

SBI PO Pre Memory Based Mock 2016 : 14-Nov-2021

Directions (1-5): In these questions, relationship between different elements is shown in the statements. These statements are followed by two conclusions. Mark answer

Q1. Statements:

$A > B \leq C = D \leq E, C \geq F = G > H$

Conclusions:

I. $G \leq E$

II. $A > H$

- (a) If only conclusion I follows.
- (b) If only conclusion II follows.
- (c) If either conclusion I or II follows.
- (d) If neither conclusion I nor II follows.
- (e) If both conclusions I and II follow.

Q2. Statements:

$H \geq T > S \leq Q, T \geq U = V > B$

Conclusions:

I. $V > S$

II. $B \leq H$

- (a) If only conclusion I follows.
- (b) If only conclusion II follows.
- (c) If either conclusion I or II follows.
- (d) If neither conclusion I nor II follows.
- (e) If both conclusions I and II follow.

Q3. Statements:

$F < K \leq L, H \geq R > K$

Conclusions:

I. $H > L$

II. $R > F$

- (a) If only conclusion I follows.
- (b) If only conclusion II follows.
- (c) If either conclusion I or II follows.
- (d) If neither conclusion I nor II follows.
- (e) If both conclusions I and II follow.

Q4. Statements:

$N \geq P > K = L, P \leq Q < Z, T > K$

Conclusions:

I. $N > Q$

II. $Z < T$

- (a) If only conclusion I follows.
- (b) If only conclusion II follows.
- (c) If either conclusion I or II follows.
- (d) If neither conclusion I nor II follows.
- (e) If both conclusions I and II follow.



Q5. Statements:

$$P < H = O \geq N, E \geq H < S$$

Conclusions:

I. $N \leq E$

II. $S > P$

- (a) If only conclusion I follows.
- (b) If only conclusion II follows.
- (c) If either conclusion I or II follows.
- (d) If neither conclusion I nor II follows.
- (e) If both conclusions I and II follow.

Directions (6-10): Study the given information carefully to answer the given question.

J, K, L, M, N, O and G are seven different boxes of different colours i.e. Brown, Orange, Silver, Pink, Yellow, White and Green but not necessarily in the same order.

The Box which is of Brown colour is immediately above J. There are only two box between M and the box which is of Brown colour and Box M is above the Brown colour box. The Box which is of Silver colour is above M but not immediately above M. There are only three box between L and the box which is of Silver colour. The box which is of Green colour is immediately above L. The box which is of Pink colour is immediately above the box G. Only one box is there between K and N. Box K is above N. Neither box K nor J is of Yellow colour. J is not of orange colour.

Q6. How many box is/are there between M and G?

- (a) One
- (b) Two
- (c) Three
- (d) Four
- (e) None

Q7. What is the colour of 'O'?

- (a) Green
- (b) Brown
- (c) Silver
- (d) Pink
- (e) Can't be determined.

Q8. Find the pair of colour and boxes which is not correct?

- (a) K-Pink
- (b) O-Silver
- (c) J-white
- (d) G-Brown
- (e) None of these

Q9. Which of the following condition is correct regarding yellow colour with respect to N?

- (a) There is one box between N and the Yellow colour box
- (b) N is immediately above of yellow colour box
- (c) The Yellow colour box is related to the box which is immediately above N
- (d) All of the above is true
- (e) None of the above is true.



Q10. Which of the following colour belongs to 'J'?

- (a) Brown
- (b) Pink
- (c) Yellow
- (d) Orange
- (e) None of these.

Directions (11 - 13): Study the following information and answer the given question.

- T is the sister of D. D is married to P. P is the son of M.
- T is the mother of J. Y is the father of U.
- Y has only one son and only one daughter.
- U is the daughter of T. Q is the son of D.

Q11. How is P related to T ?

- (a) Brother
- (b) cannot be determined
- (c) Brother-in-law
- (d) Cousin brother
- (e) Uncle

Q12. How is J related to D ?

- (a) Son
- (b) Niece
- (c) Son-in-law
- (d) Nephew
- (e) Daughter



Q13. If M is wife of W then how is Q related to W ?

- (a) Son-in-law
- (b) Grandson
- (c) Nephew
- (d) Son
- (e) Cannot be determined

Directions (14-15): Read the given information carefully and answer the given question

P is 9 m to the south of K. K is 5 m to the east of H. H is 4 m to the north of B. L is 3 m west of B. D is 7 m south of L. G is 8 m east of D.

Q14. If Point Z is 5 m to the west of point P, then what is the distance between B and Z?

- (a) 8 m
- (b) 9 m
- (c) 5 m
- (d) 2 m
- (e) 6 m

Q15. How far and in which direction is point K from Point G?

