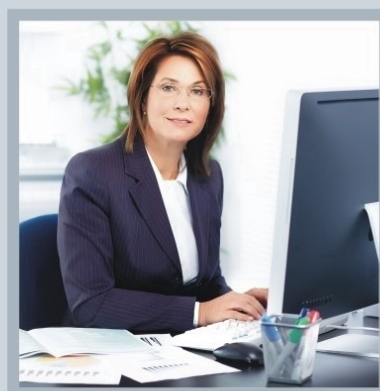


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By

Dr. Pradeep Kumar

&

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How to Prepare for Bank PO Pre. Exam.

Bank jobs are currently among the most in-demand jobs in India. More than 25 lakh aspirants generally appear for exams conducted by IBPS, Reserve Bank of India (RBI), State Bank of India (SBI), and private banks (taken together). These banking exams can give you jobs in RBI, SBI (and associated banks), 21 nationalised banks, 20+ private Indian banks, select foreign banks and a large number of small to medium co-operative banks along with gramin banks at the clerical, PO (Probationary Officer) and SO (Specialist Officer) levels. Vacancies in banks are set to reach 7.5 lakh in the next 5 years, since banking jobs are appearing lucrative in times of an economic slowdown.

These bank exams help filter a large proportion of aspirants based on their exam performance. Shortlisted candidates then go through rounds of group discussion and personal interviews.

In order to test the basic aptitude and intelligence level of aspirants, and to provide a level playing field to aspirants from different educational backgrounds, bank entrance tests are typically conducted as aptitude tests. They test your IQ, concepts learnt in school and your general awareness levels. They are different from tests that you take in school or college in the following respects :

- The questions have a problem followed by multiple-choices (as answers). You need to read and solve the problem and mark the most appropriate choice.
- The steps involved in solving the questions do not give you marks. You get marks only if you mark the correct option. Also, if you mark more than one option, you do not get marks.
- You get penalized if you mark the wrong answer. Unlike school or college where you get 'zero' marks for a wrong answer, you get negative marks for wrong answers in these exams. So, if you are not careful, you can end up with a score less than zero as well.
- Each section in the test may have a separate cut-off. Unlike school or college education patterns where you can clear the exam by focusing only on your strengths, here you need to get some minimum marks in each section to qualify for the next stage of the bank recruitment process.
- There is no fixed syllabus for such exams. While the broad areas from which questions can be asked are known, no question is generally considered 'out-of-syllabus'. You have to keep this in mind and prepare for aptitude tests. However, you can identify the most common areas by solving previous year question papers (or sample papers) and taking sufficient mock tests.

While each specific exam may have a different format in terms of total questions, number of sections, number of questions per section, negative marking and so on, the overall content structure of all upcoming bank exams is similar. The commonly tested areas are :

Quantitative Aptitude : School level maths, basic charts and tables.

Reasoning Ability : Puzzles, analytical and critical reasoning.

English Language : School level grammar, English comprehension.

These exams are planned in two levels. Level 1 is as pre exam and level 2 as mains exam. The Pre Exam Pattern contains less target sort questions with shorter time. Pre examination of

PO/MT exam have some short and multi decision questions (MCQ) from both subjects thinking , English, quantitative inclination. Online test syllabus.

Sr. No.	Test Name	Qns.	Marks	Duration
1.	Reasoning Ability	35	35	1 Hour
2.	Quantitative Aptitude	35	35	
3.	English Language	30	30	
	Total	100	100	

Bank PO Syllabus Topic Wise

Reasoning : Reasoning Section covers all logical reasoning questions. Logical Reasoning contains Verbal category questions. Verbal reasoning means blood relation/Sitting arrangement/coding-decoding/making series and Syllogism.

- Number series
- Letter & symbol series
- Statement and arguments
- Logical problems
- Verbal reasoning
- Blood relations
- Coding-decoding
- Number ranking
- Making judgements etc.

English : English language Syllabus of Bank PO Exam is a common paper of basic English knowledge. It has General English, Comprehension & Spelling sections which is :

General English : Vocabulary, synonyms, Antonyms, Word formation and Sentence completion.

