

**REASONING ABILITY**

**Directions (1-6):** Study the following information to answer the given questions.

A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H are sitting around a circular area at equal distances between each other, but not necessarily in the same order. Some of the people are facing the centre while some face outside (i.e., in a direction opposite to the centre). B sits third to left of H. H faces the centre. F sits second to right of B. E sits second to left of D. D is neither an immediate neighbour of B nor H. Both the immediate neighbour of C face outside. A is not an immediate neighbour of H. Immediate neighbours of A face opposite directions (opposite directions means if one neighbour faces the centre then the other faces outside and vice-versa). Both the immediate neighbours of D face the same direction as F. (i.e., If F faces the centre then both the immediate neighbours of D also face the centre and vice-versa). A faces same direction as B (i.e., if A faces the centre then B also faces the centre and vice-versa).

1. How many people in the given arrangement face the centre?  
(1) Three            (2) One            (3) Two  
(4) Four            (5) Five
  
2. Which of the following is true regarding G as per the given seating arrangement?  
(1) C sits second to left of G  
(2) Only two people sit between G and D  
(3) A sits to immediate right of G  
(4) B is one of the immediate neighbours of G  
(5) G faces the centre
  
3. Four of the following five are alike in a certain way based the given seating arrangement and so form a group. Which the one that does not belong to that group?  
(1) G            (2) A            (3) C  
(4) F            (5) D
  
4. What is A's position with respect of H?  
(1) Third to the left  
(2) Third to the right  
(3) Fourth to the right  
(4) Second to the left  
(5) Fifth to the left
  
5. Who is sitting to immediate right of E?  
(1) H            (2) G            (3) C  
(4) F            (5) B
  
6. Who amongst the following sits exactly between F and B?  
(1) G            (2) C            (3) E  
(4) A            (5) H

**Directions (7-11):** In these questions are three statements followed by two conclusions numbered I and II. You have to take the three given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the given statements disregarding commonly known facts.

7. **Statements:** All railways are trains.

No train is a station.

Some stations are platforms.

**Conclusions:**I. All railways being platforms is a possibility.

II. No railway is a station.

- (1) Only conclusion I follow.
- (2) Only conclusion II follows.
- (3) Both conclusion I and conclusion II follows.
- (4) Either conclusion I or conclusion II follows.
- (5) Neither conclusion I nor conclusion II follows.

8. **Statements:** All erasers are sharpeners.

All sharpeners are pencils.

Some pencils are pens.

**Conclusions:** I. No eraser is a pen.

II. All pencils are sharpeners.

- (1) Only conclusion I follow.
- (2) Only conclusion II follows.
- (3) Either conclusion I or conclusion II follows.
- (4) Neither conclusion I nor conclusion II follows.
- (5) Both conclusion I and conclusion II follows.

9. **Statements:** All winters are summers.

Some summers are springs.

No spring is an autumn.

**Conclusions:** I. Atleast some winters are springs.

II. Some autumns being summers is a possibility.

- (1) Either conclusion I or conclusion II follows.
- (2) Both conclusion I and conclusion II follows.
- (3) Only conclusion I follow.
- (4) Neither conclusion I nor conclusion II follows.
- (5) Only conclusion II follows.

10. **Statements:** All erasers are sharpeners.

All sharpeners are pencils.

Some pencils are pens.

**Conclusions:** I. Atleast some sharpeners are pens.

II. No sharpener is a pen.

- (1) Either conclusion I or conclusion II follows.
- (2) Only conclusion II follows.
- (3) Neither conclusion I nor conclusion II follows.
- (4) Only conclusion I follow.
- (5) Both conclusion I and conclusion II follows.

11. **Statements:** All winters are summers.

Some summers are springs.

No spring is an autumn.

**Conclusions:** I. All summers can never be autumns.

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**II.** Atleast some summers are winters.

- (1) Either conclusion I or conclusion II follows.
- (2) Both conclusion I and conclusion II follows.
- (3) Neither conclusion I nor conclusion II follows.
- (4) Only conclusion I follow.
- (5) Only conclusion II follows.

**Directions (12-16):** *These questions consist of a question and two statements numbered I and II given below it. You have to decide whether the data given in the statements are sufficient to answer the questions. Read both the statements and*

**Give answer:**

- (1) The data either in statement **I** alone or statement **II** alone are sufficient to answer the question.
- (2) The data in both statements **I** and **II** together are necessary to answer the question.
- (3) The data in statement **I** alone are sufficient to answer the question, while the data in statement **II** alone are not sufficient to answer the question.
- (4) The data in statement **II** alone are sufficient to answer the question, while the data in statement **I** alone are not sufficient to answer the question.
- (5) The data even in both statements **I** and **II** together are not sufficient to answer the question.

12. Among six friends - M, N, O, P, Q and R, who is the second heaviest?

- I.** O is heavier than only two friends. P is heavier than Q but lighter than N. R is the heaviest.
- II.** M is lighter than only two friends. N is heavier than O but lighter than R. P is heavier than only Q.

13. On which month in a year Rahul went to foreign in a holiday?

- I.** Ravi correctly remembered that he went to foreign in first half yearly.
  - II.** Rahul's friends correctly remembered that he went to foreign after 31st March but before 1st May.
- Ans.4

14. How many marks obtained by Suman in an examination of maximum 20 marks?

- I.** The marks obtained by Suman is a two-digit even number.
- II.** Suman got more than 14 but less than 18 marks.

15. Amongst P, Q, R, S and T each are having a different height, who is the tallest?

- I.** P is taller than Q, but T is not the tallest.
- II.** R is taller than P, but S is not the tallest.

16. In a group of four persons, what is the age of Rakesh?

- I.** Age of Rakesh, Vimal and Sandeep is same.
- II.** Sum of the ages of Vimal, Kunal and Sandeep is years and the age of Kunal is equal to the total age Vimal and Sandeep.

