QUESTIONS ASKED IN PREVIOUS SSC EXAMS

TYPE–I

1. Simplify : $1+\cfrac{1}{1+\cfrac{2}{2+\cfrac{3}{1+\cfrac{4}{5}}}}$

(1) $1\frac{11}{17}$ (2) $1\frac{5}{7}$

(3) $1\frac{6}{17}$ (4) $1\frac{21}{17}$

(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 04.07.1999 (First Sitting)

2. Simplify : $1+\cfrac{2}{1+\cfrac{3}{1+\cfrac{4}{5}}}$

(1) $\frac{7}{4}$ (2) $\frac{4}{7}$

(3) $\frac{7}{5}$ (4) $\frac{3}{7}$

(SSC CGLPrelim Exam. 04.07.1999 (First Sitting)

3. The value of

$\cfrac{1}{3+\cfrac{1}{2-\cfrac{1}{\frac{7}{9}}}}+\frac{17}{22}$ is :

(1) $\frac{12}{22}$ (2) $\frac{22}{5}$

(3) $\frac{5}{22}$ (4) 1

(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 24.02.2002 (First Sitting)

4. If $x = 1+\cfrac{1}{1+\cfrac{1}{1+\cfrac{1}{1+\frac{1}{2}}}}$

then, the value of $2x+\frac{7}{4}$ is :

(1) 3 (2) 4

(3) 5 (4) 6

(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 24.02.2002 (Second Sitting)

5. Simplify :

$\frac{19}{43}\div\cfrac{1}{2+\cfrac{1}{3+\cfrac{1}{1+\frac{1}{4}}}}$

(1) 1 (2) $\frac{19}{43}$

(3) $\frac{43}{19}$ (4) $\frac{38}{43}$

(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 24.02.2002 (Middle Zone)

6. The simplification of $\cfrac{5}{3+\cfrac{3}{1-\frac{2}{3}}}$

gives

(1) 5 (2) $\frac{5}{3}$

(3) $\frac{5}{12}$ (4) $\frac{3}{5}$

(SSC CPO S.I. Exam. 2.01.2003)

7. If $2 = x+\cfrac{1}{1+\cfrac{1}{3+\frac{1}{4}}}$, then the value of x is :

(1) $\frac{18}{17}$ (2) $\frac{21}{17}$

(3) $\frac{13}{17}$ (4) $\frac{12}{17}$

(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 11.05.2003 (First Sitting)

8. Find the value of

$\cfrac{2}{1+\cfrac{1}{1-\frac{1}{2}}}\times\frac{3}{\frac{5}{6}\text{ of }\frac{3}{2}\div 1\frac{1}{4}}$

(1) 6 (2) 8

(3) 4 (4) 2

(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 11.05.2003 (Second Sitting)

9. Simplify :

$1+\cfrac{4}{2+\cfrac{3}{5-\frac{1}{2}}}-\frac{1}{2}(10\div 2)$

(1) 1 (2) 0

(3) $-\frac{15}{2}$ (4) $-\frac{1}{2}$

(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 11.05.2003 (Second Sitting)

10.

$\left[\left(1+\cfrac{1}{10+\frac{1}{10}}\right)\times\left(1+\cfrac{1}{10+\frac{1}{10}}\right)-\left(1-\cfrac{1}{10+\frac{1}{10}}\right)\times\left(1-\cfrac{1}{10+\frac{1}{10}}\right)\right]\div$

$\left[\left(1+\cfrac{1}{10+\frac{1}{10}}\right)+\left(1-\cfrac{1}{10+\frac{1}{10}}\right)\right]$

simplifies to

(1) $\frac{100}{101}$ (2) $\frac{90}{101}$

(3) $\frac{20}{101}$ (4) $\frac{101}{100}$

(SSC CPO S.I. Exam. 07.09.2003)

11. $\cfrac{5\frac{9}{14}}{5+\cfrac{3}{3+\cfrac{1}{\frac{3}{5}}}}$ is equal to

(1) 1 (2) 1.5

(3) 2 (4) 2.5

(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 08.02.2004 (First Sitting)

12. $\cfrac{2}{2+\cfrac{2}{3+\cfrac{2}{3+\frac{2}{3}}}\times 0.39}$ is simplified to

(1) $\frac{1}{3}$ (2) 2

(3) 6 (4) None of these

(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 08.02.2004 (Second Sitting)

13. $1+\dfrac{1}{1+\frac{1}{2}}$ is equal to

(1) 3 (2) $\frac{3}{2}$

(3) $\frac{2}{3}$ (4) $\frac{5}{3}$

(SSC CPO S.I. Exam. 05.09.2004)

14. $\dfrac{13}{48}$ is equal to

(1) $\dfrac{1}{3+\frac{1}{1+\frac{1}{16}}}$

(2) $\dfrac{1}{2+\frac{1}{1+\frac{1}{8}}}$

(3) $\dfrac{1}{3+\frac{1}{1+\frac{1}{1+\frac{1}{8}}}}$

(4) $\dfrac{1}{3+\frac{1}{1+\frac{1}{2+\frac{1}{4}}}}$

(SSC CPO S.I. Exam. 03.09.2006)

15. The value of

$1+\dfrac{1}{1+\frac{1}{1+\frac{1}{1+\frac{2}{3}}}}$ is

(1) $\frac{21}{13}$ (2) $\frac{17}{3}$

(3) $\frac{34}{21}$ (4) $\frac{8}{5}$

(SSC CGL Tier-1 Exam. 19.06.2011 (First Sitting)

16. The value of $\dfrac{2\frac{1}{3}-1\frac{2}{11}}{3+\frac{1}{3+\frac{1}{3+\frac{1}{3}}}}$ is

(1) $\frac{38}{109}$ (2) $\frac{109}{38}$

(3) 1 (4) $\frac{116}{109}$

(SSC CGL Tier-1 Exam 26.06.2011 (First Sitting)

17. The value of $3+\dfrac{3}{3+\frac{1}{3+\frac{1}{3}}}$ is

(1) $\frac{40}{11}$ (2) $\frac{43}{11}$

(3) $\frac{46}{11}$ (4) $\frac{41}{11}$

(SSC CGL Tier-1 Exam. 26.06.2011 (Second Sitting)

18. $1+\dfrac{1}{1+\frac{1}{5}}=?$

(1) $\frac{11}{6}$ (2) $\frac{13}{6}$

(3) $\frac{15}{6}$

(4) None of the above

(SSC CISF Constable (GD) Exam. 05.06.2011)

19.

$\dfrac{4\frac{2}{7}-\frac{1}{2}}{3\frac{1}{2}+1\frac{1}{7}} \div \dfrac{1}{2+\frac{1}{2+\frac{1}{5-\frac{1}{5}}}}$

is equal to

(1) 1 (2) $\frac{1}{2}$

(3) 2 (4) $\frac{1}{3}$

(SSC CHSL DEO & LDC Exam. 27.10.2013 IInd Sitting)

20. If $\left[4-\dfrac{5}{1+\frac{1}{3+\frac{1}{2+\frac{1}{4}}}}\right]^{th}$

part of a journey takes 10 minutes, then to complete $\frac{3}{5}$ th of that journey, it will take

(1) 40 minutes (2) 45 minutes

(3) 48 minutes (4) 36 minutes

(SSC CHSL DEO & LDC Exam. 10.11.2013, Ist Sitting)

21. $\sqrt{\dfrac{4\frac{1}{7}-2\frac{1}{4}}{3\frac{1}{2}+1\frac{1}{7}} \div \dfrac{2}{2+\frac{1}{2+\frac{1}{5-\frac{1}{5}}}}}$

is equal to

(1) 1 (2) 4

(3) 3 (4) 2

(SSC CHSL DEO & LDC Exam. 10.11.2013, IInd Sitting)

22. The value of $1+\dfrac{1}{1+\frac{2}{3+\frac{4}{5}}}$ is :

(1) $\frac{12}{29}$ (2) $\frac{8}{19}$

(3) $\frac{48}{29}$ (4) $\frac{2}{19}$

(SSC CAPFs SI & CISF ASI Exam. 23.06.2013)

23. The value of $1-\dfrac{a}{1-\frac{1}{1+\frac{a}{1-a}}}$ is

(1) a (2) $1-a$

(3) 1 (4) 0

(SSC CGL Tier-I Exam. 26.10.2014)

24. On simplification, the expression

$\dfrac{4\frac{1}{7}-2\frac{1}{7}}{3\frac{1}{2}+1\frac{1}{7}} \div \dfrac{1}{2+\frac{1}{2+\frac{1}{5-\frac{1}{5}}}}$

is equal to

(1) $\frac{28}{65}$ (2) $\frac{24}{53}$

(3) $\frac{56}{53}$ (4) $\frac{14}{65}$

(SSC CGL Tier-II Exam, 2014 12.04.2015 (Kolkata Region) TF No. 789 TH 7)

25. The simplified value of :

$$\left\{\left(1+\frac{1}{10+\frac{1}{10}}\right)\left(1+\frac{1}{10+\frac{1}{10}}\right)-\left(1-\frac{1}{10+\frac{1}{10}}\right)\left(1-\frac{1}{10+\frac{1}{10}}\right)\right\}\div\left\{\left(1+\frac{1}{10+\frac{1}{10}}\right)\left(1-\frac{1}{10+\frac{1}{10}}\right)\right\}$$

(1) $\frac{20}{101}$ (2) $\frac{100}{101}$

(3) 2 (4) $\frac{90}{101}$

(SSC CGL Tier-I Exam, 16.08.2015 (IInd Sitting) TF No. 2176783)