Comprehension : Theme detection, Deriving conclusions, Passage completion, Error detection and Passage correction, Sentence correction.

Spelling : Grammar, Idioms and Phrases.

Quantitative Aptitude : Quantitative aptitude Syllabus of Bank PO Exam papers contains Number system, HCF & LCM, Number series, Problems based on numbers. Approximation Wrong Number, Decimal fractions, Square root and cube root, Simplifications. Partnerships, Percentage, Ratio and proportions, Average & Ages, Ratio & Proportion. Profit and loss, Simple interest and compound interest, Time and work, Time and distance, Average, Mensuration. Permutation and combination, Data tables, Probability, Pie charts, Bar graphs, Line graphs, Mixed graphs, Case study. Quantitative Aptitude paper cover all these.

What Does it Test On?

Before we share with you the preparation strategy, it is important for you to know what does IBPS test you on.

The exam is not merely criteria to evaluate the bookish knowledge you have accumulated during your education, but it also tests you on your overall personality, communication skill and marketing traits. Your preparation strategy must adapt a more open approach as you can't prepare for this exam in isolation.

“A candidate who wishes to apply for banking jobs must have an interest in finance and banking area. He must be good at public dealing as banks don't work in isolation. It is consumer centric operation”.

The candidates, who qualify in the Pre & Main Exam. will be called by participating banks and for a Common Interview as the final round of Bank PO Selection Process. The qualifying candidates in the final round will be appointed in PO cadre of any of the participating banks.

Based on the suggestions of experts of the field, our comprehensive preparation strategy is broadly divided into parts. Let's have a look at the level of your preparation for Bank PO.

Overall Bank PO Preparation Plan

In view of changing pattern and nature of exam, we bring here an expert-recommended overall preparation plan for the candidates. In order to crack Bank PO exam, be ready for Computer Based Testing and divide your preparation according to different sections of syllabus.

Adapt to CBT (Computer-Based Testing)

Recently, the exam conducting authority has made a few changes in the pattern and nature of the exam including making it a computer-based test.

As selection organizations have started conducting PO exam in Computer-Based Testing format, it is imperative on you to adapt to the new mode. This is important because a first-timer may lose part of his precious test time in getting know-how of the testing format.

“Candidates have to change with the technology and be tech-savvy as they have to take online papers.

Section-wise Bank PO Pre Exam Preparation Plan

Divide your preparation as per the 3 sections of Bank PO paper pattern – Reasoning, English Language, Quantitative Aptitude. Allot a reasonable time-frame to each section to ensure completion of your section-wise preparation before the exam date.

Determine Sectional Weightage

Not everyone is perfect in all the areas of study. You must have a few strengths and a few weaknesses. What it needs for a good preparation strategy is to identify your strengths and weaknesses in order to utilize your strengths and improve your weaknesses successfully.

“The written exam for the banks consists of sections on Quantitative Aptitude, Reasoning Ability and English candidate has to qualify in each of the sections individually, other than qualifying in the overall score. So, if you are weak in any of the above sections, you should immediately start working on the same”.

Daily Practice, Revision and Group Study

Bearing in mind to crack such a tough exam, it's important to stick to daily practice and revision. Experts say 3-4 hours of dedicated practice can fetch the desired result.

“A regular practice which includes about 3 to 4 hours per day of dedicated study/preparation can surely equip one with the aptitude necessary to make success possible”.

Further, instead of studying different subjects in isolation, it would be a good idea to have a group study. A study group of 5-10 friends will help you learn 50-100 questions a day if every member of the group comes with 5-10 questions and their solutions every day.

Read Newspapers for GS, English, Communication & Updated Information

Here you get 3-in-1 study package if you have a habit of reading newspapers, especially an English language newspaper. By doing so, you not only keep yourself updated about the latest happenings and current affairs, with increasing your general awareness, but also you get more command on the English language. Moreover, you get a few Communication skills, which are the basic requirements of the bank job.

Daily Mock Test

To perform well in Mathematics and Reasoning papers, speed and accuracy are a must. High scores in these tests can be obtained only through time management and clear concepts. So, daily practice is required to get perfection in these subjects.

