

 Part 1 English Language

Directions (Q.Nos. 1-5) Pick out the most effective word from the given words to fill in the blank to make the sentence meaningfully complete.

- We were so late we had time to catch the train.
(1) nearly (2) almost
(3) hardly (4) simply
(5) completely
- He to all his friends that he was getting married.
(1) told (2) related
(3) announced (4) called
(5) spoke
- Today's paper that we shall have an election this year.
(1) states (2) admits (3) expresses
(4) proposes (5) gives
- Has the committee a decision yet?
(1) done (2) made (3) confronted
(4) arrived (5) voted
- The old man was by a truck on the zebra crossing on the main road.
(1) got hit (2) run across
(3) run out (4) blocked
(5) knocked down

Directions (Q.Nos. 6-10) Read each sentence to find out whether there is any grammatical error or idiomatic error in it. The error if any, will be in one part of the sentence. The number of that part is the answer. If there is no error, the answer is (5). (Ignore errors of punctuation, if any.)

- Considering the amount (1)/ of stress is under (2)/ it is not surprising that (3)/she keep getting migraines. (4)/ No error (5)
- As it got foggier (1)/ it become almost impossible (2)/ to steer the boat (3)/ along the narrow canal. (4)/ No error (5)
- The number of students (1)/ present in the school today (2)/ are less because of (3)/ the rumour of an approaching storm. (4)/ No error (5)

- The CEO of the company (1)/ had gone abroad (2)/ on an official visit (3)/ but she is come back now. (4)/ No error (5)
- He went to the cinema hall (1)/ to accompany his friends (2)/ even if he had (3)/ seen the movie earlier. (4)/ No error (5)

Directions (Q.Nos. 11-15) Which of the phrases (1), (2), (3) and (4) given below should replace the phrase given in **bold** in the following sentence to make the sentence grammatically meaningful and correct? If the sentence is correct as it is and 'No correction is required', mark (5) as the answer.

- Since books are **quite expensive that** many children do not have access to them.
(1) more expensive than (2) so expensive that
(3) very expensive (4) too expensive for
(5) No correction required
- At the meeting they told us what kind of difficulties we **may likely to face** while establishing a rural branch.
(1) may like to face (2) were being faced
(3) could be likely face (4) would be likely to face
(5) No correction required
- What **response you** get to the proposal that you circulated among our investors?
(1) responses have you (2) response did you
(3) were your responses (4) did you respond
(5) No correction required
- One of our representatives will meet you at the airport **and accompanies you** to our office.
(1) and accompany you
(2) to accompany
(3) accompanying you
(4) will be accompanied by you
(5) No correction required
- I knew that **because I refused** to accept the old man's gift I would hurt his feelings.
(1) not to refuse (2) by refusal
(3) if I refused (4) should I refused
(5) No correction required

Directions (Q. Nos. 16-25) *In the following passage there are blanks, each of which has been numbered. These numbers are printed below the passage, against each, five words are suggested, one of which fits the blank appropriately. Find out the appropriate word in each case.*

Passage

King Vikramaditya was (16) for his justice and kindness. In his kingdom, everyone was leading a happy and content life. His people loved him and were proud of him. Once, Vikramaditya decided to build a palace on a riverbank. He (17) his ministers to survey the site and start the (18). Many labourers were put to work and in a few days the palace was (19). Before inviting the King to see the palace, the minister decided to take a final look. "Splendid!" the minister exclaimed, looking at the palace. Then suddenly his eyes fell on something and he shouted, "What is that? I did not see that before." All the labourers and the soldiers turned around. There was a hut just a few steps away from the palace gate. "What is this hut doing here?" shouted the minister and added, "And who does it belong to?"

"Sir, it belongs to an old woman. She has been living here for a long time," replied a soldier. The minister walked up to the hut and spoke to the old lady. "I want to buy your hut. You can ask for as much money as you want," he said. "I am sorry, Sir. I can't accept your offer. My hut is (20) to me than my life. I have lived in it with my late husband and I want to die in it," the old lady said. The minister tried to tell her that her hut would (21) the charm of the newly constructed palace. But the old lady was strong (22) her stance and she was ready to face any consequence and any punishment. She refused to sell her hut to the King. The matter was then taken to the King. The wise and generous King thought for a while, and then said, "Let the old lady have her hut where it is. It will only (23) to the beauty of the new palace." Then (24) the minister, the King said, "Let us not forget that what seems ugly to us may be (25) to someone else."

