

SBI-PO-002

1. 3; The author says “there’s a perception that outsourcing could adversely impact the quality of service.”
2. 5; If an outsource is unable to reach an anticipated sales level, he will be compensated for the balance amount.
3. 1; “It’s like a marriage,” says general manager, marketing.
4. 4; Very few entrepreneurs are willing to take on a new outsource, unless it comes with a guarantee of a certain level of sales.
5. 4; The author says at one point: “This may put off consumers who seek variety.”
6. 5 7. 3 8. 1 9. 1 10. 3
11. 3 12. 2 13. 3 14. 4 15. 5
16. 3; Change the order as — ‘have always tried to’.
17. 4; Replace ‘upon’ with ‘after’.
18. 1; It should be ‘most states’ in place of ‘mostly state’.
19. 5
20. 1; It should be ‘times’ in place of ‘time’.
- (21-25): FDGAECB**
21. 4 22. 2 23. 1 24. 3 25. 5
26. 2 27. 5 28. 4 29. 1 30. 3
31. 4 32. 2 33. 5 34. 4 35. 1
36. 4 37. 2 38. 5 39. 4 40. 4
41. 5 42. 3 43. 2 44. 2 45. 5
46. 2 47. 1 48. 3 49. 1 50. 4
51. 4 52. 4 53. 5 54. 1 55. 1
56. 1 57. 4 58. 5 59. 5 60. 1
61. 3 62. 1 63. 4 64. 5 65. 4
66. 4 67. 1 68. 2 69. 1 70. 1
71. 3 72. 2 73. 4 74. 2 75. 5
76. 1 77. 4 78. 5 79. 3 80. 5
81. 4 82. 3 83. 4 84. 4 85. 5
86. 4 87. 3 88. 1 89. 1 90. 3
91. 1 92. 4 93. 3 94. 2 95. 2
96. 3 97. 2 98. 3 99. 1 100. 4

- 101. 1;** I alone is sufficient because area of a square

$$= \left(\frac{\text{diagonal of the square}}{\sqrt{2}} \right)^2$$

Since we have information regarding the diagonal of the square, it is easy to get the square. II alone is not sufficient because the circumference of the circle is not known.

- 102. 4;** We need some more information, such as the salary she was getting seven years ago.

- 103. 3;** **From I:** We have, $1500 \left(1 + \frac{r}{100} \right)^2 = 1500 + 660$

[Where r = rate of interest per annum]

$$\therefore 1 + \frac{r}{100} = \sqrt{\frac{2160}{1500}}$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 + \frac{r}{100} = 1 + \frac{20}{100}$$

$$\therefore r = 20\%$$

From II: Rate of interest per annum = $\frac{100}{5} = 20\%$

- 104. 4;** Neither of the two informations give clues regarding absolute number of employees.

- 105. 5;** Suppose the two-digit number is $10x + y$.

Now,

From I: We have $x + y = 8$

From II: We have $x - y = 2$

Now,

From I and II: we get

$$x = 5 \text{ and } y = 3$$

Hence, the number is 53 (because $53 > 35$)

- 106. 2;** The required average % marks

$$= \frac{65 + 75 + 60 + 70 + 55 + 60}{6} = \frac{385}{6} = 64\frac{1}{6}$$

Approximate average marks = $64\frac{1}{6}\%$ of $80 \approx 51$

- 107. 5;** The required ratio = $\frac{150 \times (84 + 70 + 66)\%}{50 \times (60 + 74 + 76)\%} = \frac{150 \times 220}{50 \times 210} = 22 : 7$

- 108. 2;**

| Student | Marks obtained | | | | | | Total marks |
|----------|----------------|--------------|-----------|------------|-----------|-----------|--------------|
| | E | M | SS | SC | H | Ma | |
| A | 52 | 126 | 78 | 114 | 52 | 30 | 452 |
| B | 63 | 105 | 102 | 84 | 60 | 32 | 446 |
| C | 80 | 99 | 84 | 96 | 48 | 25 | 432 |
| D | 71 | 117 | 72 | 120 | 56 | 30 | 466 |
| E | 77 | 120 | 78 | 81 | 44 | 37 | 437 |
| F | 67 | 112.5 | 66 | 129 | 48 | 38 | 460.5 |

- 109. 3;** Look at the chart given in the answer to the last question. It is obvious that among the six students only A and C have passed the exam according to the given condition.

