

ARITHMETICAL ABILITY

1. A General, while arranging his men, who were 6000 in number, in the form of a square, found that there were 71 men left over. How many were arranged in each row ?
 (1) 73 (2) 77
 (3) 87 (4) 93
2. A number, when divided successively by 4, 5 and 6, leaves remainders 2, 3 and 4 respectively. The least such number is
 (1) 50 (2) 53
 (3) 58 (4) 214
3. A number, when divided by 296, gives 75 as the remainder. If the same number is divided by 37 then the remainder will be
 (1) 1 (2) 2
 (3) 19 (4) 31
4. The square root of $\frac{(0.75)^3}{1-0.75} + [0.75 + (0.75)^2 + 1]$ is
 (1) 1 (2) 2
 (3) 3 (4) 4
5. The sum and product of two numbers are 12 and 35 respectively. The sum of their reciprocals will be
 (1) $\frac{1}{3}$ (2) $\frac{1}{5}$
 (3) $\frac{12}{35}$ (4) $\frac{35}{12}$
6. If $a^2 + b^2 + \frac{1}{a^2} + \frac{1}{b^2} = 4$, then the value of $a^2 + b^2$ will be
 (1) 1 (2) $1\frac{1}{2}$
 (3) 2 (4) $2\frac{1}{2}$
7. If $\left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right)^2 = 3$, then $\left(x^3 + \frac{1}{x^3}\right)$ is equal to
 (1) 3 (2) 2
 (3) 1 (4) 0
8. $\frac{0.1 \times 0.1 \times 0.1 + 0.02 \times 0.02 \times 0.02}{0.2 \times 0.2 \times 0.2 + 0.04 \times 0.04 \times 0.04}$ is equal to
 (1) 0.125 (2) 0.250
 (3) 0.500 (4) 0.855
9. If $x + \frac{1}{x} = 2$, then the value of $x^{100} + \frac{1}{x^{100}}$ is
 (1) 2 (2) 0
 (3) 1 (4) -2
10. If $x^3 + 3x^2 + 3x = 7$, then x is equal to
 (1) 2 (2) $\sqrt[3]{6}$
 (3) 1 (4) -1
11. If $2x + \frac{2}{x} = 1$, then the value of $x^3 + \frac{1}{x^3}$ is
 (1) $\frac{13}{8}$ (2) $-\frac{11}{8}$
 (3) $\frac{11}{8}$ (4) $-\frac{13}{8}$
12. The greatest number among $\sqrt{5}, \sqrt[3]{4}, \sqrt[2]{2}, \sqrt[4]{3}$ is
 (1) $\sqrt[3]{4}$ (2) $\sqrt[4]{3}$
 (3) $\sqrt{5}$ (4) $\sqrt[2]{2}$
13. $\sqrt[3]{(13.608)^2 - (13.392)^2}$ is equal to
 (1) 0.6 (2) 0.06
 (3) 1.8 (4) 2.6
14. $\left[\frac{1}{1 \times 2} + \frac{1}{2 \times 3} + \frac{1}{3 \times 4} + \dots + \frac{1}{99 \times 100}\right]$ is equal to
 (1) $\frac{1}{9900}$ (2) $\frac{99}{100}$
 (3) $\frac{100}{99}$ (4) $\frac{1000}{99}$
15. The sum of all the digits of the numbers from 1 to 100 is
 (1) 5050 (2) 903
 (3) 901 (4) 900
16. A shopkeeper sells sugar in such a way that the selling price of 950g of sugar is the same as the cost price of 1 kg of sugar. What is his gain per cent ?
 (1) $5\frac{5}{19}$ (2) $5\frac{1}{5}$
 (3) 5 (4) $4\frac{1}{19}$
17. A person bought a horse and a carriage for Rs. 20000. Later, he sold the horse at 20% profit and the carriage at 10% loss. Thus, he gained 2% in the whole transaction. The cost price of the horse was
 (1) Rs. 7200 (2) Rs. 7500
 (3) Rs. 8000 (4) Rs. 9000
18. A sells an article to B at 15% profit. B sells it to C at 10% loss. If C pays Rs. 517.50 for it then A purchased it at
 (1) Rs. 500 (2) Rs. 750
 (3) Rs. 1000 (4) Rs. 1250
19. An article is sold at a certain fixed price. By selling it at $\frac{2}{3}$ of that price, one loses 10%. The gain per cent on selling it at the original price is
 (1) 20 (2) $33\frac{1}{3}$
 (3) 35 (4) 40
20. A sells an article to B for Rs. 45,000 losing 10% in the transaction. B sells it to C at a price which would have given a profit of 10% to A. By what per cent does B gain ?
 (1) $\frac{75}{2}$ (2) $\frac{100}{3}$
 (3) $\frac{200}{9}$ (4) $\frac{150}{7}$

21. The cost price of an article is 80% of its marked price for sale. How much per cent does the tradesman gain after allowing a discount of 12%?

- (1) 20 (2) 12
(3) 10 (4) 8

22. A merchant has announced 25% rebate on prices of ready-made garments at the time of sale. If a purchaser needs to have a rebate of Rs. 400, then how many shirts, each costing Rs. 320, should he purchase?

- (1) 10 (2) 7
(3) 6 (4) 5

23. A merchant purchases a wrist-watch for Rs. 450 and fixes its list price in such a way that after allowing a discount of 10%, he earns a profit of 20%. Then the list price (in rupees) of the wrist-watch is

- (1) 500 (2) 600
(3) 750 (4) 800

24. A reduction of 10% in the price of tea enables a dealer to purchase 25 kg more tea for Rs. 22500. What is the reduced price per kg of tea?