“These banking job exams are speed and accuracy based, so are suggestion to students is that they should first clear their concepts and then practice questions from **Upkar Prakashan Practice Sets** with a focus on their speed and accuracy”.

Last-week Preparation Strategy for Bank PO Exam.

Last week of preparation must be given extra importance while making a preparation strategy for such a tough exam. However, there is no need to be lost into studies in this week. You have already given section-wise attention to all the subjects. Now, it's time to make a revision of whatever you have learnt so far.

Solve Test Papers

Solving test papers and revisiting question bank, which contains questions you found difficult during your preparation, will immensely help you. Daily practice and revision of questions in the last week of your preparation offers you clear concepts and time management. Also, you enter in the exam hall with full of confidence.

“The focus should be on target preparation. Whether you start studying anything and everything, you may get confused and distracted from your goal. Attempt online mock tests and review your scores to get accustomed to format as well as to avoid a last minute surprise or goof ups”.

Recreational Activities Will Work

It has been a long hectic preparation time for you in the recent months. Before the exam date approaches, you need to get rejuvenated yourself so that you enter the exam hall with full of positive energy. So, in the last week of your preparation, get involved in some extracurricular activities to get yourself refreshed and energized and ready for the exam day.

Go Digital, Be Tech-savvy

Here you need to always be up-to-date with latest digital technologies. Not only because exam is going to be computer-based but also you have to work in that kind of atmosphere once you enter the banking sector jobs.

“A reality check in terms of time management for online format is equally important. In past, we have seen even the best of talent getting flunked due to inability to adapt with the online test format”.

Probationary Officers exam-taking strategy

After solving a number of question papers, practicing and revising all those difficult questions and giving proper attention separately to various sections of syllabus, you are ready to enter confidently the exam hall. However, experts have a line of advice on how you must manage your skills and time inside the exam hall.

Read question paper : Once you get the question paper, your first job should be giving a thorough glance to the questions. You should be patient, calm and careful at this time.

Divide time : Before starting to attempt questions, you need to divide the one-hours in various sections in accordance with your section-wise strengths and weaknesses. Here, you also need to ascertain priorities among the sections as well as questions within them.

Accuracy : A lot of concentration is needed to maintain accuracy particularly in reasoning test during your exam. A hectic revision of your calculation is always helpful. Solve the questions carefully.

Speed : While appearing in an exam like this, speed cannot be compromised. Leaving exam hall with a half-done paper due to lack of time is always painful.

Revise : You should save some time only for revision of your answers after the completion of the test. Sometimes, a thorough revision of answers saves us from a big mistake.



Practice Sets
IBPS/State Bank of India
Probationary Officers
Preliminary Exam.

Practice Set-1

English Language

Directions—(Q. 1–10) Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it. Certain words/phrases are given in **bold** to help you locate them while answering some of the questions.

Water plays a versatile role in the functioning of the biosphere. The water cycle has two distinct branches—the atmospheric branch and the terrestrial branch. In the atmosphere, water exists mainly in gaseous form. On the earth, liquid forms and solid forms (ice/snow) predominate.

Water is important to the bio-sphere in that it is from water that the biosphere **draws** its most abundant element, hydrogen. Hydrogen in the form of carbohydrates constitutes a very important source of energy for all living things. Although we have a plentiful supply of water in the oceans, it is not of direct use to us. We have to depend upon a small stock of water less than 1% contained in our rivers and fresh water lakes and in the sub-soil. Even this small proportion can cause havoc to life if it is not properly managed : The reference here is to floods.

We return to the subject of floods again since nature's fury seems still **unabated**. While relief measures are undoubtedly important, attention has to be focussed on the long-term flood control measures. In the past, we had constructed flood moderation reservoirs across catchment areas of rivers, and built 19,260 km. of embankments and 27,850 km length of drainage channels. Besides, 18,900 villages have been raised above the flood level upto March 1997.

