

# SBI PO Prelims Mock Test 09

## Independent learning edition • Pattern checked 26 October 2026

Foundation-to-intermediate difficulty. Full-length section counts; not a calibrated prediction of official difficulty, cut-offs or selection. English-only educational resource. Recurring concepts and question families are intentionally reused across sets.

Mains awareness covers static concepts and numerical applications. Add current affairs from original sources for your examination date. These are original practice questions, not SBI papers or recalled previous-year content.

| Section               | Questions | Practice marks | Minutes |
|-----------------------|-----------|----------------|---------|
| English               | 40        | 40             | 20      |
| Quantitative Aptitude | 30        | 30             | 20      |
| Reasoning             | 30        | 30             | 20      |

Choose one of five options per objective question. Deduct one quarter of the assigned question mark for a wrong answer; no penalty for blanks. Mains practice question weights are 1.5 / 2 / 1 / 0.5 in the section order above. This equal-within-section allocation is a home-scoring convention, not a claim about official question-level weights.

Practice mode: work carefully and review methods. Mock mode: keep the answer pages closed and obey every section timer. Record your answers separately; PDF page breaks are not section time breaks.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Attempt: \_\_\_\_\_

## Section 1 — English Language • Questions 1-40 • 20 minutes

Passage 1. A public library in Mysuru introduced an evening study room. During its first month, 78 people registered, but only half attended regularly. Interviews suggested that unreliable transport, rather than a lack of interest, prevented some visits. The library therefore tested earlier closing hours and shared travel information. Attendance subsequently improved. However, the coordinator warned that examination dates had also drawn nearer, so the increase could not be attributed entirely to the new arrangements. She recommended another trial outside the examination season before making a permanent decision. Her aim was to remove practical barriers while using evidence carefully, not to claim that one change had solved every problem.

1. What is the main message?

A) Transport never affects learning B) Access improvements should be tested and evaluated carefully C) Libraries should stop evening services D) Registration proves regular attendance E) Exams are the only cause of attendance

2. Why could some people not attend regularly?

A) The room had permanently closed B) A mandatory fee increase C) A ban on books D) Unreliable transport E) No interest in examinations

3. Why is the coordinator cautious?

A) No one registered B) Transport had worsened everywhere C) The first month had not ended D) An approaching examination may also explain the increase E) All visitors rejected the change

4. Which conclusion is supported?

A) Libraries cannot evaluate programmes B) Registration and regular attendance are different measures C) All registered people attended daily D) Earlier closing always reduces attendance E) The trial proves causation

5. Which best describes the tone?

A) Despairing B) Hostile C) Measured and analytical D) Celebratory without reservation E) Mocking

Passage 2. A small manufacturer replaced a paper stock register with a digital system. The software could flag shortages, but only when employees entered transactions promptly. At first, managers treated every alert as evidence of supplier failure. An audit later showed that delayed entries had produced several false warnings. The company trained staff, clarified responsibility for data entry and reviewed the alerts alongside physical stock checks. Managers retained the software because it made information easier to share, but stopped treating its outputs as infallible. The experience showed that a useful tool can amplify both good information and poor information. Buying technology did not remove the need for sound working practices.

6. What caused several false warnings?

A) Delayed transaction entries B) An absence of suppliers C) The use of physical checks D) A permanent shortage of all goods E) Excessive staff training

7. Which is the strongest supported inference?

A) Software can never help a business B) Training guarantees zero errors C) Audits should be avoided D) Suppliers caused every alert E) Data quality affects the usefulness of automated alerts

8. In context, infallible means:

A) Quick to install B) Difficult to buy C) Frequently updated D) Widely advertised E) Incapable of error

9. Why was the software retained?

A) It made information easier to share B) It eliminated all staff duties C) It prevented all future errors D) It replaced every supplier E) It removed the need for stock checks

10. Which title fits best?

A) Why All Suppliers Fail B) Technology Needs Reliable Working Practices C) A Case Against All Training D) The End of Inventory Management E) Replacing Staff with Alerts

