SBI PO PRE 2021

LIVE @ 6:00 PM

Previous Year Paper

100/100

Complete Solution

Tricks & Concepts

Quantitative Aptitude, Reasoning Ability & English Language

SBI PO PRELIMINARY EXAM PATTERN

SUBJECT	MARKS	TIME	Pervious years good ATTEMPT
English	30	20	20+
Maths	35	20	21+
Reasoning	35	20	22+
	100	60 Minutes	63+

Note : -There is no sectional cutoff in SBI PO exam. Candidates are only required to secure the overall aggregate cutoff marks.

SBI PO PRELIMINARY EXAM Previous year Cut Off 2020-21

Category	Cut – Off Marks
GEN	58.5
SC	50
ST	43.75
OBC	56
EWS	56.75

What approximate value should come in the place of question mark(?)in the following questions.

1. 244.03 − 654.02 + ? ÷ 2.01 = 835.01

(A)2520 (B)2460 (C)2370 (D)2340 (E)2490

What approximate value should come in the place of question mark(?)in the following questions.

2. 224.99 ÷ 3.01 + 25.01% of ? = 520.01

(A) 1760 (B)1805 (C)1780 (D)1689 (E)1750

What approximate value should come in the place of question mark(?)in the following questions.

3. $\frac{16.01^2 + \sqrt[3]{342.98} + 1}{6.01} = ?$

(A) 44 (B)41 (C)52 (D)38 (E)50

What approximate value should come in the place of question mark(?)in the following questions.

4. $\left(\frac{3.07}{4.01}\right)^2 \times 127.96 + 442.02 = ?$

(A)529 (B)514 (C)503 (D)497 (E)490

What approximate value should come in the place of question mark(?)in the following questions.

5. $326.99 \div 2.98 + 44.97 \times \frac{3.01}{5.02} = ?$

(A)128 (B)141 (C)144 (D)136 (E)131

What approximate value should come in the place of question mark(?)in the following questions.

6. $\sqrt{74.01 + 43.01 \times 4.99} = 74.01 - ?$

(A)48 (B)57 (C)61 (D)52 (E)45

Direction (7 to 12):- In each question two equations numbered (I) and (II) are given. You have to solve both the equations and mark appropriate answer.

(a) If $x > y$

(b) If $x < y$

(c) If $x \geq y$

(d) If $x \leq y$

(e) $x = y$ or no relation can be established

Q.7 :-	I. $x^2 = 256$	II. $y^2 + 18y + 17 = 0$
Q.8 :-	I. $2x^2 + 15x + 28 = 0$	II. $2y^2 + 19y + 45 = 0$
Q.9 :-	I. $6x^2 + 13x + 6 = 0$	II. $15y^2 + 13y + 2 = 0$
Q.10 :-	I. $x^2 - 15x + 56 = 0$	II. $y^2 - 17y + 72 = 0$
Q.11 :-	I. $x^2 - 14x + 13 = 0$	II. $y^2 - 12y + 11 = 0$
Q.12 :-	I. $4x^2 + 13x + 9 = 0$	II. $4y^2 + 20y + 25 = 0$

What should come at place of the question mark (?) in the following number series ?

13 . 24 , 12 , 12 , 18, 36, ?

(A)36 (B)54 (C)72 (D)90 (E) 108

What should come at place of the question mark (?) in the following number series ?

14 . 158 , ? , 147 , 197 , 132 , 214

(A)184 (B)195 (C)174 (D)190 (E)210

What should come at place of the question mark (?) in the following number series ?

15 . 4.8 , 6.7 , 10.5 , 18.1 , ? , 63.7

(A)33.8 (B)33.3 (C)31.7 (D)35.6 (E)36.2

What should come at place of the question mark (?) in the following number series ?