The fact is that long-term flood control measures to be effective should include both traditional methods and afforestation measures. The intensity of floods may be reduced by keeping the drainage channels clear and removing the accumulated silt from reservoirs and river beds. In fact, the dams built have trapped silt coming from the hills and prevented its large accumulation in river beds downstream. Hence the new emphasis on building more dams in the northern rivers should be welcomed. The embankments also need to be **reinforced**. In many places, they are just made of mud and sand and easily breached by a little gush of water. Other improvements should be in the regulation of water discharge from filled reservoirs and in the flood forecasting system. Even the present warning system, though inadequate, has helped to save many valuable lives and property. Since the states have been **lethargic** in implementing flood control schemes and since most

rivers flow through many States, it would be better if flood control is handled by the Centre. The mighty Himalayan rivers are unlikely to be tamed unless we have a basic understanding as to how floods originate. Since 1947, Indian and foreign scientists have been repeatedly emphasizing that the volume of water in the Himalayan rivers in the monsoons are the combined effect of rainfall, snow melt and glacier discharges. Even the first expert committee set up by Mr. Nehru had opined that a serious study of the snow melt and a glacier discharges is essential for avoiding flood disasters in the north. But efforts in this direction, during the last 50 years, have been very inadequate. Now that satellite pictures are available detailing the snow cover in the Himalayas over large areas and their movements the government would do well to initiate measures to obtain the relevant data from such pictures. Field studies in the Himalayan region would also help flood control measures.

1. Which of the following statement(s) is/are definitely **true** in the context of the passage ?
 - (A) A significant proportion of water on the earth is not of direct use to us.
 - (B) Water from rainfall, glaciers and snowmelt do not pose any threat to life and property.
 - (C) Water exists in atmosphere in the same state as is available on the earth.
 - (1) only (A)
 - (2) only (B)
 - (3) only (C)
 - (4) only (A) and (B)
 - (5) only (A) and (C)
2. The difficulty in controlling Himalayan rivers is—
 - (A) inadequate number of dams
 - (B) inadequate number of reservoirs in catchment areas of rivers.
 - (C) inadequate length of drainage channels.
 - (D) lack of knowledge of snow melt and glacier discharges.
 - (E) lack of knowledge of rainfall.
3. Which of the following is a new suggestion of the author ?
 - (A) Water discharge should be regulated.
 - (B) The drainage channels should be cleared up.
 - (C) The reservoirs built across the catchment areas of rivers should be desilted.
 - (D) The river beds should be desilted.
 - (E) A flood forecasting system should be established.

4. A deficiency in the flood control measures contributing to the intensity of floods is the—
 (A) clearing up of the drainage channels
 (B) desilting of reservoirs built across the catchment areas of rivers
 (C) weak embankments
 (D) desilting of river beds
 (E) lack of a warning system
5. According to the passage, the flood problem arises because—
 (A) afforestation and soil conservation measures have not been taken
 (B) reservoirs across catchment areas of rivers have not been built
 (C) embankments have not been built
 (D) drainage channels have not been laid
 (E) levels of villages have not been raised
6. The author recommends all of the following except—
 (A) use of data from satellite pictures
 (B) field studies of rainfall
 (C) field studies of glacier discharges
 (D) field studies of snow melt
 (E) asking states to take flood control measures

Directions—(Q. 7 and 8) Pick out the word that is most nearly the **SAME** in meaning as the word printed in **bold** as used in the passage.

7. **Reinforced**

- (A) Strengthened (B) Re-examined
 (C) Replaced (D) Reconstructed
 (E) Restructured

8. **Unabated**

- (A) Unsympathetic (B) Unaltered
 (C) Unparalleled (D) Uncompromising
 (E) Unexpected

Directions—(Q. 9 and 10) Pick out the word that is most **opposite** in meaning of the word printed in **bold** as used in the passage.

9. **Lethargic**

- (A) Immobile (B) Indolent
 (C) Unpleasant (D) Irresponsible
 (E) Hyper-active

10. **Draws**

- (A) Pushes (B) Extracts
 (C) Spends (D) Replenishes
 (E) Recharges

Directions—(Q. 11–15) Rearrange the following six sentences (1), (2), (3), (4), (5) and (6) in the proper sequences to form a meaningful paragraph. Then answer the questions given below them.

- (1) Within minutes, his desire had been fulfilled.
 (2) It coloured her relationship with him to an extraordinary degree.

