GENERAL APTITUDE

Trainer : Sujata Mohite
sujata.mohite@sunbeaminfo.com

Probability

- How likely an event is supposed to happen.
- Probability = $\frac{\text{Favourable outcome}}{\text{Total number of outcomes}}$
- AND → multiply(x) e.g:- 1green and 1 blue ball in a box
- OR → Add (+) e.g:- 1 red or 1 blue ball in a box
- 1 bag has 3 balls, what is the probability of you picking up 2 balls?
  - $3C_2 = \frac{3 \text{x } 2}{1 \text{ x } 2} = 3$

Total no. of balls the bag contains

0ut of which how many balls We need to choose (tells number of times 3 has to be reduces)

Probability = $\frac{\text{Favourable outcome}}{\text{Total number of outcomes}}$

Points to Remember

- The **probability** of an event will not be less **than** 0.
- This is because 0 is impossible (sure that something will not happen).
- The **probability** of an event will not be **more than 1**. This is because **1** is certain that something will happen.
- The probability of an event is **a number** describing the chance that the event will happen.
- An event that is certain to happen has a probability of 1.
- An event that cannot possibly happen has a probability of 0.
- If there is a chance that an event will happen, then its probability is between 0 & 1.

Probability

- **Atleast** – min to max
- Eg:- 2 bags out of 3

So various probabilities to be done is 2 and 3

- **Atmost** - max to min
- Eg:- 1 bag has 3 balls out of which probability to pick up 2 balls

Probability

Q. A bag contains 2 red, 3 green and 2 blue balls. Two balls are drawn at random. What is the probability that none of the balls drawn is blue?

A. 10/21 B. 11/21 C. 2/7 D. 5/7

- **Soln-**
- Total balls = 2+3+2 =7 balls in the bag
- None = blue (neglect whichever color is written after none)
- Draw =2 balls
- Probability = $\frac{\text{Favourable outcome}}{\text{Total number of outcomes}} = \frac{2R \text{ or } (1R \text{ and } 1G) \text{ or } 2G}{{}^{7}C_{2}} = \frac{{}^{2}C_{2} + ({}^{2}C_{1} \times 31) + {}^{3}C_{2}}{{}^{7}C_{2}} = \frac{10}{21}$

Ans : A

Probability

Q. In a box, there are 8 red, 7 blue and 6 green balls. One ball is picked up randomly. What is the probability that it is neither red nor green?

A. 1/3 B. ¾ C. 7/19 D. 8/21 E. 9/21

Soln:

- Total balls = 8+7+6 = 21 balls in the box
- Neither red nor green means only blue
- Draw =1 ball
- Probability = $\frac{\text{Favourable outcome}}{\text{Total number of outcomes}} = \frac{1 blue\ out\ of\ total\ 7}{21C_1} = \frac{7C_1}{21C_1} = \frac{7}{21} = \frac{1}{3}$

Ans: A

Probability

Q. What is the probability of getting a sum 5 from two throws of a dice?

A. 1/9 B. 1/8 C. 1/7 D. 1/6

Soln-

Dice =6 faces = 6 possibilities

So in two throws of dice, total possibilities = $\mathbf{6 \times 6 = 36}$

Sum =5,so favourable outcomes are - { (1,4), (4,1) , (2,3) , (3,2) }

$$\text{Probability} = \frac{\text{Favourable outcome}}{\text{Total number of outcomes}} = \frac{4}{36} = \frac{1}{9}$$

Ans : A

Probability

Q. Three unbiased coins are tossed. What is the probability of getting utmost two heads?

A. ¾ B. ¼ C. 3/8 D. 7/8

- **Soln-**
- Total possibilities = {TTT, TTH, THT, HTT, THH, HTH, HHT, HHH}
- Event of getting utmost 2 heads = max 2H or 1H or 0H
- Possibility of getting 2 H = {TTT, TTH,THT, HTT, THH, HTH, HHT}
- Probability = $\frac{\text{Favourable outcome}}{\text{Total number of outcomes}} = \frac{7}{8}$

Ans: D

Probability

Q. In a class, there are 15 boys and 10 girls. Three students are selected at random. The probability that 1 girl and 2 boys are selected, is:

A. 21/46 B. 25/117 C. 1/50 D. 3/25

Soln:

- Total students = 15 + 10 =25 students in a class
- Draw =3 students

$$\text{Probability} = \frac{\text{Favourable outcome}}{\text{Total number of outcomes}} = \frac{{}^{10}C_1 \times {}^{15}C_2}{{}^{25}C_3} = \frac{21}{46}$$

