

SBI PO 2020 (Main) Previous Year Solved Paper (In Hindi)



Direction: Read the given passage carefully and answer the questions that follow. Certain words are printed in bold to help you locate them while answering some of the these.

The grassy forests of Bandipur, like many dry deciduous “forests” in south India, are not forests at all. The trees here are adapted to fire and the dry grasses fuel it frequently in the dry months between monsoons. These ecosystems are more open than closed canopy forests and the hardy vegetation found here can withstand drought conditions.

Jayashree Ratnam, associate director of the wildlife biology and conservation programme at the National Centre for Biological Science, said that these forests are mesic savannas. “Having worked for a while in African savannas and being very familiar with the idea that mixed tree-grass ecosystems were distinctive from forests, when we returned to India and started visiting various field sites, we were struck by the similarities of these sites with African savannas,” she said.

Mesic savannas receive more rainfall than some other iconic savannas of the tropics, but such ecosystems the world over are characterised by frequent burning and drought. India, however, has a blanket fire-suppression policy in place and this is doing more harm than good to these tree-grass ecosystems, find a series of studies. “The more we worked and documented, the more we realised that viewing these ecosystems as forests resulted in a fundamental misunderstanding of their functional ecology, especially the roles of fire and herbivores in maintaining these ecosystems,” added Ratnam.

Savannas are ecosystems having a continuous layer of grass along with a

discontinuous tree canopy. However, this structural definition of a savanna doesn’t take into consideration other biological traits of individuals and communities, which provide clues about the evolution and functional ecology of this ecosystem. Savanna trees have a number of adaptations to live in a fire-driven ecosystem. Their large underground storage organs and roots contain much of their resources and fire cannot damage these stores. Saplings re-sprout quickly and grow rapidly. Adult trees have less dense canopies than forest species, allowing more sunlight to permeate to the ground level. Mature trees also have thick bark. A 2019 study found that on average, savanna tree species from peninsular India produced twice as much bark as evergreen forest trees.

Historically, indigenous people in India used controlled burning as a way to manage their forests. The Soligas of Biligiri Rangaswamy Temple Wildlife Sanctuary, for example, would set fires early in the summer for a wide variety of reasons. Ground fires, they believe, kept hemiparasites at bay, and now, adult trees are falling prey to these organisms that depend on them in part for their survival. Soligas find that the invasive *Lantana* has spread, to the detriment of understorey plants and altering the structure of the forest significantly in the process. This spread of *Lantana* can have detrimental effects across trophic levels. “Allowing for periodic fires creates a mosaic of different densities of woody vegetation and also prevents the dominance of some weedy species such as *Lantana camara*. What we see now in most peninsular Indian “forests” is that fire has been totally banned and as a



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result *Lantana* has completely taken over the understory. Since few herbivores eat the leaves of *Lantana*, this is going to reduce ungulate density and therefore negatively affect large carnivores such as the tiger," said Abi T Vanak, an associate professor with the Ashoka Trust for Research in Ecology and the Environment.

source:

<https://scroll.in/article/916442/india-s-understanding-of-forest-fires-has-been-skewed-by-colonial-era-policy>

1.

Which of the following is/are correctly inferred from the given passage?

I. In a forest, the plants do not have distinctive roles.

II. Presence of rainfall is often a sign of lack of forest fires.

III. In order to protect its forests, India must let them burn.

A. Only I

B. Only III

C. Both II & III

D. Both I & II

E. All are correct

2. Which of the following is not an assumption that supports the arguments presented in the first paragraph?

A. Forest fires usually occur where there is little to no moisture in the air.

B. Grassy forests are common in southern India.

C. Deciduous forests are immune to fire.

D. Deciduous trees do not obstruct the sunlight from reaching the ground.

E. None of the above

3. Given below is a possible inference that can be drawn from the facts stated in the second paragraph. You

have to examine the inference in the context of the passage and decide upon its degree of truth or falsity.

"The tree-grass ecosystems of savannas are identical throughout the world."

A. Definitely true

B. Probably true

C. The data are inadequate

D. Probably false

E. Definitely false

4. Which of the following statements is true about Savannas with reference to the given passage?

A. They are usually incapable of holding moisture.

B. Their adaptation in a fire-driven ecosystem includes increased immunity to forest fires.

C. The understory in savannas rely on constant sunlight.

D. Both B & C

E. All A, B & C

5. Which of the following statement (s) is/are NOT TRUE in accordance with the information provided in the passage?

I. There is a bigger market for deciduous forest trees than evergreen forest trees.

II. Uncontrolled growth of hemiparasites has caused a reduction of canopy.

III. The indigenous people were not consulted while making the forests of India.

A. Only I

B. Only III

C. Both II & III

D. Both I & II

E. All are correct

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Jayashree Ratnam, associate director of the wildlife biology and conservation programme at the National Centre for Biological Science, said that these forests are mesic savannas. “Having worked for a while in African savannas and being very familiar with the idea that mixed tree-grass ecosystems were distinctive from forests, when we returned to India and started visiting various field sites, we were struck by the similarities of these sites with African savannas,” she said.

Mesic savannas receive more rainfall than some other iconic savannas of the tropics, but such ecosystems the world over are characterised by frequent burning and drought. India, however, has a blanket fire-suppression policy in place and this is doing more harm than good to these tree-grass ecosystems, find a series of studies. “The more we worked and documented, the more we realised that viewing these ecosystems as forests resulted in a fundamental misunderstanding of their functional ecology, especially the roles of fire and herbivores in maintaining these ecosystems,” added Ratnam.

Savannas are ecosystems having a continuous layer of grass along with a discontinuous tree canopy. However, this structural definition of a savanna doesn’t take into consideration other

biological traits of individuals and communities, which provide clues about the evolution and functional ecology of this ecosystem. Savanna trees have a number of adaptations to live in a fire-driven ecosystem. Their large underground storage organs and roots contain much of their resources and fire cannot damage these stores. Saplings re-sprout quickly and grow rapidly. Adult trees have less dense canopies than forest species, allowing more sunlight to permeate to the ground level. Mature trees also have thick bark. A 2019 study found that on average, savanna tree species from peninsular India produced twice as much bark as evergreen forest trees.

Historically, indigenous people in India used controlled burning as a way to manage their forests. The Soligas of Biligiri Rangaswamy Temple Wildlife Sanctuary, for example, would set fires early in the summer for a wide variety of reasons. Ground fires, they believe, kept hemiparasites at bay, and now, adult trees are falling prey to these organisms that depend on them in part for their survival. Soligas find that the invasive *Lantana* has spread, to the detriment of understorey plants and altering the structure of the forest significantly in the process. This spread of *Lantana* can have detrimental effects across trophic levels. “Allowing for periodic fires creates a mosaic of different densities of woody vegetation and also prevents the dominance of some weedy species such as *Lantana camara*. What we see now in most peninsular Indian “forests” is that fire has been totally banned and as a result *Lantana* has completely taken over the understorey. Since few herbivores eat the leaves of *Lantana*,



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6. Which of the following is one of the major reasons why the author is concerned about spread of *Lantana*?

- A. Lantanas prevent the growth of new understorey plants.
- B. Lantanas are better adapted to a fire-driven ecosystem than understorey plants.
- C. Lantanas prevent over hunting by large carnivores.
- D. Their parasitic nature makes them inedible for herbivores.
- E. None of the above

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7. Which of the these presents a contrast to the following sentence as mentioned in paragraph 6:

"Since few herbivores eat the leaves of *Lantana*, this is going to reduce ungulate density and therefore

negatively affect large carnivores such as the tiger"

A. Lantanas reduce food sources for carnivores.

B. Lantanas cause habitat loss.

C. Excess of Lantana will obstruct the field of vision of the carnivores.

D. Herbivores will be forced to migrate due to unavailability of food.

E. None of the above

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plants and altering the structure of the forest significantly in the process. This spread of *Lantana* can have detrimental effects across trophic levels. "Allowing for periodic fires creates a mosaic of different densities of woody vegetation and also prevents the dominance of some weedy species such as *Lantana camara*. What we see now in most peninsular Indian "forests" is that fire has been totally banned and as a result *Lantana* has completely taken over the understorey. Since few herbivores eat the leaves of *Lantana*, this is going to reduce ungulate density and therefore negatively affect large carnivores such as the tiger," said Abi T Vanak, an associate professor with the Ashoka Trust for Research in Ecology and the Environment.

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8. Which of the following correctly describes the tone of the second paragraph?

- A. Analytical
- B. Decisive
- C. Formal
- D. Laudatory
- E. Nostalgic

Direction: Read the given passage carefully and answer the questions that follow. Certain words are printed in bold to help you locate them while answering some of these.

The COVID-19 pandemic has probably been the most devastating of financial and social crisis of recent times, leading to suspension of almost all economic activity and forcing a country wide lockdown. While the INR 20 lakh crore economic



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recovery has assuaged some apprehensions, some sectors that have been more affected than others, and sectors that could help with economic recovery have been overlooked.

Tourism, which contributes 5.06 per cent in India's GDP (2016-17) is one such industry which has been ignored in this recovery package. The ongoing pandemic, travel restrictions, and the country wide lockdown have brought the entire tourism industry to a standstill, and unlike other sectors, tourism will take longer to recover, especially leisure tourism. This will have a direct impact on states like Uttarakhand, Rajasthan, Kerala, Himachal Pradesh, Goa, Sikkim and other north eastern states which depend extensively on tourism as a source of state revenue.

The EU has provided benefits in the form of liquidity support, fiscal relief, and easing of state aid rules for those in the tourism business and is currently considering a tourism recovery plan. Italy, one of the worst country to be affected by COVID-19, has recently announced a four billion euros bailout package for tourism and will incentivise domestic tourists to holiday on home soil. The French government too has announced an eighteen billion euros "Marshall Plan for Tourism" bailout for tourism. Countries such as US, UK and Singapore too have initiated focussed efforts to revive tourism. India's lack of focus on tourism and its conspicuous absence from the recovery package is both surprising and disappointing. Even more so when the government has been paying particular attention to the sector these last six years.

For the tourism industry, this is an excellent time to develop a common

safety and sanitation standard for hosting and serving its customers. The industry must also utilise this opportunity to adopt ecological waste disposal practices and adopt environment friendly day to day practices.

It is quite evident that the tourism sector in India needs a redoubled and renewed push for its revival in the post COVID-19 world. The government must consider an immediate recovery package and plan that focusses on the tourism sector, not just because it is one of the worst affected, but also because it is arguably the largest source of employment and source of income for many MSMEs.

Source

<http://www.businessworld.in/article/Impact-Of-COVID-19-On-Tourism-In-India/16-06-2020-286114/>

9.

Which of the following is not an assumption that supports the argument – 'India needs to provide incentives to the domestic tourists.'?

A. Different countries of the world have provided a bail-out package for the tourism sector to enable it to recover from the adverse effects faced due to Covid.

B. India has paid close attention to it for the past six years and one hopes that it is reflected in their bail out package in the post covid era.

C. Many states in India are dependent on domestic tourists as they contribute a significant amount to the state revenue.

D. Even with an end to the lockdown, many people are afraid to travel as India lacks a common safety and sanitation standard.

E. None of these.



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10. Which of the following sentences connects the first and the second paragraph of the passage correctly?

- A. In order to improve the flow of credit to this sector, tourism must be included under priority sector lending (PSL).
- B. The Government should consider supporting the hotel and restaurant industry by subsidising their fixed costs.
- C. Interestingly, the global scenario is completely different.
- D. The sector also has strong forward and backward linkages to other sectors such as agriculture, transport, handloom, and FMCG to name a few.
- E. Disruptions in tourism sector will render many people in unemployed.

11. Which of the following statement (s) is/are NOT TRUE in accordance with the information provided in the passage?

- I) Participants in tourism sector have adopted an ecological approach towards the daily operations.
 - II) Italy is mainly focussing on their domestic tourists in order to recover from the adverse effects of Covid on tourism.
 - III) Majority of the state revenue is collected from leisure tourism in several Indian states.
- A. Only I
 - B. Only II
 - C. Both II and III
 - D. All of them
 - E. None of them

12. Given below is a possible inference that can be drawn from the facts stated in the fourth paragraph. You have to examine the inference in the context of the passage and decide upon its degree of truth or falsity.
'National governments and local authorities are acting to discourage

and prevent domestic tourism and people visiting second homes.'

- A. Definitely true
- B. Probably true
- C. The data are inadequate
- D. Probably false
- E. Definitely false

13. Which of the following statements can be correctly inferred from the passage?

- A. The devastation caused by Covid 19 is similar to that caused by other epidemics that the world has seen till date.
- B. The Indian government has provided for a comprehensive recovery package for the economy.
- C. Many countries in the world are specifically targeting only the tourism sector for economic recovery.
- D. Tourism can be of many types and forms.
- E. None of these

14. Which of the following statements mentions the purpose of the given passage?

- A. To analyse the impact of Covid 19 on the tourism sector.
- B. The measures taken to boost the tourism sector in India after the disastrous effects of Covid -19
- C. The economic recovery programme of the Indian government to combat the effects of Covid 19
- D. The current condition of the tourism sector in India.
- E. A comparative study on the steps taken to recover the tourism sector after Covid 19 between India and other major countries.

Direction: In the given sentence, some parts are printed in bold. The emboldened parts may or may not be correct. Choose the part which is incorrect and needs improvement. In



case all the parts are correct, choose (E) "All are correct" as the answer.
15.

The Russians again broke out northward; but some of the Japanese squadrons hanged on to the remnant of the enemy's battle-fleet, and the others dealt with the numerous Russian vessels that were unable to keep up.

- A. The Russians again broke out
- B. of the Japanese squadrons hanged on
- C. remnant of the enemy's battle fleet
- D. others dealt with the numerous
- E. All are correct

Direction: In the given sentence, some parts are printed in bold. The emboldened parts may or may not be correct. Choose the part which is incorrect and needs improvement. In case all the parts are correct, choose (E) "All are correct" as the answer.

16. I had **better to explain our use of the manual alphabet, which seems to puzzle people who do not know us.**

- A. better to explain our
- B. the manual alphabet, which
- C. to puzzle people
- D. not know us
- E. All are correct

Direction: In the given sentence, some parts are printed in bold. The emboldened parts may or may not be correct. Choose the part which is incorrect and needs improvement. In case all the parts are correct, choose (E) "All are correct" as the answer.

17. **The author or the final redactor** has impressed a **certain linguistic character on the book,** which **differentiates it not only from all** secular writings of the time, **and also from all the New**

Testament books, including the Johannine.

- A. The author or the final redactor
- B. certain linguistic character on the book,
- C. differentiates it not only from all
- D. and also from all the New Testament
- E. All are correct

Direction: In the given sentence, some parts are printed in bold. The emboldened parts may or may not be correct. Choose the part which is incorrect and needs improvement. In case all the parts are correct, choose (E) "All are correct" as the answer.

18. In 1815, **when the Dartmouth board of trustees** was rent by factions, the majority, **which were Federalists** and Congregationalists, **removed the president,** John Wheelock, who was a Presbyterian, and **appointed Francis Brown in his place.**

- A. when the Dartmouth board of trustees
- B. which were Federalists
- C. removed the president
- D. appointed Francis Brown in his place
- E. All are correct

Direction: In the following question, two sentences I and II have been given. In each sentence, some words have been highlighted, which may or may not be grammatically and contextually appropriate at its current place. Words in sentence I may be exchanged with words in sentence II and vice versa, to make both the sentences grammatically and contextually correct. If both the sentences are correct as it is, choose 'No exchange required' as your answer.

19.



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I. Wind projects **cooking** (A) characterisation of the site and data **collection** (B) for the long-term, the **mill** (C) of which has been on developers.

II. Back in the day she would **collect** (D) kernels of groundnuts from a local oil **onus** (E) and prepare a **require** (F) stove by making cakes out of them.

- A. B-D & C-F
- B. A-E & B-F
- C. A-F & C-E
- D. B-D, A-E & C-F
- E. No exchange required

20.

I. Risks to emerging projects **elderly** (A) costs, while states and distribution companies (discoms) **pacify** (B) the lowest-possible **stories**. (C)

II. Most **increase** (D) women, however, find glory in their suffering and sometimes, I feel they try to **expect** (E) the guilt of their reduced functionality through such **tariffs**. (F)

- A. A-D, B-E & C-F
- B. A-E & B-F
- C. A-F & C-E
- D. B-D, A-E & C-F
- E. No exchange required

21.

I. Competition prompts **cooked** (A) power producers (IPP) to quote low tariffs with the expectation of accessing **consumed** (B) and windy land but increasing demand for good sites raises prices, making projects **unviable**. (C)

II. I never **cheap** (D) food made on such a stove as my mother always **independent** (E) on an oven **fired** (F) by liquified petroleum gas (LPG).

- A. A-D, B-E & C-F
- B. A-E & B-F
- C. A-F & C-E

D. B-D & A-E

E. No exchange required

22.

I. Due to high **terrains**, (A) wind projects face a higher risk of curtailment **while** (B) them at a disadvantageous place with **respect** (C) to solar projects.

II. **putting** (D) urban, high population density and plain areas saw a **rapid** (E) access to such sources, difficult **variability** (F) with low population density are yet to have such accessibility.

- A. B-D & A-F
- B. A-E & B-F
- C. A-F & C-E
- D. B-D, A-E & C-F
- E. No exchange required

23.

I. Agricultural workers are **deprived** (A) of mechanised tools to ease their work, but have no **popularly** (B) as even basic things as irrigation pumps are not **available** (C) to them.

II. Labour Day, **respite** (D) known as International Workers' Day, has many historical **anecdotes** (E) attached to it but what it precisely is **identified** (F) with is the state of the world's labour force.

- A. A-D & B-E
- B. A-E & B-F
- C. C-D & C-E
- D. C-F & B-D
- E. No exchange required

Direction: In the following question, two columns are given, containing a connector and three phrases each. In the first column, the phrases are A, B and C and in the second column, the phrases are D, E and F. You have to make meaningful sentences using the connectors and from the phrases of both the columns. There are five



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options, four of which display the sequence(s) in which the phrases with the connectors can be joined to form a grammatically and contextually correct sentence. If none of the options given forms a correct sentence after combination, select 'None of these' as your answer.

24. Nevertheless

I.

- (A) She has a lot of friends
- (B) In the end, we all felt
- (C) I hope that when I've built up my savings

II

- (D) we ate too much.
 - (E) she has no one to talk to.
 - (F) I'll be able to travel to Mexico.
- A. A-E
 - B. B-E and A-F
 - C. A-D
 - D. B-D
 - E. None of these

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25. On account of

I.

- (A) The hurricane
- (B) Of all the places to travel
- (C) Once you know all the elements

II

- (D) Mexico is at the top of my list.

(E) our flight was cancelled.

(F) it's not difficult to pull together a sentence.

- A. A-E
- B. B-E and A-F
- C. A-D
- D. B-D
- E. None of these

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26. Incidentally

I.

- (A) The objective for development should
- (B) I have found the item in the supermarket
- (C) The school cricket team did not get disheartened by the initial setback

II

- (D) encourage the development of industries and on the other hand ensure the preservation of the environment.

(E) she performed poorly in the English test.

(F) I met Mrs Anamika, an old classmate of mine, there.

- A. B-E
- B. B-E and A-F
- C. A-D
- D. B-F



E. None of these

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27. Not only...but also

I.

(A) The street door of the rooming-house was unlocked.

(B) The thieves stole the jewels.

(C) The staff at the consulate seemed insensitive.

II.

(D) The staff was professionally inadequate.

(E) They smashed up most of the valuable furniture in the room.

(F) The street door of the rooming-house was wide open.

A. A-F

B. B-E & A-F

C. C-D & A-F

D. A-F, B-E, & C-D

E. None of these

Direction: In the following passage, there are blanks, each of which has been numbered. These numbers are printed below the passage and against each, five words are suggested, one of which fits the blank appropriately.

Copper coins, milk and honey are (###Q1###) in a human-sized glass vitrine. Each side of Donald

Rodney's sculpture shows the process of verdigris blooming across the coins in strata of glowing blue and green, fading in places to muddy brown or revealing flashes of copper as the materials react to each other over time. Bodily decay, death and lost dreams.

Land of Milk and Honey II is a memento mori. The Birmingham-born artist made the piece for a 1997 exhibition at the South London Gallery that he developed as a (###Q2###) to his father who had died three years earlier. The work gained further tragic resonance following the artist's own untimely death the following year.

The curdling materials represent the artist's body suffering from sickle cell anaemia, a disease that (###Q3###) affects people of African and Caribbean family descent, where diseased red blood cells cause damage and decay throughout the body. The title of the piece refers to the hope Rodney's father and other families of their generation had when migrating to the UK from Jamaica in the 1950s; but like the milk in the sculpture, his dreams soured when (###Q4###) to the realities of life as an immigrant in Britain. Through these dual metaphors, Land of Milk and Honey II functions as a conceptual portrait of the tragic and heroic lives of two generations.

Rodney's wide-ranging practice (###Q5###) automaton, computer programmes, photography, X-ray prints and skin sculptures. Sometimes beautiful and occasionally shocking, but always (###Q6###) and eloquent, these works explore his experience of life in a diseased body and living in a society diseased by racism.



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Land of Milk and Honey II was donated by the artist's estate and the Contemporary Art Society in 2014 and has quickly become a star of the collection. Eventually the work will lose all of the green colouring, as lower parts of the sculpture already have, but it is this (###Q7###) – knowing that it will continue to decay – that make every moment with this compelling work a precious, bittersweet interaction.

28.

Find out the appropriate word in each case.

- A. Unbolted
- B. Latched
- C. Encased
- D. Unfurled
- E. Anointed

29. Find out the appropriate word in each case.

- A. Eulogy
- B. Castigation
- C. Onslaught
- D. Invasion
- E. Crucifixion

30. Find out the appropriate word in each case.

- A. Clumsily
- B. Caressingly
- C. Abruptly
- D. Allegorically
- E. Disproportionately

31. Find out the appropriate word in each case.

- A. Swanned
- B. Frequented
- C. Exposed
- D. Incessant
- E. Abluted

32. Find out the appropriate word in each case.

- A. Encompassed
- B. Conceded
- C. Culled
- D. Divulged
- E. Confided

33. Find out the appropriate word in each case.

- A. Apathetic
- B. Ambitious
- C. Indolent
- D. Enervated
- E. Lackadaisical

34. Find out the appropriate word in each case.

- A. Impertinence
- B. Audacity
- C. Temporality
- D. Effrontery
- E. Temerity

निर्देश: जानकारी का ध्यानपूर्वक अध्ययन करें और प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें।

A, B और C ने क्रमशः 800, 1600 और 2000 रुपये निवेश कर एक व्यापार शुरू किया। दूसरी तिमाही में उन्होंने 1 : 4 : 2 के अनुपात में राशि का निवेश किया। अगली तिमाही में, उन्होंने 3 : 2 : 3 के अनुपात में राशि का निवेश किया। इसके अलावा, अंतिम तिमाही में A, B और C की क्रमशः राशि दूसरी तिमाही में निवेश की गई राशि से दोगुनी थी। चौथी तिमाही से पहले C का कुल निवेश उसी अवधि के दौरान A की तुलना में 1400 रुपये अधिक था। इसके अलावा, वर्ष के अंत में कुल लाभ में B के हिस्से का अनुपात 66 : 153 था। कृपया ध्यान दें: सभी निवेश केवल एक तिमाही के लिए थे।

35. A, B और C द्वारा कुल निवेश ज्ञात कीजिए।

- A. 10,200 रुपये
- B. 11,300 रुपये



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- C. 9,800 रुपये
D. 10,080 रुपये
E. इनमें से कोई नहीं

36. यदि A, B, C ने पहली तिमाही में उसी राशि का निवेश किया, जो पहली तिमाही में प्रश्न के अनुसार दिया गया है और दूसरी, तीसरी और चौथी तिमाही में जो दूसरी तिमाही में प्रश्न के अनुसार दिया गया था, तो A का लाभ क्या होगा अगर कुल लाभ वर्ष के अंत में 19,350 रुपये था?

- A. 2510 रुपये
B. 3320 रुपये
C. 2560 रुपये
D. 3150 रुपये
E. इनमें से कोई नहीं

37. यदि तीसरी तिमाही में संबंधित निवेश को परिवर्तित किया जाए और यह 2 : 4 : 1 के अनुपात में था (अन्य निवेश समान हैं), तो तीसरी तिमाही में तीनों का कुल निवेश क्या होगा, यदि सभी A, B और C का औसत निवेश पूरे वर्ष के लिए 3100 रुपये था?

- A. 700 रुपये
B. 800 रुपये
C. 500 रुपये
D. 900 रुपये
E. इनमें से कोई नहीं

निर्देश: निम्न प्रत्येक प्रश्न में कथन के रूप में मात्रा I और मात्रा II दी गई हैं। दोनों मात्राओं के बीच संबंध ज्ञात करें। अपना उत्तर उसके अनुसार चिह्नित करें।

38. **मात्रा I:** एक बैग में 50 गेंदें हैं जो हरे, संतरी तथा पीले रंग की हैं। बैग में संतरी रंग की गेंदों की संख्या ज्ञात करें, यदि हरे रंग की

गेंद चुनने की संभावना $\frac{3}{5}$ है जबकि या तो हरे या संतरी रंग की गेंद की संभावना $\frac{4}{5}$ है।

मात्रा II: एक बैग में 40 हरे, संतरी और पीले रंग की गेंदें हैं। संतरी रंग की गेंद चुनने की संभावना $\frac{3}{8}$ है। यदि पहली गेंद संतरी थी तथा बिना प्रतिस्थापन है, हरे रंग की गेंद चुनने की संभावना $\frac{4}{13}$ है। पीले रंग की गेंदों की संख्या ज्ञात करें।

- A. मात्रा I > मात्रा II
B. मात्रा I < मात्रा II
C. मात्रा I ≥ मात्रा II
D. मात्रा I ≤ मात्रा II
E. मात्रा I = मात्रा II

निर्देश: निम्नलिखित प्रश्न में दो मात्राएँ - मात्रा I और मात्रा II दी गई हैं। आपको मात्रा I और मात्रा II के बीच संबंध निर्धारित करना होगा।

39. 'a', 'b' और 'c' सकारात्मक पूर्णांक हैं।

मात्रा I: a का मान $\frac{(a+b)^2 - (a-b)^2}{8ab(a+b)^2} = 1$ में

मात्रा II: c का मान $\frac{(c+b)^3 - (c-b)^3}{(b^2 + 3c^2)^2} = \frac{1}{8b}$ में

- A. मात्रा I > मात्रा II
B. मात्रा I < मात्रा II
C. मात्रा I ≥ मात्रा II
D. मात्रा I ≤ मात्रा II
E. मात्रा I = मात्रा II या कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं



निर्देश: निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों में दो परिमाण अर्थात् परिमाण I और परिमाण II दिए गए हैं। आपको परिमाण I और परिमाण II के बीच संबंध निर्धारित करना है।

40. दिया है, a, b, c और d धनात्मक पूर्णांक हैं।

$$I: \frac{a^{-b}}{a^{-a}} = a^b \times c$$

$$II: \frac{a^3 \times b^3}{a \times b^2} = \frac{b^3 \times d^4}{d \times b}$$

परिमाण I: 'c' का मान

परिमाण II: 'd' का मान

- A. परिमाण I > परिमाण II
- B. परिमाण I < परिमाण II
- C. परिमाण I \geq परिमाण II
- D. परिमाण I \leq परिमाण II
- E. परिमाण I = परिमाण II या कोई संबंध स्थापित नहीं किया जा सकता

निर्देश: निम्नलिखित जानकारी को पढ़ें और उन पर आधारित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें:

एक संख्या श्रृंखला दी गई है

20, $a, b, c, d, 65$

जहां a, b, c और d लुप्त पद हैं।

यह भी दिया गया है कि:

$$I. a - 20 = (x^2 + y)$$

II. b का मान a से अधिक है और b तथा a के बीच का अंतर $[(x + 1)^2 + y]$ के बराबर है।

III. C का मान b से $[(x + 2)^2 + y]$ अधिक है और d का मान c से $[(x + 3)^2 + y]$ अधिक है।

नोट: x का मान 2 अभाज्य संख्याओं के महत्तम समापवर्तक के बराबर है और y का मान द्विघात समीकरण $z^2 - z - 6 = 0$ के छोटे मूल के बराबर है।

41. d का मान ज्ञात कीजिए।

- A. 40
- B. 38
- C. 42
- D. 48
- E. 50

42. निम्नलिखित में कौन सा/से $(y + 5)$ से विभाज्य हैं?

- A. केवल d
- B. केवल a और b
- C. केवल b और d
- D. केवल a, b और d
- E. केवल b और c

43. c और d के मानों का अनुपात ज्ञात कीजिए।

- A. 3 : 2
- B. 4 : 3
- C. 3 : 4
- D. 2 : 3
- E. उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं

44. यदि कोई अन्य श्रृंखला, दी गई श्रृंखला के पैटर्न का अनुसरण करती है और इस नई श्रृंखला का पहला पद 29 है, तो इस नई श्रृंखला का पांचवां शब्द ज्ञात कीजिए।

- A. 67
- B. 56
- C. 42
- D. 63
- E. 51

निर्देश: नीचे दिए गए प्रत्येक प्रश्न में एक प्रश्न और तीन कथन I, II और III दिए गए हैं। आपको यह निश्चय करना है कि कथन में दी गई जानकारी प्रश्न का उत्तर देने के लिए पर्याप्त है अथवा नहीं। तीनों कथनों को पढ़ें और तदनुसार उत्तर दें।

45. वस्तु का क्रय मूल्य ज्ञात कीजिए।



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कथन I: वस्तु का मूल्य T% अधिक अंकित किया जाता है और इसे 20% की छूट पर बेचा जाता है। वस्तु को बेचने पर अर्जित लाभ 44% है।

कथन II: यदि दुकानदार अंकित मूल्य पर 40% की छूट प्रदान करता है, तो वह 16 रुपये का लाभ अर्जित करता है।

कथन III: यदि दुकानदार अंकित मूल्य पर कोई छूट नहीं देता है, तो वस्तु का विक्रय मूल्य क्रय मूल्य से 160 रुपये अधिक होगा।

- A. केवल कथन I और II में दी गई जानकारी साथ में प्रश्न का उत्तर देने के लिए पर्याप्त है।
B. केवल कथन I और III में दी गई जानकारी साथ में प्रश्न का उत्तर देने के लिए पर्याप्त है।
C. किन्हीं दो कथनों में दी गई जानकारी साथ में प्रश्न का उत्तर देने के लिए पर्याप्त है।
D. सभी तीनों कथन I, II और III में दी गई जानकारी प्रश्न का उत्तर देने के लिए पर्याप्त है।
E. तीनों कथन I, II और III में दी गई जानकारी प्रश्न का उत्तर देने के लिए पर्याप्त नहीं है।

निर्देश: नीचे दिए गए प्रत्येक प्रश्न में एक प्रश्न और तीन कथन I, II और III दिए गए हैं। आपको यह निश्चय करना है कि कथन में दी गई जानकारी प्रश्न का उत्तर देने के लिए पर्याप्त है अथवा नहीं। तीनों कथनों को पढ़ें और तदनुसार उत्तर दें।

46. P, Q और R ने क्रमशः 12 महीने, T महीने और (12 - T) महीनों के लिए एक निश्चित धनराशि निवेश करके एक साझेदारी की। T का मान ज्ञात कीजिए।

कथन I: Q ने P द्वारा निवेश की गई राशि की तुलना में 50% अधिक राशि का निवेश किया

और R ने Q द्वारा निवेश की गई राशि की दोगुनी राशि निवेश की।

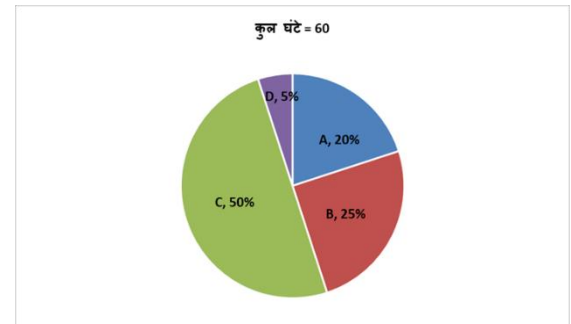
कथन II: साझेदारी के अंत में, उनके द्वारा अर्जित कुल लाभ 700 रुपये और Q को लाभ के अपने हिस्से के रूप में 100 रुपये मिले।

कथन III: साझेदारी के अंत में, P और R के लाभ के हिस्सा का अनुपात 1: 2 है।

- A. केवल कथन I और II में दी गई जानकारी साथ में प्रश्न का उत्तर देने के लिए पर्याप्त है।
B. केवल कथन I और III में दी गई जानकारी साथ में प्रश्न का उत्तर देने के लिए पर्याप्त है।
C. किन्हीं दो कथनों में दी गई जानकारी साथ में प्रश्न का उत्तर देने के लिए पर्याप्त है।
D. या तो कथन I और II में दी गई जानकारी या कथन I और III में दी गई जानकारी प्रश्न का उत्तर देने के लिए पर्याप्त है।
E. तीनों कथन I, II और III में दी गई जानकारी प्रश्न का उत्तर देने के लिए पर्याप्त नहीं है।

निर्देश: दी गई जानकारी को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें और उस पर आधारित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें:

चार योग गुरुओं अर्थात् A, B, C और D ने एक सोसायटी में योग सत्र आयोजित किए। ये योग सेशन तीन प्रकार के हैं अर्थात् बेसिक (प्रत्येक 1 घंटे का), रेगुलर (प्रत्येक 2 घंटे का) और एडवांस्ड (प्रत्येक 3 घंटे का)। नीचे दिया गया पाई चार्ट पूरे समय (घंटे) का प्रतिशत वितरण दर्शाता है, जिसमें योग गुरु सोसायटी में सत्र आयोजित करते हैं।



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47. यदि योग गुरु C ने 4 रेगुलर सेशंस और प्रत्येक प्रकार का कम से एक सेशन आयोजित किया, तो योग गुरु C द्वारा आयोजित बेसिक सेशंस के अधिकतम सेशंस ज्ञात कीजिए?

- A. 20
B. 22
C. 19
D. 18
E. निर्धारित नहीं किया जा सकता

48. यदि B द्वारा आयोजित बेसिक सेशंस की संख्या उसके द्वारा आयोजित रेगुलर सेशंस की संख्या से अधिक है, जो उसके द्वारा आयोजित एडवांस्ड सेशंस की संख्या से अधिक है, तो योग गुरु B द्वारा आयोजित बेसिक सेशंस की न्यूनतम संख्या ज्ञात कीजिए।

- A. 4
B. 6
C. 2
D. 8
E. 5

49. यदि A द्वारा आयोजित बेसिक सेशंस की संख्या उसके द्वारा आयोजित एडवांस्ड सेशंस की संख्या की दो गुनी है, तो A द्वारा आयोजित सेशंस की संख्या ज्ञात कीजिए?