- | | | | |
|--|-------------------------------|---|------------------------------|
| 16. (1) seen
(3) smart
(5) known | (2) respect
(4) called | 21. (1) stop
(3) bring
(5) obstruct | (2) spoil
(4) add |
| 17. (1) ordered
(3) hinted
(5) forced | (2) indicated
(4) pleaded | 22. (1) for
(3) on
(5) till | (2) by
(4) to |
| 18. (1) build
(3) creation
(5) palace | (2) works
(4) construction | 23. (1) multiply
(3) add
(5) help | (2) subtract
(4) increase |
| 19. (1) stand
(3) noticed
(5) ready | (2) seen
(4) done | 24. (1) hiding
(3) turning
(5) staring | (2) smiling
(4) peeping |
| 20. (1) more
(3) important
(5) built | (2) dearer
(4) near | 25. (1) good
(3) uglier
(5) happy | (2) nice
(4) precious |

Directions (Q.Nos. 26-30) *Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it.*

Passage

Once upon a time there was an old man called Yugiyama, in a small village in Japan. He lived alone as his only son had gone far away to study. Yugiyama was a nice and friendly man who was liked by all the people in the village. He had a very positive view of everything that happened around him. He never grumbled or complained about anything. The villagers would often come over to the old man's house to express their sympathy as his only son had gone far away and even at this old age he had no one to look after him and support him. They often wondered aloud if his son would ever return. As a reply to all their concerns, Yugiyama would always thank them and say, "Whatever happens, happens for the good." No one ever understood why he was never sad about his son's absence. One day, Yugiyama's son returned to the village after completing his education. His son had become a merchant and was earning very well. He took great care of his father. Everyone was not only amazed at Yugiyama's luck but they were also very happy for him. Streams of villagers come over to congratulate him and like always, the old man was polite. He thanked all of them for coming over and said, "Whatever happens, happens for the good."

Barely a few days had passed, when one day, Yugiyama's son fell off a horse's back and broke his leg. Once again the entire village came over to Yugiyama's house to express their concern and again the old man thanked them for their sympathy and said, "Whatever happens, happens for the good." Some of the villagers were surprised to hear this and wondered what good could there possibly be in this situation as his son had broken a leg and old Yugiyama would have to take care of him.

A month later, the kingdom to which Yugiyama belonged and the neighbouring kingdom had a war. The king announced that they needed more young men in the army. A small troop of the army came to the village and recruited all able-bodied young men into the army. They did not give anyone a choice. Even those who were reluctant were forced to join the army. When they came to Yugiyama's house they found this son with a broken leg. The army leader told Yugiyama, "Your son is injured and so, he will not be of any help in the battle field." Thus they left him behind. Once again, all the villagers came to the old man's house to congratulate him for his good luck. They said, "You are lucky that your son was not recruited. Otherwise, who would have looked after you?" Like always, the old man thanked them and said, "Whatever happens, happens for the good." It was only then that the villagers understood the true meaning of Yugiyama's words.

34 SBI Clerical Cadre (PHASE I) Exam Practice Set 4

- 26.** Why did Yugiyama always say, "Whatever happens, happens for the good"?
- (1) He had a positive view about everything
 - (2) His teacher had asked him to say these words.
 - (3) His son liked to hear these words
 - (4) He liked to puzzle the villagers by saying these words
 - (5) This was his way of grumbling about everything
- 27.** Why was everyone amazed at Yugiyama's luck?
- (1) His son had given him an expensive gift
 - (2) His son was given a high post in the army after his return
 - (3) His son had returned and was taking great care of him
 - (4) His son had become one of the greatest warriors
 - (5) His son received an award for being a successful merchant
- 28.** Why did Yugiyama live alone?
- (1) He liked to live alone
 - (2) His son abandoned him as he was very old
 - (3) His son had gone away to study
 - (4) His son had gone away to work in another village
 - (5) He had no family at all
- 29.** Initially, the villagers sympathised with Yugiyama because
- (1) he was old and there was no one to look after him
 - (2) he never complained about anything
 - (3) his house was robbed one night
 - (4) he broke his leg while working in the fields
 - (5) he had no friends
- 30.** Why did the army recruit more men?
- (1) The king wanted an army bigger than the neighbouring kingdom
 - (2) The kingdom was at war and it needed more soldiers to defend itself
 - (3) The soldiers were resigning as the king was cruel to them
 - (4) The king was planning to attack another kingdom and thus wanted a huge army
 - (5) The king wanted to create employment for his subjects

➤ Part 2 Numerical Ability

Directions (Q. Nos. 31-35) Study the table and answer the given questions.

Number of Books Sold by 5 Stores During 5 Months

Stores	P	Q	R	S	T	
Months	March	213	200	195	253	229
April	156	208	216	187	175	
May	177	197	185	181	215	
June	220	145	235	265	231	
July	253	188	278	243	249	