**Directions (17-21):** *In these questions, relationships between different elements are shown in the statements. These statements are followed by two conclusions.*

**Give answer:**

- (1) If only conclusion I follows
- (2) If only conclusion II follows
- (3) If either conclusion I or conclusion II follows
- (4) If neither conclusion I nor conclusion II follows

(5) If both conclusions I and II follow

17. **Statements:**  $N \geq O \geq P = Q > R$

**Conclusions:** I.  $N > R$       II.  $R = N$

18. **Statements:**  $W \leq X < Y = Z > A$ ;  $W < B$

**Conclusions:** I.  $B > Z$       II.  $W < A$

19. **Statements:**  $H > I > J > K$ ;  $L < M < K$

**Conclusions:** I.  $I > M$       II.  $L < H$

20. **Statements:**  $C < D < E$ ;  $D > F \geq G$

**Conclusions:** I.  $C \geq G$       II.  $F > E$

21. **Statements:**  $R > S \geq T \geq U$ ;  $V < T$

**Conclusions:** I.  $V \geq U$       II.  $V < R$

**Directions (22-26):** Study the following information to answer the given questions.

When a word and number arrangement machine is given an input line of words and numbers, it arranges them following a particular rule. The following is an illustration of input and rearrangement; (All the numbers are two digit numbers)

**Input :** prepare 1421 a new method 72 38 97 for studies 68

**Step I :** for a prepare 1421 new method 72 38 97 studies 68

**Step II :** 21 14 for a prepare new method 72 38 97 studies 68

**Step III :** new method 21 14 for a prepare 72 38 97 studies 68

**Step IV :** 6838 new method 21 14 for a prepare 72 97 studies

**Step V :** studies prepare 68 38 new method 21 14 for a 72 97

**Step VI :** 9772 studies prepare 68 38 new method 21 14 for a

Step VI is the last step of the above arrangement as the intended arrangement is obtained. As per the rules followed in the given steps, find out the appropriate steps for the given input.

22. Which of the following is step five of the given input?

- (1) today 44 required 38 practice 27 markets 16 economic 83 developing 72
- (2) required 44 today 38 markets 27 practice 16 developing 83 economic 72
- (3) required today 44 38 markets practice 27 16 developing economic 83 72
- (4) 44 38 required today 27 16 markets practice 83 72 developing economic
- (5) today required 44 38 practice markets 27 16 economic developing 83 72

23. In which step are the elements 72 today required 44 found in the same order?

- (1) Sixth
- (2) The given order of elements is not found in any step
- (3) Second      (4) Fourth      (5) First

24. What is the position of 'markets' from the left end in the first step?

- (1) Fourth      (2) Third      (3) Eighth
- (4) Ninth      (5) Fifth

25. Which element is exactly between '38' and 'required' in the second step of the given input?

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- (1) 27                      (2) There is no element in between                      (3) practice  
(4) economic                      (5) 44

26. Which element is fifth to the left of the element which is ninth from the left end of the fourth step?

- (1) 16                      (2) practice                      (3) 27  
(4) economic                      (5) markets

**Directions (27-31): Study the following information to answer the given questions.**

Eight people- E, F, G, H, W, X, Y and Z are sitting in two parallel rows containing four people each. E, F, G and H are sitting in row-1 facing north and W, X, Y and Z are sitting in row-2 facing south (but not necessarily in the same order). Thus, each person sitting in row-1 faces another person sitting in row-2. Each of the two rows consists of one doctor, one engineer, one pilot and one scientist (but not necessarily in the same order).

- The Doctor of row-1 sits second to the right of H. X face one of the immediate neighbours of H. Only one person sits between the X and the Scientist.
- The one who faces the Scientist of row-2 is an immediate neighbour of E. Only one person sits between E and the Pilot.
- W sits second to the right of Z. Y does not face G. The Scientist of row 1 faces the Engineer of row-2.
- G faces one of the immediate neighbours of the Doctor of row-2. The Doctor of row-2 does not sit at any of the extreme ends of the line. Z is not a Doctor.

27. Which of the following represents the people sitting at extreme ends of both the lines?

- (1) F, H and X, Y                      (2) F, H and Z, W                      (3) G, E and Z, X  
(4) E, H and X, Z                      (5) G, E and W, Y

28. Who amongst the following sits to the immediate left of pilot of row-1?

- (1) H                      (2) The Doctor of row-1  
(3) The Engineer of row-1                      (4) G                      (5) F

29. Which of the following represent both the immediate neighbours of Y?

- (1) Z and the Scientist of row-2                      (2) X and the Engineer of row-2  
(3) W and the Doctor of row-2                      (4) X and the Pilot of row-2  
(5) W and the Pilot of row-2

30. Which of the given statements is true with respect to the given arrangement?

- (1) Y sits to the immediate right of X.  
(2) F and Z face each other.  
(3) G is a scientist.  
(4) None of the given statements is true.  
(5) The Engineer of one row faces the Doctor of another row.

31. If Y and X interchange their places, so do H and E then who amongst the following faces E?

- (1) Y                      (2) H                      (3) F  
(4) W                      (5) Other than those given as options

**Directions (32-35): These questions are based on the information given above and the sentences labeled (A), (B), (C), (D), (E) and (F) as given below:**

- (A) A smaller brand manufacturing a certain product of quality comparable with that of a bigger brand makes

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much more profit from the local grocery stores than from the supermarkets.

(B) As the supermarkets have been set up only in bigger cities at present, this step would fail to deliver results in the smaller cities.

(C) Supermarkets help the smaller brands to break into newer markets without investing substantially in distribution.

(D) Supermarkets charge the smaller brands 10% higher than the amount charged to the bigger brands.

(E) Being outnumbered by the bigger brands, visibility of the smaller brands at local grocery stores is much lower as compared to the supermarkets.

(F) Smaller brands are currently making substantial losses in their businesses.

32. Which of the statements numbered (A), (B), (C), (D), (E) and (F) can be **assumed** from the facts/information given in the statement? (An assumption is something supposed for taken for granted)
- (1) Only (A)                      (2) Only (B)                      (3) Both (B) and (C)  
(4) Both (D) and (E)        (5) Only (F)
33. Which of the statements numbered (A), (B), (C), (D), (E) and (F) represents a disadvantage of the small grocery stores over the Supermarkets from the perspective of a smaller brand?
- (1) Only (A)                      (2) Only (C)                      (3) Only (E)  
(4) Only (F)                      (5) Both (B) and (C)
34. Which of the statements (A), (B), (C), (D) and (E) mentioned above represents a **reason** for the shift from local grocery stores to supermarkets by the smaller brands?
- (1) Only (A)                      (2) Only (B)                      (3) Only (D)  
(4) Both (A) and (D)        (5) Both (C) and (E)
35. Which of the statements numbered (A), (B), (C), (E) and (F) mentioned above would prove that the step taken by the smaller brands (of moving to supermarkets) may **not** necessarily be correct?
- (1) Only (A)                      (2) Only (C)                      (3) Only (E)  
(4) Only (F)                      (5) Both (B) and (E)

### QUANTITATIVE APTITUDE

**Directions (Q. 36- 40):** *These questions are given followed by the information in three statements. You have to decide, the information in which of the statements necessary and sufficient to answer the question and mark answer accordingly.*