- (a) 11 m to the south
- (b) 7 m to the north
- (c) 11 m to the north
- (d) 7 m to the south
- (e) 11 m to the west

Directions (16-20): Study the following information to answer the given questions

S, T, U, V, W, X, Y and Z are sitting in a straight line equidistant from each other (but not necessarily in the same order). Some of them are facing south while some are facing north.

(Note : Facing the same direction means, if one is facing north then the other also faces north and vice-versa. Facing the opposite directions means, if one is facing north then the other faces south and vice-versa)

S faces north. Only two people sit to the right of S. T sits third to the left of S. Only one person sits between T and X. X sits to the immediate right of W. Only one person sits between W and Z. Both the immediate neighbors of T face the same direction. U sits third to the left of X. T faces the opposite direction as S. Y does not sit at any of the extremes ends of the line. V faces the same direction as W. Both Y and U face the opposite direction of Z.

Q16. How many persons in the given arrangement are facing North?

- (a) More than four
- (b) Four
- (c) One
- (d) Three
- (e) Two

Q17. Four of the following five are alike in a certain way, and so form a group. Which of the following does not belong to the group?

- (a) W, X
- (b) Z, Y
- (c) T, S
- (d) T, Y
- (e) V, U

Q18. What is the position of X with respect to Z?

- (a) Second to the left
- (b) Third to the right
- (c) Third to the left
- (d) Fifth to the right
- (e) Second to the right

Q19. Who amongst the following sits exactly between Z and W?

- (a) T
- (b) Y
- (c) X
- (d) W
- (e) U

Q20. Who is sitting 2nd to the right of T?

- (a) Z
- (b) V
- (c) X
- (d) W
- (e) None of these.

Directions (21-27): Study the following information carefully to answer the given questions

W, X, Y, Z, M, N and O belong to three different department R&D, Marketing and HR with at least 2 of them in any of these department. Each of them has a favourite Colour such viz. Green, Blue, Red, Pink, Black, Violet and Purple but not necessarily in the same order.

X works in department Marketing with M. M's favourite Colour is Purple. Those who work in department R&D do not like Green and Pink. The one who likes Blue works only with O in department HR. The one whose favourite Colour is Black does not work in the same department with either M or O. W does not work in department Marketing. W likes Violet. Z and N work in the same department. N does not like Red. The one whose favourite Colour is Pink does not work in department Marketing.

Q21. In which department W, Z and N work?

- (a) Cannot be determined
- (b) R&D
- (c) Marketing
- (d) HR
- (e) None of these

Q22. Whose favourite Colour is Green ?

- (a) X
- (b) W
- (c) Y
- (d) Z
- (e) None of these

Q23. Which of the following is M's favourite Colour?

- (a) Violet
- (b) Pink
- (c) Purple
- (d) Black
- (e) None of these

Q24. Which of the following combination is right ?

- (a) W – HR : Blue
- (b) O – R&D : Black
- (c) N – HR : Pink
- (d) Z – R&D : Red
- (e) None of these

Q25. Y works in which department?

- (a) R&D
- (b) Marketing
- (c) HR
- (d) Cannot be determined
- (e) None of these

Q26. Whose favourite Colour is Pink ?

- (a) X
- (b) W
- (c) O
- (d) Z
- (e) None of these

Q27. In which department M works?

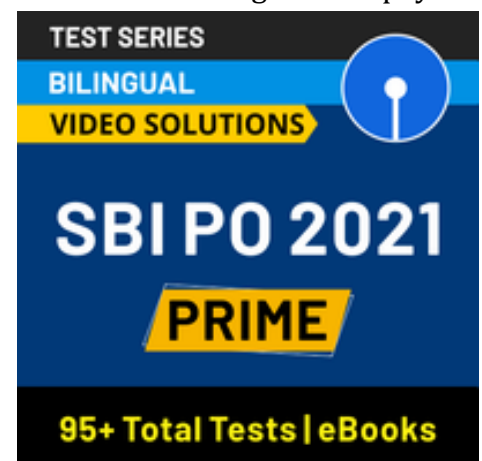
- (a) Cannot be determined
- (b) R&D
- (c) Marketing
- (d) HR
- (e) None of these

Directions (28-32): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:

Seven persons, P, Q, R, S, T, U and V are going to attend marriage ceremony but not necessarily in the same order, in seven different months (of the same year) namely January, February, March, June, August, October and December but not necessarily in the same order. Each of them also likes a different fruit namely Banana, Grapes, Papaya, Orange, Mango, Litchi and Apple but not necessarily in the same order. R is going to attend marriage in a month which has less than 31 days. Only two persons are going to attend marriage ceremony between the month in which R and S attend marriage ceremony. The one who likes Banana is going to attend marriage ceremony immediately before T. Only one person attends ceremony before the one who likes Papaya. Q attends ceremony immediately after the one who likes Papaya. Only three persons attend marriage ceremony between Q and the one who likes Mango. T likes neither Mango nor Papaya. P attends ceremony immediately before T. V likes Apple. The one who likes Grapes attends ceremony in the month, which has less than 31 days. The one who attends ceremony in March does not like Orange.