26. The value of

$$4-\frac{1}{1+\frac{1}{3+\frac{1}{2+\frac{1}{4}}}}$$ is

(1) $\frac{1}{8}$ (2) $\frac{1}{64}$

(3) $\frac{1}{16}$ (4) $\frac{1}{32}$

(SSC CGL Tier-II Exam, 25.10.2015, TF No. 1099685)

TYPE–II

1. Evaluate : $\frac{9|3-5|-5|4|\div 10}{-3(5)-2\times 4\div 2}$

(1) $\frac{9}{10}$ (2) $-\frac{8}{17}$

(3) $-\frac{16}{19}$ (4) $\frac{4}{7}$

(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 04.07.1999 (First Sitting)

2. 5–[4–{3–(3–3–6)}] is equal to :

(1) 10 (2) 6

(3) 4 (4) 0

(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 04.07.1999 (First Sitting)

3. Evaluate :

$$\frac{-(4-6)^2-3(-2)+|-6|}{18-9\div 3\times 5}$$

(1) $\frac{3}{8}$ (2) $\frac{4}{7}$

(3) $\frac{8}{3}$ (4) $\frac{7}{4}$

(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 04.07.1999 (Second Sitting)

4. Simplify : $\frac{\frac{5}{3}\times\frac{7}{51}\text{ of }\frac{17}{5}-\frac{1}{3}}{\frac{2}{9}\times\frac{5}{7}\text{ of }\frac{28}{5}-\frac{2}{3}}$

(1) $\frac{1}{2}$ (2) 4

(3) 2 (4) $\frac{1}{4}$

(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 04.07.1999 (Second Sitting)

5. 1– [5 – {2 + (– 5 + 6 – 2) 2}] is equal to :

(1) –4 (2) 2

(3) 0 (4) –2

(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 04.07.1999 (Second Sitting)

6. On simplification 3034 – (1002 ÷ 20.04) is equal to

(1) 3029 (2) 2984

(3) 2993 (4) 2543

(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 27.02.2000 (First Sitting)

7. When simplified, the expression

$(100)^{\frac{1}{2}}\times(0.001)^{\frac{1}{3}}-(0.0016)^{\frac{1}{4}}\times 3^0+\left(\frac{5}{4}\right)^{-1}$ is equal to:

(1) 1.6 (2) 0.8

(3) 1.0 (4) 0

(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 27.02.2000 (First Sitting)

8. When $\left(\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{4}+\frac{1}{5}-\frac{1}{6}\right)$ is divided by $\left(\frac{2}{5}-\frac{5}{9}+\frac{3}{5}-\frac{7}{18}\right)$, the result is :

(1) $5\frac{1}{10}$ (2) $2\frac{1}{18}$

(3) $3\frac{1}{6}$ (4) $3\frac{3}{10}$

(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 27.02.2000 (Second Sitting)

9. Simplify :

$$8\frac{1}{2}-\left[3\frac{1}{4}\div\left\{1\frac{1}{4}-\frac{1}{2}\left(1\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{3}-\frac{1}{6}\right)\right\}\right]$$

(1) $4\frac{1}{2}$ (2) $4\frac{1}{6}$

(3) $9\frac{1}{2}$ (4) $\frac{2}{9}$

(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 24.02.2002 (First Sitting)

10. If $\frac{50}{*}=\frac{*}{12\frac{1}{2}}$, then the value of * is :

(1) $\frac{25}{2}$ (2) $\frac{4}{25}$

(3) 4 (4) 25

(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 24.02.2002 (First Sitting)

11. The value of 0.008 × 0.01 × 0.072 ÷ (0.12 × 0.0004) is :

(1) 1.2 (2) 0.12

(3) 0.012 (4) 1.02

(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 24.02.2002 (First Sitting)

12. The value of

$$\frac{2}{3}\times\frac{3}{\frac{5}{6}\div\frac{2}{3}\text{ of }1\frac{1}{4}}$$ is :

(1) 2 (2) 1

(3) $\frac{1}{2}$ (4) $\frac{2}{3}$

(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 24.02.2002 (Ist Sitting) & (SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 13.11.2005 (IInd Sitting)

13. Find the sum of the following :

$$\frac{1}{9}+\frac{1}{6}+\frac{1}{12}+\frac{1}{20}+\frac{1}{30}+\frac{1}{42}+\frac{1}{56}+\frac{1}{72}$$

(1) $\frac{1}{2}$ (2) 0

(3) $\frac{1}{9}$ (4) $\frac{1}{2520}$

(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 24.02.2002 (First Sitting)

14. The value of 25 – 5 [2 + 3 (2 – 2 (5 – 3) + 5) – 10] ÷ 4 is :

(1) 5 (2) 23.25

(3) 23.75 (4) 25

(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 24.02.2002 (Second Sitting)

15. Find the value of * in the following

$$1\frac{2}{3} \div \frac{2}{7} \times \frac{*}{7} = 1\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{2}{3} \div \frac{1}{6}$$

(1) $\frac{1}{6}$ (2) 0.6

(3) 0.006 (4) 6

(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 24.02.2002 (Second Sitting)

16. $9 - 1\frac{2}{9}$ of $3\frac{3}{11} \div 5\frac{1}{7}$ of $\frac{7}{9}$ is equal to :

(1) 8 (2) 9

(3) $8\frac{32}{81}$ (4) $\frac{3}{4}$

(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 24.02.2002 (Second Sitting)

17. The value of

$$\frac{5}{1\frac{7}{8} \text{ of } 1\frac{1}{3}} \times \frac{2\frac{1}{10}}{3\frac{1}{2}} \text{ of } 1\frac{1}{4}$$

(1) $1\frac{1}{2}$ (2) 0.05

(3) 1 (4) 2

(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 24.02.2002 (Middle Zone)

18. $\frac{9}{20} - \left[\frac{1}{5} + \left\{\frac{1}{4} + \left(\frac{5}{6} - \overline{\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{2}}\right)\right\}\right]$

is equal to

(1) 0 (2) 1

(3) $\frac{9}{20}$ (4) $\frac{9}{10}$

(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 24.02.2002 (Middle Zone)

19. $\frac{0.8\overline{3} \div 7.5}{2.3\overline{21} - 0.0\overline{98}}$ is equal to

(1) 0.6 (2) 0.1

(3) 0.06 (4) 0.05

(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 24.02.2002 (Middle Zone)

20. For what value of *, statement $\left[\frac{(*)}{21} \times \frac{(*)}{189}\right] = 1$ is correct ?

(1) 3969 (2) 147

(3) 63 (4) 21

(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 24.02.2002 (Middle Zone)

21. If $\frac{1120}{\sqrt{P}} = 80$, then P is equal to

(1) 14 (2) 140

(3) 196 (4) 225

(SSC CPO S.I. Exam. 12.01.2003

22. $\frac{3\frac{1}{4} - \frac{4}{5} \text{ of } \frac{5}{6}}{4\frac{1}{3} \div \frac{1}{5} - \left(\frac{3}{10} + 21\frac{1}{5}\right)} - \left(1\frac{2}{3} \text{ of } 1\frac{1}{2}\right)$

is equal to

(1) 9 (2) $11\frac{1}{2}$

(3) 13 (4) $15\frac{1}{2}$

(SSC CPO S.I. Exam. 12.01.2003

23. Simplify

$$\left[3\frac{1}{4} \div \left\{1\frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{2}\left(2\frac{1}{2} - \overline{\frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{6}}\right)\right\}\right] \div \left(\frac{1}{2} \text{ of } 4\frac{1}{3}\right)$$

(1) 18 (2) 36

(3) 39 (4) 78

(SSC CPO S.I. Exam. 12.01.2003

24. The value of

$$\frac{0.1 \times 0.1 \times 0.1 + 0.2 \times 0.2 \times 0.2 + 0.3 \times 0.3 \times 0.3 - 3 \times 0.1 \times 0.2 \times 0.3}{0.1 \times 0.1 + 0.2 \times 0.2 + 0.3 \times 0.3 - 0.1 \times 0.2 - 0.2 \times 0.3 - 0.3 \times 0.1}$$

is

(1) 0.006 (2) 0.6

(3) 0 (4) 0.2

(SSC CPO S.I. Exam. 12.01.2003

25.

$$\frac{1}{30} + \frac{1}{42} + \frac{1}{56} + \frac{1}{72} + \frac{1}{90} + \frac{1}{110} = ?$$

(1) $\sqrt{2}\frac{2}{27}$ (2) $\frac{1}{9}$

(3) $\frac{5}{27}$ (4) $\frac{6}{55}$

(SSC CPO S.I. Exam. 12.01.2003

26. If $I = \frac{3}{4} \div \frac{5}{6}$, II = 3 ÷ [(4 ÷ 5) ÷ 6], III = [3 ÷ (4 ÷ 5)] ÷ 6, IV = 3 ÷ 4 (5 ÷ 6) then

(1) I and II are equal

(2) I and IV are equal

(3) I and III are equal

(4) All are equal

(SSC CPO S.I. Exam. 12.01.2003

27. The value of 1 ÷ [1 + 1 ÷ {1 + 1 ÷ (1 + 1 ÷ 2)}] is

(1) 1 (2) $\frac{5}{8}$

(3) 2 (4) $\frac{1}{2}$

(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 11.05.2003 (First Sitting)

28. The simplified value of

$$\frac{\frac{1}{3} \div \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{3}}{\frac{1}{3} \div \frac{1}{3} \text{ of } \frac{1}{3}} - \frac{1}{9} \text{ is}$$

(1) 0 (2) 1

(3) $\frac{1}{3}$ (4) $\frac{1}{9}$

(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 11.05.2003 (First Sitting)

