

3. $205 \times 25 = ?$

(1) 5025

(2) 5125

(3) 50125

(4) 51025

$$205 * 25 = (200 + 5) * 25$$

$$= 200 * 25 + 5 * 25$$

$$= 5000 + 125$$

$$= 5125$$

(Whole process should be done mentally without writing anything on paper.)

17. The cost of 6 cups is Rs. 30 P 60, then what is the cost of each cup ?

(1) Rs. 5 P 10

(2) Rs. 15 P 30

(3) Rs. 5

(4) Rs. 5 P 60

$$\text{Rs } 30, \text{ P}60 = P(30*100 + 60) = P(3000 + 60) = P(3060)$$

$$\text{So cost of each cup} = P(3060)/6 = P(510) = \text{Rs. } 5, \text{ P}10$$

(Again the process should be done mentally without writing anything on paper.)

32. $999 + 111 = ?$

(1) 1010

(2) 1100

(3) 1000

(4) 1110

$$999 + 111 = 999 + 1 + 110 = 1000 + 110 = 1110$$

35. Which digit is in the hundreds place, in the addition (1234 + 2341) ?

(1) 5

(2) 7

(3) 3

(4) 2

No carry in units and tens place addition (4+1 and 3 + 4). Hence simply add hundreds place numbers, i.e. 2+3 = 5

41. John started ploughing the field at 8 O'clock before noon. He went for lunch at half past one after noon. For how many hours did he work ?

- (1) Five and a half (2) Six and a half
 (3) Seven (4) Nine and a half

8.00 AM to 12.00 AM = 4 hours

12.00 AM to 01.30 PM = 1 Hour, 30 Mins

In all, 5 hours, 30 mins.

44. Gaurav Singh bought a pen worth five and a quarter rupees, an ink-bottle worth six and a half rupees and a ruler worth one and a half rupee. How much money should he give to the shopkeeper ?

- (1) Thirteen and a half rupees
 (2) Thirteen rupees
 (3) Thirteen and a quarter rupees
 (4) Twelve and three quarters rupees

total cost = 5.25 + 6.5 + 1.5

Add up paises part first, that comes to be one and quarter Rs, pass on Re 1 to Rs section, That will make 5 + 6 + 1 + 1 = Rs 13. Hence ans is Rs 13, P25.

49. $3 \times (7 + 3) - (27 \div 9) \times 10 = ?$
 (1) 0 (2) 20 (3) 60 (4) 6

Solve the brackets first.

$$3*(10) - (3)*10$$

Then do the multiplications

$$30 - 30$$

Then do the subtraction

$$30 - 30 = 0$$

17. $2643 + 1956 = \dots\dots\dots$

(1) 1599

(2) 3599

(3) 4599

(4) 4598

No need to do actual addition. Add units places, that comes out to be $3 + 6 = 9$.

Now apply approximation.

$$2643 + 1956 > 2600 + 1900$$

$$\text{So } 2643 + 1956 > 4500$$

Only one option has addition > 4500 and 9 at the units place i.e. option 3

19. $4956 - 243 = \dots\dots\dots$

(1) 4719

(2) 4713

(3) 2526

(4) 4799

Units place $6 - 3 = 3$. Only one option has 3 at the units place, i.e. option 2.

$536 \div 4 = \dots\dots\dots$

(1) 132

(2) 124

(3) 134

(4) 114

It's better if you can start with $130 * 4 = 520$. Just look at the numbers. Try to find a number that can take you closer to the answer. Here this number is 130. Now as $536 > 520$, your answer is also greater than 130, and with 6 at the units place in 536, answer has to have either 9 or 4 at its units place. That solves your problem, i.e. option 3.

21. If we buy three and a half litre milk daily, what is the quantity of milk is bought in 5 days ?

- (1) Fifteen and a half (2) Seventeen
 (3) Fifteen (4) Seventeen and a half

$$3.5 * 5$$

Start with $3.5 * 4 = 14$, and 3.5 litres of 5th day. That gives the answer 17.5.

22. $207 \times 12 = \dots\dots\dots$

- (1) 2404 (2) 2472
 (3) 2460 (4) 2484

$$207 * 12 = (200 + 7) * 12 = 200 * 12 + 7 * 12 = 2400 + 84 = 2484$$

Try to do whole process mentally.

23. If 10 kg 120 gms sugar is equally distributed among 4 people, what is the share each one will get ?

- (1) 2 kg 430 gms (2) 25 kg 30 gms
 (3) 20 kg 530 gms (4) 2 kg 530 gms

Two approaches are possible. Read both and follow whichever suits you more!

