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IBPS PO Prelims – Set 2



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IBPS PO Prelims – Set 2

Instructions

- There are three sections in the exam. Namely, English Language, Reasoning ability and Quantitative Aptitude
- Each question carries 1 mark
- This test contains 100 questions
- There is negative marking of 0.25 for every wrong answer

English Language

Directions (Q. 1-15) Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it. Certain words have been printed in bold to help you to locate them while answering some of the questions.

The education sector in India is in ferment, hit by a storm long waiting to happen. The butterfly that flapped its wings was the much-reiterated statement in a much publicized report that hardly a fourth of graduating engineers and an even smaller percentage of other graduates, was of employable quality for IT-BPO jobs. This **triggered a cyclone** when similar views were echoed by other sectors which led to widespread debate. Increased industry-academia interaction, “finishing schools” and other efforts were initiated as immediate **measures** to **bridge** skill deficits. These, however, did not work as some felt that these are but band-aid solutions: instead, radical systemic reform is necessary.

Yet there will be serious challenges to overdue reforms in the education system. In India as in many countries education is treated as a holy cow: sadly the administrative system that oversees it has also been deceived. Today, unfortunately, there is no protest against selling drinking water or paying to be cured of illness, or for having to buy food when one is poor and starving: nor is there an outcry that in all these cases there are commercial companies operating on a profit-making basis. Why, then is there an instinctively adverse reaction to the formal entry of ‘for profit’ institutes in the realm of education? Is potable water, health or food, less basic a need, less important a right, than higher education?

While there are strong arguments for free or subsidized higher education, **we are not writing on a blank page**. Some individuals and businessmen had entered this sector long back and found **devious** ways of making money, though the law stipulates that educational institutes must be ‘not-for-profit’ trusts or societies. Yet, there is opposition to the entry of ‘for-profit’ corporates, which would be more **transparent** and accountable. As a result, desperately needed investment in **promoting** the wider reach of quality education has been stagnated at a time when financial figures indicate that the allocation of funds for the purpose is but a fourth of the need.

Well-run corporate organizations, within an appropriate regulatory framework, would be far better than the so-called trusts which barring some **noteworthy** exceptions are a blot on education. However, it is not necessarily a question of choosing one over the other: different organizational forms can coexist, as they do in the health sector. A regulatory framework which creates competition, in tandem with a rating system, would automatically ensure the quality and relevance of education. As in sectors like telecom and packaged goods, organizations will quickly expand into the hinterland to tap the large unmet demand. Easy loan/scholarship arrangements would ensure affordability and access.

The only real structural reform in higher education was the creation of the institutes for technology and management. They were also given autonomy and freedom beyond that of the universities. However, in the last few years, determined efforts have been underway to curb their autonomy. These institutes, however, need freedom to decide on recruitment, salaries and admissions, so as to compete globally.

However, such institutes will be few. Therefore, we need a regulatory framework that will enable and encourage states and the centre, genuine philanthropists and also corporates to set up quality educational institutions. The regulatory system needs only to ensure transparency, accountability, competition and widely available independent assessments or ratings. It is time for

IBPS PO Prelims – Set 2

radical thinking, bold experimentation and new structures; it is time for the government to bite the bullet.