Ans : A

Probability

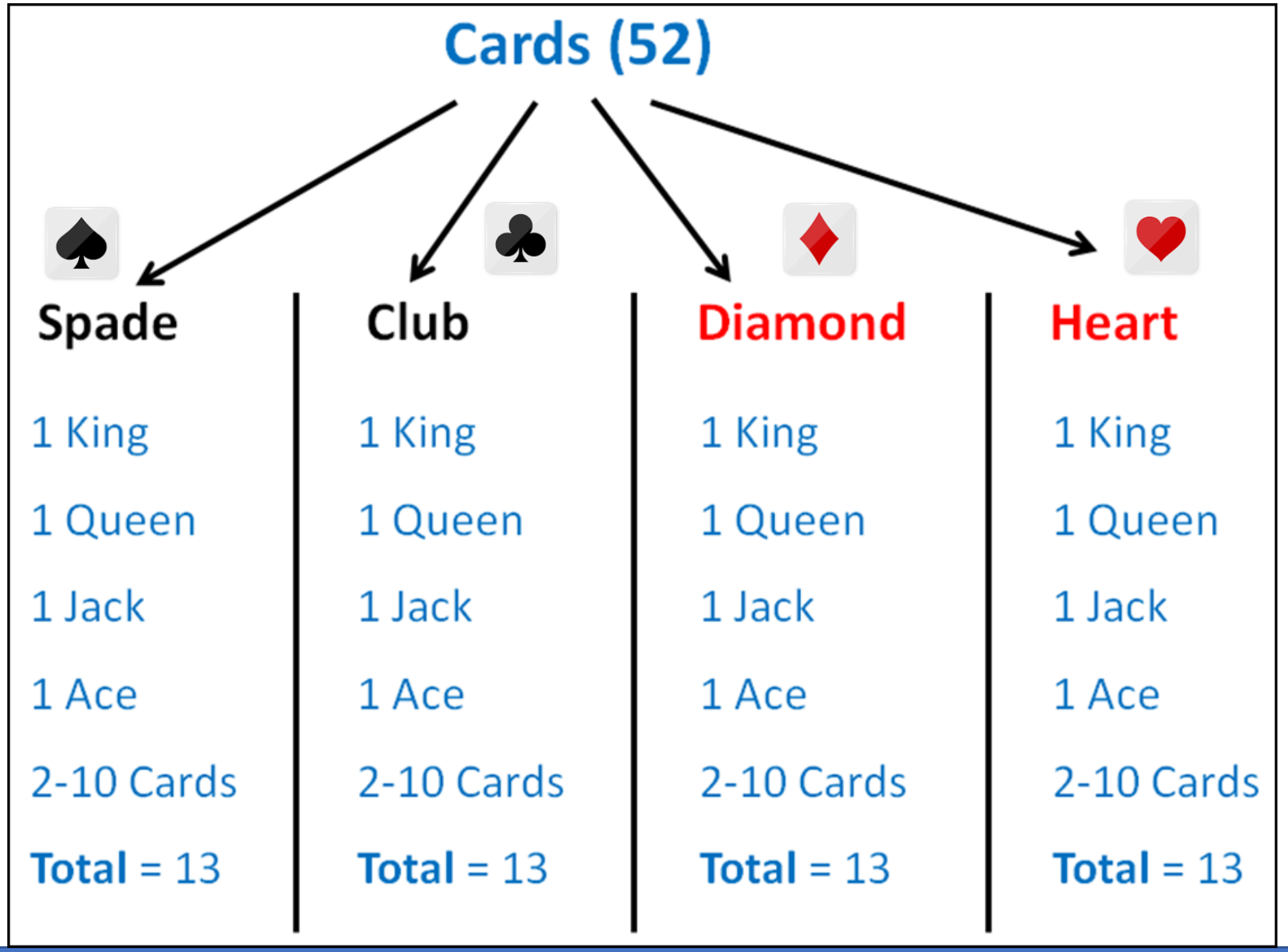
- A Standard deck of playing cards consist of 52 cards, among them there are 4 subgroups/suits –
- The four suits with there names , symbols and color –

1. The suit of Hearts  → 13 cards
2. The suit of Diamonds  → 13 cards
3. The suit of Clubs  → 13 cards
4. The suit of Spades  → 13 cards

