

SBI PO Prelims -2021. SBPP-2021-100011 HINTS & SOLUTIONS

ANSWER KEY

1. (4)	21. (4)	41. (2)	61. (2)	81. (1)
2. (3)	22. (1)	42. (5)	62. (5)	82. (2)
3. (4)	23. (5)	43. (4)	63. (2)	83. (1)
4. (2)	24. (1)	44. (1)	64. (4)	84. (4)
5. (5)	25. (5)	45. (4)	65. (5)	85. (5)
6. (4)	26. (3)	46. (2)	66. (2)	86. (4)
7. (1)	27. (2)	47. (4)	67. (5)	87. (4)
8. (4)	28. (3)	48. (1)	68. (4)	88. (5)
9. (2)	29. (3)	49. (3)	69. (3)	89. (2)
10. (3)	30. (5)	50. (1)	70. (1)	90. (3)
11. (2)	31. (3)	51. (4)	71. (2)	91. (2)
12. (1)	32. (3)	52. (1)	72. (1)	92. (1)
13. (5)	33. (5)	53. (1)	73. (1)	93. (3)
14. (3)	34. (1)	54. (4)	74. (1)	94. (4)
15. (4)	35. (2)	55. (1)	75. (1)	95. (3)
16. (3)	36. (1)	56. (3)	76. (3)	96. (1)
17. (4)	37. (1)	57. (1)	77. (2)	97. (3)
18. (2)	38. (3)	58. (3)	78. (5)	98. (4)
19. (5)	39. (3)	59. (2)	79. (3)	99. (3)
20. (3)	40. (2)	60. (3)	80. (2)	100. (1)

HINTS & SOLUTIONS

1. (4) Beginning in the second paragraph, the author explains why Hitler felt confident in his military strategy:
 2nd Paragraph: "Chief among Hitler's sources of confidence in Germany's brazen war plans was German military quickness. Hitler said, 'Our strength lies in our quickness.'"
 3rd Paragraph: The military's ability "to inflict considerable brutality"
 4th Paragraph: History would overlook brutality
 Aggregating together the points from above, we can conclude that Hitler's confidence in his military strategy came from: (1) speed (2) brutality.
 (1) The passage contradicts this, mentioning that the invasion of Poland was "widely-expected". Further, there is a difference between quickness (which the article discusses as a source of confidence) and surprise (which the article does not discuss).
 (2) The passage never mentions unconventional warfare. Moreover, with references to Napoleon Bonaparte and Genghis Kahn, it can be inferred that Hitler's plans are not too unconventional.
 (3) The passage never states this as a source of confidence. The only mention to air supremacy is the Battle of Britain, which Hitler lost.
 (4) This summarizes the two main sources of confidence.

- (5) This is the author's comparison, not one mentioned by Hitler as a source of confidence.
2. (3) In order to understand the main thrust of the passage, examine the logical flow and main points of the passage.
 1st Paragraph: Introduction
 2nd Paragraph: Hitler's Sources of Confidence
 3rd Paragraph: Hitler's Sources of Confidence
 4th Paragraph: Hitler's Sources of Confidence
 5th Paragraph: Brief Explanation of Hitler's Failure
 (1) The author did not address logistics such as troop numbers, weaponry, or intelligence.
 (2) The passage never discussed the world's reaction.
 (3) This encapsulates the author's main points and line of argument.
 (4) Hitler's plans are not discussed. Instead, the article focuses on why Hitler believed he would win. Further, the author never related pre-1900 history with Hitler's plans (the reference to Kahn pertained to Hitler's confidence, not his plans).
 (5) The author describes Hitler's brutality as a source of Hitler's confidence. The article does not discuss the sources of the brutality itself. In other words, the article focuses on much more than Hitler's brutality (e.g., his military speed). The brutality is only one example to make a larger point: why Hitler believed he would win.
3. (4) The passage of interest is:
 "In many ways, Hitler made the same mistake Napoleon Bonaparte made years earlier. Hitler believed he could conquer Britain, yet, like Napoleon, Hitler did not adequately foresee the insurmountable barrier posed by Britain's island status....Hitler pressed on and, in an even more fateful decision that carried echoes of a Napoleonic tactical misstep, invaded the USSR"
 (1) The author makes no mention of governing styles, focusing instead on military matters.
 (2) The author's comparison focuses on military tactics and decisions to attack certain regions--not ideologies or motivations.
 (3) The passage never mentions Napoleon's legacy so it is impossible to ascertain the author's view on this issue.
 (4) This answer matches the author's assertion (shown in the quote above) that both Napoleon and Hitler made mistakes in dealing with Britain.
 (5) The passage never mentions Napoleon suffering a final defeat in the east. Instead, it only mentions that Hitler's decision to head east had "echoes of a Napoleonic misstep". Based upon the passage, we have no way of knowing that Napoleon suffered a defeat in the east.
4. (2) The part of the passage that is of special interest is:
 "he overlooked important considerations.... Hitler believed he could advance further and conquer Britain, yet, like Napoleon, Hitler did not adequately foresee the insurmountable barrier posed by Britain's island status. ... Hitler pressed on and, in an even more fateful decision that carried echoes of a Napoleonic tactical misstep, invaded the USSR where his forces suffered the decisive defeat of World War II"