- (1) Rs. 70 (2) Rs. 80
(3) Rs. 90 (4) Rs. 100

25. Ram donated 4% of his income to a charity and deposited 10% of the rest in a Bank. If now he has Rs. 8640 left with him, then his income is

- (1) Rs. 12,500 (2) Rs. 12,000
(3) Rs. 10,500 (4) Rs. 10,000

26. If the length of a rectangle is increased by 10% and its breadth is decreased by 10%, then its area

- (1) decreases by 1%
(2) increases by 1%
(3) decreases by 2%
(4) remains unchanged

27. Three spherical balls of radii 1 cm, 2 cm and 3 cm are melted to form a single spherical ball. In the process, the loss of material is 25%. The radius of the new ball is

- (1) 6 cm (2) 5 cm
(3) 3 cm (4) 2 cm

28. If $A : B = 2 : 3$, $B : C = 4 : 5$ and $C : D = 5 : 9$, then $A : D$ is equal to

- (1) 11 : 17 (2) 8 : 27
(3) 5 : 9 (4) 2 : 9

29. If the length of a rectangle is increased in the ratio 6 : 7 and its breadth is diminished in the ratio 5 : 4 then its area will be diminished in the ratio

- (1) 17 : 16 (2) 15 : 14
(3) 9 : 8 (4) 8 : 7

30. 7 years ago, the ages (in years) of A and B were in the ratio 4 : 5; and 7 years hence they will be in the ratio 5 : 6. The present age of B is

- (1) 56 years (2) 63 years
(3) 70 years (4) 77 years

31. Two numbers are such that their difference, their sum and their product are in the ratio of 1 : 7 : 24. The product of the numbers is

- (1) 24 (2) 36
(3) 48 (4) 60

32. A, B, C are partners in a business. During a particular year, A received one third of the profit, B received one fourth of the profit and C received the remaining Rs. 5000. How much amount of money did A receive?

- (1) Rs. 1000 (2) Rs. 3000
(3) Rs. 4000 (4) Rs. 5000

33. Three horses are tethered at 3 corners of a triangular plot of land having sides 20m, 30m and 40m each with a rope of length 7m. The area (in m^2) of the region of this plot, which can be grazed by

the horses, is $\left(\text{Use } \pi = \frac{22}{7} \right)$

- (1) $\frac{77}{3}$ (2) 75
(3) 77 (4) 80

34. A wire, when bent in the form of a square, encloses a region of area 121 cm^2 . If the same wire is bent into the form of a circle, then the area of the circle is

$\left(\text{Use } \pi = \frac{22}{7} \right)$

- (1) 150 cm^2 (2) 152 cm^2
(3) 154 cm^2 (4) 159 cm^2

35. The ratio of the area of a sector of a circle to the area of the circle is 1 : 4. If the area of the circle is 154 cm^2 , the perimeter of the sector is

- (1) 20 cm (2) 25 cm
(3) 36 cm (4) 40 cm

36. The length of the diagonal of a cube is 6 cm. The volume of the cube (in cm^3) is

- (1) $18\sqrt{3}$ (2) $24\sqrt{3}$
(3) $28\sqrt{3}$ (4) $30\sqrt{3}$

37. If a sphere of radius r is divided into four identical parts, then the total surface area of the four parts is

- (1) $4\pi r^2$ square unit
(2) $2\pi r^2$ square unit
(3) $8\pi r^2$ square unit
(4) $3\pi r^2$ square unit

38. A sum of money, deposited at some rate per cent per annum of compound interest, doubles itself in 4 years. In how many years will it become 16 times of itself at the same rate?

- (1) 16 (2) 12
(3) 10 (4) 8

39. What is the difference between the compound interest and simple interest on Rs. 4000 at 5% per annum for 2 years?

- (1) 10 (2) 11
(3) 20 (4) 100

40. The simple and compound interests on a sum of money for 2 year are Rs. 8400 and Rs. 8652 respectively. The rate of interest per annum is

- (1) 6% (2) 7.5%
(3) 9% (4) 4.5%

41. A man can row against the current three-fourth of a kilometre in 15 minutes and returns the same distance in 10 minutes. The ratio of his speed to that of the current is

- (1) 3 : 5 (2) 5 : 3
(3) 1 : 5 (4) 5 : 1

42. Two places A and B are 100 km apart on a highway. One car starts from A and another from B at the same time. If the cars travel in the same direction at a constant speed, they meet in 5 hours. If the cars travel towards each other, they meet in 1 hour. What is the speed of the car running faster?

- (1) 60 km/hr. (2) 50 km/hr.
(3) 40 km/hr. (4) 32 km/hr.

- 65.** Half of 100 articles were sold at a profit of 20% and the rest at a profit of 40%. If all the articles had been sold at a profit of 25%, the total profit would have been Rs. 100 less than earlier profit. The cost price of each article was
- (1) Rs. 10 (2) Rs. 15
(3) Rs. 20 (4) Rs. 30