Q28. Which of the following represents the month in which S attends marriage ceremony ?

- (a) January
- (b) Cannot be determined
- (c) October
- (d) December
- (e) June



Q29. Which of the following represents the people who attend ceremony in January and June respectively?

- (a) V, S
- (b) U, S
- (c) Q, T
- (d) U, R
- (e) V, R

Q30. How many persons attend ceremony between the months in which V and R attend ceremony?

- (a) None
- (b) Three
- (c) Two
- (d) One
- (e) More than three

Q31. As per the given arrangement, R is related to Banana and P is related to Orange following a certain pattern, which of the following is U related to following the same pattern ?

- (a) Mango
- (b) Litchi
- (c) Apple
- (d) Papaya
- (e) Grapes

Q32. Which of the following fruits, does U like ?

- (a) Papaya
- (b) Mango
- (c) Banana
- (d) Grapes
- (e) Orange

Directions (33-35): Study the given information carefully and answer the given questions.

Among six books i.e. – A, B, C, D, E and F kept in library shelf of different size. Book A is kept at that shelf which is only less in size than shelf in which book D is kept. Only three shelves are less in size than shelf in which book C is kept. The Shelf in which F is kept is less in size than shelf in which E is kept. Book F is not kept at the lowest shelf.

Q33. Who amongst the following book is kept at lowest shelf?

- (a) B
- (b) A
- (c) E
- (d) C
- (e) None of these

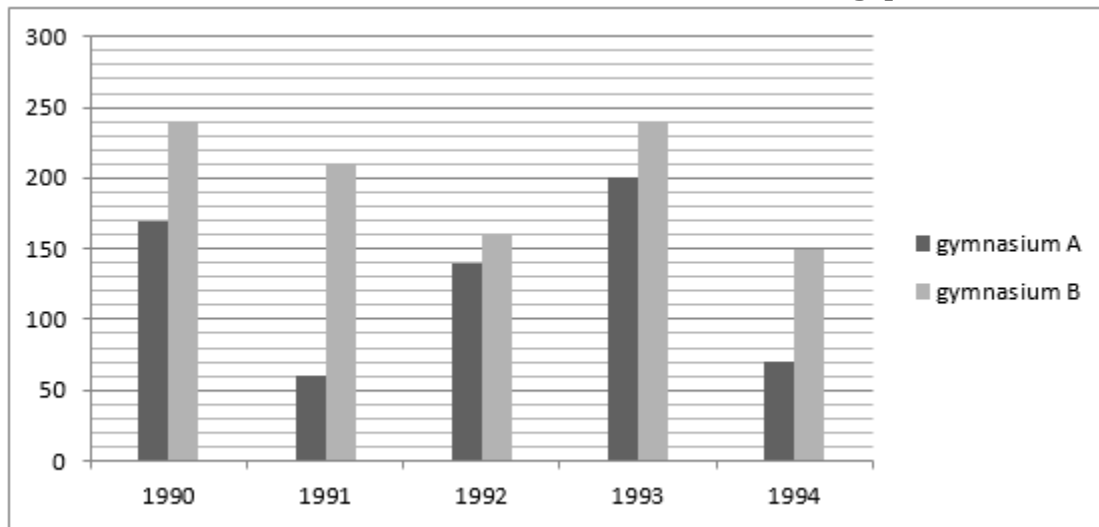
Q34. If size of shelf in which book E is kept is 16 cm^2 , then which of the following may be the size of shelf in which book B is kept?

- (a) 19 cm^2
- (b) 22 cm^2
- (c) 18 cm^2
- (d) 17 cm^2
- (e) 12 cm^2

Q35. How many shelf are less in size than shelf in which book E is kept?

- (a) One
- (b) Two
- (c) Three
- (d) Four
- (e) More than four

Directions (36-40): In the Bar-chart, total members enrolled in different years from 1990 to 1994 in two gymnasium A and B. Based on this Bar chart solve the following questions-



Q36. If in the year 1995 there is 30% increase in total number of members enrolled then in 1994 by both gymnasium, then find the total no. of members enrolled in 1995?

- (a) 282
- (b) 296
- (c) 292
- (d) 286
- (e) none of these

Q37. The ratio between total members of both gymnasium in 1991 to total members in 1994 of both gymnasium is-

- (a) 22:27
- (b) 21:11
- (c) 11:21
- (d) 25:13
- (e) 27:22

Q38. The number of members of gymnasium A in 1991 is what % of the no. of members of gymnasium B in 1994.