36. What is the present age of Radhika?
- I.** Radhika's present age is  $\frac{2}{11}$ th of her mother's age at present.  
**II.** Radhika is older than her brother by 4 years.  
**III.** After four years Radhika's age will be one-fourth of her mother's age that time.
- (1) All of the above  
(2) Any two of the three  
(3) Question cannot be answered even with information in all three statements.  
(4) Only II and III  
(5) Only I and III

37. What is the cost of milk in the completely filled up cylindrical tank?

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**I.** Area of the base of the tank is  $2464 \text{ cm}^2$

**II.** Area of the square with side equal to one-third of the tank's height is  $841 \text{ cm}^2$

**III.** Cost of milk per litre is Rs. 45/-

- (1) Question cannot be answered even with information in all three statements  
(2) Only III and either I or II  
(3) All of the above  
(4) Only II and III  
(5) Only I and III

38. What was the population of state 'A' in 2007?

**I.** Population of state 'A' in 2007 increased by 12% from its population in 2006.

**II.** In 2006, population of states 'A' and 'B' were in the ratio of 2 : 3 respectively.

**III.** Population of state 'B' which was 12 lakhs in 2006, increased by 8% in 2007.

- (1) All I, II and III  
(2) Question cannot be answered even with information in all three statements.  
(3) Only I and III  
(4) Only II and either I or III  
(5) Only II and III

39. What is Suchitra's present age?

**I.** Suchitra's present age is double the age of her son.

**II.** The ratio of the present ages of Suchitra and her mother is 2 : 3.

**III.** Four years hence the ratio of Suchitra's age to her son's will be 24 : 13.

- (1) Only II (2) Only III (3) Either I or II  
(4) Either II or III (5) None of these

40. What is the labeled price of the music system?

**I.** Rehana purchased the music system for Rs. 2,450/- and spent Rs. 250/- on its transportation.

**II.** Rehana earned a profit of 20% by selling the music system offering a discount of 5% on labeled price.

**III.** Selling price of the article after offering a discount of 5% on the labeled price is Rs. 3,240/-.

- (1) Any two of the three (2) All of the above (3) Only I and III  
(4) Only II and III (5) Only III or only I and II

**Directions for Questions (41 – 45) – Refer to the following data – set and solve the questions based on it.**

**Data pertains to Automotive industry in India :-**

Sector	Factories	Employment	Fixed Capital	Variable Cost	Value Added
Government	18	15	14	22	25
Central	8	6	5	7	10
State	4	6	4	8	3
Central/State	6	3	5	7	12
Public	12	8	6	19	8
Private	55	65	72	54	62
Joint	15	12	8	5	5

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<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
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All data is percentage

41. If the total work force was 76 million, whereas the total value added were 225 million, then which of the following had the maximum value addition per worker?  
1) Central      2) State      3) Central/State  
4) Public      5) None of The Above
42. Which of the following sectors has the maximum fixed capital invested per factory?  
1) Central      2) State      3) Central/State  
4) Public      5) None of the Above
43. If the variable is proportional to the number of employees and the production per employee, then for which of the following is the production highest?  
1) Government      2) Private      3) Joint  
4) Public      5) None of the Above
44. If the government has a fixed capital of \$ 200 million in the Iron and Steel Industry, which corresponds to 20.012% of its total investment as fixed capital, then how much did the government invest 25% of the investment in the joint sector?(I US \$ = Rs. 45)  
1) 6500      2) 2500      3) 143  
4) 145      5) None of the Above
45. Maruti Udyog Limited is a joint project of the Indian Government and Suzuki Motors, Japan each having equal stake. One fine day, the Indian government decides to disinvest from the venture due to losses occurring from labor problems. How much money will be disinvested?  
1) Rs. 246 million      2) Rs. 6500 million      3) \$ 246 million  
4) \$ 6500 million      5) None of the Above

**Directions (46-50):** In the following questions, two equations are given. You have to solve both the equations and give answer.

46. I.  $x^2 + 3x - 28 = 0$

II.  $y^2 - y - 20 = 0$

- (1)  $x = y$  or relationship cannot be decided  
(2)  $x > y$       (3)  $x < y$       (4)  $x \geq y$   
(5)  $x \leq y$

47. I.  $5x^2 + 11x + 6 = 0$

II.  $y^2 - 34y - 336 = 0$

- (1)  $x > y$       (2)  $x \leq y$   
(3)  $x = y$  or relationship cannot be decided  
(4)  $x < y$       (5)  $x \geq y$

48. I.  $2x^2 + 18x + 40 = 0$

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II.  $2y^2 + 15y + 27 = 0$

- (1)  $x < y$       (2)  $x \geq y$       (3)  $x \leq y$   
(4)  $x > y$       (5)  $x = y$  or relationship cannot be decided

49. I.  $6x^2 - 29x + 35 = 0$

II.  $3y^2 - 11y + 10 = 0$

- (1)  $x \geq y$       (2)  $x = y$  or relationship cannot be decided  
(3)  $x \leq y$       (4)  $x > y$       (5)  $x < y$

50. I.  $x^2 + x - 20 = 0$

II.  $y^2 - y - 30 = 0$

- (1)  $x = y$  or relationship cannot be decided  
(2)  $x > y$       (3)  $x < y$       (4)  $x \leq y$   
(5)  $x \geq y$

**Directions (Q. 51-57): Study the following information in the passage and answer the given questions.**

There are 19000 students in college 'P'. Each of them are studying either one or more of the given languages – Japanese, Korean and Latin. The respective ratio of male and female students is 9 : 11.

14% of the male students study only Japanese, 12% study only Korean and 20% study only Latin. 16% of the male students study only Japanese and Korean. 22% study only Korean and Latin and 8% study only Japanese and Latin, The remaining male students study all the given languages.

22% of the female students study only Japanese, 18% study only Korean and 20% study only Latin. 12% of the female students study only Japanese and Korean, 16% study only Korean and Latin and 10% study only Japanese and Latin. The remaining female students study all the given languages.

51. Number of male students who study more than one of the given languages is what percent more than the number of female students who study more than one of the given languages?

- (1)  $12\frac{2}{13}\%$       (2)  $10\frac{5}{11}\%$       (3)  $10\frac{1}{11}\%$   
(4)  $18\frac{1}{3}\%$       (5)  $13\frac{1}{11}\%$

52. How many male students study Japanese?

- (1) 3889      (2) 3572      (3) 3933  
(4) 3782      (5) 3258

53. What is the respective ratio between number of male students who study Korean and number of female students who study the same?

- (1) 58:59      (2) 57 : 58      (3) 87 : 88  
(4) 63 : 64      (5) 61 : 62

54. What is the difference between number of female students who study Latin and number of male students who study the same?