66. The marked price of a clock is Rs. 3200. It is to be sold at Rs. 2448 at two successive discounts. If the first discount is 10%, then the second discount is
(1) 5% (2) 10%
(3) 15% (4) 20%
67. A dealer marks his goods 30% above his cost price and then allows 15% discount on it. What is the cost price of an article on which he gains Rs. 84 ?
(1) Rs. 800 (2) Rs. 560
(3) Rs. 373.33 (4) Rs. 280
68. A shopkeeper wishes to give 5% commission on the marked price of an article but also wants to earn a profit of 10%. If his cost price is Rs. 95, then the marked price is
(1) Rs. 100 (2) Rs. 110
(3) Rs. 120 (4) Rs. 130
69. Krishnamurthy earns Rs. 15000 per month and spends 80% of it. Due to pay revision, his monthly income has increased by 20%, but due to price rise, he has to spend 20% more. His new savings are
(1) Rs. 3400 (2) Rs. 3000
(3) Rs. 4600 (4) Rs. 4000
70. Two numbers are respectively $12\frac{1}{2}\%$ and 25% more than a third number. The first number is how much per cent of the second number ?
(1) 90 (2) 87.5
(3) 25 (4) 12.5
71. Population of a town increases 2.5% annually but is decreased by 0.5% every year due to migration. What will be the percentage of increase in 2 years ?
(1) 5 (2) 4.04
(3) 4 (4) 3.96
72. 72% of the students of a certain class took Biology and 44% took Mathematics. If each student took at least one of Biology or Mathematics and 40 students took both of these subjects, the total number of students in the class is
(1) 200 (2) 240
(3) 250 (4) 320
73. Rs. 1050 are divided among A, B and C in such a way that the share of A is $\frac{2}{5}$ of the combined share of B and C. A will get
(1) Rs. 200 (2) Rs. 300
(3) Rs. 320 (4) Rs. 420
74. The sides of a right-angled triangle forming right angle are in the ratio 5 : 12. If the area of the triangle is 270 cm^2 , then the length of the hypotenuse is
(1) 39 cm (2) 42 cm
(3) 45 cm (4) 51 cm
75. Two numbers are in the ratio 5 : 6. If their H.C.F. is 4, then their L.C.M. will be
(1) 90 (2) 96
(3) 120 (4) 150
76. If $a + b + c = 1$ and $ab + bc + ca = \frac{1}{3}$ then $a : b : c$ is
(1) 1 : 2 : 2 (2) 2 : 1 : 2
(3) 1 : 1 : 1 (4) 1 : 2 : 1
77. A and B enter into partnership with capitals in the ratio 5 : 6. At the end of 8 months A withdraws his capital. They received profits in the ratio 5 : 9. B invested the capital for
(1) 6 months (2) 8 months
(3) 10 months (4) 12 months
78. What is the length of the radius of the circum-circle of the equilateral triangle, the length of whose side is $6\sqrt{3} \text{ cm}$?
(1) $6\sqrt{3} \text{ cm}$ (2) 6 cm
(3) 5.4 cm (4) $3\sqrt{6} \text{ cm}$
79. If the measures of a diagonal and the area of a rectangle are 25 cm and 168 cm^2 respectively, what is the length of the rectangle ?
(1) 31 cm (2) 24 cm
(3) 17 cm (4) 7 cm
80. The number of coins, each of radius 0.75 cm and thickness 0.2 cm, to be melted to make a right circular cylinder of height 8 cm and radius 3 cm, is
(1) 640 (2) 600
(3) 500 (4) 480
81. If the radius of a sphere is increased by 2m, its surface-area is increased by 704 m^2 . What is the radius of the original sphere?
(Use $\pi = \frac{22}{7}$)
- (1) 16 m (2) 15 m
(3) 14 m (4) 13 m
82. A right circular cylinder is circumscribing a hemisphere such that their bases are common. The ratio of their volumes is
(1) 1 : 3 (2) 1 : 2
(3) 2 : 3 (4) 3 : 4
83. A man invested $\frac{1}{3}$ of his capital at 7%, $\frac{1}{4}$ at 8% and the remaining at 10% rate of simple interest. If his annual income from interests is Rs. 561, the capital invested was
(1) Rs. 6000 (2) Rs. 5600
(3) Rs. 6600 (4) Rs. 7200
84. The compound interest on Rs. 6250 at 12% per annum for 1 year, compounded half-yearly is
(1) Rs 772.50 (2) Rs. 772
(3) Rs. 672.50 (4) Rs. 672
85. A sum of money lent at compound interest amounts to Rs. 1460 in 2 years and to Rs. 1606 in 3 years. The rate of interest per annum is
(1) 12% (2) 11%
(3) 10.5% (4) 10%
86. If A travels to his school from his house at the speed of 3 km/hr, then he reaches the school 5 minutes late. If he travels at the speed of 4 km/hr, he reaches the school 5 minutes earlier than school time. The distance of his school from his house is
(1) 1 km (2) 2 km
(3) 3 km (4) 4 km
87. A train travelling with a speed of 60 km/hr catches another train travelling in the same direction and then leaves it 120 m behind in 18 seconds. The speed of the second train is
(1) 26 km/hr (2) 35 km/hr
(3) 36 km/hr (4) 63 km/hr
88. A and B together can complete a piece of work in 12 days and B and C together in 15 days. If A is twice as good a workman as C, then in how many days will B alone complete the same work ?
(1) 30 (2) 25
(3) 24 (4) 20

89. 4 men and 6 women together can complete a work in 8 days while 3 men and 7 women together can complete it in 10 days. 20 women working together will complete it in

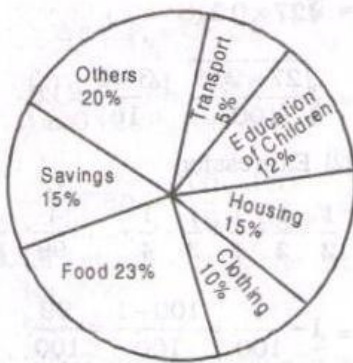
(1) 36 days (2) 32 days
(3) 24 days (4) 20 days

90. The average of two numbers A and B is 20, that of B and C is 19 and of C and A it is 21. What is the value of A?

(1) 24 (2) 22
(3) 20 (4) 18

Direction (91-95): The pie chart given below, shows the expenditure on various items and savings of a family during the year 2009. Study the pie chart and answer these questions.

PERCENTAGE OF MONEY SPENT ON VARIOUS ITEMS AND SAVINGS BY A FAMILY DURING 2009



91. If the total income of the family for the year 2009 was Rs. 1,50,000 then the difference between the expenditures on housing and transport was

(1) Rs. 15,000
(2) Rs. 10,000
(3) Rs. 12,000
(4) Rs. 7,500

92. Maximum expenditure of the family other than on food, was on

(1) Housing (2) Clothing
(3) Others
(4) Education of children

93. The savings of the family for the year were equal to the expenditure on

(1) Food (2) Housing
(3) Education of children
(4) Clothing

94. The percentage of the income which was spent on clothing, education of children and transport together is

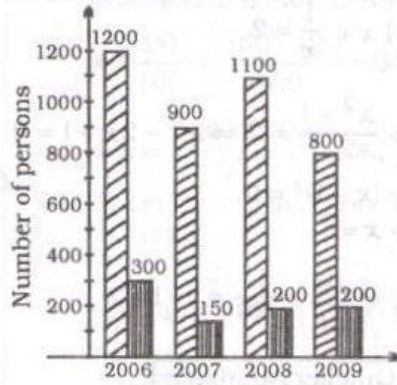
(1) 17 (2) 20
(3) 22 (4) 27

95. If the total income of the family was Rs. 1,50,000 then the money spent on food was

(1) Rs. 20,000 (2) Rs. 23,000
(3) Rs. 30,000 (4) Rs. 34,500

Directions (96-100): Study the bar diagram and answer these questions.

▨ Persons killed in industrial accident
▤ Persons killed in coal mines



96. The number of persons killed in coal mines in 2006 was what per cent of those killed in industrial accidents in that year?