- A. 4
B. 6
C. 7
D. 9
E. 8

निर्देश: निम्नलिखित जानकारी को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें और उस पर आधारित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें: एक बेईमान दूधवाला के पास दूध और पानी का X लीटर मिश्रण क्रमशः 5: 1 के अनुपात में है। उन्होंने तीन व्यक्तियों A, B और C को इसी क्रम में मिश्रण बेचा। प्रत्येक व्यक्ति को दूध बेचने के बाद, उसने शेष मिश्रण में कुछ मात्रा में दूध या पानी या दोनों मिलाया। व्यक्ति C को बेचने से

ठीक पहले दूध वाले के पास दूध और पानी के बीच का अंतर 250 लीटर है।

नीचे दी गई तालिका विनिमय को दर्शाती है।

व्यक्ति	बेची गई मात्रा (लीटर में)	मिलाया गया दूध (लीटर में)	मिलाया गया पानी (लीटर में)	शेष मिश्रण (लीटर में)
A	120	80	0	560
B	Y	60	10	M
C	70	3R	R	Z

50. X का मान ज्ञात कीजिए?

- A. 760 लीटर
B. 640 लीटर
C. 600 लीटर
D. 720 लीटर
E. इनमें से कोई नहीं

51. Y का मान ज्ञात कीजिए?

- A. 280 लीटर
B. 220 लीटर
C. 460 लीटर
D. 320 लीटर
E. 300 लीटर

निर्देश: निम्नलिखित जानकारी को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें और उस पर आधारित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें: एक बेईमान दूधवाला के पास दूध और पानी का X लीटर मिश्रण क्रमशः 5: 1 के अनुपात में है। उन्होंने तीन व्यक्तियों A, B और C को इसी क्रम में मिश्रण बेचा। प्रत्येक व्यक्ति को दूध बेचने के बाद, उसने शेष मिश्रण में कुछ मात्रा में दूध या पानी या दोनों मिलाया। व्यक्ति C को बेचने से ठीक पहले दूध वाले के पास दूध और पानी के बीच का अंतर 250 लीटर है।

नीचे दी गई तालिका विनिमय को दर्शाती है।

व्यक्ति	बेची गई मात्रा (लीटर में)	मिलाया गया दूध (लीटर में)	मिलाया गया पानी (लीटर में)	शेष मिश्रण (लीटर में)
A	120	80	0	560
B	Y	60	10	M
C	70	3R	R	Z

52. यदि अंतिम मिश्रण में दूध और पानी का अनुपात 9: 2 है, तो Z का मान है?



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- A. 440 लीटर
 B. 360 लीटर
 C. 390 लीटर
 D. 520 लीटर
 E. इनमें से कोई नहीं

निर्देश: निम्नलिखित जानकारी को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें और उस पर आधारित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें:
 एक बेईमान दूधवाला के पास दूध और पानी का X लीटर मिश्रण क्रमशः 5: 1 के अनुपात में है। उन्होंने तीन व्यक्तियों A, B और C को इसी क्रम में मिश्रण बेचा। प्रत्येक व्यक्ति को दूध बेचने के बाद, उसने शेष मिश्रण में कुछ मात्रा में दूध या पानी या दोनों मिलाया। व्यक्ति C को बेचने से ठीक पहले दूध वाले के पास दूध और पानी के बीच का अंतर 250 लीटर है।

नीचे दी गई तालिका विनिमय को दर्शाती है।

व्यक्ति	बेची गई मात्रा (लीटर में)	मिलाया गया दूध (लीटर में)	मिलाया गया पानी (लीटर में)	शेष मिश्रण (लीटर में)
A	120	80	0	560
B	Y	60	10	M
C	70	3R	R	Z

53. यदि शुद्ध दूध का क्रय मूल्य 40 रुपये प्रति लीटर है और पानी निःशुल्क उपलब्ध है, तो B को दूध का मिश्रण बेचने पर दूधवाले द्वारा अर्जित लाभ का प्रतिशत ज्ञात कीजिए, यदि उसने इसे 45 रुपये प्रति लीटर में बेचा है?

- A. 25%
 B. 26.5%
 C. 30%
 D. 31.25%
 E. 34.5%

54. यदि B को मिश्रण बेचने के बाद, शेष मिश्रण में मिलाए जाने वाले दूध और पानी की मात्रा को उलट दिया जाता है, तो मिश्रण M में दूध की सांद्रता क्या होगी?

- A. $\frac{500}{7}\%$
 B. $\frac{400}{7}\%$

- C. $\frac{300}{7}\%$
 D. $\frac{600}{7}\%$
 E. $\frac{450}{7}\%$

निर्देश: निम्नलिखित जानकारी को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें और उस पर आधारित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें:
 चार विद्यार्थी अर्थात् A, B, C और D वर्ष 2019-20 की लिखित और प्रायोगिक परीक्षाओं के लिए उपस्थित हुए।

ज्ञात जानकारी नीचे दी गई है:

कुल अधिकतम अंक = लिखित परीक्षा के अधिकतम अंक + प्रायोगिक परीक्षा के अधिकतम अंक

कुल अधिकतम भारित अंक = लिखित परीक्षा में अधिकतम अंक × भारित% + प्रायोगिक परीक्षा में अधिकतम अंक × भारित%

भारित अंक = लिखित परीक्षा में अर्जित अंक × भारित% + प्रायोगिक परीक्षा में अर्जित अंक × भारित%

लिखित परीक्षा का भारित प्रतिशत 60% है और प्रायोगिक परीक्षा का भारित प्रतिशत 40% है। इसके अलावा, लिखित परीक्षा के अधिकतम अंक 80 और प्रायोगिक परीक्षा के अधिकतम अंक 60 हैं।

यह दिया गया है कि:

A के कुल भारित अंक 52 हैं। B के कुल भारित अंक 52 हैं और B को प्रायोगिक परीक्षा में 55 अंक प्राप्त हुए हैं।

C ने प्रायोगिक परीक्षा में 50 अंक प्राप्त किए।

D द्वारा लिखित परीक्षा में अर्जित अंक 70 हैं और D ने प्रायोगिक परीक्षा में 75% अंक अर्जित किए हैं।



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55. यदि C के कुल भारित अंक 65 हैं, तो C और B द्वारा लिखित परीक्षा में अर्जित अंकों का अनुपात ज्ञात कीजिए?

- A. 3 : 2
- B. 4 : 5
- C. 5 : 4
- D. 6 : 5
- E. कोई नहीं

56. यदि D ने लिखित परीक्षा में $7\frac{1}{7}\%$ अधिक अंक अर्जित किए और C ने लिखित परीक्षा में 60 अंक अर्जित किए, तो ज्ञात कीजिए कि C और D के भारित अंकों के बीच का अंतर कुल अधिकतम संभावित भारित अंकों का कितना प्रतिशत है?

- A. 8.56%
- B. 9.72%
- C. 10.34%
- D. 7.52%
- E. कोई नहीं

निर्देश: निम्नलिखित जानकारी को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें और उस पर आधारित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें:
चार विद्यार्थी अर्थात् A, B, C और D वर्ष 2019-20 की लिखित और प्रायोगिक परीक्षाओं के लिए उपस्थित हुए।

ज्ञात जानकारी नीचे दी गई है:

कुल अधिकतम अंक = लिखित परीक्षा के अधिकतम अंक + प्रायोगिक परीक्षा के अधिकतम अंक

कुल अधिकतम भारित अंक = लिखित परीक्षा में अधिकतम अंक × भारित% + प्रायोगिक परीक्षा में अधिकतम अंक × भारित%

भारित अंक = लिखित परीक्षा में अर्जित अंक × भारित% + प्रायोगिक परीक्षा में अर्जित अंक × भारित%

लिखित परीक्षा का भारित प्रतिशत 60% है और प्रायोगिक परीक्षा का भारित प्रतिशत 40% है।

इसके अलावा, लिखित परीक्षा के अधिकतम अंक 80 और प्रायोगिक परीक्षा के अधिकतम अंक 60 हैं।

यह दिया गया है कि:

A के कुल भारित अंक 52 हैं। B के कुल भारित अंक 52 हैं और B को प्रायोगिक परीक्षा में 55 अंक प्राप्त हुए हैं।

C ने प्रायोगिक परीक्षा में 50 अंक प्राप्त किए। D द्वारा लिखित परीक्षा में अर्जित अंक 70 हैं और D ने प्रायोगिक परीक्षा में 75% अंक अर्जित किए हैं।

57. यदि प्रायोगिक परीक्षा में A, B, C और D के औसत अंक 47.5 हैं और A तथा C दोनों ने लिखित परीक्षा में बराबर अंक अर्जित किए, तो C और D के औसत भारित अंक ज्ञात कीजिए?

- A. 56
- B. 58
- C. 60
- D. 52
- E. इनमें से कोई नहीं

58. यदि पांचवें विद्यार्थी X द्वारा लिखित परीक्षा और प्रायोगिक परीक्षा में अर्जित अंकों का अनुपात 5 : 3 है और X के भारित अंक 52.5 हैं, तो X द्वारा लिखित और प्रायोगिक परीक्षा में अर्जित अंकों का योग ज्ञात कीजिए?

- A. 96
- B. 98
- C. 100
- D. 92
- E. इनमें से कोई नहीं

निर्देश: निम्नलिखित जानकारी को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें और उस पर आधारित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें:



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तीन टीमों अर्थात A, B और C का फुटबॉल टूर्नामेंट था जिसमें प्रत्येक टीम ने 2 मैच खेले। टूर्नामेंट का स्कोर पैटर्न इस प्रकार है:

- एक टीम को प्रतिद्वंद्वी टीम के खिलाफ गोल करने के लिए 2 अंक मिलते हैं।
- एक टीम को आउटसाइड एरिया से प्रतिद्वंद्वी टीम के खिलाफ गोल करने के लिए 3 अंक मिलते हैं।
- यदि कोई टीम गोल दे देती है तो 1 अंक की पेनाल्टी लगती है।
- प्रत्येक टीम के केवल तीन खिलाड़ियों ने गोल किए।

A - B मैच: B इस खेल का विजेता है। इस मैच में B द्वारा स्कोर किए गए कुल अंक 4 हैं। इसके अलावा, टीम A ने 2 गोल किए और किसी भी खिलाड़ी ने आउटसाइड से गोल नहीं किया।

A - C मैच: C ने मैच में 0 अंक स्कोर किए। टीम A के केवल एक खिलाड़ी ने आउटसाइड से एक गोल किया। A ने इस मैच में 4 अंक स्कोर किए।

B - C मैच: B को मैच से 6 अंक मिले। टीम C ने टीम B से 1 गोल अधिक स्कोर किया। टीम B के एक खिलाड़ी ने आउटसाइड से एक गोल किया, लेकिन टीम C से कोई भी ऐसा नहीं किया।

59. दी गई 3 टीमों को कुल अंकों के आधार पर इस प्रकार रैंक दी गई है की सर्वोच्च अंक पाने वाली टीम को रैंक 1, दूसरा उच्चतम अंक पाने वाली टीम को रैंक 2 और सबसे कम अंक पाने वाली टीम को रैंक 3। रैंक 3 वाले टीम को पुरस्कार राशि के रूप में कुल 60,000 रुपये मिले। यदि रैंक 1, रैंक 2 और रैंक 3 टीम के पुरस्कार राशि का अनुपात 8 : 5 : 3 है, तो निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा संयोजन सही है?

- A. A, 1,00,000 रुपये
- B. C, 1,60,000 रुपये
- C. B, 1,60,000 रुपये
- D. C, 1,20,000 रुपये
- E. B, 1,00,000 रुपये

60. सभी तीनो टीमों के उन खिलाड़ियों द्वारा किए गए गोलों के संख्या के योग का अधिकतम संभव संख्या क्या हो सकता, जो टूर्नामेंट में एक से अधिक गोल करता है?

- A. 18
- B. 14
- C. 12
- D. 15
- E. 9

61. टूर्नामेंट में, टीम B द्वारा स्कोर किए गए कुल अंक टीम A द्वारा स्कोर किए गए कुल अंक से कितने प्रतिशत अधिक हैं?

- A. 50%
- B. 75%
- C. 100%
- D. 125%
- E. 80%

62. टीम B द्वारा टीम C के खिलाफ मैच में किए गए गोलों की संख्या और टीम A द्वारा टीम C के खिलाफ अपने मैच में किए गए गोलों की संख्या के बीच का अनुपात ज्ञात कीजिए।

- A. 2 : 1
- B. 3 : 1
- C. 4 : 3
- D. 3 : 4
- E. निर्धारित नहीं किया जा सकता

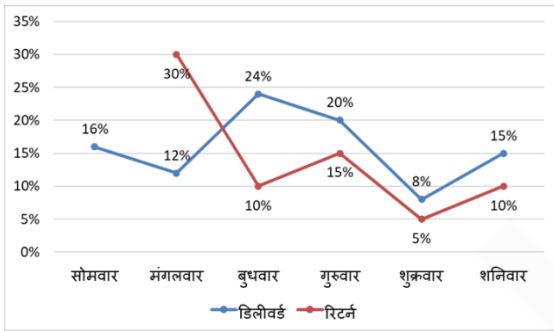
63. टूर्नामेंट में टीम A और टीम B द्वारा किए गए गोलों की कुल संख्या ज्ञात कीजिए?

- A. 13
- B. 14
- C. 12
- D. 10



E. 9

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नोट:

- ऑर्डर्स की संख्या जो तीसरे सप्ताह के शनिवार के बाद डिलीवर किए जाने थे, 25 थे।
- ऑर्डर्स डिलीवरी के उसी दिन रिटर्न नहीं किए जा सकते। इसे डिलीवरी के अगले दिन रिटर्न किया जाना चाहिए और तीसरे सप्ताह के रविवार को कोई ऑर्डर नहीं रिटर्न किया गया था।

64. तीसरे सप्ताह के सोमवार, मंगलवार और गुरुवार को डिलीवर किए गए ऑर्डर की औसत संख्या ज्ञात कीजिए?

- A. 70
B. 80
C. 60
D. 50
E. 75

65. बुधवार को रिटर्न किए गए ऑर्डर की संख्या और शुक्रवार को रिटर्न किए गए ऑर्डर की संख्या के बीच अनुपात ज्ञात कीजिए?

- A. 9 : 7
B. 4 : 5
C. 5 : 4
D. 7 : 9
E. उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं

66. यदि तीसरे सप्ताह के रविवार को 25 ऑर्डर रिटर्न किए गए, तो दूसरे सप्ताह के रविवार को किए गए ऑर्डर की कुल संख्या का कितना प्रतिशत ग्राहकों द्वारा दूसरे सप्ताह के रविवार तक रिटर्न नहीं किया गया था?

- A. 64%
B. 66%
C. 68%
D. 70%
E. 72%

67. यदि तीसरे सप्ताह के मंगलवार से रविवार तक लौटाए गए ऑर्डर की औसत संख्या 30 है, तो तीसरे सप्ताह के रविवार को रिटर्न किए गए ऑर्डर की संख्या, तीसरे सप्ताह के मंगलवार को रिटर्न किए गए ऑर्डर की संख्या से कितने प्रतिशत अधिक/ कम है?

- A. 50% अधिक
B. 87.5% कम
C. 62.5% अधिक
D. 87.5% अधिक
E. 62.5% कम

68. तीसरे सप्ताह के सोमवार से गुरुवार तक डिलीवर किए गए ऑर्डर की कुल संख्या और बुधवार, शुक्रवार और शनिवार को रिटर्न किए गए ऑर्डर की कुल संख्या के बीच का अनुपात ज्ञात कीजिए।

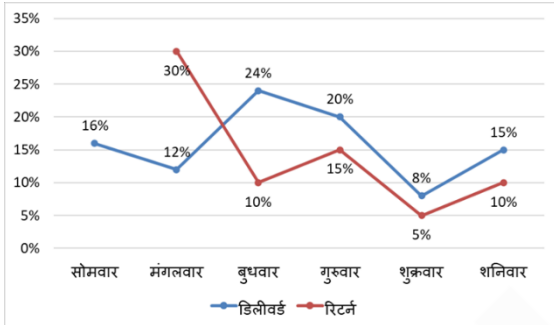
- A. 3 : 2
B. 4 : 1
C. 1 : 4
D. 6 : 5
E. 5 : 1



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निर्देश: निम्नलिखित जानकारी को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें और उस पर आधारित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें: नीचे दिया गया रेखा ग्राफ दूसरे सप्ताह के रविवार को रिसीव किए गए ऑर्डर में से तीसरे सप्ताह के सोमवार से शनिवार तक डिलीवर किए गए ऑर्डर्स का प्रतिशत दर्शाता है और यह किसी भी दिन रिटर्न किए गए ऑर्डर्स की संख्या पिछले दिन तक डिलीवर किए गए ऑर्डर्स की कुल संख्या के प्रतिशत के रूप में दर्शाता है।



नोट:

- ऑर्डर्स की संख्या जो तीसरे सप्ताह के शनिवार के बाद डिलीवर किए जाने थे, 25 थे।
- ऑर्डर्स डिलीवरी के उसी दिन रिटर्न नहीं किए जा सकते। इसे डिलीवरी के अगले दिन रिटर्न किया जाना चाहिए और तीसरे सप्ताह के रविवार को कोई ऑर्डर नहीं रिटर्न किया गया था।

69. मंगलवार, बुधवार और शुक्रवार को रिटर्न किए गए ऑर्डर की कुल संख्या शनिवार को रिटर्न किए गए ऑर्डर की संख्या से कितने प्रतिशत अधिक है?

- 25%
- 10%
- 40%
- 30%
- 35%

निर्देश: निम्नलिखित जानकारी का ध्यानपूर्वक अध्ययन करें और दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें:

छह व्यक्ति अर्थात् P, Q, R, S, T और U एक वृत्ताकार मेज में एक दूसरे से समान दूरी पर बैठे हैं और उनमें से कुछ का मुख मेज के केंद्र की ओर और शेष का मुख मेज के बाहर की ओर हैं। समान दिशा में मुख किए हुए दो से अधिक व्यक्ति एक साथ नहीं बैठते हैं। तीन विवाहित युगल हैं।

नोट: पति-पत्नी एक-दूसरे के सन्निकट नहीं बैठते हैं। पति की आयु अपनी पत्नी की आयु से अधिक है। यदि पति की आयु सम संख्या है तो पत्नी की आयु विषम संख्या है और इसके विपरीततया।

जो 49 वर्ष का है वह S के दाएं दूसरे स्थान पर बैठता है। जो 43 वर्ष का है वह उसका पति/पत्नी है, जिसकी आयु किसी संख्या का पूर्ण वर्ग है। T का पति उसके ठीक दाएं बैठता है जिसकी आयु 43 वर्ष है। S, U के सामने बैठता है, जो P के सन्निकट नहीं बैठता है। S, P के ठीक दाएं नहीं बैठता है। जिसकी आयु 51 वर्ष है, S के बाएं दूसरे स्थान पर बैठता है। जिसकी आयु 43 वर्ष है वह P के दाएं दूसरे स्थान पर बैठता है। S की पत्नी S से 5 वर्ष छोटी है। T अपने पति से 7 वर्ष छोटी है। T और P की आयु के बीच अंतर 6 वर्ष है। Q, T का पड़ोसी नहीं है। जिसकी आयु 43 वर्ष है, उसका मुख मेज के बाहर की ओर है।

70. T के बाईं ओर से गिनने पर T और P के पति के बीच कितने व्यक्ति बैठते हैं?

- कोई नहीं
- दो
- तीन
- एक



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E. इनमें से कोई नहीं

71.R और U की पत्नी की आयु के बीच अंतर क्या है?

- A. 14 वर्ष
- B. 15 वर्ष
- C. 12 वर्ष
- D. 13 वर्ष
- E. इनमें से कोई नहीं

72.निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा कथन सत्य है?

- A. Q, P के सामने बैठा है।
- B. 56 वर्ष के व्यक्ति और P के बीच दो व्यक्ति बैठते हैं।
- C. S की पत्नी की आयु 51 वर्ष है।
- D. सभी सही हैं।
- E. कोई सही नहीं है।

73.निम्नलिखित में से कौन उसका पति है जो S के ठीक बाएं बैठा है?

- A. वह जिसकी आयु 51 वर्ष है
- B. U
- C. Q
- D. R
- E. इनमें से कोई नहीं

74.निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा युग्म सही है?

- A. S – 56 वर्ष
- B. P – 38 वर्ष
- C. T – 44 वर्ष
- D. Q – 51 वर्ष
- E. सभी सही हैं

निर्देश: निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक प्रश्न में एक प्रश्न के बाद दो कथन I और II में जानकारी दी गई है। आपको प्रश्न और कथनों को पढ़ना है और यह

निर्धारित करना है कि किस कथन/ कथनों में दी गई जानकारी प्रश्न का उत्तर देने के लिए पर्याप्त है।

निम्नलिखित प्रश्न में, प्रतीकों *, %, #, @, &, \$ और © का उपयोग नीचे दिए गए अर्थों में किया गया है। निम्नलिखित जानकारी का अध्ययन करें और दिए गए प्रश्न का उत्तर दें।

A * B = A, B का पिता है

A % B = A, B की बहन है

A @ B = A, B की माता है

A # B = A, B का भाई है

A & B = A, B का पति है

A \$ B = A, B का पुत्र है

A © B = A, B की पुत्री है

75. तीन विवाहित युगल हैं तथा S, K से विवाहित नहीं है तथा V अविवाहित है, तो K के अंकल कौन हैं?

I. P * R, T @ S, R & U, Q * K, V © R, P & T.

II. P @ U, Q * S, T % K, R * V, S & T, V & P.

- A. केवल कथन I पर्याप्त है
- B. केवल कथन II पर्याप्त है
- C. या तो कथन I या कथन II पर्याप्त है
- D. न तो कथन I न ही कथन II पर्याप्त है
- E. कथन I और II दोनों पर्याप्त हैं

76.T के संदर्भ में Q का क्या संदर्भ है दि K V का बच्चा नहीं है?

I. P * R, T @ S, R & U, Q * K, V © R, P & T.

II. P @ U, Q * S, T % K, R * V, S & T, V & P.

- A. केवल कथन I पर्याप्त है
- B. केवल कथन II पर्याप्त है



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- C. या तो कथन I या कथन II पर्याप्त है
D. न तो कथन I न ही कथन II पर्याप्त है
E. कथन I और II दोनों पर्याप्त हैं

निर्देश: निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक प्रश्न में एक प्रश्न के बाद दो कथन I और II में जानकारी दी गई है। आपको प्रश्न और कथनों को पढ़ना है और यह निर्धारित करना है कि किस कथन/ कथनों में दी गई जानकारी प्रश्न का उत्तर देने के लिए पर्याप्त है।

77. यदि 'fa pa' का अर्थ 'red query' है, तो 'safari' का कूट क्या है?

- I. If 'ra ta' का अर्थ 'tiger biscuits' और 'ga fa' का अर्थ 'red flowers' है।
II. If 'sa ra' का अर्थ 'save tiger' और 'la pa' का अर्थ 'jungle safari' है।
A. केवल कथन I पर्याप्त है
B. केवल कथन II पर्याप्त है
C. या तो कथन I या कथन II पर्याप्त है
D. न तो कथन I न ही कथन II पर्याप्त है
E. कथन I और II दोनों पर्याप्त हैं

78. सोमवार से शुरू और शनिवार को समाप्त होने वाले एक ही सप्ताह के विभिन्न दिनों में छह लोगों का अवकाश है। K और P के बीच कितने लोगों का अवकाश है?

- I. F के बाद दो से अधिक लोगों का अवकाश नहीं है। F और W के बीच दो लोगों का अवकाश है। F के बाद अवकाश वाले लोगों की संख्या P के पहले अवकाश वाले लोगों की संख्या के समान है।
II. W के बाद तीन व्यक्तियों का अवकाश है। W और K के बीच एक व्यक्ति का अवकाश है।
A. केवल कथन I पर्याप्त है
B. केवल कथन II पर्याप्त है
C. या तो कथन I या कथन II पर्याप्त है

- D. न तो कथन I न ही कथन II पर्याप्त है
E. कथन I और II दोनों पर्याप्त हैं

निर्देश: निम्नलिखित जानकारी का ध्यानपूर्वक अध्ययन करें तथा तदुसार प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें:

- A % B (11) – A, B के 21 मीटर उत्तर में है।
A & B (15) – A, B के 25 मीटर दक्षिण में है।
A * B (30) – A, B के 40 मीटर पूर्व में है।
A @ B (10) – A, B के 20 मीटर पश्चिम में है।

N @ R (10m), R & M (8m), P @ M (5m), P % F (15m), F @ S (10m), H & S (20m), H * I (10m)

नोट: 'A & B' का अर्थ है A, B के दक्षिण-पूर्व में है।

79. बिंदु N, बिंदु S की किस दिशा में स्थित है?
A. & @
B. % *
C. & *
D. % @
E. इनमें से कोई नहीं

80. बिंदु I, बिंदु P की किस दिशा में है तथा उनके बीच की दूरी क्या है?
A. % (45)
B. * (55)
C. % (55)
D. & (45)
E. इनमें से कोई नहीं

81. यदि J % S (15) है तो बिंदु F, बिंदु J की किस दिशा में है?
A. * @



- B. %*
C. & @
D. % @
E. इनमें से कोई नहीं

82. यदि T & F (40) है तो निम्न में से कौन सा सही है?

- A. N % T (47)
B. I और T के बीच का अंतर 30 मी. है
C. I, T और P एक सीधी पंक्ति में हैं
D. S % @ T
E. कोई सही नहीं है

83. R और S के बीच की सबसे छोटी दूरी क्या है?

- A. 20 मी.
B. $\sqrt{76}$ मी.
C. 13 मी.
D. $\sqrt{74}$ मी.
E. इनमें से कोई नहीं

निर्देश: निम्नलिखित जानकारी का ध्यानपूर्वक अध्ययन करें और दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें:

आठ बॉक्स अर्थात् K, L, M, N, O, P, Q और R एक के ऊपर एक रखे हैं। सभी बॉक्स को एक ढेर में ऊपर से नीचे तक व्यवस्थित किया जाता है। प्रत्येक बॉक्स में एक अलग रंग अर्थात् नीला, लाल, काला, नारंगी, पीला, सफेद, हरा और बैंगनी है। सभी जानकारी जरूरी नहीं कि इसी क्रम में हो।

बॉक्स L और बॉक्स R जो बॉक्स L के ऊपर रखा गया है, के बीच तीन बॉक्स रखे गए हैं। बॉक्स O में पीला रंग नहीं है। लाल रंग वाले बॉक्स और बॉक्स M के बीच दो बॉक्स रखे गए हैं। लाल रंग वाले बॉक्स के ऊपर बॉक्सों की संख्या

काले रंग वाले बॉक्स के नीचे बॉक्सों की संख्या के समान है। जिस बॉक्स में काला रंग होता है, उसे बॉक्स K के पास नहीं रखा गया है। काले रंग वाले बॉक्स और बैंगनी रंग वाले बॉक्स के बीच तीन बॉक्स रखे गए हैं। बॉक्स N को नारंगी रंग वाले बॉक्स के ऊपर कहीं रखा गया है। बॉक्स Q को उस बॉक्स के ठीक ऊपर रखा गया है जिसमें बैंगनी रंग है। लाल रंग वाले बॉक्स के ऊपर दो से अधिक बॉक्स नहीं रखे गए हैं। बॉक्स Q और बॉक्स K के बीच दो से अधिक बॉक्स रखे गए हैं। जिस बॉक्स में नीला रंग होता है, वह हरे रंग वाले बॉक्स के ठीक ऊपर रखा गया है। नीले रंग वाले बॉक्स और बॉक्स O के बीच में तीन बॉक्स रखे गए हैं। बॉक्स K और सफेद रंग वाले बॉक्स के बीच दो बॉक्स रखे गए हैं। बॉक्स N और पीले रंग वाले बॉक्स के बीच दो से अधिक बॉक्स रखे गए हैं।

84. बॉक्स Q और पीले रंग वाले बॉक्स के बीच कितने बॉक्स रखे गए हैं?

- A. चार
B. दो
C. तीन
D. पांच
E. इनमें से कोई नहीं

85. निम्नलिखित में से किस बॉक्स में बैंगनी रंग है?

- A. बॉक्स N
B. बॉक्स P
C. बॉक्स M
D. बॉक्स L
E. इनमें से कोई नहीं

86. उस बॉक्स के ऊपर कितने बॉक्स रखे हैं जिसमें नारंगी रंग है?



- A. तीन
- B. पांच
- C. चार
- D. छह
- E. इनमें से कोई नहीं

87. निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा कथन असत्य है?

- A. बॉक्स N के ऊपर एक बॉक्स रखा गया है।
- B. बॉक्स Q और नारंगी रंग वाले बॉक्स के बीच दो बॉक्स रखे गए हैं।
- C. जिस बॉक्स में हरा रंग है उसे नीचे से दूसरे स्थान पर रखा गया है।
- D. उन बक्सों के बीच दो बॉक्स रखे गए हैं जिनमें पीला रंग और बैंगनी रंग है।
- E. कोई भी सत्य नहीं है

88. निम्नलिखित पांच में से चार किसी निश्चित प्रकार से एकसमान हैं और इसलिए एक समूह बनाते हैं। इनमें से कौन सा उस समूह से संबंधित नहीं है?

- A. R, नीला
- B. Q, N
- C. पीला, काला
- D. नारंगी, L
- E. P, बैंगनी

निर्देश: नीचे दिए गए प्रश्न में एक कथन दिया गया है जिसका तीन कार्यवाहियां अनुसरण करती हैं। एक कार्यवाही सुधार, निकट होने आदि के लिए ली गई है। कथन को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें और अपना उत्तर दें।

89. कथन:

तीन देशों – अफगानिस्तान, पाकिस्तान और इंडोनेशिया के मुस्लिम विद्वानों ने शनिवार को यह कहते हुए एक फरमान जारी किया था कि

आत्मघाती हमलों सहित हिंसक अतिवाद और आतंकवाद इस्लामी सिद्धांतों के विरुद्ध हैं, यह तालिबान को हिंसा समाप्त करने के लिए मनाने का एक प्रयास है।

कार्यवाही:

I. तीन देशों के मुस्लिम विद्वानों को तालिबान नेताओं को एक समझौते पर हस्ताक्षर करने के लिए बाध्य करना चाहिए जिससे कि वे अब अधिक समय तक हिंसा के कृत्यों में शामिल नहीं हो सकेंगे।

II. इस फरमान के साथ मुस्लिम विद्वानों को संयुक्त राष्ट्र से भी अपील करनी चाहिए और तालिबान को मनाने में उनकी मदद लेनी चाहिए।

III. मुस्लिम विद्वानों को इस्लामी न्यायालय को याचिका भेजनी चाहिए कि वे तालिबान को अपनी हिंसक गतिविधियों को रोकने के लिए बाध्य करें।

- A. केवल कार्यवाही I अनुसरण करती है।
- B. केवल कार्यवाही II अनुसरण करती है।
- C. दोनों I और II अनुसरण करते हैं।
- D. दोनों II और III अनुसरण करते हैं।
- E. इनमें से कोई अनुसरण नहीं करता है।

निर्देश: एक कथन के बाद तीन अनुमान I, II, और III दिए गए हैं। दिए गए कथन को ज्ञात तथ्यों से भिन्न होने पर भी सत्य मानते हुए आपको यह निर्णय लेना है कि कौन सा अनुमान यदि कोई है, दिए गए कथन का अनुसरण करता है।

90. कथन:

खाद्य मानक एजेंसी को एक के बाद एक खाद्य और खेती घोटालों के बाद वर्ष 2001 में एक केंद्रीय नियामक के रूप में स्थापित किया गया



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था ताकि उपभोक्ताओं के हितों को पहले रखा जा सके।

अनुमान:

- I. खाद्य मानक एजेंसी खाद्य सामग्री के संबंध में सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य के प्रति उत्तरदायी है।
 - II. एजेंसी का मुख्य कार्य यह सुनिश्चित करना है कि जनता तक सुरक्षित भोजन पहुंच सके।
 - III. खाद्य मानक एजेंसियों को कई गंभीर प्रकोपों और खाने-पीने की बीमारी से होने वाली मौतों के बाद स्थापित किया गया था।
- A. केवल I अनुसरण करता है।
B. केवल II अनुसरण करता है।
C. केवल III अनुसरण करता है।
D. I और II दोनों अनुसरण करते हैं।
E. सभी अनुसरण करते हैं।

निर्देश: निम्नलिखित जानकारी को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें और इसके आधार पर प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें।

A, B, C, D, P, Q, R और S दो-समानांतर पंक्ति में बैठे हैं। प्रत्येक पंक्ति में चार व्यक्ति हैं। पंक्ति-1 में बैठे व्यक्ति दक्षिण दिशा के सम्मुख बैठे हैं और पंक्ति-2 में बैठे व्यक्ति उत्तर दिशा के सम्मुख बैठे हैं। पंक्ति -1 में बैठे व्यक्ति पंक्ति -2 में बैठे व्यक्तियों के सम्मुख हैं। सभी व्यक्तियों के पास अलग-अलग प्रकार की चॉकलेट हैं।

Q के पास R से 8 कम चॉकलेट हैं। जिस व्यक्ति के पास 10 चॉकलेट हैं, वह 13 चॉकलेट वाले व्यक्ति के सम्मुख बैठा है। P और C के बीच बैठे व्यक्ति के पास 22 चॉकलेट हैं। P उस व्यक्ति की ओर मुख करके बैठा है जो A के निकटतम बाईं ओर बैठा है। S के पास A से कम चॉकलेट हैं। A को 13 चॉकलेट पसंद नहीं हैं। A और D के

बीच में एक व्यक्ति बैठा है। जो व्यक्ति Q की ओर मुख करके बैठा है, उसके बाईं ओर तीन व्यक्ति बैठे हैं, Q उत्तर की ओर मुख करके बैठा है। वह व्यक्ति जिसके पास 38 चॉकलेट हैं R के निकटतम दाईं ओर बैठा है। S के पास Q की तुलना में तीन गुनी चॉकलेट हैं। A के पास P से 8 चॉकलेट अधिक हैं। पंक्ति-1 में बैठे व्यक्तियों के पास कुल चॉकलेटों की संख्या का योग 86 है। S और जिस व्यक्ति के पास 38 चॉकलेट हैं, उसके सामने बैठे व्यक्ति के बीच एक व्यक्ति बैठा है। जिस व्यक्ति के पास 13 चॉकलेट हैं और Q के बीच दो व्यक्ति बैठे हैं।

91. निम्नलिखित में से कौन 24 चॉकलेट वाले व्यक्ति के बाईं ओर दूसरे स्थान पर बैठा है?

- A. Q
B. A
C. D
D. R
E. उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं

92. Q और S के पास चॉकलेट की संख्या का योग ज्ञात कीजिए?

- A. 24
B. 29
C. 21
D. 32
E. उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं

93. यदि P, R को 5 चॉकलेट देता है और C, B से 4 चॉकलेट उधार लेता है। तो R और B के पास कितनी चॉकलेट होंगी?