This passage indicates that Hitler made mistakes in overlooking geographical considerations (i.e., "Britain's island status") and tactical considerations (i.e., "echoes of a Napoleonic tactical misstep").

- (1) The passage never states that Hitler failed to demoralize his opponents. Although Hitler's losses over England and in the USSR likely caused Hitler to fail in demoralizing his opponents, this is a consequence of losing not an explanation for why Hitler's military campaign failed in the first place.
- (2) This answer matches the author's explanation, given in the final paragraph.
- (3) The passage does not mention international resolve. Although Hitler's losses over England and in the USSR likely strengthened international resolve, this is a consequence of losing not an explanation for why Hitler's military campaign failed in the first place.
- (4) Technological advancements on the part of either Hitler's forces or those of his enemies are never mentioned.
- (5) The passage never speaks of whether Hitler consolidated his gains and there is not enough evidence to make any type of inference.
5. (5) (1) This was a source of confidence: "Chief among Hitler's sources of confidence in Germany's brazen war plans was German military quickness"
- (2) This was a source of confidence: "Hitler's confidence in the ability of the German military to inflict considerable brutality"
- (3) This was a source of confidence: "I shall shoot everyone who utters one word of criticism"
- (4) This was a source of confidence: "be hard, be without mercy, [and] act more quickly and brutally than others...for it scares the others off"
- (5) The passage never mentions that history overlooked the brutality of a European military. Instead, the passage cites Hitler's recollection of history's positive outlook on "Asian leader Genghis Kahn".
6. (4) The portion of the passage that is relevant is: "On the advice of Colonel-General von Brauchitsch, Hitler believed Poland could be captured in a few weeks"
- (1) Hitler never mentions this as a reason he believed he could conquer Poland.
- (2) The author (not Hitler) brings up Napoleon.
- (3) The actions of Genghis Kahn gave Hitler confidence that history would view him in a positive light--not that he could conquer Poland.
- (4) This matches the relevant section from the passage.
- (5) The passage never indicates that Hitler believed he could conquer Poland because of its small size.
7. (1) By piecing together the dates of events given in the article and by inferring from the logical flow of the article, we can reassemble the time line of events as they unfolded in history.
- Dates Mentioned in the Passage
- August 22, 1939 - Generals summoned to Obersalzberg
- 1940 - the Battle of Britain
- 1943 - Stalingrad
- Logical inferences from the passage:
- "Although Hitler brimmed with confidence and experienced initial yet widely-expected success in Poland

and then in Denmark, he overlooked important considerations. In many ways, Hitler made the same mistake Napoleon Bonaparte made years earlier. Hitler believed he could advance further and conquer Britain" This places the Battle of Britain after the invasions of Poland and Denmark. The phrase "and then in Denmark" places the invasion of Denmark after the invasion of Poland.

Combine Dates and Logical Inferences:

August 22, 1939 - Generals summoned to Obersalzberg

Unknown Date - Invasion of Poland

Unknown Date - Invasion of Denmark

1940 - the Battle of Britain

1943 - Stalingrad

(1) This correctly orders the sequential chronology of events.