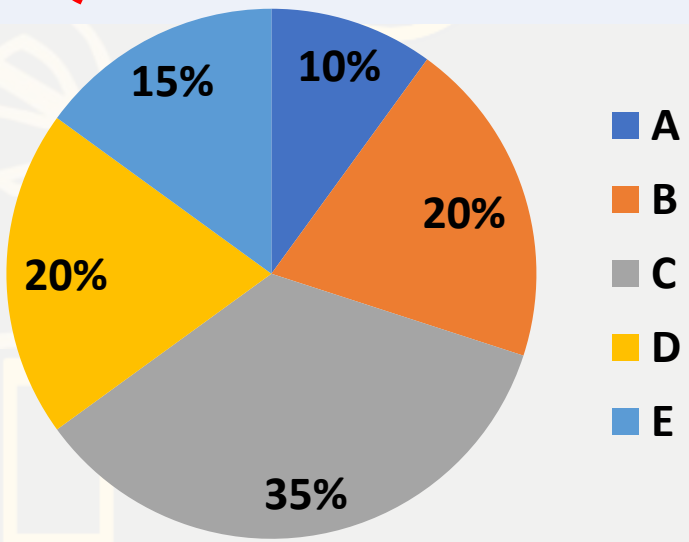
16 . 3 , 16 , 65 , 196 , ? , 394

(A) 197 (B)394 (C)393 (D)197 (E)288

Directions (Q. 17-22):- **Study the given information carefully and answer the questions that follow.**

The given below graph shows the percentage distribution of the number of cakes baked by 5 shops (A, B, C, D and E) on a given day. Total number of cakes baked by the 5 shops were 400. The given below table shows the percentage of cakes ordered from the five shops out of the baked cakes.

दी गई जानकारी का ध्यानपूर्वक अध्ययन करें और नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें। नीचे दिया गया ग्राफ एक दिन में 5 दुकानों (A, B, C, D और E) द्वारा बेक किए गए केक की संख्या का प्रतिशत वितरण दर्शाता है। 5 दुकानों द्वारा बेक किए गए केक की कुल संख्या 400 थी। नीचे दी गई तालिका बेक किए गए केक में से पांच दुकानों से ऑर्डर किए गए केक का प्रतिशत दर्शाती है।



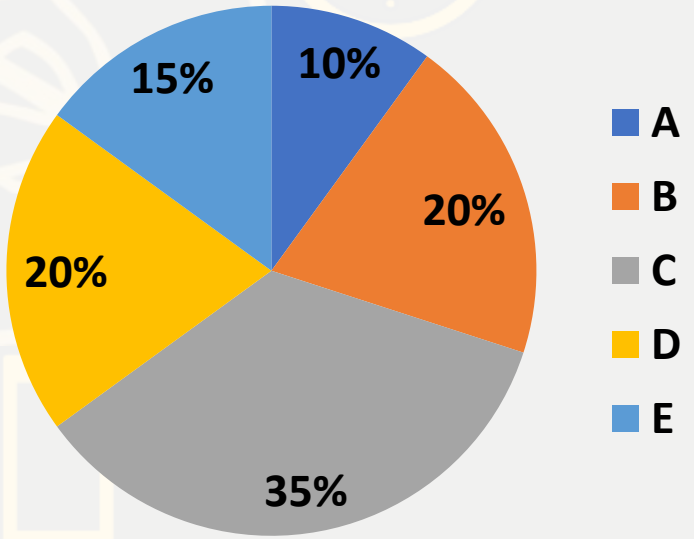
Shop	Percentage of cakes ordered
A	60%
B	75%
C	80%
D	95%
E	90%

Note: Number of cakes unsold = Number of cakes baked – Number of cakes ordered All the ordered cakes are to be considered as cakes sold.

Q.17 :-The number of cakes unsold from shop E is what percentage more than the number of cakes unsold from shop D?

दुकान E से न बिके केक की संख्या दुकान D से न बिके केक की संख्या से कितने प्रतिशत अधिक है?