11. Choose the correct completion: Neither the manager nor the assistants \_\_\_ available yesterday.

A) were B) being C) is D) has E) was

12. Choose the correct completion: There were \_\_\_ errors in the revised version than in the draft.

A) less B) little C) much D) least E) fewer

13. Choose the correct completion: She is senior \_\_\_ me in this department.

A) than B) from C) to D) with E) as

14. Choose the correct completion: The equipment \_\_\_ inspected every morning.

A) have B) being C) are D) were E) is

15. Choose the correct completion: Despite \_\_\_ tired, she completed the review.

A) was B) being C) been D) is E) be

16. Choose the correct completion: Please divide the amount equally \_\_\_ the three partners.

A) against B) throughout C) among D) between two E) beside

17. Choose the correct completion: Each of the applicants \_\_\_ an identity document.

A) have B) were C) are D) having E) has

18. Choose the correct completion: By the time we arrived, the meeting \_\_\_.

A) had ended B) end C) has end D) will ended E) ending

19. Choose the correct completion: Hardly had the session begun \_\_\_ the lights failed.

A) as if B) then C) than D) that E) when

20. Choose the correct completion: A number of applicants \_\_\_ waiting outside.

A) has B) is C) are D) being E) was

21. Choose the correct completion: This proposal is preferable \_\_\_ the earlier one.

A) from B) over than C) than D) as E) to

22. Choose the correct completion: The officer insisted \_\_\_ checking the original.

A) to B) from C) with D) at E) on

23. Choose the correct completion: The team succeeded \_\_\_ reducing delays.

A) in B) on C) to D) for E) at

24. Choose the correct completion: She has worked here \_\_\_ 2020.

A) for B) during C) since D) by E) at

25. Choose the correct completion: The report, along with its annexures, \_\_\_ ready.

A) have B) is C) were D) being E) are

26. Choose the closest meaning of "scarce".

A) brief B) hardworking C) limited D) unwilling E) unfavourable

27. Choose the closest meaning of "obsolete".

A) deduce B) limited C) brief D) outdated E) open

28. Choose the closest meaning of "redundant".

A) deduce B) unnecessary C) unfavourable D) reduce E) provisional

29. Choose the closest meaning of "rectify".

A) improve B) outdated C) logical D) confirm E) correct

30. Choose the closest meaning of "feasible".

A) practical B) unbiased C) keep D) open E) discourage

31. Choose the closest meaning of "defer".

A) assist B) logical C) postpone D) agree E) reduce

32. Choose the closest meaning of "verify".

A) deduce B) practical C) brief D) keep E) confirm

33. Choose the closest meaning of "rigorous".

A) unnecessary B) thorough C) outdated D) deduce E) brief

34. Choose the closest meaning of "adverse".

A) assist B) unfavourable C) logical D) unwilling E) provisional

35. Choose the closest meaning of "diligent".

A) outdated B) deduce C) brief D) hardworking E) examine

36. Arrange the sentences logically. P: The officer examined the transaction record. Q: The record confirmed a duplicate entry. R: A customer reported a duplicated debit. S: The bank then initiated the correction.

A) QSRP B) QSPR C) QRPS D) RPQS E) SPQR

37. Arrange the sentences logically. P: The team identified long queues. Q: Using those findings, it changed the roster. R: A later review assessed the new roster. S: It measured waiting times for a week.

A) QSRP B) RPSQ C) PQRS D) QPSR E) PSQR

38. Arrange the sentences logically. P: She checked every entry for accuracy. Q: She then saved the acknowledgement. R: An applicant completed the form. S: After that review, she submitted it.

A) SPRQ B) RPSQ C) QRPS D) PRSQ E) QSRP

39. Arrange the sentences logically. P: Once the gaps were resolved, he calculated growth. Q: The analyst collected the monthly figures. R: He checked them for missing entries. S: Finally, he summarised the results.

A) PSQR B) SPRQ C) PRQS D) RQSP E) QRPS

40. Arrange the sentences logically. P: It first asked residents about suitable times. Q: The programme began in that slot the next week. R: A library planned a reading programme. S: Based on their replies, it chose an evening slot.

A) RQSP B) QPSR C) SPQR D) QSPR E) RPSQ

## Section 2 — Quantitative Aptitude • Questions 41-70 • 20 minutes

Data set 1: Four branches processed applications in one week: A: 330, B: 320, C: 390, D: 340. All values are counts, not percentages.