26 red cards

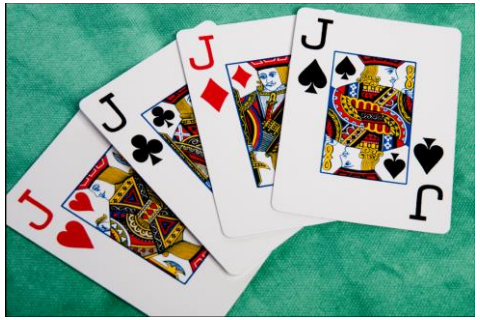
26 black cards

Probability

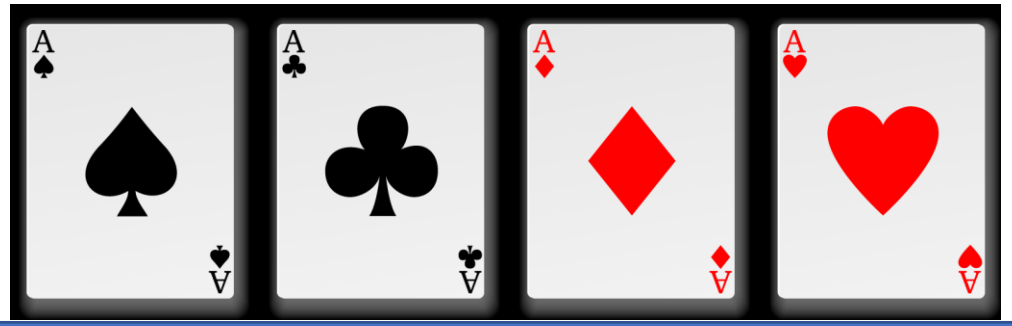


Probability

- King, Queen and Jack (or Knaves) are **face cards**. So, there are **12** **face cards** in the deck of 52 playing cards.
- **Jokers** are not normally considered to be **face cards**



- **Aces**
- There are 4 Aces in every deck, 1 of every suit.



Probability

Q. From a pack of 52 cards, two cards are drawn together at random. What is the probability of both the cards being kings?

A. 1/15 B. 25/57 C. 35/256 D. 1/221

- **Soln-**
- **Total cards in a pack =52**
- Total kings in a pack = 4
- Drawn =2
- Probability = $\frac{\text{Favourable outcome}}{\text{Total number of outcomes}} = \frac{{}^{4}C_{2}}{{}^{52}C_{2}} = \frac{1}{221}$

Ans : D

Probability

Q. A brother and sister appear for an interview against two vacant posts in an office. The probability of the brother's selection is 1/5 and that of the sister's selection is 1/3. What is the probability that one of them is selected?

A. 1/5 B. 2/5 C. 1/3 D) 2/3

Soln: -

(brother is selected and sister is not selected) OR (brother is not selected and sister is selected)

$$\text{Probability} = \frac{1}{5} \times \frac{2}{3} + \frac{4}{5} \times \frac{1}{3}$$

$$= \frac{6}{15}$$

$$= \frac{2}{5}$$

Ans: B

Probability(Assignment)

A man tossed two dice. What is the probability that the total score is a prime number?

A. 5/12 B. 5/14 C. 5/20 D. 5/24

- **Soln-**
- **Dice =6 faces = 6 possibilities**
- 2 Dice = 6 x 6 = 36 possibilities
- Sum = prime number
- So favourable outcomes are - { (1,1), (1,2) , (1,4), (1,6) , (2,1) , (2,3) , (2,5) , (3,2) , (3,4) , (4,1) , (4,3) , (5,2) , (5,6) , (6,5) , (6,1) }
- Probability = $\frac{\text{Favourable outcome}}{\text{Total number of outcomes}} = \frac{15}{36} = \frac{5}{12}$

Ans : A

Probability(Assignment)

Q. Probability of occurrence of event a is 0.5 and that of event b is 0.2. the probability of occurrence of both a and b is 0.1. what is the probability that none of a and b occur?

A. 0.4 B. 0.5 C. 0.2 D. 0.1

Soln:

probability of sure event = 1

probability of occurrence of event a = 0.5

Probability of occurrence of event b = 0.2

probability of occurrence of both a and b = 0.1

probability of none = 1-0.8 = 0.2

Ans: C

Probability(Assignment)

Q. A bag contains 4 white, 5 red and 6 blue balls. Three balls are drawn at random from the bag. The probability that all of them are red, is?

A. 1/22 B. 3/22 C. 2/91 D. 2/77

Ans : C

Probability(Assignment)

Q. What is the probability of getting a sum 9 from two throws of a dice?

A. 1/6 B. 1/8 C. 1/9 D. 1/12

Ans : C

Probability(Assignment)

Q. A bag contains 6 black and 8 white balls. One ball is drawn at random. What is the probability that the ball drawn is white?