29. Simplify :

$$\frac{2\frac{3}{4}}{1\frac{5}{6}} \div \frac{7}{8} \times \left(\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4}\right) + \frac{5}{7} \div \frac{3}{4} \text{ of } \frac{3}{7}$$

(1) $\frac{56}{77}$ (2) $\frac{49}{80}$

(3) $\frac{2}{3}$ (4) $3\frac{2}{9}$

(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 11.05.2003 (First Sitting)

30. The simplification of

$3.\overline{36} - 2.\overline{05} + 1.\overline{33}$ equals :

(1) 2.60 (2) $2.\overline{61}$

(3) 2.64 (4) $2.\overline{64}$

(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 11.05.2003 (First Sitting)

31. The value of

$$\frac{0.9 \times 0.9 \times 0.9 + 0.2 \times 0.2 \times 0.2 + 0.3 \times 0.3 \times 0.3 - 3 \times 0.9 \times 0.2 \times 0.3}{0.9 \times 0.9 + 0.2 \times 0.2 + 0.3 \times 0.3 - 0.9 \times 0.2 - 0.2 \times 0.3 - 0.3 \times 0.9}$$

is

(1) 1.4 (2) 0.054

(3) 0.8 (4) 1.0

(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 11.05.2003 (Second Sitting)

32. Simplify :

$\left(0.\overline{1}\right)^2\left\{1-9\left(0.1\overline{6}\right)^2\right\}$

(1) $-\frac{1}{162}$ (2) $\frac{1}{108}$

(3) $\frac{7696}{10^6}$ (4) $\frac{1}{109}$

(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 11.05.2003 (Second Sitting)

33. Simplify :

$\frac{1+\frac{1}{2}}{1-\frac{1}{2}} \div \frac{4}{7}\left(\frac{2}{5}+\frac{3}{10}\right)$ of $\frac{\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{3}}{\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{3}}$

(1) $\frac{2}{3}$ (2) $37\frac{1}{2}$

(3) $\frac{3}{2}$ (4) $18\frac{3}{8}$

(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 11.05.2003) (Second Sitting)

34. Simplify :

$[0.9 - \{2.3 - 3.2 - (7.1 - 5.4 - 3.5)\}]$

(1) 0.18 (2) 1.8

(3) 0 (4) 2.6

(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 11.05.2003) (Second Sitting)

35. $(32)^3 + (79)^3 - (111)^3 + 3 \times 32 \times 79 \times 111$ is equal to

(1) 10000 (2) 0

(3) 30007 (4) 1

(SSC CPO S.I. Exam. 07.09.2003)

36. $\left(\frac{5}{2}+\frac{3}{2}\right)\left(\frac{25}{4}-\frac{15}{4}+\frac{9}{4}\right)$ is equal to

(1) 38 (2) 19

(3) 37 (4) 36

(SSC CPO S.I. Exam. 07.09.2003)

37. $(0.2 \times 0.2 + 0.01)\ (0.1 \times 0.1 + 0.02)^{-1}$ is equal to

(1) $\frac{5}{3}$ (2) $\frac{41}{12}$

(3) $\frac{41}{4}$ (4) $\frac{9}{5}$

(SSC Section Officer (Commercial Audit) Exam. 16.11.2003)

38. $\frac{1}{2}+\left\{4\frac{3}{4}-\left(3\frac{1}{6}-2\frac{1}{3}\right)\right\}$ is equal to

(1) $3\frac{2}{3}$ (2) $1\frac{1}{4}$

(3) $4\frac{5}{12}$ (4) $1\frac{2}{3}$

(SSC Section Officer (Commercial Audit) Exam. 16.11.2003)

39. The simplification of $\frac{1}{8}+\frac{1}{8^2}+\frac{1}{8^3}+\frac{1}{8^4}+\frac{1}{8^5}$ upto three-places of decimals yields

(1) 0.143 (2) 0.163

(3) 0.215 (4) 0.715

(SSC Section Officer (Commercial Audit) Exam. 16.11.2003)

40. $8.7-\left[7.6-\left\{6.5-\left(5.4-\overline{4.3-2}\right)\right\}\right]$ is simplified to :

(1) 2.5 (2) 3.5

(3) 4.5 (4) 5.5

(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 08.02.2004) (Second Sitting)

41. The simplified value of $[(0.111)^3 + (0.222)^3 - (0.333)^3 + (0.333)^2\ (0.222)]^3$ is :

(1) 0.999 (2) 0

(3) 0.888 (4) 0.111

(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 08.02.2004) (Second Sitting)

42. $\frac{1\frac{1}{4} \div 1\frac{1}{2}}{\left(\frac{1}{15}+1-\frac{9}{10}\right)}$ is equal to :

(1) 3 (2) 6

(3) $\frac{2}{5}$ (4) 5

(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 08.02.2004) (Second Sitting)

43. $\frac{-\frac{1}{2}-\frac{2}{3}+\frac{4}{5}-\frac{1}{3}+\frac{1}{5}+\frac{3}{4}}{\frac{1}{2}+\frac{2}{3}-\frac{4}{3}+\frac{1}{3}-\frac{1}{5}-\frac{4}{5}}$ is simplified to

(1) $-\frac{10}{3}$ (2) $-\frac{3}{10}$

(3) 1 (4) – 2

(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 08.02.2004) (Second Sitting)

44. The simplification of $\left(0.\overline{63}+0.\overline{37}+0.\overline{80}\right)$ yields the result

(1) $1.\overline{80}$ (2) $1.\overline{81}$

(3) $1.\overline{79}$ (4) 1.80

(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 08.02.2004) (Second Sitting)

45. $\frac{(4.53-3.07)^2}{(3.07-2.15)\,(2.15-4.53)} + \frac{(3.07-2.15)^2}{(2.15-4.53)\ (4.53-3.07)} + \frac{(2.15-4.53)^2}{(4.53-3.07)\ (3.07-2.15)}$ is simplified to

(1) 0 (2) 1

(3) 2 (4) 3

(SSC CPO S.I. Exam. 05.09.2004)

46. $\frac{17}{15}\times\frac{17}{15}+\frac{2}{15}\times\frac{2}{15}-\frac{17}{15}\times\frac{4}{15}$ is equal to

(1) 0 (2) 1

(3) 10 (4) 11

(SSC CPO S.I. Exam. 05.09.2004)

47. $\left(4\frac{11}{15}+\frac{15}{71}\right)^2 - \left(4\frac{11}{15}-\frac{15}{71}\right)^2$ is equal to :

(1) 1 (2) 2

(3) 3 (4) 4

(SSC CPO S.I. Exam. 26.05.2005)

48. The value of $\frac{0.1\times0.1\times0.1+0.02\times0.02\times0.02}{0.2\times0.2\times0.2+0.04\times0.04\times0.04}$ is :

(1) 0.0125 (2) 0.125

(3) 0.25 (4) 0.5

(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 13.11.2005 (First Sitting)

49. If * represents a number, then the value of * in $5\frac{3}{*}\times3\frac{1}{2}=19$ is :

(1) 7 (2) 4

(3) 6 (4) 2

(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 13.11.2005 (First Sitting)

50. $\left(\sqrt{2}+\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2$ is equal to :

(1) $2\frac{1}{2}$ (2) $3\frac{1}{2}$

(3) $4\frac{1}{2}$ (4) $5\frac{1}{2}$

(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 13.11.2005 (Ist Sitting) & (SSC CISF ASI Exam. 29.08.2010)

51. The value of $(0.98)^3 + (0.02)^3 + 3 \times 0.98 \times 0.02 - 1$ is :
(1) 1.98 (2) 1.09
(3) 1 (4) 0
(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 13.11.2005 (First Sitting)

52. $(71 \times 29 + 27 \times 15 + 8 \times 4)$ equals
(1) 3450 (2) 3458
(3) 2496 (4) None of these
(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 13.11.2005 (Second Sitting)

53. $(0 . 05 \times 5 - 0 . 005 \times 5)$ equals
(1) 2.250 (2) 0.225
(3) 0.0225 (4) 0.275
(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 13.11.2005 (Second Sitting)

54. The value of

$$\sqrt[3]{\frac{0.2 \times 0.2 \times 0.2 + 0.04 \times 0.04 \times 0.04}{0.4 \times 0.4 \times 0.4 + 0.08 \times 0.08 \times 0.08}}$$

is
(1) 0.5 (2) 0.25
(3) 0.75 (4) 0.125
(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 13.11.2005 (Second Sitting)

55. $(256)^{0.16} \times (16)^{0.18}$ is equal to
(1) 4 (2) 16
(3) 64 (4) 256.25
(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 04.02.2007 (First Sitting)

56.

$$\left(\frac{1}{3.5} + \frac{1}{5.7} + \frac{1}{7.9} + \frac{1}{9.11} + \frac{1}{11.13} + \frac{1}{13.15}\right)$$

is equal to
(1) $\frac{2}{45}$ (2) $\frac{4}{45}$
(3) $\frac{7}{45}$ (4) $\frac{2}{15}$
(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 04.02.2007 (Second Sitting)

57. $(53 \times 87 + 159 \times 21 + 106 \times 25)$ is equal to
(1) 16000 (2) 1060
(3) 10600 (4) 60100
(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 04.02.2007 (Second Sitting)

58. The value of $\frac{0.125 + 0.027}{0.25 - 0.15 + 0.09}$ is
(1) 0.2 (2) 0.25
(3) 0.3 (4) 0.8
(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 27.07.2008 (IInd Sitting) & (SSC CGL Tier-I Exam. 16.05.2010 (Ist Sitting)

59. $\frac{8(3.75)^3 + 1}{(7.5)^2 - 6.5}$ is equal to
(1) 2.75 (2) $\frac{9}{5}$
(3) 4.75 (4) 8.5
(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 27.07.2008 (Second Sitting)