- (a) 60%
- (b) 55%
- (c) 58%
- (d) 62%
- (e) none of these

Q39. The total number of members enrolled in gymnasium A from 1991 to 1994 together is what percent more than the total number of members enrolled in gymnasium B in 1993 and 1994 together?(Rounded off to 2 decimal places)

- (a) 10.51%
- (b) 20.51%
- (c) 15.51%
- (d) 17.51%
- (e) none of these

Q40. Total member enrolled in gymnasium B in 1993 and 1994 together is what % more than members enrolled in gymnasium A in 1990 and 1994 together?

- (a) 60%
- (b) 65%
- (c) 62.5%
- (d) 61.5%
- (e) none of these

Directions (41-45): What should come in place of question mark (?) in the following number series?

Q41. 4,3,4,7,15, ?

- (a) 38.5
- (b) 40
- (c) 45
- (d) 37.5
- (e) none of these

Q42. 7,5,7,17,63, ?

- (a) 321
- (b) 309
- (c) 305
- (d) 301
- (e) none of these



Q43. 11,14,19,28,43, ?

- (a) 60
- (b) 63
- (c) 66
- (d) 70
- (e) none of these

Q44. 2, 60, 10, 120, 30, ?

- (a) 222
- (b) 216
- (c) 208
- (d) 230
- (e) None of these

Q45. 23, 50, 108, 232, 492, ?

- (a) 1028
- (b) 1024
- (c) 1020
- (d) 1032
- (e) None of these

Directions (46-50): There are five companies and we have given the no. of employee working in different companies. In the table we have also given the percentage of male and female employees of HR and Marketing department.

Company	Employees	HR		Marketing	
		Male	Female	Male	Female
P	400	12	14	9	7
Q	650	19	10	11	13
R	500	28	14	4	7
S	550	31	9	6	4
T	300	12	18	3	7

Q46. If 60% of the employees of company T in HR department have MBA degree and 40% of the employees of the same company in the Marketing dept. have MBA degree, then how many employees have MBA degree in company T in both dept. together.

- (a) 98
- (b) 108
- (c) 106
- (d) 92
- (e) 66

Q47. Find the ratio of female employees of company Q in HR dept. to male employees of company R in Marketing dept. ?

- (a) 4:13
- (b) 5:22
- (c) 22:5
- (d) 13:4
- (e) none of these

Q48. Total number of HR employees of company P is what % more than the total no. of marketing employee in company T?

- (a) 236.76%
- (b) 226.67%
- (c) 276.76%
- (d) 246.67%
- (e) none of these

Q49. The ratio of male employees in HR dept. of company P and R together to female employees of Marketing department in company S and T together?

- (a) 187:27
- (b) 43:188
- (c) 188:43
- (d) 27:187
- (e) none of these

Q50. Difference between female employees of HR dept. in all companies together (excluding company S) and the female employees of Marketing dept. in all companies together (excluding company Q)?

- (a) 139
- (b) 129
- (c) 135
- (d) 141
- (e) none of these

Q51. A mixture contains wine and water in the ratio 3 : 2 and another mixture contains them in the ratio 4 : 5. How many litres of the latter must be mixed with 3 litres of the former so that the resultant mixture may contain equal quantities of wine and water ?

- (a) $1\frac{2}{3}$ litre
- (b) $5\frac{2}{5}$ litre
- (c) $4\frac{1}{2}$ litre
- (d) $3\frac{3}{4}$ litre
- (e) None of these

Q52. A trader sells two bullocks for Rs. 8,400 each, neither losing nor gaining in total. If he sold one of the bullocks at a gain of 20%, the other is sold at a loss of

- (a) 20%
- (b) $18\frac{2}{9}\%$
- (c) $14\frac{2}{7}\%$
- (d) 21%
- (e) None of these

Q53. Two trains, A and B, start from stations X and Y towards each other, they take 4 hours 48 minutes and 3 hours 20 minutes to reach Y and X respectively after they meet. If train A is moving at 45 km/hr., then the speed of the train B is

- (a) 60 km/hr
- (b) 64.8 km/hr
- (c) 54 km/hr
- (d) 37.5 km/hr
- (e) None of these

Q54. Out of his total income, Mr. Kapoor spends 20% on house rent and 70% of the remaining on house hold expenses. If he saves Rs 1,800 what is his total income (in rupees)?

- (a) Rs 7,800
- (b) Rs 7,000
- (c) Rs 8,000
- (d) Rs 7,500
- (e) None of these

Q55. A can do a piece of work in 8 days which B can destroy in 3 days. A has worked for 6 days, during the last 2 days of which B has been destroying. How many days must A now work alone to complete the work?

- (a) 7 days
- (b) $7\frac{1}{3}$ days
- (c) $7\frac{2}{3}$ days
- (d) 8 days
- (e) None of these



Directions (56-60): What approximate value should come in place of the question mark (?) in the following questions? (You are not expected to calculate the exact value.)

Q56. 57% of 394 - 2.5% of 996 = ?