(1) 4 (2) 25
(3) 36 (4) 300

97. In which year, minimum number of persons were killed in industrial accidents and coal mines together?

(1) 2006 (2) 2007
(3) 2008 (4) 2009

98. In which year, maximum number of persons were killed in industrial accidents other than those killed in coal mines?

(1) 2006
(2) 2007
(3) 2008
(4) 2009

99. In which year, minimum number of persons were killed in coal mines other than those killed in industrial accidents?

(1) 2006 (2) 2007
(3) 2008 (4) 2009

100. In a year, on average, how many persons were killed in industrial accidents and coal mines together?

(1) 121.25 (2) 1212
(3) 1212.5 (4) 1000

ANSWERS

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

EXPLANATIONS

1. (2) Number of men arranged in the form of a square

$$= 6000 - 71 = 5929$$

∴ Number of men arranged in each row

$$= \sqrt{5929} = 77$$

2. (4) $\begin{array}{r|l} 4 & x \text{ Remainder} \\ 5 & y - 2 \\ 6 & z - 3 \\ \hline & 1 - 4 \end{array}$

$$z = 6 \times 1 + 4 = 10$$

$$y = 5 \times 10 + 3 = 53$$

$$x = 4 \times 53 + 2 = 214$$

3. (1) **Quicker Approach**

If the first divisor is a multiple of second divisor, the remainder obtained by dividing the same number by second divisor = remainder obtained by dividing the first

remainder by the second divisor.

Here, $296 \div 37 = 8$

\therefore Required remainder = Remainder obtained by dividing 75 by 37 = 1

$$4. (2) \frac{(0.75)^3}{1-0.75} + [(0.75)^2 + 0.75 \times 1 + 1]$$

$$= \frac{(0.75)^3 + (1-0.75)[(0.75)^2 + 0.75 \times 1 + 1^2]}{1-0.75}$$

$$= \frac{(0.75)^3 + 1^3 - (0.75)^3}{0.25}$$

$$[\because (a-b)(a^2+ab+b^2) = a^3-b^3]$$

$$= \frac{1}{1-0.75} = \frac{1}{0.25} = \frac{100}{25} = 4$$

\therefore Square root = $\sqrt{4} = 2$

$$5. (3) x + y = 12 \quad \dots\dots\dots(i)$$

$$xy = 35 \quad \dots\dots\dots(ii)$$

$$\therefore \frac{x+y}{xy} = \frac{1}{y} + \frac{1}{x} = \frac{12}{35}$$

$$6. (3) a^2 + b^2 + \frac{1}{a^2} + \frac{1}{b^2} = 4$$

$$\Rightarrow a^2 + \frac{1}{a^2} + b^2 + \frac{1}{b^2} = 4$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(a - \frac{1}{a}\right)^2 + 2 + \left(b - \frac{1}{b}\right)^2 + 2 = 4$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(a - \frac{1}{a}\right)^2 + \left(b - \frac{1}{b}\right)^2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow a - \frac{1}{a} = 0; b - \frac{1}{b} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow a = b = \pm 1$$

$$\therefore a^2 + b^2 = 1 + 1 = 2$$

Quicker Approach

By oral calculation,

$$a = b = \pm 1$$

$$\therefore a^2 + b^2 = 1 + 1 = 2$$

$$7. (4) \left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right)^2 = 3$$

$$\Rightarrow x + \frac{1}{x} = \sqrt{3}$$

$$\text{Now, } x^3 + \frac{1}{x^3}$$

$$= \left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right)^3 - 3 \times \frac{1}{x} \left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right)$$

$$= (\sqrt{3})^3 - 3\sqrt{3}$$

$$= 3\sqrt{3} - 3\sqrt{3} = 0$$

$$8. (1) \text{ If } 0.1 = a \text{ then, } 0.2 = 2a \text{ and } 0.02 = b \text{ then, } 0.04 = 2b$$

\therefore Expression

$$= \frac{a \times a \times a + b \times b \times b}{2a \times 2a \times 2a + 2b \times 2b \times 2b}$$

$$= \frac{a^3 + b^3}{8a^3 + 8b^3} = \frac{a^3 + b^3}{8(a^3 + b^3)} = \frac{1}{8} = 0.125$$

$$9. (1) x + \frac{1}{x} = 2$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{x^2 + 1}{x} = 2 \Rightarrow x^2 - 2x + 1 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (x-1)^2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 1$$

$$\therefore x^{100} + \frac{1}{x^{100}} = 1 + 1 = 2$$

Quicker Approach

By oral calculation,

$$x = 1 \therefore x^{100} + \frac{1}{x^{100}} = 1 + 1 = 2$$

$$10. (3) x^3 + 3x^2 + 3x = 7$$

$$\Rightarrow x^3 + 3x^2 + 3x + 1 = 7 + 1 = 8$$

$$\Rightarrow (x+1)^3 = 2^3$$

$$\Rightarrow x+1 = 2$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 1$$

$$11. (2) 2x + \frac{2}{x} = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow x + \frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{2} \quad \dots\dots(i)$$

$$\therefore x^3 + \frac{1}{x^3}$$

$$= \left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right)^3 - 3 \times \frac{1}{x} \left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right)$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^3 - 3 \times \frac{1}{2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} - \frac{3}{2} = \frac{1-12}{8} = -\frac{11}{8}$$

$$12. (3) \text{ LCM of the orders of the surds} \\ = \text{LCM of } 2, 3, 5 \text{ and } 7 = 210$$

$$\frac{1}{5^2} = \frac{105}{5^{210}} = \left(5^{105}\right)^{\frac{1}{210}}$$

$$\frac{1}{4^3} = \frac{70}{4^{210}} = \left(4^{70}\right)^{\frac{1}{210}}$$

$$\frac{1}{2^5} = \frac{42}{2^{210}} = \left(2^{42}\right)^{\frac{1}{210}}$$

$$\frac{1}{3^7} = \frac{30}{3^{210}} = \left(3^{30}\right)^{\frac{1}{210}}$$

\therefore The largest number

$$= 5^{\frac{1}{2}} = \sqrt{5}$$

Quicker Approach

5 is the largest radicand and its order is smallest.