60. The value of

$$\frac{(2.697 - 0.498)^2 + (2.697 + 0.498)^2}{2.697 \times 2.697 + 0.498 \times 0.498}$$ is
(1) 4 (2) 2
(3) 2.199 (4) 3.195
(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 27.07.2008 (Second Sitting)

61. The least fraction to be subtracted from the expression

$$\frac{3\frac{1}{4} - \frac{4}{5} \text{ of } \frac{5}{6}}{4\frac{1}{3} \div \frac{1}{5} - \left(\frac{3}{10} + 21\frac{1}{5}\right)}$$ to make it an integer.
(1) $\frac{1}{2}$ (2) $\frac{5}{6}$
(3) $\frac{1}{4}$ (4) $\frac{3}{10}$
(SSC CPO S.I. Exam. 06.09.2009)

62. If $\sqrt[2]{0.014 \times 0.14x} = 0.014 \times 0.14\sqrt[2]{y}$, find the value of $\frac{x}{y}$.
(1) 0.000196 (2) 0.00196
(3) 0.0196 (4) 0.196
(SSC CPO S.I. Exam. 06.09.2009)

63. $\frac{4.41 \times 0.16}{2.1 \times 1.6 \times 0.21}$ is simplified to
(1) 1 (2) 0.1
(3) 0.01 (4) 10
(SSC CGL Tier-I Exam. 16.05.2010 (First Sitting)

64. $(0.1 \times 0.01 \times 0.001 \times 10^7)$ is equal to
(1) 100 (2) $\frac{1}{10}$
(3) $\frac{1}{100}$ (4) 10
(SSC CGL Tier-I Exam. 16.05.2010 (Second Sitting)

65. $\frac{3.25 \times 3.20 - 3.20 \times 3.05}{0.064}$ is equal to :
(1) 1 (2) $\frac{1}{2}$
(3) $\frac{1}{10}$ (4) 10
(SSC CGL Tier-I Exam. 16.05.2010 (Second Sitting)

66. $\left\{\frac{(0.1)^2 - (0.01)^2}{0.0001} + 1\right\}$ is equal to
(1) 1010 (2) 110
(3) 101 (4) 100
(SSC CGL Tier-I Exam. 16.05.2010 (Second Sitting)

67. $(0.5 \times 5 + 0.25 \times 0.5 + 0.5 \times 4 + 0.5 \times 0.75)$ is equal to
(1) 5 (2) 10
(3) 15 (4) 20
(SSC CISF ASI Exam. 29.08.2010 (Paper-1)

68. $\frac{(5 + 5 + 5 + 5) \div 5}{3 + 3 + 3 + 3 \div 3}$ is equal to
(1) 1 (2) $\frac{3}{10}$
(3) $\frac{4}{9}$ (4) $\frac{2}{5}$
(SSC (South Zone) Investigator Exam. 12.09.2010)

69.

$$\frac{(100-1)(100-2)(100-3)\ldots(100-200)}{100 \times 99 \times 98 \times \ldots \times 3 \times 2 \times 1}$$

is equal to
(1) $\frac{100}{99 \times 98 \times 97 \times \ldots \times 3 \times 2 \times 1}$
(2) $-\frac{1}{99 \times 98 \times 97 \times \ldots \times 3 \times 2 \times 1}$
(3) 0
(4) $-\frac{2}{99 \times 98 \times 97 \times \ldots \times 3 \times 2 \times 1}$
(SSC CPO S.I. Exam. 12.12.2010 (Paper-I)

70. $(0.9 \times 0.9 \times 0.9 + 0.1 \times 0.1 \times 0.1)$ is equal to
(1) 0.73 (2) 0.82
(3) 0.91 (4) 1.00
(SSC CPO S.I. Exam. 12.12.2010 (Paper-I)

71. Simplify:

$$\frac{0.0347\times0.0347\times0.0347+(0.9653)^3}{(0.0347)^2-(0.347)(0.09653)+(0.9653)^2}$$

(1) 0.9306 (2) 1.0009
(3) 1.0050 (4) 1

(SSC CGL Tier-1 Exam. 19.06.2011 (First Sitting)

72. The value of $\frac{(3.2)^3-0.008}{(3.2)^2+0.64+0.04}$ is

(1) 0 (2) 2.994
(3) 3.208 (4) 3

(SSC CGL Tier-1 Exam. 26.06.2011 (Second Sitting)

73. Simplify:

$$\frac{\frac{1}{3}+\frac{1}{4}\left[\frac{2}{5}-\frac{1}{2}\right]}{1\frac{2}{3}\text{ of }\frac{3}{4}-\frac{3}{4}\text{ of }\frac{4}{5}}$$

(1) $\frac{37}{78}$ (2) $\frac{37}{13}$

(3) $\frac{74}{78}$ (4) $\frac{74}{13}$

(SSC Multi-Tasking (Non-Technical) Staff Exam. 20.02.2011)

74. $\frac{0.04}{0.03}$ of $\frac{\left(3\frac{1}{3}-2\frac{1}{2}\right)\div\frac{1}{2}\text{ of }1\frac{1}{4}}{\frac{1}{3}+\frac{1}{5}\text{ of }\frac{1}{9}}$

(1) 1 (2) 5

(3) $\frac{1}{5}$ (4) $\frac{1}{2}$

(SSC Multi-Tasking (Non-Technical) Staff Exam. 27.02.2011)

75. $\frac{0.3555\times0.5555\times2.025}{0.225\times1.7775\times0.2222}$ is equal to :

(1) 5.4 (2) 4.58
(3) 4.5 (4) 5.45

(SSC CHSL DEO & LDC Exam. 04.11.2012 (IInd Sitting)

76. 100 ×10 –100 + 2000 ÷ 100= ?

(1) 29 (2) 920
(3) 980 (4) 1000

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 11.11.2012 (Ist Sitting)

77. If $\frac{547.527}{0.0082}=x$, then the value of $\frac{547527}{82}$ is

(1) $10x$ (2) $100x$

(3) $\frac{x}{100}$ (4) $\frac{x}{10}$

(SSC CHSL DEO & LDC Exam. 04.11.2012 Ist Sitting)

78. $\frac{1}{1+2^{a-b}}+\frac{1}{1+2^{b-a}}$ is

(1) $a-b$ (2) $b-a$
(3) 1 (4) 0

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 21.04.2013 IInd Sitting)

79. The value of

$$3\frac{1}{2}-\left[2\frac{1}{4}\div\left\{1\frac{1}{4}-\frac{1}{2}\left(1\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{3}-\frac{1}{6}\right)\right\}\right]$$

is

(1) $\frac{1}{2}$ (2) $2\frac{1}{2}$

(3) $3\frac{1}{2}$ (4) $9\frac{1}{2}$

(SSC CHSL DEO & LDC Exam. 27.10.2013 IInd Sitting)

80. $3\frac{3}{5}\times3\frac{3}{5}+2\times3\frac{3}{5}\times\frac{2}{5}+\frac{2}{5}\times\frac{2}{5}=?$

(1)15 (2) 16
(3) 17 (4) 18

(SSC Constable (GD) Exam. 12.05.2013)

81. Find the sum of

$$\left(1-\frac{1}{n+1}\right)+\left(1-\frac{2}{n+1}\right)+\left(1-\frac{3}{n+1}\right)+.....\left(1-\frac{n}{n+1}\right)$$

(1) n (2) $\frac{1}{2}n$

(3) $(n+1)$ (4) $\frac{1}{2}(n+1)$

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-II Exam. 29.09.2013

82. The value of

$$5\frac{1}{3}\div1\frac{2}{9}\times\frac{1}{4}\left(10+\frac{3}{1-\frac{1}{5}}\right)\text{ is}$$

(1) 15 (2) $\frac{67}{25}$

(3) $\frac{128}{11}$ (4) $\frac{128}{99}$

(SSC CGL Tier-I Re-Exam. (2013) 20.07.2014 (Ist Sitting)

83. If x [–2 {–4 (–a)}] +5 [–2 {–2 (–a)}] = 4a, then x =

(1) –2 (2) –3
(3) –4 (4) –5

(SSC CGL Tier-I Exam. 19.10.2014 (Ist Sitting)

84. The value of

$$3\div\left[(8-5)\div\left\{(4-2)+\left(2+\frac{8}{13}\right)\right\}\right]\text{ is}$$

(1) $\frac{15}{17}$ (2) $\frac{13}{17}$

(3) $\frac{15}{19}$ (4) $\frac{13}{19}$

(SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & Delhi Police SI Exam. 22.06.2014 TF No. 999 KP0)

85. If '+' means '÷', '×', means '–', '÷' means '×' and '–' means '+', what will be the value of the following expression ?

9 + 3 ÷ 4 – 8 × 2 = ?