(2) the phrase "widely-expected success in Poland and then in Denmark" indicated Hitler invaded Poland before Denmark

(3) the phrase "widely-expected success in Poland and then in Denmark" indicated Hitler invaded Poland before Denmark

(4) the Battle at Stalingrad (1943) occurred after the Battle of Britain (1940)

(5) the Battle of Britain occurred after Hitler invaded Poland

8. (4) Foresee means be aware of beforehand, predict. Hence it has same meaning as anticipate.

Ambivalent means uncertain or unable to decide about what course to follow.

Admonish means scold or reprimand, take to task.

Brazen means bold and without shame. Hence it has same meaning as insolent.

Approbation means official approval.

Annex means attach to.

Alacrity means liveliness and eagerness.

10. (3) Defy means openly resist or refuse to obey. Hence it has opposite meaning as surrender.

Inflict means cause (something unpleasant or painful) to be suffered by someone or something.

Indict means formally accuse of or charge with a crime.

11-15. The correct sequence is **DFCAGEB**

11. (2) 12. (1) 13. (5) 14. (3) 15. (4)

16. (3) 17. (4) 18. (2) 19. (5) 20. (3)

21. (4) Replace with 'set government property on fire'

22. (1) Replace 'line' with 'lining'

23. (5) No error

24. (1) Replace 'after' with 'at'

25. (5) No error

26. (3) Delete 'to'

27. (2) Replace 'is' with 'was' as sentence starts in a past tense ends in past tense.

28. (3) Replace 'against' with 'for'

29. (3) Replace 'where' with 'when'

30. (5)

