Book For

Indian Bank

Indian Bank Clerk Aptitude Sample Paper

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(1) A can lay railway track between two given stations in 16 days and B can do the same job in 12 days. With help of C, they did the job in 4 days only. Then, C alone can do the job in:

[A]

$9\frac{1}{5}$ days

[B]

$9\frac{2}{5}$ days

[C]

$9\frac{3}{5}$ days

[D] 10

Answer : [C]

Explanation:

(A + B + C)'s 1 day's work = $\frac{1}{4}$,

A's 1 day's work = $\frac{1}{16}$,

B's 1 day's work = $\frac{1}{12}$.

∴ C's 1 day's work = $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\left(\frac{1}{16} + \frac{1}{12}\right)$ = $\left(\frac{1}{4} - \frac{7}{48}\right)$ = $\frac{5}{48}$.

So, C alone can do the work in $\frac{48}{5}$ = $9\frac{3}{5}$ days.

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(2) 10 women can complete a work in 7 days and 10 children take 14 days to complete the work. How many days will 5 women and 10 children take to complete the work?

[A] 3

[B] 5

[C] 7

[D] Cannot be determined

[E] None of these

Answer : [C]

Explanation:

1 woman's 1 day's work = $\frac{1}{70}$

1 child's 1 day's work = $\frac{1}{140}$

(5 women + 10 children)'s day's work = $\left(\frac{5}{70} + \frac{10}{140}\right)$ = $\left(\frac{1}{14} + \frac{1}{14}\right)$ = $\frac{1}{7}$

∵ 5 women and 10 children will complete the work in 7 days.

(3) 4 men and 6 women can complete a work in 8 days, while 3 men and 7 women can complete it in 10 days. In how many days will 10 women complete it?

[A] 35

[B] 40

[C] 45

[D] 50

Answer : [B]

Explanation:

Let 1 man's 1 day's work = x and 1 woman's 1 day's work = y.

Then, $4x + 6y = \dfrac{1}{8}$ and $3x + 7y = \dfrac{1}{10}$.

Solving the two equations, we get: $x = \dfrac{11}{400}$, $y = \dfrac{1}{400}$

∵ 1 woman's 1 day's work = $\dfrac{1}{400}$.

⟹ 10 women's 1 day's work = $\left(\dfrac{1}{400} \times 10\right) = \dfrac{1}{40}$.

Hence, 10 women will complete the work in 40 days.

(4) A and B can complete a work in 15 days and 10 days respectively. They started doing the work together but after 2 days B had to leave and A alone completed the remaining work. The whole work was completed in :

[A] 8 days

[B] 10 days

[C] 12 days

[D] 15 days

Answer : [C]

Explanation:

(A + B)'s 1 day's work = $\left(\dfrac{1}{15} + \dfrac{1}{10}\right) = \dfrac{1}{6}$.

Work done by A and B in 2 days = $\left(\dfrac{1}{6} \times 2\right) = \dfrac{1}{3}$.

Remaining work = $\left(1 - \dfrac{1}{3}\right) = \dfrac{2}{3}$.

Now, $\dfrac{1}{15}$ work is done by A in 1 day.

∴ $\dfrac{2}{3}$ work will be done by a in $\left(15 \times \dfrac{2}{3}\right) = 10$ days.

Hence, the total time taken = (10 + 2) = 12 days.

(5) A can finish a work in 24 days, B in 9 days and C in 12 days. B and C start the work but are forced to leave after 3 days. The remaining work was done by A in:

[A] 5 days

[B] 6 days

[C] 10 days

[D] $10\frac{1}{2}$ days

Answer : [C]

Explanation:

(B + C)'s 1 day's work = $\left(\dfrac{1}{9} + \dfrac{1}{12}\right) = \dfrac{7}{36}$.

Work done by B and C in 3 days = $\left(\dfrac{7}{36} \times 3\right) = \dfrac{7}{12}$.

Remaining work = $\left(1 - \dfrac{7}{12}\right) = \dfrac{5}{12}$.

Now, $\dfrac{1}{24}$ work is done by A in 1 day.

So, $\dfrac{5}{12}$ work is done by A in $\left(24 \times \dfrac{5}{12}\right)$ = 10 days.

(6) A vendor bought toffees at 6 for a rupee. How many for a rupee must he sell to gain 20%?