1. Why, according to the author, did the initiatives such as increased industry-academia and finishing schools did not help to bridge the skill deficit?
 - A. These steps were only superficial remedies and the problem could be answered only by reforming the entire education system.
 - B. These initiatives operated on a profit making basis rather than aiming at any serious systemic reforms.
 - C. The allocation of funds to such initiatives was only one fourth of the need.
 - a) Only A
 - b) Only B
 - c) Only B and C
 - d) Only A and B
 - e) None of these
2. Which of the following suggestions have been made by the author to improve the state of education in India?
 - A. Allowing the corporate organizations to enter the education sector.
 - B. Easy availability of loans and scholarships for making education more affordable.
 - C. A rating system for all the organizations to ensure quality.
 - a) Only A
 - b) Only A and B
 - c) Only A and C
 - d) All A, B and C
 - e) None of these
3. According to the author, what ‘**triggered a cyclone**’ which saw similar views on the state of education being echoed across other sectors as well?
 - a) The campaign for allowing corporates in the education sector on a ‘for profit’ basis
 - b) The support for the increase in the industry academia interaction
 - c) The report mentioning that only a small percentage of graduates were employable in software industry
 - d) The report supporting the idea of making the education completely ‘for profit’ in order to improve upon the standards
 - e) None of these
4. Which argument does the author put forward when he compares the education sector with sectors catering to health and potable water etc.?
 - a) Education should also be provided free of cost to all as health services and water
 - b) Taking an example from these sectors, there should be a protest against the commercialization of education as well
 - c) Allowing corporate entry in education would result in rampant corruption as in the sectors of health and potable water etc.
 - d) As in these sectors, commercial organizations should also be allowed to enter the education sector
 - e) None of these
5. What does the author mean by the phrase ‘**we are not writing on a blank page**’ in context of the passage?
 - a) Corporates would never enter education if they are forced to function on a non profit making basis
 - b) The commercialization of education has already started in India
 - c) Education has been reduced to a profit making sector by some corporate organizations
 - d) Government will not allow corporates to enter education as India can’t afford to have costly education
 - e) None of these
6. What is the author’s main objective in writing the passage?
 - a) To suggest the ways to improve quality of education in India
 - b) To highlight the corruption present in the education sector

IBPS PO Prelims – Set 2

- c) To compare the education sector with other sectors
d) To suggest some temporary solutions to the problems in education
e) None of these
7. According to the author, which of the following was the only step taken in order to reform the higher education?
a) Allowing organizations to enter the education sector on a 'for profit' basis
b) Creation of autonomous institutes for management and technology which were not under university control
c) Setting up the regulatory framework for all the existing universities
d) Making the availability of educational loans and scholarships easier
e) None of these
8. Which suggestion does the author make in order to make the institutes of higher learning for technology and management capable of competing globally?
a) To limit their autonomy to acceptable limit and give partial controls to the government
b) To allow corporate organizations to take them over in order to provide more funds
c) To increase the allocation of funds to such institutes
d) All of the above
e) None of these
9. Which of the following is not true in context of the given passage?
a) According to the law, education institutes should not be run for profit
b) There has been no protest against the selling of drinking water and paying for the health services
c) Only either corporate organizations or government controlled organizations can exist in the education sector
d) The introduction of 'for profit' corporates in the education sector has been facing a lot of criticism
e) All are true

Directions (Q. 10-12) Choose the word which is most similar in meaning to the word printed in bold as used in the passage.

10. **Devious**
a) Dishonest
b) Different
c) Severe
d) Various
e) Trivial
11. **Measures**
a) Amount
b) Quantity
c) Steps
d) Capacity
e) Length
12. **Bridge**
a) Connect
b) Eliminate
c) Unite
d) Link
e) Fuse

Directions (Q.13-15) Choose the word/phrase which is most opposite in meaning to the word printed in bold as used in the passage.

13. **Promoting**
a) Demoting
b) Delaying
c) Postponing
d) Broadening
e) Hampering
14. **Noteworthy**
a) Unnoticed
b) Insignificant
c) Indefinite

IBPS PO Prelims – Set 2

d) Remarkable

e) Obsolete

15. Transparent

a) Reputed

b) Opaque

c) Defective

d) Corrupt

e) Thick

Directions (Q. 16-20) Read each sentence to find out whether there is any grammatical error in it. The error if any will be in one part of the sentence the number of that part will be the answer. If there is no error, mark (5) as the answer. (Ignore errors of punctuation, if any)

16. I may go to the (1) / swimming class tomorrow (2) / if I have recovered (3) / from the cold. (4) / No error (5)

17. The Prime Minister announced (1) / that the taxes will be (2) / increasing from the (3) / beginning of the next year. (4) No error (5)

18. He is the most (1) / intelligent and also (2) / the very talented (3) / student of the college. (4) No error (5)

19. She immediately quit (1) / the job in which (2) / neither the skill nor (3) / knowledge were required. (4) No error (5)

20. The meteorological department (1) / predicted that the (2) / rains and thunderstorm may (3) / continue throughout today. (4) No error (5)

Directions (Q. 21-25) Which of the phrases (1), (2), (3) and (4) given below each statement should replace the phrase printed in bold in the sentence to make it grammatically correct? If the sentence is correct as it is given and 'No correction is required', mark (5) as the answer.