41. What was the total number processed?  
A) 1376 B) 1380 C) 1378 D) 1382 E) 1384
42. What was the average number per branch?  
A) 341 B) 345 C) 343 D) 349 E) 347
43. What is the ratio of branch A to branch B?  
A) 17/16 B) 9/8 C) 33/32 D) 37/32 E) 35/32
44. How many more applications did A and B together process than C?  
A) 262 B) 260 C) 264 D) 256 E) 258
45. If C processes 20% more next week, how many will it process?  
A) 464 B) 470 C) 468 D) 472 E) 466

Data set 2: Four branches processed applications in one week: A: 300, B: 200, C: 260, D: 160. All values are counts, not percentages.

46. What was the total number processed?  
A) 920 B) 922 C) 918 D) 916 E) 924
47. What was the average number per branch?  
A) 232 B) 230 C) 234 D) 226 E) 228
48. What is the ratio of branch A to branch B?  
A) 17/10 B) 31/20 C) 8/5 D) 3/2 E) 33/20
49. How many more applications did A and B together process than C?  
A) 240 B) 238 C) 244 D) 242 E) 236
50. If C processes 20% more next week, how many will it process?  
A) 316 B) 310 C) 312 D) 308 E) 314

Data set 3: Four branches processed applications in one week: A: 220, B: 310, C: 320, D: 240. All values are counts, not percentages.

51. What was the total number processed?  
A) 1094 B) 1088 C) 1086 D) 1090 E) 1092
52. What was the average number per branch?  
A) 272.5 B) 274.5 C) 270.5 D) 268.5 E) 276.5
53. What is the ratio of branch A to branch B?  
A) 25/31 B) 23/31 C) 24/31 D) 22/31 E) 26/31

54. How many more applications did A and B together process than C?  
A) 206 B) 214 C) 212 D) 208 E) 210
55. If C processes 20% more next week, how many will it process?  
A) 388 B) 386 C) 384 D) 380 E) 382
56. Find simple interest on Rs 2200 at 20% per year for 4 years.  
A) 1764 B) 1762 C) 1760 D) 1758 E) 1756
57. Find compound interest on Rs 2200 for two years at 10% annually.  
A) 466 B) 462 C) 458 D) 460 E) 464
58. An item costing Rs 360 is marked 50% above cost and sold at a 20% discount on marked price. What is the profit in rupees?  
A) 70 B) 72 C) 68 D) 74 E) 76
59. The average of 6 values is 54. A new value of 59 is added. What is the new average? Round to two decimals.  
A) 54.71 B) 56.71 C) 52.71 D) 58.71 E) 50.71
60. A can finish a job in 7 days and B in 14 days. How many days will they take together?  
A)  $14/3$  B)  $143/30$  C)  $67/15$  D)  $73/15$  E)  $137/30$
61. A train travels at 70 km/h for 5 hours. What distance does it cover?  
A) 354 B) 346 C) 348 D) 350 E) 352
62. A boat moves at 16 km/h in still water. The stream speed is 3 km/h. How far downstream does it travel in 4 hours?  
A) 80 B) 78 C) 74 D) 72 E) 76
63. Rs 800 is divided in the ratio 7:9. What is the larger share?  
A) 446 B) 452 C) 450 D) 448 E) 454
64. A mixture contains 80 litres of milk and 40 litres of water. How much water must be added to make milk half of the mixture?  
A) 36 B) 40 C) 38 D) 44 E) 42
65. A invests Rs 9000 for 12 months and B Rs 12000 for 12 months. If profit is Rs 189, what is A's share?  
A) 77 B) 79 C) 83 D) 85 E) 81
66. A bag has 7 red and 9 blue balls. One is drawn randomly. What is the probability it is red?  
A)  $51/80$  B)  $43/80$  C)  $27/80$  D)  $19/80$  E)  $7/16$
67. How many unordered pairs can be selected from 8 distinct people?  
A) 30 B) 26 C) 24 D) 28 E) 32

68. Find the next term: 10, 18, 26, 34, ?

A) 40 B) 38 C) 46 D) 42 E) 44

69. If  $3x + 3 = 48$ , what is  $x$ ?

A) 19 B) 13 C) 11 D) 15 E) 17

70. What is 10% of 120?

A) 10 B) 14 C) 8 D) 12 E) 16

### Section 3 — Reasoning Ability • Questions 71-100 • 20 minutes

Seven people sit in a straight row facing north. Positions are counted from the left. E is third from the left. G sits two places left of E. C sits immediately right of G. D sits three places right of E. A sits immediately right of D. B sits immediately left of D. F occupies the remaining place.

