

**IBPS PO (PRE MOCK-6 SOLUTION)**

**IBPS PO (PRE MOCK) – 6**

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

**Solutions (1-5) :**

P	History	Hockey
Q	Biology	Cricket
R	English	Carrom
S	Maths	Football
T	Physics	Badminton
U	Economics	VV
V	Chemistry	TT

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

**Solutions (6-10) :**

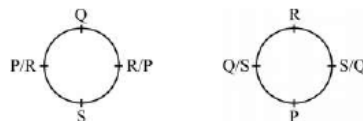
6. (1)  
**Step II :** 72 all are 52 ground 67 45 students in 32 41 playing.  
**Step V :** 72 all are 67 group 52 45 students in 32 41 playing  
**Step VI :** 72 all are 67 52 group 45 students in 32 41 playing  
**Step VII :** 72 all are 67 52 group in students 45 32 41 playing  
**Step VIII :** 72 all are 67 52 group in students 41 32 students playing

7. (5)  
**Input :** listeners 41 for 32 57 ratio 68 is  
**Step I :** 68 41 for 32 57 ratio listeners is  
**Step II :** 68 for 41 32 57 ratio listeners is  
**Step III :** 68 for is 32 57 ratio listenets 41  
**Step IV :** 68 for is 57 32 ratio listeners 41  
**Step V :** 68 for is 57 41 ratio listeners 32  
**Step VI :** 68 for is 57 41 listeners ratio 32  
Here Step VI is last step. Thus, step V would be the required step.

8. (5)  
9. (4)  
10. (1)  
**Input :** come 41 on 62 india chers 52 74 with 32 up 58  
**Step I :** 32 41 on 62 india cheers 52 74 with come up 58  
**Step II :** 82 cheers on 62 india 41 52 74 with come up 58  
**Step III :** 82 cheers come 62 india 41 52 74 with on up 58  
**Step IV :** 82 cheers come 74 india 41 52 62 with on up 58  
**Step V :** 82 cheers come 74 62 41 52 india with on up 58  
**Step VI :** 82 cheers come 74 62 india 52 41 with on up 58

**Solutions (11-15) :**

11. (3) **From I:** **From II:**



12. (5) **From I,**  $B > A > C$  not sufficient alone.  
**From II,**  $C = E > D$  not sufficient alone.  
**Combining I and II,**  
 $B > A > C = E > D$   
↓  
Tallest
13. (4)  
14. (5)  
15. (3) **From I,** X is brother of Y's wife.  
**From II,** X is Y's grandson.

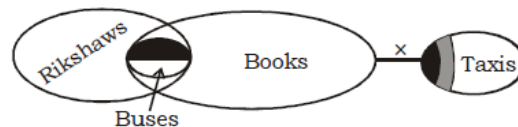
**Solutions (16-20) :**

16. (4) Given,  $A > B = M \geq L > S < V$   
17. (4) Given,  $P > Q \leq R < U \leq T$   
18. (4) Given,  $M \geq N = O \leq P \geq Q \geq R$   
19. (4) Given,  $A > B > C \leq D = E \leq F$   
20. (3) Given,  $A > B = M \geq L > S < Y$

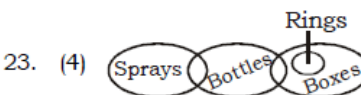
**Solutions (21-25) :**



21. (3)  
**Conclusions :**  
I. ×  
II. ×  
III. ✓  
IV. ×
22. (2)



- Conclusions :**  
I. ×  
II. ✓  
III. ×  
IV. ×



23. (4)  
**Conclusion :**  
I. #  
II. ×  
III. #  
IV. #



24. (4)  
**Conclusions :**  
I. ✓  
II. ×



25. (4) **Conclusions :**  
I. ×  
II. ×

(26-30) :

Child	Age	Father	Mother
A	6	N	I
B	4	M	J
C	5	P	K
D	3	Q	H
E	9	O	G

26. (2)      27. (4)      28. (1)  
29. (2)      30. (2)

**Solutions (31-34) :**

31. (4) I is not implicit as switching over to online mode of examination by some organizations doesn't mean that candidates throughout India may be well-versed in using computers. II is also not implicit because whether offline or online parameter of selections will be the same.
32. (5) Both are implicit because I is a case of existence, whether something exists or not in the statement. II is practically correct as no government can relocate industries unless the people working in them are not able to attend their work.
33. (2) I is not implicit as compensation to victims does not ward off future terrorist acts. II is obviously implicit.
34. (1) I is implicit as gambling is addictive and it is most likely that those who purchase lottery tickets may go addictive and lose their hard earned money. II is not implicit in view of the fact that besides lotteries there are lots of other avenues of gambling.
35. (4) I is not implicit because the statement is talking about the present situation not about future. II is the basic assumption of the statement.