21. The corruption charges were a huge blow to his reputation and **his business suffered to** a great extent.

- a) his business suffers to
- b) his business suffered on
- c) his business suffering to
- d) his business suffers on
- e) No correction required

22. Airline companies pay nearly 25 billion dollars for **their right of fly** over the countries other than their parent country.

- a) their right to fly
- b) their right in flying
- c) their right to flying
- d) there right of flight
- e) No correction required

23. When he fell down the ditch, he shouted with all his might **so that to catch** someone's attention.

- a) such that to catch
- b) so as to catch
- c) so that to catching
- d) so then to catch
- e) No correction required

24. The disparity between the earnings of the poor and the rich **has widen in** the last few decades.

- a) have widen in
- b) has widened on
- c) have widened in
- d) has widened in

☐ e) No correction required

IBPS PO Prelims – Set 2

25. **Instead of teaching abstracted** concepts, the new and improved textbooks tell stories of real people so that the children can identify with the characters.
- Inspite of teaching abstracted
 - Instead of taught abstract
 - Instead of teaching abstract
 - Inspite of taught abstract
 - No correction required

Directions (Q.26-30) Rearrange the following sentences (A), (B), (C), (D), (E) and (F) to make a meaningful paragraph and then answer the questions which follow.

- (A) The blame for lacking creativity is, however, put on the present generation by the modern educationists.
- (B) The concept of home work began so that the pupils could revise that was being taught in the class.
- (C) By doing so, most of the schools took away the leisure time of the children.
- (D) Instead, these educationists should suggest lowering of burden of homework to the commission for educational reforms.
- (E) The purpose of this concept was, however, defeated when the schools started overburdening students with so called homework.
- (F) Lack of such leisure time does not allow the children to develop creative pursuits.

26. Which of the following sentence should be 3rd after rearrangement?

- A
- E
- D
- F
- C

27. Which of the following sentence should be 1st after rearrangement?

- A
- B
- C
- D
- E

28. Which of the following sentence should be 2nd after rearrangement?

- A
- B
- D
- E
- F

29. Which of the following sentence should be 6th (Last) after rearrangement?

- B
- C
- D
- E
- F

30. Which of the following sentence should be 5th after rearrangement?

- A
- B
- C
- E
- F

Reasoning Ability

31. If it is possible to make only one meaningful word from 1st, 3rd, 6th and 8th letters of the word 'EXAMINATION', using each letter only once, 1st letter of that word is your answer. If more than one such word can be formed your answer is 'X' and if no such word can be formed your answer is 'Y'.

- A
- T
- N
- X
- Y

IBPS PO Prelims – Set 2

32. If in a certain code language 'CLUB' is written as 'XOFY', 'NOT' is written as 'MLG', then how will 'PUNCTUAL' be written in that code language?
- a) KFMGXZFO b) KFMXGZFO c) KFMXGFZO
d) KFMXGFOZ e) None of these
33. Mukesh is taller than Suresh but shorter than Rakesh. Rakesh is taller than Harish but shorter than Amar. Who among them is the shortest?
- a) Mukesh b) Suresh c) Harish
d) Can't be determined e) None of these

Directions (Q.34-39) In each of the following questions, two rows of numbers are given. The resultant number in each row is to be worked out separately based on the following rules and the questions below the rows of numbers are to be answered. The operations of numbers progress from left to the right.

Rules

- (i) If an odd number is followed by another composite odd number, they are to be added.
(ii) If an even number is followed by an odd number, they are to be added.
(iii) If an even number is followed by a number which is the perfect square, the even number is to be subtracted from the perfect square.
(iv) If an odd number is followed by a prime odd number, the first number is to be divided by the second number.
(v) If an odd number is followed by an even number, the second one is to be subtracted from the first number.

34. 15 8 21
P 3 27

If 'p' is the resultant of the first row, what will be the resultant of the second row?