71. Who occupies position 1 in the stated order?

A) D B) G C) C D) E E) A

72. Who occupies position 3 in the stated order?

A) B B) E C) G D) A E) D

73. Who occupies position 5 in the stated order?

A) E B) G C) B D) D E) A

74. How many people are strictly between C and D?

A) 3 B) 2 C) 4 D) 1 E) 5

75. What is the position of A in the stated order?

A) 7 B) 2 C) 6 D) 3 E) 4

Seven people live on seven different floors numbered 1 (lowest) to 7 (highest). F lives on floor 5. A lives three floors below F. D lives immediately below A. C lives two floors above F. G lives immediately below C. E lives immediately above A. B lives on the remaining floor.

76. Who occupies position 1 in the stated order?

A) A B) G C) E D) C E) D

77. Who occupies position 3 in the stated order?

A) F B) C C) G D) E E) A

78. Who occupies position 5 in the stated order?

A) D B) A C) G D) E E) F

79. How many people are strictly between A and G?

A) 2 B) 5 C) 3 D) 4 E) 1

80. What is the position of C in the stated order?

A) 6 B) 4 C) 2 D) 3 E) 7

Seven people have one appointment each, from Monday to Sunday in that order. A attends on Thursday. C attends three days before A. F attends two days after C. D attends between C and F. G attends three days after A. B attends two days before G. E takes the remaining day.

81. Who occupies position 1 in the stated order?

A) D B) G C) F D) B E) C

82. Who occupies position 3 in the stated order?

A) B B) A C) F D) E E) D

83. Who occupies position 5 in the stated order?

A) F B) B C) A D) D E) E

84. How many people are strictly between D and E?

A) 4 B) 3 C) 1 D) 2 E) 5

85. What is the position of G in the stated order?

A) 6 B) 2 C) 7 D) 3 E) 4

86. Given  $N > M \geq R = V < P$ , which relation must be true?

A)  $N = V$  B)  $P < V$  C)  $N < V$  D)  $N > V$  E)  $M < R$

87. Given  $K > M \geq T = R < S$ , which relation must be true?

A)  $M < T$  B)  $K < R$  C)  $S < R$  D)  $K = R$  E)  $K > R$

88. Given  $T > Q \geq P = M < U$ , which relation must be true?

A)  $T > M$  B)  $U < M$  C)  $Q < P$  D)  $T < M$  E)  $T = M$

89. Given  $N > L \geq K = U < P$ , which relation must be true?

A)  $N = U$  B)  $N < U$  C)  $L < K$  D)  $P < U$  E)  $N > U$

90. Given  $K > M \geq Q = T < S$ , which relation must be true?

A)  $M < Q$  B)  $K > T$  C)  $K < T$  D)  $S < T$  E)  $K = T$

91. A person walks 3 m east, 4 m north, 9 m west and 4 m south. How far and in which direction is the person from the start?

A) 4 m south B) 6 m west C) 3 m north D) 6 m east E) 9 m west

92. A person walks 15 m east, 11 m north, 18 m west and 11 m south. How far and in which direction is the person from the start?

A) 3 m east B) 15 m north C) 11 m south D) 3 m west E) 18 m west

93. A person walks 6 m east, 7 m north, 15 m west and 7 m south. How far and in which direction is the person from the start?

A) 7 m south B) 15 m west C) 9 m west D) 6 m north E) 9 m east

94. A person walks 8 m east, 14 m north, 15 m west and 14 m south. How far and in which direction is the person from the start?

A) 7 m east B) 14 m south C) 8 m north D) 7 m west E) 15 m west

95. A person walks 7 m east, 8 m north, 9 m west and 8 m south. How far and in which direction is the person from the start?