- A. 42
B. 35
C. 46
D. 29
E. उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं



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94.8 चॉकलेट वाले व्यक्ति के दाईं ओर बैठे लोगों की संख्या ___ के दाईं ओर बैठे व्यक्तियों की संख्या समान है।

- A. C
- B. D
- C. B
- D. R

E. उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं

निर्देश: नीचे दिए गए गद्यांश को पढ़ें और प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें।

संयुक्त राष्ट्र मानवाधिकार परिषद के मसौदा प्रस्ताव पर इस साल मार्च में, "म्यांमार में मानवाधिकारों की स्थिति" पर मतदान में भारत के भाग लेने को करीब से समझने की जरूरत है। यूरोपीय संघ (ईयू) और बांग्लादेश, जो कई पीड़ितों का आवास है, द्वारा सह-प्रायोजित संकल्प " म्यांमार में मानवाधिकारों के गंभीर उल्लंघन और दुर्यवहार की निरंतर रिपोर्टों पर गंभीर चिंता व्यक्त करता है", विशेष रूप से राखीन, काचिन और शान राज्यों में, और परिषद के अपने तंत्र और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय आपराधिक न्यायालय (आईसीसी) द्वारा इनपर पूर्ण जांच की बात कही जाता है। अपने जवाबी व्याख्यात्मक बयान में, जिनेवा में संयुक्त राष्ट्र में भारत के स्थायी प्रतिनिधि राजीव कुमार चंदर ने कहा कि यह "विधायी और नीतिगत कार्रवाइयों के बारे में व्यापक सिफारिशें" और "म्यांमार को दंडात्मक कार्रवाई की धमकी, जिसमें आईसीसी शामिल है, जो उस मामले में हस्ताक्षरकर्ता नहीं है" का समर्थन करने के लिए "केवल जवाबी कार्रवाई" होगी। यह समझा जाना चाहिए कि रोम संविधि के गैर-हस्ताक्षरकर्ता के रूप में, नई दिल्ली किसी अन्य गैर-हस्ताक्षरकर्ता देश (म्यांमार) पर आईसीसी द्वारा किसी भी दंडात्मक हस्तक्षेप के खिलाफ अपना असंतोष दर्ज करेगा। हालांकि, रोहिंग्या संकट पर भारत की निरंतर कूटनीतिक

और नैतिक निष्क्रियता दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण है। संयुक्त राष्ट्र के फैक्ट-फाइंडिंग मिशन (FFM) और कई अन्य अंतरराष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार संगठनों के अनुसार, म्यांमार सेना ने नरसंहार सहित गंभीर युद्ध अपराधों के आरोपों का सामना किया-भारत ने नाएप्पीडों के साथ मैत्रीपूर्ण द्विपक्षीय संबंधों को बनाए रखने के लिए एक मजबूत नैतिक रुख अपनाने से इंकार कर दिया।

भारत ने इस मुद्दे पर म्यांमार की पद्धति को जारी रखा है, जो पूरी स्थिति की "जटिलता" को नुकसान पहुंचाता है, रोहिंग्या के लिए राजनीतिक अधिकारों के बजाय आर्थिक विकास पर जोर देता है, अंतर्राष्ट्रीय तंत्र के बजाय आंतरिक पूछताछ पर जोर देता है, और यहां तक कि रोहिंग्या समुदाय को इसके नाम से पुकारने से इनकार करता है। वास्तव में, प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी ने रोहिंग्या पर म्यांमार के सुरक्षा बलों के हाथों हुए अत्याचारों की सार्वजनिक रूप से निंदा नहीं की है। सितंबर 2017 में म्यांमार के अपने अंतिम दौर में, उन्होंने "रखाइन राज्य में चरमपंथी हिंसा के कारण सुरक्षा बलों और निर्दोष लोगों के जीवन की क्षति" पर साधारण रूप से चिंता व्यक्त की। "चरमपंथी हिंसा" के जवाब में रोहिंग्या नागरिकों पर सुरक्षा बलों द्वारा इस्तेमाल की जाने वाली अत्यधिक और मनमानी ताकत का इसमें कोई संदर्भ नहीं था। राधिका कोमारस्वामी, जो हाल ही में एक ब्रीफिंग के दौरान तीन सदस्यीय संयुक्त राष्ट्र एफएफएम का हिस्सा थीं, ने कहा, "यह स्वीकार करते हुए कि मानवाधिकारों का उल्लंघन किया गया है, लोगों को जवाबदेह ठहराना और तातमाडव को सुधारने का ही एकमात्र रास्ता है।" भारत की ओर से म्यांमार सशस्त्र बलों (तातमाडव) के साथ संबंध निरंतर बना कर रखा गया है, उन्हें लड़ाकू हार्डवेयर की आपूर्ति करता है और संयुक्त राष्ट्र शांति प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करता है। भारत-म्यांमार द्विपक्षीय सेना



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अभ्यास, IMBEX 2018-19 का एक संस्करण, इस जनवरी में चंडीमंदिर में हुआ।

95. दी गई जानकारी के आधार पर निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा एक उपयुक्त निष्कर्ष है?

I. डच पक्षकार समूह, स्टॉप वैपनहैंडल (स्टॉप आर्म्स ट्रेड) के एक विश्लेषण में दावा किया गया है कि भारत ने अंतरराष्ट्रीय व्यापार प्रतिरोध के उल्लंघन में लड़ाकू उपकरण स्थानांतरित किए।

II. अभी के लिए, म्यांमार के साथ लाभ के लिए मित्रवत संबंध में भारत स्थिरता को लेकर खुश है, लेकिन नैतिक रूप से यह कठिन है। पीड़ितों का स्टेटलैस (किसी भी देश का नागरिक न होना) रोहिंग्या बनना जारी है।

III. स्टॉकहोम इंटरनेशनल पीस रिसर्च इंस्टीट्यूट (SIPRI) के हथियार हस्तांतरण डेटाबेस के अनुसार, भारत म्यांमार के शीर्ष हथियार आपूर्तिकर्ताओं में से एक है, और हथियारों की बिक्री में सैन्य विमान, तोपखाने, नौसेना के जहाज और टोही उपकरण, बख्तरबंद वाहन, पनडुब्बी रोधी टॉरपीडो और मिसाइलें शामिल हैं।

- A. केवल I
- B. केवल II
- C. केवल III
- D. उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं।
- E. उपरोक्त सभी।

96.

दिए गए संदर्भ में दी गई जानकारी के आधार पर निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सी एक उपयुक्त धारणा है/हैं?

I. क्या म्यांमार अपने कुछ भारत-प्रदत्त हथियारों का उपयोग रखाइन राज्य और अन्य जातीय

क्षेत्रों में गैर-लड़ाकू नागरिकों को पंगु बनाने के लिए कर रहा है, यह एक ऐसा सवाल है जो नई दिल्ली ने अब तक नहीं पूछा है। इसके अलावा, भारतीय कंपनियों का म्यांमार में निवेश करना जारी है, जिसमें तातमाडव के स्वामित्व वाले व्यवसायों के साथ सीधे संबंध हैं।

II. लेकिन भारत के नरम, बैकफुट वाले दृष्टिकोण को बांग्लादेश, जो कई रोहिंग्या शरणार्थियों की मेजबानी कर रहा है, द्वारा देखा जा रहा है, जो म्यांमार के पक्ष में झुका हुआ है।

III. भारत ने अब तक म्यांमार पर किसी भी तरह का दबाव डालने से इंकार कर दिया है, बजाय इसके कि दोनों को मानवीय सहायता भेजकर ढाका और नाएप्यीडों के साथ संबंधों को संतुलित किया जाए।

IV. भारत का मुख्य तर्क यहाँ म्यांमार के साथ अपनी 1,640 किलोमीटर से अधिक की सीमा को सुरक्षित करने और चीन की सीमा पर एक स्थायी रणनीतिक साझेदारी बनाने के इरादे से तातमाडव को "आधुनिक बनाना" है। लेकिन, इस अनम्य व्यवहारिक राजनीतिक दृष्टिकोण में, अंत-उपयोगकर्ता की जवाबदेही और मानव अधिकारों के लिए बहुत कम स्थान है।

- A. निम्न में से कोई नहीं।
- B. केवल I
- C. केवल II
- D. केवल III
- E. I और IV दोनों

97. छह व्यक्ति अर्थात् Q, W, K, U, R और L की सोमवार से शुरू और शनिवार को समाप्त होने वाले एक ही सप्ताह के विभिन्न दिनों में बैठक है। K की बैठक Q के ठीक बाद में है लेकिन गुरुवार को नहीं। R के बाद दो से अधिक लोगों की बैठक



नहीं है। R और W के बीच तीन लोगों की बैठक होती है। W के बाद बैठक करने वाले लोगों की संख्या U के पहले बैठक करने वाले लोगों की संख्या के समान है। L से पहले कितने लोगों की बैठक होती है?

- A. दो
- B. एक
- C. तीन
- D. चार
- E. इनमें से कोई नहीं

निर्देश: निम्नलिखित जानकारी का ध्यानपूर्वक अध्ययन करें तथा दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें:

सात व्यक्ति अर्थात् K, L, M, N, O, P और Q का जन्म अलग-अलग वर्षों अर्थात् 1973, 1978, 1982, 1985, 1992, 1993 और 1996 में हुआ था। इन सभी को अलग-अलग रंग अर्थात् लाल, काला, हरा, सफेद, नीला, नारंगी और पीला रंग पसंद है। लेकिन आवश्यक नहीं है कि संपूर्ण जानकारी इसी क्रम में हो।

(नोट: 2021 को आधार वर्ष मानें)

O का जन्म उस व्यक्ति के बाद हुआ था जिसे लाल रंग पसंद है लेकिन न तो हरा और न ही नीला रंग पसंद है। K और वह जिसे नीला रंग पसंद है, के बीच एक व्यक्ति बैठता है। काला रंग पसंद करने वाले और हरा रंग पसंद करने वाले की आयु में 3 वर्ष का अंतर है। P की आयु और सफेद रंग पसंद करने वाले की आयु के बीच का अंतर 4 वर्ष है। M और वह जिसे पीला रंग पसंद है, के बीच तीन व्यक्तियों का जन्म हुआ था। L का जन्म नारंगी रंग पसंद करने वाले व्यक्ति के ठीक बाद हुआ था। L और वह जिसे काला रंग

पसंद है, के बीच तीन व्यक्तियों का जन्म हुआ था। नीला रंग पसंद करने वाले व्यक्ति और P के बीच दो व्यक्तियों का जन्म हुआ था। K की आयु एक संख्या का पूर्ण वर्ग है। सफेद रंग पसंद करने वाले व्यक्ति के बाद जन्म लेने वाले व्यक्तियों की संख्या M से पहले जन्म लेने वाले व्यक्तियों की संख्या के समान है। N का जन्म L से पहले हुआ था लेकिन उसे न तो नारंगी और न ही नीला रंग पसंद है।

98. O और हरा रंग पसंद करने वाले व्यक्ति के बीच कितने व्यक्तियों का जन्म हुआ था?

- A. दो
- B. एक
- C. कोई नहीं
- D. तीन
- E. इनमें से कोई नहीं

99. निम्नलिखित में से किसे नीला रंग पसंद है?

- A. M
- B. N
- C. वह जो 43 वर्ष का है
- D. वह जो 28 वर्ष का है
- E. इनमें से कोई नहीं

100. कितने व्यक्ति लाल रंग पसंद करने वाले व्यक्ति से बड़े हैं?

- A. कोई नहीं
- B. पांच
- C. दो
- D. तीन
- E. इनमें से कोई नहीं

101. Q की आयु और नारंगी रंग पसंद करने वाले व्यक्ति के बीच क्या अंतर है?

- A. 14 वर्ष



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- B. 7 वर्ष
C. 15 वर्ष
D. 9 वर्ष
E. इनमें से कोई नहीं

102. निम्नलिखित पांच में से चार एक निश्चित तरीके से एक समान हैं और इसलिए एक समूह बनाते हैं। वह कौन सा है जो इस समूह से संबंधित नहीं है?

- A. सफेद, K
B. M, नीला
C. काला, हरा
D. पीला, O
E. O, L

कथन: इनमें से प्रत्येक प्रश्न में जानकारी के बाद तीन कथन I, II और III दिए गए हैं। आपको प्रश्न और कथनों का अध्ययन करना है और निर्णय लेना है कि प्रश्न का उत्तर देने के लिए किस कथन/कथनों की आवश्यकता है।

103. निष्कर्ष:

- I. कुछ रंग काले नहीं हैं।
II. कुछ बाल, भूरे हो सकते हैं।

कथन:

- A. कुछ रंग काले हैं। सभी बाल काले हैं। कुछ काले, भूरे हैं।
B. केवल कुछ रंग काले हैं। सभी बाल काले हैं। कुछ बाल, भूरे हैं।
C. केवल कुछ रंग काले हैं। सभी बाल काले हैं। कुछ काले, भूरे हैं।
D. केवल कुछ रंग काले हैं। सभी बाल काले हैं। सभी बाल, भूरे हैं।
E. केवल कुछ रंग काले हैं। सभी बाल काले हैं। कोई बाल, भूरा नहीं है।

104. निष्कर्ष:

- I. सभी फोन, कैलकुलेटर हो सकते हैं।
II. कुछ फोन, कम्प्यूटर नहीं हैं।

कथन:

- A. कुछ मोबाइल, फोन नहीं हैं। कुछ फोन, कम्प्यूटर हैं। सभी कम्प्यूटर, कैलकुलेटर हैं।
B. कुछ मोबाइल, फोन नहीं हैं। केवल कुछ फोन, कम्प्यूटर हैं। कोई फोन, कैलकुलेटर नहीं है।
C. कुछ मोबाइल, फोन नहीं हैं। केवल कुछ फोन, कम्प्यूटर हैं। केवल कुछ फोन, कैलकुलेटर हैं।
D. कुछ मोबाइल, फोन नहीं हैं। केवल कुछ फोन, कम्प्यूटर हैं। कुछ फोन, कैलकुलेटर नहीं हैं।
E. कुछ मोबाइल, फोन नहीं हैं। केवल कुछ फोन, कम्प्यूटर हैं। सभी कम्प्यूटर, कैलकुलेटर हैं।

105. निष्कर्ष:

- I. कुछ चॉक, पेंसिल नहीं हैं।
II. कुछ चॉक, पेन नहीं हैं।

कथन:

- A. सभी मार्कर, चॉक हैं। केवल कुछ चॉक, पेन हैं। केवल कुछ पेन, पेंसिल हैं।
B. सभी मार्कर, चॉक हैं। केवल कुछ चॉक, पेन हैं। कुछ पेन, पेंसिल नहीं हैं।
C. सभी मार्कर, चॉक हैं। सभी चॉक, पेन हैं। कोई पेन, पेंसिल नहीं है।
D. सभी मार्कर, चॉक हैं। केवल कुछ चॉक, पेन हैं। कोई पेन, पेंसिल नहीं है।
E. सभी मार्कर, चॉक हैं। केवल कुछ चॉक, पेन हैं। कुछ पेन, पेंसिल हैं।

106. निष्कर्ष:

- I. कुछ टेलीग्राम, पोस्टकार्ड नहीं हैं।
II. सभी टेलीग्राम, लेटर हो सकते हैं।

कथन:



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- A. कुछ मेल, टेलीग्राम नहीं हैं। कुछ टेलीग्राम, पोस्टकार्ड हैं। सभी पोस्टकार्ड, लेटर हैं।
 B. कुछ मेल, टेलीग्राम नहीं हैं। केवल कुछ टेलीग्राम, पोस्टकार्ड हैं। कोई पोस्टकार्ड, लेटर नहीं है।
 C. कुछ मेल, टेलीग्राम नहीं हैं। केवल कुछ टेलीग्राम, पोस्टकार्ड हैं। सभी पोस्टकार्ड, लेटर हैं।
 D. कुछ मेल, टेलीग्राम नहीं हैं। केवल कुछ टेलीग्राम, पोस्टकार्ड हैं। कोई टेलीग्राम, लेटर नहीं है।
 E. कुछ मेल, टेलीग्राम नहीं हैं। केवल कुछ टेलीग्राम, पोस्टकार्ड हैं। केवल कुछ टेलीग्राम, लेटर हैं।

107. निष्कर्ष:

- I. कुछ वेबसाइट कभी वीलॉग नहीं हो सकती हैं।
 II. कुछ ऐप्स, ब्लॉग हो सकती हैं।

कथन:

- A. सभी ऐप्स, वेबसाइट हैं। केवल कुछ वेबसाइट, ब्लॉग हैं। कुछ ब्लॉग, वीलॉग हैं।
 B. सभी ऐप्स, वेबसाइट हैं। कोई ऐप, ब्लॉग नहीं है। कोई ब्लॉग, वीलॉग नहीं है।
 C. सभी ऐप्स, वेबसाइट हैं। कोई वेबसाइट, ब्लॉग नहीं है। कोई ब्लॉग, वीलॉग नहीं है।
 D. सभी ऐप्स, वेबसाइट हैं। केवल कुछ वेबसाइट, ब्लॉग हैं। कोई ब्लॉग, वीलॉग नहीं है।
 E. सभी ऐप्स, वेबसाइट हैं। कुछ ऐप्स, ब्लॉग हैं। कोई ब्लॉग, वीलॉग नहीं है।

निर्देश: निम्नलिखित जानकारी का ध्यानपूर्वक अध्ययन करें और दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें:

बारह व्यक्ति अर्थात् O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y और Z दो खोखली वर्गाकार मेज के चारों ओर बैठे हैं। छोटी मेज को किसी अन्य

बाहरी मेज के अंदर व्यवस्थित किया गया है। बाहरी मेज में आठ व्यक्ति बैठे हैं, उनमें से चार मेज के कोनों पर बैठे हैं और मेज के बाहर की ओर मुख किए हुए हैं और शेष चार मेज की भुजाओं के बीच में बैठे हैं और मेज के अंदर की ओर मुख किए हुए हैं। चार व्यक्ति अंदर की मेज के कोनों पर बैठे हैं और उनका मुख मेज के अंदर की ओर है।

नोट: यदि A, B के सामने बैठता है, तो इसका अर्थ है कि A और B दोनों एक दूसरे से निकटतम दूरी पर अलग-अलग मेज पर बैठते हैं।

Z, V के बाएं दूसरे स्थान पर बैठता है, जो W के ठीक बाएं नहीं बैठता है। R, उस व्यक्ति के दाएं तीसरे स्थान पर बैठता है, जो U के सामने बैठता है। Y, उस व्यक्ति के सामने बैठता है, जो W के बाएं दूसरे स्थान पर बैठता है। O, Y के सन्निकट बैठता है। X और T जो मेज की भुजाओं के बीच में नहीं बैठता है, के बीच में दो व्यक्ति बैठे हैं। P और S एक दूसरे के ठीक दाईं ओर बैठते हैं। S मेज के कोने पर नहीं बैठता है। U और W जो R के सामने नहीं बैठता है, के बीच एक व्यक्ति बैठता है। X, W और Y के सन्निकट नहीं बैठता है।

108. निम्नलिखित में से कौन उस व्यक्ति के बाएं तीसरे स्थान पर बैठता है जो V के सामने बैठता है?

- A. X
 B. P
 C. S
 D. Q
 E. इनमें से कोई नहीं

109. Q के दाईं ओर से गिनने पर Q और O के बीच में कितने व्यक्ति बैठते हैं?



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- A. तीन
- B. चार
- C. दो
- D. पांच
- E. इनमें से कोई नहीं

110.W के सामने बैठे व्यक्ति के संदर्भ में X का क्या स्थान है?

- A. ठीक बाएं
- B. ठीक दाएं
- C. बाएं दूसरा
- D. दाएं दूसरा
- E. इनमें से कोई नहीं

111.यदि केवल बाहरी मेज (अंदर की मेज के लोग यथास्थान रहते हैं) के सभी व्यक्तियों को O से प्रारंभ करते हुए दक्षिणावर्त दिशा में अंग्रेजी वर्णमाला क्रम के अनुसार बैठाया जाता है, तो कितने व्यक्तियों का स्थान अपरिवर्तित रहता है (O को छोड़कर)?

- A. कोई नहीं
- B. दो
- C. तीन
- D. एक
- E. इनमें से कोई नहीं

112.यदि U और T परस्पर अपना स्थान बदल दें, तो निम्नलिखित में से कौन T के ठीक दाएं बैठता है?

- A. V
- B. Z
- C. O
- D. R
- E. इनमें से कोई नहीं

निर्देश: नीचे दिए गए गद्यांश को पढ़ें और प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें।

साहित्यिक चोरी के माध्यम से पेपर प्रकाशन भारत में घट रहा है क्योंकि लगभग सभी पत्रिकाओं में प्रकाशन से पूर्व कुछ चरणों पर साहित्यिक चोरी की जांच की जा रही है। इसलिए, भारतीय शोधकर्ताओं ने अब एक अन्य प्रकार की धोखाधड़ी पर विशेषज्ञता प्राप्त की है- छवियों में हेरफेर करना, एक फ्रेम में कुछ भागों का बार-बार उपयोग करके छवियों का उत्पादन करना और एक ही कागज में या पहले प्रकाशित पेपरों से छवियों का पुनः उपयोग करना। या शायद, भारतीय शोधकर्ताओं ने छवियों को उसी तरह हेरफेर किया जिस तरह उन्होंने साहित्यिक चोरी सामग्री का इस्तेमाल किया है। केवल छेड़छाड़ की गई छवियों वाले पेपर अब उजागर हो रहे हैं क्योंकि भारत के बाहर स्थित काफी शोधकर्ताओं ने उनकी तलाश शुरू कर दी है। अंतिम गणना में, भारतीय विष विज्ञान अनुसंधान संस्थान (सीएसआईआर-आईआईटीआर), लखनऊ में वैज्ञानिकों द्वारा 2004 से 2017 के बीच प्रकाशित 73 पत्रों में छवियों पर गंभीर सवाल उठाए हैं। अगर कोई पिछले 20-25 वर्षों के दौरान आईआईटीआर के वैज्ञानिकों द्वारा प्रकाशित सभी पेपरों को गंभीरता से देखे तो अंतिम संख्या अधिक हो सकती है। सभी 73 पेपर स्वतंत्र शोधकर्ताओं द्वारा पबलीक वेबसाइट पर पोस्ट किया गया है जिन पर छवि हेरफेर और दोहराव की पहचान के लिए नजर रखी गई है, जो कुछ ऐसा है जो पीर रिव्यूज पांडुलिपियों की समीक्षा के समय पहचान करने में विफल रहे हैं। 40 ऐसे पेपरों के साथ आईआईटीआर के वरिष्ठ वैज्ञानिक डॉ. योगेश्वर शुक्ला अग्रणी हैं। फॉर बैटर साइंस के एक ब्लॉग पोस्ट में स्मट क्लाउड ने डॉ. शुक्ला की अनैतिक कृतियों को करीब 25 पेपर्स में उजागर किया



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है। एक ईमेल में डॉ शुक्ला कहते हैं - कृपया ध्यान दिया जाए कि मौलिकता के अलावा अन्य कारणों से अब पबपीर में पेपर दिखाई दे रहे हैं। मुझे यह भी सूचित किया गया है कि पबपीर की इस जानकारी को प्रामाणिकता सत्यापित करने हेतु हमारे संस्थान में एक समिति द्वारा संबोधित किया गया है। टेलीफोन पर वह कहते हैं कि इस बात से इनकार नहीं करते कि पबपीर पर समस्याओं का उल्लेख किया गया है : "हम आहत हैं। मैं मानता हूँ कि गैर इरादतन गलतियाँ की गई हो सकती हैं। यह जांचने का कोई तरीका नहीं था कि छवियों का उपयोग पहले से ही अन्य पेपरों में किया जा चुका है या नहीं। ऐसा सिर्फ आयुर्वेद के बारे में संदेह पैदा करने और किसी को निशाना बनाने के लिए किया जाता है। एक समिति इस पर विचार कर रही है और हम समिति द्वारा उठाए गए प्रत्येक प्रश्न को कैसे स्पष्ट करेंगे।"

ऐसे पेपरों का एक पैटर्न, यहाँ एक प्रकार का हेरफेर है जिसका आईआईटीआर शोधकर्ता सहारा लेते हैं। हेरफेर किए गए और पुनः उपयोग किए जाने वाले वेस्टर्न ब्लोट्स सबसे आम हैं। उनकी पहचान करना भी थोड़ा कठिन है। सबसे आम प्रचलन है पश्चिमी ब्लोट के डुप्लिकेट बैंड को पूरी तरह से अलग-अलग प्रयोगों के लिए एक ही पेपर में और कई बार अन्य पेपर में प्रयोग करना। एक ई-मेल में डॉ. एलिसाबेथ एम. बीक, हरबर्स - बीक एलएलसी, सैन फ्रांसिस्को, कैलिफ़ोर्निया में विज्ञान सलाहकार कहते हैं, "वेस्टर्न ब्लॉट्स सबसे सामान्य प्रकार है। मैंने फोटो छवियों वाले पेपर देखे हैं और ऐसे लोगों को भी मैं सबसे अधिक खोजने में लगा हूँ।" डॉ. बीक जोड़-तोड़ वाली छवियों पर नजर रखते हैं और दसियों पेपर पकड़े हैं।

113. उपरोक्त गद्यांश में दी गई जानकारी के अनुसार निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा/से प्रासंगिक है?

I. प्रायोगिक आंकड़ों में वर्णित समानताओं के लिए, लेखकों ने टिप्पणी की कि यह साधन और प्रोटोकॉल में समानता के कारण हो सकता है।
II. दोहराव के लिए छवियों को स्वचालित रूप से जांच करने हेतु बाजार में अभी तक कोई अच्छा सॉफ्टवेयर नहीं है, लेकिन कई पत्रिकाएं और प्रकाशक प्रारंभिक स्क्रीनिंग के लिए मानव निगरानी का उपयोग करते हैं, और बाद में सॉफ्टवेयर फाल्स-कलर इमेजिंग का उपयोग करके पृष्ठभूमि के शोर या समानता में अनियमितताओं की पुष्टि करने में मदद करते हैं।

III. आंकड़ों को अंतर्निहित करने वाले डेटा के अभाव में और चिंताओं के प्रकाश में, पीएलओएस वन एडिटर्स लेख को वापस ले लेते हैं।

- A. केवल I
- B. केवल II
- C. केवल III
- D. उपरोक्त सभी।
- E. उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं।

निर्देश: नीचे दिए गए प्रत्येक प्रश्न में एक कथन के बाद दो पूर्वधारणाएं I और II दी गई हैं। एक पूर्वधारणा की या तो कल्पना की गई है या उसे बिना प्रमाण के सही माना गया है। आपको निम्नलिखित पूर्वधारणाओं पर विचार करना है और यह तय करना है कि कौन सी पूर्वधारणा कथन में अन्तर्निहित है।

114.

कथन: रिलायंस कम्युनिकेशंस (आरकॉम) ने टेलीकॉम सामानों की स्वीडिश निर्माता एरिक्सन



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को लगभग 580 करोड़ रुपये का भुगतान पूरा कर दिया है, जिससे टेलीकॉम के अध्यक्ष अनिल अंबानी का जेल नहीं जाना सुनिश्चित हो गया है। 18 मार्च को 462 करोड़ रुपये के भुगतान के साथ, कर्ज से लदी टेलीकॉम कंपनी ने एरिक्सन के साथ अपनी 18 महीने की लंबी लड़ाई का अंत कर दिया, जिसने अपनी रखरखाव सेवाओं के लिए देय राशि का दावा किया था। एरिक्सन को पूरे ब्याज सहित भुगतान प्राप्त हुआ है और तदनुसार यह दिवालिया के लिए दायर याचिकाओं को वापस लेगी।

पूर्वधारणाएं:

I. आरकॉम का वित्तीय संकट इस भुगतान के साथ समाप्त नहीं होता है। यह दूरसंचार विभाग को 21 करोड़ रुपये के स्पेक्ट्रम भुगतान पर पहले ही डिफॉल्ट हो चुका है और अप्रैल में सरकार को इसे 281 करोड़ रुपये का भुगतान करने की आवश्यकता है। इसने कहा है कि यह राष्ट्रीय कंपनी कानून न्यायाधिकरण (NCLT) में स्वेच्छा से दिवालियापन सुरक्षा की मांग करेगा, ताकि समयबद्ध तरीके से अपनी परिसंपत्तियों को बेच सके और उधारदाताओं को भुगतान कर जा सके, जो कानूनी बाधाओं के कारण रिलायंस जियो को अपनी स्पेक्ट्रम बिक्री के माध्यम से जल्दी पूरा करने में विफल रहे।

II. एरिक्सन और आरकॉम के बीच लड़ाई तब शुरू हुई जब टेलीकॉम के देशव्यापी नेटवर्क को संचालित करने और प्रबंधित करने के लिए वर्ष 2013 में सात वर्ष के समझौते पर हस्ताक्षर करने के बाद आरकॉम द्वारा लगभग 1,500 करोड़ रुपये की देय राशि का भुगतान न करने पर स्वीडिश कंपनी वर्ष 2017 में दिवालिया न्यायालय में गई।

A. I और II अंतर्निहित है

B. या तो I या II अंतर्निहित हैं

C. कोई अंतर्निहित नहीं है

D. केवल II अंतर्निहित है

E. केवल I अंतर्निहित है

115. निम्नलिखित में से किस बैंक ने आभासी संपत्ति प्रदर्शनी 'होम उत्सव' लॉन्च किया है, जो देशभर के प्रमुख शहरों के प्रसिद्ध डेवलपर्स द्वारा रियल एस्टेट परियोजनाओं को डिजिटल रूप से प्रदर्शित करता है।

A. भारतीय स्टेट बैंक

B. एचडीएफसी बैंक

C. बैंक ऑफ बड़ौदा

D. आईसीआईसीआई बैंक

E. यस बैंक

116. प्रधान मंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी ने वस्तुतः कितने लाइट हाउस प्रोजेक्ट्स (LHPs) की नींव रखी?

A. चार

B. पाँच

C. छह

D. सात

E. आठ

117. Kajiranga National park is located in:

A. Uttar Pradesh

B. Assam

C. Rajasthan

D. Orissa

E. मध्य प्रदेश

118. राष्ट्रपति मिशेल अओन द्वारा लेबनान के नए प्रधानमंत्री के रूप में किसे नियुक्त किया गया है?

A. हसन दीब

B. साद अल-हरीरी

C. तम्मम सलाम

D. नजीब मिकाती



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E. फौद सिनिओरा

119. अगस्त 2019 में, प्रधान मंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी ने किस देश में मंगदेछु पनबिजली संयंत्र का उद्घाटन किया?

- A. इंडोनेशिया
- B. भूटान
- C. बांग्लादेश
- D. श्रीलंका
- E. मालदीव

120. पुरुषों के टेस्ट मैच में अंपायरिंग करने वाली पहली महिला अंपायर कौन बनी?

- A. कैथी क्रॉस
- B. क्लेयर पोलोसाक
- C. किम कॉटन
- D. लॉरेन एजेनबाग
- E. हमरा फराह

121. बोस्टन, संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका आधारित तीसरे इंडिया इंटरनेशनल फिल्म फेस्टिवल ऑफ बोस्टन (IIFFB) 2020 में लाइफटाइम अचीवमेंट अवार्ड से किसे सम्मानित किया गया है?

- A. अनुपम खेर
- B. कादर खान
- C. अमरीश पुरी
- D. ओम पुरी
- E. इरफान पठान

122. केथम झील भारत के किस शहर में स्थित है जिसे हाल ही में रामसर स्थल सूची में जोड़ा गया है?

- A. लखनऊ
- B. प्रयागराज
- C. कानपुर

D. आगरा

E. मेरठ

123. पुस्तक "ड्रीम फ्रॉम माय फादर: ए स्टोरी ऑफ रेस और इनहेरिटेंस" के लेखक निम्नलिखित में से कौन है?

- A. बराक ओबामा
- B. जॉन एवांस अट्टा मिल
- C. नेल्सन मंडेला
- D. दैन्य ब्योल
- E. उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं

124. केंद्रीय रक्षा मंत्री राजनाथ सिंह द्वारा उन्नत हाइपरसोनिक विंड टनल (HWT) परीक्षण सुविधा का उद्घाटन कहाँ किया गया था?

- A. बेंगलुरु
- B. कोयम्बटूर
- C. हैदराबाद
- D. चेन्नई
- E. नई दिल्ली

125. 'QIP', मूल रूप से, बाजार नियामकों को कानूनी कागजी कार्रवाई जमा किए बिना, सूचीबद्ध कंपनियों के लिए पूंजी जुटाने का एक तरीका है। इसका ज्यादातर उपयोग भारत और अन्य दक्षिण पूर्व एशियाई देशों में किया जाता है। 'QIP' का मतलब है?

- A. Quality Investor Protocol
- B. Qualified Institutional Placement
- C. Qualified International Programme
- D. Qualified Institutional Programme
- E. Quality International Placement

126. स्टील अथॉरिटी ऑफ इंडिया लिमिटेड (SAIL) की पहली महिला प्रमुख के रूप में किसने पदभार संभाला है?

- A. सोमा मोंडल



- B. वर्षा जोशी
- C. रेखा प्रियदर्शनी
- D. आर्य राजेंद्रन
- E. सबिता बीगम

127. निम्नलिखित में से किस राज्य सरकार ने मुख्यमंत्री महिला उत्कर्ष योजना (MMUY) शुरू की है?

- A. गुजरात
- B. उत्तर प्रदेश
- C. पंजाब
- D. हरियाणा

128. 2019-20 के दौरान गैर-नकद खुदरा भुगतानों की कुल मात्रा में डिजिटल लेनदेन का हिस्सा बढ़कर _____ हो गया है।

- A. 76 प्रतिशत
- B. 83 प्रतिशत
- C. 88 प्रतिशत
- D. 92 प्रतिशत
- E. 97 प्रतिशत

129. विश्व बैंक की महामारी आपातकाल वित्तपोषण सुविधा (PEF) बीमा विंडो के तहत COVID -19 के लिए अधिकतम बीमा भुगतान क्या है?

- A. 175.84 मिलियन अमेरिकी डॉलर
- B. 185.84 मिलियन अमेरिकी डॉलर
- C. 195.84 मिलियन अमेरिकी डॉलर
- D. 200.84 मिलियन अमेरिकी डॉलर
- E. 250.84 मिलियन अमेरिकी डॉलर

130. भारत सरकार के परामर्श से, भारतीय रिज़र्व बैंक ने वित्तीय वर्ष 2020-21 की दूसरी छमाही (अक्टूबर, 2020 से मार्च, 2021) के

लिए वेज़ और मीन्स एडवॉन्स (WMA) बढ़ाकर _____ कर दिया है।

- A. 1,25,000 करोड़ रुपये
- B. 1,50,000 करोड़ रुपये
- C. 1,75,000 करोड़ रुपये
- D. 2,00,000 करोड़ रुपये
- E. 2,25,000 करोड़ रुपये

131. आइवरी कोस्ट के प्रधानमंत्री के रूप में किसे नियुक्त किया गया है?

- A. हमेद बाकायोको
- B. अमादौ गोन
- C. अलसेन औत्रा
- D. डेनियल कबलान डंकन
- E. सेदौ दियरा

132. किस लघु वित्त बैंक ने 3-इन-1 खाता (बचत + ट्रेडिंग + डीमैट) लॉन्च किया है?

- A. एयू स्मॉल फाइनेंस बैंक
- B. उज्जीवन लघु वित्त बैंक
- C. इक्विटास स्मॉल फाइनेंस बैंक
- D. जन लघु वित्त बैंक
- E. ईएसएएफ स्मॉल फाइनेंस बैंक

133. पल्ले प्रगति कार्यक्रम किस राज्य में शुरू किया गया है?

- A. आंध्र प्रदेश
- B. तेलंगाना
- C. कर्नाटक
- D. केरल
- E. तमिलनाडु

134. ग्लोबल हंगर इंडेक्स 2020 में कौन सा देश भारत से ठीक नीचे है?

- A. नेपाल
- B. पाकिस्तान



- C. इथियोपिया
- D. सूडान
- E. माली

135. रक्षा अधिग्रहण परिषद (DAC) ने भारतीय उद्योग से _____ तक के डिफेंस हार्डवेयर अधिग्रहण हेतु प्रस्ताव दिया है।

- A. 27,000 करोड़ रुपये
- B. 57,000 करोड़ रुपये
- C. 67,000 करोड़ रुपये
- D. 77,000 करोड़ रुपये
- E. 87,000 करोड़ रुपये

136. सतपुड़ा टाइगर रिजर्व किस राज्य में स्थित है?

- A. उत्तर प्रदेश
- B. मध्य प्रदेश
- C. छत्तीसगढ़
- D. महाराष्ट्र
- E. गुजरात

137. प्रधानमंत्री श्री नरेंद्र मोदी ने 1 लाख के एग्रीकल्चर इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर फंड के तहत वित्तपोषण की एक नई केंद्रीय क्षेत्र योजना शुरू की। कार्यक्रम 2020 से _____ तक चलेगा?

