

Answers

1. 4	2. 9	3. 4	4. 3	5. 1
6. 1	7. 1	8. 1	9. 1	10. 2
11. 4	12. 3	13. 3	14. 2	15. 1
16. 5	17. 1	18. 5	19. 1	20. 4
21. 1	22. 4	23. 4	24. 4	25. 2
26. 5	27. 1	28. 5	29. 4	30. 3
31. 3	32. 3	33. 3	34. 1	35. 5
36. 1	37. 3	38. 5	39. 4	40. 5
41. 5	42. 4	43. 1	44. 2	45. 4
46. 2	47. 2	48. 2	49. 5	50. 1

51. 4. Add 'born' after 'had'

52. 2. Insert 'his' before 'October 2'

53. 4. Replace 'booths' with 'booth'

54. 3

55. 3. Replace 'who' with 'which'

56. 2. 59. 3. 58. 2. 59. 1. 60. 4

61. 1. 62. 5. 63. 1. 64. 3. 65. 4

66-70: **AMBA/CATIE**

66. 1. 67. 1. 68. 3. 69. 2. 70. 4

71. 4. 72. 2. 73. 3. 74. 1. 75. 3

76. 5. 77. 2. 78. 4. 79. 1. 80. 3

81. 4. $7 = \frac{17.5}{100} \times 624 = \frac{1.08}{100} \times 155$

$= 109.2 + 2.79 = 111.99$

82. 4. $7 = 62.56\%$ of 8250

$= \frac{62.56}{100} \times 8250 = 5164.28$

83. 1. $7 = \sqrt{3136} + \sqrt{490000} - \sqrt{117649}$

$= 56 + 70 - 49 = 85$

84. 3. $7 = 3188.24 + 8267.18 + 3286.42 -$

$10826.42 = 18739.84 - 10826.42$

$= 7913.42$

85. 2. $7 = 42.5 \times 1.2 + 1060 + 18$

$= 51 + 170 = 221$

86. 3. $7 = \frac{3}{8} = 1768 + \frac{5}{8} = 1806 + \frac{3}{8} =$

$1377 - \frac{8}{14} = 2096$

$= 663 + 1389 + 1071 - 1712$

$= 3318 - 1712 = 1602$

87. 1. $\frac{225}{(7)^2} = \frac{7}{15}$

or, $7P = 225 \times 15$ $\therefore 7 = 15$

88. 3. $7 = 389.2 + 1.4 + 34.20 + 1.3$

$= 218 + 22.8 = 240.8$

89. 5. $7 = \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{6}{2} \times \frac{18}{7} \times \frac{343}{11} = \frac{1331}{12}$

$= 31127.25$

90. 5. $\sqrt{5241 \times 45} = \frac{9}{6} \times \frac{5}{3} \times 7$

or, $7 = \frac{78 \times 45 \times 6}{5} = 1422$

91. 2. $7 = \frac{38 \times 480}{100} = \frac{22 \times 120}{100} = \frac{16 \times 484}{100}$

$= 268.8 + 78.4 - 57.44 = 291.76$

92. 3. $2 = \frac{3}{8} = 1896 + \frac{4}{8} = 1034 + 6 \times \frac{2}{3} = 1971 - 7$

$= 7288 + 5622 = 12910 = 23164$

93. 5. The series is

22.5, 35, 47.5, 60, 72.5, 85

$= 12.5 + 12.5 + 12.5 + 12.5 + 12.5$

94. 3. $15P, 15P, 15P, 15P, 15P, 15P, \dots$

95. 2. The series is $4 + 6.5 + 1 = 3, 3 + 1 = 2$

$= 5, 5 + 1.5 + 1 = 10.5, 10.5 + 2 + 4 = 25, 25$

$+ 2.5 + 5 = 67.5, 67.5 + 3 + 6 = 208.5,$

$4^2 - 1 = 63, 5^2 + 1 = 126, 6^2 - 1 = 213, 7^2 +$

$1 = 244, 8^2 - 1 = 63, \dots$

97. 3. $22P, 23P, 28P, 31P, 34P, 37P,$

$(49P), \dots$

98. 4. $7 = 17.88 + 21.96 + 62.88 + 34.12 -$

$24.32 = 94.82$

$= 18 + 22 = 61 + 34 - 24 = 65 = 157 - 99$

$= 58$

99. 1. $7 = 23621 + 17 + 62.5 = 2.5 + 5.8 +$

$1.5 = 36.24 - 24.12 = 213 + 25 + 9 + 36 - 24$

$= 259$

100. 1.