A. ¾ B. 4/7 C. 1/8 D. 3/7

Ans : B

Probability(Assignment)

Q. A bag contains 6 blue balls, 3 white balls and 4 green balls. If two balls are drawn at random what is the possibility that they are not of the same color?

A. 6/13 B. 7/13 C. 9/13 D. 10/13

- **Ans: C**

Probability(Assignment)

Q. One card is drawn at random from a pack of 52 cards. What is the probability that the card drawn is a face card (Jack, Queen and King only)?

A. 1/13 B. 1/4 C. 3/13 D. 9/52

Ans: C

Probability(Assignment)

Q. One card is drawn at random from a pack of 52 cards. What is the probability that the card drawn is not a face card (Jack, Queen and King only)?

A. 5/13 B. 10/13 C. 1/13 D. 1/26

Ans: B

Probability(Assignment)

Q. Two dice are rolled. Find the probability of getting a sum of 8 or 11 on both the dices.

A. 5/36 B. 9/36 C. 7/36 D. 11/36

Ans: C

- Favorable outcomes for sum of 8 or 11 on both the dices are-
- (2,6),(3,5),(4,4),(5,3),(6,2),(5,6),(6,5)
- Number of favorable outcomes = 7
- Probability = $\frac{7}{36}$

Interest

If P = Principal, R = Rate of interest, N = Time in years, I = Interest, A = Amount

Then **A = P + I**

Simple Interest

S.I. = (P x R x N) / 100

Basic principal remains constant.

S.I. is good example of AP(Arithmetic Progression)

Compound Interest

$A = P (1+ R/100)^T$

C.I. = A – P

T = periods of compounding,

R = rate for compounding period

Basic principal keeps on increasing as we get interest on interest.

C.I. is good example of GP(Geometric Progression)

Interest

Q. What is the difference between the simple interest on a principal of Rs. 500 being calculated at 5% per annum for 3 years and 4% per annum for 4 years?

A.Rs. 5 B.Rs. 10 C.Rs. 20 D.Rs. 40 E. None of these

$SI_1 = P\ N_1R_1/100$

$= \frac{500x\ 3\ x\ 5}{100} =$ Rs. 75

$SI_2 = P\ N_2R_2/100$

$= \frac{500x\ 4\ x\ 4}{100} =$ Rs. 80

Difference = 80 – 75 = Rs. 5

OR

500 == 15% ↑ ⇒ 575 (1st case)
500 == 16% ↑ ⇒ 580 (2nd case)
difference = 580 -575 = Rs. 5

Ans : A

Interest

Q. A man borrowed total Rs 2500 at Simple interest from two money lenders. He paid interest at 12% p.a. to one and 14% p.a. to the other. The total interest paid for the year was Rs.326. How much did he borrow at 14%?

A. Rs 1000 B. Rs 1200 C. Rs 1300 D. Rs 1500

Soln:

Let, x = Principal at 12% & 2500-x = Principal at 14%

SI at Rs.x = $\frac{x \times 1 \times 12}{100} = \frac{12x}{100} = \frac{3x}{25}$

SI at Rs.2500 -x = $\frac{2500-x \times 1 \times 14}{100} = \frac{(2500-x) \times 7}{50} = \frac{17500x - 7x}{50}$

SI at x + SI at 2500-x = 326

Substitute and solving the equation gives x =Rs. 1200

We need Principal at 2500-x = 2500 – 1200 =Rs. 1300

Ans: C

Interest

Q. P =Rs. 2000, R =10%, N =2yrs , Find A and CI

Soln:

$A = 2000(1 + \frac{10}{100})^2$

$= 2000(\frac{110}{100})^2$

$= 2000(\frac{121}{100})$

= Rs. 2420

CI = 2420 – 2000 = Rs. 420

2000 → 10% =200

10% 10%

2000 ⟶ 2200 ⟶ 2420

CI = 2420 – 2000 = 420

Interest

Q. P =Rs. 4000, R =20% per annum, N =6months.Find CI computed quarterly for given period.

Soln:

N =6months(2 quarterly)

rate(R) = 20 % per annum = 5 % quarterly

After every 3 months CI will be calculated.

by 5%=200 by 5%=210

4000 4200 4410

I = 4410 -4000

= Rs. 410

Interest

Q. Difference between Compound interest & simple interest on a sum placed at 8% p.a. compounded annually for 2 years is Rs 128. Find the Principal

- A.20000 B. 24000 C. 26000 D. 15000
- **Soln**:
- Let the principal be P = Rs. 100.
- time N = 2 years, rate of interest R = 8% per annum
- simple interest = PNR/100=$\frac{100*8*2}{100}$ =Rs. 16
- CI (for 2 years)
- 8% 8%
- 100 → 108 → 116.64
- 16.64