- A. 2022
- B. 2024
- C. 2025
- D. 2027
- E. 2029

138. उन दो देशों के नाम बताएं जिनके पास भारत में लॉन्च होने से पहले हाइपरसोनिक पवन सुरंगें थीं।

- A. ब्रिटेन और फ्रांस
- B. चीन और जर्मनी
- C. अमेरिका और रूस

- D. इटली और जर्मनी
- E. उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं

139. एशियाई विकास बैंक (ADB) और भारत सरकार ने किस राज्य में बिजली उत्पादन क्षमता बढ़ाने के लिए 231 मिलियन डॉलर के ऋण पर हस्ताक्षर किए?

- A. पश्चिम बंगाल
- B. बिहार
- C. मेघालय
- D. ओडिशा
- E. असम

140. दिए गए विकल्पों में से खरीफ फसल की पहचान करें।

- A. गेहूं
- B. मक्का
- C. जौ
- D. आलू
- E. चना

141. दिसंबर 2020 में 12वां जीआरआईएचए (GRIHA) शिखर सम्मेलन आयोजित किया गया था। इसमें "H" का क्या अर्थ है?

- A. House
- B. Habitat
- C. Husbandry
- D. Heritage
- E. None of the above

142. कौन सा देश कच्चे तेल का सबसे बड़ा उत्पादक देश है?

- A. सऊदी अरब
- B. चीन
- C. अमेरिका
- D. ईराक
- E. ईरान



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143. किस इकाई की एलआईसी में 51 प्रतिशत की हिस्सेदारी है?

- A. आईडीबीआई बैंक
- B. इलाहाबाद बैंक
- C. यूनाइटेड बैंक ऑफ इंडिया
- D. कोर्पोरेशन बैंक
- E. यूको बैंक

144. भारतीय जीवन बीमा निगम के सन्निहित मूल्य हेतु रिपोर्टिंग बीमांकिक के रूप में किस कंपनी को चुना गया है?

- A. डेलोइट
- B. मिलिमेन एडवाइजर्स एलएलपी इंडिया
- C. एसबीआई कैप्स
- D. टाटा कैपिटल
- E. उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं

145. भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक (RBI) ने अपने केंद्रीय बोर्ड के निदेशक प्रसन्ना कुमार मोहंती की अध्यक्षता में एक 5 सदस्यीय आंतरिक कार्य समूह (आईडब्लूजी) की स्थापना की है, जो NOHFC के माध्यम से वित्तीय सहायक कंपनियों की होल्डिंग पर वर्तमान नियम भी बनाएगा। NOHFC में, "O" का क्या अर्थ है?

- A. ऑपरेशन
- B. ऑपरेटिव
- C. ऑब्जरवेशन
- D. ओवरड्यू
- E. ओमिशन

146. निम्नलिखित में से आरबीआई द्वारा हाल ही में गठित पेमेंट्स इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर डेवलपमेंट फंड (PIDF) का प्रमुख उद्देश्य क्या है?

- A. भौतिक एवं डिजिटल वॉलेट का निर्माण
- B. पॉइंट ऑफ़ सेल (PoS) इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर की तैनाती

- C. यूपीआई भुगतान को बढ़ावा देना
- D. A और B दोनों
- E. उपरोक्त सभी

147. ग्राहकों के बीच वित्तीय साक्षरता को बढ़ावा देने और एक वहन करने योग्य तरीके से औपचारिक वित्तीय सेवाओं तक पहुंच प्रदान करने के लिए, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक (RBI) ने वित्तीय समावेशन (NSFI) 2019-24 के लिए एक राष्ट्रीय रणनीति जारी की है। इसने _____ तक एक सार्वजनिक क्रेडिट रजिस्ट्री-उधारकर्ताओं की क्रेडिट जानकारी का डाटाबेस के संचालन का भी सुझाव दिया है।

- A. जनवरी 2021
- B. मार्च 2021
- C. अक्टूबर 2021
- D. दिसंबर 2021
- E. मार्च 2022

148. भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा घोषित नियामक सैंडबॉक्स (आरएस) के अंतर्गत दूसरे कोहोर्ट का थीम क्या है?

- A. 'मेक डिजिटल ए हैबिट'
- B. 'क्रॉस बॉर्डर पेमेंट्स'
- C. 'हसेल फ्री पेमेंट्स'
- D. 'डिजिटल पेमेंट्स सिक्क्योर पेमेंट्स'
- E. उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं

149. अनुसूचित वाणिज्यिक बैंकों के लिए पूंजीगत जोखिम-भारित परिसंपत्ति अनुपात (CRAR) मार्च 2020 में गिर कर _____ हो गया।

- A. 7.5%
- B. 9.5%
- C. 10.5%
- D. 11.5%
- E. 14.8%



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150. विकसित आर्थिक पर्यावरण के अनुरूप मध्यम-अवधि की रणनीति का ढांचा, उत्कर्ष 2022 किस संगठन द्वारा शुरू किया गया था?

- A. सेबी
- B. एसबीआई
- C. आरबीआई
- D. आईआरडीएआई
- E. आईबीए

151. किस कंपनी ने 2018 में प्रतिष्ठित जावा बाइक का अधिग्रहण किया था?

- A. महिंद्रा
- B. टाटा
- C. हीरो
- D. रॉयल एनफील्ड
- E. बजाज

152. नेशनल पेमेंट्स कॉर्पोरेशन ऑफ इंडिया (NPCI) द्वारा लॉन्च किया गया यूनिफाइड पेमेंट्स इंटरफेस (UPI) रिकरिंग पेमेंट फीचर का नाम बताएं?

- A. यूपीआई ऑटोडेबिट
- B. रुपये ऑटोपे
- C. यूपीआई ऑटोपाय
- D. रुपये ऑटोडेबिट
- E. उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं

153. फीड स्टॉक जैसे कि गन्ना, अनाज आदि से इथेनॉल के उत्पादन की संशोधित योजना के

अंतर्गत, पांच वर्ष के लिए कितने प्रतिशत का ब्याज परिदान प्रदान किया जाना है?

- A. 2%
- B. 4%
- C. 6%
- D. 7%
- E. 9%

154. सरकार ने 60 वर्ष से अधिक आयु वालों के लिए संशोधित प्रधानमंत्री वय वंदना योजना-2020 (PMVVY- 2020) योजना शुरू करने की घोषणा की है। योजना के बारे में कौन-सा सही नहीं है?

- A. एलआईसी इस योजना को संचालित करने के लिए पूरी तरह से अधिकृत है, जिसके अंतर्गत कुल भुगतान 15 लाख रुपये से अधिक प्रस्तावित नहीं है।
- B. यह योजना एक गैर-लिंक्ड, गैर-भागीदारी, पेंशन योजना है जो केंद्र द्वारा अनुदानित है।
- C. पॉलिसी का अवधि 20 वर्ष है।
- D. योजना प्रति वर्ष 7.40% के रिटर्न की सुनिश्चित दर की पेशकश करेगी
- E. अधिकतम पेंशन राशि प्रति माह 10,000 रुपये तक सीमित है।



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###ANSWERS###

1. Ans. A.

Only option I is correct. The reasons are as follows:

I: "...viewing these ecosystems as forests resulted in a fundamental misunderstanding of their functional ecology, especially the roles of fire and herbivores in maintaining these ecosystems." This clearly states that the only reason experts stopped classifying 'these systems' as forests is when they realised the plants have different roles in the ecosystem. So, option I is true.

II: "Mesic savannas receive more rainfall than some other iconic savannas of the tropics, but such ecosystems the world over are characterised by frequent burning and drought." This shows us that despite receiving 'more rainfall', mesic savannas are prone to frequent burning or forest fires. So, option II is false.

III: India needs to lift its "blanket fire-suppression policy" because it is "doing more harm than good". But in paragraph 5 and paragraph 6, it is said that 'controlled burning' can be used to manage forest and keeps weeds, like *Lantana camara*, under control. We can, thus, conclude that in order to create forests, India must allow controlled burning. So, option III is false.

Hence, the correct answer is A.

2. Ans. C.

"The trees here are adapted to fire and the dry grasses fuel it frequently in the dry months between monsoons." Here, the 'trees' and 'dry grasses' refer to the vegetation of deciduous trees. 'dry grasses fuel it frequently' suggests that there are frequent forest fires in deciduous forests. The trees can be adapted only if they are constantly faced with

forest fires. We can, thus, safely conclude that there are forest fires occurring in deciduous forest and option doesn't support the arguments in the first paragraph. Hence, the correct answer is C.

3. Ans. B.

In the passage, Jayashree Ratnam makes two observations. First, tree-grass ecosystems of savannas are distinguishable from forests. This leads us to believe that worldwide, experts use the same parameters to identify savannas.

Secondly, there are similarities between Indian grasslands and African savannas. It is very likely that Ratnam used the aforementioned parameters to draw the conclusion.

So, we can say that if we apply the same parameters to other tree-grass ecosystems, we can find similar 'savannas', *similar, not identical*, savannas. So, the given inference is probably true. Hence, the correct answer is B.

4. Ans. E.

All the given statements are true about Savannas with reference to the given passage. The reasons are as follows:

A: "...dry grasses fuel it frequently in the dry months between monsoons." This shows that the plants are dry in the absence of monsoons. This would not have been the case if they could hold moisture. So, sentence A is true.

B: "Savanna trees have a number of adaptations to live in a fire-driven ecosystem. Their large underground storage organs and roots contain much of their resources and fire cannot damage these stores. Saplings re-sprout quickly and grow rapidly." This indicates that the savanna trees have adapted to fire, but not by being immune to it. They store their 'organs



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and roots' underground, protecting them from fire that rages above. These trees depend on fire for future growth. So, sentence B is true.

C: "Adult trees have less dense canopies than forest species, allowing more sunlight to permeate to the ground level." Since, this is a result of the structural definition of savannas (discontinuous tree canopy). We can safely conclude that constant sunlight is important to the understory in savannas. So, sentence C is true.

Hence, the correct answer is E.

5. Ans. D.

Only option III is correct. The reasons are as follows:

I: In the first paragraph, it is stated that India has dry deciduous "forests". In the second paragraph, Ratnam states that these are comparable to African Savanna trees. So, in the fourth paragraph "savanna tree species" refers to deciduous trees. The study in the fourth paragraph states that "...on average, savanna tree species from peninsular India produced twice as much bark as evergreen forest trees." This does not say anything about market status for the two varieties. So, option I is false.

II: "Ground fires, they believe, kept hemiparasites at bay..." which indicates that hemiparasites are present at the bottom of the forest floor. "...Lantana has spread, to the detriment of understory plants and altering the structure of the forest significantly in the process" further proves that hemiparasites has only attacked the understory plants and has not affected the canopy in any way. So, option II is false.

III: "Historically, indigenous people in India used controlled burning as a way to manage their forests." The forest laws of India completely differ from this, as there is a "blanket fire-

suppression policy". Since, the passage doesn't provide any additional information on the opinion of indigenous people, we can safely conclude that they were not consulted during policy making. So, option III is true.

Hence, the correct answer is D.

6. Ans. A.

"...the invasive *Lantana* has spread, to the detriment of understory plants and altering the structure of the forest significantly in the process." We can conclude that the spread of *Lantana* has been detrimental to the understory plants. The only way this will lead to change in the structure of the forest is when *Lantana* takes up space that is meant for other understory plants, therefore preventing their growth. Hence, the correct answer is A.

7. Ans. C.

The sentence states that herbivores do not eat *Lantana*. This will result in them migrating away from their natural habitat. The reducing number of herbivores will cause food scarcity among the carnivores. This is the actual negative effect on large carnivores, which is completely different from the reason stated in option A. Hence, the correct answer is C.

8. Ans. B.

Jayashree Ratnam is giving a conclusion about the mesic savannas. This can be described as decisive, which is producing a definitive result. Hence, the correct answer is B.

9. Ans. B.

An argument is an expression of opinion that is developed in a passage. Some arguments contain hidden assumptions sometimes intended to subtly bias the reader. An assumption is a belief that the author takes for granted, based on opinion or



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experience. Assumptions are presented as facts. Sometimes the author states an opinion but doesn't supply any supporting details, you should suspect that it is an assumption.

Statement A is a fact as supported by the numerous examples as provided in the passage. Statement C is an assumption supporting the author's viewpoint. Statement D is also an assumption as the author talks about how the tourism industry needs a standard for safety and sanitation. But statement B talks about an assumption that has already been disapproved in the passage. So, option B is the correct answer.

10. Ans. C.

The first paragraph of the passage talks about the situation with respect to tourism in India and how it has been affected by the Covid situation. It also mentions how the Indian government has ignored the situation affecting the tourism sector. Paragraph 2 from the passage talks about the international situation. It mentions several steps taken by the governments of the foreign countries to bolster the affected tourism sector. Hence, the best sentence to connect the two paragraphs is option C which talks about how the global scenario is completely different.

11. Ans. A.

Statement I is not true with respect to the given passage. The passage clearly mentions that the tourism sector could utilize this time provided by the covid situation to adopt more ecologically friendly practices in their day to day operations.

Statement II and III are true with respect to the given passage. The passage talks about how Italy has issued incentives to the local population for holidaying on domestic

soil. The passage also mentions that several states in India depend on tourism to collect their state revenue and how leisure tourism will take time to recover.

Hence, option A is the correct answer.

12. Ans. C.

The given inference talks about how tourism is being actively discouraged in order to prevent the spread of the infection. In the given passage, we come across several examples of different countries that either support the statement or is against it. But there are numerous countries in the world whose example has not been provided. Examples from countries like those in South America, Japan etc have not been given. Hence, we can conclude that the data is inadequate to arrive to the given inference. Hence option C is the correct answer.

13. Ans. D.

Option A is not a correct inference as the passage uses the superlative adjective 'most' to describe the devastation caused by the Covid 19 pandemic. This shows that it cannot be compared to other pandemics and its effect has been the worst.

Option B is also not correct as the passage clearly states that several sectors have been ignored in the economic recovery programme provided by the Indian government.

Option C is also incorrect as although the focus of the passage is on tourism, the focus is not only on it but also on other sectors.

Option D is a correct inference. The passage talks about how tourism will take time to recover and it mentions 'leisure tourism'. This implies that there are other forms of tourism also. Hence option D is the correct answer.

14. Ans. E.

The given passage talks about how the Covid 19 pandemic had a



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disastrous effect on the world's economy. It goes on to explain how the Indian government has announced an economy recovery package which ignores the tourism sector. It then presents a comparison between the Indian government's decision and the global scenario on the topic. It emphasizes how the Indian government needs to follow the global example and help the tourism sector also. Hence option E is the correct statement to define the purpose of the passage.

15. Ans. B.

The error is in the segment 'of the Japanese squadrons hanged on'.

'Hanged' is erroneous in the sentence since it does not convey the exact meaning. 'To hang' when used as 'come or cause to come unexpectedly to a state in which no further operations can be carried out' has past participle form 'hung' and not 'hanged'.

Therefore, 'hanged' must be replaced with 'hung' to form a grammatically and contextually correct sentence.

Hence, **option B** is the correct answer

16. Ans. A.

The error is in the segment 'better to explain our'.

The infinitive is always used without 'to' after 'had better'.

Hence, it should have been 'had better explain' to make the sentence grammatically correct.

Therefore, **option A** is the correct answer.

17. Ans. D.

The error is in the segment '**and also from all the New Testament**'.

The correlative conjunction comes in the pair 'not only...but also'. Also, when using 'not only... but also', we must make sure that both parts of this conjunction go before the words of the same parts of speech.

Therefore, 'and' must be replaced with 'but' to form a grammatically correct sentence.

Hence, **option E** is the correct answer.

18. Ans. B.

Of the given parts, 2nd one contains the error. We need to replace 'which' with 'who' to rectify the sentence.

Hence, **option B** is the correct answer.

19. Ans. C.

in sentence II, the word 'require' before stove is incorrect. It is best replaced by the word 'cooking' to clarify the context. So, A-F is a correct interchange.

'Mill' means a building equipped with machinery to grind things. 'onus' means something that is one's duty or responsibility. Thus, C and E should interchange. This makes option C the correct answer.

20. Ans. A.

In sentence II we need an adjective to describe the type of women and 'increase' is a verb. So, A and D should interchange as 'elderly' is the only highlighted adjective.

In sentence I, 'pacify' is a verb which means quell the anger, agitation, or excitement of. This is wrong in context of the sentence. It should be exchanged with the other highlighted verb 'expect' which means regard (something) as likely to happen. So, B-E.

In sentence I, states and discoms cannot expect the lowest possible 'stories'. It is best exchanged with 'tariffs' to make the sentence contextually correct.

Thus, option A is the correct answer.

21. Ans. D.

When we observe the two sentences I and II, we can see that all highlighted words in I are verbs, while



all the words highlighted in II are adjectives.

In sentence II, E needs to be replaced by A as it would show the action of the mother.

In sentence I, we need an adjective to describe the land needed. So, B and D should interchange.

In sentence II, we need the correct verb to describe the action on the oven. Thus, C and F should interchange.

This makes option D the correct answer.

22. Ans. A.

In sentence II, we need a conjunction in place of the verb 'putting'. The only highlighted conjunction in sentence I is 'while'. So, B and D should interchange.

While 'due to high terrains' is meaningful, it is out of context in sentence I. A and F should be interchanged to make the sentence correct, as 'variability' means lack of consistency or fixed pattern. So, A and F should interchange.

Thus, option A is the correct answer.

23. Ans. D.

it is clear from the context of sentence I that agricultural workers have a hard life. Thus, C (identified) should be replaced by F (available - able to be used or obtained).

Again, in sentence II, respite (a short period of rest or relief from something difficult or unpleasant.) should be replaced with popularly (by many or most people).

Thus, option D is the correct answer.

24. Ans. A.

We use 'nevertheless' to add surprising information or something in contrast to what was already said or written. Example: Morgan stopped working as a doctor in 1973; nevertheless he remained active in medical research until his death.

Part A talks about a person who has many friends and E says there's no one to talk to despite something. Thus we can clearly see using the connector in question, A and E form a pair. Thus we can negate options C and B. Part B and D clearly make a pair, however, the connector given in question would be grammatically incorrect.

The correct sentence is:

She has a lot of friends; nevertheless, she has no one to talk to.

Therefore going by the above explanation, we can say option A is the correct answer.

25. Ans. A.

We use 'on account of' to introduce the reason or explanation for something.

Examples: 1) The President declined to deliver the speech himself, on account of a sore throat. 2) A newly-married couple, he thought, on account of their walking so close together.

Part A talks about hurricane and E further elaborates on it by saying that the hurricane was the reason why their flight got cancelled. Thus they both make a pair. Thus we can negate options C and B. Part B and D make a pair however they don't require a connector to connect them.

The correct sentence is:

On account of the hurricane, our flight was cancelled.

Therefore going by the above explanation, we can say option A is the correct answer.

26. Ans. D.

Clearly, parts B and F make a pair. The connector is one of change of subject; from shopping, the subject is changed to meeting someone, and that is accomplished by using the connector 'incidentally'. Thus we can negate options A and B. The parts A



and D make a pair but the connector given in the question is not going to be grammatically correct.

The correct sentence is:

I have found the item in the supermarket; incidentally, I met Mrs Anamika, an old classmate of mine, there.

Therefore going by the above explanation, we can say option D is the correct answer.

27. Ans. D.

"Not only... but also" is a correlative conjunction. It is used to connect and emphasize two words or two phrases at the same position.

Sentences A and F tell the characteristics of the street door of the rooming-house.

Sentences B and E tell what the thieves did.

Sentences C and D provide the characteristics of the staff at the consulate.

Hence, the above pairs can be combined using 'not only...but also' to form grammatically and contextually correct sentences.

The sentences will be:

- The street door of the rooming-house was not only unlocked but wide open.
- The thieves not only stole the jewels but also smashed up most of the valuable furniture in the room.
- The staff at the consulate seemed not only insensitive but also professionally inadequate.

Therefore, **option D** is the correct answer.

28. Ans. C.

Option C is the correct answer.

29. Ans. A.

Option A is the correct answer.

30. Ans. E.

option E is the correct answer.

31. Ans. C.

Option C is the correct answer.

32. Ans. A.

Option A is the correct answer.

33. Ans. B.

Option B is the correct answer.

34. Ans. C.

Option C is the correct answer.

35. Ans. A.

Quarters mean 3 months each

Ratio of investments in 2nd quarter for A, B, C is in the ratio 1 : 4 : 2, so let amounts be Rs. x, Rs. 4x and Rs. 2x respectively.

Ratio of investments in 3rd quarter for A, B, C is in the ratio 3 : 2 : 3, so let amounts be Rs. 3y, Rs. 2y, Rs. 3y respectively.

In the last quarter, investments of A, B, C are double of that in the 2nd quarter, so amounts would be Rs. 2x, Rs. 8x, Rs. 4x respectively.

Given:

$$(2000 + 2x + 3y) = 1400 + (800 + x + 3y)$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 200$$

Now ratio of profit share of A : B : C is

$$800 \times 3 + x \times 3 + 3y \times 3 + 2x \times 3 : 1600 \times 3 + 4x \times 3 + 2y \times 3 + 8x \times 3 : 2000 \times 3 + 2x \times 3 + 3y \times 3 + 4x \times 3$$

$$\Rightarrow (800 + 3x + 3y) : (1600 + 12x + 2y) : (2000 + 6x + 3y)$$

After putting x = 200, we get

$$1400 + 3y : 4000 + 2y : 3200 + 3y$$

ATQ,

$$\frac{4000 + 2y}{1400 + 3y + 4000 + 2y + 3200 + 3y} = \frac{66}{153}$$

$$\frac{2000 + y}{4300 + 4y} = \frac{22}{51}$$

$$\Rightarrow y = 200$$

$$\text{So now the total investment} = (800 + 3x + 3y) + (1600 + 12x + 2y) + (2000 + 6x + 3y) = (4400 + 21x + 8y)$$

After putting x = 200 and y = 200, total investment = Rs 10,200

36. Ans. D.



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Investments of A, B, C are Rs. 800, Rs. 1600, Rs. 2000 for 3 months, and then for next 9 months Rs. x, Rs. 4x and Rs. 2x.

So ratio of profit share A : B : C = $800 \times 3 + 200 \times 9 : 1600 \times 3 + 800 \times 9 : 2000 \times 3 + 400 \times 9 = 7 : 20 : 16$

So profit share of A = $\frac{7}{43} \times 19350 = \text{Rs. } 3150$

37. Ans. A.

Quarters mean 3 months each

Ratio of investments in 2nd quarter for A, B, C is in the ratio 1 : 4 : 2, so let amounts be Rs. x, Rs. 4x and Rs. 2x respectively.

In the last quarter, investments of A, B, C are double of that in the 2nd quarter, so amounts would be Rs. 2x, Rs. 8x, Rs. 4x respectively.

Let the new investments of A, B, C were Rs. 2z, Rs. 4z, and Rs. z respectively.

Investment of A = Rs. (800 + 3x + 2z), B = (1600 + 12x + 4z) and C = (2000 + 6x + z)

Given:

$(2000 + 2x + 3y) = 1400 + (800 + x + 3y)$

$\Rightarrow x = 200$

After putting, $x = 200$

Investment of A = $1400 + 2z$, B = $4000 + 4z$ and C = $3200 + z$

Now given,

$$\frac{1400 + 2z + 4000 + 4z + 3200 + z}{3} = 3100$$

After solving, $z = 100$

So total investment for quarter 3 = $2z + 4z + z = 7z = \text{Rs. } 700$

38. Ans. B.

For Quantity I:

Probability of picking a green ball = $\frac{\text{No. of green balls}}{\text{Total no. of balls}}$

Probability of picking a green ball = $\frac{3}{5}$

$$\frac{3}{5} = \frac{\text{No. of green balls}}{50}$$

No. of green balls = 30

Probability of picking either a green or orange ball = $\frac{4}{5}$

Probability of picking either a green or orange ball = $\frac{\text{No. of green or orange balls}}{\text{Total no. of balls}}$

Let number of orange balls be x

$$\text{So, } \frac{x + 30}{50} = \frac{4}{5}$$

$\Rightarrow x = 10$

Quantity I = 10

For Quantity II:

Probability of picking an orange ball = $\frac{3}{8}$

Probability of picking orange ball = $\frac{\text{No. of orange balls}}{\text{Total no. of balls}}$

$$\frac{3}{8} = \frac{\text{Number of orange balls}}{40}$$

Number of orange balls = 15

Now number balls left in the bag = 39



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Probability of picking a green ball = $\frac{4}{13}$

Probability of picking a green ball = $\frac{\text{No. of green balls}}{\text{Total no of balls left}}$

$$\frac{4}{13} = \frac{\text{Number of green balls}}{39}$$

Number of green balls = 12

Number of orange balls = 15

Number of Yellow balls = Total balls - (Number of green balls + Number of orange balls)

∴ Number of Yellow balls = 40 - (12 + 15) = 13

Quantity II = 13

So, Quantity I < Quantity II.

39. Ans. B.

Quantity I:

$$\frac{(a+b)^2 - (a-b)^2}{8ab(a+b)^2} = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{(a+b+a-b)(a+b-a+b)}{8ab(a+b)^2} = 1 \quad \{$$

Using identity $p^2 - q^2 = (p + q)(p - q)$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{(2a)(2b)}{8ab(a+b)^2} = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2(a+b)^2} = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} = (a+b)^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = (a+b)$$

$$\Rightarrow a = b - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

Quantity II:

$$\frac{(c+b)^3 - (c-b)^3}{(b^2 + 3c^2)^2} = \frac{1}{8b}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{(c+b-c+b)((c+b)^2 + (c+b)(c-b) + (c-b)^2)}{(b^2 + 3c^2)^2} = \frac{1}{8b}$$

{ Using identity $p^3 - q^3 = (p - q)(p^2 + pq + q^2)$ }

$$\Rightarrow \frac{(2b)(c^2 + b^2 + 2bc + c^2 - b^2 + c^2 + b^2 - 2bc)}{(b^2 + 3c^2)^2} = \frac{1}{8b}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{(2b)(c^2 + b^2 + 2bc + c^2 - b^2 + c^2 + b^2 - 2bc)}{(b^2 + 3c^2)^2} = \frac{1}{8b}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{(2b)(b^2 + 3c^2)}{(b^2 + 3c^2)^2} = \frac{1}{8b}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2b}{(b^2 + 3c^2)} = \frac{1}{8b}$$

$$\Rightarrow 16b^2 = b^2 + 3c^2$$

$$\Rightarrow 5b^2 = c^2$$

$$\Rightarrow c = \sqrt{5}b$$

Comparing Quantities I and II-

For all possible values of b, Quantity II > Quantity I.

40. Ans. E.

$$\text{I. } \frac{a^a}{a^b} = a^b \times c$$

$$\Rightarrow a^a = a^{2b} \times c$$

$$\Rightarrow a^{a-2b} = c \dots (i)$$

$$\frac{a^3 \times b^3}{a \times b^2} = \frac{b^3 \times d^4}{d \times b}$$

$$\text{II. } \frac{a^3 \times b^3}{a \times b^2} = \frac{b^3 \times d^4}{d \times b}$$

$$\Rightarrow a^2 = b \times d^3$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{a^2}{b} = d^3$$

$$\Rightarrow d = \left(\frac{a^2}{b}\right)^{1/3} \dots (ii)$$

Now, assuming different values of 'a' and 'b' to get value of 'c' and 'd'.

If a = 1 and b = 1

Then, c = 1 and d = 1

i.e., c = d

If a = 4 and b = 2

Then, c = 1 and d = 2

i.e., c < d

If a = 9 and b = 3

Then, c = 729 and d = 3



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i.e., $c > d$

Thus, no relation can be established between c and d .

Hence, option E is the correct answer.

41. Ans. C.

$x = \text{HCF of 2 prime numbers} = 1$ (Two prime numbers are always co-prime to each other)

$$z^2 - z - 6 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow z^2 - 3z + 2z - 6 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow z(z - 3) + 2(z - 3) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (z + 2)(z - 3) = 0$$

So, roots of $z^2 - z - 6 = 0$ are 3 and -2

Thus, $y = -2$

$$\text{Given, } a - 20 = (x^2 + y)$$

$$a = 20 + (1^2 - 2) = 20 - 1 = 19$$

$$b - a = [(x + 1)^2 + y] = [(1 + 1)^2 - 2] = 2$$

$$\Rightarrow b = a + 2 = 19 + 2 = 21$$

Also given,

$$c = b + [(x + 2)^2 + y] = 21 + [(1 + 2)^2 - 2] = 21 + 9 - 2 = 28$$

And

$$d = c + [(x + 3)^2 + y] = 28 + [(1 + 3)^2 - 2] = 28 + 16 - 2 = 42$$

The value of $d = 42$

Hence, option C is the correct answer.

42. Ans. C.

$x = \text{HCF of 2 prime numbers} = 1$ (Two prime numbers are always co-prime to each other)

$$z^2 - z - 6 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow z^2 - 3z + 2z - 6 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow z(z - 3) + 2(z - 3) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (z + 2)(z - 3) = 0$$

So, roots of $z^2 - z - 6 = 0$ are 3 and -2

Thus, $y = -2$

$$\text{Given, } a - 20 = (x^2 + y)$$

$$a = 20 + (1^2 - 2) = 20 - 1 = 19$$

$$b - a = [(x + 1)^2 + y] = [(1 + 1)^2 - 2] = 2$$

$$\Rightarrow b = a + 2 = 19 + 2 = 21$$

Also given,

$$c = b + [(x + 2)^2 + y] = 21 + [(1 + 2)^2 - 2] = 21 + 9 - 2 = 28$$

And

$$d = c + [(x + 3)^2 + y] = 28 + [(1 + 3)^2 - 2] = 28 + 16 - 2 = 42$$

$$(y + 5) = (-2 + 5) = 3$$

$$a = 19, b = 21, c = 28 \text{ and } d = 42$$

Among a, b, c and d only b and d are divisible by 3.

Hence, option C is the correct answer.

43. Ans. D.

$x = \text{HCF of 2 prime numbers} = 1$ (Two prime numbers are always co-prime to each other)

$$z^2 - z - 6 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow z^2 - 3z + 2z - 6 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow z(z - 3) + 2(z - 3) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (z + 2)(z - 3) = 0$$

So, roots of $z^2 - z - 6 = 0$ are 3 and -2

Thus, $y = -2$

$$\text{Given, } a - 20 = (x^2 + y)$$

$$a = 20 + (1^2 - 2) = 20 - 1 = 19$$

$$b - a = [(x + 1)^2 + y] = [(1 + 1)^2 - 2] = 2$$

$$\Rightarrow b = a + 2 = 19 + 2 = 21$$

Also given,

$$c = b + [(x + 2)^2 + y] = 21 + [(1 + 2)^2 - 2] = 21 + 9 - 2 = 28$$

And

$$d = c + [(x + 3)^2 + y] = 28 + [(1 + 3)^2 - 2] = 28 + 16 - 2 = 42$$

$$\text{Required ratio} = 28 : 42 = 2 : 3$$

Hence, option D is the correct answer.

44. Ans. E.

$x = \text{HCF of 2 prime numbers} = 1$ (Two prime numbers are always co-prime to each other)

$$z^2 - z - 6 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow z^2 - 3z + 2z - 6 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow z(z - 3) + 2(z - 3) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (z + 2)(z - 3) = 0$$

So, roots of $z^2 - z - 6 = 0$ are 3 and -2

Thus, $y = -2$

$$\text{Given, } a - 20 = (x^2 + y)$$

$$a = 20 + (1^2 - 2) = 20 - 1 = 19$$

$$b - a = [(x + 1)^2 + y] = [(1 + 1)^2 - 2] = 2$$

$$\Rightarrow b = a + 2 = 19 + 2 = 21$$

Also given,



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$$c = b + [(x + 2)^2 + y] = 21 + [(1 + 2)^2 - 2] = 21 + 9 - 2 = 28$$

And

$$d = c + [(x + 3)^2 + y] = 28 + [(1 + 3)^2 - 2] = 28 + 16 - 2 = 42$$

Given first term of new series = 29

Second Term = $29 + (1^2 - 2) = 28$

Third Term = $28 + [(1 + 1)^2 - 2] = 30$

Fourth Term = $30 + [(1 + 2)^2 - 2] = 37$

Fifth Term = $37 + [(1 + 3)^2 - 2] = 51$

Hence, option E is the correct answer.

45. Ans. C.

Let the cost price of the article be Rs. $100x$, then

From statement I:

Marked Price = Rs. $(100 + T)x$

Selling Price = Marked price $\times (1 - 20\%)$

$$144x = (100 + T)x \times (1 - 20/100)$$

$$\Rightarrow 144 = (100 + T) \times 0.8$$

$$\Rightarrow 180 = 100 + T$$

$$\Rightarrow T = 80$$

So, marked price = Rs. $(100 + T)x =$
Rs. $180x$

From statement II:

New selling Price = Marked price $\times (1 - 40\%)$

$$(100x + 16) = \text{Marked price} \times 0.6$$

From statement III:

When shopkeeper doesn't offer any discount on marked price, then he sells the article on marked price.

Marked price = Cost price + Rs. 160
= Rs. $(100x + 160)$

From statements I and II together:

$$100x + 16 = \text{Marked price} \times 0.6$$

$$\Rightarrow (100x + 16) = 180x \times 0.6$$

$$\Rightarrow 16 = 8x$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 2$$

\therefore Cost price of the article = $100x =$
Rs. 200

So, data given in statements I and II together is sufficient to answer the question.

From statements I and III together:

$$(100x + 16) = \text{Marked price} \times 0.6$$

$$180x = \text{Rs. } (100x + 160)$$

$$\Rightarrow 80x = 160$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 2$$

\therefore Cost price of the article = $100x =$
Rs. 200

So, data given in statements I and III together is sufficient to answer the question.

From statements II and III together:

$$(100x + 16) = (100x + 160) \times 0.6$$

$$\Rightarrow (100x + 16) = 60x + 96$$

$$\Rightarrow 40x = 80$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 2$$

\therefore Cost price of the article = $100x =$
Rs. 200

So, data given in statements II and III together is sufficient to answer the question.

Hence, the data given in any two statements together is sufficient to answer the question.

46. Ans. D.

Time Period of P's investment = 12 months

Time Period of Q's investment = T months

Time Period of R's investment = $(12 - T)$ months

Statement I:

Let the amount invested by P = Rs. 2a

Then, amount invested by Q = 150% of 2a = Rs. 3a

And amount invested by R = $2 \times 3a =$
Rs. 6a

Thus, respective ratio of investments of P, Q and R is

$$= 12 \times 2a : T \times 3a : (12 - T) \times 6a$$

$$= 8 : T : (24 - 2T)$$

We cannot find the value of T from the above ratio. Thus, statement I alone is not sufficient.

Statement II:

Total profit earned by P, Q and R = Rs. 700

Profit earned by Q = Rs. 100



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Since, there is nothing given about the investments of P, Q and R so statement II alone is not sufficient.

Statement III:

Ratio of profit share of P and R = 1 : 2

So, statement III is not sufficient.

Statement I and II together:

Ratio of amount invested by P, Q and R = 8 : T : (24 - 2T)

Total profit earned by P, Q and R = Rs. 700

Profit earned by Q = Rs. 100

So, profit earned by P and R together = Rs. 600

$$\text{Thus, } \frac{8 + (24 - 2T)}{T} = \frac{600}{100}$$

$$\Rightarrow 3200 - 200T = 600T$$

$$\Rightarrow 3200 = 8T$$

$$\Rightarrow T = 4 \text{ months}$$

Thus, statement I and II together are sufficient to answer the question.