A) 7 m north B) 8 m south C) 9 m west D) 2 m west E) 2 m east

96. In a queue of 70 people, R is 10th from the front. What is R's position from the back?

A) 65 B) 61 C) 63 D) 59 E) 57

97. In a queue of 73 people, R is 13th from the front. What is R's position from the back?

A) 61 B) 65 C) 63 D) 59 E) 57

98. In a queue of 49 people, R is 15th from the front. What is R's position from the back?

A) 37 B) 33 C) 39 D) 31 E) 35

99. In a queue of 37 people, R is 19th from the front. What is R's position from the back?

A) 17 B) 19 C) 21 D) 15 E) 23

100. In a queue of 36 people, R is 13th from the front. What is R's position from the back?

A) 22 B) 26 C) 20 D) 24 E) 28

## Answer key and short solutions

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

## Explanations

1. B — Access improvements should be tested and evaluated carefully. The passage combines barrier reduction with caution about causation.
2. D — Unreliable transport. Interviews identified transport as a practical barrier.
3. D — An approaching examination may also explain the increase. The examination calendar is a competing explanation.
4. B — Registration and regular attendance are different measures. Only half the registered people attended regularly.
5. C — Measured and analytical. The writer weighs evidence and limitations.
6. A — Delayed transaction entries. Delayed input distorted the alerts.
7. E — Data quality affects the usefulness of automated alerts. The same tool produced misleading alerts when inputs were late.
8. E — Incapable of error. Managers stopped treating the outputs as always correct.
9. A — It made information easier to share. The passage explicitly names information sharing as a benefit.
10. B — Technology Needs Reliable Working Practices. The main theme is technology plus good process.
11. A — were. With neither/nor, the plural nearer subject takes were here.
12. E — fewer. Countable plural errors takes fewer.
13. C — to. Senior conventionally takes to.
14. E — is. Equipment is uncountable and takes a singular verb.
15. B — being. Despite takes a noun or gerund phrase.
16. C — among. Among is appropriate for the three recipients.
17. E — has. Each takes a singular verb.
18. A — had ended. The earlier of two past events uses past perfect.
19. E — when. Hardly ... when is the standard pair.
20. C — are. A number of refers to plural applicants.
21. E — to. Preferable takes to.
22. E — on. The idiomatic construction is insist on.
23. A — in. Succeed in is followed by a gerund.
24. C — since. Since introduces a starting point.
25. B — is. The grammatical subject report is singular.
26. C — limited. In standard usage, scarce means limited.
27. D — outdated. In standard usage, obsolete means outdated.
28. B — unnecessary. In standard usage, redundant means unnecessary.
29. E — correct. In standard usage, rectify means correct.

30. A — practical. In standard usage, feasible means practical.
31. C — postpone. In standard usage, defer means postpone.
32. E — confirm. In standard usage, verify means confirm.
33. B — thorough. In standard usage, rigorous means thorough.
34. B — unfavourable. In standard usage, adverse means unfavourable.
35. D — hardworking. In standard usage, diligent means hardworking.
36. D — RPQS. The sequence follows the event, review, action and outcome. Correct order: RPQS
37. E — PSQR. The sequence follows the event, review, action and outcome. Correct order: PSQR
38. B — RPSQ. The sequence follows the event, review, action and outcome. Correct order: RPSQ
39. E — QRPS. The sequence follows the event, review, action and outcome. Correct order: QRPS
40. E — RPSQ. The sequence follows the event, review, action and outcome. Correct order: RPSQ
41. B — 1380. Add all four values: 1380.
42. B — 345. Total 1380 divided by 4 = 345.
43. C — 33/32. Simplify 330/320.
44. B — 260.  $A + B - C = 260$ . A negative result means fewer.
45. C — 468.  $390 \times 1.2 = 468$ .
46. A — 920. Add all four values: 920.
47. B — 230. Total 920 divided by 4 = 230.
48. D — 3/2. Simplify 300/200.
49. A — 240.  $A + B - C = 240$ . A negative result means fewer.
50. C — 312.  $260 \times 1.2 = 312$ .
51. D — 1090. Add all four values: 1090.
52. A — 272.5. Total 1090 divided by 4 = 272.5.
53. D — 22/31. Simplify 220/310.
54. E — 210.  $A + B - C = 210$ . A negative result means fewer.
55. C — 384.  $320 \times 1.2 = 384$ .
56. C — 1760.  $P \times r \times t / 100 = 1760$ .
57. B — 462. Two-year interest factor =  $1.1^2 - 1 = 0.21$ .
58. B — 72. Selling price = cost  $\times 1.5 \times 0.8 = 1.2 \times$  cost; profit = 20% of cost.
59. A — 54.71. New total = 383; divide by 7.
60. A — 14/3. Combined rate =  $1/7 + 1/14$ ; invert it.
61. D — 350. Distance = speed  $\times$  time.
62. E — 76. Downstream speed = boat speed + stream speed.
63. C — 450. Larger share =  $800 \times 9/(7+9)$ .
64. B — 40. For milk to be half, total water must equal the milk volume.
65. E — 81. Equal durations: profit ratio equals capital ratio.
66. E — 7/16. Favourable outcomes divided by total outcomes.
67. D — 28.  $8C2 = 8 \times 7/2$ .
68. D — 42. The common difference is 8.
69. D — 15. Subtract 3 and divide by 3.
70. D — 12.  $120 \times 10/100$ .
71. B — G. The ordered arrangement (left to right / bottom to top / Monday to Sunday) is G, C, E, F, B, D, A.
72. B — E. The ordered arrangement (left to right / bottom to top / Monday to Sunday) is G, C, E, F, B, D, A.
73. C — B. The ordered arrangement (left to right / bottom to top / Monday to Sunday) is G, C, E, F, B, D, A.
74. A — 3. The ordered arrangement (left to right / bottom to top / Monday to Sunday) is G, C, E, F, B, D, A.
75. A — 7. The ordered arrangement (left to right / bottom to top / Monday to Sunday) is G, C, E, F, B, D, A.