- a) 58 b) 76 c) 27
d) 82 e) None of these
35. 12 64 17
20 m 16
- If 'm' is the resultant of the first row, what will be the resultant of the second row?
- a) 69 b) 85 c) 101
d) 121 e) None of these
36. 85 17 35
16 19 r
- If 'r' is the resultant of the first row, what will be the resultant of the second row?
- a) 175 b) - 5 c) 75
d) 210 e) None of these
37. 24 15 3
D 6 15
- If 'd' is the resultant of the first row, what will be the resultant of the second row?
- a) 37 b) 8 c) 22
d) 29 e) None of these
38. 28 49 15
h 3 12
- If 'h' is the resultant of the first row, what will be the resultant of the second row?
- a) 13 b) 15 c) 19
d) 27 e) None of these

IBPS PO Prelims – Set 2

32. Option C

33. Option D

Rakesh > Mukesh > Suresh

Amar > Rakesh > Harish

The relation between Harish and Suresh cannot be established from the given information.

So, it is not possible to find out the shortest person.

Rules

- (i) Odd number + Composite odd number
- (ii) Even number + Odd number
- (iii) Even Number Perfect square number, then Perfect square number – Even number
- (iv) Odd number ÷ Prime odd number
- (v) Odd number – Even number

34. Option A

1 st row	15	8	21	$15 - 8 = 7$	(rule V)
	$7 + 21 = 28$				(rule i)
= p					
2 nd row	p	3	27	$28 - 3 = 27$	(rule ii)
	$28 + 3 = 31$				(rule i)
	$31 + 27 = 58$				
Resultant of 2 nd row	= 58				

35. Option E

1 st row	12	64	17	$64 - 12 = 52$	(rule iii)
	$52 + 17 = 69$				(rule ii)
= m					
2 nd row	20	m	16	$20 - 69 = -49$	(rule ii)
	$20 + 69 = 89$				(rule v)
	$89 - 16 = 73$				
Resultant of 2 nd row	= 73				

36. Option B

1 st row	85	17	35	$85 \div 17 = 5$	(rule iv)
	$5 + 35 = 40$				(rule i)
= r					
2 nd row	16	19	r	$16 - 19 = -3$	(rule ii)
	$16 + 19 = 35$				(rule v)
	$35 - 40 = -5$				
Resultant of second row	= -5				

37. Option C

1 st row	24	15	3	$24 + 15 = 39$	(rule ii)
	$39 \div 3 = 13$				(rule iv)
= d					
2 nd row	d	6	15	$13 - 6 = 7$	(rule v)
	$7 + 15 = 22$				(rule i)
Resultant of 2 nd row	= 22				

38. Option D

1 st row	28	49	15	$49 - 28 = 21$	(rule iii)
	$21 + 15 = 36$				(rule i)
= h					

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IBPS PO Prelims – Set 2

2nd row h 3 12 36 3 12
 $36 + 3 = 39$ (rule ii)
 $39 - 12 = 27$ (rule v)
 Resultant of 2nd row = 27

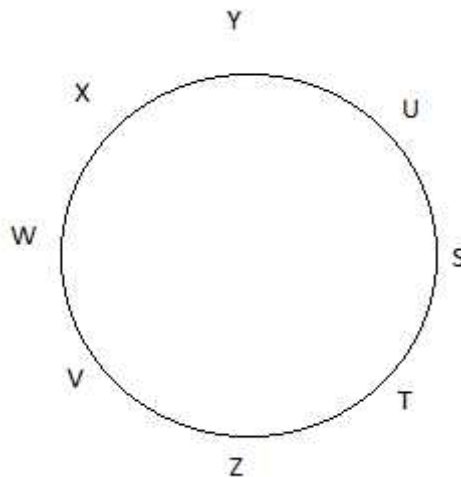
39. Option A
 1st row 36 15 3 $36 + 15 = 51$ (rule ii)
 $51 \div 3 = 17$ (rule iv)
 = n
 2nd row 12 3 n 12 3 17
 $12 + 3 = 15$ (rule ii)
 $15 \div 17 = 15/17$ (rule iv)
 Resultant of 2nd row = 15/17

- 40. Option C
- 41. Option D
- 42. Option E
- 43. Option A
- 44. Option C
- 45. Option C