Statement I and III together:

Ratio of amount invested by P, Q and R = 8 : T : (24 - 2T)

Ratio of profit share of P and R = 1 : 2

$$\text{i.e., } \frac{8}{24 - 2T} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow 16 = 24 - 2T$$

$$\Rightarrow T = 4 \text{ months}$$

Thus, statement I and III together are sufficient to answer the question.

Hence, option D is the correct answer.

47. Ans. C.

Total number of hours for which yoga master C conducted sessions = 50% of 60 = 30 hours

Number of regular sessions conducted by C = 4

Remaining number of hours = 30 - 2 × 4 = 22 hours

Now it is given that, yoga master C conducted atleast 1 session of each type.

So, for number of basic sessions to be maximum, let number of advanced sessions conducted by him = 1

Number of hours for which basic sessions were conducted by yoga master C = 22 - 1 × 3 = 19 hours

As each basic session is of 1 hour.

Required answer = 19 sessions

Hence, option C is correct.

48. Ans. B.

Total number of hours for which yoga master B conducted sessions = 25% of 60 = 15 hours.

For number of basic sessions to be minimum,

Let number of advanced sessions = 2

Then, number of regular sessions will be atleast 3.

So, remaining hours = 15 - 3 × 2 - 2 × 3 = 3 hours

i.e., number of basic sessions is also 3. But this does not satisfy the given condition.

Now, let number of advanced sessions = 1

Then remaining hours = 15 - 1 × 3 = 12 hours.

If number of regular sessions = 4

Then, number of basic sessions will also be 4, which will not satisfy the given condition.

When number of regular sessions = 3 i.e., 3 × 2 = 6 hours

Then number of basic sessions = 6

i.e., 6 × 1 = 6 hours

Required answer = 6 sessions

Hence, option B is correct.

49. Ans. C.

Total number of hours for which yoga master A conducted sessions = 20% of 60 = 12 hours

Let number of advanced sessions conducted by A = x

And number of basic sessions conducted by A = 2x

Let number of regular sessions conducted by A = y

According to the question,

$$2x \times 1 + y \times 2 + x \times 3 = 12$$

$$\Rightarrow 5x + 2y = 12$$



Above equation is satisfied when, $x = 2$ and $y = 1$

Required number of sessions conducted by A = $x + 2x + y$
 $= 2 + 4 + 1 = 7$

Hence, option C is the correct answer.

50. Ans. C.

Person	Quantity sold (In litre)	Milk added (In litre)	Water added (In litre)	Mixture left (In litre)
A	120	80	0	560
	5 : 1 100 : 20			6 : 1 480 : 80
B	Y	60	10	M
	6 : 1 240 : 40			6 : 1 300 : 50
C	70	3R	R	Z
	6 : 1 60 : 10			9 : 2 360 : 80

ATQ,

$$X - 120 + 80 + 0 = 560$$

$$\Rightarrow X = 600 \text{ Liters}$$

Hence, option C is correct

51. Ans. A.

Person	Quantity sold (In litre)	Milk added (In litre)	Water added (In litre)	Mixture left (In litre)
A	120	80	0	560
	5 : 1 100 : 20			6 : 1 480 : 80
B	Y	60	10	M
	6 : 1 240 : 40			6 : 1 300 : 50
C	70	3R	R	Z
	6 : 1 60 : 10			9 : 2 360 : 80

Ratio of milk & water in Mixture M will be 6 : 1 also.

$$\text{So, } 6a - a = 250$$

$$\Rightarrow a = 50$$

$$\text{Now, } M = 6a + a$$

$$= 6 \times 50 + 50$$

$$= 350$$

ATQ,

$$560 - Y + 60 + 10 = M$$

$$\Rightarrow 560 - Y + 60 + 10 = 350$$

$$\Rightarrow Y = 280 \text{ L}$$

Hence, option A is correct.

52. Ans. A.

Person	Quantity sold (In litre)	Milk added (In litre)	Water added (In litre)	Mixture left (In litre)
A	120	80	0	560
	5 : 1 100 : 20			6 : 1 480 : 80
B	Y	60	10	M
	6 : 1 240 : 40			6 : 1 300 : 50
C	70	3R	R	Z
	6 : 1 60 : 10			9 : 2 360 : 80

Amount of mixture left after the milkman sold mixture to B = 350 litres

And ratio of milk to water in this mixture is 6 : 1

i.e., Milk = 300 litres and Water = 50 litres

Amount of mixture sold to C = 70 litres

So, amount of milk sold = 60 litres and amount of water sold = 10 litres

Now, 3r and r litres of milk and water were added.

And ratio of milk to water in final mixture = 9 : 2

$$\text{So, } (300 - 60 + 3r) = 9k$$

$$\text{And } (50 - 10 + r) = 2k$$

On solving, we get:

$$r = 40$$

$$\text{Now, } Z = 350 - 70 + 4r = 280 + 160 = 440 \text{ litres}$$

Hence, option A is correct.

53. Ans. D.

Person	Quantity sold (In litre)	Milk added (In litre)	Water added (In litre)	Mixture left (In litre)
A	120	80	0	560
	5 : 1 100 : 20			6 : 1 480 : 80
B	Y	60	10	M
	6 : 1 240 : 40			6 : 1 300 : 50
C	70	3R	R	Z
	6 : 1 60 : 10			9 : 2 360 : 80

Amount of pure milk sold to B = 240 Litres

$$\text{Cost of 240 Litres pure milk} = 240 \times 40 = \text{Rs. } 9600$$

$$\text{Total amount of mixture sold to B} = (240 + 40) = 280 \text{ Litres}$$

$$\text{Total selling price of 280 Litres mixture of milk} = 280 \times 45 = \text{Rs. } 12600$$

$$\text{Profit} = 12600 - 9600 = \text{Rs. } 3000$$

$$\text{Required Profit Percentage} = \frac{3000}{9600} \times 100 = 31.25\%$$

Hence, option D is the correct answer.

54. Ans. A.



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Person	Quantity sold (In litre)	Milk added (In litre)	Water added (In litre)	Mixture left (In litre)
A	120	80	0	560
	5 : 1			480 : 80
B	Y	60	10	M
	6 : 1			300 : 50
C	70	3R	R	Z
	6 : 1			360 : 80

Amount of milk in the mixture M will be = $(300 - 60) + 10 = 250$ litres

And, amount of water in the mixture M will be = $(50 - 10) + 60 = 100$ litres

Required concentration of Milk =

$$\frac{250}{(250 + 100)} \times 100 = \frac{500}{7} \%$$

Hence, option A is the correct answer.

55. Ans. A.

Exam type	Maximum marks	Weightage
Written	80	60%
Practical	60	40%

Let marks obtained by B in written exam = Y

Given, marks obtained by B in practical exam = 55, then

$$0.6 \times Y + 0.4 \times 55 = 52$$

$$\Rightarrow 0.6Y + 22 = 52$$

$$\Rightarrow Y = 50$$

Marks obtained by D in written exam = 70

Marks obtained by D in practical exam = 75% of 60 = 45

$$\text{Total weighted score of D} = 0.6 \times 70 + 0.4 \times 45 = 60$$

Student	Written marks	Practical marks	Weighted marks
A	-	-	52
B	50	55	52
C	-	50	-
D	70	45	60

Let marks obtained by C in written exam be Y, then

$$0.6 \times Y + 0.4 \times 50 = 65$$

$$\Rightarrow 0.6Y + 20 = 65$$

$$\Rightarrow Y = \frac{65 - 20}{0.6} = 75$$

So, required ratio = $75 : 50 = 3 : 2$

Hence, option A is correct.

56. Ans. B.

Exam type	Maximum marks	Weightage
Written	80	60%
Practical	60	40%

Let marks obtained by B in written exam = Y

Given, marks obtained by B in practical exam = 55, then

$$0.6 \times Y + 0.4 \times 55 = 52$$

$$\Rightarrow 0.6Y + 22 = 52$$

$$\Rightarrow Y = 50$$

Marks obtained by D in written exam = 70

Marks obtained by D in practical exam = 75% of 60 = 45

$$\text{Total weighted score of D} = 0.6 \times 70 + 0.4 \times 45 = 60$$

Student	Written marks	Practical marks	Weighted marks
A	-	-	52
B	50	55	52
C	-	50	-
D	70	45	60

Actual marks scored by D in written exam = 70

New marks scored by D in written

$$\text{exam} = 70 + \frac{1}{77} \% \text{ of } 70 = 75$$

$$\text{New total weighted score of D} = 0.6 \times 75 + 0.4 \times 45 = 63$$

Marks scored by C in written exam = 60

$$\text{Total weighted score of C} = 0.6 \times 60 + 0.4 \times 50 = 56$$

Difference between the new weighted score of C and D = $63 - 56 = 7$

Total maximum possible weighted score = 60% of 80 + 40% of 60

$$= 48 + 24 = 72$$

$$\text{So, required percentage} = \frac{7}{72} \times 100 = 9.72\%$$

Hence, option B is correct.

57. Ans. B.

Exam type	Maximum marks	Weightage
Written	80	60%
Practical	60	40%

Let marks obtained by B in written exam = Y

Given, marks obtained by B in practical exam = 55, then

$$0.6 \times Y + 0.4 \times 55 = 52$$

$$\Rightarrow 0.6Y + 22 = 52$$

$$\Rightarrow Y = 50$$



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Marks obtained by D in written exam = 70

Marks obtained by D in practical exam = 75% of 60 = 45

Total weighted score of D = $0.6 \times 70 + 0.4 \times 45 = 60$

Student	Written marks	Practical marks	Weighted marks
A	-	-	52
B	50	55	52
C	-	50	-
D	70	45	60

Marks scored by A in practical exam = $47.5 \times 4 - (55 + 50 + 45)$

= $190 - 150 = 40$

Let marks scored by A in written exam = x , then

Total weighted score of A = $0.6 \times x + 0.4 \times 40$

$\Rightarrow 52 = 0.6x + 16$

$\Rightarrow 0.6x = 36$

$\Rightarrow x = 60$

Marks scored by C in written exam =

Marks scored by A in written exam =

$x = 60$

Total weighted score of C = $0.6 \times 60 + 0.4 \times 50 = 36 + 20 = 56$

$\frac{56 + 60}{2}$

So, required average = $\frac{56 + 60}{2} = 58$

Hence, option B is correct.

58. Ans. C.

Exam type	Maximum marks	Weightage
Written	80	60%
Practical	60	40%

Let marks obtained by B in written exam = Y

Given, marks obtained by B in practical exam = 55, then

$0.6 \times Y + 0.4 \times 55 = 52$

$\Rightarrow 0.6Y + 22 = 52$

$\Rightarrow Y = 50$

Marks obtained by D in written exam = 70

Marks obtained by D in practical exam = 75% of 60 = 45

Total weighted score of D = $0.6 \times 70 + 0.4 \times 45 = 60$

Student	Written marks	Practical marks	Weighted marks
A	-	-	52
B	50	55	52
C	-	50	-
D	70	45	60

Let the marks scored by X in written and practical exams = $5a$ and $3a$, then

Total weighted score of X = $0.6 \times 5a + 0.4 \times 3a$

$\Rightarrow 52.5 = 3a + 1.2a = 4.2a$

$\frac{52.5}{4.2}$

$\Rightarrow a = \frac{52.5}{4.2} = 12.5$

The sum of the marks scored by X in written and practical exams = $5a + 3a$

= $8a = 8 \times 12.5 = 100$

Hence, option C is correct.

59. Ans. C.

A - B match:

Total points scored by B = 4

And total goals scored by A = 2

So, 2 points must have been subtracted from B's score, as it conceded 2 goals.

i.e., Actual points scored by B without penalty = $4 + 2 = 6$

Also, it is given that none of the players scored from the outside area.

So, total number of goals scored by B

$\frac{6}{2}$

in the match = $\frac{6}{2} = 3$

i.e., B scored 3 goals and A scored 2 goals in the match.

Points scored by A in this match = $2 \times 2 - 3 = 1$

A - C Match:

C scored 0 points in the match and only one player from team A scored a goal from outside area. And A secured 4 points from this match.

Given, 1 goal was scored by Team A from outside area. So, points from this goal = 3

But team A has secured 4 points.

So, it must have scored 1 more goal against C and also team A must concede 1 goal to make its points 4.

So, team C scored 1 goal in this match.

i.e., A scored 2 goals (out of which one was from outside area) and C scored 1 goal in the match.

B - C Match:



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B gets 6 points from the match. Team C scored 1 goal more than team B. One player from team B scored a goal from outside area

Let number of goals scored by B = P
And number of goals scored by C = P + 1

Since, one player from team B scored a goal from outside area. So, total points scored by B would be:

$2P + 1 - P - 1 = 6$ (because B conceded (P + 1) goals, So, (P + 1) need to be subtracted)

i.e., P = 6

So, Team B scored 6 goals and team C scored 7 goals in the match.

Points scored by team C = $2 \times 7 - 6 = 8$

Now, Total points scored by team A = $1 + 4 = 5$

Total points scored by team B = $4 + 6 = 10$

Total points scored by team C = $0 + 8 = 8$

So, rank of team B, C and A is 1st, 2nd and 3rd

Prize money of team A = Rs. 60,000

Prize money of team B = $60000 \times \frac{8}{3} =$
Rs. 1,60,000 (Team B received Rs. 1,60,000)

Hence, option C is correct.

60. Ans. D.

A – B match:

Total points scored by B = 4

And total goals scored by A = 2

So, 2 points must have been subtracted from B's score, as it conceded 2 goals.

i.e., Actual points scored by B without penalty = $4 + 2 = 6$

Also, it is given that none of the players scored from the outside area. So, total number of goals scored by B

in the match = $\frac{6}{2} = 3$

i.e., B scored 3 goals and A scored 2 goals in the match.

Points scored by A in this match = $2 \times 2 - 3 = 1$

A – C Match:

C scored 0 points in the match and only one player from team A scored a goal from outside area. And A secured 4 points from this match.

Given, 1 goal was scored by Team A from outside area. So, points from this goal = 3

But team A has secured 4 points.

So, it must have scored 1 more goal against C and also team A must concede 1 goal to make its points 4.

So, team C scored 1 goal in this match.

i.e., A scored 2 goals (out of which one was from outside area) and C scored 1 goal in the match.

B – C Match:

B gets 6 points from the match. Team C scored 1 goal more than team B. One player from team B scored a goal from outside area

Let number of goals scored by B = P
And number of goals scored by C = P + 1

Since, one player from team B scored a goal from outside area. So, total points scored by B would be:

$2P + 1 - P - 1 = 6$ (because B conceded (P + 1) goals, So, (P + 1) need to be subtracted)

i.e., P = 6

So, Team B scored 6 goals and team C scored 7 goals in the match.

Points scored by team C = $2 \times 7 - 6 = 8$

Now, Total points scored by Team A = $1 + 4 = 5$

Total points scored by Team B = $4 + 6 = 10$

Total points scored by Team C = $0 + 8 = 8$

Total number of goals scored by Team A = $2 + 2 = 4$

Total goals scored by Team B = $3 + 6 = 9$



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Total goals scored by Team C = $1 + 7 = 8$

Since, it is given that 3 players from each team scored a goal.

So, maximum goals that can be scored by a single player in team A = 2

Similarly, for team B it is = 7

And for team C = 6

Required Answer = $2 + 7 + 6 = 15$

Hence, option D is correct.

61. Ans. C.

A - B match:

Total points scored by B = 4

And total goals scored by A = 2

So, 2 points must have been subtracted from B's score, as it conceded 2 goals.

i.e., Actual points scored by B without penalty = $4 + 2 = 6$

Also, it is given that none of the players scored from the outside area.

So, total number of goals scored by B

in the match = $\frac{6}{2} = 3$

i.e., B scored 3 goals and A scored 2 goals in the match.

Points scored by A in this match = $2 \times 2 - 3 = 1$

A - C Match:

C scored 0 points in the match and only one player from team A scored a goal from outside area. And A secured 4 points from this match.

Given, 1 goal was scored by Team A from outside area. So, points from this goal = 3

But team A has secured 4 points.

So, it must have scored 1 more goal against C and also team A must concede 1 goal to make its points 4.

So, team C scored 1 goal in this match.

i.e., A scored 2 goals (out of which one was from outside area) and C scored 1 goal in the match.

B - C Match:

B gets 6 points from the match. Team C scored 1 goal more than team B. One player from team B scored a goal from outside area

Let number of goals scored by B = P

And number of goals scored by C = P + 1

Since, one player from team B scored a goal from outside area. So, total points scored by B would be:

$2P + 1 - P - 1 = 6$ (because B conceded (P + 1) goals, So, (P + 1) need to be subtracted)

i.e., P = 6

So, Team B scored 6 goals and team C scored 7 goals in the match.

Points scored by team C = $2 \times 7 - 6 = 8$

Now, Total points scored by Team A = $1 + 4 = 5$

Total points scored by Team B = $4 + 6 = 10$

Total points scored by Team C = $0 + 8 = 8$

Required Percentage = $\frac{10 - 5}{5} \times 100 = 100\%$

Hence, option C is the correct answer.

62. Ans. B.

A - B match:

Total points scored by B = 4

And total goals scored by A = 2

So, 2 points must have been subtracted from B's score, as it conceded 2 goals.

i.e., Actual points scored by B without penalty = $4 + 2 = 6$

Also, it is given that none of the players scored from the outside area.

So, total number of goals scored by B

in the match = $\frac{6}{2} = 3$

i.e., B scored 3 goals and A scored 2 goals in the match.

Points scored by A in this match = $2 \times 2 - 3 = 1$

A - C Match:

C scored 0 points in the match and only one player from team A scored a



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goal from outside area. And A secured 4 points from this match.

Given, 1 goal was scored by Team A from outside area. So, points from this goal = 3

But team A has secured 4 points.

So, it must have scored 1 more goal against C and also team A must concede 1 goal to make its points 4.

So, team C scored 1 goal in this match.

i.e., A scored 2 goals (out of which one was from outside area) and C scored 1 goal in the match.

B - C Match:

B gets 6 points from the match. Team C scored 1 goal more than team B. One player from team B scored a goal from outside area

Let number of goals scored by B = P

And number of goals scored by C = P + 1

Since, one player from team B scored a goal from outside area. So, total points scored by B would be:

$2P + 1 - P - 1 = 6$ (because B conceded (P + 1) goals, So, (P + 1) need to be subtracted)

i.e., P = 6

So, Team B scored 6 goals and team C scored 7 goals in the match.

Points scored by team C = $2 \times 7 - 6 = 8$

Now, Total points scored by Team A = $1 + 4 = 5$

Total points scored by Team B = $4 + 6 = 10$

Total points scored by Team C = $0 + 8 = 8$

Number of goals scored by Team B in its match against team C = 6

Number of goals scored by Team A in its match against team C = 2

Required ratio = $6 : 2 = 3 : 1$

Hence, option B is the correct answer.

63. Ans. A.

A - B match:

Total points scored by B = 4

And total goals scored by A = 2

So, 2 points must have been subtracted from B's score, as it conceded 2 goals.

i.e., Actual points scored by B without penalty = $4 + 2 = 6$

Also, it is given that none of the players scored from the outside area.

So, total number of goals scored by B

in the match = $\frac{6}{2} = 3$

i.e., B scored 3 goals and A scored 2 goals in the match.

Points scored by A in this match = $2 \times 2 - 3 = 1$

A - C Match:

C scored 0 points in the match and only one player from team A scored a goal from outside area. And A secured 4 points from this match.

Given, 1 goal was scored by Team A from outside area. So, points from this goal = 3

But team A has secured 4 points.

So, it must have scored 1 more goal against C and also team A must concede 1 goal to make its points 4.

So, team C scored 1 goal in this match.

i.e., A scored 2 goals (out of which one was from outside area) and C scored 1 goal in the match.

B - C Match:

B gets 6 points from the match. Team C scored 1 goal more than team B. One player from team B scored a goal from outside area

Let number of goals scored by B = P

And number of goals scored by C = P + 1

Since, one player from team B scored a goal from outside area. So, total points scored by B would be:

$2P + 1 - P - 1 = 6$ (because B conceded (P + 1) goals, So, (P + 1) need to be subtracted)

i.e., P = 6



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So, Team B scored 6 goals and team C scored 7 goals in the match.

Points scored by team C = $2 \times 7 - 6 = 8$

Now, Total points scored by Team A = $1 + 4 = 5$

Total points scored by Team B = $4 + 6 = 10$

Total points scored by Team C = $0 + 8 = 8$

Required Answer = $2 + 2 + 3 + 6 = 13$

Hence, option A is the correct answer.
64. Ans. B.

Total percentage of orders delivered from Monday to Saturday of week III =

$16\% + 12\% + 24\% + 20\% + 8\% + 15\% = 95\%$

Remaining Orders = $100\% - 95\% = 5\%$

It is given that, number of orders which were not delivered = 25

Thus, 5% of total orders = 25

So, total number of orders received

on Sunday of week II = $25 \times \frac{100}{5} = 500$

Now, we can calculate the number of orders delivered on each day and also the number of orders which were returned.

Day	Number of Orders Delivered	Number of Orders Delivered till Previous Day	Number of Orders Returned
Monday	80	-	-
Tuesday	60	80	24
Wednesday	120	140	14
Thursday	100	260	39
Friday	40	360	18
Saturday	75	400	40

$$\frac{80 + 60 + 100}{3}$$

Required average = $\frac{80 + 60 + 100}{3} = 80$

Hence, option B is the correct answer.
65. Ans. D.

Total percentage of orders delivered from Monday to Saturday of week III =

$16\% + 12\% + 24\% + 20\% + 8\% + 15\% = 95\%$

Remaining Orders = $100\% - 95\% = 5\%$

It is given that, number of orders which were not delivered = 25

Thus, 5% of total orders = 25

So, total number of orders received

on Sunday of week II = $25 \times \frac{100}{5} = 500$

Now, we can calculate the number of orders delivered on each day and also the number of orders which were returned.

Day	Number of Orders Delivered	Number of Orders Delivered till Previous Day	Number of Orders Returned
Monday	80	-	-
Tuesday	60	80	24
Wednesday	120	140	14
Thursday	100	260	39
Friday	40	360	18
Saturday	75	400	40

Required Ratio = $14 : 18 = 7 : 9$

Hence, option D is the correct answer.
66. Ans. C.

Total percentage of orders delivered from Monday to Saturday of week III =

$16\% + 12\% + 24\% + 20\% + 8\% + 15\% = 95\%$

Remaining Orders = $100\% - 95\% = 5\%$

It is given that, number of orders which were not delivered = 25

Thus, 5% of total orders = 25

So, total number of orders received

on Sunday of week II = $25 \times \frac{100}{5} = 500$

Now, we can calculate the number of orders delivered on each day and also the number of orders which were returned.

Day	Number of Orders Delivered	Number of Orders Delivered till Previous Day	Number of Orders Returned
Monday	80	-	-
Tuesday	60	80	24
Wednesday	120	140	14
Thursday	100	260	39
Friday	40	360	18
Saturday	75	400	40

Total number of orders returned till Sunday of week III = $24 + 14 + 39 + 18 + 40 + 25 = 160$

Number of orders which were not returned = $500 - 160 = 340$

Required percentage = $\frac{340}{500} \times 100 = 68\%$

Hence, option C is the correct answer.
67. Ans. D.

Total percentage of orders delivered from Monday to Saturday of week III =

$16\% + 12\% + 24\% + 20\% + 8\% + 15\% = 95\%$



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Remaining Orders = $100\% - 95\% = 5\%$

It is given that, number of orders which were not delivered = 25

Thus, 5% of total orders = 25

So, total number of orders received

$$\frac{100}{5}$$

on Sunday of week II = $25 \times \frac{100}{5} = 500$

Now, we can calculate the number of orders delivered on each day and also the number of orders which were returned.

Day	Number of Orders Delivered	Number of Orders Delivered till Previous Day	Number of Orders Returned
Monday	80	-	-
Tuesday	60	80	24
Wednesday	120	140	14
Thursday	100	260	39
Friday	40	360	18
Saturday	75	400	40

Average number of orders returned from Tuesday to Sunday = 30

Total number of orders returned from Tuesday to Sunday = $30 \times 6 = 180$

Number of orders returned on Sunday of week III = $180 - (24 + 14 + 39 + 18 + 40) = 45$

$$\frac{45 - 24}{24}$$

Required Percentage = $\frac{45 - 24}{24} \times 100 = 87.5\%$ more

Hence, option D is the correct answer.

68. Ans. E.

Total percentage of orders delivered from Monday to Saturday of week III =

$16\% + 12\% + 24\% + 20\% + 8\% + 15\% = 95\%$

Remaining Orders = $100\% - 95\% = 5\%$

It is given that, number of orders which were not delivered = 25

Thus, 5% of total orders = 25

So, total number of orders received

$$\frac{100}{5}$$

on Sunday of week II = $25 \times \frac{100}{5} = 500$

Now, we can calculate the number of orders delivered on each day and also the number of orders which were returned.

Day	Number of Orders Delivered	Number of Orders Delivered till Previous Day	Number of Orders Returned
Monday	80	-	-
Tuesday	60	80	24
Wednesday	120	140	14
Thursday	100	260	39
Friday	40	360	18
Saturday	75	400	40

Total number of orders delivered from Monday to Thursday = $80 + 60 + 120 + 100 = 360$

Total number of orders returned on Wednesday, Friday and Saturday together = $14 + 18 + 40 = 72$

Required Ratio = $360 : 72 = 5 : 1$

Hence, option E is the correct answer.

69. Ans. C.

Total percentage of orders delivered from Monday to Saturday of week III =

$16\% + 12\% + 24\% + 20\% + 8\% + 15\% = 95\%$

Remaining Orders = $100\% - 95\% = 5\%$

It is given that, number of orders which were not delivered = 25

Thus, 5% of total orders = 25

So, total number of orders received

$$\frac{100}{5}$$

on Sunday of week II = $25 \times \frac{100}{5} = 500$

Now, we can calculate the number of orders delivered on each day and also the number of orders which were returned.

Day	Number of Orders Delivered	Number of Orders Delivered till Previous Day	Number of Orders Returned
Monday	80	-	-
Tuesday	60	80	24
Wednesday	120	140	14
Thursday	100	260	39
Friday	40	360	18
Saturday	75	400	40

Total number of orders returned on Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday = $24 + 14 + 18 = 56$

Number of orders returned on Saturday = 40

$$\frac{56 - 40}{40}$$

Required percentage = $\frac{56 - 40}{40} \times 100 = 40\%$

70. Ans. C.

(In figure, (+) denotes the male person and (-) denotes the female person)

1) The one who is 43 years old is the spouse of the one whose age is a perfect square of a number.

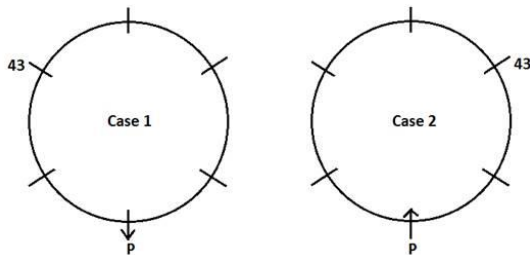
2) The one who is 43 years old sits second to the right of P.

Here, we have two possible cases i.e. Case 1 and Case 2:



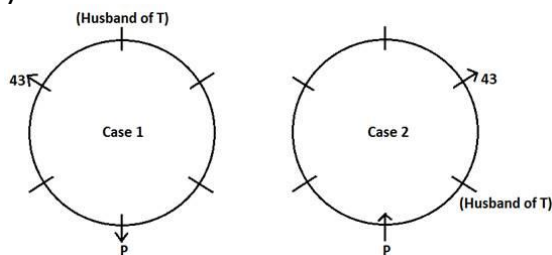
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3) The one who is 43 years old faces outside the table.

4) The husband of T sits to the immediate right of the one who is 43 years old.

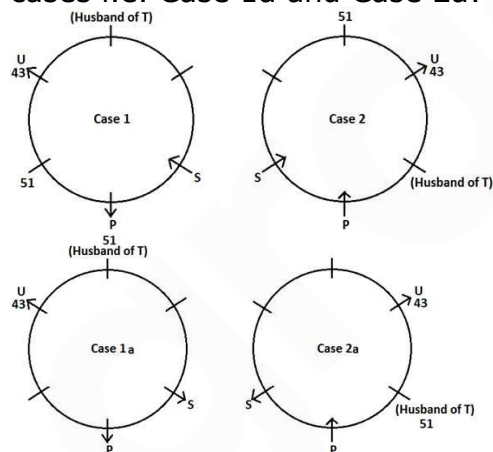


6) S sits opposite to U who does not sit adjacent to P.

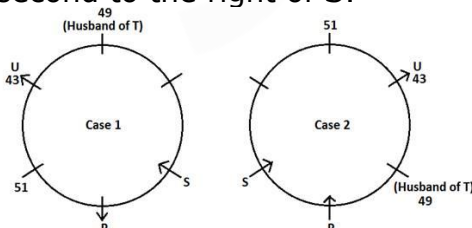
7) S does not sit to the immediate right of P.

8) The one who is 51 years sits second to the left of S.

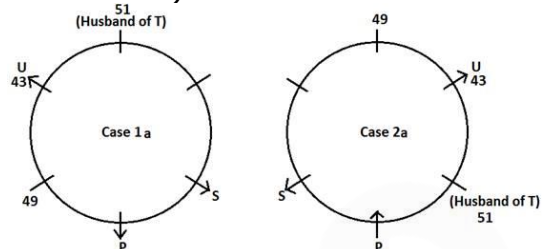
Here, we have two more possible cases i.e. Case 1a and Case 2a:



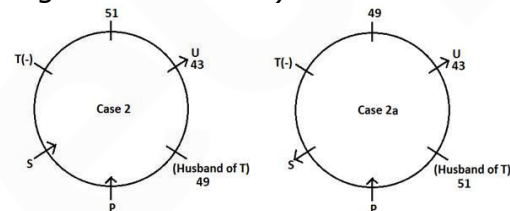
9) The one who is 49 years old sits second to the right of S.



(In Case 1: There is no position left for T because T does not sit adjacent to her husband and her age is less than her husband. So, Case 1 gets eliminated.)

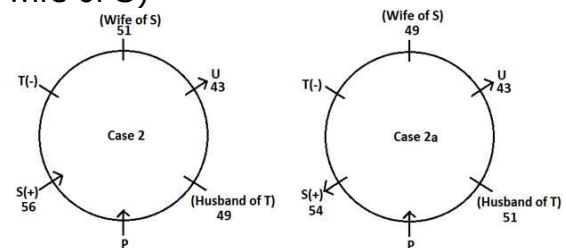


(In Case 1a: The position left for T where T is 49 years old and her husband is 51 years old and it is not possible as the ages of both person cannot be an odd number. So, Case 1 gets eliminated.)

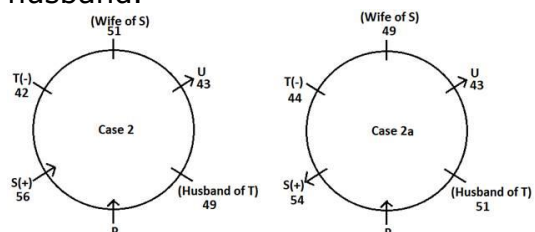


10) The wife of S is 5 years younger than S.

(U is 43 years old and is the spouse of the one whose age is a perfect square of a number. So, U is not the wife of S)



11) T is 7 years younger than her husband.



12) The difference between the ages of T and P is 6 years.



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Now, it is clear that the spouse of U is P, so P's age is a perfect square.

In Case 2:

If $P - T = 6$; $T = 42$ so $P = 48$,

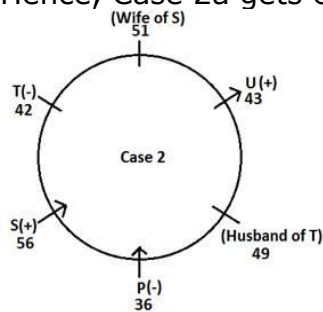
If $T - P = 6$; $T = 42$ so $P = 36$

In Case 2a:

If $P - T = 6$; $T = 44$ so $P = 50$,

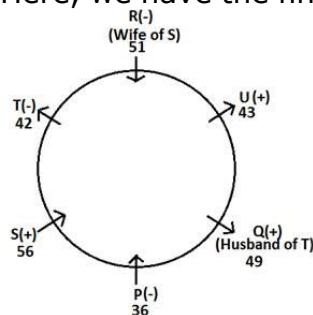
If $T - P = 6$; $T = 44$ so $P = 38$.

Hence, Case 2a gets eliminated:



13) Q is not the neighbour of T.

Here, we have the final arrangement:



S (+) 56 years ---- R (-) 51 years

Q (+) 49 years ---- T (-) 42 years

U (+) 43 years ---- P (-) 36 years

Clearly, three people sit between T and the one who is the husband of P when counted from the left of T.

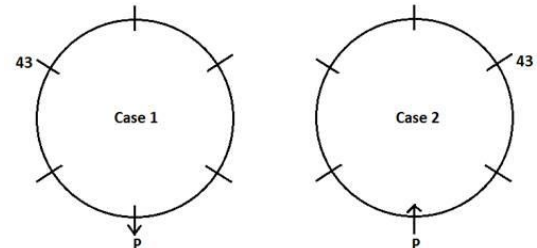
71. Ans. B.

(In figure, (+) denotes the male person and (-) denotes the female person)

1) The one who is 43 years old is the spouse of the one whose age is a perfect square of a number.

2) The one who is 43 years old sits second to the right of P.

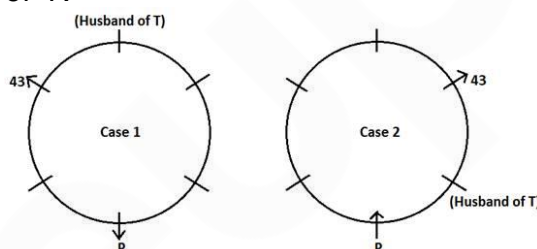
Here, we have two possible cases i.e. Case 1 and Case 2:



3) The one who is 43 years old faces outside the table.

4) The husband of T sits to the immediate right of the one who is 43 years old.

5) P is 2 years elder than the husband of T.

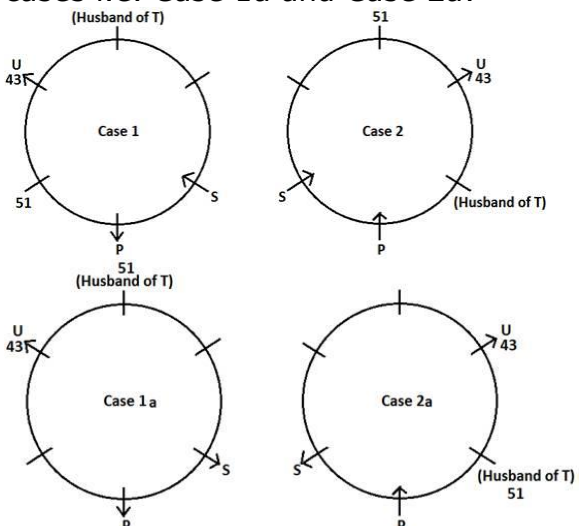


6) S sits opposite to U who does not sit adjacent to P.

7) S does not sit to the immediate right of P.

8) The one who is 51 years sits second to the left of S.