1. Divide 10Kg into 4 parts, each part will be equal to 2.5Kg
 Now divide 120Gms into 4 parts, each part will be 30Gms.
 Add two, that will give the answer = $2.5\text{Kg} + 30\text{Gms} = (2500 + 30)\text{Gms} = 2530\text{Gms} = 2\text{Kg } 530\text{Gms}$
2. $10\text{ Kg } 120\text{ Gms} = (10000 + 120)\text{Gms} = 10120\text{ Gms}$
 Divide this number by 4 to get answer = $2530\text{ Gms} = 2\text{Kg } 530\text{ Gms}$

You may tend to feel that approach 2 is simpler than approach 1. But Its not that. if your fundamentals are crystal clear approach 1 will give a faster answer.

25. If 4 m 85 cm long string is cut from the 7 metre long string, what is the length of the remaining portion of the string ?

- (1) 3 m 15 cm (2) 2 m 15 cm
 (3) 15 m 15 cm (4) 3 m 85 cm

Here forward counting will help. Start with 4.85 m, another 15cm and you reach 5m. Another 2m and you have reached your destination i.e. 7m. So 2 m and 15 cm is your answer.

26. It was Tuesday on 10th June, 2003, which day was on 19th June, 2003 ?

- (1) Wednesday (2) Thursday
 (3) Friday (4) Tuesday

Get the date difference $19-10 = 9$

Divide it by 7, look at the remainder. Remainder is 2.

Asked date is a later date, so go 2 days ahead and the answer is Thursday.

27. 504 metres long wire is cut at 8 places to have equal pieces. Find the length of each piece of wire in metres.

- (1) 56 (2) 68
 (3) 63 (4) 54

Cut at 8 places and you will get 9 pieces. That is the key here. $504/9 = 56$.

29. If 50 paise worth 36 coins are given away and in exchange coins of Rs. 2 each are taken, how many coins we will get worth Rs. 2 ?

- (1) 90 (2) 9
 (3) 900 (4) 19

36 coins of 50 paise = Rs 18

Rs 18 = 9 coins of Rs 2

37. Ajit has 64 coins worth 25 paise, and some 50 paise coins. He has total amount of Rs. 100 with him. What is the total number of coins he has ?

- (1) 332 (2) 168
(3) 232 (4) 102

64 coins worth 25 Paise = Rs 16

Amount in 50 Paise coins = $100 - 16 = 84$

*Rs 84 = $84 * 2 = 168$ coins of 50 Paise*

40. 18 beads make one necklace. Like this 32 necklaces are made. If in each necklace, 8 beads are put, how many necklaces can be made out of all these beads ?

- (1) 58 (2) 82
(3) 62 (4) 72

*Total number of beads available = $32 * 18$*

*If each necklace has 8 beads, no of necklaces = $(32 * 18) / 8 = 4 * 18 = 72$*

42. The product of the numbers $215 \times 43 = \dots\dots\dots$

- (1) 7310 (2) 1505
(3) 9245 (4) 8245

Approximate!

*$215 * 43 > 210 * 40$ So $215 * 43 > 8400$. Did you get the answer?*

Guavas in each box = $1800/15 = 120$

Guavas in 10 boxes = $10 \times 120 = 1200$

23. $109 \times 78 = \dots\dots\dots?$

(1) 1635

(2) 7502

(3) 8502

(4) 7402

$109 \times 78 = (100 + 9) \times 78 = 7800 + 9 \times 78 > 7800 \dots$ did you get the ans?

24. A milk collection centre collects 805 litres cow milk and 915 litres buffalo milk. How much of milk is left if 1575 litres of milk is sold ?

(1) 155

(2) 145

(3) 1720

(4) 255

total milk = $805 + 915 = 1720$ Litres

milk left = $1720 - 1575$

Forward count. $1575 + 25 = 1600$, $1600 + 120 = 1720$

milk left = $120 + 25 = 145$ litres

25. I have equal number of 1 rupee, 2 rupee and 5 rupee coins. If the total amount with me is Rs. 40, then how many total coins do I have ?

(1) 5

(2) 10

(3) 15

(4) 8

Use method of elimination! Options 10, 15 and 8 are out as

$10 \times 5 = 50 > 40$, $15 \times 5 = 75 > 40$, $8 \times 5 = 40$ (no room for Rs 2 and Re1)

26. How much salt is required to fill 120 salt bags of 250 gm each ?

- (1) 3000 kg (2) 300 kg
 (3) 3 kg (4) 30 kg

$$120 * 250 = 30000 \text{ Gms} = 30 \text{ Kg}$$

Alternately each bag is quarter Kg, 4 bags = 1 Kg, 120 bags = 30 Kg.

27. 2 kg 2 gm = 2.002 kg.

- (1) 2.2 (2) 2.02
 (3) 2.002 (4) 2.0002

Remember 2 Gm = $2/1000$ Kg = 0.002 Kg, hence ans is 2.002 Kg

45. There are some 5 rupee and some 10 rupee notes worth Rs. 135. Then how many five-rupee notes can be there in this amount ?