**MATHS**

36. (3) It should be 38, we are adding 3, 4, 5, 6, ... in each number.
37. (4) Multiply each number to 7. So it should be 14.
38. (3) It should be 10.5. Series follows the pattern:  
 $+ 5 \times \frac{1}{2}, + 4 \times 2, + 3 \times \frac{1}{2}, + 2 \times 2 \dots$
39. (3) It should be 32. We are adding prime numbers 2, 3, 5, ...
40. (5) It should be 256. Pattern is  $\times 4, + 2, \times 4, + 2, \times 4, + 2$ .
41. (2) Let first number be  $x$  and second number  $y$ .  
 $\therefore x + y = 160\% \text{ of } y = \frac{160y}{100} = \frac{8y}{5}$   
 $\Rightarrow 5x + 5y = 8y$   
 $\therefore 5x = 3y$   
 $\therefore \frac{x}{y} = \frac{3}{5}$   
 $\therefore x : y = 3 : 5$

42. (4) Number = (LCM of 4, 5, 6) + 3  
 $= 60 + 3 = 63$
43. (4)  $\left[ \frac{60}{100 + 60} \times 100 \right] \% = \frac{60 \times 100}{160} \% = \frac{75}{2} \%$
44. (3)  $112\% \text{ of Cost} - 92\% \text{ of Cost} = 12000$   
 $20\% \text{ of Cost} = 12000$   
 $\therefore \text{Cost} = \frac{12000}{20} \times 100 = 60000$
45. (4) Let original no. of men be  $X$   
According to formula  $M_1 D_1 W_1 = M_2 D_2 W_2$   
 $X \times 50 = (20 + X) 45$   
 $10X = 180 + 9X$   
 $X = 180$
46. (4) LCM of 3, 4, 6, 11, 12 is 132.  
So the alarms will ring together after 132 seconds.  
 $\therefore$  In 1 hour they will ring  $\frac{3600}{132} = 27.27$  ie they will ring together 27 times.
47. (2)
48. (2) CP of First house =  $\frac{75 \times 100}{125} = 60$  lakh  
CP of Second house =  $\frac{75 \times 80}{100} = 60$  lakh
49. (4) Let the total profit be Rs 100. 16% goes on charity. So rest amount is  $100 - 16 = 84$   
 $\therefore$  Ravi's share =  $\frac{84}{4+3} \times 4 = \frac{84}{7} \times 4 = \text{Rs } 48$   
But Ravi got Rs 816  
 $\therefore$  Actual profit =  $816 \times \frac{100}{48} = 1700$
50. (3) Let the number be  $x, y$  and  $z$ .  
 $\therefore \frac{x+y}{2} = \frac{y+z}{2} + 12$   
 $\Rightarrow \frac{x+y}{2} = \frac{y+z+24}{2}$   
 $\Rightarrow x+y = y+z+24$   
 $x-z = 24$
51. (1) Average speed =  $\frac{3 \times 10 \times 12 \times 15}{120 + 150 + 180}$   
 $= \frac{5400}{450} = 12$  kmph
52. (3) Let their present age be  $x$  and  $y$ .  
 $\therefore \frac{x}{y} = \frac{7}{4}$   
 $\Rightarrow 4x = 7y$  ... (i)  
After 12 years,  
 $\frac{x+12}{y+12} = \frac{10}{7}$   
 $\Rightarrow 7x + 84 = 10y + 120$   
 $\Rightarrow 7x - 10y = 36$  ... (ii)  
From equations (i) and (ii),  $x = 28, y = 16$
53. (2)  $\frac{1}{3} 15x + \frac{1}{2} 8x + \frac{1}{6} 12x = 605$   
 $5x + 4x + 2x = 605$   
 $11x = 605 \times 100$   
 $x = 5500$
54. (4) Time =  $\left( \frac{n-1}{r} \right) \times 100 = \frac{5-1}{16} \times 100$   
 $= \frac{4}{16} \times 100 = 25$  years

55. (2)  $\text{Sum} = 3840 \times \left(\frac{3840}{4800}\right)^2 = 3840 \times \frac{16}{25}$   
 $= \text{Rs } 2457.6$

**(56-60):**

56. (4) A scored in Maths =  $500 \times \frac{28}{100} = 140$

B scored in Maths =  $500 \times \frac{25}{100} = 125$

Difference =  $140 - 125 = 15$

57. (3) Ratio =  $\frac{15}{24} = \frac{5}{8} = 5 : 8$

58. (3) Average marks =  $\frac{80+120+125+100}{4}$   
 $= 106.25$

59. (5) A failed in Chemistry.  
 B failed in Hindi.