31. (3) $(30 + 5 = 35)$, $(35 + 30 = 65)$, $(65 + 35 = 100)$, $(100 + 65 = 165)$

$\therefore 265 + 165 = 430$

32. (3) Prime No. series

33. (5) +1, -2, +3, -4

$\therefore 14 + 5 = 19$

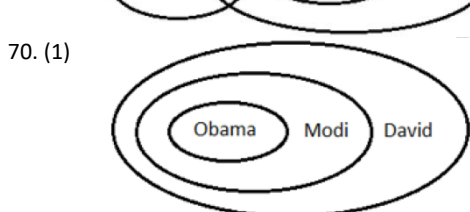
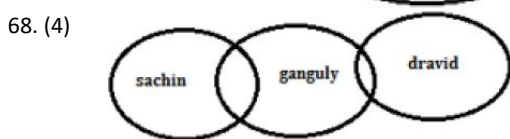
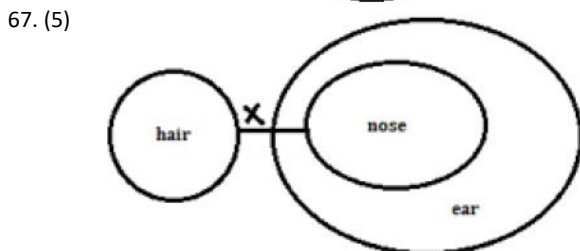
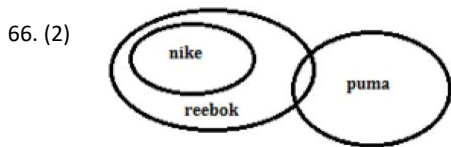
34. (1) $5^5, 4^4, 3^3, 2^2, 1^1$
 $\therefore 3^3 = 27$
35. (2) $2 \times 3 = 6, 6 \times 3 = 18, 18 \times 6 = 108$
 $\therefore 108 \times 18 = 1944.$
36. (1) Required probability =
 $\frac{6c_1 \times 8c_1 \times 4c_1}{18c_3} = \frac{6 \times 8 \times 4 \times 3 \times 2}{18 \times 17 \times 16} = \frac{4}{17}$
37. (1) Length of rectangle forms the circumference of base of cylinder
 $2 \times \frac{22}{7} \times r = 11$ or $r = \frac{7}{4}$
 $\therefore \text{Volume} = \pi r^2 h$
 $= \frac{22}{7} \times \left(\frac{7}{4}\right)^2 \times 8$
 $= 77 \text{ cu m.}$
38. (3) Upstream speed (USS) = $\frac{2}{20} = 6 \text{ km/hr}$
 Downstream speed = (DSS) = $\frac{2}{15} = 8 \text{ km/hr}$
 $\therefore \text{Rate of rowing in still water} = \frac{\text{USS} + \text{DSS}}{2} = 7 \text{ km/hr}$
 Current speed = $\frac{\text{DSS} - \text{USS}}{2} = 1 \text{ km/hr}$
39. (3) Let the distance, speed and actual time be D km, 3x km/hr and T hrs respectively.
 $\frac{60}{3x} + \frac{D-60}{2x} = T + \frac{2}{3} \Rightarrow T = \frac{60}{3x} + \frac{D-60}{2x} - \frac{2}{3} \dots(1)$
 $\frac{90}{3x} + \frac{D-90}{2x} = T + \frac{1}{3} \Rightarrow T = \frac{90}{3x} + \frac{D-90}{2x} - \frac{1}{3} \dots(2)$
 $\therefore \frac{60}{3x} + \frac{D-60}{2x} - \frac{2}{3} = \frac{90}{3x} + \frac{D-90}{2x} - \frac{1}{3} \dots(3)$
 $\Rightarrow x = 15.$
 Actual speed = 45 km/hr. Distance = 120 km.
40. (2) Let the original speed be x km/hr
 ATQ, $\frac{240}{x-80} - \frac{240}{x} = \frac{3}{2}$
 or, $\frac{240x - 240(x-80)}{x(x-80)} = \frac{3}{2}$
 or $x = 160 \text{ km/hr}$
41. (2) Required percentage
 $= \frac{(1080 + 810) - (720 + 540)}{(720 + 540)} \times 100$
 $= \frac{1890 - 1260}{1260} \times 100 = 50\%$
42. (5) Required difference
 $= 75\% \text{ of } 1260 - 70\% \text{ of } 1350$
 $= 945 - 945 = 0$
43. (4) Required Percentage = $\frac{810}{600} \times 100 = 135\%$
44. (1) Female placed in year in 2012 in SBI
 $= \frac{13}{31} \times 1240 = 520$
45. (4) Total number of vacancies in 2016
 $= \left(1 + \frac{2}{9}\right) \times (1350 + 1260)$
 $= \frac{11}{9} \times 2610 = 3190$
46. (2) Required cost = $\frac{200000 - 12 \times 12500}{8} = 6250.$
47. (4) Net change = $20 - 25 - \frac{25 \times 20}{100} = 0 - 5 - 5 = -10\%.$
48. (1) Required % = $\frac{40}{140} \times 100 = \frac{2}{7} \times 100 = 28\frac{4}{7}\%.$
49. (3) $19 - 6\frac{1}{2} = 12\frac{1}{2}\% \text{ of profit} = 1250$
50. (1) 12.5% of profit = 1250
 $\therefore 1\% \text{ of profit} = \frac{1250}{12.5} = 100$
 $\therefore \text{Cost price} = 100 \times 100 = 10000$
 $\text{SI} = \frac{P \times R \times T}{100}$
 $x = \frac{100}{x \times 5 \times 7}$
 $r = 20\%$
 $\therefore \text{Time} = \frac{100 \times 7 \times x}{x \times 20}$
 $= 35 \text{ yr}$
51. (4) $45^3 + 65^2 = ?$
 $\frac{1907}{1907} = ?$
 $? = 50$
52. (1) $\frac{7}{4} + \frac{8}{3} + \frac{5}{2} - \frac{1}{6} = ?$
 $\frac{21 + 32 + 30 - 2}{12} = ?$
 $? = 6\frac{3}{4}$
53. (1) ? = 920.68
54. (4) $\frac{22440}{34 \times 12} = \sqrt{?}$
 $55 = \sqrt{?}$
 $? = 3025$
55. (1) $8888 + 848 + 88 - (7337 + 737) = ?$
 $9824 - 8074 = 1750$
56. (3) Average = $\frac{75 + 56 + 108 + 45 + 114 + 32}{6} = \frac{430}{6}$
 Average $\approx 72.$
57. (1) Number of candidates selected from Income tax
 $= \frac{88}{100} \times (100 + 150) = \frac{88}{100} \times 250 = 220.$
 Number of candidates selected from CBI
 $= \frac{85}{100} \times 100 + \frac{74}{100} \times 150 = 85 + 111 = 196.$
 Difference = $220 - 196 = 24.$
58. (3) Number of candidates selected in 2014 from CVC
 $= \frac{75}{100} \times 40 = 30$
 Number of candidates selected in 2010 from CVC
 $= \frac{60}{100} \times 100 = 60$
 Required percentage = $\frac{30}{60} \times 100 = 50\%$
59. (2) Average = $\frac{(82 + 86 + 72 + 80 + 68 + 90)}{6} \times \frac{150}{100}$
 $= \frac{478}{6} \times \frac{150}{100}$
 ≈ 120
60. (3) Number of students selected from custom in year 2012
 and 2014 = $\frac{80}{100} \times 60 + \frac{60}{100} \times 40 = 48 + 24 = 72.$
 Over all percentage = $\frac{72}{60 + 40} \times 100 = 72\%.$
61. (2) ? = $\frac{18}{5} \times \frac{25}{3} + \frac{14}{9} \times \frac{54}{7}$
 $= 6 \times 5 + 2 \times 6$
 $= 30 + 12$
 $= 42$