Time of ringing bell = $(7:45 - 0:45) = 7:00$ am
 But it happened 5 min. before the priest gave the information to the devotees.
 Time of giving information = $7:00 + 0:05 = 7:05$ am

- 46. Option C
 Day before yesterday = Saturday
 Yesterday = Saturday + 1 = Sunday
 Today = Sunday + 1 = Monday
 Tomorrow = Monday + 1 = Tuesday
 Day after tomorrow = Tuesday + 1 = Wednesday

- 47. Option A



- 48. Option B
- 49. Option A
- 50. Option E
- 51. Option A
- 52. Option C

Candidates	(i)	(ii)	(iii)(a)	(iv)(b)	(v)
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IBPS PO Prelims – Set 2

Saurav	True	True	False	True	True
Jagat	True	True	True	True	True
Sudesh	True	True	True	True	True
Mohd. Ghous	True	False	--	--	--
Nimesh	True	True	True	True	True
Sushil	True		True	True	True
Mohan	True	True	True	True	True
Francis D'Costa	True	True	True	True	True
Sukhdev	True	True	True	?	True
Neeraj	True	True	True	--	--

53. Option B

54. Option E

55. Option D

56. Option B

57. Option E

58. Option C

59. Option A

60. Option E

61. Option C

62. Option D

63. Option D

64. Option D

65. Option E

66. Option C

$$L = 45 H \text{ and } L + H = 1150$$

$$46 H = 1150$$

$$H = 25$$

Let x be other number, $L \times H = \text{Product of two numbers}$

$$(45 \times 25) \times 25 = x \times 125$$

$$x = 225$$

67. Option A

68. Option B

$$\sqrt{1.1} + \sqrt{1100} + \sqrt{0.011}$$

$$\frac{110}{100} + \sqrt{11} \times 100 + \frac{110}{10000}$$

$$\frac{10.488}{10} + 3.313 \times 10 + \frac{10.488}{100}$$

$$1.0488 + 33.16 + .10488$$

$$= 34.31$$

69. Option D

5 years ago, father's age = 40 years

Son's age = $40 - 20 = 25$

After 5 years, sum = $40 + 20 + 10 + 10 = 80$

70. Option C

Let numerator = x, denominator = $x + 3$

$$\frac{x+7}{x+3-2} = 2$$

$$x = 5, \text{ fraction} = \frac{5}{8}, \text{ sum} = 13$$

71. Option A

?

IBPS PO Prelims – Set 2

Investment of last person i.e. Raghu = Rs.100

Mohit = $100 - 10 = 90$, Pradeep = $1.2 \times 90 = 108$

Total investment = $100 + 90 + 108 = 298$, then investment of Raghu = Rs.100

When total investment = 17880, investment of Raghu = $\frac{100}{298} \times 17880 = \text{Rs.6000}$

72. Option B

$$CP = \frac{200}{5/4} = 160$$

$$\% \text{ profit} = \frac{107 - 160}{160} \times 100 = 10\%$$

73. Option C

Let the even numbers are $2x, 2x + 2 \dots 2x + 8$

$$10x + 20 = 66 \times 5$$

$$x = 31$$

$$(2x + 2)(2x + 8) = 64 \times 70 = 4480$$

74. Option D

$$W : S = 2 : 1, S : D = 2 : 1$$

$$W : S : D = 4 : 2 : 1$$

$$2x = 4500$$

There are 2 sons, so ratio distribution is $4 : 2 \times 2 : 1 = 4 : 4 : 1$

$$9x = \frac{4500}{2} \times 9 = \text{Rs.20250}$$

75. Option B

$$C - (A + B) = 1500$$

$$7x - (2x + 3x) = 1500$$

$$x = 750$$

$$A's \text{ share} = 2x = \text{Rs.1500}$$

76. Option D

$$\frac{45\% \text{ of } 200}{200 + 25} = 40\%$$

77. Option B

$$75\% \times 40 + x\% \times 35 = 80\% \times 75$$

$$x = 86$$

78. Option B

$$x = 26 \times 17 = 13 \times x$$

$$x = 34, 34 - 26 = 8$$

79. Option A

$$T = \frac{x(x+p)}{p} = \frac{9 \times 10}{1} = 90 \text{ hours}$$

80. Option B

$$\frac{x_1 \times 3 \times 12}{100} = \frac{x_2 \times \frac{9}{2} \times 16}{100}$$