60. (4)  $\frac{15}{100} \times 600 = 90$

**(61-65):**

61. (3) In 2000, Profit of A = 30%  
 Profit of B = 24%

For A, Profit =  $\frac{\text{Expenditure} \times \% \text{profit}}{100}$

$= \frac{20 \times 30}{100} = 6 \text{ lakhs}$

$\therefore \text{Income} = 20 + 6 = 26 \text{ lakhs}$

For B, Profit =  $\frac{15 \times 24}{100} = 3.6 \text{ lakhs}$

$\therefore \text{Income} = 15 + 3.6 = 18.6 \text{ lakhs}$

$\therefore \text{Total} = 26 + 18.6 = 44.6 \text{ lakhs}$

62. (4) In 2004, Percentage profit of A = 16%  
 Percentage profit of B = 24%

$\% = \frac{24}{16} \times 100 = 150\%$

63. (4) In 2003, Percentage profit of A = 25%  
 Expenditure of A = 36 lakhs

$\therefore \text{Profit of A} = \frac{25 \times 36}{100} = 9$

In 2003, Percentage profit of B = 15%  
 Expenditure of B = 40 lakhs

$\therefore \text{Profit of B} = \frac{40 \times 15}{100} = 6$

Average =  $\frac{9+6}{2} = 7.5 \text{ lakhs}$

64. (4) In 2001, Percentage profit of A = 25%

Income of A = 30 lakhs

$\therefore \text{Profit of A} = \frac{30 \times 25}{100 + 25} + \frac{30 \times 25}{125} = 6$

$\therefore \text{Expenditure of A} = 30 - 6 = 24 \text{ lakhs}$

In 2001, Percentage profit of B = 20%

Income of B = 30 lakhs

$\therefore \text{Profit of B} = \frac{30 \times 20}{100 + 20} = \frac{30 \times 20}{120} = 5$

$\therefore \text{Expenditure of B} = 30 - 5 = 25 \text{ lakhs}$

$\therefore \text{Total Expenditure} = 49 \text{ lakhs}$

65. (5) By these given data we can not find the expenditure of B in 2002.

**Solutions (66-70):**

66. (5) I.  $\sqrt{25x^2} - 125 = 0$

$\therefore x = \sqrt{625} = \pm 25$

II.  $\sqrt{361y} + 95 = 0$

$\Rightarrow y = -5$

Hence, relationship between  $x$  and  $y$  cannot be established.

67. (3) I.  $\frac{5}{7} - \frac{5}{21} = \frac{\sqrt{x}}{42}$

$\therefore x = 20 \times 20 = 400$

II.  $\frac{\sqrt{y}}{4} + \frac{\sqrt{y}}{16} = \frac{250}{\sqrt{y}}$

$\Rightarrow y = \frac{250 \times 16}{5} = 800$

Hence,  $y > x$

68. (1) I.  $(625)^{\frac{1}{4}} x + \sqrt{1225} = 155$

$\Rightarrow (5^4)^{\frac{1}{4}} x + 35 = 155$

$\Rightarrow x = \frac{120}{5} = 24$

II.  $\sqrt{196y} + 13 = 279$

$\Rightarrow y = \frac{266}{14} = 19$

Hence,  $x > y$

69. (1) I.  $5x^2 - 18x + 9 = 0$

$\Rightarrow x = \frac{3}{5} \text{ or } 3$

II.  $3y^2 + 5y - 2 = 0$

$\Rightarrow y = \frac{1}{3} \text{ or } -2$

Hence,  $x > y$

70. (3) I.  $\frac{13}{\sqrt{x}} + \frac{9}{\sqrt{x}} = \sqrt{x}$

$\Rightarrow x = 22$

II.  $y^4 - \frac{(13 \times 2)^{\frac{2}{3}}}{\sqrt{y}} = 0$

$\Rightarrow y = 26$

Hence,  $x < y$

- |         |         |          |
|---------|---------|----------|
| 71. (1) | 72. (5) | 73. (3)  |
| 74. (4) | 75. (3) | 76. (5)  |
| 77. (5) | 78. (5) | 79. (3)  |
| 80. (5) | 81. (4) | 82. (3)  |
| 83. (2) | 84. (5) | 85. (1)  |
| 86. (5) | 87. (1) | 88. (3)  |
| 89. (2) | 90. (1) | 91. (1)  |
| 92. (4) | 93. (2) | 94. (3)  |
| 95. (2) | 96. (1) | 97. (5)  |
| 98. (4) | 99. (5) | 100. (3) |