- 31.** Number of books sold by store P in May is approximately what percent less than the number of books sold by store T in July?
- (1) 35
 - (2) 25
 - (3) 21
 - (4) 29
 - (5) 40
- 32.** What is the respective ratio between the total number of books sold by store P in April and June together and total number of books sold by store T in May and July together?
- (1) 49 : 58
 - (2) 49 : 54
 - (3) 47 : 58
 - (4) 43 : 52
 - (5) 47 : 54
- 33.** If 30% of the total number of books sold by store Q, S and T together in April were Academic books, how many non-academic books were sold by the same stores together in the same month?
- (1) 389
 - (2) 413
 - (3) 381
 - (4) 373
 - (5) 399
- 34.** What is the average number of books sold by store R in April, June and July together?
- (1) 243
 - (2) 241
 - (3) 233
 - (4) 237
 - (5) 239
- 35.** What is the difference between total number of books sold by store Q in May and July together and total number of books sold by store S in March and June together?
- (1) 129
 - (2) 127
 - (3) 143
 - (4) 133
 - (5) 136
- 36.** A certain amount was to be distributed among A, B and C in the ratio 2 : 3 : 4 respectively, but was erroneously distributed in the ratio 7 : 2 : 5 respectively. As a result of this, B got ₹ 40 less. What is the amount?
- (1) ₹ 210
 - (2) ₹ 270
 - (3) ₹ 230
 - (4) ₹ 280
 - (5) None of these
- 37.** Rachita enters a shop to buy ice-creams, cookies and pastries. She has to buy atleast 9 units of each. She buys more cookies than ice-creams and more pastries than cookies. She picks up a total of 32 items. How many cookies does she buy?
- (1) Either 12 or 13
 - (2) Either 11 or 12
 - (3) Either 10 or 11
 - (4) Either 9 or 11
 - (5) Either 9 or 10
- 38.** The fare of a bus is ₹ X for the first five km and ₹ 13 per km thereafter. If a passenger pays ₹ 2402 for a journey of 187 km, what is the value of X?
- (1) ₹ 29
 - (2) ₹ 39
 - (3) ₹ 36
 - (4) ₹ 31
 - (5) None of these
- 39.** The product of three consecutive even numbers is 4032. The product of the first and the third number is 252. What is five times the second number?
- (1) 80
 - (2) 100
 - (3) 60
 - (4) 70
 - (5) 90
- 40.** A bag contains 13 white and 7 black balls. Two balls are drawn at random. What is the probability that they are of the same colour?
- (1) $\frac{41}{190}$
 - (2) $\frac{21}{190}$
 - (3) $\frac{59}{190}$
 - (4) $\frac{99}{190}$
 - (5) $\frac{77}{190}$

41. Akash scored 73 marks in Subject A. He scored 56% marks in Subject B and X marks in Subject C. Maximum marks in each subject were 150. The overall percentage marks obtained by Akash in all the three subjects together were 54%. How many marks did he score in Subject C?
 (1) 84 (2) 86 (3) 79
 (4) 73 (5) None of these
42. The area of a square is 1444 sq m. The breadth of a rectangle is $\frac{1}{4}$ th the side of the square and the length of the rectangle is thrice the breadth. What is the difference between the area of the square and the area of the rectangle?
 (1) 1152.38 sq m (2) 1169.33 sq m
 (3) 1181.21 sq m (4) 1173.25 sq m
 (5) None of these
43. ₹ 73689 are divided between A and B in the ratio 4 : 7. What is the difference between thrice the share of A and twice the share of B?
 (1) ₹ 36699 (2) ₹ 46893
 (3) ₹ 20097 (4) ₹ 26796
 (5) ₹ 13398
44. Train A crosses a pole in 25 s and another Train B crosses a pole in 1 min and 15 s. Length of Train A is half length of Train B. What is the respective ratio between the speeds of Train A and Train B?
 (1) 3 : 2 (2) 3 : 4
 (3) 4 : 3 (4) Cannot be determined
 (5) None of these
45. Veena's monthly income is equal to the cost of 34 kg of nuts. Cost of 10 kg of nuts is equal to the cost of 20 kg of apples. If cost of 12 kg of apples is ₹ 1500. What is Veena's annual salary? (At some places annual income and in some place monthly income is given)
 (1) ₹ 120000 (2) ₹ 102000
 (3) ₹ 220000 (4) Cannot be determined
 (5) None of these
46. Rohit has some 50 paise coins, some ₹ 2 coins, some ₹ 1 coins and some ₹ 5 coins. The value of all the coins is ₹ 50. Number of ₹ 2 coins is 5 more than the ₹ 5 coins. 50 paise coins are double in number than ₹ 1 coin. Value of 50 paise coins and ₹ 1 coins is ₹ 26. How many ₹ 2 coins does he have?
 (1) 4 (2) 2
 (3) 7 (4) Cannot be determined
 (5) None of these
47. Puneet scored 175 marks in a test and failed by 35 marks. If the passing percentage of the test is 35%, what are the maximum marks of the test?
 (1) 650 (2) 700 (3) 750
 (4) 600 (5) None of these
48. The length of a rectangle is twice the diameter of a circle. The circumference of the circle is equal to the area of a square of side 22 cm. What is the breadth of the rectangle if its perimeter is 668 cm?
 (1) 24 cm (2) 26 cm
 (3) 52 cm (4) Cannot be determined
 (5) None of these
49. 4 girls can do a piece of work in 8 days, same work 3 boys can do in 9 days, 7 men in 2 days and 5 women in 4 days. Who among them have the minimum capacity of work?
 (1) Boy (2) Girl
 (3) Man (4) Woman
 (5) Both boy and man
50. Sum of eight consecutive numbers of Set A is 376. What is the sum of five consecutive numbers of another set if its minimum number is 15 ahead of average of Set A?
 (1) 296 (2) 320
 (3) 324 (4) 284
 (5) None of these
- Directions (Q. Nos. 51-60)** What should come in place of question mark (?) in the following questions?
51. $23 \times ? = 552 \div 8$
 (1) 3 (2) 5
 (3) 7 (4) 9
 (5) None of these
52. $54\% \text{ of } 880 - ?\% \text{ of } 450 = 295.2$
 (1) 40 (2) 44
 (3) 46 (4) 48
 (5) None of these
53. $48\% \text{ of } 455 = ?$
 (1) 218.4 (2) 209.3
 (3) 227.5 (4) 236.6
 (5) None of these
54. $17 \times 11 \times 7 - 70 = ?$
 (1) 1139 (2) 1189
 (3) 1289 (4) 1239
 (5) None of these
55. $\frac{3}{4} \text{ of } \frac{2}{7} \text{ of } \frac{1}{5} \text{ of } 560 = ?$
 (1) 28 (2) 24
 (3) 32 (4) 36
 (5) None of these
56. $648 \div 18 \div 6 = ?$
 (1) 8 (2) 12
 (3) 16 (4) 24
 (5) None of these
57. $12862 + 7728 - 878 = ? \times 64$
 (1) 412 (2) 676
 (3) 564 (4) 308
 (5) None of these
58. $5625 \div \sqrt{?} = 225$
 (1) 441 (2) 484
 (3) 529 (4) 576
 (5) None of these
59. $12 + 22 \times 75 \div 15 = ?$
 (1) 170 (2) 164
 (3) 122 (4) 145
 (5) None of these
60. $980 \div 35 \times 16 = ?$
 (1) 416 (2) 464
 (3) 432 (4) 448
 (5) None of these