- (a) 215
- (b) 175
- (c) 200
- (d) 180
- (e) 227

Q57. $96.996 \times 9.869 + 0.96 = ?$

- (a) 860
- (b) 870
- (c) 1080
- (d) 965
- (e) 1100

Q58. $\frac{3}{5} \times \frac{1125}{1228} \times 7 = ?$

- (a) 7
- (b) 12
- (c) 9
- (d) 4
- (e) 15

Q59. $(\sqrt{329} \times 25) \div 30 = ?$

- (a) 12
- (b) 15
- (c) 24
- (d) 21
- (e) 9

Q60. $(638 + 9709 - 216) \div 26 = ?$

- (a) 275
- (b) 345
- (c) 440
- (d) 300
- (e) 390

Directions (61-65): Solve the equations given below and answer

Q61.

$$6x^2 + 31x + 35 = 0$$

$$2y^2 + 3y + 1 = 0$$

- (a) if $x > y$
- (b) if $x < y$
- (c) if $x \geq y$
- (d) if $x \leq y$
- (e) $x = y$ or no relation can be established



Q62.

$$2x^2 - (4 + \sqrt{41})x + 2\sqrt{41} = 0$$

$$10y^2 - (18 + 5\sqrt{41})y + 9\sqrt{41} = 0$$

- (a) if $x > y$
- (b) if $x < y$
- (c) if $x \geq y$
- (d) if $x \leq y$
- (e) $x = y$ or no relation can be established

Q63.

$$2x^2 + 9x + 10 = 0$$

$$4y^2 + 28y + 45 = 0$$

- (a) if $x > y$
- (b) if $x < y$
- (c) if $x \geq y$
- (d) if $x \leq y$
- (e) $x = y$ or no relation can be established

Q64.

$$15x^2 - 11x - 12 = 0$$

$$20y^2 - 49y + 30 = 0$$

- (a) if $x > y$
- (b) if $x < y$
- (c) if $x \geq y$
- (d) if $x \leq y$
- (e) $x = y$ or no relation can be established

Q65.

$$2x^2 - 15 = 7x$$


$$17y = -7 - 6y^2$$

- (a) if $x > y$
- (b) if $x < y$
- (c) if $x \geq y$
- (d) if $x \leq y$
- (e) $x = y$ or no relation can be established

Q66. A and B are partners in a business. They invest in the ratio 5 : 6, at the end of 8 months A withdraws. If they receive profits in the ratio of 5 : 9, find how long B's investment was used?

- (a) 12 months
- (b) 10 months
- (c) 15 months
- (d) 14 months
- (e) 18 months

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Q67. There are 3 red balls, 4 blue balls and 5 white balls. 2 balls are chosen randomly. Find probability that 1 is red and the other is white.

- (a) $\frac{5}{22}$
- (b) $\frac{5}{23}$
- (c) $\frac{7}{22}$
- (d) $\frac{4}{9}$
- (e) None of these

Q68. According to a new plan rolled out by HISP Bank, the rate of simple interest on a sum of money is 8% p.a. for the first two years, 10% p.a. for the next three years and 6% p.a. for the period beyond the first five years. Simple interest accrued on a sum for a period of eight years is Rs. 12,800. Find the sum.

- (a) Rs. 24, 000
- (b) Rs. 16, 000
- (c) Rs. 15, 000
- (d) Rs. 13,500
- (e) None of these

Q69. Three Science classes A, B and C take a Life Science test. The average score of students of class A is 83. The average score of students class B is 76. The average score of class C is 85. The average score of class A and B is 79 and average score of class B and C is 81. Then the average score, of classes A, B and C is

- (a) 80
- (b) 80.5
- (c) 81
- (d) 81.5
- (e) None of these

Q70. A hemispherical bowl of internal diameter 54 cm contains a liquid. The liquid is to be filled in cylindrical bottles of radius 3 cm and height 9 cm. How many bottles are required to empty the bowl?

- (a) 221
- (b) 343
- (c) 81
- (d) 243
- (e) 162

Directions (71-75): Rearrange the following six sentences (A), (B), (C), (D), (E) and (F) in the proper sequence to form a meaningful paragraph and then answer the questions given below.

A. The evidence on the benefits of the interlinking scheme is mixed. On the one hand the project is built on hopes that it will boost per capita water availability for 220mn water-hungry Indians.

B. The initial plan to interlink India's rivers came in 1858 from a British irrigation engineer, Sir Arthur Thomas Cotton.

C. The scheme also envisions an area more than twice the size of Andhra Pradesh receiving additional water for irrigation and to eventually even out the precarious swings between floods and droughts.

D. And concerns surrounding escalating cost projections, which have reportedly jumped to something closer to Rs. 11 lakh crore.

