SBI-PO-001

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

101. 2; It is $\dfrac{58}{67} \times 100 = 86.56\%$

102. 4; Difference $= 371 - 328 = 43$

103. 5; % increase $= \dfrac{5}{60} \times 100 = 8.33\%$

104. 4; Ratio $= \dfrac{108}{126} = \dfrac{6}{7} = 6 : 7$

105. 5; Number of tyre sold in 2008 = 50
Number of tyre sold in 2012 = 65

$\therefore$ % $= \dfrac{65 - 50}{50} \times 100 = 30\%$

106. 4; To be maximum profit ratio $\dfrac{E}{I}$ should be minimum.

So in 2011, it is 0.3.

107. 4

108. 2; $\because$ For 2008 and 2012, $\dfrac{E}{I} = 0.8$

So we can find the income $= \dfrac{60}{0.8} = 75$ lakhs

109. 2; $\because$ In 2009, ratio $\dfrac{E}{I} = 0.5$

$\therefore$ I = 2E
ie profit is 100%.

110. 1; In 2009, profit is 100% as $\dfrac{E}{I} = 0.5 = \dfrac{5}{10}$

% profti = 100%

In 2010, profit $= \dfrac{20}{80} \times 100 = 25\%$

$\therefore$ % decrease $= \dfrac{100 - 25}{100} \times 100 = 75\%$

111. 2; $\dfrac{0.9 - 0.75}{0.75} \times 100 = 20\%$

112. 4; We can't find the answer by the given data.

113. 4; $\dfrac{\text{Import of A}}{\text{Export of A}} = 1.2$; Import of A = 60 lakhs

$\dfrac{\text{Import of B}}{\text{Export of B}} = 0.9$; Export of B = 50 lakhs

$\therefore$ Import of B $= 0.9 \times 50 = 45$ lakhs

$\therefore$ Ratio $= \dfrac{60}{45} = \dfrac{4}{3}$

114. 5

115. 1; For A (2011), $\dfrac{I}{E} = 0.8$

$\therefore$ E $= \dfrac{80}{0.8} = 100$ lakhs

For B (2010), $\dfrac{I}{E} = 0.6$

$\therefore$ I $= 0.6 \times 180 = 108$ lakhs

$\therefore$ % $= \dfrac{108 - 100}{100} \times 100 = 8\%$

116. 1; Profit $= 80000 \times \dfrac{72}{360} \times 5000 \times \dfrac{3}{5} \times \dfrac{12}{100} = \text{Rs } 5760000$

117. 3; Item I:
Production cost of A

$= 5000 \times 80000 \times \dfrac{90}{360} \times \dfrac{2}{5} = 4$ crore

Production cost of B

$= 5000 \times + 80000 \times \dfrac{108}{360} \times \dfrac{1}{3} = 4$ crore

So total $= 4 + 4 = 8$ crore

118. 1; Profit = Profit of E on Item I + Profit of D of Item II

$$= 5000 \times 80000 \left[\left(\frac{36}{360} \times \frac{4}{5} \times \frac{30}{100} \right) + \left(\frac{54}{360} \times \frac{2}{5} \times \frac{25}{100} \right) \right]$$

$$= 1.56 \text{ crore}$$

119. 4; Ratio $= \dfrac{5000 \times 80000 \times \dfrac{90}{360} \times \dfrac{3}{5}}{5000 \times 80000 \times \dfrac{36}{360} \times \dfrac{4}{5}} = \dfrac{45}{24} = 15 : 8$

120. 2; Production cost of Item II of Company E

$$= 5000 \times 80000 \times \frac{36}{360} \times \frac{1}{5} = 8000000$$

Production cost of Item I of Company A

$$= 5000 \times 80000 \times \frac{90}{360} \times \frac{2}{5} = 40000000$$

$$\therefore \% = \frac{8000000}{40000000} \times 100 = 20\%$$

121. 2; Expenditure $= \dfrac{\text{Income} \times 100}{100 + 60} = \dfrac{40 \times 100}{160}$

$$= \text{Rs } 25 \text{ lakhs}$$

122. 5; Income $= 57 \times \left(\dfrac{100 + 40}{100} \right) = \text{Rs } 79.8 \text{ lakhs}$

123. 5

124. 2; $\% \text{ profit} = \dfrac{\text{Profit}}{\text{Expenditure}} \times 100$

$$\therefore \text{ Expenditure} = \frac{100 \times 9}{30} = \text{Rs } 30 \text{ lakhs}$$

$$\therefore \text{ income} = 30 + 9 = \text{Rs } 39 \text{ lakhs}$$

125. 3; Required ratio $= \dfrac{100 + 60}{100 + 40} = \dfrac{160}{140} = \dfrac{8}{7} = 8 : 7$

