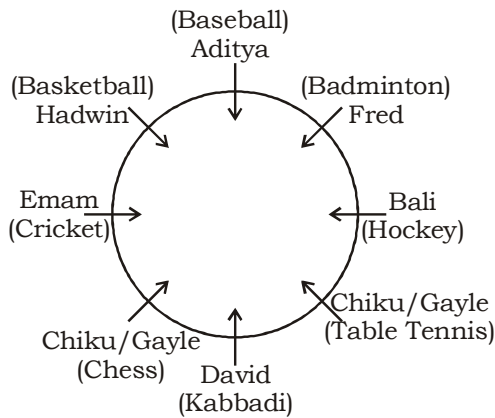


IBPS PO PHASE - I - 108 (SOLUTION)

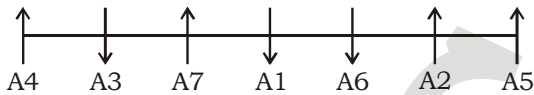
REASONING

(1-5) :



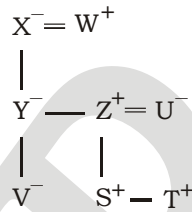
1. (5) 2. (5) 3. (3)
4. (3) 5. (2)

(6 - 10) :



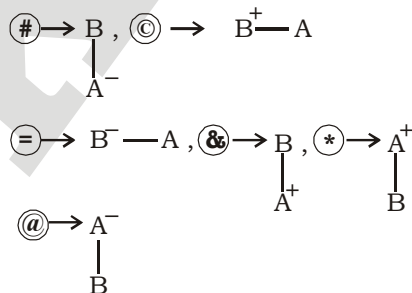
6. (2) 7. (1) 8. (3)
9. (4) 10. (5)

(11-13) :

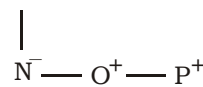


11. (2) 12. (1) 13. (2)

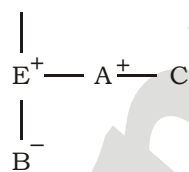
(14-18) :



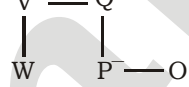
14. (3) $M^- = Q^+$



15. (3) D^-



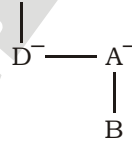
16. (5) $V^+ = Q$



17. (4) Y^-



18. (3) $E^+ = R^-$



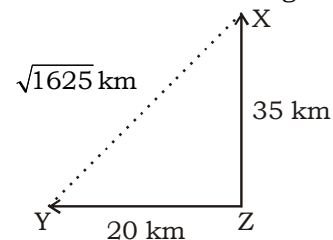
(19-23) :

19. (2) **From I :** There is no mention of party BSP.

From II : We get,
TMC > RJD > BSP > BJP
Only statement II sufficient to answer the question

20. (3)

21. (5) Taking Z as the reference point and using both statement, we can get the distance between village X and Y.



22. (3)

From I : Suman's husband is supriya brother (only son) \Rightarrow Suman is supriya's sister-in-law.

From II : Suman brother is cousin of supriya's husband.

Then suman is supriyas sister-in-law
Both statement I and II answer the question

23. (2)

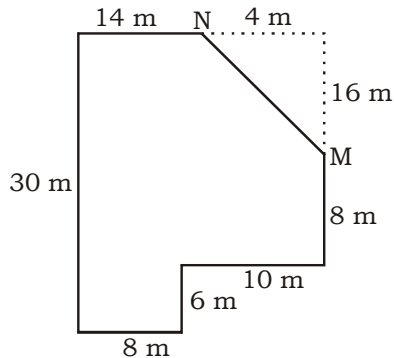
From I : Ist statement is not sufficient.

From II : $M = O + 2 = N - 1$ (1)

$M + N + O = 45$ (2)

From equation 1 and 2 we can get the value of M.