36 SBI Clerical Cadre (PHASE I) Exam Practice Set 4

Directions (Q. Nos. 61-65) *What should come in place of the question mark (?) in the following number series?*

- 61.** 2 16 112 672 3360 13440 ?
 (1) 3430 (2) 3340 (3) 40320 (4) 43240 (5) None of the above
- 62.** 4 9 19 ? 79 159 319
 (1) 59 (2) 39 (3) 49 (4) 29 (5) None of these
- 63.** 4000 2000 1000 500 250 125 ?
 (1) 80 (2) 65 (3) 62.5
 (4) 83.5 (5) None of these
- 64.** 588 563 540 519 ? 483 468
 (1) 500 (2) 496 (3) 494
 (4) 490 (5) None of these
- 65.** 121 ? 81 64 49 36 25
 (1) 92 (2) 114 (3) 98
 (4) 100 (5) None of these

➤ Part 3 Reasoning Ability

- 66.** Four of the following five are alike in a certain way and so form a group. Which is the one that does not belong to the group?
 (1) Iron (2) Copper (3) Ceramic
 (4) Silver (5) Zinc
- 67.** Rajesh correctly remembers that his friend Sanjay started working after April but before September. Vinod correctly remembers that Sanjay did not have a job before May. Madan correctly remembers that the month Sanjay started working had 30 days. In which month of the year did Sanjay definitely start working?
 (1) July (2) August
 (3) September (4) August or September
 (5) June
- 68.** How many meaningful English words can be formed with the letters 'ABKC' using each letter only once in each word ? (All the four letters to be used in the word)
 (1) None (2) One
 (3) Two (4) Three
 (5) More than three
- 69.** '2' is subtracted from each odd digit and '1' is added to each even digit in the number '7652348'. Which of the following will be the sum of the second digit from the right and the third digit from the left of the new number thus formed?
 (1) 10 (2) 8 (3) 4
 (4) 6 (5) 9
- 70.** How many symbols are there in the above arrangement, each of which is immediately followed by a perfect square? (One is also a perfect square)
 (1) One (2) Two
 (3) Three (4) Four
 (5) Five
- 71.** How many perfect squares are there in the above arrangement, each of which is immediately preceded by an even number? (One is also a perfect square)
 (1) None (2) One
 (3) Two (4) Three
 (5) More than three
- 72.** If all the symbols are dropped from the above arrangement, which of the following will be the twelfth from the right end of the above arrangement?
 (1) 2 (2) 5
 (3) 3 (4) 7
 (5) None of these

Directions (Q. Nos. 75-79) *Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below.*

A, B, C, D, P, Q, R and S are sitting around a circle facing the centre. P is third to the left of A and R is second to the right of A. Q is not an immediate neighbour of either P or R. C sits third to the right of B and S sits exactly between C and R.

Directions (Q. Nos. 70-74) *Study the following arrangement carefully and answer the questions given below.*

2 4 8 5 6 β 1 3 @ 6 4 5 2 # 9 7 1 © 3 €

- 70.** Which of the following digit / symbol is second to the right of the tenth from the left end?
 (1) @ (2) 4 (3) 3
 (4) 5 (5) 2
- 71.** How many pairs of numbers are there in the series highlighted in **bold** in the above arrangement each of which has as many numbers between them (in both forward and backward directions) as they have between them in the numerical series?
 (1) One (2) Two
 (3) Three (4) Four
 (5) Five
- 72.** Who sits between P and S?
 (1) D (2) R (3) Q
 (4) A (5) C
- 73.** How many persons sit between A and P when counted in anti-clockwise direction from A?
 (1) One (2) Two (3) Three
 (4) Four (5) Five
- 74.** Who is sitting to the immediate right of A?
 (1) Q (2) R (3) D
 (4) B (5) None of these
- 75.** Four of the following five are similar in a certain way based on their positions in the seating arrangement and so form a group. Which of the following does not belong to that group ?
 (1) QD (2) CS
 (3) AB (4) SR
 (5) PC