126. 4

127. 2; In Computer Science total students is 240 and girls are 90.

$$\therefore \% = \frac{3}{8} \times 100 = 37.5\%$$

128. 5; Number of boys = 993, Number of girls = 807
∴ Difference = 993 – 807 = 186

129. 4; Required % $= \dfrac{5-3}{3} \times 100 = 66\dfrac{2}{3}\%$

130. 3; Ratio $= \dfrac{186}{192} = \dfrac{31}{32} = 31 : 32$

131. 2

132. 1; Ratio $= \dfrac{40}{8} = \dfrac{5}{1} = 5 : 1$

133. 4

134. 2

135. 5; Total population = 80 lakhs
Number of people in government job = 8 lakhs

$$\therefore \% = \frac{8 \times 100}{80} = 10\%$$

136. 4; Number of items sold by Unit B in 2009 = 6355200
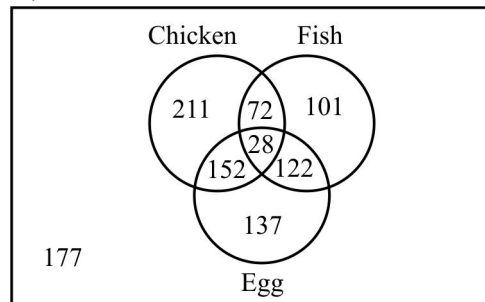Number of items sold by Unit D in 2009 = 17763200
Total = 24118400

137. 1; Required percentage $= \dfrac{131 \times \dfrac{1.5}{100}}{169 \times \dfrac{1.8}{100}} \times 100 = 65\%$

138. 3; Highest in year 2013.

139. 2

140. 5

(141-145):

141. 3   142. 2   143. 5
144. 1   145. 4

(146-150):

	Male		**Female**	
	Adult	**Children**	**Adult**	**Children**
Kapoor	5	3	3	1
Khanna	5	5	3	2

146. 2; $^{10}C_{10} \times {}^{6}C_{2} = 1 \times \dfrac{6 \times 5}{2} = 15$

147. 1; $^{8}C_{2} \times {}^{4}C_{2} \times {}^{8}C_{2} \times {}^{7}C_{2} = 98784$

148. 1; $^{3}C_{2} \times {}^{8}C_{2} \times {}^{6}C_{2} = 1260$

149. 4; $\dfrac{1}{4} \times \dfrac{1}{7} = \dfrac{1}{28}$

150. 3; $\dfrac{{}^{8}C_{1} \times {}^{10}C_{2}}{{}^{18}C_{3}} = \dfrac{8 \times 45 \times 6}{17 \times 17 \times 16} = \dfrac{15}{34}$

(151-155):

Anna is great social activist of India → bee lee nee yee jee pee tee ... (i)

India is great country → pee lee yee dee ...(ii)

corruption free country → oee dee vee ... (iii)

Anna is old → jee lee fee ... (iv)

remove corruption India → vee pee loo ... (v)

From (ii) and (iii), country → dee ... (vi)

From (iii) and (v), corruption → vee ... (vii)

From (iii), (vi) and (vii), free → oee ... (viii)

From (ii) and (v), India → pee ... (ix)

From (ii) and (iv), is → lee ...(x)

From (ii), (vi), (ix) and (x)

great → yee ... (xi)

From (v), (vii) and (ix)

remove → loo ... (xii)

From (i), (iv) and (x)

Anna → jee ... (xii)

From (iv), (x) and (xii)

old → fee

Again, from (i)

social → nee, bee or tee

activist → bee, nee or tee

of → tee, nee or bee

151. 3   152. 4   153. 2   154. 5   155. 4

156. 5;   All the groups of letters contain vowels in small letters and consonants in capital letters.. Except option [5].

157. 5;   All the groups have letters followed by numbers which are their positions in alphabetical series. Except [5]. Because the position of 'P' in alphabetical series is 16.

158. 5;   **From I.** A (–)
Female (–)
Male (+)
(+)X — Y(+)
↓
C
So, A is not cousin of C.

From II. D(–)
↓
(+)A — B(+)— C
So, A is brother of C, not cousin.

From III. D(–)
↓
(+)A — Q(+)
↓
(+)R — C
From the above tree, it is clear that A is not cousin of C. A is uncle of C.