(A)20% (B)50% (C)33.33% (D)62.5% (E) None of these



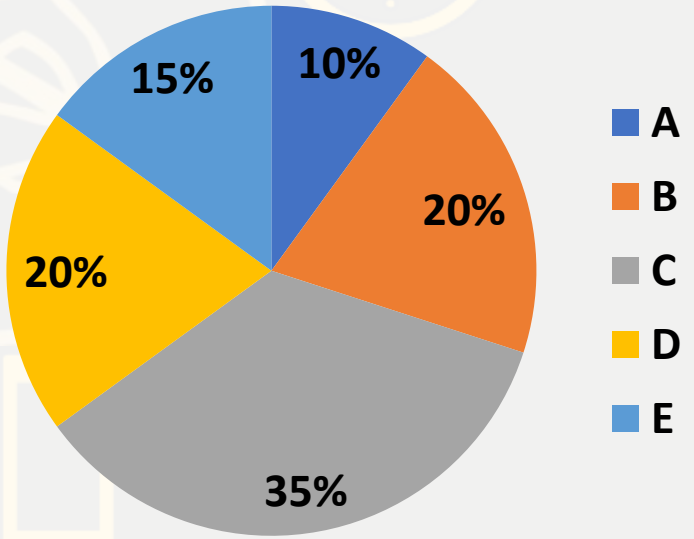
Shop	Percentage of cakes ordered
A	60%
B	75%
C	80%
D	95%
E	90%

Note: Number of cakes unsold = Number of cakes baked – Number of cakes ordered All the ordered cakes are to be considered as cakes sold.

Q.18 :- If the total number of cakes baked by all shops is distributed in a degree pie chart, what would have been the central angle for shop C?

यदि सभी दुकानों द्वारा बेक किए गए केक की कुल संख्या को एक डिग्री पाई चार्ट में वितरित किया जाता है, तो दुकान C के लिए केंद्रीय कोण क्या होगा?

(A)126° (B)120° (C)116° (D)108° (E)136°



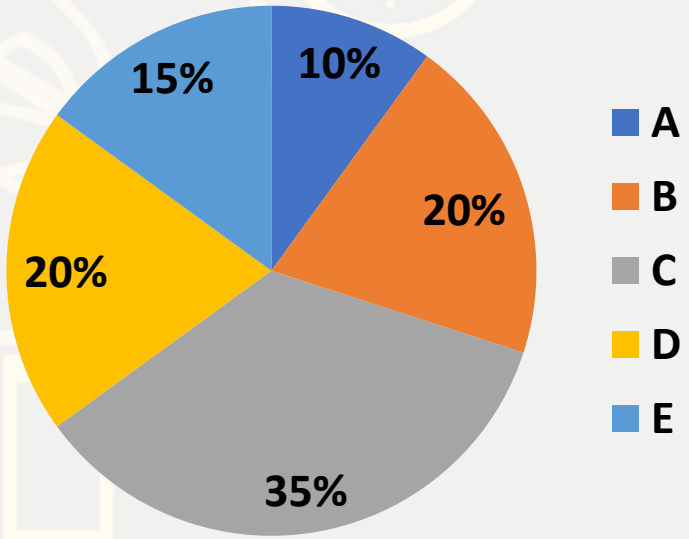
Shop	Percentage of cakes ordered
A	60%
B	75%
C	80%
D	95%
E	90%

Note: Number of cakes unsold = Number of cakes baked – Number of cakes ordered All the ordered cakes are to be considered as cakes sold.

Q.19 :- The cost of baking each cake for shop D was Rs. 200. If 25% of the cakes sold were sold for Rs. 175 and the remaining were sold for Rs. 250. If no revenue is generated from unsold cakes, what will be the total profit percentage for shop D?

दुकान D के लिए प्रत्येक केक को पकाने की लागत 200 रुपये थी। यदि बेचे गए केक का 25% 175 रुपये में बेचा गया और शेष 250 रुपये में बेचा गया। यदि बिना बिके केक से कोई राजस्व उत्पन्न नहीं होता है, तो कुल लाभ प्रतिशत क्या होगा दुकान D के लिए?