- (3) Once he complained that this young sister's piano practising disturbed him.
 (4) From the moment of his birth, his mother was convinced that Sigmund had been born to fulfill a high destiny.
 (5) He demanded that the instrument should go out of the house.
 (6) This conviction remained with her all her life.

11. Which of the following should be the **THIRD** statement after rearrangement ?

- (A) 1 (B) 2
 (C) 3 (D) 4
 (E) 5

12. Which of the following should be the **SECOND** statement after rearrangement ?

- (A) 1 (B) 2
 (C) 3 (D) 4
 (E) 6

13. Which of the following should be the **SIXTH** (LAST) statement after rearrangement ?

- (A) 1 (B) 2
 (C) 3 (D) 4
 (E) 5

14. Which of the following should be the **FIRST** statement after rearrangement ?

- (A) 1 (B) 2
 (C) 3 (D) 4
 (E) 5

15. Which of the following should be the **FOURTH** statement after rearrangement ?

- (A) 1 (B) 2
 (C) 3 (D) 4
 (E) 5

Directions—(Q. 16–20) In each of the following sentences there are two blank spaces below each sentence there are five pairs of words denoted by letter (A), (B), (C), (D) and (E). Find out which pair of words can be filled up in the blanks in the sentence in the same sequence to make them meaningfully complete.

16. As he was century's man of science, his was universally moaned.

- (A) wealthiest, experiment
 (B) greatest, death
 (C) happiest, accepted
 (D) oldest, invention
 (E) sadded, grief

17. He was scarcely in his tears when he became completely by German and writing of Shakespeare.

- (A) harassed, army
 (B) engrossed, people
 (C) captivated, literature

- (D) seized, soldiers
(E) broken, rules
18. In case you have his feeling though unintentionally you must him now.
(A) hurt, apologize (B) tendered, pardon
(C) cafoled, appeased (D) evoked, surrender
(E) passoined, excuse
19. Having accumulated enough they are now thinking of a bigger bunglow.
(A) trouble, selling (B) patience, repairing
(C) hardship, leaving (D) courage, building
(E) wealth, buying
20. We had to face a lot of due to their act which was avoidable.
(A) problems, desirables
(B) consequences, unmeasurable
(C) worries, kind
(D) humiliation, disgraceful
(E) disaster, merciful

Directions—(Q. 21–25) Which of the following phrases (A), (B), (C) (D) and (E) given below each sentence should replace the phrase printed in **bold** type to make the sentence grammatically correct ? If the sentence is correct as it is, mark (E) as the answer.

21. It is true that **there has been a considerable decline** in rural poverty.
(A) has been considerably declining
(B) was considerably a decline
(C) has been considered decline
(D) has a considerable decline
(E) No correction required
22. They **have been attending** classes since the term began.
(A) would attend
(B) had attended
(C) would be attending
(D) should attend
(E) no correction required
23. He considers the new assignment as more challenging than **much of the other** assignments.
(A) none for the other's
(B) most of the other
(C) more of the other
(D) rest of the other
(E) no correction required
24. Resolution must **be introducing quickly to repeal** the outdated laws.
(A) be introducing to quick repeal
(B) have to be introduced to quick repealing
(C) be quickly introduced to repeal
(D) be quick introducing to repeal
(E) no correction required

25. The driver **didn't accede the demand** of the people as he was aware to the risk involved in it.
(A) was not accede at the demand
(B) didn't accede at demanding
(C) was not acceded by the demand
(D) didn't accede to the demand
(E) no correction required

Directions—(Q. 26–30) In each question below a sentence is given with **four words or group of words**, printed in **bold**, which are numbered (A), (B), (C), (D) and (E). One of them may be grammatically or structurally wrong in the context of the sentence. The letter of that word is the answer. If there is no wrong word or group of words, your answer will be (E) *i.e.*, no error.