- 79.** What is S's position with respect to D?
 (1) Third to the left (2) Third to the right
 (3) Second to the left (4) Immediate right
 (5) Fourth to the right
- 80.** In a certain code 'TRICKS' is coded as 'IRTSKC' and 'IMAGES' is coded as 'AMISEG'. How will 'PLACED' be coded in the same code?
 (1) ALPECD (2) APLDEC
 (3) APLECD (4) ALPEDC
 (5) ALPDEC
- 81.** Among H, J, K and L, each having different heights, K is taller than L and H. J is not the shortest. Who amongst them is the tallest?
 (1) J (2) K
 (3) H (4) Cannot be determined
 (5) None of these

- 86.** MFQBKE
 (1) 7%92@ \$ (2) 7%©92\$ (3) \$%©927
 (4) 7%©29\$ (5) 7%©927
- 87.** HEQAFK
 (1) #3©3%7 (2) #2©2%7 (3) #2©37%
 (4) 72©3%7 (5) #3©2%7
- 88.** UTDARM
 (1) @@638@ (2) @@6\$83 (3) \$@638@
 (4) @@638\$ (5) \$\$638\$
- 89.** RPCUDH
 (1) 44★568 (2) #4★568 (3) #46★58
 (4) #4★56# (5) 84★56#

Directions (Q. Nos. 82-85) Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions.

H, J, K, L, M and P are sitting in a straight line (not necessarily in the same order) facing North.

- (i) H sits third to the left of P.
 (ii) P does not sit at an extreme end of the line.
 (iii) Only one person sits between M and K.
 (iv) K is not an immediate neighbour of H.
 (v) J is not an immediate neighbour of H or M.
- 82.** If all the persons are made to sit in alphabetical order from left to right, the positions of how many will remain unchanged as compared to the original seating positions?
 (1) None (2) One (3) Two
 (4) Three (5) Four
- 83.** How many persons sit to the right of H?
 (1) None (2) One (3) Two
 (4) Three (5) Five
- 84.** Four of the following five are alike in a certain way based on their seating positions in the above arrangement and so form a group. Which is the one that does not belong to that group?
 (1) PL (2) MP (3) JP
 (4) KM (5) MH
- 85.** Who sits at the extreme left hand corner of the line?
 (1) L (2) H (3) J
 (4) K (5) None of these

Directions (Q. Nos. 86-89) In each question below is given a group of letters followed by five combinations of number/symbol codes numbered (1), (2), (3), (4) and (5). You have to find out which of the combinations correctly represents the group of letters based on the following coding system and the conditions and mark the number of that combination as your answer.

Letter	F	D	H	U	T	K	A	C	W	R	M	E	Q	B	P
Number/Symbol code	%	6	#	5	@	7	3	★	β	8	\$	2	©	9	4

Conditions

- (i) If both the second and the fourth elements are vowels, both these are to be coded as the code for the fourth vowel.
 (ii) If the group of letters contains only one vowel, the codes for the first and the last letters are to be interchanged.
 (iii) If first element is a vowel and the last a consonant, then that vowel is to be coded as the code for the letter following it.

Directions (Q. Nos. 90-94) In each question /set of questions below are statement following by two Conclusions I and II. You have to take the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts and then decide which of the given conclusions logically following from the statements disregarding commonly known facts?

Give answer

- (1) If only Conclusion I follows
 (2) If only Conclusion II follows
 (3) If either Conclusion I or Conclusion II follows
 (4) If neither Conclusion I nor Conclusion II follows
 (5) If both Conclusions I and II follow

- 90. Statements** All gems are precious. Some gems are stones. All stones are diamonds.
Conclusions I. Atleast some stones are precious.
 II. All diamonds are precious.
- 91. Statements** All dreams are fantasies. Some fantasies are pleasant. All pleasant are everlasting. Some everlasting are memories.
Conclusions I. Some dreams are memories.
 II. Some fantasies are everlasting.
- 92. Statements** All black are blue. All blue are green. All green are emerald.
Conclusions I. Some emeralds are green.
 II. All black and blue are green.

(Q. Nos. 93 and 94)

Statements No design is fashion. All fashions are temporary. Some temporary are permanent.

- 93. Conclusions** I. Some designs are permanent.
 II. No fashion is permanent.
- 94. Conclusions** I. Atleast some temporary are fashions.
 II. Atleast some temporary are not designs.

Directions (Q.Nos. 95-99) In the following questions, the symbols @, ©, %, \$ and ★ are used with the following meaning as illustrated below.

- 'P © Q' means 'P is greater than Q'.
 'P % Q' means 'P is equal to Q'.
 'P ★ Q' means 'P is either equal to or smaller than Q'.
 'P @ Q' means 'P is either equal to or greater than Q'.
 'P \$ Q' means 'P is smaller than Q'.