(1) $6\frac{1}{4}$ (2) $6\frac{3}{4}$

(3) $-1\frac{3}{4}$ (4) 18

(SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & Delhi Police SI Exam. 22.06.2014 TF No. 999 KP0)

86. The simplified value of

$\frac{4}{15}$ of $\frac{5}{8}$ × 6 + 15 – 10 is

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

(SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & Delhi Police SI Exam, 21.06.2015 IInd Sitting)

87. The value of the following is :

$$\frac{0.2 \times 0.02 \times 0.002 \times 32}{0.4 \times 0.04 \times 0.004 \times 16}$$

(1) 0.20 (2) 0.50
(3) 0.40 (4) 0.25

(SSC CAPFs (CPO) SI & ASI, Delhi Police Exam. 20.03.2016) (IInd Sitting)

88. $(113^2 + 115^2 + 117^2 - 113 \times 115 - 115 \times 117 - 117 \times 113)$ is equal to

(1) 0 (2) 4
(3) 8 (4) 12

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 31.08.2016) (IInd Sitting)

TYPE–III

1. Assume that

$\sqrt{13} = 3.605$ (approximately)

$\sqrt{130} = 11.40$ (approximately)

Find the value of :

$$\sqrt{1.3} + \sqrt{1300} + \sqrt{0.013}$$

(1) 36.164 (2) 36.304
(3) 37.304 (4) 37.164

(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 04.07.1999 (First Sitting)

2. On simplification of

$$\frac{(2.644)^2 - (2.356)^2}{0.288}$$

we get :

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

(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 04.07.1999 (First Sitting)

3. Simplification of

$$\frac{(3.4567)^2 - (3.4533)^2}{0.0034}$$

yields the result :

(1) 6.91 (2) 7
(3) 6.81 (4) 7.1

(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 04.07.1999 (Second Sitting)

4. The value of $\frac{(0.03)^2 - (0.01)^2}{0.03 - 0.01}$ is:

(1) 0.02 (2) 0.004
(3) 0.4 (4) 0.04

(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 04.07.1999 (Second Sitting)

5. $\left(\sqrt{72} - \sqrt{18}\right) \div \sqrt{12}$ is equal to:

(1) $\sqrt{6}$ (2) $\sqrt{3}/2$
(3) $\sqrt{2}/3$ (4) $\sqrt{6}/2$

(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 27.02.2000 (First Sitting)

6. The value of $\frac{\sqrt{80} - \sqrt{112}}{\sqrt{45} - \sqrt{63}}$ is :

(1) $\frac{3}{4}$ (2) $1\frac{3}{4}$
(3) $1\frac{1}{3}$ (4) $1\frac{7}{9}$

(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 27.02.2000 (First Sitting)

7. The value of

$$\sqrt{\frac{(0.1)^2 + (0.01)^2 + (0.009)^2}{(0.01)^2 + (0.001)^2 + (0.0009)^2}}$$

is :

(1) 10^2 (2) 10
(3) 0.1 (4) 0.01

(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 24.02.2002 (First Sitting)

8. The value of

$$\sqrt{\frac{(0.03)^2 + (0.21)^2 + (0.065)^2}{(0.003)^2 + (0.021)^2 + (0.0065)^2}}$$

is :

(1) 0.1 (2) 10
(3) 10^2 (4) 10^3

(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 24.02.2002 (Second Sitting)

9. The sum of

$\sqrt{0.01} + \sqrt{0.81} + \sqrt{1.21} + \sqrt{0.0009}$ is :

(1) 2.1 (2) 2.13
(3) 2.03 (4) 2.11

(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 24.02.2002 (Second Sitting)

10. The value of

$$\sqrt{\frac{(6.1)^2 + (61.1)^2 + (611.1)^2}{(0.61)^2 + (6.11)^2 + (61.11)^2}}$$ is

(1) 0.1 (2) 1.1
(3) 10 (4) 100

(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 24.02.2002 (Middle Zone)

11. Simplify

$$\sqrt{\left[(12.1)^2 - (8.1)^2\right] \div \left[(0.25)^2 + (0.25)(19.95)\right]}$$

(1) 1 (2) 2
(3) 3 (4) 4

(SSC CPO S.I. Exam. 12.01.2003

12. The value of

$$\frac{0.051 \times 0.051 \times 0.051 + 0.041 \times 0.041 \times 0.041}{0.051 \times 0.051 - 0.051 \times 0.041 + 0.041 \times 0.041}$$

is :

(1) 0.92 (2) 0.092
(3) 0.0092 (4) 0.00092

(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 11.05.2003 (First Sitting)

13. The value of

$$\sqrt{5 + \sqrt{11 + \sqrt{19 + \sqrt{29 + \sqrt{49}}}}}$$ is

(1) 3 (2) 9
(3) 7 (4) 5

(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 11.05.2003 (Second Sitting)

14. The value of $\frac{(75.8)^2 - (55.8)^2}{20}$ is

(1) 20 (2) 40
(3) 121.6 (4) 131.6

(SSC CPO S.I. Exam. 07.09.2003)

15. $\sqrt{\frac{0.25}{0.0009}} \times \sqrt{\frac{0.09}{0.36}}$ is equal to :

(1) $\frac{5}{6}$ (2) $7\frac{1}{6}$
(3) $7\frac{1}{3}$ (4) $8\frac{1}{3}$

(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 08.02.2004 (First Sitting)

16. $\frac{(3.63)^2 - (2.37)^2}{3.63 + 2.37}$ is simplified to

(1) 6 (2) 1.36
(3) 2.26 (4) 1.26

(SSC CPO S.I. Exam. 03.09.2006)

17. $\sqrt{\frac{0.081 \times 0.484}{0.0064 \times 6.25}}$ is equal to

(1) 9 (2) 0.9
(3) 99 (4) 0.99

(SSC CPO S.I. Exam. 09.11.2008)

18. The simplified value of

$\sqrt{900} + \sqrt{0.09} - \sqrt{0.000009}$ is

(1) 30.27 (2) 30.297
(3) 30.097 (4) 30.197

(SSC CPO S.I. Exam. 06.09.2009)

19. $\sqrt{\frac{0.009 \times 0.036 \times 0.016 \times 0.08}{0.002 \times 0.0008 \times 0.0002}}$ is equal to

(1) 34 (2) 36
(3) 38 (4) 39

(SSC CGL Tier-I Exam. 16.05.2010 (First Sitting)

20. $\sqrt{1\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{64}{125} \times 1.44}$ is equal to

(1) $1\frac{1}{25}$ (2) $\frac{24}{25}$
(3) $\frac{23}{25}$ (4) $\frac{21}{25}$

(SSC CISF ASI Exam. 29.08.2010 (Paper-1)

21. $\left[2\sqrt{54} - 6\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} - \sqrt{96}\right]$ is equal to

(1) 0 (2) 1
(3) 2 (4) $\sqrt{6}$

(SSC CISF ASI Exam. 29.08.2010 (Paper-1)

22. $\frac{\sqrt{24} + \sqrt{216}}{\sqrt{96}}$ is equal to

(1) $\frac{2}{\sqrt{6}}$ (2) $2\sqrt{6}$
(3) $4\sqrt{6}$ (4) 2

(SSC CPO Sub-Inspector Exam. 12.12.2010 (Paper-I)

23. The value of $\frac{4 - \sqrt{0.04}}{4 + \sqrt{0.4}}$ is close to

(1) 0.4 (2) 0.8
(3) 1.0 (4) 1.4

(SSC CPO S.I. Exam. 12.01.2003)

24. The value of

$\left(3+\sqrt{8}\right)+\frac{1}{3-\sqrt{8}}-\left(6+4\sqrt{2}\right)$ is

(1) 8 (2) 1
(3) $\sqrt{2}$ (4) 0

(SSC FCI Assistant Grade-III Main Exam. 07.04.2013)

25. What is the square root of 0.09?

(1) 0.3 (2) 0.03
(3) 0.003 (4) 3.0

(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 04.07.1999 (First Sitting)

26. The square root of :

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

is :

(1) 4 (2) 3
(3) 2 (4) 1

(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 04.07.1999 (Second Sitting

27. The square root of $(272^2 - 128^2)$ is :

(1) 256 (2) 200
(3) 240 (4) 144

(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 27.02.2000 (Second Sitting)

28. The value of $\sqrt{0.000441}$ is equal to :

(1) 0.21 (2) 0.0021
(3) 0.021 (4) 0.00021

(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 24.02.2002 (First Sitting)

29. The value of $\frac{\sqrt{0.441}}{\sqrt{0.625}}$ is equal to :

(1) 0.048 (2) 0.84
(3) 0.48 (4) 0.084

(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 24.02.2002 (Second Sitting)

30. The square root of

$\frac{0.342 \times 0.684}{0.000342 \times 0.000171}$ is :

(1) 250 (2) 2500
(3) 2000 (4) 4000

(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 24.02.2002 (Second Sitting)

31. $\sqrt{0.00060516}$ is equal to

(1) 0.0246 (2) 0.00246
(3) 0.246 (4) 0.000246

(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 24.02.2002 (Middle Zone)

32. The Square root of

$\frac{9.5 \times 0.085}{0.017 \times 0.019}$ is

(1) 0.5 (2) 5
(3) 50 (4) 500

(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 24.02.2002 (Middle Zone) & SSC MTS Exam. 17.03.2013 (IInd Sitting)

33. Find the value of

$\sqrt{248 + \sqrt{52 + \sqrt{144}}}$

(1) –16 (2) ± 16
(3) 16 (4) 16.2

(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 24.02.2002 (Middle Zone) & SSC CGL Exam. 08.02.2004 (IInd Sitting)

34. If $(102)^2 = 10404$ then,the value of

$\sqrt{104.04} + \sqrt{1.0404} + \sqrt{0.010404}$

is equal to

(1) 0.306 (2) 0.0306
(3) 11.122 (4) 11.322

(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 24.02.2002 (Middle Zone)

35. $\sqrt{0.00004761}$ equals

(1) 0.069 (2) 0.0069
(3) 0.00069 (4) 0.0609

(SSC CPO S.I. Exam. 12.01.2003

36. If $\sqrt{2} = 1.414$, the square root of $\frac{\sqrt{2}-1}{\sqrt{2}+1}$ is nearest to

(1) 0.172 (2) 0.414
(3) 0.586 (4) 1.414

(SSC CPO S.I. Exam. 12.01.2003

37. $\sqrt{\frac{0.00001225}{0.00005392}}$ is equal to :