P	SI	CI	Diff
100	16	16.64	0.64

- 0.64 - > 100
- 128 -> ?
- $\frac{12800}{0.64}$ = Rs. 20000

Interest

Q. Difference between Compound interest & simple interest on a sum placed at 8% p.a. compounded annually for 2 years is Rs 128. Find the principal

- A.20000 B. 24000 C. 26000 D. 15000
- **Soln**:
- Let the principal be P = Rs. 100.
- time N = 2 years, rate of interest R = 8% per annum
- simple interest = PNR/100=$\frac{100*8*2}{100}$ =Rs. 16
- compound amount= P(1+R/ 100)^N
- = 100*(1+$\frac{8}{100}$) ^2 = 100 * ($\frac{108}{100}$)^2 = 100($\frac{11664}{10000}$)=$\frac{11664}{100}$ = 116.64
- compound interest = compound amount – principal
- C.I = A - P
  =116.64-100=Rs. 16.64
- the difference between the compound interest and simple interest = 16.64-16.00 = Rs. 0.64
- 0.64 - > 100
- 128 -> ?
- = $\frac{128*100}{0.64}$ = 20000
- Thus, the principal is Rs. 20000.

Ans : A

Interest

- If the difference between compound and simple interest is of **two years** than,
  Difference = $P(R)^2/(100)^2$
  Where P = principal amount, R = rate of interest

- If the difference between compound and simple interest is of **three years** than,
  Difference = $3 \times P(R)^2/(100)^2 + P(R/100)^3$.
  Here also, P = principal amount, R = rate of interest

Interest

Q.A started business with Rs. 45,000 and B joined afterwards with 30,000. If the profit at the end of a year was divided in the ratio 2 : 1 respectively, then B would have joined A for business after.

A. 1 month B. 2 months C. 3 months D. 4 months

Soln:

- Capital of A = Rs. 45,000 Capital of B = Rs. 30,000
- Ratio of P1:P2=2:1
- using formula,
- $\frac{C1T1}{C2T2} = \frac{P1}{P2}$
- In this type , the time period is 12 months i.e. one year
- $\frac{45000 \times 12}{30000 \times T2} = \frac{2}{1}$
- T2=9
- B would join business after (12 - 9) = 3 months
- **Ans: C**

Interest(Assignment)

Q. A started a business by investing Rs. 32000. After 2 months B joined him with some investments. At the end of the year the total profit was divided in the ratio 8:5. How much capital was invested by B?

A. Rs. 30,000 B. Rs. 28000 C. Rs. 24000 D.Rs. 19000

- Soln:
- using formula,
- $\frac{C1T1}{C2T2} = \frac{P1}{P2}$
- $\frac{32000 \times 12}{C2 \times 10} = \frac{8}{5}$
- C2 = Rs. 24000

Ans: C

Interest(Assignment)

Q. When annual compounding is done, a sum amounts to Rs 5000 in 6 years and 7200 in 8 years. What is the int rate?

A. 10% B. 15% C. 20% D. 25%

Soln

Let P be the principal & R the int rate

→ 5000 = P(1+R/100)^6……(1)

→ 7200 = P(1+R/100)^8……(2)

→ 36/25 = (1+R/100)^2

→ Taking square roots of both sides

→ 1+R/100 = 6/5

→ R/100 =1/5

→ R = 20%

Ans: C

Interest(Assignment)

Q. A sum fetched a total simple interest of Rs.7056 at the rate of 8 percent per year in 7 years. What is the sum?

A. Rs 12600 B) Rs 15120 C) Rs 10080 D) Rs 7560

Ans : A

Interest(Assignment)

Q. A sum of money placed at compound interest doubles itself in 4 years. In how many years will it amount to 8 times?

A. 9 years B. 8 years C. 27 years D. 12 years

Ans: D

Interest(Assignment)

Q. Difference between Compound interest & simple interest on a sum placed at 20% per annum compounded annually for 2 years is Rs. 72. Find the sum.

A. Rs. 2400 B.Rs. 8400 C. Rs.1800 D.Rs. 900

Ans : C

Interest(Assignment)

Q. What is the simple interest on a sum of Rs. 700 if the rate of interest for the first 3 years is 8% per annum and for the last 2 years is 7.5% per annum?