- 110. 1;** The required per cent marks = $\frac{446}{650} \times 100 \approx 68.62\%$

- 111. 3;** \therefore A’s overall percentage = $\frac{1}{3} \left[\frac{45}{100} + \frac{50}{100} + \frac{55}{100} \right] 100\%$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \left[\frac{45 + 50 + 55}{100} \right] 100\%$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} (150) \times 100\% = \frac{5000}{100} = 50\%$$

Hence, the only statement “A’s overall percentage is 50” is true, while all other statements are false.

- 112. 1;** Reqd. difference = (Total marks obtained by B) ~ (Total marks obtained by C)

$$= (65 + 50 + 70) - (75 + 60 + 55)$$

$$= 185 - 190 = 5 \text{ marks}$$

- 113. 2;** C’s overall percentage = $\frac{1}{3} \left[\frac{75}{100} + \frac{60}{100} + \frac{55}{100} \right] \times 100\%$

$$= \frac{190}{300} \times 100\% = 63.33\% = 63\% \text{ (App.)}$$

114. 1; Req'd. ratio = $\frac{D's \text{ marks in English}}{B's \text{ marks in English}}$

$$= \frac{40}{\frac{100}{65}} = \frac{40}{65} = \frac{8}{13} = 8 : 13$$

115. 2; Average marks obtained by D

$$= \frac{1}{3} (40 + 45 + 45)\% = \frac{130}{3} \%$$

$$= 43.33\% = 43\% \text{ (Apprpx.)}$$

116. 1; Req'd. average number

$$= \frac{(40 + 32.5 + 17.5 + 42.5 + 35)}{5} \text{ thousand}$$

$$= \frac{(167.5) \times 1000}{5} = \frac{167500}{5} = 33500$$

117. 1; Req'd. percentage = $\frac{42.5 \times 1000}{17.5 \times 1000} \times 100\%$

$$= \frac{42500}{15} \% = 242.857\% = 243\% \text{ (Approx)}$$

118. 5; Req'd. ratio

$$= (17.5 + 42.5) \text{ thousand} : (40 + 42.5 + 35) \text{ thousands}$$

$$= 60 : 117.5$$

$$= 20 : 39.16$$

$$= 20 : 39 \text{ (Approx)}$$

119. 2; Req'd. ratio = $(32,500) ; (40,000) = 325 : 400 = 13 : 16$

120. 4; Req'd. percentage

$$= \frac{35000 \times 100}{(40 + 32.5 + 17.5 + 42.5 + 35) \times 1000} \times 100\%$$

$$= \frac{35000}{1675} \% = 20.895\% = 21\% \text{ (Approximate)}$$

121. 5; 50% of $\left(\frac{64.8^\circ}{360^\circ} \times 30000\right) = \frac{50}{100} \times 5400 = 2700$

122. 1; 60% of $\left(\frac{86.4^\circ}{360^\circ} \times 40000\right) = \frac{60}{100} \times 9600 = 5760$

123. 2; Total = $\frac{30000}{360^\circ \times 100} [54^\circ \times 40 + 90^\circ \times 55 + 64.8^\circ \times 50 + 50.4^\circ \times 60 + 43.2^\circ \times 45 + 57.6^\circ \times 60]$

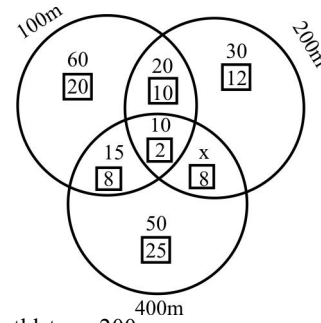
$$= \frac{30000}{360^\circ \times 100} [2160 + 4950 + 3240 + 1944 + 3456]$$

$$= \frac{30000}{36000} \times 18774 = 15645$$

124. 2; Total boys = $4000 + 4800 + 1800 + 1600 + 2880 + 5760 = 20840$
Total girls = $40000 - 20840 = 19160$
 \therefore Diff = $20840 - 19160 = 1680$