(1) $\frac{25}{77}$ (2) $\frac{35}{73}$
(3) $\frac{35}{77}$ (4) $\frac{25}{73}$

(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 11.05.2003 (First Sitting)

38. The square root of $0.\overline{4}$ is :

(1) $0.\overline{8}$ (2) $0.\overline{6}$
(3) $0.\overline{7}$ (4) $0.\overline{9}$

(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 08.02.2004 (First Sitting)

39. The square root of

$\frac{\left(3\frac{1}{4}\right)^4 - \left(4\frac{1}{3}\right)^4}{\left(3\frac{1}{4}\right)^2 - \left(4\frac{1}{3}\right)^2}$ is :

(1) $7\frac{1}{12}$ (2) $5\frac{5}{12}$
(3) $1\frac{1}{12}$ (4) $1\frac{7}{12}$

(SSC CPO S.I. Exam. 26.05.2005)

40. The positive square root of [0.6 × 0.6 × 0.6 + 0.4 × 0.4 × 0.4 + 3 × 0.6 × 0.4] is equal to

(1) 2.1736 (2) 1
(3) 0.21736 (4) 0.072

(SSC SAS Exam. 26.06.2010 (Paper-1)

41. $\sqrt{\frac{0.49}{0.25}} + \sqrt{\frac{0.81}{0.36}}$ is equal to :

(1) $7\frac{9}{10}$ (2) $2\frac{9}{10}$

(3) $\frac{9}{10}$ (4) $9\frac{9}{10}$

(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 04.07.1999 (First Sitting)

42. If $\sqrt{x} \div \sqrt{441} = 0.02$, then value of x is :

(1) 1.64 (2) 2.64

(3) 1.764 (4) 0.1764

(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 04.07.1999 (Second Sitting)

43. Find the value of

$\sqrt{4 + \sqrt{44 + \sqrt{10000}}}$

(1) 12 (2) 8

(3) 4 (4) –4

(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 04.07.1999 (Second Sitting)

44. Given that

$\sqrt{574.6} = 23.97$

$\sqrt{5746} = 75.8$

then $\sqrt{0.00005746}$ equals

(1) 0.002397 (2) 0.0002397

(3) 0.007580 (4) 0.00758

(SSC CPO S.I. Exam. 12.01.2003

45.

$\sqrt{(0.798)^2 + 0.404 \times 0.798 + (0.202)^2}$ +1 = 2 ?

(1) 0 (2) 2

(3) 1.596 (4) 0.404

(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 11.05.2003 (First Sitting)

46. The value of

$\sqrt{11.981 + 7\sqrt{1.2996}}$ is closest to

(1) 5.1 (2) 4.9

(3) 4.5 (4) 4.1

(SSC Section Officer (Commercial Audit) Exam. 16.11.2003)

47. The value of

$\sqrt{32} - \sqrt{128} + \sqrt{50}$ correct to 3 places of decimal is :

(1) 1.732 (2) 1.141

(3) 1.414 (4) 1.441

(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 08.02.2004 (First Sitting)

48. The square root of

$(7 + 3\sqrt{5})(7 - 3\sqrt{5})$ is :

(1) 4 (2) $\sqrt{5}$

(3) $3\sqrt{5}$ (4) 2

(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 08.02.2004 (First Sitting)

49. The value of

$\sqrt{400} + \sqrt{0.0400} + \sqrt{0.000004}$ is

(1) 0.222 (2) 20.22

(3) 20.202 (4) 2.022

(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 08.02.2004 (Second Sitting)

50. If $\sqrt{3}$ = 1.7321, the value of $\sqrt{192} - \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{48} - \sqrt{75}$, correct to 3 places of decimal, is

(1) 8.661 (2) 4.331

(3) 1.7321 (4) –1.732

(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 08.02.2004 (Second Sitting)

51. $\sqrt{\frac{48.4}{0.289}}$ is equal to

(1) $129\frac{7}{17}$ (2) $1\frac{5}{17}$

(3) $12\frac{16}{17}$ (4) $12\frac{1}{17}$

(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 08.02.2004 (Second Sitting)

52. The sum of the squares of 3 consecutive positive numbers is 365. The sum of the numbers is

(1) 30 (2) 33

(3) 36 (4) 45

(SSC Multi-Tasking (Non-Technical) Staff Exam. 20.02.2011)

53. If $\sqrt{4096}$ = 64, then the value of

$\sqrt{40.96} + \sqrt{0.4096}$ $+\sqrt{0.004096}$ $+\sqrt{0.00004096}$ up to two places of decimals is :

(1) 7.09 (2) 7.10

(3) 7.11 (4) 7.12

(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 24.02.2002 (Ist Sitting) & SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 13.11.2005 (Ist Sitting) & FCI Assistant Grade III Exam. 25.02.2012 (Paper-I) North Zone (Ist Sitting)

54. Given that $\sqrt{13}$ = 3.6 and $\sqrt{130} = 11.4$, then the value of $\sqrt{1.3} + \sqrt{1300} + \sqrt{0.013}$ is equal to

(1) 36.164 (2) 37.254

(3) 36.254 (4) 37.154

(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 27.07.2008 (Second Sitting)

55. The simplified value of

$\sqrt{5 + \sqrt{11 + \sqrt{19 + \sqrt{29 + \sqrt{49}}}}}$ is

(1) 3 (2) 2

(3) 4 (4) 6

(SSC CPO S.I. Exam. 06.09.2009)

56. $\sqrt{110\frac{1}{4}}$ is equal to

(1) 12.0 (2) 11.5

(3) 11.0 (4) 10.5

(SSC CPO Sub-Inspector Exam 12.12.2010 (Paper-I)

57. $\sqrt{8 + \sqrt{57 + \sqrt{38 + \sqrt{108 + \sqrt{169}}}}}$ =?

(1) 4 (2) 6

(3) 8 (4) 10

(SSC CGL Tier-1 Exam 19.06.2011 (First Sitting)

58. If $(10.15)^2$ = 103.0225, then the value of $\sqrt{1.030225}$ + $\sqrt{10302.25}$ is

(1) 1025·15 (2) 103·515

(3) 102·515 (4) 102·0515

(SSC CPO (SI, ASI & Intelligence Officer) Exam 28.08.2011 (Paper-I)

59. The number of digits in the square root of 625686734489 is

(1) 4 (2) 5

(3) 6 (4) 7

(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 04.02.2007 (First Sitting)

60. If the square root of 841 is 29, then 0.00000841 is equal to :

(1) 0.029 (2) 0.0029

(3) 0.00029 (4) 0.29

(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 04.07.1999 (First Sitting) & Tier-1 Exam, 16.05.2010 (First Sitting)

61. The square root of

$\frac{0.324 \times 0.081 \times 4.624}{1.5625 \times 0.0289 \times 72.9 \times 64}$ is

(1) 24 (2) 2.4

(3) 0.024 (4) 1.2

(SSC Constable (GD) & Rifleman (GD) Exam. 22.04.2012 (Ist Sitting)

62. The simplified value of

$\sqrt{0.25 \times 2.25}$ is

(1) 0.075 (2) 0.705

(3) 0.750 (4) 7.500

(SSC Constable (GD) & Rifleman (GD) Exam. 22.04.2012 (IInd Sitting)

63. $\sqrt{64} - \sqrt{36}$ is equal to

(1) –2 (2) 2

(3) 0 (4) 1

(SSC CISF Constable (GD) Exam.

64. If $\sqrt{18225} = 135$, then the value of

$\sqrt{18225} + \sqrt{182.25} + \sqrt{1.8225} + \sqrt{0.018225}$ is

(1) 14.9985 (2) 149.985

(3) 1499.85 (4) 1.49985

(SSC CHSL DEO & LDC Exam. 21.10.2012 (IInd Sitting)

65. The square root of $21\frac{51}{169}$ is

(1) $5\frac{8}{13}$ (2) $4\frac{8}{13}$

(3) $4\frac{3}{13}$ (4) $5\frac{5}{13}$

(SSC CHSL DEO & LDC Exam. 28.10.2012 (Ist Sitting)

66. If $(1101)^2 = 1212201$, find the value of $\sqrt{121.2201}$.

(1) 110.1 (2) 11.01

(3) 1.101 (4) 11.001

(SSC CGL Tier-I Exam. 11.11.2012 (Ist Sitting)

67. The value of

$\sqrt{\frac{0.064 \times 0.256 \times 15.625}{0.025 \times 0.625 \times 4.096}}$ is

(1) 2 (2) 2.4

(3) 0.24 (4) 4.2

(SSC Delhi Police Sub-Inspector (SI) Exam. 19.08.2012)

68. The value of

$\sqrt{19.36} + \sqrt{0.1936} + \sqrt{0.001936} + \sqrt{0.00001936}$ is :

(1) 4.8484 (2) 4.8694

(3) 4.8884 (4) 4.8234

(SSC CAPFs SI & CISF ASI Exam. 23.06.2013)

69. The number of pairs of natural numbers, the difference of whose squares is 45 will be

(1) 2 (2) 3

(3) 6 (4) 5

(SSC CHSL DEO & LDC Exam. 04.11.2012, IInd Sitting)

70. What is the value of $\frac{\sqrt{24} + \sqrt{216}}{\sqrt{96}}$?

(1) $2\sqrt{6}$ (2) $4\sqrt{6}$

(3) 2 (4) 4

(SSC Multi-Tasking Staff Exam. 10.03.2013)

71. Simplify :

$\sqrt{3\frac{33}{64}} \div \sqrt{9\frac{1}{7}} \times 2\sqrt{3\frac{1}{9}}$

(1) $\frac{45}{256}$ (2) $1\frac{17}{28}$

(3) $4\frac{3}{8}$ (4) $2\frac{3}{16}$

(SSC Multi-Tasking Staff Exam. 17.03.2013, Ist Sitting)