E. Yet even as the project moves forward it must consider the risks at hand, which include the possibility that it could displace nearly 1.5 million people due to the submergence of 27.66 lakh hectares of land;

F. Since late last year, the scheme has been implemented by the Central government in several segments such as the Godavari-Krishna interlink in Andhra Pradesh, and the Ken-Betwa interlink in Madhya Pradesh.

Q71. Which of the following should be the **FIRST** sentence after rearrangement?

- (a) A
- (b) B
- (c) C
- (d) D
- (e) F

Q72. Which of the following should be the **SECOND** sentence after rearrangement?

- (a) A
- (b) B
- (c) C
- (d) D
- (e) F

Q73. Which of the following should be the **THIRD** sentence after rearrangement?

- (a) A
- (b) B
- (c) C
- (d) D
- (e) F

Q74. Which of the following should be the **FOURTH** sentence after rearrangement?

- (a) A
- (b) B
- (c) C
- (d) D
- (e) E

Q75. Which of the following should be the **SIXTH (last)** sentence after rearrangement?

- (a) A
- (b) B
- (c) C
- (d) D
- (e) E

Directions (76-85): Read the 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.

Today emerging markets account for more than half of world GDP on the basis of purchasing power according to the international Monetary Fund (IMF). In the 1990s, it was about a third and in the late 1990s 30% of countries in the developing world managed to increase their output per person faster than America did, thus achieving what is called 'Catch-up growth'. That catching up was somewhat lackadaisical. The closed at just 1.5% a year.

Some of this was due to slower growth in America, most was not. The most impressive growth was in four of the biggest emerging economies Brazil, Russia, India and China BRICs. These economies have grown in different way and for different reasons. The remarkable growth of emerging markets in general and the BRICs in particular transformed the global economy in many ways. Some wrenching commodity prices soared and the cost of manufactures and labour sank.

A growing and vastly more accessible pool of labour in emerging economies played a part in both wage stagnation and rising income inequality in each ones. Global poverty rates tumbled. Gaping economic imbalances fuelled an era of financial vulnerability and laid the ground work for global crisis. The shift towards the emerging economies will continue. But its most tumultuous phase seems to have more or less reached its end. Growth rates have dropped, the nature of their growth is in the process of changing too and its new mode will have lesser direct effects on the rest of the world. The likelihood of growth in other emerging economies having an effect in the near future comparable to that of the BRICs in the recent past is low. The emerging giants will grow larger and their ranks will swell, but their tread will no longer shake the Earth as it once did.

After the 1990s, there followed 'convergence with a vengeance'. China's pivot towards liberalization and global markets came at a **propitious** time in terms of politics, business and technology. Rich economies were feeling relatively relaxed about globalization and current account deficits. America's booming and confidence was little troubled by the growth of Chinese industry or by off-shoring jobs to India. And the technology, etc., necessary to assemble and maintain complex supply chains were coming into their own, allowing firms to spread their operations between countries and across oceans. The **tumbling** costs of shipping and communication sparked 'globalisation's second unbounding' (the first was the simple ability to provide consumers in one place with goods from another). As longer supply chains infiltrated and connected places with large and fast growing working-age populations, enormous quantities of cheap new labour became accessible.

In 2007, China's economy **expanded** by an eye-popping 14.2%. India managed 10.1% growth, Russia 8.5 % and Brazil 6.1%. The IMF now reckons there will be a slow down in growth. China will grow by just 7.6% in 2013 India by 5.6% and Russia and Brazil by 2.5%. Other countries have impressive growth potential. 'Next 11' (N 11) which includes Bangladesh, Indonesia, Mexico, Nigeria and Turkey. But there are various reasons to think that this N11 cannot have an impact on the same scale as that of the BRICs. The first is that these economies smaller. The N11 has population of just over 1.3 billion, less than half that of the BRICs. The second is that the N11 is richer now than the BRICs were back in the day.

The third reason that the performance of the BRICs cannot be repeated is the very success of that performance. The world economy is much larger than it used to be twice as in real terms as it was in 1992 according to IMF figures. But whether or not the world can build remarkable era of growth will depend in large part on whether new giants tread a path towards greater global co-operation or stumble in times of **tumult** and in the worst case fight.

Q76. According to the passage which of the following is a reason for the author's prediction regarding N11 countries?

- (a) N11 countries are poorer, have less resources than BRICs countries and do not have much scope to grow
- (b) The size of these countries is too great to fuel a high rate of growth as expected by BRICs countries
- (c) The world economy is so large that the magnitude of growth from these countries will have to be huge to equal the growth of BRICs
- (d) These economies are agricultural and have not opened up their economies yet so their scope of growth of BRICs
- (e) Other than those given as options

Q77. What is the author's view of globalisation's second unbounding?

- (a) It proved beneficial since it created a large number of jobs and tremendous growth in cross-border trade
- (b) It disturbed the fragile balance of power among BRICS nations and caused internal strife.
- (c) It caused untold damage to America's economy since it restricted the spread of American firms off-shore
- (d) It proved most beneficial for the agricultural sector creating huge employment opportunities
- (e) Citizens in advanced countries became much better off than those in emerging economies.