26. The **roll** of the institute is to provide technical support to other institution and to constantly **monitor** their **facilities** and **performance**.
(A) (B) (C) (D) (E) **No Error**
27. The **competitive** edge for **survival** **lays** in the **effective** use of information technology. **No Error**
(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
28. The most **popular** method **adopted** by an organisation to **communicate** job vacancies to the public is through **advertisement**. **No Error**
(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
29. The act of **extending preferential** treatment to service providers was **high appreciated**. **No Error**
(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
30. The **significant future** is that none of the ancient Indian scientists **claimed originally** of their theories. **No Error**
(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)

Numerical Ability

Directions—(Q. 31 to 35) What will come is place of question mark (?) in the following questions ?

31. $750 + 50\%$ of $750 = 900 + ?$
(A) 225 (B) 230
(C) 275 (D) 215
(E) None of the above

32. $9752 + 1540 + 746 - ? = 4755 + 1052 -$

- (A) 6541 (B) 6231
(C) 6421 (D) 6641
(E) None of the above

33. $(14)^{15} \times (14)^{10} = ?$

- (A) $(14)^{150}$ (B) $(14)^5$
(C) $(14)^{25}$ (D) $(14)^{1.5}$
(E) None of the above

34. $\sqrt{\sqrt{42025} + \sqrt{55696}}$

- (A) 23 (B) 441
(C) 313 (D) 68
(E) None of the above

35. $\frac{?}{169} = \frac{36}{?}$

- (A) 72 (B) 74
(C) 76 (D) 78
(E) None of the above

Directions—(Q. 36 to 40) What approximate value will come in place of question mark (?) in following questions ?

(Note—You are not expected to calculate the exact value)

36. $\sqrt{176402} = ?$

- (A) 420 (B) 450
(C) 310 (D) 290
(E) 660

37. $(692\% \text{ of } 211) + 999 = ?$

- (A) 2100 (B) 1865
(C) 2460 (D) 3120
(E) 1193

38. $18.0005 + \sqrt{35.998} \times (369 + ?) = 2040.05 -$

- (A) 302 (B) 298
(C) 322 (D) 319
(E) 311

39. $(8127 + 3498 + 2012) \div (848 + 219 + 555) = ?$

- (A) 8 (B) 18
(C) 21 (D) 35
(E) 43

40. $67.99 + 22.01 = ? + 48.20 -$

- (A) 40 (B) 39
(C) 37 (D) 42
(E) 44

Directions—(Q. 41 to 45) In the following number series only one number is wrong. Find out the wrong number.

41. 1229, 500, 157, 32, 5, 3—

- (A) 3 (B) 1229
(C) + 500 (D) 157
(E) None of the above

42. 655, 484, 352, 256, 199, 180—

- (A) 655 (B) 256
(C) 352 (D) 484
(E) None of the above

43. 12, 35, 40, 65, 68, 91—

- (A) 91 (B) 35
(C) 68 (D) 65
(E) None of the above

44. 19, 28, 46, 82, 158, 298—

- (A) 158 (B) 254
(C) 278 (D) 248
(E) None of the above

45. 21, 28, 47, 86, 153, 259—

- (A) 47 (B) 280
(C) 259 (D) 153
(E) None of the above

Directions—(Q. 46 to 50) What should come in place of the question mark (?) in the following number series ?

46. 474, 459, 429, 369, 249, ?

- (A) 9 (B) 0
(C) 4 (D) 11
(E) None of the above

47. 80, 42, ?, 13.5, 8.75, 6.375, 5.1875—

- (A) 23 (B) 25
(C) 21 (D) 27
(E) None of the above

48. 123, 277, 459, 669, 907, ?

- (A) 1179 (B) 1173
(C) 1167 (D) 1169
(E) None of the above

49. 8, 11, 20, 47, 128, ?

- (A) 483 (B) 488
(C) 397 (D) 371
(E) None of the above

50. 239, 254, 284, 344, 464, ?

- (A) 726 (B) 716
(C) 724 (D) 714
(E) None of the above

51. Ramesh has some 50 paisa coins, some 2 rupee coins, some 1 rupee coins and some 5 rupee coins. The value of all the coins is ₹ 50. Number of 2 rupee coins is 5 more than the 5 rupee coins. 50 paisa coins are double in number than 1 rupee coin. Value of 50 paisa coins and 1 rupee coins is ₹ 26. How many 2 rupee coins does he have ?