125. 5; (E-Boys)₂₀₁₂ = $\frac{43.2^\circ}{360^\circ} \times 30000 \times \frac{55}{100} = 1980$
(C-Boys)₂₀₁₃ = $\frac{36^\circ}{360^\circ} \times 40000 \times \frac{45}{100} = 1800$
 \therefore Req'd. % = $\frac{1980 \times 100}{1800} = 110\%$

126-130:



Total athletes = 200
 $60 + 20 + 30 + 15 + 10 + x + 50 = 200$
or $x = 200 - 185 = 15$
Number shown in box is number of female athletes in that section and the number outside the box is number of total athletes (Male + Female)

126. 2; Females = $5 + 8 + 8 = 21$
127. 2; Total males = 120, Females(one cate) = $20 + 12 + 25 = 57$
 \therefore Diff = $120 - 57 = 63$
128. 3; $M + F = 15, F = 8$
 $\therefore M = 7,$
 \therefore Ratio = $15 : 7$
129. 5; Total males = $40 + 18 + 25 + 15 + 7 + 7 = 112$
130. 1; Female_(total) = 80, Male (alt-3 cate) = $10 - 2 = 8$

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

131. 3; $(72)^2 \times 2.85$
 $= 5184 \times 2.85$
 $= 14774.4 \approx 14775$
132. 2; $(475\% \text{ of } 884) \div 35 = ?$
 $4199 \div 35 = 119.97 \approx 120$
133. 3; $(0.000428 \div 0.00040) \times 55.05 = ?$
 $1.07 \times 55.05 = 58.9 \approx 59$
134. 2; $\frac{1}{(4)^2} \times 175.956 + \frac{1}{2^3} \times 351.59 - 4.989 = ?$
 $10.99 + 43.94 - 4.989 = 49.94 \approx 50$

135. 1; $\sqrt[3]{10650} = ?$

$22^3 = 10648 \approx 22$

136. 3; Number of event = ${}^3C_3 = 10$
Number of sample space = $25 = 32$

$\therefore P(E) = \frac{n(E)}{n(S)} = \frac{10}{32} = \frac{5}{16}$

137. 5; Required Percentage = $\frac{100 \times 40}{140} = 28\frac{4}{7}\%$

138. 1; Let the length of Train be = x m

$\frac{x + 120}{17} = \frac{x + 70}{12}$

or, $12x + 1440 = 17x + 1190$

or, $5x = 250$

or, $x = 50\text{m}$

speed of train = $\frac{170}{17} = 10 \text{ m/sec}$

139. 2; Principal = $360 \times \frac{100}{12} = \text{Rs } 3000$

140. 2; $\frac{n(n-1)}{2} = 120$

$n = 16$

141. 4

142. 5; Reqd % = $\frac{18}{8} \times 100 = 225\%$

143. 5; Reqd % = $\frac{(15-6)}{6} \times 100 = 150\%$

144. 5; Reqd % = $\frac{81}{72} = \frac{9}{8}$

145. 3; $A_{\text{avg}} = \frac{115}{8} = 14.375$

$F_{\text{avg}} = \frac{92}{8} = 11.5$

$\therefore \text{Reqd \%} = \frac{14.375}{11.5} \times 100 = 125\%$

146. 1; The required profit in the year 2010

$= 7,83,000 \times \frac{100}{160} \times \frac{100}{150} \times \frac{100}{145}$

$= 7,83,000 \times \frac{100}{16} \times \frac{100}{15} \times \frac{1}{145} = \text{Rs } 2,25,000$

147. 5; The required average

$= \frac{35+45+40+45+50+60}{6} = \frac{275}{6} = 45.833\%$

148. 5; The required profit in the year 2011
 $= 1.5 \times 1.4 \times 1.4 = \text{Rs } 2.94 \text{ lakh}$

149. 3; 1) Can't say

2) Can't say

3) True

4) Can't say

5) False

150. 4; $\frac{50-40}{40} \times 100 = 25\%$

(151-155):

| | |
|-----------|--------------------------|
| Monday | Organisational Behaviour |
| Tuesday | Psychology |
| Wednesday | Statistics |
| Thursday | Computer Science |
| Friday | Research Method |
| Saturday | Off Day |
| Sunday | Economics |

151. 5; Economics

152. 5; 5-1

153. 5; Research Method

154. 3

155. 3

156. 4; $L < U \dots(i); U > G \dots(ii); G \geq S \dots(iii)$

Combining (ii) and (iii), we get

$U > G \geq S \dots(iv)$

Now from (i) and (iv), we do not get any specific relation between L and S. Hence conclusion I ($L > S$) is not true. On a similar basis conclusion II ($G < L$) is also not true.