\therefore Largest number = $\sqrt{5}$

$$13. (3) \text{ Expression}$$

$$= \sqrt[3]{(13.608)^2 - (13.392)^2}$$

$$= \sqrt[3]{(13.608 + 13.392)(13.608 - 13.392)}$$

$$= \sqrt[3]{27 \times 0.216}$$

$$= \sqrt[3]{\frac{27 \times 216}{1000}} = \frac{3 \times 6}{10} = 1.8$$

$$14. (2) \text{ Expression}$$

$$= \left(1 - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4} + \dots\dots \frac{1}{99} - \frac{1}{100}\right)$$

$$= 1 - \frac{1}{100} = \frac{100-1}{100} = \frac{99}{100}$$

$$15. (3) \text{ Sum of unit digits of numbers from 1 to 99.}$$

$$= 10(1 + 2 + 3 + \dots + 9)$$

$$= 10 \times \frac{9 \times 10}{2} = 450$$

$$= \left[\because 1 + 2 + 3 + \dots + n = \frac{n(n+1)}{2} \right]$$

Sum of ten's digits of numbers from 1 to 99

$$= 10(1 + 2 + 3 + \dots + 9) = 450$$

Sum of digits of 100 = 1

$$\text{Required sum} = 450 + 450 + 1 = 901$$

$$16. (1) \text{ Profit per cent}$$

$$= \frac{\text{True weight} - \text{False weight}}{\text{False weight}} \times 100$$

$$= \frac{1000 - 950}{950} \times 100$$

$$= \frac{100}{19} = 5\frac{5}{19}$$

17. (3) If the CP of horse be Rs. x , then

CP of carriage = Rs. $(20000 - x)$

$$\therefore x \times \frac{120}{100} + (20000 - x) \times \frac{90}{100}$$

$$= 20000 \times \frac{102}{100}$$

$$\Rightarrow 120x + 1800000 - 90x$$

$$= 2040000$$

$$\Rightarrow 30x = 2040000 - 1800000$$

$$= 240000$$

$$\therefore x = \frac{240000}{30} = \text{Rs. } 8000$$

18. (1) If an article is sold to B at $x\%$ profit/loss and B sells the same to C at $y\%$ profit/loss, then C's C.P.

$$= \text{A's CP} \left(\frac{100 \pm x}{100} \right) \times \left(\frac{100 \pm y}{100} \right)$$

$$\therefore \text{A's C.P.} = \text{C's CP}$$

$$\left(\frac{100}{100+15} \right) \left(\frac{100}{100-10} \right)$$

$$= 517.50 \times \frac{100}{115} \times \frac{100}{90} = \text{Rs. } 500$$

19. (3) Let the C.P. of the article be Rs. 100.

$$\therefore \text{S.P. of the article} \times \frac{2}{3} = 90$$

$$\therefore \text{S.P. of the article}$$

$$= \frac{90 \times 3}{2} = 135$$

$$\therefore \text{Profit per cent at the original price} = 35$$

20. (3) A's C.P.

$$= 45000 \times \frac{100}{90} = \text{Rs. } 50000$$

$$\therefore \text{B's S.P.}$$

$$= 50000 \times \frac{110}{100}$$

$$= \text{Rs. } 55000$$

$$\therefore \text{B's profit per cent}$$

$$= \frac{10000}{45000} \times 100 = \frac{200}{9}$$

21. (3) C.P. of the article = Rs. 100

$$\therefore \text{Marked price}$$

$$= \frac{100 \times 100}{80} = \text{Rs. } 125$$

$$\text{SP after the discount}$$

$$= \text{Rs. } \left(\frac{125 \times 88}{100} \right) = \text{Rs. } 110$$

$$\therefore \text{Gain per cent} = 10$$

22. (4) Discount at the shirt costing Rs. 320

$$= \frac{320 \times 25}{100} = \text{Rs. } 80$$

$$\therefore \text{Number of shirts for a rebate}$$

$$\text{of Rs. } 400 = \frac{400}{80} = 5$$

23. (2) If the marked price of the wrist watch be Rs. x , then

$$x \times \frac{90}{100} = \frac{450 \times 120}{100} = 540$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{540 \times 100}{90} = \text{Rs. } 600$$

24. (3) Let the original price of tea be Rs. x/kg

$$\text{New price} = \text{Rs. } \left(\frac{9x}{10} \right) / \text{kg}$$

$$\therefore \frac{22500}{\frac{9x}{10}} - \frac{22500}{x} = 25$$

$$\Rightarrow 22500 \left(\frac{10}{9x} - \frac{1}{x} \right) = 25$$

$$\Rightarrow 22500 \left(\frac{10-9}{9x} \right) = 25$$

$$\Rightarrow 22500 = 25 \times 9x$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{22500}{25 \times 9} = 100$$

$$\therefore \text{New price}$$

$$= \frac{9}{10} \times 100 = \text{Rs. } 90 \text{ per kg.}$$

25. (4) Let Ram's income = Rs. 100.

$$\text{Donation to charity} = \text{Rs. } 4$$

$$\text{Amount deposited in bank}$$

$$= \frac{96 \times 10}{100} = \text{Rs. } 9.6$$

$$\text{Savings} = 100 - 13.6 = \text{Rs. } 86.4$$

$$\therefore \text{Rs. } 86.4 = 100$$

$$\therefore \text{Rs. } 8640 = \frac{100}{86.4} \times 8640$$

$$= \text{Rs. } 10000$$

26. (1) Effect on area

$$= \left(10 - 10 - \frac{10 \times 10}{100} \right) \%$$

$$= -1\%$$

Here, negative sign shows decrease.

27. (3) Volume of the new ball

$$= \frac{3}{4} \times \frac{4}{3} \pi (r_1^3 + r_2^3 + r_3^3)$$

$$= \pi (1^3 + 2^3 + 3^3)$$

$$= \pi (1 + 8 + 27)$$

$$= 36\pi \text{ cubic cm.}$$

$$\therefore \frac{4}{3} \pi r^3 = 36\pi$$

$$\Rightarrow r^3 = \frac{36 \times 3}{4} = 27$$

$$\therefore r = \sqrt[3]{27} = 3 \text{ cm}$$

28. (2) $\frac{A}{B} \times \frac{B}{C} \times \frac{C}{D} = \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{4}{5} \times \frac{5}{9}$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{A}{D} = \frac{8}{27}$$