24. (3)



$$MN = \sqrt{(4)^2 + (16)^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{16 + 256} = \sqrt{272} = 4\sqrt{17}m$$

(25-29) :

Place	Bottles	Colours	Items
7	N	White	Pepsi
6	P	Pink	Cola
5	R	Yellow	Mirinda
4	O	Blue	Mango fruity
3	Q	Orange	Nimbuz
2	M	Green	Xalta
1	S	Red	Amul Milk

25. (4)

26. (4)

27. (3)

28. (4)

29. (2)

(30-34) :

Floor	Persons	Bike
8	Bradley	Suzuki
7	Christopher	Pulsar
6	Garret	Passion
5	Frank	Platinum
4	Hadden	Bullet
3	Ethan	Honda
2	Abraham	Yamaha
1	Dennis	Splendor

30. (1)

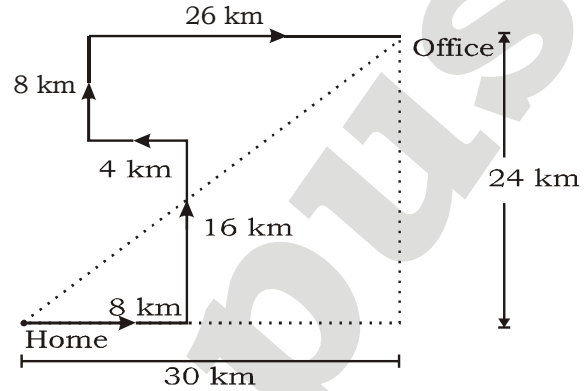
31. (2)

32. (4)

33. (4)

34. (2)

35. (5)



$$\text{Shortest Distance} = \sqrt{(24)^2 + (30)^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{1476}$$

$$= 6\sqrt{41} \text{ km}$$

MATHS

(36-40) :

36. (3) $\frac{\sqrt{4356} \times \sqrt{?}}{\sqrt{6084}} = 11$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{66 \times \sqrt{?}}{78} = 11$$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{?} = \frac{78 \times 11}{66} = 13$$

$$\therefore ? = 169$$

37. (1) $4\frac{1}{2} + \left(1 + 2\frac{8}{9}\right) - 3\frac{1}{13} = ?$

$$= \frac{9}{2} + \left(1 + \frac{9}{26}\right) - \frac{40}{13}$$

$$= \frac{9}{2} + \frac{9}{26} - \frac{40}{13}$$

$$= \frac{117 + 9 - 80}{26}$$

$$= \frac{46}{26} = \frac{23}{13}$$

38. (2) $\left[(441)^{\frac{1}{2}} \times 207 \times (343)^{\frac{1}{3}}\right] \div \left[(14)^2 \times (529)^{\frac{1}{2}}\right]$

$$= (21 \times 207 \times 7) \div (196 \times 23)$$

$$= \frac{21 \times 207 \times 7}{196 \times 23} = 6.75$$

39. (5) $-676.76 + 1237 + 897.34 - ? = 1294.25$
 $\Rightarrow 1457.58 - ? = 1294.25$
 $\Rightarrow ? = 1457.58 - 1294.25$
 $= 163.33$

40. (4) $\frac{(22 \times 5 + 8^2 + 4^2)^2}{12 \times 25 \times 6 \div 36 \times 2} + \frac{85 \times 240 \times 750}{51 \times 8 \times 100}$
 $+ \frac{800 \times 289}{17 \times 25}$
 $= \frac{(110 + 64 + 16)^2}{100} + 375 + 544$
 $= \frac{36100}{100} + 919$
 $= 919 + 361 = 1280$

(41-45):

41. (3) Required total
 $= 150 \times \frac{70}{100} + 120 \times \frac{50}{100} + 50 \times \frac{56}{100}$
 $+ 50 \times \frac{58}{100} + 100 \times \frac{57}{100} + 200 \times \frac{54.5}{100}$
 $= 105 + 60 + 28 + 29 + 57 + 109$
 $= 388$

42. (4) Required average
 $= \frac{50}{5 \times 100} \times (52 + 56 + 70 + 64 + 48)$
 $= \frac{1}{10} \times 290$
 $= 29$

43. (2) Required percentage (%)
 $= \left[\frac{50 \times \frac{54}{100}}{120 \times \frac{55}{100}} \times 100 \right] \%$
 $= \left(\frac{27}{66} \times 100 \right) \%$
 $= 40.90\% \approx 41\%$

44. (5) Required difference
 $= \left(50 \times \frac{52}{100} + 200 \times \frac{57}{100} \right) -$
 $\left(50 \times \frac{56}{100} + 150 \times \frac{48}{100} \right)$
 $= (26 + 114) - (28 + 72)$
 $= 140 - 100 = 40$