- 39.** Let three even numbers are x , $(x + 2)$ and $(x + 4)$
 \therefore According to the question,
 $x(x + 2)(x + 4) = 4032$... (i)
 and $x(x + 4) = 252$... (ii)
 $\Rightarrow (x + 2)252 = 4032$ [From Eq. (ii)]
 $\Rightarrow (x + 2) = \frac{4032}{252} = 16$
 $\Rightarrow x + 2 = 16$
 $\Rightarrow x = 16 - 2 = 14$
 $\Rightarrow x = 14$
 \therefore Numbers are 14, $(14 + 2)$ and $(14 + 4)$
 i.e., 14, 16 and 18.
 Now, five times of second number
 $= 16 \times 5 = 80$

- 40.** Total ball in the bag = $13 + 7 = 20$

$$\therefore n(S) = {}^{20}C_2$$

$$= \frac{20!}{2!18!} = \frac{20 \times 19 \times 18!}{2 \times 18!}$$

$$= 190$$

and for same colour of ball

$$n(E_1) = {}^{13}C_2 = \frac{13!}{2!11!}$$

$$= \frac{13 \times 12 \times 11!}{2 \times 11!}$$

$$= \frac{13 \times 12}{2} = 78$$

$$\text{and } n(E_2) = {}^7C_2 = \frac{7!}{2!5!} = \frac{7 \times 6 \times 5!}{2 \times 5!}$$

$$= \frac{7 \times 6}{2} = 21$$

\therefore Required probability for same colour of ball

$$P(E) = \frac{n(E_1) + n(E_2)}{n(S)}$$

$$= \frac{78 + 21}{190} = \frac{99}{190}$$

- 41.** Akash scored in Subject A = 73 marks
 Akash scored in Subject B = 56% of 150

$$= 150 \times \frac{56}{100} = 84 \text{ marks}$$

Akash scored in Subject C = X marks
 Maximum marks of all three subject is 150.

\therefore Total marks = $150 \times 3 = 450$

Now, according to the question

Marks obtained in Subject A + Marks obtained in Subject B + Marks obtained in Subject C = 54% of total marks

$$\Rightarrow 73 + 84 + X = 450 \times \frac{54}{100}$$

$$\Rightarrow X + 157 = 243$$

$$\Rightarrow X = 243 - 157 = 86$$

$$\Rightarrow X = 86$$

Hence, Akash scored 86 marks in Subject C.

- 42.** \therefore Area of square = 1444 m^2
 \therefore Side of square = $\sqrt{1444} = 38 \text{ m}$

Now, according to the question,

$$\text{Breadth of rectangle} = 38 \times \frac{1}{4} \text{ m}$$

$$\text{and Length of rectangle} = 38 \times \frac{3}{4} \text{ m}$$

$$\therefore \text{Area of rectangle} = \text{Length} \times \text{Breadth}$$

$$= 38 \times \frac{3}{4} \times 38 \times \frac{1}{4} = 1444 \times \frac{3}{16} \text{ m}^2$$

Now, difference between area of square and rectangle

$$= \text{Area of square} - \text{Area of rectangle}$$

$$= 1444 - 1444 \times \frac{3}{16}$$

$$= 1444 \left(1 - \frac{3}{16}\right)$$

$$= 1444 \times \frac{13}{16}$$

$$= 1173.25 \text{ m}^2$$

- 43.** Share of A = $\frac{4}{11} \times 73689 = ₹ 26796$

$$\text{Share of B} = \frac{7}{11} \times 73689 = ₹ 46893$$

\therefore Required difference = $2 \times \text{Share of B} - 3 \times \text{Share of A}$

$$= 2 \times 46893 - 3 \times 26796$$

$$= 93786 - 80388 = 13398$$

$$= ₹ 13398$$

- 44.** Let the length of Train B = $x \text{ m}$

then the length of Train A = $\frac{x}{2} \text{ m}$

$$\text{Speed of Train A} = \frac{\frac{x}{2}}{25} = \frac{x}{50}$$

$$\text{Speed of Train B} = \frac{x}{75}$$

$$\text{Ratio of speed} = \frac{A}{B} = \frac{\frac{x}{50}}{\frac{x}{75}} = \frac{75}{50} = 3 : 2$$

- 45.** Cost of 20 kg apples

$$= \frac{1500}{12} \times 20 = ₹ 2500$$

So, the cost of 10 kg nuts = ₹ 2500

Now, the cost of 34 kg nuts

$$= \frac{2500}{10} \times 34 = ₹ 8500$$

\therefore The monthly salary of Veena = ₹ 8500

\therefore Annual salary = $8500 \times 12 = ₹ 102000$

- 46.** Suppose 50 paise coins = $2x$ and ₹ 1

coins = x both are ₹ 26 then the number of ₹ 1 coins will be 13 and number of 50 paise coins will be 26. Remaining amount = $50 - 26 = 24$. Now if ₹ 5 coins are x in

number then ₹ 2 coins will be $x + 5$. Then, with the help of hit and trial method

₹ 5 coins will be ₹ 2 in number and 2 coins will be $x + 5 = 2 + 5 = 7$ in number.