- (1) 43      (2) 76      (3) 83  
(4) 62      (5) 57

55. Number of male students who do not study Korean is what percent of the number of female students in college P?

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- (1)  $34\frac{4}{11}\%$       (2)  $37\frac{1}{11}\%$       (3)  $38\frac{2}{11}\%$   
(4)  $33\frac{3}{11}\%$       (5)  $32\frac{4}{11}\%$

56. The sum of two numbers is 6 more than twice the smaller number. If the difference between these two numbers is 6, what is definitely the smaller number?

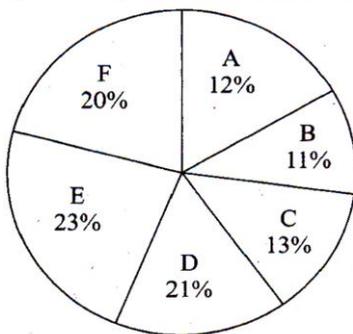
- (1) 18      (2) 20  
(3) Data provided are not adequate to answer the question  
(4) 12      (5) 24

57. Sixteen men and women together can complete a work in 8 days. Twenty men can complete the same work in 16 days. How many days will sixteen women take to complete the same work?

- (1) 40 days      (2) 30 days      (3) 24 days  
(4) 20 days      (5) 10 days

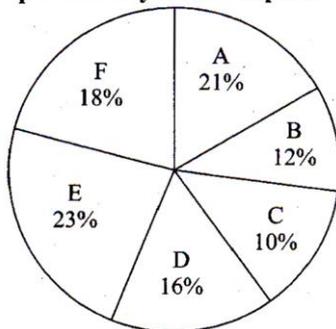
**Direction (Q. 58-63): Refer to the pie-charts and answer the given questions.**

**Percentage of Academic books published by seven companies**



**Total number of Academic books published by all the companies together = 19200**

**Percentage of Non-Academic books published by seven companies**



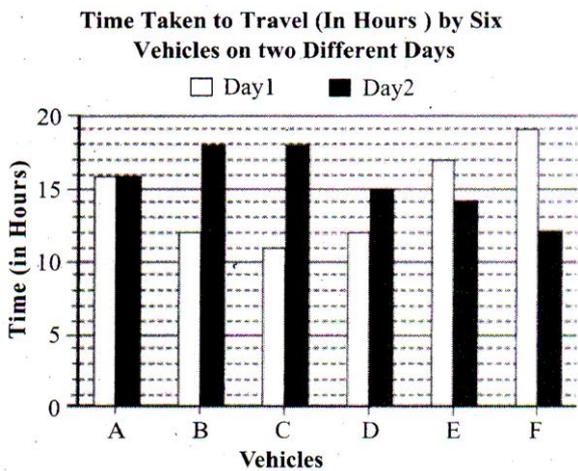
**Total number of Non-Academic books published by all the companies together = 25600**

58. The number of Academic books published by Company E is what percent less than the number of Non-Academic books published by the same company?

- (1)  $40\frac{5}{6}\%$       (2)  $45\frac{5}{11}\%$       (3)  $41\frac{1}{6}\%$   
(4)  $43\frac{2}{11}\%$       (5) 25%

59. The number of Non-Academic books published by company C is what percent of the total number of Non-Academic books published by company B and D together?  
 (1) 36%      (2) 40%      (3) 38%  
 (4) 48%      (5) 32%
60. What is the respective ratio between the number of Academic books published by company A and the number of Non-Academic books published by company D?  
 (1) 5 : 7      (2) 9 : 16      (3) 7 : 9  
 (4) 4 : 5      (5) 3 : 5
61. What is the difference between the number of Academic books and Non-Academic books published by company F?  
 (1) 580      (2) 640      (3) 512  
 (4) 644      (5) 768
62. The number of Non-Academic books published by company A is **approximately** what percent more than the number of Academic books published by company E?  
 (1) 26%      (2) 22%      (3) 10%  
 (4) 18%      (5) 32%
63. How many Non-Academic books were published by company D?  
 (1) 3722      (2) 3658      (3) 3264  
 (4) 3584      (5) 4096

Directions (Q. 64-68): Refer to the graph and table and answer the questions.



Vehicle	Day 1	Day 2
A	832	864
B	516	774
C	693	810
D	552	765
E	935	546
F	703	636

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64. Which of the following vehicles travelled at the same speed on both the days?  
(1) Vehicle A (2) Vehicle C (3) Vehicle F  
(4) Vehicle B (5) None of these
65. What was the difference between the speed of vehicle, A on day 1 and the speed of vehicle C on the same day?  
(1) 7 km/hr (2) 12 km/hr (3) 11 km/hr  
(4) 8 km/hr (5) None of these
66. What was the speed of vehicle C on day 2 in terms of metre per second?  
(1) 15.3 (2) 12.8 (3) 11.5  
(4) 13.8 (5) None of these
67. The distance travelled by vehicle F on day 2 was approximately what percent of the distance travelled by it on day 1?  
(1) 80% (2) 65% (3) 85%  
(4) 95% (5) 90%
68. What is the respective ratio between the speeds of vehicle D and vehicle E on day 2?  
(1) 15:13 (2) 17:13 (3) 13:11  
(4) 17:14 (5) None of these
69. When  $x$  is subtracted from the numbers 9, 15 and 27, the remainders are in continued proportion. What is the value of  $x$ ?  
(1) 8 (2) 6 (3) 4  
(4) 5 (5) None of these
70. What is the difference between the simple and compound interest on Rs. 7,300/- at the rate of 6 p.c.p.a. in 2 years?  
(1) Rs. 29.37 (2) Rs. 26.28 (3) Rs. 31.41  
(4) Rs. 23.22 (5) Rs. 21.34

### ENGLISH LANGUAGE

**Directions (Q. 71-75):** Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it certain words have been printed in bold to help you locate them while answering some of the questions.

The great fear in Asia a short while ago was that the region would suffer through the wealth destruction already taking place in the US as a result of the financial crisis. Stock markets tumbled as exports plunged and economic growth deteriorated. Lofty property prices in China and elsewhere looked set to bust as credit tightened and buyers **evaporated**. But with surprising speed, fear in Asia swung back to greed as the region shows signs of recovery and property and stock prices are soaring in many parts of Asia.

Why should this **sharp** Asian turnaround be greeted with skepticism? Higher asset prices mean households feel wealthier and better able to spend, which could further **fuel** the region's nascent rebound. But just as easily, Asia could soon find itself saddled with overheated markets similar to the US housing market. In short, **the world has not changed; it has just moved places**.