(A)12.23% (B)9.84% (C)16.67% (D)7.83% (E) None of these



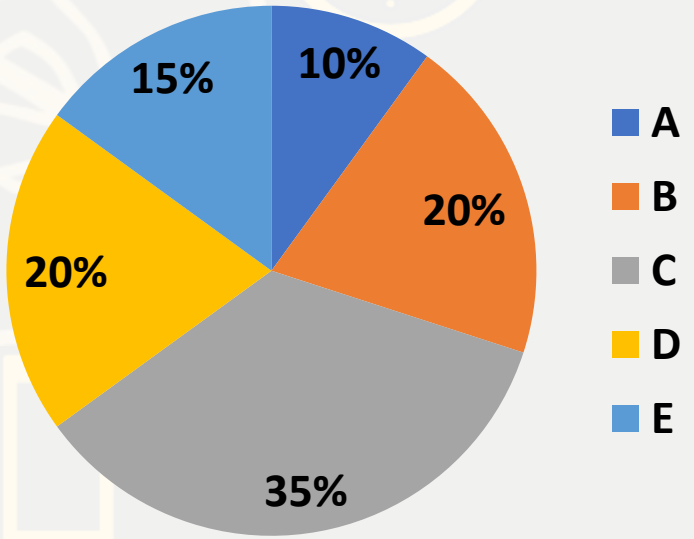
Shop	Percentage of cakes ordered
A	60%
B	75%
C	80%
D	95%
E	90%

Note: Number of cakes unsold = Number of cakes baked – Number of cakes ordered All the ordered cakes are to be considered as cakes sold.

Q.20 :- What is the ratio of the number of cakes baked by shop C and the number of cakes sold by shop B?

दुकान C द्वारा बेक किए गए केक की संख्या और दुकान B द्वारा बेचे गए केक की संख्या का अनुपात क्या है?

(A)5:3 (B)8:5 (C)2:5 (D)7:3 (E) None of these

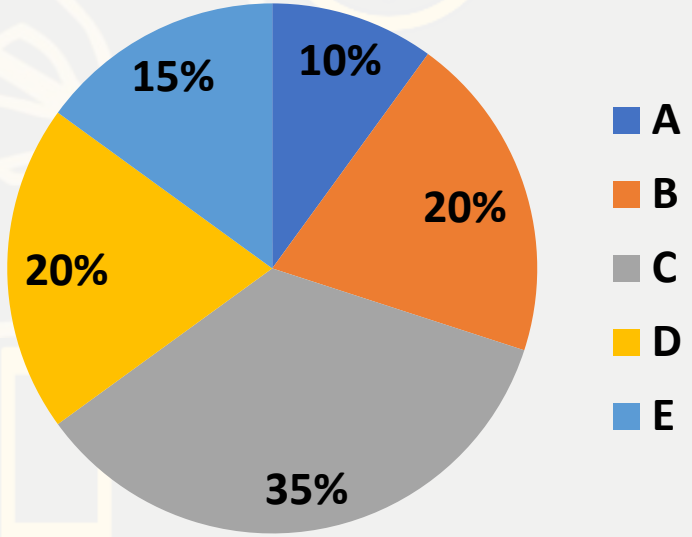


Shop	Percentage of cakes ordered
A	60%
B	75%
C	80%
D	95%
E	90%

Note: Number of cakes unsold = Number of cakes baked – Number of cakes ordered All the ordered cakes are to be considered as cakes sold.

Q.21 :- The number of cakes that were unsold from shops A, B and C, 25% were given to the beggars. Of the remaining, 25% were eaten by the staff of the shops while the rest were sold the next day at 10% loss. If, each cake cost Rs. 250 to bake for all the shops, what was the total amount earned from these cakes? दुकानों ए, बी और सी से जितने केक नहीं बिके, उन्हें 25% भिखारियों को दिया गया। शेष में से 25% को दुकानों के कर्मचारियों ने खा लिया जबकि शेष को अगले दिन 10% हानि पर बेच दिया गया। यदि, सभी दुकानों के लिए प्रत्येक केक को बेक करने के लिए 250 रुपये का खर्च आता है, तो इन केक से अर्जित कुल राशि कितनी थी?