Q78. What effect did rise in economies of BRICS have on the global economy?

- (a) It helped stabilize the global economy and insulate it from the fall out of the global financial crisis
- (b) Labour became more highly skilled and wages rose alarmingly reducing the off-shoring of jobs to developing countries
- (c) Though worldwide poverty rates tumbled, the gap between the rich and the poor in rich economies increased
- (d) The cost of living and level of inflation in these countries were maintained at low levels.
- (e) All the given options are effects of the rise in BRICS economies.

Q79. What does the phrase 'their ranks will swell but their tread will no longer shake the Earth as it once did' convey in the context of the passage?

- (a) While many countries will try and achieve the same rate of growth as BRICS they will not succeed
- (b) The growth of BRICS countries had change the world's economy in ways that any further growth will not have such a disruptive effect on the world economy
- (c) Developing countries have strengthened their fiscal systems in such a way that they will not be shaken to such an extent again
- (d) Poverty may increase as the gap between the rich the poor increase but it will never reach the same levels as prior to the crisis.
- (e) Citizens in advanced countries become much better off than those in emerging economies

Q80. Which of the following can be said about 'convergence with a vengeance'?

- A. After the 1990s advanced economies like America were open to the idea of free trade and globalization.
 - B. There were huge technological advances which were conducive to allowing business to spread their area of operations.
 - C. Rich economies felt threatened by the competition from china.
- (a) Only A
 - (b) Only B
 - (c) Only C
 - (d) A and B
 - (e) B and C

Q81. What is the author's main objective in writing this passage?

- A. To urge emerging economies to deal with growth which can be disruptive maturely and without conflict.
- B. To point out that while the period of growth of BRICS was disruptive this disruption has almost come to a close.

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C. To criticise advanced economies for their handling of growth and promoting competition and conflict in certain regions.

- (a) A and B
- (b) Only A
- (c) Only C
- (d) B and C
- (e) all of these

Q82. Which of the following is most nearly the **SAME** in meaning as the word '**Tumbling**' as used in the passage?

- (a) Jumbling
- (b) Confusing
- (c) Reducing
- (d) Dilapidated
- (e) Hurrying

Q83. Which of the following is most nearly the **SAME** in meaning as the word '**Propitious**' as used in the passage?

- (a) Forlorn
- (b) Felicitous
- (c) Baleful
- (d) Portent
- (e) Augury

Q84. Which of the following is most **OPPOSITE** in meaning to the word '**expanded**' as used in the passage?

- (a) Widened
- (b) Pressured
- (c) Delayed
- (d) Shrunk
- (e) Frightened

Q85. Which of the following is most **OPPOSITE** in meaning to the word '**tumult**' as used in the passage?

- (a) Ferment
- (b) Tranquility
- (c) Upheaval
- (d) Mayhem
- (e) Turmoil

Directions (86-90): Read each sentence to find out whether there is any grammatical 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 (E). (Ignore errors of punctuation, if any.)

Q86. The protestors went on a rampaging (A)/ and set ablaze three shops (B)/ resulting in injuries to 30 people (C)/ including women and children. (D)/ No error (E)

- (a) A
- (b) B
- (c) C
- (d) D
- (e) E

Q87. It is evident that (A)/the banking sector has underwent (B)/tremendous change during(C)/the past two decades.(D)/No error(E).

- (a) A
- (b) B
- (c) C
- (d) D
- (e) E

Q88. The reports prompted the chairman of (A)/ the organizing committee to address a hurried press conference (B)/ where he reprimanded the media (C)/for conducting a “prejudiced campaign”.(D)/No error(E).

- (a) A
- (b) B
- (c) C
- (d) D
- (e) E

Q89. The merchant counted (A)/ the number of pearls (B)/ to make sure that (C)/ none of them were missing. (D)/No error (E).

- (a) A
- (b) B
- (c) C
- (d) D
- (e) E

Q90. How is it that (A) neither your friend Mahesh (B)/ nor his brother Ramesh have protested (C)/ against this injustice? (D)/ No error (E).

- (a) A
- (b) B
- (c) C
- (d) D
- (e) E

Directions (91- 95): The Following questions have two blanks, each blank indicating that something has been omitted. Choose the set of words for each blank that best fits the meaning of the sentence as a whole.

Q91. As this country has become more industrial and internationalised, it has, like all Western democracies, experienced a necessary increase in the of the executive.

- (a) urbanised; role
- (b) objective; wealth
- (c) synthesised; efficiency
- (d) civilised; convenience
- (e) concretised; vision

Q92. When interpersonal problems but are not dealt with, the organisation's productivity inevitably

- (a) surface; develops
- (b) focus; increases
- (c) establish; projects
- (d) develop; exhibits
- (e) exist; diminishes

Q93. Participative management, in which everyone has into a decision that a leader then makes, is a mechanism for employees.