45. (4) Total marks obtained by Poonam
 $= 150 \times \frac{56}{100} + 120 \times \frac{40}{100} + 50 \times \frac{48}{100} + 50 \times \frac{46}{100} + 100 \times \frac{53}{100} +$
 $200 \times \frac{52.5}{100}$
 $= 84 + 48 + 24 + 23 + 53 + 105$
 $= 337$
 $\therefore \text{Required \%} = \left(\frac{337}{670} \times 100 \right) \%$
 $= 50.29 \%$
 $\approx 50\%$

(46-50):

46. (2) The number series is as follows:
 $3 \times 2 + 5 = 11$
 $11 \times 3 - 6 = \mathbf{27}$
 $27 \times 4 + 7 = 115$
 $115 \times 5 - 8 = 567$
 $567 \times 6 + 9 = 3411$

47. (4) The number series is as follows:
 $326.34375 \div 1.5 + 1.5 = 219.0625$
 $219.0625 \div 2.5 + 2.5 = 90.125$
 $90.125 \div 3.5 + 3.5 = 29.25$
 $29.25 \div 4.5 + 4.5 = 11$
 $11 \div 5.5 + 5.5 = \mathbf{7.5}$

48. (4) The number series is as follows:
 $5 \times 4 + 3 = 23$
 $7 \times 3 + 3 = 24$
 $9 \times 2 + 3 = \mathbf{21}$
 $11 \times 1 + 3 = 14$

49. (5) The number series is as follows :
 $19 + 2 \times 2^3 = 35$
 $35 + 2 \times 3^3 = 89$
 $89 + 2 \times 4^3 = 217$
 $217 + 2 \times 5^3 = \mathbf{467}$
 $467 + 2 \times 6^3 = 899$

50. (3) The number series is as follows:

19	29	47	77	125	200
	+10	+18	+30	+48	+75
	+8	+12	+18	+27	
		×1.5	×1.5	×1.5	

51. (1) Let the no. of filler pipe = x
 \therefore No. of empty pipe = $8 - x$

ATQ, $\frac{8-x}{6} - \frac{x}{8} = \frac{1}{6}$
 $\Rightarrow \frac{4(8-x) - 3x}{24} = \frac{1}{6}$
 $\Rightarrow 32 - 4x - 3x = 4$
 $\Rightarrow 7x = 28$
 $\Rightarrow x = 4$

52. (4) Let the speed of smaller wheel = x c.m/s
 In 10 sec, it will cover $10x$ cm.
 \therefore Distance covered by the smaller wheel in one revolution
 $= 2 \times \frac{22}{7} \times 3.5 = 22$ cm
 \therefore No. of revolutions made by smaller wheel in 10 sec
 $= \frac{10x}{22} = \frac{5x}{11}$ (i)
 Distance covered by bigger wheel in 10 sec = $(1980 - 10x)$ cm
 \therefore No. of revolutions made by bigger wheel in 10 sec = $\frac{1980 - 10x}{44}$ (ii)

ATQ,

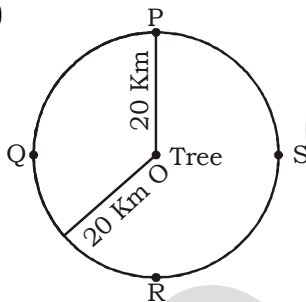
$$\frac{5x}{11} = \frac{1980 - 10x}{44}$$

$$\Rightarrow 20x + 10x = 1980$$

$$\Rightarrow 30x = 1980$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{1980}{30} = 66 \text{ cm/sec.}$$

53. (3)



Clearly, radius of the circle is 20 km.

Hence, One has to cover a distance of 20 km to reach a point between Q and R.

54. (2) L $\frac{3}{\text{Cat}}$ $\frac{5}{\text{M}}$

Let length of tunnel LM = 64 km

Let the speed of Cat = 8 km/hr

- \therefore Time taken to reach the entrance L by Cat = 3 hr. and time taken to reach the exit M by Cat = 5 hr.
 \therefore Train will cover the same distance in $(5 - 3) = 2$ hr.
 Ratio of time taken by them = $2 : (3 + 5)$
 $= 1 : 4$ to cover the tunnel LM.
 \therefore Ratio of their speed = $4 : 1$

55. (4) Ist half of the distance is covered at $\frac{3}{4}$ th of its original speed.

Then, A has taken $\frac{4}{3}$ of its original time to cover the half of the distance.

So, A has taken $\frac{1}{3}$ extra time.