A.Rs. 269.5 B.Rs. 283 C.Rs. 273 D.Rs. 280 E. None of these

Ans: C

Interest(Assignment)

Q. Rs.2100 is lent at compound interest of 5% per annum for 2 years. Find the amount after two years.

- A.Rs. 2300 B.Rs. 2315.25 C.Rs. 2310 D.Rs. 2320 E. None of these
- **Soln:**
- $A = P (1+ R/100)^T$
- $A = 2100(1+5/100)^2$
- $A=2100\times[105/100]2$
- $A= \frac{2100 \text{ x } 11025}{10000}$
- Amount, A=Rs.2315.25
- **Ans : B**

Interest(Assignment)

Q.A certain sum of money amounts to Rs. 704 in two years and Rs 800 in 5 years. Find the Principal.

- A. Rs. 640 B. Rs. 600 C. Rs. 550 D. Rs.450
- **Ans: A**

Interest(Assignment)

Q. A started a business by investing Rs. 32000. After 4 months B joined him with some investments. At the end of the year the total profit was divided in the ratio 6:5. How much capital was invested by B?

A. Rs. 30,000 B. Rs. 28000 C. Rs. 40000 D. Rs. 19000

Ans: C

Interest(Assignment)

Q. A sum of money placed at simple interest doubles itself in 8 years. Find the rate of interest

A. 8% p.a. B. 10% p.a. C. 15% p.a. D. 12.5% p.a.

Soln:

Amount=Principal + Simple interest

Amount = 2P

A = P + I

I = A - P

I = 2P-P = P, N=8 yrs

I = (PxRxN)/100

P = (PxRx8)/100

R = 100/8 = 12.5%

Ans: D

Interest(Assignment)

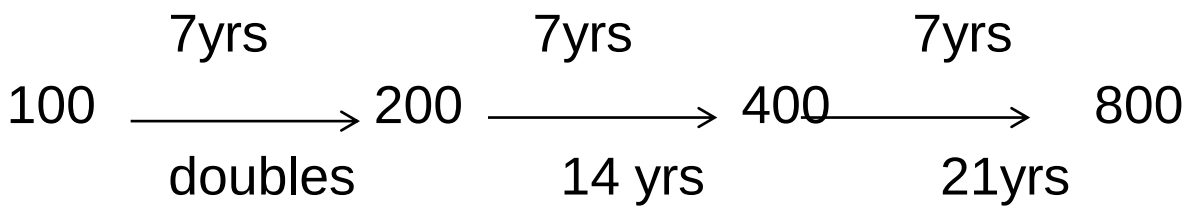
Q. A sum of money placed at compound interest doubles in 7 years. In how many years the principal becomes-

a. 4 times of itself

b. 8 times of itself

Soln:

Let initial value be 100



a. In 14yrs

b. In 21 yrs

OR

100------->200 in 7 years
200------->400 in again 7 years then,
400------->800 in 7 years again, thus
the time becomes= 7+7+7= 21 years.

Partnership(Assignment)

Q. A, B & C enter into a partnership with total of Rs 8,200. A's capital is Rs 1000 more than B's & Rs 2000 less than C's. What is B's share of annual profit of Rs 2,460?