76. E — D. The ordered arrangement (left to right / bottom to top / Monday to Sunday) is D, A, E, B, F, G, C.
77. D — E. The ordered arrangement (left to right / bottom to top / Monday to Sunday) is D, A, E, B, F, G, C.
78. E — F. The ordered arrangement (left to right / bottom to top / Monday to Sunday) is D, A, E, B, F, G, C.
79. C — 3. The ordered arrangement (left to right / bottom to top / Monday to Sunday) is D, A, E, B, F, G, C.
80. E — 7. The ordered arrangement (left to right / bottom to top / Monday to Sunday) is D, A, E, B, F, G, C.
81. E — C. The ordered arrangement (left to right / bottom to top / Monday to Sunday) is C, D, F, A, B, E, G.
82. C — F. The ordered arrangement (left to right / bottom to top / Monday to Sunday) is C, D, F, A, B, E, G.
83. B — B. The ordered arrangement (left to right / bottom to top / Monday to Sunday) is C, D, F, A, B, E, G.
84. B — 3. The ordered arrangement (left to right / bottom to top / Monday to Sunday) is C, D, F, A, B, E, G.
85. C — 7. The ordered arrangement (left to right / bottom to top / Monday to Sunday) is C, D, F, A, B, E, G.
86. D — N > V.  $N > M \geq R$  and  $R = V$ ; hence  $N > V$ .
87. E — K > R.  $K > M \geq T$  and  $T = R$ ; hence  $K > R$ .
88. A — T > M.  $T > Q \geq P$  and  $P = M$ ; hence  $T > M$ .
89. E — N > U.  $N > L \geq K$  and  $K = U$ ; hence  $N > U$ .
90. B — K > T.  $K > M \geq Q$  and  $Q = T$ ; hence  $K > T$ .
91. B — 6 m west. North and south cancel; net horizontal movement is  $3-(9) = -6$  m.
92. D — 3 m west. North and south cancel; net horizontal movement is  $15-(18) = -3$  m.
93. C — 9 m west. North and south cancel; net horizontal movement is  $6-(15) = -9$  m.
94. D — 7 m west. North and south cancel; net horizontal movement is  $8-(15) = -7$  m.
95. D — 2 m west. North and south cancel; net horizontal movement is  $7-(9) = -2$  m.
96. B — 61. Position from back = total - front rank + 1 = 61.
97. A — 61. Position from back = total - front rank + 1 = 61.
98. E — 35. Position from back = total - front rank + 1 = 35.
99. B — 19. Position from back = total - front rank + 1 = 19.
100. D — 24. Position from back = total - front rank + 1 = 24.

## Review your attempt

Record section-wise correct, wrong and blank counts. Accuracy = correct / attempted  $\times$  100. List three conceptual errors, two avoidable calculation or reading errors and one change for your next attempt. Reattempt missed questions after 48 hours.

Pattern source: SBI Careers, CRPD/PO/2026-27/09, official Prelims and Mains information handouts. <https://sbi.bank.in/web/careers/current-openings>. No official sample-question text has been copied into this paper.