The incipient bubble is being created by government policy. In response to the global credit crunch of 2008, policy makers in Asia slashed interest rates and **flooded** financial sectors with cash in frantic attempts to keep loans flowing and economies growing. These steps were logical for central bankers striving to reverse a deepening economic

crisis. But there's evidence that there is too much easy money around. It's winding up in stocks and real estate, pushing prices up too far and too fast for the underlying economic fundamentals. Much of the concern is focused on China, where government stimulus efforts have been large and effective. Money in China has been especially easy to find. Aggregate new bank lending surged 201 % in the first half of 2009 from the same period a year earlier, to nearly \$1.1 trillion. Exuberance over a quick recovery-which was given a boost by China's surprisingly strong 7.9% GDP growth in the second quarter has buoyed investor sentiment not just for stocks but also for real estate.

Former US Federal Reserve Chairman Alan Greenspan argued that bubbles could only be recognised in hindsight. But investors - who have been well schooled in the dangers of bubbles over the past decade are increasingly wary that prices have risen too far, and that the slightest bit of negative economic news could knock markets for a loop. These fears are compounded by the possibility that Asia's central bankers will begin taking steps to shut off the money. Rumours that Beijing was on the verge of tightening credit led to Shanghai stocks plunging 5%. Yet many economists believe that, "there is close to a zero possibility that the Chinese government will do anything this year that constitutes tightening." And, without a major shift in thinking, the easy-money conditions will stay in place. In a global economy that has produced more dramatic ups and downs than anyone thought possible over the past two years, Asia may be heading for another disheartening plunge.

71. Which of the following has the author attributed the 2008 Asian financial crisis to?
- (A) Reluctance of Asian governments to taper off the economic stimulus
  - (B) Greed of Asian investors causing them to trade stocks of American companies at high prices
  - (C) Inflated real estate prices in Asian countries
- 1) None            2) Only (A)            3) Only (C)  
4) Only (A) & (B) 5) Only (B)
72. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?
- (A) All Asian economies are recovering at the same pace.
  - (B) Experts are apprehensive about the state of Asian economies despite their recovery.
  - (C) Developed countries should implement the same economic reforms as the Asian ones.
- 1) Only (A)            2) Only (B) & (C)            3) Only (A) & (B)  
4) Only (B)            5) None of these
73. Why has investor confidence in the Chinese stock market been restored?
- (A) Existing property prices which are stable and affordable
  - (B) The government has decided to tighten credit.
  - (C) Healthy growth of the economy indicated by GDP figures.
- 1) Only (C)            2) Only (A) and (B)            3) All (A), (B) & (C)  
4) Only (B)            5) None of these
74. Which of the following can be said about the Chinese government's efforts to revive the economy?
- 1) These were largely unsuccessful as only the housing market improved.
  - 2) The government's only concern was to boost investor confidence in stocks.
  - 3) These efforts were ineffectual as the economy recovered owing to the US market stabilising.
  - 4) These were appropriate and accomplished the goal of economic revival.
  - 5) They blindly imitated the economic reforms adopted by the US.
75. What does the author want to convey through phrase "The world has not changed; it has just moved places"?
- 1) At present countries are more dependent on the Asian economies than on the US economy.
  - 2) Economies have become interlinked on account of globalisation.
  - 3) Asian governments are implementing the same economic reforms as developed countries

## IBPS PO Pre (2016) – Model Paper 2

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- 4) All economies are susceptible to recession because of the state of the US economy.
- 5) None of these

Directions (Q. 76-80): Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow .You have to choose your answers out of the four given choices(a), (b), (c) and (d).

The Supreme Court Judgement which abolishes punishment for attempted suicide will prove to be a milestone in India's Judicial history. This is so because the judgment will benefit tens of thousands of miserable souls who are prosecuted for failing to kill themselves. Around 50,000 suicides are reported in India every year.Considering that three suicide bids take place for every successful one, we can safely assume that the failed suicides amount to 1,50,000 a year in India .

These 1,50,000 individuals could be sentenced to one year in jail under Section 309 of the Indian penal Code Which the Supreme Court Judgement has effected as being unconstitutional. Quite rightly, the judgement said that Section punishment for a troubled individual whose deep unhappiness had caused him to try and end his life. Yet, time and again,, the Indian police had launched these prosecutions.The Supreme Court Judgment has overturned a 1987 decision by a division bench which had upheld the constitution Validity of the Indian law against Suicide. The judgment had ruled that the right to life implied in the Indian Constitution does not include the right to die.

76. Which judgement of the supreme Court will be a milestone in India's Judicial History?

- 1) The one abolishing Suicide
- 2) the one abetting suicide
- 3) the one doing away with punishment for attempted suicide
- 4) the one condoning suicide
- 5) None of these

77. Why is the judgement hailed as a milestone?

- 1) because it will bring relief all around
- 2) because it will lessen the work of the police
- 3) because it is very balanced
- 4) because it will bring relief to all those being punished for attempting suicide
- 5) None of these

78. What punishment according to the passage was envisaged for unsuccessful suicide attempts, under the Indian law ?

- 1) a fine of thousand rupees
- 2) death sentence
- 3) one year in jail
- 4) extreme torture
- 5) None of these

79. The judgement has termed Section 309 as cruel and irrational because

- 1) it takes away the right to life

- 2) it doubles the punishment of a tortured soul
- 3) it is very lenient
- 4) it provides for false accusations
- 5) None of these

80. What has the Indian police done time and again ?

- 1) it has attempted to punish those guilty of trying to end their life
- 2) it has punished those who have committed suicide
- 3) it has imposed hardships on citizens
- 4) it has violated the Constitution
- 5) None of these

**Directions (Q.81-83): Choose the word or group of words which is MOST SIMILAR in meaning to the word printed in bold as used in the passage.**

81. **flooded**

- 1) surged                      2) saturated              3) overflowed
- 4) deluge                      5) overcome

82. **evaporated**

- 1) dehydrated              2) melted                      3) vaporised
- 4) vanished                      5) dodged

83. **fuel**

- 1) petrol                      2) stimulate              3) sustain
- 4) heat                              5) charge

**Directions (Q. 84 - 85): Choose the word or group of words which is MOST OPPOSITE in meaning of the word printed in bold as used in the passage.**

84. **buoyed**

- 1) heavy                      2) stifled                      3) numbered
- 4) dull                              5) abated

85. **sharp**

- 1) blunt                              2) incomplete              3) naive
- 4) indistinct                      5) gradual

**Directions (Q. 86 – 90): Read each sentence to find out whether there is any grammatical error in it. The error, if any, will be the answer. If there is no error, mark 5) as the answer. (Ignore errors of punctuation, if any.)**

86. The merchant counted 1)/ the number of pearls 2)/ to make sure that 3)/ none of them were missing. 4)/ No error 5)

87. When deep sea diving, 1)/ one should always take care 2)/ that oxygen cylinder is 3)/ tied to the back tightly. 4) No error 5)

88. As the salary 1)/ did not match 2)/ his expectations, he did not 3)/ accept the job. 4)/ No error 5)

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89. The reason behind his success 1)/ in the recent past 2)/ is due to hard-work 3)/ and presence of mind. 4)/ No error 5)
90. No sooner did the students 1)/ seen the principal approach 2)/ than they ran 3)/ from the playground. 4)/ No error 5)

**Directions (Q. 91-95):** 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. Find out the appropriate word in each case.