Here, we have two more possible cases i.e. Case 1a and Case 2a:

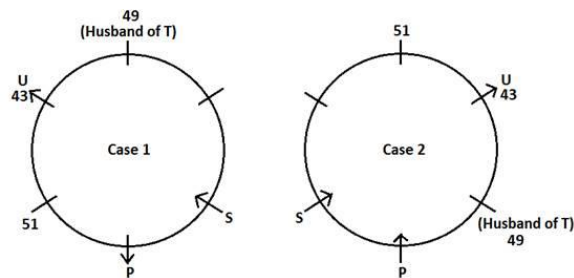


9) The one who is 49 years old sits second to the right of S.

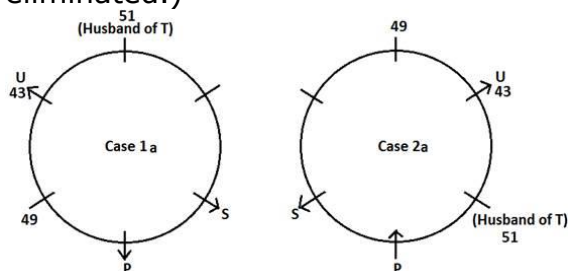


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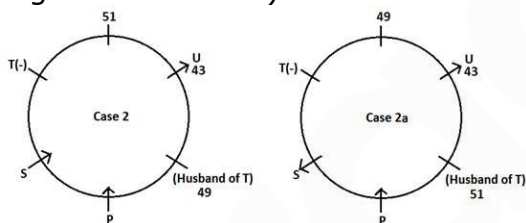
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(In Case 1: There is no position left for T because T does not sit adjacent to her husband and her age is less than her husband. So, Case 1 gets eliminated.)

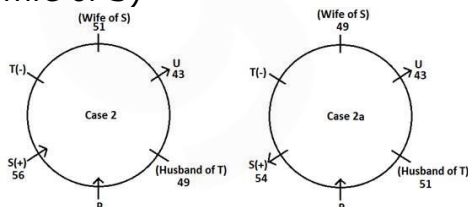


(In Case 1a: The position left for T where T is 49 years old and her husband is 51 years old and it is not possible as the ages of both person cannot be an odd number. So, Case 1 gets eliminated.)

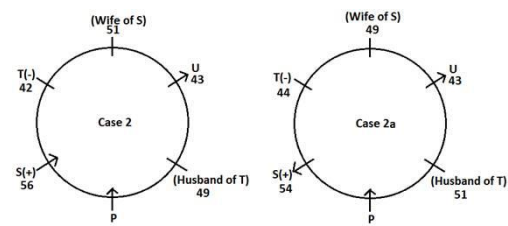


10) The wife of S is 5 years younger than S.

(U is 43 years old and is the spouse of the one whose age is a perfect square of a number. So, U is not the wife of S)



11) T is 7 years younger than her husband.



12) The difference between the ages of T and P is 6 years.

Now, it is clear that the spouse of U is P, so P's age is a perfect square.

In Case 2:

If $P - T = 6$; $T = 42$ so $P = 48$,

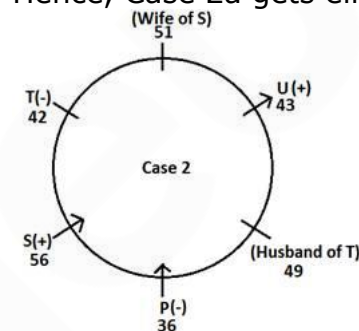
If $T - P = 6$; $T = 42$ so $P = 36$

In Case 2a:

If $P - T = 6$; $T = 44$ so $P = 50$,

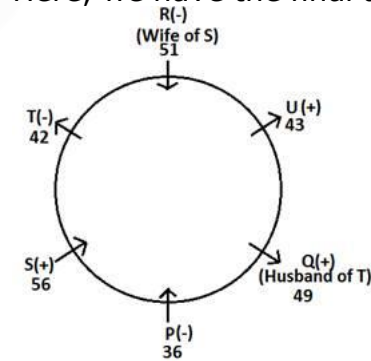
If $T - P = 6$; $T = 44$ so $P = 38$.

Hence, Case 2a gets eliminated:



13) Q is not the neighbour of T.

Here, we have the final arrangement:



S (+) 56 years ---- R (-) 51 years

Q (+) 49 years ---- T (-) 42 years

U (+) 43 years ---- P (-) 36 years

Clearly, the difference between the age of R and the wife of U is 15 years. 72. Ans. C.



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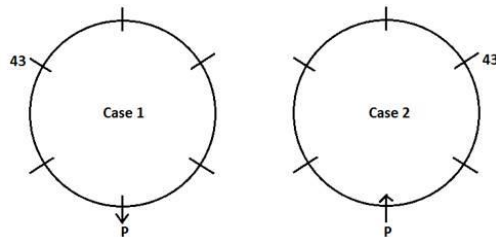
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(In figure, (+) denotes the male person and (-) denotes the female person)

1) The one who is 43 years old is the spouse of the one whose age is a perfect square of a number.

2) The one who is 43 years old sits second to the right of P.

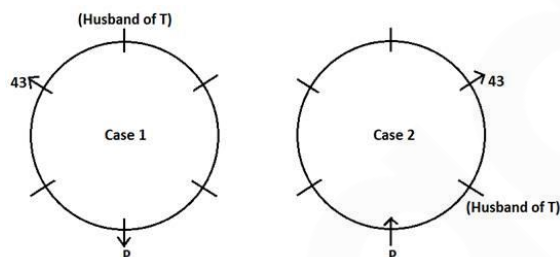
Here, we have two possible cases i.e. Case 1 and Case 2:



3) The one who is 43 years old faces outside the table.

4) The husband of T sits to the immediate right of the one who is 43 years old.

5) P is 2 years elder than the husband of T.

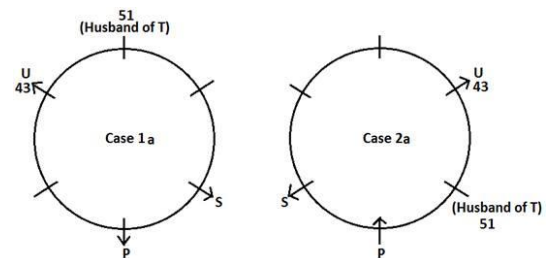
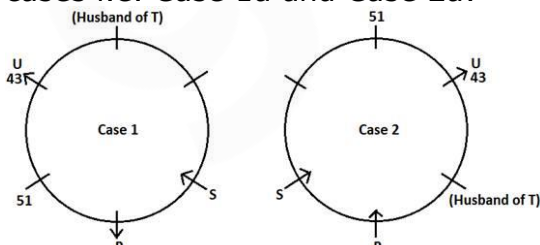


6) S sits opposite to U who does not sit adjacent to P.

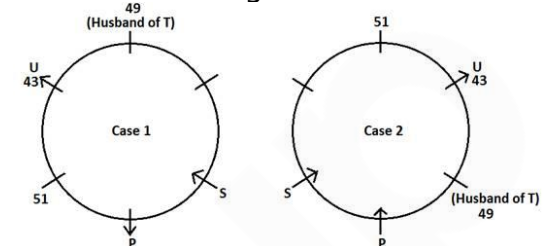
7) S does not sit to the immediate right of P.

8) The one who is 51 years sits second to the left of S.

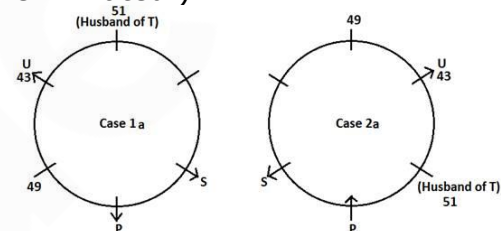
Here, we have two more possible cases i.e. Case 1a and Case 2a:



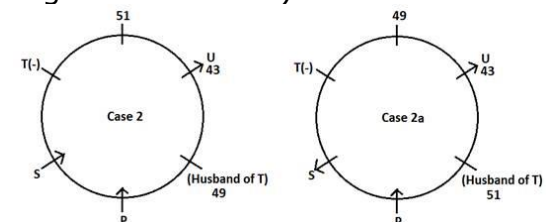
9) The one who is 49 years old sits second to the right of S.



(In Case 1: There is no position left for T because T does not sit adjacent to her husband and her age is less than her husband. So, Case 1 gets eliminated.)



(In Case 1a: The position left for T where T is 49 years old and her husband is 51 years old and it is not possible as the ages of both person cannot be an odd number. So, Case 1 gets eliminated.)



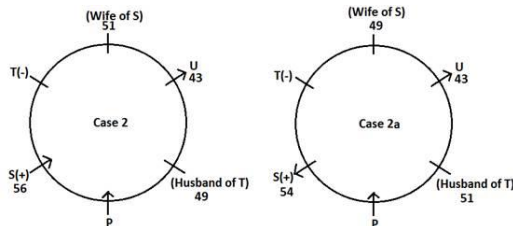
10) The wife of S is 5 years younger than S.

(U is 43 years old and is the spouse of the one whose age is a perfect square of a number. So, U is not the wife of S)

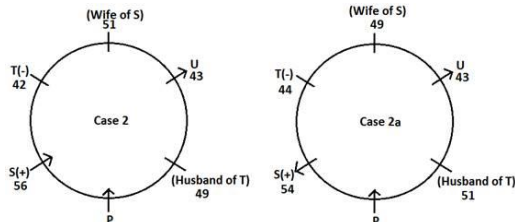


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11) T is 7 years younger than her husband.



12) The difference between the ages of T and P is 6 years.

Now, it is clear that the spouse of U is P, so P's age is a perfect square.

In Case 2:

If $P - T = 6$; $T = 42$ so $P = 48$,

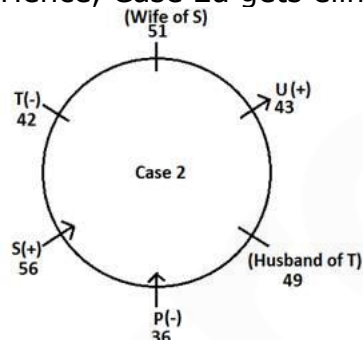
If $T - P = 6$; $T = 42$ so $P = 36$

In Case 2a:

If $P - T = 6$; $T = 44$ so $P = 50$,

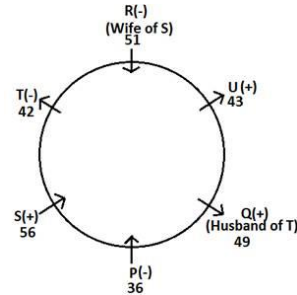
If $T - P = 6$; $T = 44$ so $P = 38$.

Hence, Case 2a gets eliminated:



13) Q is not the neighbour of T.

Here, we have the final arrangement:



S (+) 56 years ---- R (-) 51 years

Q (+) 49 years ---- T (-) 42 years

U (+) 43 years ---- P (-) 36 years

Clearly, 'The wife of S is 51 years old' is true.

73. Ans. C.

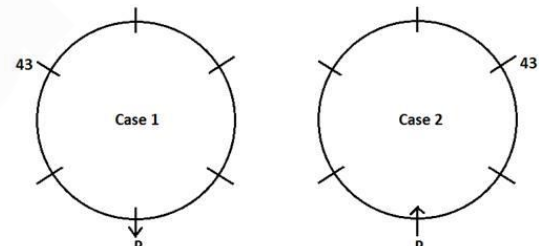
(In figure, (+) denotes the male person and (-) denotes the female person)

1) The one who is 43 years old is the spouse of the one whose age is a perfect square of a number.

2) The one who is 43 years old sits second to the right of P.

Here, we have two possible cases i.e.

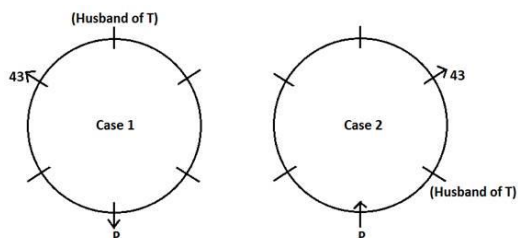
Case 1 and Case 2:



3) The one who is 43 years old faces outside the table.

4) The husband of T sits to the immediate right of the one who is 43 years old.

5) P is 2 years elder than the husband of T.



6) S sits opposite to U who does not sit adjacent to P.



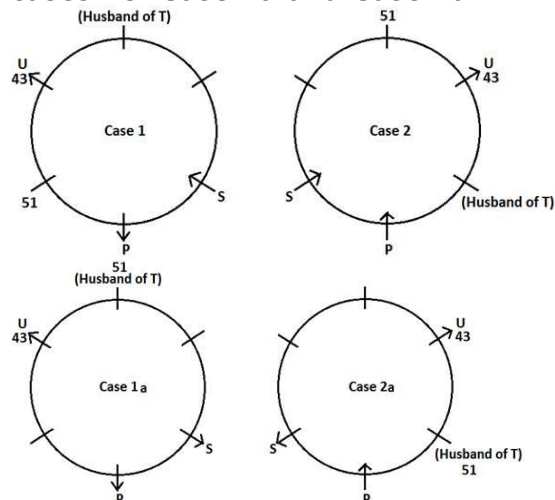
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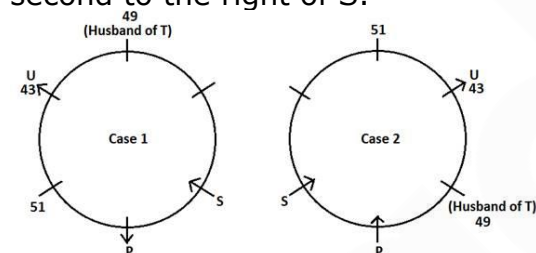
7) S does not sit to the immediate right of P.

8) The one who is 51 years sits second to the left of S.

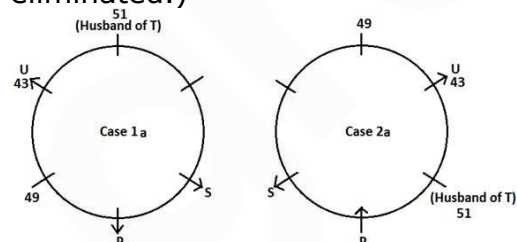
Here, we have two more possible cases i.e. Case 1a and Case 2a:



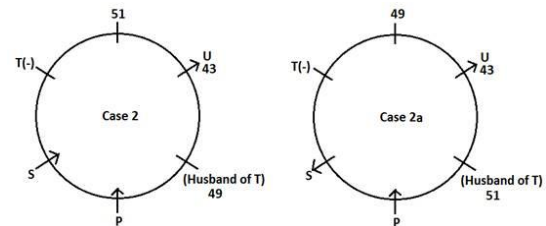
9) The one who is 49 years old sits second to the right of S.



(In Case 1: There is no position left for T because T does not sit adjacent to her husband and her age is less than her husband. So, Case 1 gets eliminated.)

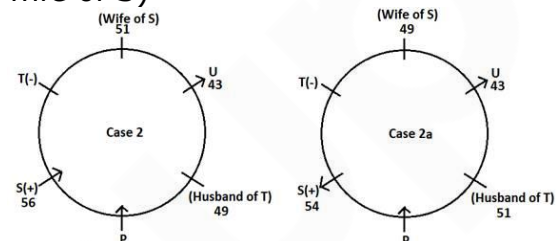


(In Case 1a: The position left for T where T is 49 years old and her husband is 51 years old and it is not possible as the ages of both person cannot be an odd number. So, Case 1 gets eliminated.)

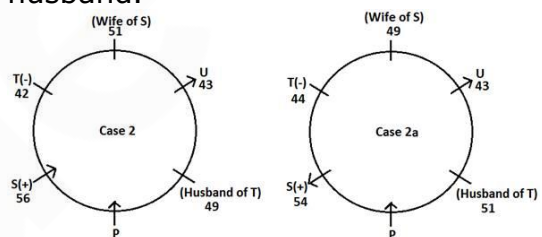


10) The wife of S is 5 years younger than S.

(U is 43 years old and is the spouse of the one whose age is a perfect square of a number. So, U is not the wife of S)



11) T is 7 years younger than her husband.



12) The difference between the ages of T and P is 6 years.

Now, it is clear that the spouse of U is P, so P's age is a perfect square.

In Case 2:

If $P - T = 6$; $T = 42$ so $P = 48$,

If $T - P = 6$; $T = 42$ so $P = 36$

In Case 2a:

If $P - T = 6$; $T = 44$ so $P = 50$,

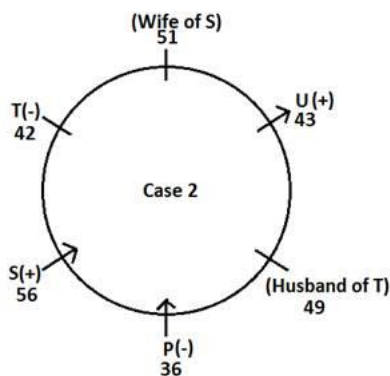
If $T - P = 6$; $T = 44$ so $P = 38$.

Hence, Case 2a gets eliminated:

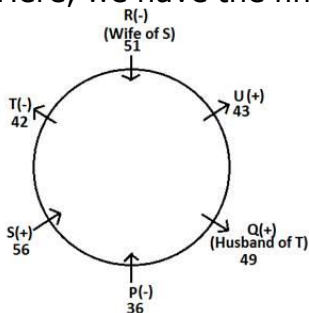


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13) Q is not the neighbour of T.
Here, we have the final arrangement:



S (+) 56 years ---- R (-) 51 years

Q (+) 49 years ---- T (-) 42 years

U (+) 43 years ---- P (-) 36 years

Clearly, Q is the husband of the one who sits to the immediate left of S.

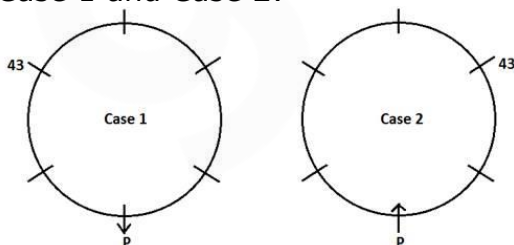
74. Ans. A.

(In figure, (+) denotes the male person and (-) denotes the female person)

1) The one who is 43 years old is the spouse of the one whose age is a perfect square of a number.

2) The one who is 43 years old sits second to the right of P.

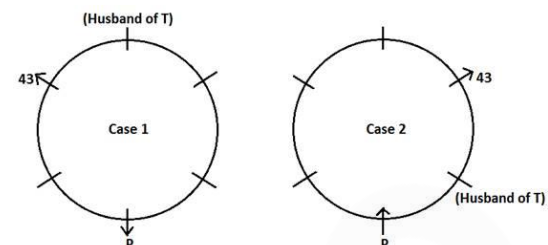
Here, we have two possible cases i.e. Case 1 and Case 2:



3) The one who is 43 years old faces outside the table.

4) The husband of T sits to the immediate right of the one who is 43 years old.

5) P is 2 years elder than the husband of T.

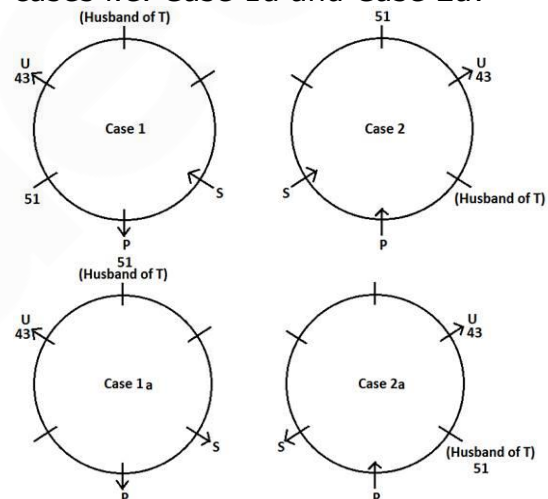


6) S sits opposite to U who does not sit adjacent to P.

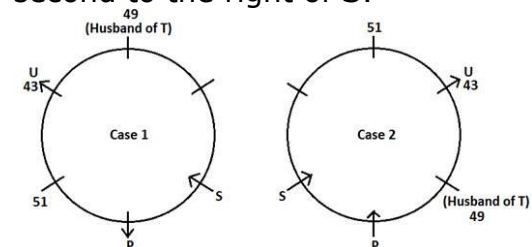
7) S does not sit to the immediate right of P.

8) The one who is 51 years sits second to the left of S.

Here, we have two more possible cases i.e. Case 1a and Case 2a:



9) The one who is 49 years old sits second to the right of S.

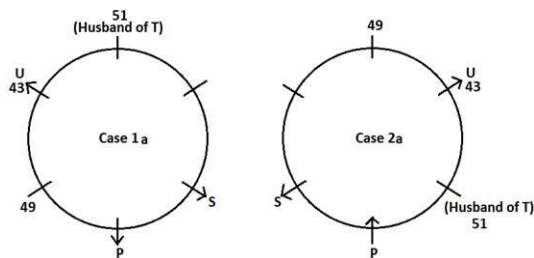


(In Case 1: There is no position left for T because T does not sit adjacent to her husband and her age is less than her husband. So, Case 1 gets eliminated.)

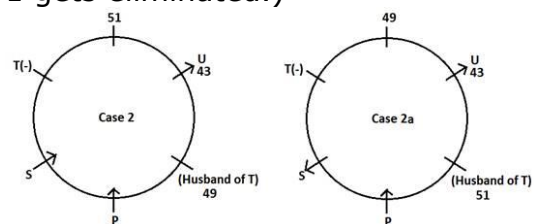


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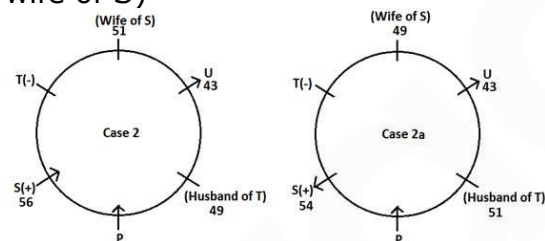


(In Case 1a: The position left for T where T is 49 years old and her husband is 51 years old and it is not possible as the ages of both person cannot be an odd number. So, Case 1 gets eliminated.)

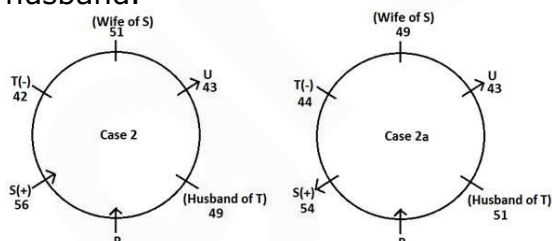


10) The wife of S is 5 years younger than S.

(U is 43 years old and is the spouse of the one whose age is a perfect square of a number. So, U is not the wife of S)



11) T is 7 years younger than her husband.



12) The difference between the ages of T and P is 6 years.

Now, it is clear that the spouse of U is P, so P's age is a perfect square.

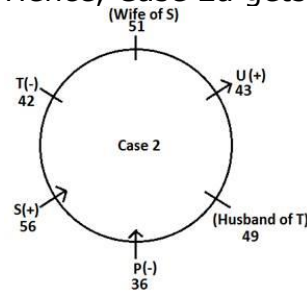
In Case 2:

If $P - T = 6$; $T = 42$ so $P = 48$,

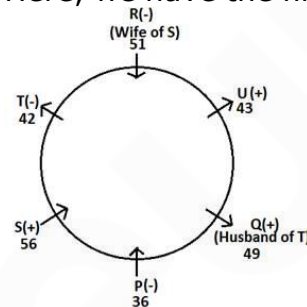
If $T - P = 6$; $T = 42$ so $P = 36$

In Case 2a:

If $P - T = 6$; $T = 44$ so $P = 50$,
If $T - P = 6$; $T = 44$ so $P = 38$.
Hence, Case 2a gets eliminated:



13) Q is not the neighbour of T.
Here, we have the final arrangement:



S (+) 56 years ---- R (-) 51 years

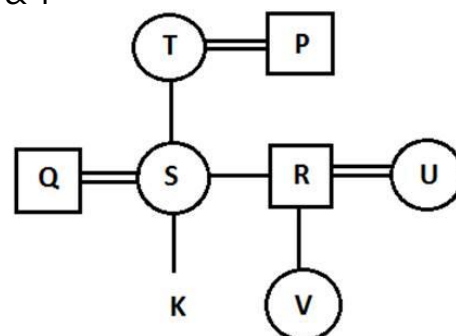
Q (+) 49 years ---- T (-) 42 years

U (+) 43 years ---- P (-) 36 years

Clearly, 'S - 56 years' pair is correct.
75. Ans. A.

From statement I:

$P * R$, $T @ S$, $R \& U$, $Q * K$, $V \odot R$, $P \& T$



Hence, R is the uncle of K.

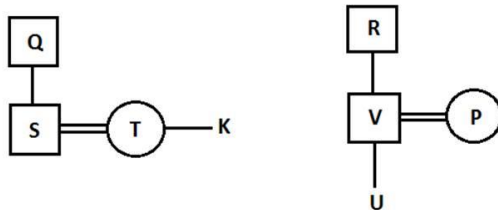
From statement II:

$P @ U$, $Q * S$, $T \% K$, $R * V$, $S \& T$, $V \& P$



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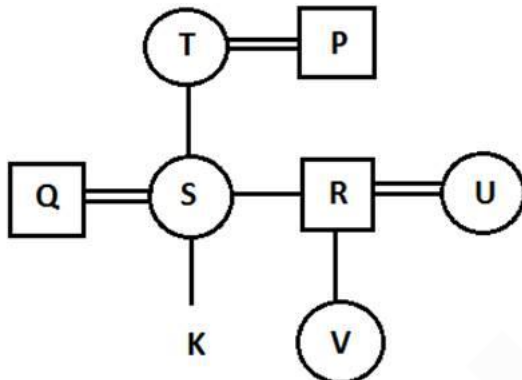


Clearly, only statement I is sufficient.

76. Ans. C.

From statement I:

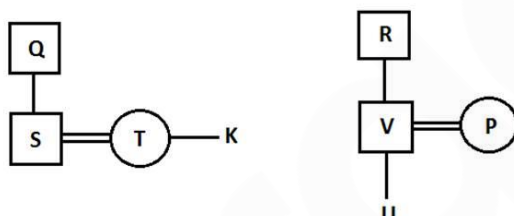
$P * R, T @ S, R \& U, Q * K, V \odot R, P \& T$



Hence, Q is the son-in-law of T.

From statement II:

$P @ U, Q * S, T \% K, R * V, S \& T, V \& P$



Hence, Q is the father-in-law of T.

Clearly, either statement I or statement II is sufficient.

77. Ans. D.

From the given codes, we can find that:

Words	Codes
Red	Fa
Query	Pa
Tiger	Ra
Biscuits	Ta
Save	Sa

Clearly, neither statement I nor statement II sufficient.

78. Ans. E.

From statement I:

Not more than two people have off after F. Two people have off between F and W.

	Case 1	Case 2
Days	People	People
Monday		
Tuesday	W	
Wednesday		W
Thursday		
Friday	F	
Saturday		F

The number of people have off after F is same as the number of people have off before P.

Here, Case 1 gets eliminated:

	Case 2
Days	People
Monday	P
Tuesday	
Wednesday	W
Thursday	
Friday	
Saturday	F

From statement II:

Three people have off after W. One person has off between W and K.



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	Case 1	Case 2
Days	People	People
Monday	K	
Tuesday		
Wednesday	W	W
Thursday		
Friday		K
Saturday		

From both statements I and II:
Not more than two people have off after F. Two people have off between F and W. The number of people have off after F is same as the number of people have off before P. Three people have off after W. One person has off between W and K.

Days	People
Monday	P
Tuesday	
Wednesday	W
Thursday	
Friday	K
Saturday	F

Hence, three people have off between K and P.

Clearly, both statements I and II are sufficient.

79. Ans. D.

A % B (11) - A is 21m north of B.

A & B (15) - A is 25m south of B.

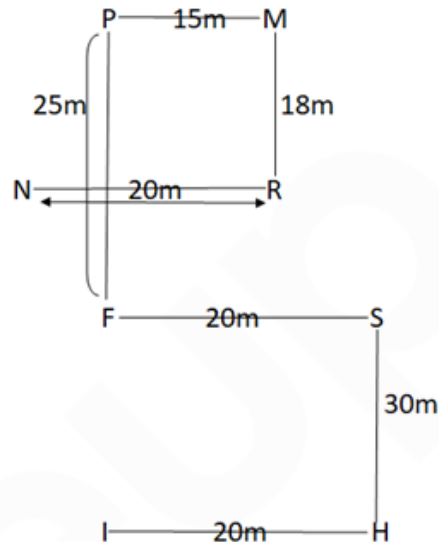
A * B (30) - A is 40m east of B.

A @ B (10) - A is 20m west of B.

(A pattern is followed in which the difference between the given numbers in each statement is 10m. So to solve each statement, we will add 10m to the given number)

N @ R (10m) = N is 20m west of R.
R & M (8m) = R is 18m south of M.
P @ M (5m) = P is 15m west of M.
P % F (15m) = P is 25m north of F.
F @ S (10m) = F is 20m west of S.
H & S (20m) = H is 30m south of S.
H * I (10m) = H is 20m east of I.

(we added 10m in the given number)



Hence, point N is in north-west of point S.

80. Ans. D.

A % B (11) - A is 21m north of B.

A & B (15) - A is 25m south of B.

A * B (30) - A is 40m east of B.

A @ B (10) - A is 20m west of B.

(A pattern is followed in which the difference between the given numbers in each statement is 10m. So to solve each statement, we will add 10m to the given number)

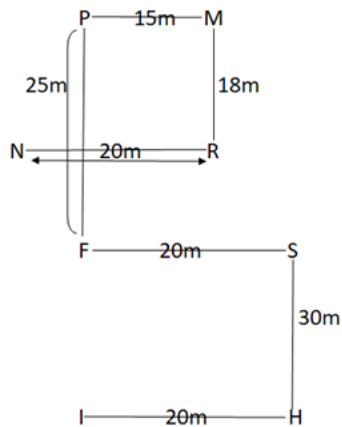
N @ R (10m) = N is 20m west of R.
R & M (8m) = R is 18m south of M.
P @ M (5m) = P is 15m west of M.
P % F (15m) = P is 25m north of F.
F @ S (10m) = F is 20m west of S.
H & S (20m) = H is 30m south of S.
H * I (10m) = H is 20m east of I.

(we added 10m in the given number)



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'& (45)' means 'south 55m'. Hence, point I is in south of point P and the distance between them is 55m.

81. Ans. C.

A % B (11) - A is 21m north of B.

A & B (15) - A is 25m south of B.

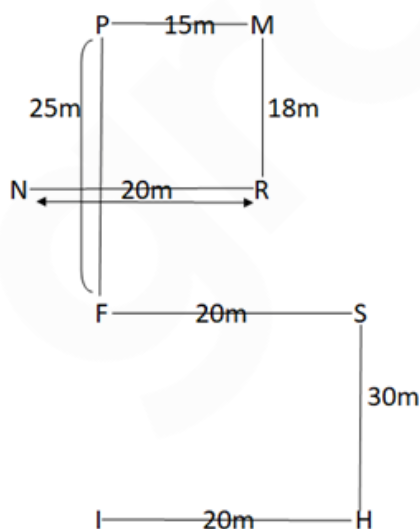
A * B (30) - A is 40m east of B.

A @ B (10) - A is 20m west of B.

(A pattern is followed in which the difference between the given numbers in each statement is 10m. So to solve each statement, we will add 10m to the given number)

N @ R (10m) = N is 20m west of R.
R & M (8m) = R is 18m south of M.
P @ M (5m) = P is 15m west of M.
P % F (15m) = P is 25m north of F.
F @ S (10m) = F is 20m west of S.
H & S (20m) = H is 30m south of S.
H * I (10m) = H is 20m east of I.

(we added 10m in the given number)



'J % S (15)' means J is 25m north of S then F is in south-west of J.

82. Ans. C.

A % B (11) - A is 21m north of B.

A & B (15) - A is 25m south of B.

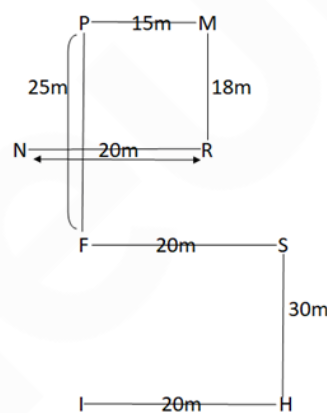
A * B (30) - A is 40m east of B.

A @ B (10) - A is 20m west of B.

(A pattern is followed in which the difference between the given numbers in each statement is 10m. So to solve each statement, we will add 10m to the given number)

N @ R (10m) = N is 20m west of R.
R & M (8m) = R is 18m south of M.
P @ M (5m) = P is 15m west of M.
P % F (15m) = P is 25m north of F.
F @ S (10m) = F is 20m west of S.
H & S (20m) = H is 30m south of S.
H * I (10m) = H is 20m east of I.

(we added 10m in the given number)



'T & F (40)' means T is 50m south of F. Hence, the points I, T, and P are in a straight line.

83. Ans. D.

A % B (11) - A is 21m north of B.

A & B (15) - A is 25m south of B.

A * B (30) - A is 40m east of B.

A @ B (10) - A is 20m west of B.

(A pattern is followed in which the difference between the given numbers in each statement is 10m. So to solve each statement, we will add 10m to the given number)

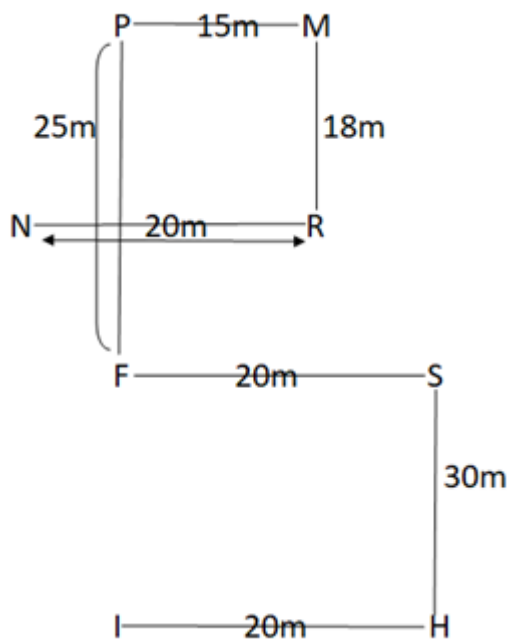
N @ R (10m) = N is 20m west of R.
R & M (8m) = R is 18m south of M.
P @ M (5m) = P is 15m west of M.
P % F (15m) = P is 25m north of F.
F @ S (10m) = F is 20m west of S.
H & S (20m) = H is 30m south of S.
H * I (10m) = H is 20m east of I.

(we added 10m in the given number)



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Required distance = $\sqrt{7^2 + 5^2} = \sqrt{74}m$

84. Ans. C.

1) Not more than two boxes are kept above the box which contains Red colour.

Here, we have two possible cases i.e. Case 1 and Case 2:

Case 1		Case 2		Case 3	
Boxes	Colours	Boxes	Colours	Boxes	Colours
	Red				
			Red		
					Red

2) Two boxes are kept between the box which contains Red colour and M.
3) The number of boxes are kept above the one which contains Red colour is same as the number of boxes are kept below the one which contains Black colour.

4) Three boxes are kept between those which contain Black colour and Purple colour.

Case 1		Case 2		Case 3	
Boxes	Colours	Boxes	Colours	Boxes	Colours
	Red				
			Red		Purple
			Purple		Red
M	Purple				
		M			
				M	Black
			Black		
	Black				

5) Box Q is kept just above the box which contains Purple colour.

6) More than two boxes are kept between the box Q and the box K.

7) The box which contains Black colour is not kept adjacent to the box K.

Case 1		Case 2		Case 3	
Boxes	Colours	Boxes	Colours	Boxes	Colours
	Red				
		Q	Red	Q	
Q			Purple		Purple
M	Purple				Red
		M			
				M	Black
		K	Black		
K	Black			K	

8) Two boxes are kept between the box K and the box which contains White colour.