$= \frac{1}{5} = \frac{1227}{5} = \frac{1}{6} = 122 + \frac{1}{6} = \frac{1982}{6} = \frac{3}{28} = 2302.12$

$= 242 + 37 = 218 - 3 = 90 = 50$

101. 3. Read number of workers

$= \frac{39.2}{100} \times 486500 = 190780$

102. 3. Total number of the BJP workers

present at the function = $\frac{18}{100} \times 486500$

$= 87570$

Male BJP workers = $\frac{46}{100} \times 87570 = 35282$

\therefore Female BJP workers present at the party

$87570 - 35282 = 52282$

103. 4. Read ratio = 12 : 4 ; 17.2 = 21 : 43

104. 4. Difference between total number of

workers present from (Akhil + Shri Sema +

LJP) - (BJP + Others + TDP)

$= (22 + 12.4 + 18.4) - (18 + 17.2 + 11.8)$

$= (52 - 47) = 5\%$

Now, 6% of 486500 = 6 × 4865 = 29190

105. 4. Read % = $\frac{33}{18} \times 100 = 172.2\%$

106. 1. Read probability = $\frac{{}^5C_1 \times {}^3C_2}{{}^{12}C_5} = \frac{5}{132}$

107. 3. Relative speed = $(40 + 50) \times \frac{5}{18}$

$= 25$ m/s

\therefore Time = $\frac{320 + 480}{25} = 32$ seconds

108. 2. Ratio of profit

$= 60000 \times 12 : 90000 \times 4 = 2 : 1$

\therefore Rahul's share = $\frac{2}{3} \times 20000 = \text{₹}13333$

109. 4. Cost of the TV set after 7% discount

$= 19600 - 980 = \text{₹}18620$

\therefore Total cost price = $\text{₹}18620 + \text{₹}1200$

$= \text{₹}19820 = \text{₹}20220$

\therefore Selling price = $10200 = \frac{118}{100} = \text{₹}12136$

110. 2. Read no. of ways = $\frac{7!}{2!} = \frac{5 \times 3}{2}$

$= 150 - 60 = 90$

111. 4. A's Capital = A's time ; B's capital = B's

time ; C's capital = C's time

$= \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{4} : \frac{1}{5} \times \frac{1}{3} : \frac{1}{15} \times \frac{1}{12}$

$= \frac{1}{3} : \frac{1}{5} : \frac{1}{36} = \frac{1}{4} : \frac{1}{3} : \frac{1}{12}$

$= 12 : 15 : 3 = 4 : 5 : 3$

\therefore A's profit = $\frac{15}{32} = 27328 = \text{₹}12810$

112. 2. Let the sum be 7P

Then, $\frac{P \times 12 \times 8}{2 \times 100} = \frac{P \times 8 \times 8}{100} = 87.2$

or, $\frac{P \times 12 \times 4}{100} = \frac{48P}{100} = 87.2$

or, $\frac{48P}{100} = 87.2 \times 100$

$\therefore P = 21.8 \times 100 = \text{₹}2180$

113. 1. Side of a square = a'

Then, $a' = 1089$

$\therefore a = \sqrt{1089} = 33$ m

\therefore Perimeter of the circle = Perimeter of the

square = $4a$

$5a, 4 \times 33 = 132$ m

Now, $2 \times \frac{22}{7} \times R = 132$

$\therefore R = 132 \times \frac{7}{44} = 21$ m

\therefore Diameter = $2 \times 21 = 42$ m

114. 5. 2 men + 3 women

$(4 \text{ men} + 4 \text{ women}) = 10$ women

$\therefore 3$ women can do a piece of work in 15

days

$\therefore 1$ woman can do it in (15×3) days

$\therefore 10$ women can do it in $\frac{15 \times 3}{10} = \frac{9}{2}$ days

$= 4\frac{1}{2}$ days

115. 3. $P = \text{₹}75000$

$t = 6$ months = 2 quarters

$r = \left(\frac{P}{4}\right)\% = 2\%$ per quarter

\therefore Amount = $\left[75000 \left(1 + \frac{2}{100}\right)^2\right]$

$= \left[75000 \times \frac{102}{100} \times \frac{102}{100}\right] = \text{₹}78030$

$\therefore CI = (78030 - 75000) = \text{₹}3030$

116. 2. Read difference = $(300 + 450 + 300)$

$= (400 + 550) = 950 - 750 = 200$

117. 2. Read % = $\frac{550}{1150} = 100 - 47.82\% = 48\%$

118. 3. Total number of persons travelling

in all the years together by Airlines

$= 350 + 340 + 350 + 450 + 200 = 1550$

119. 3. Read ratio = 550 : 400 = 11 : 8

120. 4. Average number of persons travelling

by buses in all the years together

$= \frac{500 + 550 + 550 + 600 + 400}{5} = 520$

$= \frac{2600}{5} = 520$



121. 2; 122. 1; 123. 3; 124. 4

125. 3; Except 3, all other pairs are facing the centre.

126. 2; All cards are notes (A) → conversion → Some notes are cards (I). Hence conclusion I does not follow.

Again, All cards are notes (A) + No note is a paper (E) = A + E = E = No card is a paper (I) → conversion → No paper is a card (E). Hence conclusion II follows.