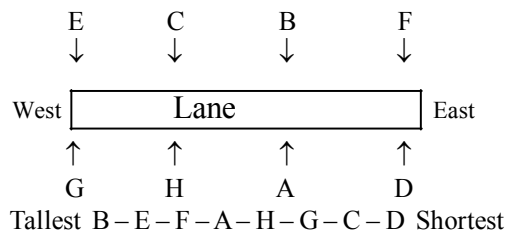**From IV.** (+)C — P(+)
↓
Q(–) — A
C is uncle of A, not cousin.

159. 3; A (+)
↓
(+)Q — T(+)_Father
↓
(+)O — R

T should be father of O.

So 'x' will come in place of question mark.

160. 2;   **Check for I.**   T ——— U ——— V
brother   brother

So, T is brother of V.

Check for II.   (+)T — U(–)
↓
So, T is maternal uncle of V.
There is no need to check further.

161. 1   162. 5   163. 4   164. 1   165. 4

(166-170):

E   C   B   F
↓   ↓   ↓   ↓

West | Lane | East

↑   ↑   ↑   ↑
G   H   A   D

Tallest B – E – F – A – H – G – C – D Shortest

166. 2   167. 1   168. 2   169. 5   170. 4

171. 2   172. 5   173. 3   174. 4   175. 4

176. 2; **From I:** V_T C _ R _ .... (a)
or V _ C T _ R _ .... (b)
or, _ V _ C T _ R .... (c)
or, _ V _ T C _ R .... (d)
From II: I C .... (a)
O _ Y .... (b)
Neither IR nor RI .... (c)
From III. IRO or ROI
I (a) is ruled out by II (a)
I (d) is ruled out by II (a), (c)
I (c) is ruled out by II (c)
Thus, from I (b) and II (a) (b)
VICTORY
Hence, V I C T O R Y is the word.
From I and II: Thus, word is VICTORY

177. 5; **From I:** rainy season is too beautiful
→ lo ke pe zo go ... (a)
climate too cool → ke al me ... (b)
∴ too → ke
From II: winter season is chilling
→ zo go ye te ... (a)
winter chilling → te ye ... (b)
winter → 'te' or 'ye'
chilling → 'ye' or 'te'
From III: enjoy the weather → be ce da
weather are beautiful → da fe pe
∴ weather → da

From I (a) and II (a):
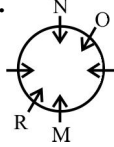
rainy season is too beautiful → lo ke pe zo go

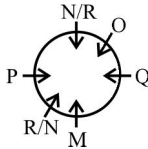winter season is chilling→ zo go ye te

season → 'go' or 'zo'

is → 'zo' or 'go'

Thus, the question cannot be answered even with the help of I, II and III

178. 2; **From I.**

From II.

179. 1; **From I.** 14th, 15th, 16th or 18th August.

From II. According to Anjali brother, her father's birthday is on 16th, 17th in month of August.

From III. Anjali's father's birthday falls on even date.

From II and III.

Father's birthday is 16th August.

180. 2; **From I.** Monday – O(×)

Tuesday – P

Wednesday – P

From II. Saturday – Q

Tuesday – M

From III. Play N is organised on the next day of O.

From I, II and III.

Monday – R

Tuesday – M

Wednesday – P

Thursday – O

Friday – N

Saturday – Q

Thus, N was staged on Friday. All are sufficient to answer the question.

181. 5

182. 4; It is given that rice cultivated in Punjab of premium quality is what the government is trying to export. This implies quality gets preference in export.

183.4	184.2	185.2	186.1	187.1
188.1	189.4	190.2	191.5	192.5
193.3	194.2	195.4		

196. 2; The whole figure rotates by 90° ACW. The shaded ball moves inside after two steps and comes out in the next. The circle and plus move inside and outside in each step.

197. 1; The half-shaded square rotates by 90° CW in each step while 1, 4, 3, 4, 1 ... parts of the other square get shaded in subsequent steps. The arc rotates by 90° CW in each step. The whole figure rotates by 90° ACW.

198. 3; The ACW-end element remains static. The second from CW end shifts one side CW. The other three move one-and-a-half sides ACW while the second from the ACW end is replaced by a new one in alternate steps.

199. 3; The arrow rotates by 45° ACW, 45° ACW, 90° CW, 45° ACW, ... in subsequent steps and moves two steps ACW. The semilunar element moves diagonally. For others follow if 1 = 4, 2 = 5 then 3 = 6 rule.

200. 2; In alternate steps a bar and an arrowhead is added while the existing arrows get inverted vertically and laterally.