Now, she is left with $1 - \frac{1}{3} = \frac{2}{3}$ of the time to cover her remaining half distance.
 Hence, she can cover second half distance at $\frac{3}{2}$ times of her original speed.

(56-60):

56. (3) Required total
 $= \frac{100}{25} \times 7 + \frac{200}{5} \times 2 + \frac{300}{15} \times 7 +$
 $\frac{400}{5} \times 2 + \frac{500}{25} \times 19 + \frac{600}{12} \times 4$
 $= 28 + 80 + 140 + 160 + 380 + 200$
 $= 988$

57. (4) Required no. of female in HR department
 $= 600 \times \frac{8}{12} = 400$

58. (1) Required ratio
 $= 400 \times \frac{2}{5} : 500 \times \frac{19}{25}$
 $= 160 : 380$
 $= 8 : 19$

59. (1) No. of females working in Content department
 $= \frac{100}{25} \times 18 = 72$
 Production department
 $= \frac{400}{5} \times 3 = 240$
 HR department = $\frac{600}{12} \times 8 = 400$
 Account department = $\frac{300}{15} \times 8 = 160$

\therefore Required answer is Content department

60. (5) Required total
 $= 100 + 200 + 300 + 400 + 500 + 600$
 $= 2100$

61. (4) Let he should pay ₹ x at the third year.
ATQ,

$$x = 3000 \left(1 - \frac{10}{100}\right)^3 - 1000 \left(1 + \frac{10}{100}\right)^2 - 1000 \left(1 + \frac{10}{100}\right)^1$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 3993 - 1210 - 1100$$

$$\Rightarrow x = ₹ 1683$$

62. (3) 'LOGARITHMS' contains 10 different letters.

Required no. of words
= No. of arrangement of 10 letters, taking 4 at a time.

$$= {}^{10}P_4 = \frac{10 \times 9 \times 8 \times 7 \times 6!}{6!}$$

$$= 5040$$

63. (3) Here, $n(S) = 10 + 25 = 35$
and $n(E) = 10$

$$\text{So, } P(E) = \frac{n(E)}{n(S)}$$

$$P(\text{getting a prize}) = \frac{10}{10 + 25}$$

$$= \frac{10}{35} = \frac{2}{7}$$

64. (4) Let us find some of the smaller multiples of 125. They are 125, 250, 375, 500, 625, 750, 875, 1000 ...

A five-digit number is divisible by 125, if the last three digits are divisible by 125. So the possibilities are 375 and 875, 5 should come in unit's place, and 7 should come in ten's place. Thousand's place should contain 3 or 8. We can do it in 2! ways. Remaining first two digits, we can arrange in 2! ways. So we can have $2! \times 2! = 4$ such numbers.

There are: 23875, 32875, 28375, 82375.

65. (2) Bipin invested ₹ 1,50,000 in an educational startup.

After 5 months, Lucky invested ₹ 6,25,000 in the same startup while Bipin invested an additional ₹ 3,00,000.

Total investment made by Bipin
= $150000 \times 5 + 450000 \times 7 = ₹ 39,00,000$

Total investment made by Lucky
= $625000 \times 7 = ₹ 43,75,000$

Let the number of months for which Jawed made the investment be ₹ a

Ratio of profits

$$= 3900000 : 4375000 : 500000 a$$

$$= 156 : 175 : 20a$$

Let the total profits be ₹ b

Given, profit earned at the end of one year by Bipin is ₹ 37,440 and by Lucky is ₹ 42,000.

$$\frac{156}{156 + 175 + 20a} \times b - 37440$$

and $\frac{175}{156 + 175 + 20a} \times b - 42000$

Solving these two equations we get,

$$a = 6$$

and $b = ₹ 1,08,240$

Profit made by Jawed

$$= 108240 - 37440 - 42000$$

$$= ₹ 28,800$$

(66-70) :

66. (5) I. $\sqrt{1225x} + \sqrt{4900} = 0$

$$\Rightarrow 35x = -70$$

$$\Rightarrow x = -2$$

II. $(81)^{\frac{1}{4}} y + (343)^{\frac{1}{3}} = 0$

$$\Rightarrow 3y = -7$$

$$\Rightarrow y = \frac{-7}{3}$$

Clearly, $x > y$

67. (3) I. $\frac{18}{x^2} + \frac{6}{x} - \frac{12}{x^2} = \frac{8}{x^2}$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{18 + 6x - 12}{x^2} = \frac{8}{x^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow 6x + 6 = 8$$

$$\Rightarrow 6x = 2$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{2}{6} = \frac{1}{3}$$