[A] 3

[B] 4

[C] 5

[D] 6

Answer : [C]

Explanation:
C.P. of 6 toffees = Re. 1

S.P. of 6 toffees = 120% of Re. 1 = Rs. $\dfrac{6}{5}$

For Rs. $\dfrac{6}{5}$, toffees sold = 6.

For Re. 1, toffees sold = $\left(6 \times \dfrac{5}{6}\right)$ = 5.

(7) Alfred buys an old scooter for Rs. 4700 and spends Rs. 800 on its repairs. If he sells the scooter for Rs. 5800, his gain percent is:

[A] $4\frac{4}{7}\%$

[B] $5\frac{5}{11}\%$

[C] 10%

[D] 12%

Answer : [B]

Explanation:
Cost Price (C.P.) = Rs. (4700 + 800) = Rs. 5500.
Selling Price (S.P.) = Rs. 5800.
Gain = (S.P.) - (C.P.) = Rs.(5800 - 5500) = Rs. 300.
Gain % = $\left(\dfrac{300}{5500} \times 100 \right)\% = 5\dfrac{5}{11}\%$

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(8) A shopkeeper expects a gain of 22.5% on his cost price. If in a week, his sale was of Rs. 392, what was his profit?

[A] Rs. 18.20

[B] Rs. 70

[C] Rs. 72

[D] Rs. 88.25

Answer : [C]

Explanation:
C.P. = Rs. $\left(\dfrac{100}{122.5} \times 392 \right)$ = Rs. $\left(\dfrac{1000}{1225} \times 392 \right)$ = Rs. 320

∴ Profit = Rs. (392 - 320) = Rs. 72.

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(9) A trader mixes 26 kg of rice at Rs. 20 per kg with 30 kg of rice of other variety at Rs. 36 per kg and sells the mixture at Rs. 30 per kg. His profit percent is:

[A] No profit, no loss

[B] 5%

[C] 8%

[D] 10%

[E] None of these

Answer : [B]

Explanation:
C.P. of 56 kg rice = Rs. (26 x 20 + 30 x 36) = Rs. (520 + 1080) = Rs. 1600.
S.P. of 56 kg rice = Rs. (56 x 30) = Rs. 1680.
∴ Gain = $\left(\dfrac{80}{1600} \times 100 \right)\% = 5\%.$

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(10) When a plot is sold for Rs. 18,700, the owner loses 15%. At what price must that plot be sold in order to gain 15%?

[A] Rs. 21,000

[B] Rs. 22,500

[C] Rs. 25,300

[D] Rs. 25,800

Answer : [C]

Explanation:
85 : 18700 = 115 : x

$$\Rightarrow x = \left(\frac{18700 \times 115}{85}\right) = 25300.$$

Hence, S.P. = Rs. 25,300.

(11) If $3\sqrt{5} + \sqrt{125} = 17.88$, then what will be the value of $\sqrt{80} + 6\sqrt{5}$?

[A] 13.41

[B] 20.46

[C] 21.66

[D] 22.35

Answer : [D]

Explanation:
$3\sqrt{5} + \sqrt{125} = 17.88$
$\Rightarrow 3\sqrt{5} + \sqrt{25 \times 5} = 17.88$
$\Rightarrow 3\sqrt{5} + 5\sqrt{5} = 17.88$
$\Rightarrow 8\sqrt{5} = 17.88$
$\Rightarrow \sqrt{5} = 2.235$
$\therefore \sqrt{80} + 6\sqrt{5} = \sqrt{16 \times 5} + 6\sqrt{5}$
$= 4\sqrt{5} + 6\sqrt{5}$
$= 10\sqrt{5} = (10 \times 2.235) = 22.35$

(12) The least perfect square, which is divisible by each of 21, 36 and 66 is:

[A] 213444

[B] 214344

[C] 214434

[D] 231444

Answer : [A]

Explanation:
L.C.M. of 21, 36, 66 = 2772.
Now, 2772 = 2 x 2 x 3 x 3 x 7 x 11
To make it a perfect square, it must be multiplied by 7 x 11.
So, required number = $2^2 \times 3^2 \times 7^2 \times 11^2 = 213444$

(13)
If $x = \dfrac{\sqrt{3}+1}{\sqrt{3}-1}$ and $y = \dfrac{\sqrt{3}-1}{\sqrt{3}+1}$, then the value of $(x^2 + y^2)$ is:

[A] 10

[B] 13

[C] 14

[D] 15

Answer : [C]

Explanation:
$x = \dfrac{(\sqrt{3}+1)}{(\sqrt{3}-1)} \times \dfrac{(\sqrt{3}+1)}{(\sqrt{3}+1)} = \dfrac{(\sqrt{3}+1)^2}{(3-1)} = \dfrac{3+1+2\sqrt{3}}{2} = 2 + \sqrt{3}.$

$y = \dfrac{(\sqrt{3} - 1)}{(\sqrt{3} + 1)} \times \dfrac{(\sqrt{3} - 1)}{(\sqrt{3} - 1)} = \dfrac{(\sqrt{3} - 1)^2}{(3 - 1)} = \dfrac{3 + 1 - 2\sqrt{3}}{2} = 2 - \sqrt{3}.$

$\therefore\ x^2 + y^2 = (2 + \sqrt{3})^2 + (2 - \sqrt{3})^2$
$= 2(4 + 3)$
$= 14$

(14) A group of students decided to collect as many paise from each member of group as is the number of members. If the total collection amounts to Rs. 59.29, the number of the member is the group is:

[A] 57

[B] 67

[C] 77

[D] 87

Answer : [C]

Explanation:
Money collected = (59.29 x 100) paise = 5929 paise.
$\therefore$ Number of members = $\sqrt{5929}$ = 77.

(15) How many two-digit numbers satisfy this property.: The last digit (unit's digit) of the square of the two-digit number is 8 ?

[A] 1

[B] 2

[C] 3

[D] None of these

Answer : [D]

Explanation: A number ending in 8 can never be a perfect square.

(16) Three times the first of three consecutive odd integers is 3 more than twice the third. The third integer is:

[A] 9

[B] 11

[C] 13

[D] 15

Answer : [D]

Explanation:
Let the three integers be x, $x + 2$ and $x + 4$.
Then, $3x = 2(x + 4) + 3\ \Leftrightarrow\ x = 11$.
$\therefore$ Third integer = $x + 4 = 15$.

(17) A two-digit number is such that the product of the digits is 8. When 18 is added to the number, then the digits are reversed. The number is:

[A] 18

[B] 24

[C] 42

[D] 81

Answer : [B]

Explanation:

Let the ten's and unit digit be x and $\dfrac{8}{x}$ respectively.

Then, $\left(10x + \dfrac{8}{x}\right) + 18 = 10 \times \dfrac{8}{x} + x$

$\Rightarrow 10x^2 + 8 + 18x = 80 + x^2$
$\Rightarrow 9x^2 + 18x - 72 = 0$
$\Rightarrow x^2 + 2x - 8 = 0$
$\Rightarrow (x + 4)(x - 2) = 0$
$\Rightarrow x = 2.$

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(18) The sum of the squares of three numbers is 138, while the sum of their products taken two at a time is 131. Their sum is:

[A] 20

[B] 30

[C] 40

[D] None of these

Answer : [A]

Explanation:
Let the numbers be a, b and c.
Then, $a^2 + b^2 + c^2 = 138$ and $(ab + bc + ca) = 131$.
$(a + b + c)^2 = a^2 + b^2 + c^2 + 2(ab + bc + ca) = 138 + 2 \times 131 = 400.$
$\Rightarrow (a + b + c) = \sqrt{400} = 20.$

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(19) A number consists of 3 digits whose sum is 10. The middle digit is equal to the sum of the other two and the number will be increased by 99 if its digits are reversed. The number is:

[A] 145

[B] 253

[C] 370

[D] 352

Answer : [B]

Explanation:
Let the middle digit be x.
Then, $2x = 10$ or $x = 5$. So, the number is either 253 or 352.
Since the number increases on reversing the digits, so the hundred's digits is smaller than the unit's digit.
Hence, required number = 253.

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(20) What is the sum of two consecutive even numbers, the difference of whose squares is 84?

[A] 34

[B] 38

[C] 42

[D] 46

Answer : [C]

Explanation:
Let the numbers be x and $x + 2$.
Then, $(x + 2)^2 - x^2 = 84$
$\Rightarrow 4x + 4 = 84$
$\Rightarrow 4x = 80$
$\Rightarrow x = 20.$
$\therefore$ The required sum $= x + (x + 2) = 2x + 2 = 42.$