72. The simplified value of $\frac{\sqrt{32} + \sqrt{48}}{\sqrt{8} + \sqrt{12}}$ is

(1) 3 (2) 2

(3) 6 (4) 4

(SSC Multi-Tasking Staff Exam. 17.03.2013, IInd Sitting)

73. Number of digits in the square root of 62478078 is:

(1) 4 (2) 5

(3) 6 (4) 3

(SSC CGL Tier-I Exam. 21.04.2013, Ist Sitting)

74. If $\left(n^r - t\,n + \frac{1}{4}\right)$ be a perfect square, then the values of t are:

(1) ± 2 (2) 1, 2

(3) 2,3 (4) ± 1

(SSC CGL Tier-I Exam. 21.04.2013, Ist Sitting)

75. The square root of $33 - 4\sqrt{35}$ is :

(1) $\pm\left(2\sqrt{7} + \sqrt{5}\right)$

(2) $\pm\left(\sqrt{7} + 2\sqrt{5}\right)$

(3) $\pm\left(\sqrt{7} - 2\sqrt{5}\right)$

(4) $\pm\left(2\sqrt{7} - \sqrt{5}\right)$

(SSC CGL Tier-I Exam. 21.04.2013)

76. Find the value of

$\sqrt{156.25} + \sqrt{0.0081} - \sqrt{0.0361}$

(1) 13.4 (2) 15.4

(3) 12.4 (4) 17.4

(SSC Constable (GD) Exam. 12.05.2013)

77. The fourth root of 24010000 is

(1) 7 (2) 49

(3) 490 (4) 70

(SSC CGL Tier-I Exam. 19.05.2013)

78. The digit at the unit's place in the square-root of 15876 is :

(1) 8 (2) 6

(3) 4 (4) 2

(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 27.02.2000 (First Sitting)

79. The digit at unit's place of the number $(1570)^2 + (1571)^2 + (1572)^2 + (1573)^2$ is :

(1) 4 (2) 1

(3) 2 (4) 3

(SSC CHSL DEO & LDC Exam. 21.10.2012 (IInd Sitting)

80. The smallest 4-digit number, which is a perfect square, is

(1) 1009 (2) 1016

(3) 1024 (4) 1025

(SSC CPO Sub-Inspector Exam. 05.09.2004 & SAS Exam. 26.06.2010)

81. The smallest number added to 680621 to make the sum a perfect square is :

(1) 4 (2) 5

(3) 6 (4) 8

(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 13.11.2005 (First Sitting)

82. The smallest positive integer, when multiplied by 392, the product is a perfect square, is

(1) 6 (2) 5

(3) 3 (4) 2

(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 13.11.2005 (Second Sitting)

83. Which smallest number must be added to 2203 so that we get a perfect square ?

(1) 1 (2) 3

(3) 6 (4) 8

(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 13.11.2005 (Second Sitting)

84. The number of perfect square numbers between 50 and 1000 is

(1) 21 (2) 22

(3) 23 (4) 24

(SSC Section Officer (Commercial Audit) Exam. 26.11.2006 (Second Sitting)

85. The smallest number which should be added to the number 8958 so that the result is a perfect square is
(1) 69 (2) 67
(3) 77 (4) 79
(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 04.02.2007 (Second Sitting)

86. The largest number of five digits, which is a perfect square is
(1) 99999 (2) 99976
(3) 99856 (4) 99764
(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 27.07.2008 (First Sitting)

87. How many perfect squares lie between 120 and 300 ?
(1) 5 (2) 6
(3) 7 (4) 8
(SSC CGL Tier-I Exam. 16.05.2010 (Second Sitting)

88. The smallest number that must be subtracted from 1000 to make the resulting number a perfect square is
(1) 37 (2) 38
(3) 39 (4) 40
(SSC Data Entry Operator Exam. 02.08.2009)

89. The least integer which should be added to 1000 so as to make it a perfect square is
(1) 10 (2) 18
(3) 24 (4) 89
(SSC Constable (GD) & Rifleman (GD) Exam. 22.04.2012 (Ist Sitting)

90. The greatest 4 digit number which is a perfect square, is
(1) 9999 (2) 9909
(3) 9801 (4) 9081
(SSC CGL Tier-I Exam. 19.05.2013)

91. What number must be added to the expression $16a^2 - 12a$ to make it a perfect square ?
(1) $\frac{9}{4}$ (2) $\frac{11}{2}$
(3) $\frac{13}{2}$ (4) 16
(SSC CGL Tier-I Exam. 19.05.2013)

92. If the number p is 5 more than q and the sum of the squares of p and q is 55, then the product of p and q is
(1) 10 (2) –10
(3) 15 (4) –15
(SSC Multi-Tasking (Non-Technical) Staff Exam. 20.02.2011)

93. The square root of a positive number less than 100 lies between :
(1) 0 and 1000
(2) 0 and 10
(3) –10 and 10
(4) –100 and 100
(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 04.07.1999 (First Sitting)

94. If the sum of two numbers is 22 and the sum of their squares is 404, then the product of the numbers is :
(1) 40 (2) 44
(3) 80 (4) 88
(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 27.02.2000 (First Sitting)

95. One-third of the square root of which number is 0.001?
(1) 0.0009 (2) 0.000001
(3) 0.00009 (4) None of the above
(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 27.02.2000 (Second Sitting)

96. Three fifth of the square of a certain number is 126.15. What is the number?
(1) 210.25 (2) 75.69
(3) 14.5 (4) 145
(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 24.02.2002 (First Sitting) & SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 13.11.2005)

97. How many positive integers less than 1000 are multiples of 11 whose square roots are whole numbers.
(1) 2 (2) 4
(3) 8 (4) 11
(SSC CPO S.I. Exam. 07.09.2003)

98. The number, whose square is equal to the difference of the squares of 75.15 and 60.12, is
(1) 46.09 (2) 48.09
(3) 45.09 (4) 47.09
(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 08.02.2004 (Second Sitting)

99. The sum of the squares of two numbers is 386. If one of the number is 5, the other will be :
(1) 18 (2) 19
(3) 15 (4) 20
(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 08.02.2004 (Second Sitting)

100. The number, whose square is equal to the difference between the squares of 975 and 585, is :
(1) 780 (2) 390
(3) 1560 (4) 130
(SSC CPO S.I. Exam. 26.05.2005)

101. If the sum and difference of two numbers are 20 and 8 respectively, then the difference of their squares is :
(1) 12 (2) 28
(3) 80 (4) 160
(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 13.11.2005 (First Sitting)

102. The sum of the squares of two positive integers is 100 and the difference of their squares is 28. The sum of the numbers is :
(1) 12 (2) 13
(3) 14 (4) 15
(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 13.11.2005 (First Sitting)

103. If x is a perfect square integer such that $7 < (2x - 3) < 17$, then the value of x is :
(1) 25 (2) 16
(3) 9 (4) 4
(SSC CHSL DEO & LDC Exam. 27.11.2010)

104. If the product of four consecutive natural numbers increased by a natural number p, is a perfect square; then the value of p is
(1) 8 (2) 4
(3) 2 (4) 1
(SSC CPO S.I. Exam. 03.09.2006)

105. Given that $\sqrt{24}$ is approximately equal to 4.898. $\sqrt{\frac{8}{3}}$ is nearly equal to
(1) 0.544 (2) 1.333
(3) 1.633 (4) 2.666
(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 04.02.2007 (First Sitting)

106. There are some boys and girls in a room. The square of the number of the girls is less than the square of the number of boys by 28. If there were two more girls, the number of boys would have been the same as that of the girls. The total number of the boys and girls in the room are
(1) 56 (2) 14
(3) 10 (4) 7
(SSC CPO S.I. Exam. 16.12.2007)

107. If the sum of the squares of three consecutive natural numbers is 110, then the smallest of these natural numbers is :
(1) 8 (2) 6
(3) 7 (4) 5
(SSC CPO S.I. Exam. 16.12.2007)

108. The product of two whole numbers is 37. The square root of the difference of the numbers is
(1) 8 (2) 7.5
(3) 6 (4) 4.5
(SSC CPO S.I. Exam. 16.12.2007)

109. The number, whose square is equal to the difference of the squares of the numbers 68 and 32, is
(1) 36 (2) 48
(3) 60 (4) 64
(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 27.07.2008 (Second Sitting)

110. The sum of a positive integer and its square is 2450. The positive integer is
(1) 45 (2) 48
(3) 49 (4) 50
(SSC (South Zone) Investigator Exam 12.09.2010)

111. The product of two numbers is 45 and their difference is 4. The sum of squares of the two numbers is
(1) 135 (2) 240
(3) 73 (4) 106
(SSC CGL Tier-1 Exam 19.06.2011 (First Sitting)

112. 1008 divided by which single digit number gives a perfect square?
(1) 9 (2) 4
(3) 8 (4) 7
(SSC CGL Exam. 27.02.2000 (Ist Sitting)

113. The least number that must be subtracted from 63520 to make the result a perfect square is :
(1) 16 (2) 20
(3) 24 (4) 30
(SSC CGL Exam. 24.02.2002 (IInd Sitting)

114. What is the least number which should be subtracted from 0.000326, to have perfect square ?
(1) 0.000004 (2) 0.000002
(3) 0.04 (4) 0.02
(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 11.05.2003 (First Sitting)

115. By which smallest number should 5808 be multiplied so that it becomes a perfect square?
(1) 2 (2) 7
(3) 11 (4) 3
(SSC CGL Exam. 04.07.1999 (Ist Sitting)