29. (2) **Quicker Approach**

Required ratio

$$= 6 \times 5 : 4 \times 7$$

$$= 15 : 14$$

30. (4) 7 years ago, A's age = $4x$ years and B's age = $5x$ years

$$\therefore \frac{4x+14}{5x+14} = \frac{5}{6}$$

$$\Rightarrow 25x + 70 = 24x + 84$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 84 - 70 = 14$$

$$\therefore \text{B's present age}$$

$$= 5x + 7 = 5 \times 14 + 7 = 77 \text{ years}$$

31. (3) **Quicker Approach**

$$(x-y) : (x+y) : xy$$

$$= 1 : 7 : 24 = 2 : 14 : 48$$

$$\therefore \text{Numbers} = 8 \text{ and } 6$$

32. (3) Total profit \times

$$\left(1 - \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4} \right) = 5000$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Total profit} \times$$

$$\left(\frac{12-4-3}{12} \right) = 5000$$

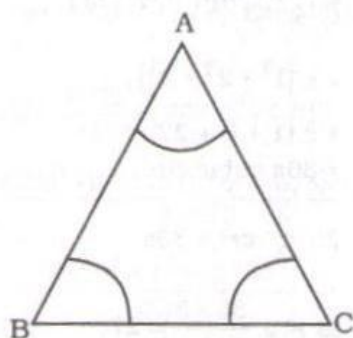
$$\therefore \text{Total profit}$$

$$= \frac{5000 \times 12}{5} = \text{Rs. } 12000$$

$$\therefore \text{A's share} = \text{Rs. } \left(\frac{1}{3} \times 12000 \right)$$

$$= \text{Rs. } 4000$$

33. (3) **Quicker Approach**



Area of the region grazed

$$= \frac{\angle A + \angle B + \angle C}{360^\circ} (\pi r^2)$$

$$= \frac{180^\circ}{360^\circ} \times \frac{22}{7} \times 7 \times 7 = 77 \text{ sq. m.}$$

34. (3) Side of the square

$$= \sqrt{121} = 11 \text{ cm}$$

$$\therefore \text{Length of the wire} = 4 \times 11$$

$$= 44 \text{ cm}$$

$$\therefore 2\pi r = 44$$

$$\Rightarrow 2 \times \frac{22}{7} \times r = 44$$

$$\Rightarrow r = 7 \text{ cm}$$

$$\therefore \text{Area of circle} = \pi r^2$$

$$= \frac{22}{7} \times 7 \times 7$$

$$= 154 \text{ sq. cm.}$$

35. (2) Angle subtended at the centre by the sector = 90°

Area of the circle = 154

$$\therefore \pi r^2 = 154$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{22}{7} \times r^2 = 154 \Rightarrow r^2 = \frac{154 \times 7}{22}$$

$$\therefore r = 7 \text{ cm}$$

$$\therefore \text{Length of the arc} = \frac{\theta}{180} \times \pi r$$

$$= \frac{90}{180} \times \frac{22}{7} \times 7 = 11 \text{ cm}$$

$$\therefore \text{perimeter of the sector} = 2r + l$$

$$= 2 \times 7 + 11 = 25 \text{ cm}$$

36. (2) If the edge of the cube be x cm then,

$$\sqrt{3}x = 6$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{6}{\sqrt{3}} = 2\sqrt{3} \text{ cm}$$

$$\therefore \text{Volume of the cube} = (\text{edge})^3$$

$$= 2\sqrt{3} \times 2\sqrt{3} \times 2\sqrt{3}$$

$$= 24\sqrt{3} \text{ cm}^3$$

37. (3) Required total surface area

$$= 4\pi r^2 + 4 \times \pi r^2$$

$$= 8\pi r^2 \text{ sq. unit}$$

38. (1) $2 = 1 \left(1 + \frac{R}{100}\right)^4$

$$\Rightarrow 2^4 = 1 \left(1 + \frac{R}{100}\right)^{16}$$

$$\therefore T = 16 \text{ years}$$

Note : If a sum becomes x times in y years at CI, then it will be x^n times in ny years.

39. (1) Difference

$$= \text{Principal} \left(\frac{r}{100}\right)^2 = 4000 \times \left(\frac{5}{100}\right)^2$$

$$= \text{Rs. } 10$$

40. (1) Difference = Rs. (8652 - 8400)

$$= \text{Rs. } 252$$

$$\therefore \text{Rate} = \frac{2 \times \text{Difference}}{\text{S.I.}} \times 100$$

$$= \frac{2 \times 252}{8400} \times 100 = 6\%$$

41. (4) Speed of boat in still water = x kmph

$$\text{Speed of current} = y \text{ kmph}$$

$$\therefore x - y = \frac{\frac{3}{4}}{\frac{15}{60}} = 3 \quad \dots\dots(i)$$

$$x + y = \frac{\frac{3}{4}}{\frac{10}{60}} = \frac{3}{4} \times 6 = \frac{9}{2} \quad \dots\dots(ii)$$

From equations (i) and (ii),

$$2x = 3 + \frac{9}{2} = \frac{15}{2}$$

$$\therefore x = \frac{15}{4} \text{ kmph}$$

From equation (ii)

$$y = \frac{9}{2} - \frac{15}{4} = \frac{18 - 15}{4}$$

$$= \frac{3}{4} \text{ kmph}$$

$$\therefore x : y = \frac{15}{4} : \frac{3}{4} = 5 : 1$$

42. (1) **Quicker Approach**

$$x \text{ kmph} \quad y \text{ kmph}$$

A \bullet $\xrightarrow{\hspace{1cm}}$ B

When they are moving in the same direction, ($x > y$) then

$$(x - y) \times 5 = 100$$

$$\Rightarrow x - y = 20 \quad \dots\dots(i)$$

When they are moving in the opposite directions, then

$$(x + y) = 100 \quad \dots\dots(ii)$$

Adding these,

$$2x = 120 \Rightarrow x = \frac{120}{2} = 60 \text{ kmph}$$

43. (2) **Quicker Approach**

Ratio of their efficiency

$$= 100 : 160 = 5 : 8$$

$$\therefore \text{Ratio of time taken} = 8 : 5$$

$$\therefore \text{Time taken by B}$$

$$= 12 \times \frac{5}{8} = \frac{15}{2} = 7 \frac{1}{2} \text{ days}$$

44. (2) Capacity of the tank

$$= x \text{ gallons.}$$

\therefore Part of the tank filled in 1 minute

$$= \frac{x}{24} + \frac{x}{40} - 30$$

$$\therefore 60 \left(\frac{x}{24} + \frac{x}{40} - 30 \right) = x$$

$$\therefore \frac{x}{24} + \frac{x}{40} - \frac{x}{60} = 30$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{5x + 3x - 2x}{120} = 30$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{x}{20} = 30 \Rightarrow x = 600 \text{ gallons}$$