9) The box which contains Blue colour is kept just above the one which contains Green colour.

Here, we have one more possible case i.e. Case 1a:

Case 1		Case 1a		Case 2		Case 3	
Boxes	Colours	Boxes	Colours	Boxes	Colours	Boxes	Colours
	Red		Red				Q
	Blue			Q	Red		Purple
Q	Green	Q			Purple		Red
M	Purple	M	Purple		White		
	White		White	M	Blue		White
			Blue		Green	M	Black
			Green	K	Black		Blue
K	Black	K	Black			K	Green

10) Three boxes are kept between the box which contains Blue colour and the box O.

11) Three boxes are kept between the box L and the box R which is kept above the box L.

Here, Case 3 gets eliminated:



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Case 1		Case 1a		Case 2	
Boxes	Colours	Boxes	Colours	Boxes	Colours
R	Red	R	Red	O	
	Blue	O		Q	Red
Q	Green	Q			Purple
M	Purple	M	Purple	R	White
L	White	L	White	M	Blue
O			Blue		Green
			Green	K	Black
K	Black	K	Black	L	

12) More than two boxes are kept between the box N and the box which contains Yellow colour.

13) Box N is kept one of the boxes above the one which contains Orange colour.

Here, Case 1a gets eliminated.

14) Box O does not contain Yellow colour.

Here, Case 2 gets eliminated and we have the final arrangement:

Boxes	Colours
R	Red
N	Blue
Q	Green
M	Purple
L	White
O	Orange
P	Yellow
K	Black

Clearly, three boxes are kept between the box Q and the one which contains Yellow colour.

85. Ans. C.

1) Not more than two boxes are kept above the box which contains Red colour.

Here, we have two possible cases i.e. Case 1 and Case 2:

Case 1		Case 2		Case 3	
Boxes	Colours	Boxes	Colours	Boxes	Colours
	Red				
			Red		
					Red

2) Two boxes are kept between the box which contains Red colour and M.

3) The number of boxes are kept above the one which contains Red colour is same as the number of boxes are kept below the one which contains Black colour.

4) Three boxes are kept between those which contain Black colour and Purple colour.

Case 1		Case 2		Case 3	
Boxes	Colours	Boxes	Colours	Boxes	Colours
	Red				
			Red		Purple
			Purple		Red
M	Purple				
		M			
				M	Black
			Black		
	Black				

5) Box Q is kept just above the box which contains Purple colour.

6) More than two boxes are kept between the box Q and the box K.

7) The box which contains Black colour is not kept adjacent to the box K.

Case 1		Case 2		Case 3	
Boxes	Colours	Boxes	Colours	Boxes	Colours
	Red			Q	
		Q	Red		Purple
Q			Purple		Red
M	Purple				
		M			
				M	Black
		K	Black		
K	Black			K	

8) Two boxes are kept between the box K and the box which contains White colour.

9) The box which contains Blue colour is kept just above the one which contains Green colour.

Here, we have one more possible case i.e. Case 1a:



Case 1		Case 1a		Case 2		Case 3	
Boxes	Colours	Boxes	Colours	Boxes	Colours	Boxes	Colours
	Red		Red			Q	
	Blue			Q	Red		Purple
Q	Green	Q			Purple		Red
M	Purple	M	Purple		White		
	White		White	M	Blue		White
			Blue		Green	M	Black
			Green	K	Black		Blue
K	Black	K	Black			K	Green

10) Three boxes are kept between the box which contains Blue colour and the box O.

11) Three boxes are kept between the box L and the box R which is kept above the box L.

Here, Case 3 gets eliminated:

Case 1		Case 1a		Case 2	
Boxes	Colours	Boxes	Colours	Boxes	Colours
R	Red	R	Red	O	
	Blue	O		Q	Red
Q	Green	Q			Purple
M	Purple	M	Purple	R	White
L	White	L	White	M	Blue
O			Blue		Green
			Green	K	Black
K	Black	K	Black	L	

12) More than two boxes are kept between the box N and the box which contains Yellow colour.

13) Box N is kept one of the boxes above the one which contains Orange colour.

Here, Case 1a gets eliminated.

14) Box O does not contain Yellow colour.

Here, Case 2 gets eliminated and we have the final arrangement:

Boxes	Colours
R	Red
N	Blue
Q	Green
M	Purple
L	White
O	Orange
P	Yellow
K	Black

Clearly, box M contains Purple colour.

86. Ans. B.

1) Not more than two boxes are kept above the box which contains Red colour.

Here, we have two possible cases i.e. Case 1 and Case 2:

Case 1		Case 2		Case 3	
Boxes	Colours	Boxes	Colours	Boxes	Colours
	Red				
			Red		
					Red

2) Two boxes are kept between the box which contains Red colour and M.

3) The number of boxes are kept above the one which contains Red colour is same as the number of boxes are kept below the one which contains Black colour.

4) Three boxes are kept between those which contain Black colour and Purple colour.

Case 1		Case 2		Case 3	
Boxes	Colours	Boxes	Colours	Boxes	Colours
	Red				
			Red		Purple
			Purple		Red
M	Purple				
		M			
				M	Black
			Black		
	Black				

5) Box Q is kept just above the box which contains Purple colour.

6) More than two boxes are kept between the box Q and the box K.

7) The box which contains Black colour is not kept adjacent to the box K.



Case 1		Case 2		Case 3	
Boxes	Colours	Boxes	Colours	Boxes	Colours
	Red			Q	
		Q	Red		Purple
Q			Purple		Red
M	Purple				
		M			
				M	Black
		K	Black		
K	Black			K	

8) Two boxes are kept between the box K and the box which contains White colour.

9) The box which contains Blue colour is kept just above the one which contains Green colour.

Here, we have one more possible case i.e. Case 1a:

Case 1		Case 1a		Case 2		Case 3	
Boxes	Colours	Boxes	Colours	Boxes	Colours	Boxes	Colours
	Red		Red			Q	
	Blue			Q	Red		Purple
Q	Green	Q			Purple		Red
M	Purple	M	Purple		White		
	White		White	M	Blue		White
			Blue		Green	M	Black
			Green	K	Black		Blue
K	Black	K	Black			K	Green

10) Three boxes are kept between the box which contains Blue colour and the box O.

11) Three boxes are kept between the box L and the box R which is kept above the box L.

Here, Case 3 gets eliminated:

Case 1		Case 1a		Case 2	
Boxes	Colours	Boxes	Colours	Boxes	Colours
R	Red	R	Red	O	
	Blue	O		Q	Red
Q	Green	Q			Purple
M	Purple	M	Purple	R	White
L	White	L	White	M	Blue
O			Blue		Green
			Green	K	Black
K	Black	K	Black	L	

12) More than two boxes are kept between the box N and the box which contains Yellow colour.

13) Box N is kept one of the boxes above the one which contains Orange colour.

Here, Case 1a gets eliminated.

14) Box O does not contain Yellow colour.

Here, Case 2 gets eliminated and we have the final arrangement:

Boxes	Colours
R	Red
N	Blue
Q	Green
M	Purple
L	White
O	Orange
P	Yellow
K	Black

Clearly, five boxes are kept above the one which contains Orange color.

87. Ans. C.

1) Not more than two boxes are kept above the box which contains Red colour.

Here, we have two possible cases i.e. Case 1 and Case 2:

Case 1		Case 2		Case 3	
Boxes	Colours	Boxes	Colours	Boxes	Colours
	Red				
			Red		
					Red

2) Two boxes are kept between the box which contains Red colour and M.

3) The number of boxes are kept above the one which contains Red colour is same as the number of boxes are kept below the one which contains Black colour.

4) Three boxes are kept between those which contain Black colour and Purple colour.



Case 1		Case 2		Case 3	
Boxes	Colours	Boxes	Colours	Boxes	Colours
	Red				
			Red		Purple
			Purple		Red
M	Purple				
		M			
				M	Black
			Black		
	Black				

5) Box Q is kept just above the box which contains Purple colour.

6) More than two boxes are kept between the box Q and the box K.

7) The box which contains Black colour is not kept adjacent to the box K.

Case 1		Case 2		Case 3	
Boxes	Colours	Boxes	Colours	Boxes	Colours
	Red			Q	
		Q	Red		Purple
Q			Purple		Red
M	Purple				
		M			
				M	Black
		K	Black		
K	Black			K	

8) Two boxes are kept between the box K and the box which contains White colour.

9) The box which contains Blue colour is kept just above the one which contains Green colour.

Here, we have one more possible case i.e. Case 1a:

Case 1		Case 1a		Case 2		Case 3	
Boxes	Colours	Boxes	Colours	Boxes	Colours	Boxes	Colours
	Red		Red			Q	
	Blue			Q	Red		Purple
Q	Green	Q			Purple		Red
M	Purple	M	Purple		White		
	White		White	M	Blue		White
			Blue		Green	M	Black
			Green	K	Black		Blue
K	Black	K	Black			K	Green

10) Three boxes are kept between the box which contains Blue colour and the box O.

11) Three boxes are kept between the box L and the box R which is kept above the box L.

Here, Case 3 gets eliminated:

Case 1		Case 1a		Case 2	
Boxes	Colours	Boxes	Colours	Boxes	Colours
R	Red	R	Red	O	
	Blue	O		Q	Red
Q	Green	Q			Purple
M	Purple	M	Purple	R	White
L	White	L	White	M	Blue
O			Blue		Green
			Green	K	Black
K	Black	K	Black	L	

12) More than two boxes are kept between the box N and the box which contains Yellow colour.

13) Box N is kept one of the boxes above the one which contains Orange colour.

Here, Case 1a gets eliminated.

14) Box O does not contain Yellow colour.

Here, Case 2 gets eliminated and we have the final arrangement:

Boxes	Colours
R	Red
N	Blue
Q	Green
M	Purple
L	White
O	Orange
P	Yellow
K	Black

Clearly, 'The box which contains Green colour is kept at second position from the bottom' is false.

88. Ans. E.

1) Not more than two boxes are kept above the box which contains Red colour.

Here, we have two possible cases i.e. Case 1 and Case 2:



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Case 1		Case 2		Case 3	
Boxes	Colours	Boxes	Colours	Boxes	Colours
	Red				
			Red		
					Red

2) Two boxes are kept between the box which contains Red colour and M.

3) The number of boxes are kept above the one which contains Red colour is same as the number of boxes are kept below the one which contains Black colour.

4) Three boxes are kept between those which contain Black colour and Purple colour.

Case 1		Case 2		Case 3	
Boxes	Colours	Boxes	Colours	Boxes	Colours
	Red				
			Red		Purple
			Purple		Red
M	Purple				
		M			
				M	Black
			Black		
	Black				

5) Box Q is kept just above the box which contains Purple colour.

6) More than two boxes are kept between the box Q and the box K.

7) The box which contains Black colour is not kept adjacent to the box K.

Case 1		Case 2		Case 3	
Boxes	Colours	Boxes	Colours	Boxes	Colours
	Red			Q	
		Q	Red		Purple
Q			Purple		Red
M	Purple				
		M			
				M	Black
		K	Black		
K	Black			K	

8) Two boxes are kept between the box K and the box which contains White colour.

9) The box which contains Blue colour is kept just above the one which contains Green colour.

Here, we have one more possible case i.e. Case 1a:

Case 1		Case 1a		Case 2		Case 3	
Boxes	Colours	Boxes	Colours	Boxes	Colours	Boxes	Colours
	Red		Red			Q	
	Blue			Q	Red		Purple
Q	Green	Q			Purple		Red
M	Purple	M	Purple		White		
	White		White	M	Blue		White
			Blue		Green	M	Black
			Green	K	Black		Blue
K	Black	K	Black			K	Green

10) Three boxes are kept between the box which contains Blue colour and the box O.

11) Three boxes are kept between the box L and the box R which is kept above the box L.

Here, Case 3 gets eliminated:

Case 1		Case 1a		Case 2	
Boxes	Colours	Boxes	Colours	Boxes	Colours
R	Red	R	Red	O	
	Blue	O		Q	Red
Q	Green	Q			Purple
M	Purple	M	Purple	R	White
L	White	L	White	M	Blue
O			Blue		Green
			Green	K	Black
K	Black	K	Black	L	

12) More than two boxes are kept between the box N and the box which contains Yellow colour.

13) Box N is kept one of the boxes above the one which contains Orange colour.

Here, Case 1a gets eliminated.

14) Box O does not contain Yellow colour.

Here, Case 2 gets eliminated and we have the final arrangement:



Boxes	Colours
R	Red
N	Blue
Q	Green
M	Purple
L	White
O	Orange
P	Yellow
K	Black

Clearly, 'P, Purple' does not belong to that group because all the other pairs are kept adjacent to each other.

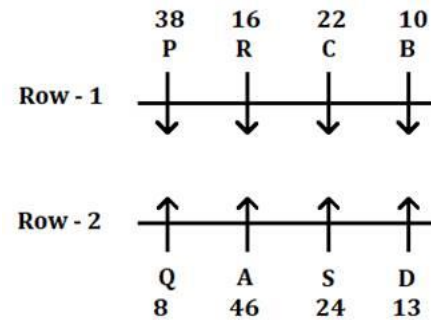
89. Ans. B.

Only course of action II follows. Appealing to the United Nations and seeking their help in persuading the Taliban to end their violence is something practical and might have a positive effect. Both courses of action I and III are too dogmatic, the use of the word 'force' in both the cases hint at a sense of compulsion, something that a violent organization like the Taliban might not take too well. Hence, option B is the correct answer.

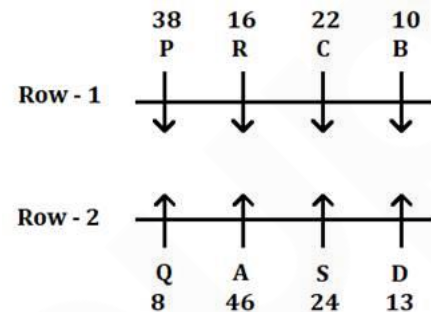
90. Ans. D.

Both inferences I and II follow. The given statement tells us that the Food Standards Agency is a central regulator whose mission is to put consumers' interests first. This means the Agency is a government body that is responsible for the health of the public when it comes to food. Or in other words, the Agency's job is to ensure the public gets access to safe food. Inference III is not true because though we know the Agency was set up because of a scandal, we cannot infer details of what had happened from what is given. Therefore, option D is the correct answer.

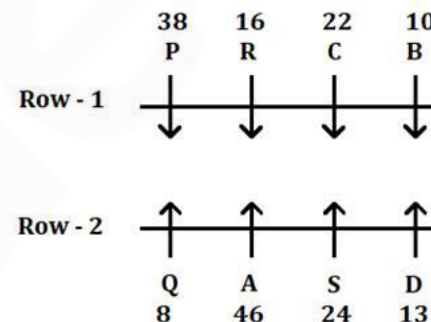
91. Ans. A.



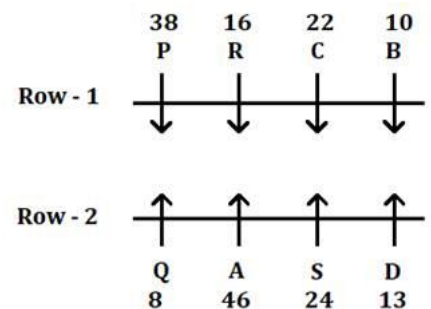
92. Ans. D.



93. Ans. B.



94. Ans. C.



95. Ans. B.

The correct answer is **option B**, i.e. **For now, India is happy to be in a stable, but morally tenuous, friends-with-benefit relationship with Myanmar. The victims continue to be the stateless Rohingya.**



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A conclusion is a judgement or decision reached by reasoning.

The given question asks which of the following is an apt conclusion on the basis of the information provided thus we must look for any such information that can be derived from the passage stated.

The given context draws attention towards the Rohingya issue and the nature of the governments (mainly India's) reaction regarding the same. Option A is rejected as it states analysis by the Dutch advocacy group and presents conclusion based on that analysis which cannot be inferred from the given information because no such analysis has been discussed in the matter. Since, it is not appropriate it is not a suitable answer choice.

Option B talks about the fact that 'India is happy to be in a stable, but morally tenuous, friends-with-benefit relationship with Myanmar. The victims continue to be the stateless Rohingya'. The first half of the statement can be understood from the end of the second paragraph which states the nature of relationship between the two nations as India supplies combat hardware and imparts UN peacekeeping training to Myanmar and continues to maintain ties with the Myanmar armed forces (Tatmadaw). Attributing to this fact an edition of the India-Myanmar bilateral army exercise, IMBEX 2018-19, took place this January at Chandimandir.

The second part of the statement which discusses the idea of stateless Rohingyas being the victim can be understood from the first paragraph where it is clearly stated that 'India's continued diplomatic and moral passivity on the Rohingya crisis'.

Thus, it is a suitable conclusion on the basis of the information provided.

Option C is also baseless as it also presents information that is not even discussed in the context provided. It sheds light upon SIPRI and its arms transfer database which is totally out of scope of the given context and is as a result not a suitable answer choice.

As none of the choices except B can be concluded based on the information stated in the given context, thereby, we can infer that the correct answer is option B.

96. Ans. C.

The correct answer is option C, i.e. But India's soft, backfoot approach is being increasingly seen by Bangladesh, which is hosting many Rohingya refugees, to be tilted in Myanmar's favour.

An assumption is a statement that is used as the premise of a particular agreement but may not be accepted otherwise. In simpler words an assumption is

The given context draws attention towards the Rohingya issue and the nature of the governments (mainly India's) reaction regarding the same. Option B is totally vague as the fact regarding **Indian companies investing in Myanmar, with several having direct links with Tatmadaw-owned businesses is totally baseless and cannot be assumed from the given passage.**

Option C is a suitable assumption that can be assumed on the basis of the information provided. It talks about the **soft, backfoot approach of India that can be understood as India continues to maintain ties with Myanmar by supplying equipments and this nature is being scrutinized by Bangladesh which can be understood from the**



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facts stated that EU and Bangladesh which is a home to several (rohingya) victims expressed grave concern at continuing reports of serious human rights violations and abuses in Myanmar which India did not pay heed to.

Option D can be rejected as the fact that India is supplying **humanitarian aid to balance ties with Dhaka and Naypyidaw is nowhere evident from the given piece of information as a result it presents baseless claims and can be rejected.**

Option E can be rejected as it is too specific in terms of facts presented like **1,640-km plus border with Myanmar. Moreover, the core logic of 'modernising the Tatmadaw' and forging a sustainable strategic partnership at China's doorstep is totally out of scope of the information presented.**

Thus, the most correct answer choice is option C and rest of the options can be rejected.

97. Ans. C.

1) Not more than two people have meeting after R.

Here, we have two possible cases i.e. Case 1 and Case 2:

	Case 1	Case 2
Days	People	People
Monday		
Tuesday		
Wednesday		
Thursday		
Friday	R	
Saturday		R

2) Three people have meeting between R and W.

3) The number of people have meeting after W is same as the

number of people have meeting before U.

	Case 1	Case 2
Days	People	People
Monday	W	
Tuesday		W
Wednesday		
Thursday		
Friday	R	U
Saturday	U	R

4) K has meeting just after Q but not on Thursday.

Here, Case 2 gets eliminated and we have the final arrangement:

Days	People
Monday	W
Tuesday	Q
Wednesday	K
Thursday	L
Friday	R
Saturday	U

Clearly, three people have meeting before L.

98. Ans. B.

1) The age of K is a perfect square of a number.

Here, we have two possible cases i.e. Case 1 and Case 2:

		Case 1		Case 2	
Years	Age	People	Colours	People	Colours
1973	48				
1978	43				
1982	39				
1985	36	K			
1992	29				
1993	28				
1996	25			K	

2) One person sits between K and the one who likes Blue colour.

Here, we have one more possible case i.e. Case 1a:

3) Two people were born between the one who likes Blue colour and P.



4) The difference between the age of P and the one who likes White colour is 4 years.

		Case 1		Case 1a		Case 2	
Years	Age	People	Colours	People	Colours	People	Colours
1973	48						
1978	43		Blue		White	P	
1982	39			P			White
1985	36	K		K			
1992	29	P					Blue
1993	28				Blue		
1996	25		White			K	

5) The number of people born after the one who likes White colour is same as the number of people born before M.

6) Three people were born between M and the one who likes Yellow colour. Here, Case 1a gets eliminated:

		Case 1		Case 2	
Years	Age	People	Colours	People	Colours
1973	48	M			Yellow
1978	43		Blue	P	
1982	39				White
1985	36	K			
1992	29	P	Yellow	M	Blue
1993	28				
1996	25		White	K	

7) L was born just after the one who likes Orange colour.

Here, we have one more possible case i.e. Case 1b.

8) Three people were born between L and the one who likes Black colour.

		Case 1		Case 1b		Case 2	
Years	Age	People	Colours	People	Colours	People	Colours
1973	48	M	Orange	M			Yellow
1978	43	L	Blue		Blue	P	Orange
1982	39				Black	L	White
1985	36	K		K			
1992	29	P	Yellow	P	Yellow	M	Blue
1993	28		Black		Orange		
1996	25		White	L	White	K	Black

9) The difference between the ages of those who like Black and Green colour is 3 years.

Here, Case 1 gets eliminated.

10) N was born before L but neither likes Orange nor Blue colour.

		Case 1b		Case 2	
Years	Age	People	Colours	People	Colours
1973	48	M		N	Yellow
1978	43		Blue	P	Orange
1982	39	N	Black	L	White
1985	36	K	Green		
1992	29	P	Yellow	M	Blue
1993	28		Orange		Green
1996	25	L	White	K	Black

11) O was born after the one who likes Red colour but neither likes Green nor Blue colour.

Here, Case 2 gets eliminated and we have the final arrangement:

Years	Age	People	Colours
1973	48	M	Red
1978	43	Q	Blue
1982	39	N	Black
1985	36	K	Green
1992	29	P	Yellow
1993	28	O	Orange
1996	25	L	White

Clearly, one person was born between O and the one who likes Green colour.
99. Ans. C.

1) The age of K is a perfect square of a number.

Here, we have two possible cases i.e. Case 1 and Case 2:

		Case 1		Case 2	
Years	Age	People	Colours	People	Colours
1973	48				
1978	43				
1982	39				
1985	36	K			
1992	29				
1993	28				
1996	25			K	

2) One person sits between K and the one who likes Blue colour.

Here, we have one more possible case i.e. Case 1a:

3) Two people were born between the one who likes Blue colour and P.



4) The difference between the age of P and the one who likes White colour is 4 years.

		Case 1		Case 1a		Case 2	
Years	Age	People	Colours	People	Colours	People	Colours
1973	48						
1978	43		Blue		White	P	
1982	39			P			White
1985	36	K		K			
1992	29	P					Blue
1993	28				Blue		
1996	25		White			K	

5) The number of people born after the one who likes White colour is same as the number of people born before M.

6) Three people were born between M and the one who likes Yellow colour. Here, Case 1a gets eliminated:

		Case 1		Case 2	
Years	Age	People	Colours	People	Colours
1973	48	M			Yellow
1978	43		Blue	P	
1982	39				White
1985	36	K			
1992	29	P	Yellow	M	Blue
1993	28				
1996	25		White	K	

7) L was born just after the one who likes Orange colour.

Here, we have one more possible case i.e. Case 1b.

8) Three people were born between L and the one who likes Black colour.

		Case 1		Case 1b		Case 2	
Years	Age	People	Colours	People	Colours	People	Colours
1973	48	M	Orange	M			Yellow
1978	43	L	Blue		Blue	P	Orange
1982	39				Black	L	White
1985	36	K		K			
1992	29	P	Yellow	P	Yellow	M	Blue
1993	28		Black		Orange		
1996	25		White	L	White	K	Black

9) The difference between the ages of those who like Black and Green colour is 3 years.

Here, Case 1 gets eliminated.

10) N was born before L but neither likes Orange nor Blue colour.

		Case 1b		Case 2	
Years	Age	People	Colours	People	Colours
1973	48	M		N	Yellow
1978	43		Blue	P	Orange
1982	39	N	Black	L	White
1985	36	K	Green		
1992	29	P	Yellow	M	Blue
1993	28		Orange		Green
1996	25	L	White	K	Black

11) O was born after the one who likes Red colour but neither likes Green nor Blue colour.

Here, Case 2 gets eliminated and we have the final arrangement:

Years	Age	People	Colours
1973	48	M	Red
1978	43	Q	Blue
1982	39	N	Black
1985	36	K	Green
1992	29	P	Yellow
1993	28	O	Orange
1996	25	L	White

Clearly, the one who is 43 years old likes Blue colour.

100. Ans. A.

1) The age of K is a perfect square of a number.

Here, we have two possible cases i.e. Case 1 and Case 2:

		Case 1		Case 2	
Years	Age	People	Colours	People	Colours
1973	48				
1978	43				
1982	39				
1985	36	K			
1992	29				
1993	28				
1996	25			K	

2) One person sits between K and the one who likes Blue colour.

Here, we have one more possible case i.e. Case 1a:

3) Two people were born between the one who likes Blue colour and P.



4) The difference between the age of P and the one who likes White colour is 4 years.

		Case 1		Case 1a		Case 2	
Years	Age	People	Colours	People	Colours	People	Colours
1973	48						
1978	43		Blue		White	P	
1982	39			P			White
1985	36	K		K			
1992	29	P					Blue
1993	28				Blue		
1996	25		White			K	

5) The number of people born after the one who likes White colour is same as the number of people born before M.

6) Three people were born between M and the one who likes Yellow colour. Here, Case 1a gets eliminated:

		Case 1		Case 2	
Years	Age	People	Colours	People	Colours
1973	48	M			Yellow
1978	43		Blue	P	
1982	39				White
1985	36	K			
1992	29	P	Yellow	M	Blue
1993	28				
1996	25		White	K	

7) L was born just after the one who likes Orange colour. Here, we have one more possible case i.e. Case 1b.

8) Three people were born between L and the one who likes Black colour.

		Case 1		Case 1b		Case 2	
Years	Age	People	Colours	People	Colours	People	Colours
1973	48	M	Orange	M			Yellow
1978	43	L	Blue		Blue	P	Orange
1982	39				Black	L	White
1985	36	K		K			
1992	29	P	Yellow	P	Yellow	M	Blue
1993	28		Black		Orange		
1996	25		White	L	White	K	Black

9) The difference between the ages of those who like Black and Green colour is 3 years.

Here, Case 1 gets eliminated.

10) N was born before L but neither likes Orange nor Blue colour.

		Case 1b		Case 2	
Years	Age	People	Colours	People	Colours
1973	48	M		N	Yellow
1978	43		Blue	P	Orange
1982	39	N	Black	L	White
1985	36	K	Green		
1992	29	P	Yellow	M	Blue
1993	28		Orange		Green
1996	25	L	White	K	Black

11) O was born after the one who likes Red colour but neither likes Green nor Blue colour.

Here, Case 2 gets eliminated and we have the final arrangement:

Years	Age	People	Colours
1973	48	M	Red
1978	43	Q	Blue
1982	39	N	Black
1985	36	K	Green
1992	29	P	Yellow
1993	28	O	Orange
1996	25	L	White

Clearly, no one is elder than the one who likes Red colour.

101. Ans. C.

1) The age of K is a perfect square of a number.

Here, we have two possible cases i.e. Case 1 and Case 2:

		Case 1		Case 2	
Years	Age	People	Colours	People	Colours
1973	48				
1978	43				
1982	39				
1985	36	K			
1992	29				
1993	28				
1996	25			K	

2) One person sits between K and the one who likes Blue colour.

Here, we have one more possible case i.e. Case 1a:

3) Two people were born between the one who likes Blue colour and P.



4) The difference between the age of P and the one who likes White colour is 4 years.

		Case 1		Case 1a		Case 2	
Years	Age	People	Colours	People	Colours	People	Colours
1973	48						
1978	43		Blue		White	P	
1982	39			P			White
1985	36	K		K			
1992	29	P					Blue
1993	28				Blue		
1996	25		White			K	

5) The number of people born after the one who likes White colour is same as the number of people born before M.

6) Three people were born between M and the one who likes Yellow colour. Here, Case 1a gets eliminated:

		Case 1		Case 2	
Years	Age	People	Colours	People	Colours
1973	48	M			Yellow
1978	43		Blue	P	
1982	39				White
1985	36	K			
1992	29	P	Yellow	M	Blue
1993	28				
1996	25		White	K	

7) L was born just after the one who likes Orange colour.

Here, we have one more possible case i.e. Case 1b.

8) Three people were born between L and the one who likes Black colour.

		Case 1		Case 1b		Case 2	
Years	Age	People	Colours	People	Colours	People	Colours
1973	48	M	Orange	M			Yellow
1978	43	L	Blue		Blue	P	Orange
1982	39				Black	L	White
1985	36	K		K			
1992	29	P	Yellow	P	Yellow	M	Blue
1993	28		Black		Orange		
1996	25		White	L	White	K	Black

9) The difference between the ages of those who like Black and Green colour is 3 years.

Here, Case 1 gets eliminated.

10) N was born before L but neither likes Orange nor Blue colour.

		Case 1b		Case 2	
Years	Age	People	Colours	People	Colours
1973	48	M		N	Yellow
1978	43		Blue	P	Orange
1982	39	N	Black	L	White
1985	36	K	Green		
1992	29	P	Yellow	M	Blue
1993	28		Orange		Green
1996	25	L	White	K	Black

11) O was born after the one who likes Red colour but neither likes Green nor Blue colour.

Here, Case 2 gets eliminated and we have the final arrangement:

Years	Age	People	Colours
1973	48	M	Red
1978	43	Q	Blue
1982	39	N	Black
1985	36	K	Green
1992	29	P	Yellow
1993	28	O	Orange
1996	25	L	White

Clearly, the difference between the age of Q and the one who likes Orange colour is 15 years.

102. Ans. A.

1) The age of K is a perfect square of a number.

Here, we have two possible cases i.e. Case 1 and Case 2:

		Case 1		Case 2	
Years	Age	People	Colours	People	Colours
1973	48				
1978	43				
1982	39				
1985	36	K			
1992	29				
1993	28				
1996	25			K	

2) One person sits between K and the one who likes Blue colour.

Here, we have one more possible case i.e. Case 1a:

3) Two people were born between the one who likes Blue colour and P.



4) The difference between the age of P and the one who likes White colour is 4 years.

		Case 1		Case 1a		Case 2	
Years	Age	People	Colours	People	Colours	People	Colours
1973	48						
1978	43		Blue		White	P	
1982	39			P			White
1985	36	K		K			
1992	29	P					Blue
1993	28				Blue		
1996	25		White			K	

5) The number of people born after the one who likes White colour is same as the number of people born before M.

6) Three people were born between M and the one who likes Yellow colour. Here, Case 1a gets eliminated:

		Case 1		Case 2	
Years	Age	People	Colours	People	Colours
1973	48	M			Yellow
1978	43		Blue	P	
1982	39				White
1985	36	K			
1992	29	P	Yellow	M	Blue
1993	28				
1996	25		White	K	

7) L was born just after the one who likes Orange colour.

Here, we have one more possible case i.e. Case 1b.

8) Three people were born between L and the one who likes Black colour.

		Case 1		Case 1b		Case 2	
Years	Age	People	Colours	People	Colours	People	Colours
1973	48	M	Orange	M			Yellow
1978	43	L	Blue		Blue	P	Orange
1982	39				Black	L	White
1985	36	K		K			
1992	29	P	Yellow	P	Yellow	M	Blue
1993	28		Black		Orange		
1996	25		White	L	White	K	Black

9) The difference between the ages of those who like Black and Green colour is 3 years.

Here, Case 1 gets eliminated.

10) N was born before L but neither likes Orange nor Blue colour.

		Case 1b		Case 2	
Years	Age	People	Colours	People	Colours
1973	48	M		N	Yellow
1978	43		Blue	P	Orange
1982	39	N	Black	L	White
1985	36	K	Green		
1992	29	P	Yellow	M	Blue
1993	28		Orange		Green
1996	25	L	White	K	Black

11) O was born after the one who likes Red colour but neither likes Green nor Blue colour.

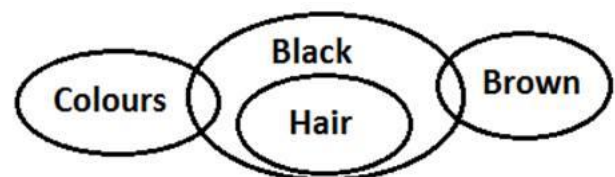
Here, Case 2 gets eliminated and we have the final arrangement:

Years	Age	People	Colours
1973	48	M	Red
1978	43	Q	Blue
1982	39	N	Black
1985	36	K	Green
1992	29	P	Yellow
1993	28	O	Orange
1996	25	L	White

Clearly, 'White, K' does not belong to that group because all the other pairs were born adjacent to each other.

103. Ans. C.

Only a few Colours are Black. All Hair is Black. Some Black is Brown.



Conclusions:

I. Some Colours are not Black – It is true as only a few Colours are Black that means some Colours are not Black.

II. Some Hair can be Brown – There is no direct relation between Hair and Brown hence it can be possible.

Hence, 'Only a few Colours are Black. All Hair is Black. Some Black is Brown.' statement logically follows.

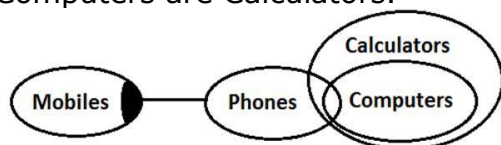
104. Ans. E.



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Some Mobiles are not Phones. Only a few Phones are Computers. All Computers are Calculators.



Conclusions:

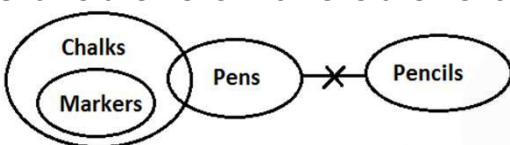
I. All Phones can be Calculators – It can be possible as some Phones are Computers and all Computers are Calculators.

II. Some Phones are not Computers – It is true as only a few Phone are Computers that means some Phones are not Computers.

Hence, 'Some Mobiles are not Phones. Only a few Phones are Computers. All Computers are Calculators.' statement logically follows.

105. Ans. D.

All Markers are Chalks. Only a few Chalks are Pens. No Pens are Pencils.



Conclusions:

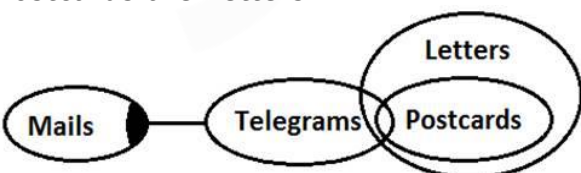
I. Some Chalks are not Pencils – It is true as some Chalks are Pens and no Pens are Pencils.

II. Some Chalks are not Pens – It is true as only a few Chalks are Pens that means some Chalks are not Pens.

Hence, 'All Markers are Chalks. Only a few Chalks are Pens. No Pens are Pencils.' statement logically follows.

106. Ans. C.

Some Mails are not Telegrams. Only a few Telegrams are Postcards. All Postcards are Letters.



Conclusions:

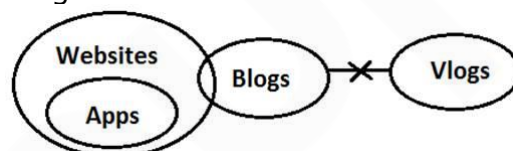
I. Some Telegrams are not Postcards – It is true as only a few Telegrams are Postcards that means some Telegrams are not Postcards.

II. All Telegrams can be Letters – It is true as some Telegrams are Postcards and all Postcards are Letters so it can be possible.