- 47.** Maximum marks = $\frac{175 + 35}{35} \times 100$
 $= 600$ marks

- 48.** $2(l + b) = 668$

$$\therefore l + b = 334$$

$$\therefore l = (334 - b)$$

Length of a rectangle

= Twice the diameter of a circle

$$334 - b = 2 \times d = 2 \times 2r = 4r$$

$$\therefore r = \frac{334 - b}{4}$$

Area of square = Circumference of circle

$$(22)^2 = 2\pi r$$

$$484 = \frac{2 \times 22(334 - b)}{7 \times 4}$$

$$\therefore 334 - b = \frac{484 \times 7 \times 4}{2 \times 22} = 308$$

$$\therefore b = 334 - 308$$

$$= 26 \text{ cm}$$

- 49.** (8×4) Girls = (9×3) Boys

$$= (7 \times 2)$$
 Men

$$= (5 \times 4)$$
 Women

$$\Rightarrow 32 \text{ Girls} = 27 \text{ Boys}$$

$$= 14 \text{ Men}$$

$$= 20 \text{ Women}$$

Hence, Girls have minimum capacity of work among them.

- 50.** Average of Set A = $\frac{376}{8} = 47$

Minimum number of second set

$$= 47 + 15 = 62$$

Hence, required sum

$$= 62 + 63 + 64 + 65 + 66 = 320$$

- 51.** $23 \times ? = 552 \div 8$

$$23 \times x = 69$$

$$x = \frac{69}{23} = 3$$

- 52.** 54% of 880 - ? % of 450 = 2952

$$880 \times \frac{54}{100} - 450 \times \frac{x}{100} = 2952$$

$$\frac{47520}{100} - \frac{450x}{100} = 2952$$

$$47520 - 4.5x = 2952$$

$$-4.5x = 2952 - 4752 = -180$$

$$x = \frac{180}{4.5} = 40$$

- 55.** 48% of 455

$$= 455 \times \frac{48}{100} = \frac{21840}{100} = 218.40$$

- 54.** $17 \times 11 \times 7 - 70$

$$= 1309 - 70 = 1239$$

- 55.** $\frac{3}{4}$ of $\frac{2}{7}$ of $\frac{1}{5}$ of 560

$$= 560 \times \frac{3}{4} \times \frac{2}{7} \times \frac{1}{5} = \frac{3360}{140} = 24$$

40 SBI Clerical Cadre (PHASE I) Exam Practice Set 4

56. $648 \div 18 \div 6 = ?$

$$\begin{aligned} ? &= 648 \times \frac{1}{18} \times \frac{1}{6} \\ &= \frac{648}{108} = 6 \end{aligned}$$

57. $12862 + 7728 - 878 = x \times 64$

$$\begin{aligned} 20590 - 878 &= 64x \\ 19712 &= 64x \\ x &= \frac{19712}{64} = 308 \end{aligned}$$

58. $5625 \div \sqrt{x} = 225$

$$\frac{5625}{\sqrt{x}} = 225$$

or $225 \times \sqrt{x} = 5625$

or $\sqrt{x} = \frac{5625}{225}$

or $\sqrt{x} = 25$

or $x = 25 \times 25 = 625$

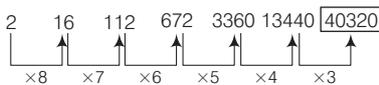
59. $12 + 22 \times 75 \div 15 = ?$

or $12 + 22 \times 5 = ?$

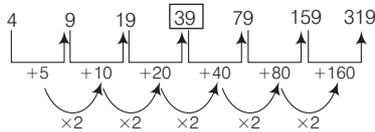
$? = 12 + 110 = 122$

60. $980 \div 35 \times 16 = 28 \times 16 = 448$

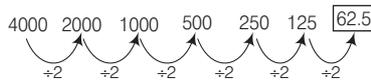
61. The pattern of series is



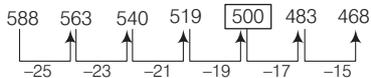
62. The pattern of series is



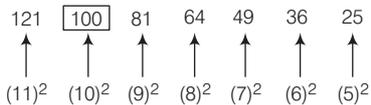
63. The pattern of series is



64. The pattern of series is



65. The pattern of series is

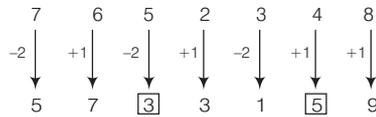


66. 'Ceramic' does not belong to the group because other all metals.

67. According to Rajesh, Sanjay started working in May/June/ July/ August. But according to Vinod, May/June/ July/ Aug. But according to Madan, 30 days month among May/ June/ July/ August is June. Hence, Sanjay started working in June.

68. Only one meaningful word can be formed from the letters, ABKC that is BACK.

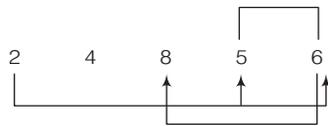
69. Given number,



\therefore Required sum = $5 + 3 = 8$

70. Second digit/symbol to the right of tenth from the left end means 12th digit symbol from the left end means 5.

71. Required pairs



Hence, such pairs are 25, 26, 56, and 68.