157. 5; $A \leq U \dots(i); U = L \dots(ii); J > L \dots(iii)$

Combining (i), (ii) and (iii), we get

$J > U = L \geq A \Rightarrow J > A \text{ and } J > U.$

Hence, both the conclusions are true.

158. 1; $C \leq S \dots(i); S < D \dots(ii); D > M \dots(iii)$

Combining (i) and (ii), we get

$D > S \geq C \dots(iv)$

From (iv) we get $D > C$. Hence, Conclusion I is true.

From (iii) and (iv), we do not get any specific relation between S and M. Hence, conclusion II is not true.

159. 3; $Y < G \dots(i); G \geq H \dots(ii); H = R \dots(iii)$

Combining (ii) and (iii), we get

$G \geq H = R \Rightarrow R = G \text{ or } R < G$

Hence, either conclusion I or conclusion II is true.

160. 2; $P \geq Q \dots(i); D > P \dots(ii); S = D \dots(iii)$

Combining (ii) and (iii), we get

$S = D > P \Rightarrow S > P$. Hence, conclusion II is true. But I is not true.

(161-163): In the given arrangement the first and the second places are occupied by words; the third and the fourth by numbers; the fifth and the sixth by words; and the seventh and the eighth by numbers.

Words occupy place in alphabetical order while numbers occupy place in descending order.

Whenever a word or a number gets arranged other elements shift one place rightward.

161. 4; Since it is a case of 'Arrangement', previous steps can't be obtained with certainty.

162. 1; **Input:** bring home 42 73 15 goal 32 type

Step I: bring goal home 42 73 15 32 type

Step II: bring goal 73 home 42 15 32 type

Step III: bring goal 73 42 home 15 32 type

Step IV: bring goal 73 42 home type 15 32

Step V: bring goal 73 42 home type 32 15

Since all the elements of Input get arranged in Step V, it is the last step.

163. 5; **Input:** bench 47 63 advance 13 29 again between

Step I: advance bench 47 63 13 29 again between

Step II: advance again bench 47 63 13 29 between

Step III: advance again 63 bench 47 13 29 between

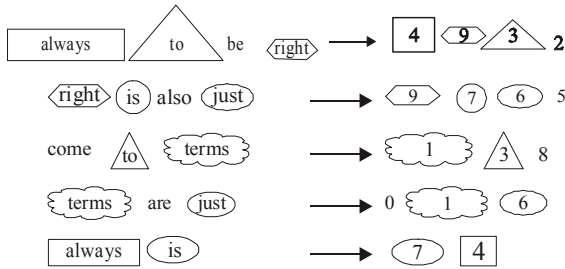
164. 1; a b z y

a b c d x w

a b c d e v u

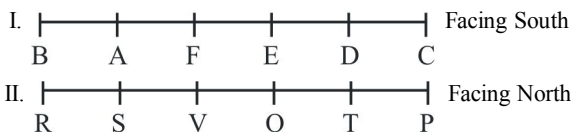
165. 5; Except Zoom, all others are objects related to photography. Zoom is a function of lens. Zoom lens can be adjusted to make the object being photographed appear gradually bigger or smaller

(166-170):