62. (5) $\sqrt{?} = 104 - \sqrt{7396}$
 $\sqrt{?} = 104 - 86$
 $? = (18)^2 = 324$

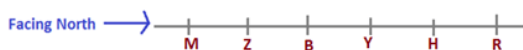
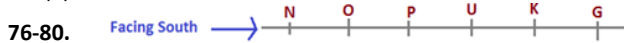
63. (2) $? = \frac{18 \times 4 + 12 \times 3}{5 \times 4 + 3.2 \times 5} = \frac{72 + 36}{20 + 16}$
 $= \frac{108}{36} = 3$

64. (4) $? = \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{7}{9} \times \frac{5}{16} \times 4752 = 10 \times 7 \times 11 = 770$

65. (5) $\frac{16}{100} \times 450 + \frac{?}{100} \times 280 = 142$
 $? \times \frac{28}{10} = 142 - 72$
 $? = \frac{70}{28} \times 10 = 25$

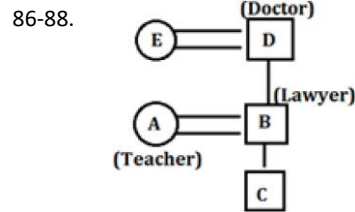


- 71-75. 547 247 465 742 343
 71. (2) Only 465 will be divisible by 3 when added 3 to second digit of each number.
 72. (1) 754 742 654 742 433
 73. (1) $4 \div 2 = 2$
 74. (1) 848 548 766 1043 644
 75. (1) 745 742 564 247 343

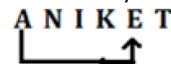


76. (3) 77. (2) 78. (5) 79. (3) 80. (2)
 81. (1) L > E (True)
 C ≥ J (false)
 82. (2) N ≥ S (False)
 P ≤ Q (True)
 83. (1) M ≤ J (True)
 H ≤ M (False)

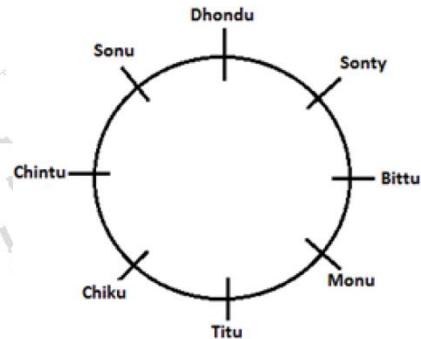
84. (4) D > Q (False)
 K ≤ E (False)
 85. (5) Q ≤ E (True)
 G > F (True)



86. (4)
 87. (4)
 88. (5)
 89. (2) There is only one pair.



90. (3) Sathyarathi's position from left end = 10th
 Sathyarathi's position from right end = 17th
 Total number of children in the row = 10 + 17 - 1 = 26
 91-95.



91. (2) 92. (1) 93. (3) 94. (4) 95. (3)
 96-100.

Published	Jo
Authority	Pi
Notification	See
Government	Mo
By	Ga
Of	Ti
The/indian	Doo/nee

96. (1)
 97. (3)
 98. (4)
 99. (3)
 100. (1)