- (A) 4 (B) 2
(C) 7 (D) Cannot be determined
(E) None of the above

52. The sum of the circumference of a circle and the perimeter of a rectangle is 132 cm. The area of the rectangle is 112 sq. cm and breadth of the rectangle is 8 cms. What is the area of the circle ?
 (A) 616 sq. cm
 (B) 540 sq. cm
 (C) 396 sq. cm
 (D) Cannot be determined
 (E) None of the above
53. A bag contains 7 red balls, 4 green balls and 5 yellow balls. What is the probability that 3 balls drawn at random are either green or yellow ?
 (A) $\frac{1}{140}$
 (B) $\frac{1}{60}$
 (C) $\frac{3}{280}$
 (D) $\frac{3}{40}$
 (E) None of the above
54. The fare of a bus is FX for the first five kilometres and ₹ 13 per kilometres thereafter. If a passenger pays ₹ 2402 for a journey of 187 km, what is the value of X ?
 (A) ₹ 29
 (B) ₹ 39
 (C) ₹ 36
 (D) ₹ 31
 (E) None of the above
55. A and B together can complete a work in 20 days. B and C together can complete the same work in 30 days. A and C together can complete the same work in 40 days. What is the respective ratio of the number of days taken by A when completing the same work alone to the number of days taken by B when completing the same work alone ?
 (A) 4 : 3
 (B) 6 : 7
 (C) 7 : 3
 (D) 7 : 5
 (E) None of the above

Directions—(Q. 56 to 60) Study the following table carefully to answer the questions that follow.

Number of flights cancelled by five different airlines in six different years.

Airlines Years	P	Q	R	S	T
2005	240	450	305	365	640
2006	420	600	470	446	258
2007	600	680	546	430	610
2008	160	208	708	550	586
2009	140	640	656	250	654
2010	290	363	880	195	483

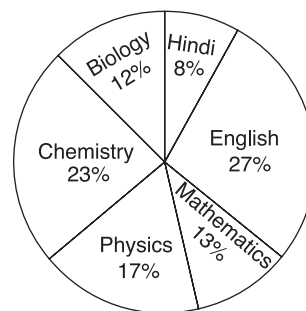
56. What was the difference between the highest number of flights cancelled by airline-Q and the lowest number of flights cancelled by airline-T out of all the six years ?
 (A) 446
 (B) 456
 (C) 432
 (D) 442
 (E) None of the above

57. What was the approximate percentage increase in number of flights cancelled by airline-S in the year 2008 as compared to previous year ?
 (A) 127
 (B) 27
 (C) 150
 (D) 45
 (E) 117
58. What was the average number of flights cancelled by the airlines P, R, S and T in the year 2008 ?
 (A) 551.5
 (B) 501
 (C) 405
 (D) 442.5
 (E) None of the above
59. In 2010, 40% flights are cancelled by airline R due to bad weather and technical fault. How many flights are cancelled by airline-R due to other reasons ?
 (A) 528
 (B) 568
 (C) 468
 (D) 548
 (E) None of the above
60. What is the approximate percentage of cancelled flights by airline's P and R in 2007 compared to cancelled flights by airline-S in 2005 ?
 (A) 356
 (B) 280
 (C) 265
 (D) 340
 (E) 314

Directions—(Q. 61 to 65) Study the following Pie-chart carefully to answer these questions.

Percentage-wise Distribution of Teachers who Teach Six Different Subjects.

Total Number of Teacher = 1800
Percentage of Teachers



61. If two-ninth of the teachers who teach Physics are female, then number of male Physics teachers is approximately what percentage of the total number of teachers who teach Chemistry ?
 (A) 57
 (B) 42
 (C) 63
 (D) 69
 (E) 51
62. What is the total number of teachers teaching Chemistry, English and Biology ?
 (A) 1226
 (B) 1116
 (C) 1176
 (D) 998
 (E) None of the above