45. (1) Average of the batsman upto 11th innings

$$= 63 - 12 \times 2 = 39$$

$$\therefore \text{Required average} = 39 + 2 = 41$$

46. (3) Required number

$$= \text{HCF of } (91 - 43), (183 - 91) \text{ and } (183 - 43)$$

$$= \text{HCF of } 48, 92 \text{ and } 140 = 4$$

47. (1) Expression

$$= \frac{\sqrt{7}}{\sqrt{16 + 6\sqrt{7}} - \sqrt{16 - 6\sqrt{7}}}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{7}}{\sqrt{9 + 7 + 2 \times 3 \times \sqrt{7}} - \sqrt{9 + 7 - 2 \times 3 \times \sqrt{7}}}$$

63. (1) **Quicker Approach**

$$\begin{aligned} \text{A's CP} &= 330 \times \frac{100}{125} \times \frac{100}{120} \times \frac{100}{110} \\ &= \text{Rs. 200} \end{aligned}$$

64. (1) If the CP of article be Rs. x , then

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{x-21}{x} \times 100 &= x \\ \Rightarrow x^2 - 100x + 2100 &= 0 \\ \Rightarrow x^2 - 70x - 30x + 2100 &= 0 \\ \Rightarrow x(x-70) - 30(x-70) &= 0 \\ \Rightarrow (x-30)(x-70) &= 0 \\ \Rightarrow x &= \text{Rs. 30 or Rs. 70} \end{aligned}$$

65. (3) Let the CP of each article be Rs. x .

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \frac{50x \times 120}{100} + \frac{50x \times 140}{100} - \frac{100x \times 125}{100} &= 100 \\ \Rightarrow 60x + 70x - 125x &= 100 \\ \therefore 5x &= 100 \\ \Rightarrow x &= \frac{100}{5} = \text{Rs. 20} \end{aligned}$$

66. (3) SP after first discount

$$= 3200 \times \frac{90}{100} = \text{Rs. 2880}$$

If the second discount be $x\%$, then,

$$x\% \text{ of } 2880 = 2880 - 2448$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2880 \times x}{100} = 432$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{432 \times 100}{2880} = 15$$

67. (1) **Quicker Approach**

CP of article = Rs. x

\therefore Marked price

$$= \frac{130x}{100} = \text{Rs. } \frac{13x}{10}$$

\therefore S.P.

$$= \frac{13x}{10} \times \frac{85}{100} = \text{Rs. } \frac{221x}{200}$$

$$\therefore \frac{221x}{200} - x = 84 \Rightarrow \frac{21x}{200} = 84$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{84 \times 200}{21} = \text{Rs. 800}$$

68. (2) Marked price = Rs. x , then,

$$\frac{x \times 95}{100} = \frac{95 \times 110}{100} \Rightarrow x = \text{Rs. 110}$$

69. (*) Initial expenditure of Krishna-murthy

$$= 15000 \times \frac{80}{100} = \text{Rs. 12000}$$

New income

$$= \frac{15000 \times 120}{100} = \text{Rs. 18000}$$

New expenditure

$$= \frac{12000 \times 120}{100} = \text{Rs. 14400}$$

$$\therefore \text{New savings} = 18000 - 14400 = \text{Rs. 3600}$$

Note : It is not an answer choice.

70. (1) First number

$$= 100 + \frac{25}{2} = \frac{225}{2}$$

Second number = 125

\therefore Required percentage

$$= \frac{225}{2 \times 125} \times 100 = 90$$

71. (2) Percentage of increase

$$= \left(2 + 2 + \frac{2 \times 2}{100} \right) \% = 4.04\%$$

72. (3) Percentage of students opting for both subjects

$$= 72 + 44 - 100 = 16$$

If the total number of students be x , then

$$\frac{x \times 16}{100} = 40 \Rightarrow x = \frac{4000}{16} = 250$$

73. (2) $A : B + C = 2 : 5$

$$\therefore \text{A's share} = \frac{2}{7} \times 1050 = \text{Rs. 300}$$

74. (1) $\frac{1}{2} \times \text{base} \times \text{height} = \text{Area}$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \times 5x \times 12x = 270$$

$$\Rightarrow 30x^2 = 270 \Rightarrow x^2 = 9 \Rightarrow x = 3$$

\therefore Two sides = 15 and 36

$$\therefore p^2 = \sqrt{b^2 + h^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{15^2 + 36^2} = \sqrt{225 + 1296}$$

$$= \sqrt{1521} = 39 \text{ cm}$$

75. (3) Numbers = $5x$ and $6x$

HCF = $x = 4$

$$\therefore \text{LCM} = 5 \times 6 \times x$$

$$= 5 \times 6 \times 4 = 120$$

76. (3) $a + b + c = 1$,

$$ab + bc + ca = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$a^2 + b^2 + c^2 = (a + b + c)^2 - 2(ab + bc + ca)$$

$$= 1 - \frac{2}{3} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\text{Clearly, } a = b = c = \frac{1}{3}$$

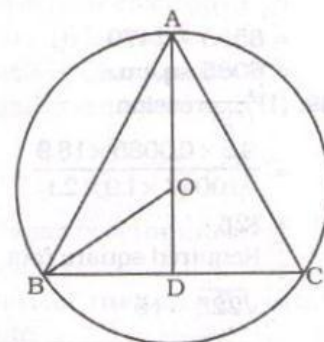
$$\Rightarrow a : b : c = 1 : 1 : 1$$

77. (4) If B invested for y months, then

$$\frac{5 \times 8}{6 \times y} = \frac{5}{9}$$

$$\Rightarrow y = 12 \text{ months.}$$

78. (2)



$$AD = \sqrt{(6\sqrt{3})^2 - (3\sqrt{3})^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{108 - 27} = \sqrt{81} = 9 \text{ cm}$$

$$\therefore AO = \frac{2}{3} \times 9 = 6 \text{ cm}$$

79. (2) $l^2 + b^2 = 625$ (i)

$$lb = 168 \text{(ii)}$$

$$(l + b)^2 = l^2 + b^2 + 2lb = 625 + 2 \times 168 = 961$$

$$\therefore l + b = \sqrt{961} = 31 \text{(iii)}$$

$$(l - b)^2 = l^2 + b^2 - 2lb = 625 - 168 \times 2 = 289$$

$$\therefore l - b = \sqrt{289} = 17 \text{(iv)}$$

From equations (iii) and (iv), $2l = 48$

$$\Rightarrow l = \frac{48}{2} = 24 \text{ cm}$$

80. (1) Volume of the cylinder = $\pi r^2 h$
 $= \pi \times 3^2 \times 8 = 72\pi \text{ cm}^3$