(A)7800 (B)8400 (C)9450 (D)7300 (E) 8100

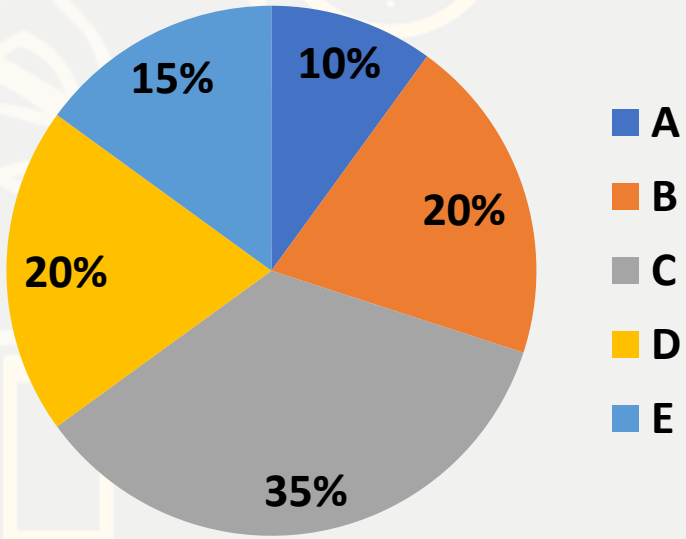


Shop	Percentage of cakes ordered
A	60%
B	75%
C	80%
D	95%
E	90%

Note: Number of cakes unsold = Number of cakes baked – Number of cakes ordered All the ordered cakes are to be considered as cakes sold.

Q.22 :- If the next day, number of cakes ordered increased by 20% for shop B, while the number of cakes baked by shop B remained the same, then the number of cakes unsold by Shop B is more than how many shops? यदि अगले दिन, दुकान B के लिए ऑर्डर किए गए केक की संख्या में 20% की वृद्धि होती है, जबकि दुकान B द्वारा बेक किए गए केक की संख्या समान रहती है, तो दुकान B द्वारा बिना बिके केक की संख्या कितनी दुकानों से अधिक है?

(A)1 (B)3 (C)2 (D)4 (E) CND



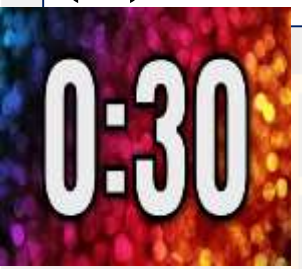
Shop	Percentage of cakes ordered
A	60%
B	75%
C	80%
D	95%
E	90%

Note: Number of cakes unsold = Number of cakes baked – Number of cakes ordered All the ordered cakes are to be considered as cakes sold.

Q.23 :-A completes 45% of the work in 11 1/4 days. B completes 30% of the work in 3 days. If A, B and C together can complete the entire work in 6 1/4 days, then C is how much less efficient than A?

A 45% कार्य को 11 1/4 दिनों में पूरा करता है। B 30% कार्य को 3 दिनों में पूरा करता है। यदि A, B और C मिलकर पूरे कार्य को 6 1/4 दिनों में पूरा कर सकते हैं, तो C, A से कितना कम कुशल है?

(A)30% **(B)20%** **(C)40%** **(D)50%** **(E) 80%**



Q.24 :- A sum of Rs. X is invested in a scheme offering simple interest for 2 years at the interest rate of 20% per annum. A sum of Rs. 2X is invested in the same scheme for 3 years. If the difference between the interest received after respective periods is Rs. 1524, what is the value of 3X?

X रुपये की राशि 20% प्रति वर्ष की ब्याज दर पर 2 साल के लिए साधारण ब्याज की पेशकश करने वाली योजना में निवेश की जाती है। उसी योजना में 3 साल के लिए 2X रुपये की राशि का निवेश किया जाता है। यदि संबंधित अवधियों के बाद प्राप्त ब्याज के बीच का अंतर 1524 रुपये है, तो 3X का मूल्य क्या है?

(A)Rs. 1905 (B)Rs.3810 (C)Rs. 762 (D) Rs.2286 (E) Rs.5715

Q.25 :-The average of the first and second number is equal to the third number. The average of the first and second number is 9 less than the average of second and third number. What is the difference between first and second number?