A. Rs 1320 B. Rs 720 C. Rs 420 D. Rs 520

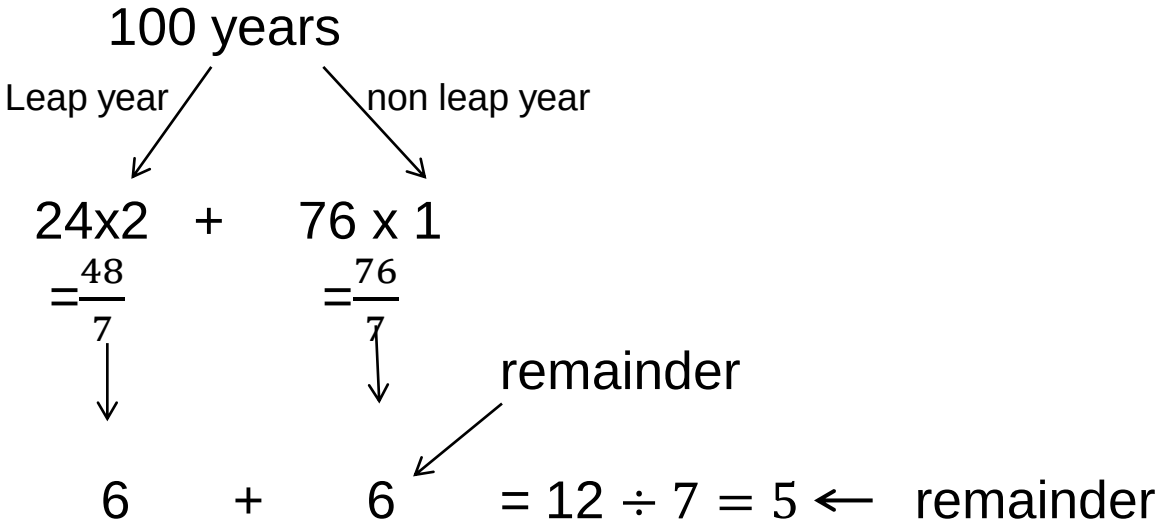
Ans: C

Calendar

- In Non Leap year –
  - 365 days
  - 1 year = 52 weeks + 1 odd day(extra day)
  - 28th February
- In Leap year –
  - 366 days
  - 1 year = 52 weeks + 2 odd days
  - 29th February
- A **century leap year** is a **year** that is exactly divisible by 400
  - **years** 1600 and 2000 were **century leap years**; (400,800,1200,1600,2000 – century leap years till date)
  - **years** 1700, 1800, and 1900 were not **century leap years**.
- To find the day of a week on a given date we use the concept of "**odd days**".
- 01/01/001 A.D(Anno Domini) was a Monday and 1st day of week so 1st January 0001 was a Monday.

Calendar

- In a century,
  - 24 leap year
  - 76 non leap years



5 extra(odd) days in a century (100 years)
100 years = 5 odd days ← remainder
200 years = 10 ÷ 7 = 3 odd days
300 years = 15 ÷ 7 = 1 odd days
400 years = 0 odd days (as century leap year)

Calendar

Years	No. of odd
Ordinary year	1
Leap year	2
100 years	5
200 years	3
300 years	1
400 years	0

Calendar

Day of week	No. of odd
Sunday	0
Monday	1
Tuesday	2
Wednesday	3
Thursday	4
Friday	5
Saturday	6

Calendar

Month		Remainder
January	31 ÷ 7	3
February	28 ÷7 or 29 ÷ 7	0(non leap) or 1(leap)
March	31 ÷ 7	3
April	30 ÷ 7	2
May	31 ÷ 7	3
June	30 ÷ 7	2
July	31 ÷ 7	3
August	31 ÷ 7	3
September	30 ÷ 7	2
October	31 ÷ 7	3
November	30 ÷ 7	2
December	31 ÷ 7	3

Calendar

Q. What was the day of the week on 15th August, 1947?

Soln:

Completed till 1946

1946

$\frac{1900}{400}$ = 300 $\qquad$ $\frac{46}{4}$ = 11(quotient)

1 odd day $\qquad$ 46 + 11 = 57 $\qquad$ $\frac{57}{7}$ = 1(remainder)

In 1946, odd days are,

1900 $\qquad$ 46

1 + 1 = 2 odd days

1946 $\quad$ month $\quad$ date

Total odd days = 2 + 2 + 1 = 5 odd days

As per table for days of a week , 5 ⟷ Friday

As month is August, go till July as per table,

J F M A M J J

3 + 0 + 3 + 2 + 3 + 2 + 3 = 16

Now, $\frac{16}{7}$ = 2 (remainder)

For date ,

$\frac{15}{7}$ = 1 (remainder)

Calendar

For Months -

J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
0	3	3	6	1	4	6	2	5	0	3	5

For years -

1600 – 1699	6
1700 – 1799	4
1800 – 1899	2
1900 – 1999	0
2000 – 2099	6

Calendar

Q. What was the day of the week on 26th January, 1947?

Soln:

1. Last 2 digits of the year → 47
2. Divide by 4 (47 ÷ 4) = 11(quotient)
3. Take the date → 26
4. Take the no. of month → 0 (from table)
5. Take the no. of year → 0 (from table)

   84 (add)

6. Divide by 7 → $\frac{84}{7}$ = 0 (remainder)

Check table for day of the week

0 ⟷ Sunday

Calendar

Q. What was the day of the week on 29th February, 2012?

Soln:

1. Last 2 digits of the year → 12
2. Divide by 4 (12 ÷ 4) = 03(quotient)
3. Take the date → 29
4. Take the no. of month → 03 (from table)
5. Take the no. of year → 06 (from table)

   53 (add)

6. Divide by 7 → $\frac{53}{7}$ = 4 (remainder)

subtract 1 from remainder

In this case for all dates of **January & February** in a leap year , 4 -1 =3

Check table for day of the week

3 ⟷ Wednesday

Calendar

Q. Today is Monday. Which day will be on 61st day?

Soln:

1 week = 7 days. Taking the multiple of 7

56 - Monday	or	63 - Monday
57 – Tuesday		62 - Sunday
58 – Wednesday		61 - Saturday
59 – Thursday		
60 – Friday		
61 - Saturday		
56 + 5 = 61 days		63 – 61 = 2 days
(add 5 days)	or	(subtract 2 days)

Calendar

Q. What dates of May 2002 did Monday fall on?

Soln:

Lets take date = 1st May 2002

1. Last 2 digits of the year → 02
2. Divide by 4 (02 ÷ 4) = 00(quotient)
3. Take the date → 01
4. Take the no. of month → 01 (from table)
5. Take the no. of year → 06 (from table)

   10 (add)

6. Divide by 7 → $\frac{10}{7}$ = 3 (remainder)

Check table for day of the week

3 ⟷ Wednesday

1st May 2002 falls on Wednesday

1	2	3	4	5	6
W	Th	F	Sa	Su	M

↑ first Monday

Now add 7 to it to find remaining Mondays

Dates on which Monday falls are -
6 , 13 , 20, 27

Calendar

Q. If we have preserved the calendar of 2017. Find the next immediate year in which we can reuse.

A. 2027 B.2023 C. 2025 D. 2029

Soln:

x/4 (x = given year)

$\frac{2017}{4}$ = 1 (remainder)

For any year divide by 4, the possibility of remainder is 0,1,2,3

If remainder = 0 → x + 28

If remainder = 1 → x + 6

If remainder = 2/3 → x + 11

So, $\frac{2017}{4}$ = 1(remainder)

2017 + 6 = 2023 **Ans: B**

Calendar

Q. Which of the following days can never be the last day of a century?

A. Sunday B. Monday C. Tuesday D. Wednesday

- **Soln**:
- The last day of century can be only
- 1 odd day(Monday)
- 3 odd days (Wednesday)
- 5 odd days (Friday)
- 7 or 0 odd days (Sunday)
- So, century can never end in **Tuesday** , **Thursday** or **Saturday**.
- **Ans: C**

Calendar(Assignment)

- Q. The day on 5th April of a year will be the same day on 5th of which month of the same year?
- A. 5th July B. 5th August C. 5th June D. 5th October

- **Ans A**

- April & July for all years have the same calendar. So, a day on any date of April will be the same day on the corresponding date in July.
- The same day will fall on 5th July of the same year.

Calendar(Assignment)

Q. What was the day of the week on your birthdate?

Q. 13th October 2019 is a Sunday. Find the day on 13th October 1989?

A. Sunday B. Monday C. Friday D. Wednesday

Ans: C

Q. 1st March 2006 falls on a Wednesday .What day does 1st March 2010 fall on?

A. Tuesday B. Monday C. Friday D. Wednesday

Ans: B

Q. Today is Monday. Which day will be after 64 days?

A. Tuesday B. Monday C. Friday D. Wednesday

Ans: A

Q. Today is Monday. After 30 days it will be?

A. Tuesday B. Monday C. Friday D. Wednesday

B. Ans: D

Calendar(Assignment)

Q. 15th August 1947 was a Friday. Find the day on 15th August 1977?

- Soln:

  1977

- 1947

  30 years

Leap years between 1947 to 1977

1948	1964
1952	1968
1956	1972
1960	1976

} 8 years

30 + 8 = 38

total years leap

$\frac{38}{7}$ = 3 (remainder)

As 15th August 1947 was a Friday ,

So, Friday + 3 days = **Monday**

Calendar(Assignment)

Q. 4th January 2016 falls on Monday. What day of the week does 4th January 2017 lies?

A. Wednesday B. Thursday C. Tuesday D. Monday

Soln:

Normal year = 1 odd day

Leap year = 2 odd days

Jan 4, 2016 → Monday

\+ 2 (as leap year)

Jan 4,2017 → Wednesday

Ans: A

Calendar(Assignment)

Q. Wednesday falls on 5th of a month .So which day will fall 5 days after 22nd of the same month?

A. Tuesday B. Friday C. Thursday D. Wednesday

Ans: B

5th = Wednesday

+7

12th = Wednesday

+7

19th = Wednesday

22nd = Saturday

+5

27th = Thursday

5 days after 22nd will be **Friday**

Calendar(Assignment)

Q. On what dates of April, 2001 did Wednesday fall?

A. 1^{st}, 8^{th}, 15^{th}, 22^{nd}, 29^{th} B. 2^{nd}, 9^{th}, 16^{th}, 23^{rd}, 30^{th} C. 3^{rd}, 10^{th}, 17^{th}, 24^{th}

D. 4^{th}, 11^{th}, 18^{th}, 25^{th}

Ans: D


THANK
YOU!