- (a) share; protecting
- (b) value; thwarting
- (c) motivation; involving
- (d) reward; stimulating
- (e) input; empowering

Q94. Lack of is basic to good teamwork, but our ability to work with others depends on our

- (a) rigidity; compatibility
- (b) dogmatism; motivation
- (c) professionalism; vulnerability
- (d) positivism; flexibility
- (e) consideration; acumen

Q95. Complete the constant openness is a notion that can be to absurdity . Am I..... to stop everyone on the street and tell them my reaction to their appearance?

- (a) consigned; communicated
- (b) reduced; required
- (c) attributed; requested
- (d) projected; destined
- (e) subjected; confined

Directions (96-100): In the following passage, some of the words have been left out, each of which is indicated by a number. Find the suitable word from the options given against each number and fill up the blanks with appropriate words to make the paragraph meaningful

Q96. Adult tigers will meet socially only during courtship, when a male and female stay together for several days. After successful mating, the tigress will (96) away the male to (97) the cubs by herself. Cubs are born blind after a gestation period between 96 and 104 days. If their eyes open after two weeks, they do not begin to eat well until the second month. At this stage, they are most (98) to predators like jackals and hyenas as they are left alone for long periods when the tigress is away hunting. Infant mortality is therefore high; a tigress (99) raises more than one cub per litter successfully. She will keep her



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(100) with her for almost two years, teaching them everything necessary to perfect their survival skills. At the end of this time, she will gently push them away so that she is free to search out a new mate and begin the breeding cycle anew.

- (a) Run
- (b) Give
- (c) Throw
- (d) Drive
- (e) Make

Q97. Adult tigers will meet socially only during courtship, when a male and female stay together for several days. After successful mating, the tigress will (96) away the male to (97) the cubs by herself. Cubs are born blind after a gestation period between 96 and 104 days. If their eyes open after two weeks, they do not begin to eat well until the second month. At this stage, they are most (98) to predators like jackals and hyenas as they are left alone for long periods when the tigress is away hunting. Infant mortality is therefore high; a tigress (99) raises more than one cub per litter successfully. She will keep her (100) with her for almost two years, teaching them everything necessary to perfect their survival skills. At the end of this time, she will gently push them away so that she is free to search out a new mate and begin the breeding cycle anew.

- (a) Rear
- (b) Grow
- (c) Lift
- (d) Develop
- (e) Produce

Q98. Adult tigers will meet socially only during courtship, when a male and female stay together for several days. After successful mating, the tigress will (96) away the male to (97) the cubs by herself. Cubs are born blind after a gestation period between 96 and 104 days. If their eyes open after two weeks, they do not begin to eat well until the second month. At this stage, they are most (98) to predators like jackals and hyenas as they are left alone for long periods when the tigress is away hunting. Infant mortality is therefore high; a tigress (99) raises more than one cub per litter successfully. She will keep her (100) with her for almost two years, teaching them everything necessary to perfect their survival skills. At the end of this time, she will gently push them away so that she is free to search out a new mate and begin the breeding cycle anew.

- (a) Averse
- (b) Vulnerable
- (c) Subject
- (d) Inclined
- (e) Prone

Q99. Adult tigers will meet socially only during courtship, when a male and female stay together for several days. After successful mating, the tigress will (96) away the male to (97) the cubs by herself. Cubs are born blind after a gestation period between 96 and 104 days. If their eyes open after two weeks, they do not begin to eat well until the second month. At this stage, they are most (98) to predators like jackals and hyenas as they are left alone for long periods when the tigress is away hunting. Infant mortality is therefore high; a tigress (99) raises more than one cub per litter successfully. She will keep her (100) with her for almost two years, teaching them everything necessary to perfect their survival skills. At the end of this

time, she will gently push them away so that she is free to search out a new mate and begin the breeding cycle anew.

- (a) Seldom
- (b) Usually
- (c) That
- (d) Only
- (e) Sometimes

Q100. Adult tigers will meet socially only during courtship, when a male and female stay together for several days. After successful mating, the tigress will (96) away the male to (97) the cubs by herself. Cubs are born blind after a gestation period between 96 and 104 days. If their eyes open after two weeks, they do not begin to eat well until the second month. At this stage, they are most (98) to predators like jackals and hyenas as they are left alone for long periods when the tigress is away hunting. Infant mortality is therefore high; a tigress (99) raises more than one cub per litter successfully. She will keep her (100) with her for almost two years, teaching them everything necessary to perfect their survival skills. At the end of this time, she will gently push them away so that she is free to search out a new mate and begin the breeding cycle anew.

- (a) Newborn
- (b) Offspring
- (c) Descendent
- (d) Cub
- (e) Child





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