Volume of one coin

$$= \pi \times (0.75)^2 \times 0.2$$

\therefore Number of coins

$$= \frac{72\pi}{\pi \times 0.75 \times 0.75 \times 0.2} = 640$$

81. (4) Quicker Approach

$$4\pi(r+2)^2 - 4\pi r^2 = 704$$

$$\Rightarrow (r+2)^2 - r^2 = \frac{704}{4\pi}$$

$$\Rightarrow r^2 + 4r + 4 - r^2$$

$$= \frac{704 \times 7}{4 \times 22} = 56$$

$$\Rightarrow 4r = 56 - 4 = 52$$

$$\Rightarrow r = 13 \text{ metre}$$

82. (3) Required ratio

= Volume of hemi-sphere : volume of cylinder

$$= \frac{2}{3}\pi r^3 : \pi r^3 = 2 : 3$$

83. (3) If the capital invested be Rs. x, then

$$\frac{x}{3} \times 7 + \frac{x}{4} \times 8 + \frac{5x}{12} \times 10$$

$$= \text{Rs. } 561$$

$$\left[\text{S.I.} = \frac{\text{Principal} \times \text{Rate} \times \text{Time}}{100} \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{7x}{300} + \frac{2x}{100} + \frac{25x}{600} = 561$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{14x + 12x + 25x}{600} = 561$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{51x}{600} = 561$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{561 \times 600}{51} = \text{Rs. } 6600$$

84. (1) T = 2 half years

Rate = 6%

$$\therefore \text{CI} = P \left[\left(1 + \frac{r}{100} \right)^2 - 1 \right]$$

$$= 6250 \left[\left(1 + \frac{6}{100} \right)^2 - 1 \right]$$

$$= 6250 \times 0.1236 = \text{Rs. } 772.5$$

$$\text{85. (4) } 1460 = P \left(1 + \frac{R}{100} \right)^2 \dots (i)$$

$$1606 = P \left(1 + \frac{R}{100} \right)^3 \dots (ii)$$

Dividing equation (ii) by (i)

$$1 + \frac{R}{100} = \frac{1606}{1460}$$

$$\therefore \frac{R}{100} = \frac{1606 - 1460}{1460}$$

$$= \frac{146}{1460} = \frac{1}{10}$$

$$\therefore R = \frac{1}{10} \times 100 = 10\%$$

86. (2) Quicker Approach

If the distance between the school and home be x km, then

$$\frac{x}{3} - \frac{x}{4} = \frac{10}{60} \Rightarrow \frac{x}{12} = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{1}{6} \times 12 = 2 \text{ km}$$

$$\text{87. (3) } 60 \text{ kmph} = \left(\frac{60 \times 5}{18} \right) \text{ m/sec}$$

$$= \frac{50}{3} \text{ m/sec}$$

If the speed of second train be x m/sec, then

$$\frac{50}{3} - x = \frac{120}{18} = \frac{20}{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{50}{3} - \frac{20}{3} = 10 \text{ m/sec}$$

$$= \left(\frac{10 \times 18}{5} \right) \text{ kmph}$$

$$= 36 \text{ kmph}$$

$$\text{88. (4) } A = x \text{ days, } B = y \text{ days, } C = 2x \text{ days}$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y} = \frac{1}{12} \dots (i)$$

$$\frac{1}{y} + \frac{1}{2x} = \frac{1}{15} \dots (ii)$$

By equation (i) - (ii), we have

$$\therefore \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{2x} = \frac{1}{12} - \frac{1}{15}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2-1}{2x} = \frac{5-4}{60} = \frac{1}{60}$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 30$$

\therefore From equation (i),

$$\frac{1}{30} + \frac{1}{y} = \frac{1}{12}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{y} = \frac{1}{12} - \frac{1}{30} = \frac{5-2}{60} = \frac{1}{20}$$

\therefore B will finish the work in 20 days.

$$\text{89. (4) } 8 \times 4m + 6w \times 8$$

$$= 10 \times 3m + 7 \times 10w$$

$$\Rightarrow 2m = 22w$$

$$\Rightarrow 1m = 11w$$

$$\therefore 4m + 6w = 50w$$

$$\therefore M_1 D_1 = M_2 D_2$$

$$\Rightarrow 50 \times 8 = 20 \times D_2$$

$$\Rightarrow D_2 = \frac{50 \times 8}{20} = 20 \text{ days}$$

$$\text{90. (2) } A + B = 40$$

$$B + C = 38$$

$$C + A = 42$$

On adding,

$$2(A + B + C) = 40 + 38 + 42$$

$$= 120$$

$$\Rightarrow A + B + C = 60$$

$$\therefore A = (A + B + C) - (B + C)$$

$$= 60 - 38 = 22$$

91. (1) Expenditure on housing and transport

$$= 150000 \times \frac{10}{100}$$

$$= \text{Rs. } 15000$$

92. (3) It is obvious from the pie-chart.

$$\text{Food} = 23\%, \text{Others} = 20\%$$

93. (2) Housing = 15%, Savings = 15%

94. (4) Required percentage

$$= 10 + 12 + 5$$

$$= 27\%$$

95. (4) Expenditure on food

$$= \text{Rs. } \left(\frac{150000 \times 23}{100} \right)$$

$$= \text{Rs. } 34500$$

96. (2) Required percentage

$$= \frac{300}{1200} \times 100 = 25$$

97. (4) Number of persons killed in 2009

$$= 800 + 200 = 1000$$

98. (1) It is obvious from the bar diagram.

Required number of the dead

$$= 1200$$

99. (2) It is obvious from the bar diagram.

Required number of the dead

$$= 150$$

100. (3) Required average

$$= \frac{1500 + 1050 + 1300 + 1000}{4}$$

$$= \frac{4850}{4} = 1212.5$$