Hence, 'Some Mails are not Telegrams. Only a few Telegrams are Postcards. All Postcards are Letters.' statement logically follows.

107. Ans. D.

All Apps are Websites. Only a few Websites are Blogs. No Blogs are Vlogs.



Conclusions:

I. Some Websites can never be Vlogs – It is true as some Websites are Blogs and no Blogs are Vlogs.

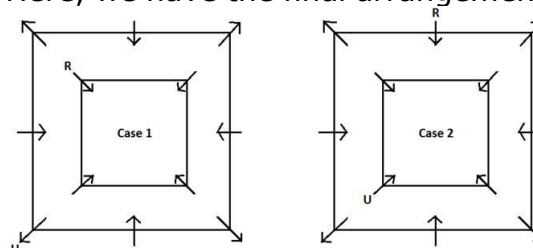
II. Some Apps can be Blogs – It is true as there is no direct relation between Apps and Blogs hence it can be possible.

Hence, 'All Apps are Websites. Only a few Websites are Blogs. No Blogs are Vlogs.' statement logically follows.

108. Ans. C.

1) R sits third to the right of the one who sits opposite to U.

Here, we have the final arrangement:



2) One person sits between U and W who does not sit opposite to R.

3) Y sits opposite to the one who sits second to the left of W.

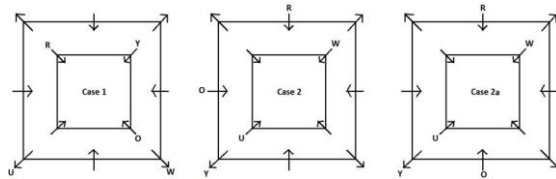
4) O sits adjacent to Y.



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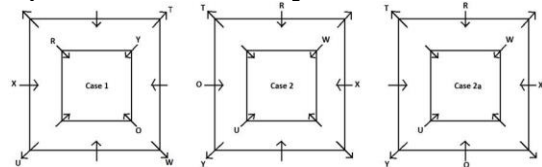
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Here, we have one more possible case i.e. Case 2a:



5) Two people sit between X and T who does not sit at the middle of the sides of the table.

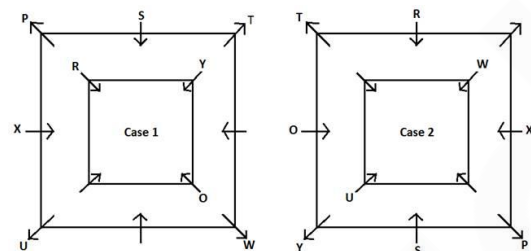
6) X does not sit adjacent to W and Y.



7) P and S sit to the immediate right of each other.

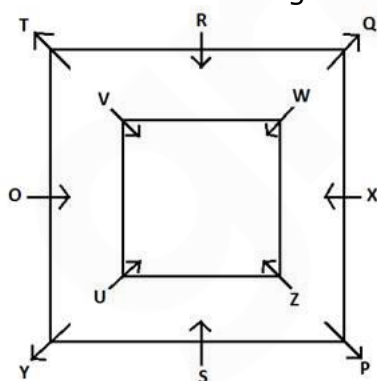
Here, Case 2a gets eliminated.

8) S does not sit at the corner of the table.



9) Z sits second to the left of V who does not sit to the immediate left of W.

Here, Case 1 gets eliminated and we have the final arrangement:

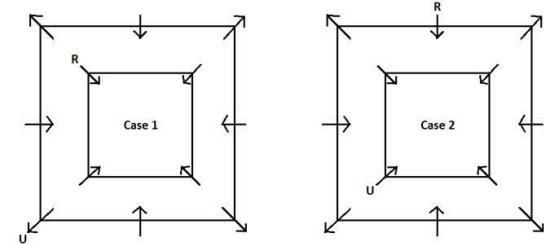


Clearly, S sits third to the left of the one who sits opposite to V.

109. Ans. B.

1) R sits third to the right of the one who sits opposite to U.

Here, we have the final arrangement:

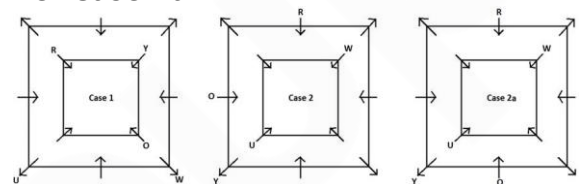


2) One person sits between U and W who does not sit opposite to R.

3) Y sits opposite to the one who sits second to the left of W.

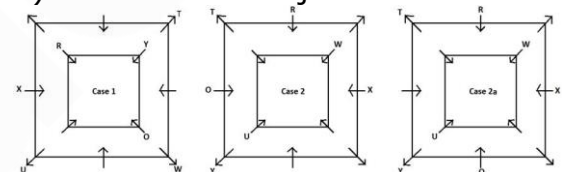
4) O sits adjacent to Y.

Here, we have one more possible case i.e. Case 2a:



5) Two people sit between X and T who does not sit at the middle of the sides of the table.

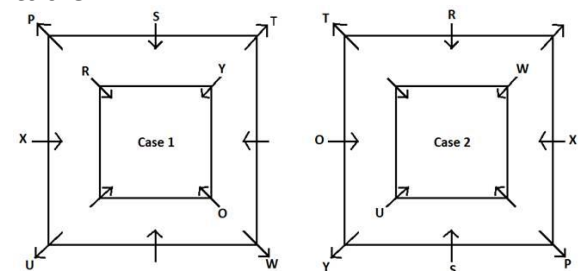
6) X does not sit adjacent to W and Y.



7) P and S sit to the immediate right of each other.

Here, Case 2a gets eliminated.

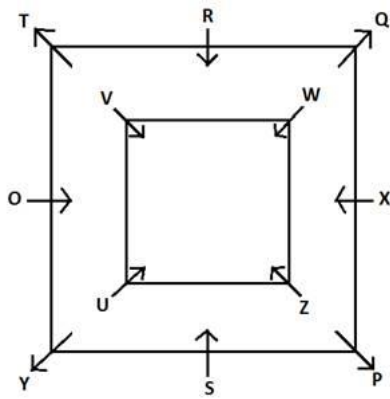
8) S does not sit at the corner of the table.



9) Z sits second to the left of V who does not sit to the immediate left of W.

Here, Case 1 gets eliminated and we have the final arrangement:

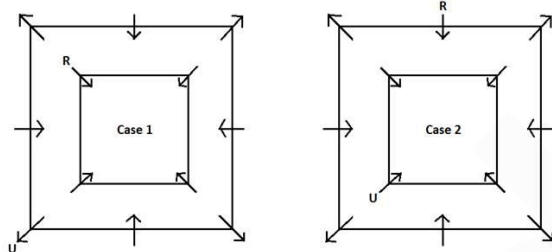




Clearly, four people sit between Q and O when counted from the right of Q.
110. Ans. B.

1) R sits third to the right of the one who sits opposite to U.

Here, we have the final arrangement:

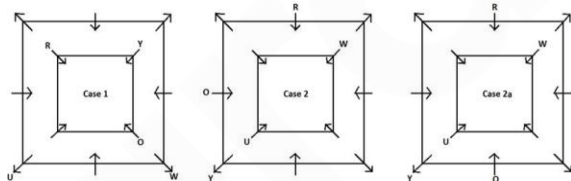


2) One person sits between U and W who does not sit opposite to R.

3) Y sits opposite to the one who sits second to the left of W.

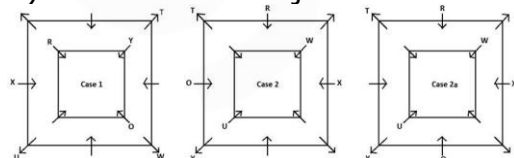
4) O sits adjacent to Y.

Here, we have one more possible case i.e. Case 2a:



5) Two people sit between X and T who does not sit at the middle of the sides of the table.

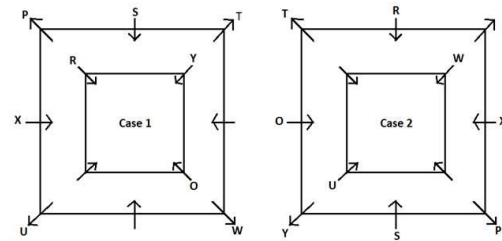
6) X does not sit adjacent to W and Y.



7) P and S sit to the immediate right of each other.

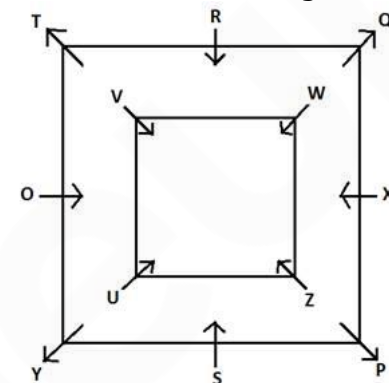
Here, Case 2a gets eliminated.

8) S does not sit at the corner of the table.



9) Z sits second to the left of V who does not sit to the immediate left of W.

Here, Case 1 gets eliminated and we have the final arrangement:

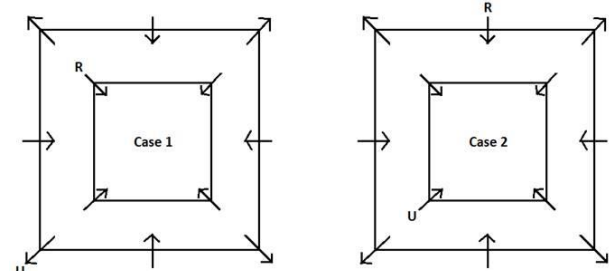


Clearly, X sits to the immediate right of Q who sits opposite to W.

111. Ans. D.

1) R sits third to the right of the one who sits opposite to U.

Here, we have the final arrangement:



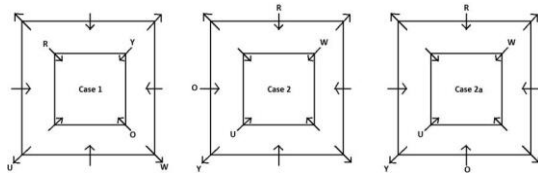
2) One person sits between U and W who does not sit opposite to R.

3) Y sits opposite to the one who sits second to the left of W.

4) O sits adjacent to Y.

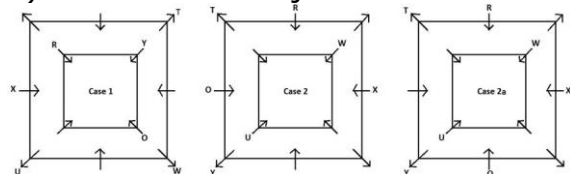
Here, we have one more possible case i.e. Case 2a:





5) Two people sit between X and T who does not sit at the middle of the sides of the table.

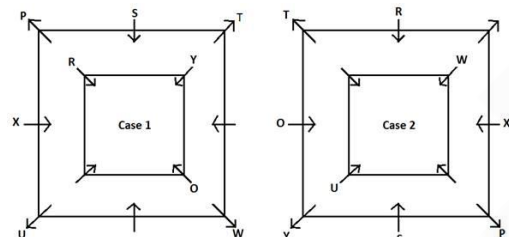
6) X does not sit adjacent to W and Y.



7) P and S sit to the immediate right of each other.

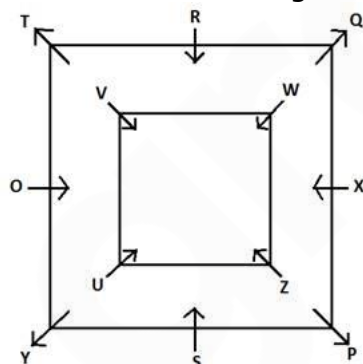
Here, Case 2a gets eliminated.

8) S does not sit at the corner of the table.

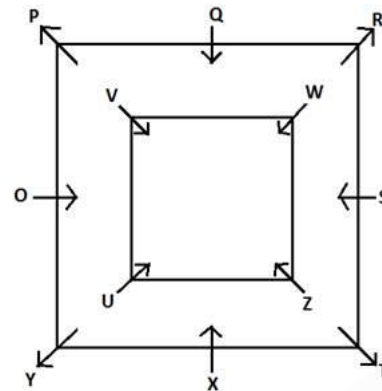


9) Z sits second to the left of V who does not sit to the immediate left of W.

Here, Case 1 gets eliminated and we have the final arrangement:



If all the people are arranged according to English alphabetical order starting from ___ in clock wise direction only in outer table (people of inner table remain same):

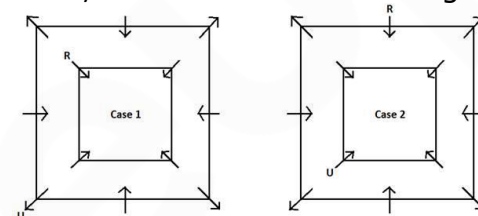


Clearly, one person remains unchanged (except O).

112. Ans. B.

1) R sits third to the right of the one who sits opposite to U.

Here, we have the final arrangement:

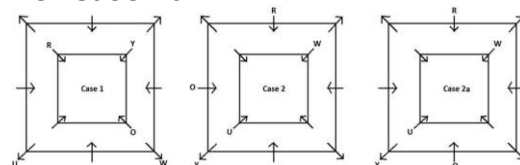


2) One person sits between U and W who does not sit opposite to R.

3) Y sits opposite to the one who sits second to the left of W.

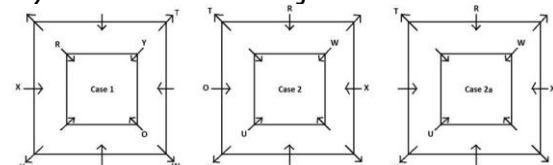
4) O sits adjacent to Y.

Here, we have one more possible case i.e. Case 2a:



5) Two people sit between X and T who does not sit at the middle of the sides of the table.

6) X does not sit adjacent to W and Y.



7) P and S sit to the immediate right of each other.

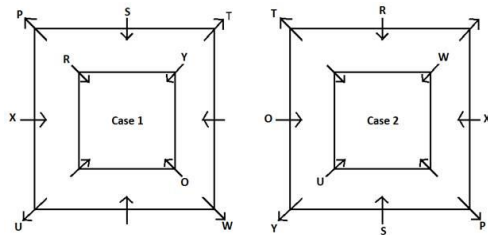
Here, Case 2a gets eliminated.

8) S does not sit at the corner of the table.



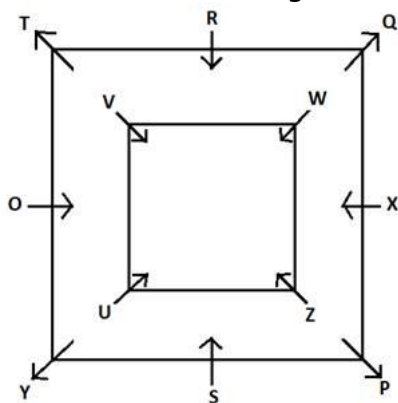
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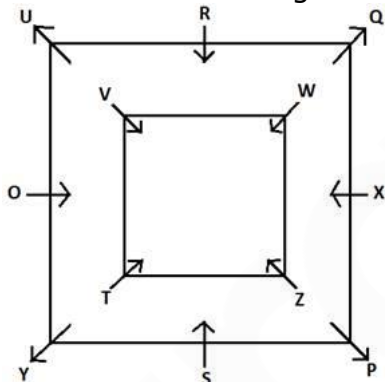


9) Z sits second to the left of V who does not sit to the immediate left of W.

Here, Case 1 gets eliminated and we have the final arrangement:



If U and T interchange their positions:



Clearly, Z sits to the immediate right of T.

113. Ans. B.

The correct answer is option B, i.e. There is no good software yet on the market to automatically screen images for duplications, but several journals and publishers use human eyes for initial screening, and subsequently software to help confirm irregularities in background noise or similarities using false-colour imaging.

The given passage is a bit lengthy but is self explanatory in terms of language and flow of ideas. It focuses on plagiarism as adopted by the researchers in their papers.

Option A is relevant to the given information as it is in the same direction as the given passage as it talks about the duplication in the experimental figures. But the fact that it specifically talks only about experimental figures makes it centric towards manipulations and duplications in experimental results only which is not apt as a result it is rejected as a suitable answer choice. Option B is relevant to the information provided as it talks about the absence of a dedicated software to figure out the duplications because in the entire passage it is noted that 'human eye for detail' like phrases have been used to refer to researchers who pointed out the duplications in the papers or the journals.

Option C is also relevant to the given context and the flow of ideas but is quite specific in terms of mentioning 'PLUS ONE'. As it is specific to it requires a strong evidence regarding the claim which is not evident as a result it is rejected.

Thus, the most correct answer choice is option B and rest of the options can be rejected.

114. Ans. C.

The correct answer is **option C**, i.e. **None is implicit**.

An assumption is a thing that is accepted as true or as certain to happen, without proof.

From the statement, it is evident that Reliance Communications (RCom) has completed its payment of nearly Rs 580 crore to the Swedish telecom gear maker Ericsson which had claimed dues for its maintenance



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services. The move was triggered to avoid jail term of RCom's chairman Anil Ambani and thereby, putting an end to the 18-month long battle.

Thus, a suitable assumption must be relevant to this context only.

Assumption (I) can be rejected as the figure of 21 crore is not relevant to the given context and NCLT is also not discussed in the given context. As we cannot comprehend anything regarding which no evidence is evident thus, it is irrelevant and is eliminated.

Based on similar grounds, assumption (II) is also rejected as none of the facts presented in the given statement supports the fact that Ericson and Jio entered in a deal in 2013.

Thus, the most appropriate answer choice is option C.

115. Ans. D.

- ICICI Bank has launched 'Home Utsav', a virtual property exhibition that digitally showcases real estate projects by renowned developers from key cities across the country.

- The exhibition is available for everyone, including ICICI Bank's customers and those who are not customers of the Bank.

- It offers them enhanced convenience, as they can simply browse through these projects online, from the comfort of their home and office.

- They can also avail exclusive offers such as attractive interest rates, special processing fees and digital sanction of loans, on buying a property through this exhibition.

116. Ans. C.

- Prime Minister Narendra Modi virtually laid the foundation of six Light House Projects (LHPs) in Indore (Madhya Pradesh), Rajkot (Gujarat), Chennai (Tamil Nadu), Ranchi

(Jharkhand), Agartala (Tripura) and Lucknow (Uttar Pradesh).

- These will be developed as a part of the Global Housing Technology Challenge-India (GHTC-India) initiative under which 1,000 houses at each location are to be constructed in a year (12 months), using six distinct technologies.

- GHTC-India aims to adopt innovative technologies in the housing construction sector.

- Other government schemes will also be linked to these projects to provide facilities such as water supply, electricity and LPG connection to the beneficiaries.

117. Ans. B.

Although Kaziranga National Park is situated in the northeastern part of the country in the district of **Golaghat** and Nagaon in **Assam**, the nearest airport to the park is in Jorhat District, i.e. Rowrah Airport.

118. Ans. B.

- Lebanon's President Michel Aoun designated Sunni Muslim politician Saad al-Hariri as prime minister to form a new government to tackle the worst crisis since the country's 1975-1990 civil war.

- Hariri won the backing of a majority of parliamentarians in consultations with Aoun.

- He faces major challenges to navigate Lebanon's power-sharing politics and agree a cabinet, which must then address a mounting list of woes: a banking crisis, currency crash, rising poverty and crippling state debts.

- A new government will also have to contend with a COVID-19 surge and the fallout of the huge August explosion at Beirut port that killed nearly 200 people and caused billions of dollars of damage.

119. Ans. B.



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- Prime Minister Narendra Modi inaugurated the Mangdechhu hydroelectric power plant, one of the major projects under **Bhutan's** initiative to generate 10,000 MW hydropower by 2020 with the Indian government's support.

- The Rs 4,500-crore hydroelectric plant touted as a Bhutan-India friendship project, is a 720MW run-of-river power plant built on the Mangdechhu River in Trongsa Dzongkhag district of central Bhutan.

- It was developed by the Mangdechhu Hydroelectric Project Authority (MHPA), which was jointly constituted by the Indian and the Bhutanese governments.

120. Ans. B.

- Claire Polosak became the first female umpire to officiate in a men's Test match when she took up the role of a fourth umpire for the India vs Australia third Test match.

- The 32-year-old already holds the distinction of being the first woman to officiate (as an on-field umpire) in a men's ODI match.

- Polosak had umpired in ICC's World Cricket League Division 2 final match between Namibia and Oman in 2019. In Sydney though, Polosak will officiate as a fourth umpire.

121. Ans. D.

- At the 3rd India International Film Festival of Boston (IIFFB) 2020 based in Boston, United States of America (USA) held as a virtual event from 16th to 18th October 2020, the Lifetime Achievement Award 2020 was accorded to Late Actor Om Puri which was received by his wife Nadita Puri.

- Chef Vikas Khanna was honoured with "Pride of India" a special award at the 3rd IIFFB 2020.

- Om Puri was an acclaimed actor who worked with directors like Satyajit

Ray, Shyam Benegal, Govind Nihalani and Mrinal Sen and he has also worked with various Hollywood directors like Roland Joffe, Mike Nichols, Lasse Halstrom etc.

122. Ans. D.

- Sur Sarovar also known as Keetham Lake in Agra, Uttar Pradesh has been added to the 'Ramsar Sites'.

- This wetland has been included in the 'List of Wetlands of International Importance' established by Article 2.1 of the convention.

- Sur Sarovar is the 2440th site of Ramsar site.

- Sur Sarovar is the 40th Ramsar Sites in India.

- With the inclusion of this wetland, the total number of Ramsar Sites in India is 41, the highest in South Asia.

123. Ans. A.

"Dreams From My Father: A Story of Race and Inheritance" is a memoir by Barack Obama. It was first published in 1995 as Obama was preparing to launch his political career in a campaign for Illinois Senate. The book chronicles the events of Obama's life up until his entry into law school in 1988.

124. Ans. C.

- * Union Defence Minister Rajnath Singh inaugurated the advanced Hypersonic Wind Tunnel (HWT) test facility during his visit to Defence Research and Development Organisation's (DRDO's) Dr APJ Abdul Kalam Missile Complex in Hyderabad.

- * The state-of-the-art HWT Test facility is pressure vacuum driven enclosed free jet facility having nozzle exit diameter of 1 meter and will simulate Mach No 5 to 12 (Mach represents the multiplication factor to the speed of sound).

- * After USA and Russia, India is the third country to have such a large facility in terms of size and operating



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capability. It is an indigenous development and an outcome of synergistic partnership with Indian industries.

125. Ans. B.

Qualified institutional placement (QIP) is a capital-raising tool, primarily used in India and other parts of southern Asia, whereby a listed company can issue equity shares, fully and partly convertible debentures, or any securities other than warrants which are convertible to equity shares to a Qualified Institutional Buyer (QIB).

126. Ans. A.

- Soma Mondal has taken over as Chairman of Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL).
- She was the Director (Commercial) of SAIL prior to this.
- Before joining SAIL as a Director, Mondal was the Director (Commercial) at fellow Central public sector enterprise, National Aluminium Company Limited (NALCO).
- In a company statement, Mondal said that the first target is to improve the financial performance of SAIL.

127. Ans. A.

• **Gujarat state government launched the Mukhyamantri Mahila Utkarsh Yojana (MMUY) on September 17, 2020.**

- Mukhyamantri Mahila Utkarsh Yojana (MMUY) is a scheme of providing interest-free loans to women's groups in the state.
- Under the scheme, **loans of ₹1 lakh will be given to women self-help groups (SHGs) each comprising 10 members.**
- Under the scheme, around one lakh Joint Liability and Earning Group (JLEG) would be set up in the state, of which, 50,000 groups would be made in rural areas and the rest in urban areas.

128. Ans. E.

- The share of digital transactions in the total volume of non-cash retail payments increased to 97.0 per cent during 2019-20, up from 95.4 per cent in the previous year.

129. Ans. C.

- The maximum payout for coronavirus is US\$195.84 million. Q: How much in total premiums did donors pay for the insurance window coverage? Donors paid US\$107.2 million in premiums while the insurance window paid out US\$195.84 for COVID-19.

130. Ans. A.

- "It has been decided, in consultation with the Government of India, that the limits for ways and means advances (WMA) for the second half of the financial year 2020-21 (October 2020 to March 2021) will be Rs 1,25,000 crore

131. Ans. A.

- Ivory Coast's Defence Minister, Hamed Bakayoko has been named as the Prime Minister of the country. He was presently serving as the interim PM of the country since the sudden death of former Prime Minister Amadou Gon Coulibaly.

132. Ans. C.

- Equitas Small Finance Bank has launched a 3-in-1 account which allows its customers to invest in wide variety of financial product. A 3-in-1 account (savings + trading + demat) is a convenient option that helps the customers to keep all their banking and financial investments under one umbrella entity.
- The bank provides stock broking and demat services through referral arrangement with brokerage firms for trading and depository services. These arrangements enables Equitas Savings Bank customers to invest



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funds across the investment products using a single platform.

- The financial products offered through the 3-in-1 account includes direct equity and F&O trading, MF investment across all AMCs, ETFs, corporate FDs, corporate bonds, govt bonds, insurance products, National Pension Scheme (NPS) and initial public offerings (IPOs).

133. Ans. B.

- The second phase of Telangana Palle Pragathi was launched across the district by conducting grama sabhas on Thursday. Senior IAS officer and member of State-level Flying Squad of Telangana Palle Pragathi Neethu Prasad participated in the programme at Gorukondla village of Chinthapally mandal.

134. Ans. D.

- The GHI 2020 report has placed India 94th position among 107 countries, much behind Bangladesh, Pakistan and Nepal. The situation is grim and the country is battling widespread hunger.

- The GHI score is determined on a 100-point scale based on these four parameters. Countries with score within the range 20-34.9 are considered to be grappling with acute hunger. High-income countries and those with very low populations were excluded from evaluation.

- At the time of the release of GHI 2019 report, the country had a food stock of more than 68 million tonnes (excluding un-milled paddy) in the central pool stored at different warehouses of Food Corporation of India.

- Till September 2020, the food stock went up to 70 million tonnes (excluding un-milled paddy), which is enough to ensure that no one went hungry.

135. Ans. A.

- The defence ministry has given its nod for the acquisition of weapon systems worth Rs 28,000 crore, including an indigenous programme to develop a large Airborne Early Warning and Control System (AWACS) and next generation offshore patrol vessels.

- The go ahead was given by the Rajnath Singh-led Defence Acquisition Council (DAC), with Rs 27,000 crore worth of systems to be developed indigenously.

136. Ans. B.

- Satpura Tiger Reserve Located in the south of the river Narmada, The forest of the Satpura ranges are rich in biodiversity and are inhabited by many endangered species. Keeping this specialty in mind, Satpura Tiger Reserve was declared as the first biosphere reserve of Madhya Pradesh in the year 1999

137. Ans. E.

- The Agriculture Infrastructure Fund is a medium - long term debt financing facility for investment in viable projects for post-harvest management infrastructure and community farming assets through interest subvention and credit guarantee.

- The duration of the scheme shall be from FY2020 to FY2029 (10 years). Under the scheme, Rs. 1 Lakh Crore will be provided by banks and financial institutions as loans with interest subvention of 3% per annum and credit guarantee coverage under CGTMSE scheme for loans up to Rs. 2 Crore.

- The beneficiaries will include farmers, PACS, Marketing Cooperative Societies, FPOs, SHGs, Joint Liability Groups (JLG), Multipurpose Cooperative Societies, Agri-entrepreneurs, Startups, and Central/State agency or Local Body



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sponsored Public-Private Partnership Projects.

138. Ans. C.

- Union Defence Minister Rajnath Singh inaugurated the advanced Hypersonic Wind Tunnel (HWT) test facility during his visit to Defence Research and Development Organisation's (DRDO's) Dr APJ Abdul Kalam Missile Complex in Hyderabad.
- The state-of-the-art HWT Test facility is pressure vacuum driven enclosed free jet facility having nozzle exit diameter of 1 meter and will simulate Mach No 5 to 12 (Mach represents the multiplication factor to the speed of sound).
- After USA and Russia, India is the third country to have such a large facility in terms of size and operating capability. It is an indigenous development and an outcome of synergistic partnership with Indian industries.

139. Ans. E.

- The Asian Development Bank (ADB) and the Government of India on December 30, 2020 signed a \$ 231 million loan to augment electricity generation capacity in the state of Assam through construction of a 120 megawatts (MW) hydroelectric power plant that will enhance availability of electricity for households

140. Ans. B.

Except maize all are Rabi crops

141. Ans. B.

- The 12th GRIHA (Green Rating for Integrated Habitat Assessment) Summit was held virtually. It was inaugurated by Vice President of India Venkaiah Naidu virtually. The Summit provides a platform to deliberate on innovative technologies and solutions to help in creating robust mechanisms for developing sustainable and resilient solutions for the benefit of the entire community.

- The theme of the Summit was "Rejuvenating Resilient Habitats". It is the annual flagship event organized by GRIHA Council in association with 'key stakeholders in the construction industry' to discuss and deliberate on the furtherance of Sustainable Habitat Development in India.

142. Ans. C.

United States	19.47	19%
Saudi Arabia	11.62	12%
Russia	11.49	11%
Canada		

143. Ans. A.

- IDBI Bank said that the insurance behemoth LIC has completed acquisition of 51 per cent controlling stake in the bank, making it the lender's majority shareholder.
- Of the 21 state-owned banks, 11 are under the PCA framework. These are Allahabad Bank, United Bank of India, Corporation Bank, IDBI Bank, UCO Bank, Bank of India, Central Bank of India, Indian Overseas Bank, Oriental Bank of Commerce, Dena Bank and Bank of Maharashtra.

144. Ans. B.

- Finance Ministry has selected Milliman Advisors LLP India as the Reporting Actuary to derive the embedded value of Life Insurance Corporation (LIC) ahead of its IPO.
- The firm was chosen from three in the race including EY Actuarial Services and Willis Towers Watson Actuarial Advisory.

145. Ans. B.

- India's central bank, the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has set up a 5-member internal working group (IWG) headed by its Central Board Director Prasanna Kumar (PK) Mohanty to review ownership guidelines and corporate structure for private banks in light of recent developments in the banking sector.



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The committee is due to submit its report by 30th September 2020.

- The RBI has asked the panel to review the guidelines and licensing regulations regarding ownership, promoters' holding, requirement of dilution, control and voting rights in private banks.
- In addition, the group will examine and review the eligibility criteria for individuals or entities which/who apply for a banking license.
- Similarly, after issuance of the license at the initial/licensing stage, the Panel will look into the existing provisions relating to the promoter's shares and make appropriate recommendations.
- The IWG will also examine the present regulations on holding of financial subsidiaries through a non-operative financial holding company (NOFHC) and suggest solutions of migrating all banks to a uniform regulation.

146. Ans. E.

- Payments Infrastructure Development Fund (PIDF) has been created to encourage deployment of Point of Sale (PoS) infrastructure, both physical and digital, in tier-3 to tier-6 centres and north eastern states.
- The setting of PIDF is in line with the measures proposed by the vision document on payment and settlement systems in India 2019-2021.
- It is also in line with the RBI's proposal to set up an Acceptance Development Fund which will be used to develop card acceptance infrastructure across small towns and cities.

147. Ans. E.

- In order to promote financial literacy among customers and to provide access to formal financial

services in an affordable manner, the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has released a National Strategy for Financial Inclusion (NSFI) 2019-24.

- NSFI has been finalized and approved by the Financial Stability Development Council (FSDC). The document was formally released by Mahesh Kumar Jain, Deputy Governor, RBI.

• Key Recommendations:

- There should be universal access to financial services wherein every village should have access to a formal financial services provider within a 5-km radius.
- The banking outlets of commercial banks to be increased to provide easy and hassle-free digital process.
- The strengthening of digital financial services in all tier-II to tier-VI centres is required to facilitate a less-cash society by March 2022.
- Every eligible adult should be provided with basic financial services like savings account, credit, micro-life and non-life insurance products, pension product, and a suitable investment product.
- By March 2020, every adult enrolled under the Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojna (PMJDY) should be enrolled under an insurance scheme and pension scheme.
- The Public Credit Registry(PCR) has to be made fully operational by March 2022.

148. Ans. B.

- Post announcement of commencement of Test Phase under the First Cohort on Retail Payments vide Press Release dated November 17, 2020, the Reserve Bank now announces opening of Second Cohort under the Regulatory Sandbox (RS) with 'Cross Border Payments,' as its theme.



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- The first cohort was based on retail payments and two offline payments ideas 'eRupaya' and 'Payse' were selected by the RBI to push digital payments in the rural areas.

149. Ans. E.

- The capital to risk-weighted assets ratio (CRAR) of SCBs edged down to 14.8 per cent in March 2020, mainly due to reduction of CRARs of the PSBs.

- Their RoA continued to be negative as a group, notwithstanding lukewarm credit growth and moderate slippages.

- Among bank groups, PVBs recorded a marginal rise in CRAR whereas the ratio weakened for PSBs and FBs (Chart 2.2 g).

- Tier I leverage ratio contracted in March 2020 for all bank groups

150. Ans. C.

- RBI Governor Shaktikanta Das launched Utkarsh 2022, the central banks' medium-term strategy framework, in line with evolving macro-economic environment.

- The framework has been launched to achieve excellence in the performance of RBI's mandates and strengthening the trust of citizens and other institutions.

- A formal strategic management framework was launched in April 2015 to re-articulate the core purpose, values and vision statement of the RBI so as to delineate its strategic objectives in contemporary terms to provide a framework and backdrop within and against which its policies would be formulated.

151. Ans. A.

- Jawa, the iconic Czech motorcycle brand, has been reborn under the ownership of the Mahindra group as the company launched the first range in India.

- The Jawa and Jawa Forty, two are the brand's new torch bearers, bringing back the classic appeal of Jawa with modern fittings.

- The bikes have an all-new 293cc, liquid cooled, single cylinder, DOHC engine nestled within a double cradle chassis.

152. Ans. C.

- National Payment Corporation of India (NPCI) launched UPI AutoPay feature for recurring payments.

- With this new facility, customers can enable recurring e-mandate using any UPI application for recurring payments such as mobile bills, electricity bills, EMI payments, entertainment and OTT subscriptions, insurance, mutual funds and loan payments, among others of up to ₹2000.

- If the amount exceeds ₹2000, customers have to execute every mandate with UPI PIN.

153. Ans. C.

- The government has notified a "modified" scheme to provide financial assistance to distilleries producing first-generation ethanol from feedstocks, including cereals.

- The assistance will be given for capacity expansion, setting up of new ethanol distilleries or converting molasses-based distilleries to dual feedstock.

- Under the scheme, the government will bear interest subvention for five years, including one-year moratorium against the loan availed by project proponents from banks at 6 per cent per annum or 50 per cent of the rate of interest charged by banks whichever is lower, for setting up of new distilleries or expansion of existing distilleries or converting molasses-based distilleries to dual feedstock.

154. Ans. C.



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- The Union Cabinet has recently extended the pension plan till 31 March 2023 which is a social security scheme for senior citizens.
- LIC is solely authorised to operate this scheme that offers a total payout not exceeding Rs 15 lakhs.
- The scheme is a Non-Linked, Non-Participating, Pension Scheme subsidised by the Centre.
- The policy has a 10-year tenure and for policies sold in the 1st financial year March 2021, the scheme will offer an assured rate of return of 7.40% per annum, but will be paid monthly for the entire 10 year period.
- For policies sold over the next two fiscal years, the applicable assured interest rate will be reviewed and decided by the government at the beginning of each financial year.
- Senior citizens can draw a minimum pension of Rs 1,000 per month(p.m) depending on the amount invested in the scheme. The maximum pension amount is limited at Rs 10,000 p.m



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