The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009, which came **(91)** effect in April this year, is meant to transform the education sector and take India closer to the goal of universal schooling. But with admissions to the new academic session just **(92)** the corner, it is fast becoming clear that **(93)** well-intentioned ideas into **(94)** will take some doing. For a start, the guidelines for admissions under the RTE prohibit schools from conducting any sort of student profiling. The stress on a random yet justifiable admission process means that schools will have to resort to something as quirky as a lottery system. However, leaving admission to a good school to pure **(95)** will only incentivise manipulations, defeating the very essence of RTE.

91. 1) with                      2) for                      3) on                      4) into                      5) in
92. 1) around                      2) near                      3) into                      4) about                      5) reaching
93. 1) forming                      2) translating                      3) having                      4) taking                      5) framing
94. 1) affect                      2) ideas                      3) practice                      4) concept                      5) procedure
95. 1) benefit                      2) merit                      3) chance                      4) basis                      5) method

**Directions (Q. 95-100):** In the following questions, a sentence, split into four parts, has been given. But the parts are in the wrong order. Choose the best order which produces the original sentence out of four alternatives.

96. to dispose off the waste matter (1) / the modernisation would reduce (2) / provide better sanitary facilities (3)/ manual labour considerably and would also (4)  
1) 1, 2, 3, 4                      2) 2, 4, 3, 1  
3) 3, 2, 4, 1                      4) 4, 2, 1, 3                      5) None of these
97. With the sole motive (1)/ are engaged in doing home tuitions (2) / of clearing more money (3)/ people cutting across professional lines (4)  
1) 1, 3, 4, 2                      2) 2, 4, 1, 3  
3) 4, 2, 1, 3                      4) 1, 3, 4, 2                      5) None of these
98. Sustained and patient effort (1)/ takes months or years of (2)/ building a community (3)/ participation (4).  
1) 3, 4, 2, 1                      2) 4, 3, 2, 1  
3) 1, 2, 3, 4                      4) 4, 3, 1, 2                      5) None of these
99. offer much scope for discussion (1)/ when an Indian writer (2) / the problems that arise (3)/ uses English as his medium (4)  
1) 1, 2, 4, 3                      2) 3, 2, 4, 1

3) 2, 4, 1, 3

4) 3, 2, 1, 4

5) None of these

100. But it must be realised that (1) / it is true that (2) / this is not because all is well with them (3)/ many Delhites do not complain about water shortage (4). 1) 1, 2, 4, 3                      2) 1, 4, 2, 3

3) 2, 4, 1, 3

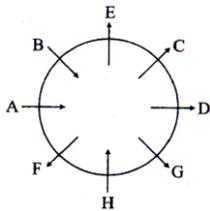
4) 4, 3, 1, 2

5) None of these

SOLUTION OF IBPS PO Prelims Set – 9

**(REASONING)**

(1-6):



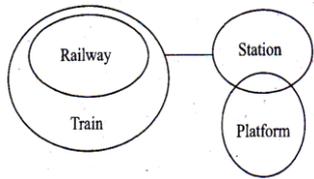
- 1. 1;
- 6. 4;
- 7. 3;

2. 1;

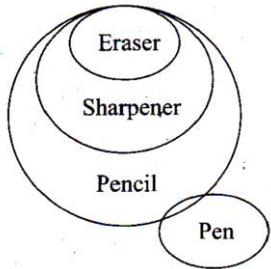
3. 2;

4. 4;

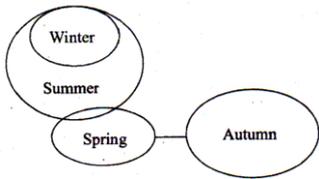
5. 3;



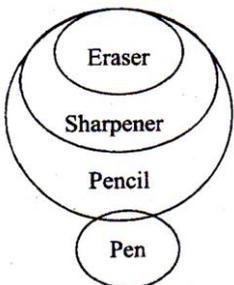
8. 4;



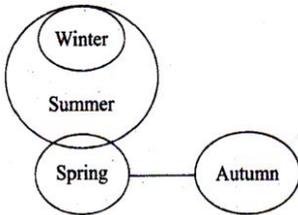
9. 5;



10. 1;



11. 2;



12. 1; Six friends – M, N, O, P, Q, R

**Statement I:**  $R > N > P > O >>$

$\therefore$  N is the second heaviest.

**Statement II:**  $>> M$

$R > N > O > P > Q$

$\therefore R > N > M > O > P > Q$

$\therefore$  N is the heaviest.

13. 4;

14. 2; **Statement I:** Two-digit even number which is more than 14 but less than 18 is 16.

**Statement II:**  $14 < 15 < 16 < 17 < 18$

15. 2; **Statement I:**  $P > Q$

But T is not the tallest.

**Statement II:**  $R > P$

But S is not the tallest.

From both the statements.