63. What is the difference between the total number of teachers who teach English and Physics together and the total number of teachers who teach Mathematics and Biology together ?
 (A) 352 (B) 342
 (C) 643 (D) 653
 (E) None of the above
64. What is the respective ratio of the number of teachers who teach Mathematics and the number teachers who teach Hindi ?
 (A) 13 : 7 (B) 7 : 13
 (C) 7 : 26 (D) 8 : 15
 (E) None of the above
65. If the percentage of Mathematics teachers is increased by 50 percent and percentage of Hindi teachers decreased by 25%, then what will be the total number of Mathematics and Hindi teachers together ?
 (A) 390 (B) 379
 (C) 459 (D) 480
 (E) None of the above

Reasoning

Directions—(Q. 66–71) Each question consists of three statements followed by two conclusions I and II. Consider the statements to be true even if they are in variance with the commonly known facts. Read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follow from the given statements using all the three statements together. Mark your answer as—

- (A) If only conclusion I follows.
 (B) If only conclusion II follows.
 (C) If either conclusion I or conclusion II follows.
 (D) If neither conclusion I nor conclusion II follows.
 (E) If both conclusion I and conclusion II follow.
66. **Statements :**
 All artists are players.
 All musicians are artists.
 All players are singers.
Conclusions :
 I. All singers are musicians is a possibility.
 II. Some singers which are artists also a part of musicians.
67. **Statements :**
 All bricks are stones.
 Some stones are rocks.
 All rocks are mountains.
Conclusions :
 I. Some mountains which are stones are also a part of bricks.
 II. No rock is brick is a possibility.

68. **Statements :**
 All sixes are scores.
 All boundaries are fours.
 No boundary is score.
Conclusions :
 I. All sixes are fours is a possibility.
 II. All scores which are fours are also a part of boundaries.

69. **Statements :**
 Some cars are mobiles.
 All mobiles are phones.
 All cars are trucks.
Conclusions :
 I. Some cars are not phones.
 II. All trucks are phones is a possibility.

70. **Statements :**
 Some husbands are fathers.
 All fathers are parents.
 Some husbands are not mothers.
Conclusions :
 I. All mothers are fathers is a possibility.
 II. All husbands are parents is a possibility.

71. **Statements :**
 All rings are watches.
 Some bangles are rings.
 Some caps are watches.
Conclusions :
 I. No cap is a bangle is a possibility.
 II. Some rings which are caps they must be a part of bangles.

Directions—(Q. 72–74) In these questions, relationship between different elements is shown in the statement, where you need to establish the relation on the basis of the given conclusions.

72. **Statement :**
 $A \geq M ? O = P > H ? K \leq L ? D < R$
Conclusions : I. $A \geq P$
 II. $H \leq D$
 III. $K \neq M$

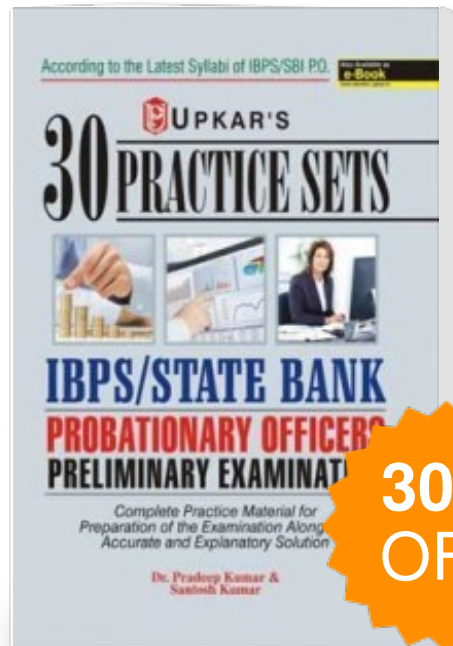
Fill in the blanks in the given statement and consider that the given conclusions are true.

- (A) =, =, = (B) =, =, ≤
 (C) ≥, >, ≤ (D) ≥, =, ≤
 (E) None of these

73. **Statement :**
 $F < U ? L = S \leq T ? J > H$
Conclusions : I. $T > H$
 II. $U = T$
 III. $L \leq J$

Fill in the blanks in the given statement and consider that the given conclusions are **definitely or probably** true.

Practice Sets IBPS/State Bank Probationary Officers Preliminary Examination



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