II. $y^3 + 9.68 + 5.64 = 16.95$

$$\Rightarrow y^3 = 16.95 - 15.32$$

$$\Rightarrow y^3 = 1.63$$

$$\Rightarrow y = \sqrt[3]{1.63}$$

Clearly, $x < y$

68. (1) I. $\frac{(2)^5 + (11)^3}{6} = x^3$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{32 + 1331}{6} = x^3$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1363}{6} = x^3$$

$$\Rightarrow x^3 = 227.16$$

II. $4y^3 = -(589 \div 4) + 5y^3$

$$\Rightarrow y^3 = \frac{589}{4}$$

$$\Rightarrow y^3 = 147.25$$

Clearly, $x > y$

69. (2) I. $12x^2 + 11x + 12 = 10x^2 + 22x$
 $\Rightarrow 2x^2 - 11x + 12 = 0$
 $\Rightarrow 2x^2 - 8x - 3x + 12 = 0$
 $\Rightarrow 2x(x - 4) - 3(x - 4) = 0$
 $\Rightarrow (2x - 3)(x - 4) = 0$
 $\Rightarrow x = \frac{3}{2}, 4$

II. $13y^2 - 18y + 3 = 9y^2 - 10y$
 $\Rightarrow 4y^2 - 8y + 3 = 0$
 $\Rightarrow 4y^2 - 2y - 6y + 3 = 0$
 $\Rightarrow 2y(2y - 1) - 3(2y - 1) = 0$
 $\Rightarrow (2y - 3)(2y - 1) = 0$
 $\Rightarrow y = \frac{3}{2}, 1$

Clearly, $x \geq y$

70. (5) I. $\left(x^{\frac{7}{5}} \div 9\right) = 169 \div x^{\frac{3}{5}}$
 $\Rightarrow \frac{x^{\frac{7}{5}}}{9} = \frac{169}{x^{\frac{3}{5}}}$

$$\Rightarrow x^{\frac{7}{5} + \frac{3}{5}} = 169 \times 9$$

$$\Rightarrow x^{\frac{10}{5}} = 169 \times 9$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 = 169 \times 9$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 39 - 39$$

II. $y^{\frac{1}{4}} \times y^{\frac{1}{4}} \times 7 = 273 \div y^{\frac{1}{2}}$

$$\Rightarrow y^{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}} = \frac{273}{7}$$

$$\Rightarrow y = 39$$

Clearly, $x \geq y$

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

(86-90) : DFACEB

(91-95) :

91. (4) 'Its' replace with 'their' because this come for 'companies'
 92. (3) 'require (plural)' replace with 'requires (sing).'
 93. (5) No error
 94. (4) 'Supervise' replace with 'supervising'
 95. (5) No error.

VOCABULARIES

Word	Meaning in English	Meaning in Hindi
Exude	to display	प्रदर्शित करना
Glimmer	to shine faintly or an steady or flash	जगमगाना
Incipient	in an initial stage	शुरूआती
Resilience	the ability of a substance or object to spring back into shape, elasticity	तन्यकता/ लचीलापन
Mainstay	a thing on which something else is based or depends	आधार
Foresee	be aware of before hand : predict	पूर्वानुमान
Saving grallce	redeming quality	खामी को छुपाने वाला गुण
Eschew	deliberately avoid	परहेज करना
Deleterious	causing harm or damage	हानिकारक
Cushion	to prevent from wrong impact	बुरे प्रभाव से सुरक्षा देना
Prescient	knowing events before they happen	भविष्य ज्ञानी
Rosy picture	A positive possibility	आशावादी परिदृश्य
Reap the benefit	to take advantage	लाभ उठाना
Fend for	to provide for self	अपना प्रबंध करना
Decree	to give decision	निर्णय देना

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IBPS PO PHASE - I - 108 (ANSWER KEY)

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

Note:- If you face any problem regarding result or marks scored, please contact 9313111777

Note:- Whatapp with Mock Test No. and Question No. at 7053606571 for any of te doubts. Join the group and you may also share your suggestions and experience of sunday Mock Test.

Note:- If your opinion differs regarding any answer, please message the mock test and question number to 8860330003