- (1) 27 (2) 12
 (3) 8 (4) 15

Method of elimination revisited!

Number of Rs 5 notes has to be odd. Why?

As the amount is odd and we have Rs 10 notes other than Rs 5 notes!

*$27 * 5 = 135$, hence option 1 will fulfill the amount that is against the question statement 'some Rs 10 notes'. Hence the ans is option 4!*

24. If four and a half litres of milk is taken daily, then how many litres of milk will be taken in one week ?
- (1) Twenty nine and a half
 - (2) Thirty one and a half
 - (3) Thirty six
 - (4) Thirty and a half

Divide the problem in two parts. four litres and half litres.

$$4 * 7 = 28 \text{ litres}$$

$$\text{half} * 7 = 3.5 \text{ litres}$$

Total 31 and half litres

31. Three-fourth part of a bucket having capacity of 20 l is filled with water. How much more litre of water will be required to fill the bucket completely ?
- (1) 15
 - (2) 10
 - (3) 20
 - (4) 5

$3/4^{\text{th}}$ of the bucket is filled with water. Hence $1/4^{\text{th}}$ of the bucket is empty.

$1/4^{\text{th}}$ of 20 = 5. So 5 litres of water is required.

38. If 15 kg 600 gm rice is equally distributed among six persons, how much rice will each person get ?
- (1) 3 kg 600 gm
 - (2) 2 kg 600 gm
 - (3) 1 kg 600 gm
 - (4) 2 kg 500 gm

$$15 \text{ Kg } 600 \text{ Gms} = 15600 \text{ Gms}$$

$$15600/6 = 2600 \text{ Gms} = 2 \text{ Kg } 600 \text{ Gms}$$

Each person will get 2 Kg 600 Gms of rice.

2. ✓ $317 + 2002 = \dots\dots? \dots\dots$

(1) 2329

(2) 2312

~~(3)~~ 2319

(4) 2315

$$317 + 2002 = 317 + 2 + 2000 = 319 + 2000 = 2319$$

12. Shubham dug a pit of 7 m 95 cm along a road, and Ramesh dug 9 m 7 cm pit after it. Then what will be the length of the pit dug?

(1) 17.65 m

(2) 17.650 m

$$\begin{array}{r} 17.95 \\ + 9.07 \\ \hline 27.02 \end{array}$$

(3) 17.02 m

(4) 17.20 m

		7	.	9	5
+		9	.	7	0
	1	7	.	6	5

$$\text{Total length} = 17.65 \text{ m}$$

13. ✓ 9 Hrs 41 Min = ? Minutes

(1) 581

(2) 571

(3) 941

(4) 131

$$9\text{Hrs} = 9 \times 60 = 540 \text{ Mins, so total mins} = 540 + 41 = 581$$

30. In an example of division sum, if the dividend is 108, divisor 15 and the remainder is 3, then what will be the quotient ?

(1) 18

(2) 8

(3) 7

(4) 9

*dividend = divisor * quotient + remainder*

$$108 = 15 * \text{quotient} + 3$$

(subtract 3 from both the sides)

$$108 - 3 = 15 * \text{quotient} + 3 - 3$$

$$105 = 15 * \text{quotient}$$

(divide by 15 on both the sides)

$$105/15 = (15 * \text{quotient})/15$$

$$\text{quotient} = 7$$

38. The sum of the ages of Sameer and Raju is 35 years. If Raju is younger than Sameer by 7 years, then what is Sameer's age ?

(1) 28 years

(2) 14 years

(3) 21 years

(4) 17 years

Assume Samir's age is x, so Raju's age will be x - 7

$$\text{Sum of their ages} = x + x - 7 = 35$$

$$\text{Hence } 2 * x - 7 = 35$$

(Add 7 on both sides)

$$2 * x - 7 + 7 = 35 + 7 = 42$$

$$\text{Hence } 2 * x = 42$$

(Divide by 2 on both sides)

$$(2 * x / 2) = 42 / 2 \text{ so } x = 21, \text{ so Samir's age is 21.}$$

45. The capacity of a bottle is 750 ml. How many bottles will be required to fill 9 litres of medicine ?

(1) 7

(2) 9

(3) 10

(4) 12

9000
750

1 bottle = 750 mL

4 bottles = 3000 mL = 3 litres

for 9 litres, $4 \times 3 = 12$ bottles are required.

50. If each child collects 49 seeds, then how many seeds will be collected by 346 students of a school ?

(1) 16954

(2) 12845

(3) 18994

(4) 16054

$346 \times 49 = 346 \times (50 - 1) = 346 \times 50 - 346 = 17300 - 346 = 16954$