127. 2; Some centres are kings (E) + No king is a soldier (E) = E + E = O = Some centres are not soldiers (O). Hence conclusion I does not follow.

Again, No king is a soldier (E) → conversion → No soldier is a king (E). Hence conclusion II follows.

128. 4; All girls are women (A) + Some women are teachers (I) = A + I = No conclusion. Hence conclusion I does not follow.

Again, Some women are teachers (I) → conversion → Some teachers are women (I). Hence conclusion II does not follow.

129. 1; Some ponds are rivers (I) → conversion → Some rivers are ponds (I). Thus, the possibility in I exists. Hence conclusion I follows.

Again, Some ponds are rivers (I) + Some rivers are not sands (O) = I + O = No conclusion. Hence conclusion II does not follow.

130. 2; No king is a minister (E) + Some ministers are police (I) = E + I = O = No police are not kings. Hence conclusion I follows.

Again, Some ministers are police (I) → conversion → Some police are ministers (I). Hence conclusion II follows.

(131-135):



131. 1; 132. 4; 133. 4; 134. 2; 135. 2

136. 3; Given statements:
 $B > N > S > L$ — (i)
 $P > N$ — (ii)Combining all these statements, we get
 $P > N > S > L$ Thus, $P > L$ is true. Hence II is true.
 $B > N > S > L$

H > L is true. But conclusion I (H > L) is not true.

137. 4; Given statements:
 $Q > M > K < R$ — (i)
 $H < Q$ — (ii)

Combining all these statements, we get

$$H < Q < M < K < R$$

Thus, we can't compare H and K. Hence I is not true.

Again, we can't compare Q and R. Hence II is also not true.

138. 2; Given statements:
 $L > M = N$ — (i)
 $C < L < N$ — (ii)Combining all these statements, we get
 $L > M = N > L > C$ Thus, $M > L$ is true. But conclusion I ($M > L$) is not true. Again, $L > C$ is true. Hence II is true.139. 1; Given statements:
 $S = T < Q$ — (i)
 $P > J > S$ — (ii)Combining all these statements, we get
 $P > J > S = T < Q$. Thus $P > T$ is true. Hence I is true.

But, we can't compare J and Q. Hence II is not true.

140. 2; Given statements:
 $W < X = S > Y = Z$ Thus, $X > Z$ is true. Hence I is true.Again, $S > Z$ or $Z < S$ is true. Hence II is true. (141-145):

141. 5; 142. 3; 143. 1; 144. 2; 145. 2

146. 5; After rearranging
 [E] [K] [M] [N] [S] [U]

Thus, there are four words beginning with vowels.

147. 1; ARE KIT MEN TIP USB



Hence third from the left is MEN.

148. 3; Given words: TIP, KIT, ARE, MEN, USB. In the given words the second alphabet in each of the words is changed to the previous alphabet in the English alphabetical order.

So, THP, KHT, AQJ, MEN, USB

Thus, there are three words having no vowels. THP, KHT and MEN.

149. 2; The third word from the left is ARE and the third letter is E.

The first word from the right is USB and the third letter is B.

Thus, there are two letters between B and E.

150. 1; After rearranging they become
 FIT, TIK, ERA, MEN, BSU. Thus, there is only one word beginning with a vowel, ERA (151-155):

this is right answer → is do so yr — (i)
 answer is in question → pe do yr pq — (ii)
 what is the question → ji pe do xl — (iii)
 From (i), (ii) and (iii), is → do — (iv)

From (i), (ii) and (iv), answer → is do so yr — (v)
 From (i), (iv) and (v),straight → is do so yr — (vi)
 From (ii), (iii) and (iv),question → pe — (vii)
 From (ii), (iv), (v) and (vii)is → pq — (viii)
 From (iii), (iv) and (viii),whathe → joxl — (ix)
 151. 4; 152. 5; 153. 3; 154. 4; 155. 1156. 4; From I, $W > X > Y$
 From II, $W > X, Z$ There are three possibilities.
 From both, $W > Z > X > Y$ $W > X > Y > Z$
 $W > X > Z > Y$

Both are not sufficient to answer the question.

157. 1; According to statement I, the shadow of the statue falls on its right side (east) in the evening. So, the statue is facing north.

158. 3; From both I and II.



G is not facing the centre.

159. 4; Both statements I and II are not sufficient to answer the question.

160. 5; From both I and II.



D is daughter-in-law of Q.

161. 4; 162. 3; 163. 1; 164. 4; 165. 2
 166. 5; 167. 5; 168. 1; 169. 4; 170. 3
 171. 1; 172. 2; 173. 3; 174. 4; 175. 1
 176. 3; 177. 4; 178. 3; 179. 5; 180. 4
 181. 3; 182. 1; 183. 4; 184. 1; 185. 1
 186. 1; 187. 4; 188. 4; 189. 4; 190. 1
 191. 3; 192. 3; 193. 4; 194. 3; 195. 1
 196. 1; 197. 3; 198. 1; 199. 1; 200. 1

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