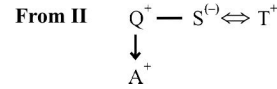


166. 2; The code for 'come' is '8'
 167. 5; 8 ⇒ come; 6 ⇒ just; 3 ⇒ to; 1 ⇒ terms; 5 ⇒ also
 168. 2; always ⇒ 4; be ⇒ 2; right ⇒ 9; terms ⇒ 1
 169. 1; The code for 'right' is '9'
 170. 5; The number '6' represents 'just'
 171. 4; All lions are tigers + Some tigers are panthers. A + I = No conclusion. Hence neither conclusion I nor II follows.
 172. 1; Some motors are scooters + No scooter is a vehicle = I + E = O = Some motor are not vehicle. Hence there is possibility that a motor will never be a vehicle. Conclusion I follows.
 No scooter is a vehicle $\xrightarrow{\text{conversion}}$ No vehicle is scooter conclusion II does not follows.
 173. 2; All stars are planets + No planet is a moon = A + E = E = No stars are moon. Conclusion I does not follow. No planet is moon $\xrightarrow{\text{conversion}}$. Some moon are not planets. Conclusion II follows.
 174. 1; Some roses are red $\xrightarrow{\text{conversion}}$ Some reds are roses + All roses are flowers = I + A = I = Some reds are flowers = So all flowers being red is a possibility conclusion I follows. But some red are flower $\xrightarrow{\text{conversion}}$ Some flower are not red, is a possibility. Hence conclusion II does not follows.
 175. 2; All institutes are academics + All academics are school = A + A = A = All institutes are school. Some institutes are banks $\xrightarrow{\text{conversion}}$ Some banks are institutes + All institutes are academics = I + A = I = Some banks are academics. It means there is a possibility: All academics beings bank is a possibility. Conclusion II follows. But All institutes are academics + All academics are school = All institutes school, conclusion I does not follows.

(176-180):



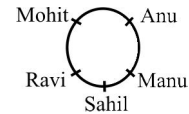
176. 3; PR 177. 5; S-A 178. 2; Two
 179. 1; E-B 180. 5; F faces V
 181. 2; **From I** $Q^+ - S^{(-)} \leftrightarrow T^+$
 \downarrow
 A
 Using I, we can't determine if A is nephew or niece of T.



A is nephew of T.
 III is not required to answer the question.

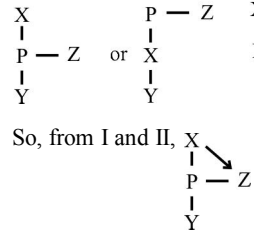
182. 3; From I, Vikas can take 3 to 6 months to complete the work.
 From II, Vikas can take 6 to 9 months to complete his project.
 Using both (I) and (II), we can determine that Vikas took 6 months to complete his project.

183. 4 **From I and III.**



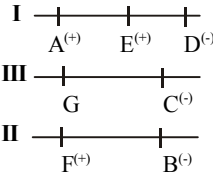
184. 2; From I, order - Anil
 Subodh
 Meena
 Neeraj
 From I and II, Tara is not the first, so the order is
 Anil
 Subodh
 Meena
 Neeraj
 Tara may take any position but not first. So, I and II are sufficient.

185. 4; From I From II



So, from I and II, X \swarrow
 P \rightarrow Z
 Y
 From I, Z may lie either on the South-East or on the North-East of X.
 From both (I) and (II), Z is to the South-East of X.

(186-189):



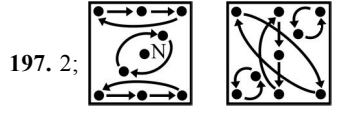
186. 3; D, B, C are girls. Possibility of fourth girl still exists because sex of G is not known.
 187. 2
 188. 4
 189. 3
 190. 2; Yes, as a result of cotton glut pos-September 2008. This inference can be made.
 191. 2; From the very first sentence of the passage, this conclusion can be drawn.
 192. 5; Nothing is said about the market condition of last year.

193. 1; Obviously increased subsidy will encourage them to grow more.

194. 2

195. 3; Though nothing is mentioned about pre-September 2008 scenario, from the tenor of the passage it may be possible.

196. 1; Two of the elements interchange positions, while the other three shift one step CW in a cyclic order.



- (1) → (2)
- (3) → (4)
- (5) → (6)

A new element takes place in place of 'N'.

198. 2; In each subsequent figure, the middle design and one of the four Vs are inverted.

199. 1; From figure I to II the inner elements interchange positions with opposite elements while the outer elements shift one side CW.

200. 1; Figure (1) to (2): The upper-right element interchanges place with the right. The second from upper right interchanges with the middle left. The second from middle left goes to the lower right → second to the lower right → second to the middle left while a new element replaces the second from middle right.