$$\frac{x_1}{x_2} = \frac{2}{1}$$

$$x_1 = 2x_2$$

$$x_1 = \text{Rs.8000}$$

81. Option A

$$\text{Interest difference} = 1597.20 - 1452 = 145.20 \text{ for 1 year}$$

IBPS PO Prelims – Set 2

$$R = \frac{100 \times 145.20}{1452 \times 1} = 10\%$$

82. Option A

$$3 \times (8 - 5) \% 1100 + 3 \times 8\% \text{ of } x = \text{Rs.}173$$

$$x = 300$$

83. Option D

$$\frac{n}{2} (2 \times 40 + (n - 1) 5) = 385$$

$$n = 7$$

84. Option B

$$t = \frac{Lt}{V_t - V}$$

$$\frac{36}{5} \times \frac{5}{18} = \frac{100}{V_t + 5}$$

$$V_t + 5 = 50$$

$$V_t = 45 \text{ km/h}$$

85. Option A

Using simple logic of relative velocity, current opposes the man, s

$$\text{Time} = \frac{d}{x - y}$$

$$t = \frac{6}{4 - 2} = 3 \text{ hours}$$

86. Option B

$$\text{Total number of students from all the colleges together} = 2040 + 2300 + 2400 + 2200 + 2090 + 2120 = 13150$$

87. Option D

$$\text{Required percentage growth} = \frac{2250 - 2180 \times 100}{2180}$$

$$= \frac{70 \times 100}{2180} = 3.21$$

88. Option C

$$\text{Required percentage} = \frac{2540 \times 100}{2500 + 2040 + 2100 + 2280 + 2540 + 2320}$$

$$= \frac{2540 \times 100}{13780} = 18.43\% = 18\%$$

89. Option A

$$\text{Required ratio} = 2250 + 2480 : 2260 + 2440$$

$$= 4730 : 4700$$

$$= 473 : 470$$

90. Option E

$$\text{Required average number} = \frac{2500 + 2250 + 2450 + 2150 + 2020 + 2300}{6}$$

$$= \frac{13670}{6} = 2278.33 = 2278$$

91. Option A

$$\text{Required percentage} = \frac{\text{Number of males in organization D}}{\text{Number of males and females in organization D}} \times 100$$

$$= \frac{3250}{3250 + 2750} \times 100 = \frac{3250}{6000} \times 100 = 54.167 = 54.17$$

92. Option D

?

IBPS PO Prelims – Set 2

Required ratio = Number of females in organization A : Number of males in organization A =
1500 : 1750 = 6 : 7

93. Option C

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Required percentage} &= \frac{\text{Number of females in organization E}}{\text{Total number of employees in organization}} \times 100 \\ &= \frac{2750 \times 100}{2750 + 2500} = \frac{2750 \times 100}{5250} = 52.38 = 52 \end{aligned}$$

94. Option B

Number of females from all the organization together = 1500 + 2250 + 2500 + 2750 + 2750 =
11750

95. Option E

Total number of employees working in organizations C and B = 5000 + 4250 = 9250

96. Option C

In each ordinary years no of odd day = 1

So, 10th June, 2001 ____ 10th June, 2002 ____ 10th June, 2003

2004 is a leap year, in a leap year, no. of odd days = 2

10th June 2004 = Thursday

97. Option C

Let the lengths are 3x, 4x then A's speed = $\frac{3x}{33}$

B's speed = $\frac{4x}{55}$ ratio = $\frac{3}{33} \times \frac{55}{4} = \frac{5}{4}$

98. Option C

$$a^2 = 1 \times b = (a + 5)(a - 3)$$

$$a^2 = a^2 + 2a - 15$$

$$a = \frac{15}{2}$$

$$\text{Perimeter} = 2(a + 5 + a - 3) = 2(2a + 2) = 34$$

99. Option A

100. Option D

$$\text{No. of ways} = 3^4 \times 2^3 \times 5^1 = 3240$$