16. 2; **Statement I:** Rakesh = Vimal = Sandeep

**Statement II:** Vimal + Kunal + Sandeep = 32

Kunal = Vimal + Sandeep

$\therefore$  Kunal + Kunal = 32

$2 \text{ Kunal} = 32$

Kunal = 16

$\therefore$  Vimal + Sandeep = 16

From **Statement I,**

Vimal = Sandeep = Rakesh

$\therefore$  Vimal = Sandeep = 8 years

$\therefore$  Rakesh = 8 years

17. 1; **Conclusions:**

I.  $N > R \rightarrow$  Follow

II.  $R = N \rightarrow$  Not Follow ( $\because N > R$ )

18. 4; **Conclusions:**

- I.  $B > Z \rightarrow$  Not Follow  
( $\because$  Relationship not exist)
- II.  $W < A \rightarrow$  Not Follow  
( $\because$  Relationship not exist)

19. 5; **Conclusions:**

- I.  $I > M \rightarrow$  Follow
- II.  $L < H \rightarrow$  Follow

20. 4; **Conclusions:**

- I.  $C \geq G \rightarrow$  Not Follow  
( $\because$  Relationship not exist)
- II.  $F > E \rightarrow$  Not Follow ( $\because E > F$ )

21. 2; **Conclusions:**

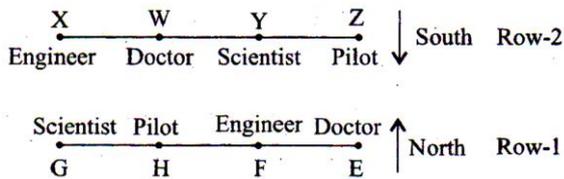
- I.  $V \geq U \rightarrow$  Not Follow  
( $\because$  Relationship not exist)
- II.  $V < R \rightarrow$  Follow

**Ans. (22-26):**

- Input:** developing 44 markets 38 27 economic practice required 16 83 72 today
- Step I:** economic developing 44 markets 38 27 practice required 16 83 72 today
- Step II:** 27 16 economic developing 44 markets 38 practice required 83 72 today
- Step III:** practice markets. 27 16 economic developing 44 38 required 83 72 today
- Step IV:** 44 38 practice markets 27 16 economic developing required 83 72 today
- Step V:** today required 44 38 practice markets 27 16 economic developing 83 72
- Step VI:** 83 72 today required 44 38 practice markets 27 16 economic developing

22. 5;                      23. 1;                      24. 1;                      25. 3;                      26. 5;

**Ans. (27-31):**



27. 3;                      28. 4;                      29. 5;                      30. 3;                      31. 4;  
 32. 5;                      33. 3;                      34. 5;                      35. 1;

**MATHEMATICS**

36. 5;                      37. 3;                      38. 1;                      39. 5;                      40. 5;  
41. 3;

Values added per worker for various sectors will be proportional to the following ratios:

Central	10/6
State	3/6
Central/State	12/3
Public	8/8

42. 2;

Fixed capital per factory will be proportional to the following ratios:

Central	5/8
State	4/4
Central/State	5/6
Public	6/12

43. 2;

If the variable is proportional to the number of employees and the production per employees, then we can say that the variable cost is directly proportional to the production. Since the variable cost is maximum for the private sector, it will also have the maximum production.

44. 1;

If 20% of the Government fixed capital is equal to \$200 million. Total Government sector fixed capital = \$ 1000 million which is equivalent to 14% of the total fixed capital. Now, 25% of government investment in joint sector i.e. 25% of the 8% of the total = 2% of total fixed capital will be given by:

$$(1000 \times 2) / 14 = \$ 143 \text{ million}$$

Value in Rs. is given by

$$143 \times 45 = \text{Rs. } 6450 \text{ million}$$

45. 2;

From the above answer the money disinvested will be Rs. 6540 million

46. 1; I.  $\frac{140+190}{210} = \frac{11}{7}$   
 $x^2 + 7x - 4x - 28 = 0$   
 $x(x+7) - 4(x+7) = 0$   
 $(x-4)(x+7) = 0$

$$x = 4, -7$$

II.  $y^2 - y - 20 = 0$

$$y^2 - 5y + 4y - 20 = 0$$

$$y(y - 5) + 4(y - 5) = 0$$

$$(y + 4)(y - 5) = 0$$

$$y = -4, 5$$

Relationship cannot be decided.

47. 3; I.  $5x^2 + 11x + 6 = 0$

$$5x^2 + 6x + 5x + 6 = 0$$

$$x(5x + 6) + 1(5x + 6) = 0$$

$$(5x + 6)(x + 1) = 0$$

$$x = -1, \frac{-6}{5}$$

II.  $y^2 - 34y - 336 = 0$

$$y^2 - 42y + 8y - 336 = 0$$

$$y(y - 42) + 8(y - 42) = 0$$

$$(y - 42)(y + 8) = 0$$

$$y = 42, -8$$

Relationship cannot be decided.

48. 5; I.  $2x^2 + 18x + 40 = 0$

$$2x^2 + 10x + 8x + 40 = 0$$

$$2x(x + 5) + 8(x + 5) = 0$$

$$(2x + 8)(x + 5) = 0$$

$$(x + 5)(2x + 8) = 0$$

$$x = -4, -5$$

II.  $2y^2 + 15y + 27 = 0$

$$2y^2 + 9y + 6y + 27 = 0$$

$$y(2y + 9) + 3(2y + 9) = 0$$

$$(2y + 9)(y + 3) = 0$$

$$(y + 3)(2y + 9) = 0$$

$$y = -4.5, -3$$

Relationship cannot be decided.

49. 4; I.  $6x^2 - 29x + 35 = 0$

$$6x^2 - 15x - 14x + 35 = 0$$

$$3x(2x - 5) - 7(2x - 5) = 0$$

$$(2x - 5)(3x - 7) = 0$$

$$x = 2.3, 2.5$$

II.  $3y^2 - 11y + 10 = 0$

$$3y^2 - 6y - 5y + 10 = 0$$

$$3y(y - 2) - 5(y - 2) = 0$$

$$(y - 2)(3y - 5) = 0$$

$$y = 1.6, 2$$

$$x > y$$

50. I; I.  $x^2 + x - 20 = 0$

$$x^2 + 5x - 4x - 20 = 0$$

$$x(x + 5) - 4(x + 5) = 0$$

$$(x + 5)(x - 4) = 0$$

$$x = 4, -5$$

II.  $y^2 - y - 30 = 0$

$$y^2 - 6y + 5y - 30 = 0$$

$$y(y - 6) + 5(y - 6) = 0$$

$$(y - 6)(y + 5) = 0$$

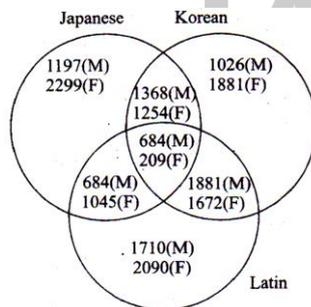
$$y = -5, 6$$

Relationship cannot be decided.