पहली और दूसरी संख्या का औसत तीसरी संख्या के बराबर है। पहली और दूसरी संख्या का औसत दूसरी और तीसरी संख्या के औसत से 9 कम है। पहली और दूसरी संख्या में क्या अंतर है?

(A)18 (B)30 (C)36 (D)45 (E) CND

Q.26 :- When digits of a two-digit number are interchanged, then it becomes 54 more than the original number. The product of the two digits is 16. What is the original number?

जब दो अंकों की संख्या के अंकों को आपस में बदल दिया जाता है, तो वह मूल संख्या से 54 अधिक हो जाती है। दो अंकों का गुणनफल 16 है। मूल संख्या क्या है?

(A)19 (B)44 (C)82 (D)28 (E)CND

Q.27 :- Six years hence, the age of A would be the 5/6 of the age of B. 4 years ago, the ages of A and B were in the ratio of 10 : 13. What is the present age of C, who is 5 years elder to A?
छह वर्ष बाद, A की आयु B की आयु का 5/6 होगी। 4 वर्ष पहले, A और B की आयु का अनुपात 10:13 था। C की वर्तमान आयु क्या है, जो 5 वर्ष का है A से वर्ष बड़ा?

(A)24 (B)29 (C)30 (D)34 (E) 19

Q.28:- In a mixture, ratio of milk and water is 6 : 1. 21 liters of mixture is withdrawn, and 77 liters of water is added to the mixture. If the total quantity of resultant mixture is twice of the quantity of original mixture, what was the amount of milk in original mixture?

एक मिश्रण में दूध और पानी का अनुपात 6 : 1 है। 21 लीटर मिश्रण निकाल लिया जाता है और मिश्रण में 77 लीटर पानी मिला दिया जाता है। यदि परिणामी मिश्रण की कुल मात्रा मूल मिश्रण की मात्रा से दोगुनी है, तो मूल मिश्रण में दूध की मात्रा कितनी थी?

(A)24 (B)30 (C)48 (D)56 (E) 40

Q.29 :- A and B started a business together in a partnership. B left the business after 8 months. At the end of year profit is Rs. 4000, out of which profit of B is Rs. 3000, the investment of B is how much percentage more than the investment of A?

A और B ने साझेदारी में एक साथ एक व्यवसाय शुरू किया B ने 8 महीने बाद व्यवसाय छोड़ दिया वर्ष के अंत में लाभ 4000 रुपये है, जिसमें से B का लाभ 3000 रुपये है, B का निवेश A के निवेश से कितना प्रतिशत अधिक है ?

(A)450% (B)400% (C)350% (D)300% (E) 250%

Directions (Q. 30-35):- Study the given information carefully and answer the questions that follow.

The table given below shows the capacity of 5 buses(A, B, C, D, E) and the percentage of seats that were filled out of the total seating capacity of the buses.

Some of the data is missing and is denoted as N/A

दी गई जानकारी का ध्यानपूर्वक अध्ययन करें और उत्तर दें प्रश्न जो अनुसरण करते हैं। नीचे दी गई तालिका 5 बसों (ए, बी, सी, डी, ई) की क्षमता और बसों की कुल बैठने की क्षमता से भरी गई सीटों का प्रतिशत दर्शाती है। कुछ डेटा गायब है और इसे N/A के रूप में दर्शाया गया है

Bus	Total seating capacity	Percentage of seats filed
A	20	60%
B	30	80%
C	15	60%
D	N/A	70%
E	N/A	66.66%

Note:

A) The total number of vacant seats in all the 5 buses together were 40

B) The number of seats in buses D and E together were 65

Q.30 :- What is the average of the vacant seats of buses B, C, D and E?

बसों B, C, D और E की खाली सीटों का औसत क्या है?

(A) 16 (B)8 (C)24 (D)22 (E) None of these

Bus	Total seating capacity	Percentage of seats filed
A	20	60%
B	30	80%
C	15	60%
D	N/A	70%
E	N/A	66.66%

Note:

A) The total number of vacant seats in all the 5 buses together were 40

B) The number of seats in buses D and E together were 65

Q.31 :- If the number of vacant seats was distributed in a degree pie-chart, what would have been the central angle for bus A?