72. There are two such symbols i.e., β 1 and # 9.

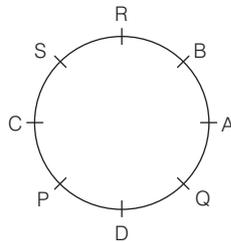
73. There are two such perfect square i.e., 24 and 64.

74. After dropping all the symbols, new arrangement is as,



Hence, Twelfth from right end \rightarrow 5

Sol. (Q. Nos. 75-79)



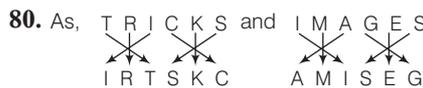
75. C sits between P and S.

76. Only 4 persons sit between A and P when counted in anti-clockwise direction from A.

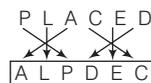
77. B is sitting to the immediate right of A.

78. AB does not belong to that group.

79. S sits third to left of D.

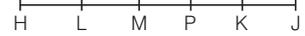


Similarly,



81. Since position of J is not clear, hence tallest one cannot be determined.

Sol. (Q. Nos. 82-85)



82. Arranging in alphabetical order,

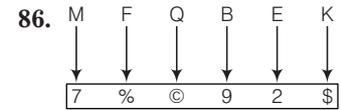


Hence, position of H will remain unchanged.

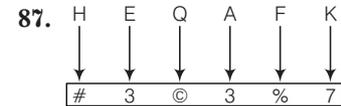
83. Five people sit to the right of H.

84. Except, MP in all other pairs second person is sitting second to the left of first person.

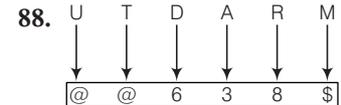
85. H sits at the extreme left hand corner of the line.



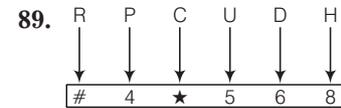
[Condition (ii)]



[Condition (i)]

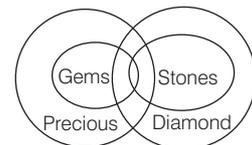


[Condition (iii)]



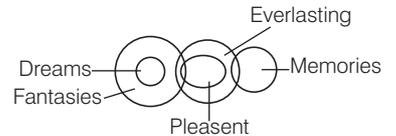
[Condition (ii)]

90.



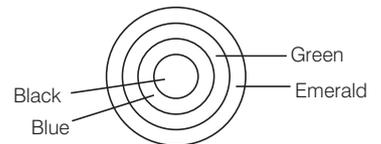
Hence, only Conclusion I follows.

91.



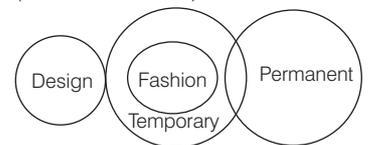
Hence, only Conclusion II follows.

92.



Hence, both Conclusions I and II follow.

Sol. (Q. Nos. 93 and 94)



93. Neither Conclusion I nor Conclusion II follows.

94. Both Conclusions I and II follow.

Sol. (Q. Nos. 95-99)

$\odot \Rightarrow >$	$\% \Rightarrow =$	$\star \Rightarrow \leq$	$@ \Rightarrow \geq$	$\$ \Rightarrow <$
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95. **Statements** $F @ G \Rightarrow F \geq G$
 $G \$ H \Rightarrow G < H$
 $H \star J \Rightarrow H \leq J$

So, $F \geq G < H \leq J$

Conclusions

I. $F \$ H \Rightarrow F < H$ (False)

II. $G \$ J \Rightarrow G < J$ (True)

96. **Statements** $K \% L \Rightarrow K = L$
 $L \star M \Rightarrow L \leq M$
 $M N \Rightarrow M > N$

So, $K = L \leq M > N$

Conclusions

I. $K \star M \Rightarrow K \leq M$ (True)

II. $L \$ N \Rightarrow L < N$ (False)

97. **Statements** $A @ B \Rightarrow A > B$
 $B \$ C \Rightarrow B < C$
 $C @ D \Rightarrow C \geq D$

So, $A > B < C \geq D$

Conclusions

I. $D \$ A \Rightarrow D < A$ (False)

II. $C @ A \Rightarrow C \geq A$ (False)

98. **Statements** $W \% X \Rightarrow W = X$
 $X @ Y \Rightarrow X \geq Y$
 $Y @ Z \Rightarrow Y > Z$

So, $W = X \geq Y > Z$

Conclusions

I. $Z \$ X \Rightarrow Z < X$ (True)

II. $Y @ W \Rightarrow Y \geq W$ (False)

99. **Statements** $S \star T \Rightarrow S \leq T$
 $T \$ R \Rightarrow T < R$
 $R \% U \Rightarrow R = U$

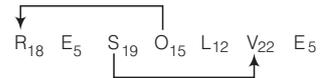
So, $S \leq T < R = U$

Conclusions

I. $U @ S \Rightarrow U > S$ (True)

II. $S \$ R \Rightarrow S < R$ (True)

100. Required pairs,



Such pairs are SV and OR.