Ans. (51-57): Total Students = 19000

Total Boys = 8550

Total Girls = 10450



51. 2; Number of male students = 4617

Number of female students = 4180

$$\text{Required percentage} = \left[ \frac{4617 - 4180}{4180} \times 100 \right] \%$$

$$= 10 \frac{5}{11} \%$$

52. 3; Japanese male students = 1197 + 1368 + 684 + 684  
= 3933

53. 3; Required ratio =  $\frac{4959}{5018} = \frac{87}{88}$

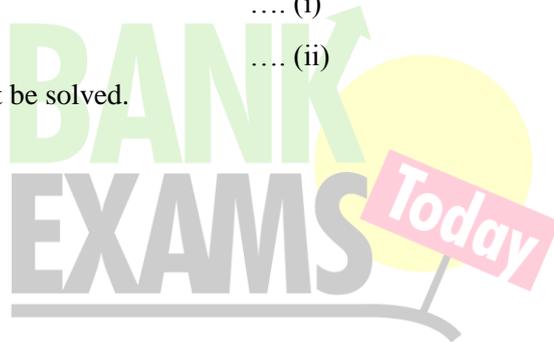
54. 5; Number of female students who study Latin  
 $= 209 + 1672 + 2090 + 1045 = 5016$   
 Number of male students who study Latin  
 $= 684 + 1881 + 1710 + 684 = 4959$   
 Required difference =  $5016 - 4959 = 57$

55. 1; Number of male students who do not study Korean  
 $= 1197 + 1710 + 684 = 3591$   
 Total number of female students = 10450  
 Required percentage =  $\frac{3591}{10450} \times 100 = 34\frac{4}{11}\%$

56. 3; Let the smaller number be y and larger number be x.  
 According to question,  
 $x + y = 6 + 2y$   
 $x - y = 6$  ..... (i)  
 $x - y = 6$  ..... (ii)

Equations (i) and (ii) cannot be solved.

57. 5; According to question,  
 By Formula,  $M_1D_1 = M_2D_2$   
 $(16M + 12W) 8 = (20M) 16$   
 $24 M = 12 W$   
 $2 M = 100$   
 $16 \text{ women} = 16 \times 2 = 32 M$   
 Again,  $M_1D_1 = M_2D_2$   
 $32 \times D_1 = 16 \times 20$   
 $D_1 = 10 \text{ days}$



**Ans. (58-63):**

58. 5; Required Loss Percentage  

$$= \frac{\frac{25600 \times 3}{100} - \frac{19200 \times 23}{100}}{\frac{25600 \times 23}{100}} \times 100$$
  
 $= 25\%$

59. 1; Required percentage of Non-Academic books.  

$$= \frac{\frac{25600 \times 10}{100}}{\frac{25600 \times 28}{100}} \times 100$$
  
 $= 35.71\% = 36\%$

60. 2; Required ratio =  $\frac{19200 \times 12}{\frac{25600 \times 16}{100}} = 9:16$
61. 5; Required difference =  $\frac{25600 \times 18}{100} - \frac{19200 \times 20}{100}$   
 $= 4608 - 3840 = 768$
62. 2; Required percent  

$$= \frac{\frac{25600 \times 21}{100} - \frac{19200 \times 23}{100}}{19200 \times 23} \times 100$$

$$= \frac{5376 - 4416}{4416} \times 100$$
 $= 21.73\% = 22\%$
63. 5; Books published by Company D  

$$= \frac{25600 \times 16}{100} = 4096$$

**Ans. (64-68):**

Speed of Six vehicles for day 1 and day 2 in km/hr

Vehicle	Day 1	Day 2
A	52	54
B	43	43
C	63	45
D	46	51
E	55	39
F	37	53

64. 4;
65. 3; Speed of vehicle A on day 1 = 52 km/hr  
 Speed of vehicle C on day 1 = 63 km/hr  
 $\therefore$  Required difference =  $63 - 52 = 11$  km/hr
66. 5; Speed of vehicle C on day 2 = 45 km/hr  
 Speed in metre per second =  $45 \times \frac{5}{18} = 12.5$  m/sec
67. 5; Distance travelled by vehicle F on day 2 = 636 km/hr  
 Distance travelled by vehicle F on day 1 = 703 km/hr  
 $\therefore$  Required percentage =  $\frac{636}{703} \times 100 = 90\%$

68. 2; Speed of vehicle D on day 2 = 51 km/hr  
Speed of vehicle E on day 2 = 39 km/hr

$$\therefore \text{Required Ratio} = \frac{51}{39} = 17 : 13$$

69. 5; let  $\frac{a}{b} = \frac{b}{c}$  be the continued fractions.

According to question,

$$\frac{9-x}{15-x} = \frac{15-x}{27-x}$$

{Since 9, 15 and 27 are divisible by 3. So,  $x = 3$ , satisfies the above condition}

$$\frac{9-x}{15-x} = \frac{15-x}{27-x} \Rightarrow \frac{6}{12} = \frac{12}{24} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

70. 2; Principal = Rs. 7,300/- , Rate = 6%, Time = 2 years

$$C.I. = P \left[ 1 + \frac{R}{100} \right]^2 - P = 7300 \left[ 1 + \frac{6}{100} \right]^2 - 7300$$

$$= 7300 \left[ \frac{106}{100} \times \frac{106}{100} \right] - 7300$$

$$= 7300 (1.1236) - 7300$$

$$= 8202.28 - 7300$$

$$= \text{Rs. } 902.28/-$$

$$S.I. = \frac{PRT}{100} = \frac{7300 \times 6 \times 2}{100} = \text{Rs. } 876$$

$$\therefore \text{Required difference} = C.I. - S.I$$

$$= 902.28 - 876 = \text{Rs. } 26.28/-$$

**Shortcut Method:**

$$D = P \left[ \frac{R}{100} \right]^2 = 7300 \times \left( \frac{6^2}{100^2} \right)$$

$$= 7300 \times \left( \frac{3^2}{50^2} \right)$$

$$= 7300 \times \left( \frac{9}{2500} \right) = \text{Rs. } 26.28/-$$

## ENGLISH

71. 3; The passage talks of “lofty property prices in China” as a reason.

72. 4; (A) can't be inferred because China's pace is ahead of others. (B) is obvious from the first sentence of the

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second paragraph. (C) can't be inferred: on the contrary, Asian countries need to learn from the developed ones.

73. 1; Read the last sentence of the third paragraph.
74. 4; In China, "government stimulus efforts have been large and effective".
75. 5; Asian economies stand in danger of going the same way as the developed ones.
76. 3
77. 4
78. 3                      79. 2                      80. 1
81. 1                      82. 4                      83. 2                      84. 3                      85. 5
86. 4; Substitute 'was'
87. 1; Substitute '*when diving into deep sea*'
88. 5;
89. 1; Delete 'The reason behind'
90. 1; Substitute '*had*'
91. 4; 'Around the corner' is a phrase which means very near, i.e. the event will happen very soon.
92. 1
93. 2
94. 3:
95. 3; as suggested by 'lottery system'.
96. 2                      97. 3                      98. 1                      99. 2                      100. 3