यदि एक डिग्री पाई-चार्ट में रिक्त सीटों की संख्या वितरित की जाती, तो बस A के लिए केंद्रीय कोण क्या होता?

(A)75.6° (B)104.4° (C) 72° (D)54° (E) 86.4°

Bus	Total seating capacity	Percentage of seats filed
A	20	60%
B	30	80%
C	15	60%
D	N/A	70%
E	N/A	66.66%

Note:

A) The total number of vacant seats in all the 5 buses together were 40

B) The number of seats in buses D and E together were 65

Q.32:- What is the ratio of the number of filled seats of bus B and the vacant seats of bus A?

बस B की भरी हुई सीटों और बस A की खाली सीटों की संख्या का अनुपात क्या है?

(A) 3:1 (B)4:1 (C)4:3 (D)7:3 (E) 2:1

Bus	Total seating capacity	Percentage of seats filed
A	20	60%
B	30	80%
C	15	60%
D	N/A	70%
E	N/A	66.66%

Note:

A) The total number of vacant seats in all the 5 buses together were 40

B) The number of seats in buses D and E together were 65

Q.33:- If 20% of the seats in bus E were occupied by people aging above 60 , 40% were occupied by females and 50% were occupied by males again below 60, what was the number of seats occupied by females aging above 60?

यदि बस E में 20% सीटों पर 60 वर्ष से अधिक आयु के लोगों का कब्जा था, 40% महिलाओं द्वारा और 50% पर फिर से 60 वर्ष से कम आयु के पुरुषों का कब्जा था, तो 60 से अधिक उम्र की महिलाओं द्वारा कब्जा की गई सीटों की संख्या क्या थी?

(A)0 (B)3 (C)2 (D)1 (E) CND

Bus	Total seating capacity	Percentage of seats filed
A	20	60%
B	30	80%
C	15	60%
D	N/A	70%
E	N/A	66.66%

Note:

A) The total number of vacant seats in all the 5 buses together were 40

B) The number of seats in buses D and E together were 65

Q.34 :- 20% of the passengers on bus D got down at yarivali bus stop and 2 passengers boarded the bus from the same bus stop. The conductor started charging from yarivali bus stop. The number of adults and children on the bus were in the ratio 2 : 1. If the total collection of bus fare was Rs. 800, what was the bus fare for each child? Consider, there were no other stoppages till the final stop, the bus ticket was free till yarivali bus stop and children's ticket price was half of that of adult.

बस D के 20% यात्री यारीवली बस स्टॉप पर उतरे और 2 यात्री उसी बस स्टॉप से बस में चढ़े। कंडक्टर ने यारीवली बस स्टॉप से चार्ज करना शुरू कर दिया। बस में वयस्कों और बच्चों की संख्या 2:1 के अनुपात में थी। यदि बस का कुल किराया 800 रुपये था, तो प्रत्येक बुच्चे के लिए बस का किराया क्या था? गौर कीजिए, अंतिम पड़ाव तक कोई अन्य ठहराव नहीं था, यारीवली बस स्टॉप तक बस का टिकट मुफ्त था और बच्चों की टिकट की कीमत वयस्कों की तुलना में आधी थी।

(A)8 (B)16 (C)24 (D)32 (E) None of these

Bus	Total seating capacity	Percentage of seats filed
A	20	60%
B	30	80%
C	15	60%
D	N/A	70%
E	N/A	66.66%

Note:

A) The total number of vacant seats in all the 5 buses together were 40

B) The number of seats in buses D and E together were 65

Q.35 :- What was the difference between the number of vacant seats in Bus C and the number of filled seats in Bus D?

बस C में खाली सीटों की संख्या और बस D में भरी हुई सीटों की संख्या के बीच का अंतर कितना था?

(A)15 (B)18 (C)25 (D)30 (E) None of these

Bus	Total seating capacity	Percentage of seats filed
A	20	60%
B	30	80%
C	15	60%
D	N/A	70%
E	N/A	66.66%

Note:

A) The total number of vacant seats in all the 5 buses together were 40

B) The number of seats in buses D and E together were 65

THANKS