116. By which smallest number should 20184 be multiplied so that it becomes a perfect square ?
(1) 2 (2) 3
(3) 5 (4) 6
(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 24.02.2002 (Middle Zone)

117. The least number which must be added to 1728 to make it a perfect square is _____.
(1) 36 (2) 32
(3) 38 (4) 30
(SSC CGL Tier-I Re-Exam. (2013) 27.04.2014

118. If a = 64 and b = 289, then the value of

$$\left(\sqrt{\sqrt{a}+\sqrt{b}}-\sqrt{\sqrt{b}-\sqrt{a}}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \text{ is}$$

(1) $2^{1/2}$ (2) 2
(3) 4 (4) –2
(SSC CGL Tier-II Exam. 21.09.2014

119. $\sqrt{64009}$ is equal to
(1) 352 (2) 523
(3) 253 (4) 532
(SSC CGL Tier-II Exam. 21.09.2014

120. A tourist spends daily as many rupees as the number of days of his total tour. If his total expenses were ₹ 361, then how many days did his tour last ?
(1) 17 days (2) 19 days
(3) 21 days (4) 31 days

121. The value of $\sqrt{10^{-6}\times 0.25}$ is
(1) 0.0025 (2) 0.0005
(3) 0.25 (4) 0.50
(SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & Delhi Police SI Exam. 22.06.2014

122. The simplified value of

$$\frac{3\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{3}+\sqrt{6}}-\frac{4\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{6}+\sqrt{2}}+\frac{\sqrt{6}}{\sqrt{3}+\sqrt{2}} \text{ is}$$

(1) $\sqrt{2}$ (2) $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$
(3) $\sqrt{3}-\sqrt{2}$ (4) 0
(SSC CHSL DEO & LDC Exam. 02.11.2014 (IInd Sitting)

123. The value of $\frac{4-\sqrt{0.04}}{4+\sqrt{0.4}}$ is close to
(1) 0.4 (2) 0.8
(3) 1.0 (4) 1.4
(SSC CHSL DEO & LDC Exam. 02.11.2014 (IInd Sitting)

124. If $\sqrt{0.05\times 0.5\times a} = 0.5\times 0.05\times\sqrt{b}$, then $\frac{a}{b}$ is equal to
(1) 0.0025 (2) 0.025
(3) 0.25 (4) 0.00025
(SSC CHSL DEO & LDC Exam. 02.11.2014 (IInd Sitting)

125. A teacher wants to arrange his students in an equal number of rows and columns. If there are 1369 students, the number of students in the last row are
(1) 37 (2) 33
(3) 63 (4) 47
(SSC CHSL DEO & LDC Exam. 9.11.2014)

126. Which of the following is true?
(1) $\sqrt{5}+\sqrt{3} > \sqrt{6}+\sqrt{2}$
(2) $\sqrt{5}+\sqrt{3} < \sqrt{6}+\sqrt{2}$
(3) $\sqrt{5}+\sqrt{3} = \sqrt{6}+\sqrt{2}$
(4) $(\sqrt{5}+\sqrt{3})(\sqrt{6}+\sqrt{2}) = 1$
(SSC CHSL DEO & LDC Exam. 9.11.2014)

127. The least number by which 20184 must be multiplied so as to make the product a perfect square is
(1) 2 (2) 3
(3) 5 (4) 6
(SSC CHSL DEO Exam. 16.11.2014 (Ist Sitting)

128. 1008 divided by which single digit number gives a perfect square ?
(1) 9 (2) 4
(3) 8 (4) 7
(SSC Constable (GD) Exam, 04.10.2015, Ist Sitting)

129. The sum of two numbers is 37 and the difference of their squares is 185. then the difference between the two numbers is :
(1) 10 (2) 4
(3) 5 (4) 3
(SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam, 15.11.2015 (Ist Sitting) TF No. 6636838)

130. A General of Army wants to form a square from 36562 armies. After arrangement, he found some armies left. How many armies were left ?
(1) 81 (2) 36
(3) 97 (4) 65
(SSC CGL Tier-II Exam. 12.04.2015 TF No. 567 TL 9)

131. The square root of $\frac{2+\sqrt{3}}{2}$ is
(1) $\pm\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(\sqrt{3}+1)$
(2) $\pm\frac{1}{2}(\sqrt{3}-2)$
(3) None of these
(4) $\pm\frac{1}{2}(\sqrt{3}-1)$
(SSC CGL Tier-II Exam. 12.04.2015 TF No. 567 TL 9)

132. The value of $(11111)^2$ is
(1) 12344321 (2) 121212121
(3) 123454321 (4) 11344311
(SSC CGL Tier-II Exam. 12.04.2015 TF No. 567 TL 9)

133. The smallest whole number that is to be multiplied with 59535 to make a perfect square number is x. The sum of digits of x is
(1) 9 (2) 5
(3) 7 (4) 6
(SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & Delhi Police SI Exam, 21.06.2015 (Ist Sitting) TF No. 8037731)

134. The digit in the unit place in the square root of 66049 is
(1) 3 (2) 7
(3) 8 (4) 2
(SSC CGL Tier-I Re-Exam, 30.08.2015)

135. The value of $\sqrt{0.000441}$ is equal to
(1) 0.21 (2) 0.00021
(3) 0.0021 (4) 0.021
(SSC Constable (GD) Exam, 04.10.2015, Ist Sitting)

136. The sum of the perfect squares between 120 and 300 is
(1) 1400 (2) 1296
(3) 1024 (4) 1204
(SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam, 01.11.2015, IInd Sitting)

137. The least number that should be subtracted from the number 32146 to make it a perfect square is :
(1) 305 (2) 105
(3) 205 (4) 405
(SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam, 06.12.2015 (Ist Sitting) TF No. 1375232)

138. If 5416 * 6 is a perfect square, then the digit at '*' is :
(1) 9 (2) 4
(3) 6 (4) 5
(SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam, 06.12.2015 (Ist Sitting) TF No. 1375232)

139. A number of boys raised Rs. 12,544 for a famine fund, each boy has given as many rupees as there were boys. The number of boys was :
(1) 102 (2) 112
(3) 122 (4) 132
(SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam, 06.12.2015 (IInd Sitting) TF No. 3441135)

140. The sum of three positive numbers is 18 and their product is 162. If the sum of two numbers is equal to the third number, then the sum of squares of the numbers is
(1) 120 (2) 126
(3) 132 (4) 138
(SSC CGL Tier-II Online Exam.01.12.2016)

141. three numbers are such that their sum is 50, product is 3750 and the sum of their reciprocals is $\frac{31}{150}$. Find the sum of the squares of the three numbers.
(1) 2500 (2) 1250
(3) 950 (4) 122
(SSC CPO SI & ASI, Online Exam. 06.06.2016) (IInd Sitting)

142. The greatest perfect square number of 6 digits is
(1) 999001 (2) 998001
(3) 998009 (4) 998101
(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 27.08.2016) (Ist Sitting)

143. If a perfect square, not divisible by 6, be divided by 6, the remainder will be
(1) 1, 3 or 5 (2) 1, 2 or 5
(3) 1, 3 or 4 (4) 1, 2 or 4
(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 02.09.2016) (Ist Sitting)

144. Find the least number which must be subtracted from 18265 to make it a perfect square.
(1) 30 (2) 38
(3) 40 (4) 45
(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 07.09.2016) (Ist Sitting)

145. If the sum of squares of two real numbers is 41 and their sum is 9, then the sum of cubes of these two numbers is
(1) 169 (2) 209
(3) 189 (4) 198
(SSC CGL Tier-II (CBE) Exam. 30.11.2016)

146. The product of two positive integers is 2048 and one of them is twice the other. The smaller number is
(1) 32 (2) 64
(3) 16 (4) 1024
(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 30.08.2016) (Ist Sitting)

147. A number when divided by 6 leaves remainder 3. When the square of the same number is divided by 6, the remainder is:
(1) 0 (2) 2
(3) 1 (4) 3
(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 02.09.2016) (IInd Sitting)

148. Each member of a club contributes as much rupees and as much paise as the number of members of the club. If the total contribution is Rs. 2525, then the number of members of the club is
(1) 60 (2) 45
(3) 55 (4) 50
(SSC CGL Tier-II (CBE) Exam. 30.11.2016)

149. The sum of squares of three positive integers is 323. If the sum of squares of two numbers is twice the third, their product is
(1) 255 (2) 260
(3) 265 (4) 270
(SSC CGL Tier-II (CBE) Exam. 30.11.2016)

150. The difference between two numbers is 9 and the difference between their squares is 207. The numbers are :
(1) 17 and 8 (2) 16 and 7
(3) 15 and 6 (4) 23 and 14
(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 28.08.2016 (IST Sitting)

151. The least number that must be subtracted from 63520 to make the result a perfect square is
(1) 30 (2) 24
(3) 14 (4) 16
(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 30.08.2016 (IIIrd Sitting)

152. The least six digit number which is a perfect square is
(1) 100489 (2) 100000
(3) 100256 (4) 100225
(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 01.09.2016 (IIIrd Sitting)

153. The sum of two positive integers is 80 and the difference between them is 20. What is the difference between squares of those numbers ?
(1) 1400 (2) 1600
(3) 1800 (4) 2000
(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 03.09.2016 (IIIrd Sitting)

154. Twenty one times of a positive number is less than its square by 100. The value of the positive number is
(1) 25 (2) 26
(3) 42 (4) 41
(SSC CGL Tier-II (CBE) Exam. 12.01.2017)

155. A General of an Army wants to create a formation of square from 36562 army men. After arrangement, he found some army men remained unused. Then the number of such army men remained unused was
(1) 36 (2) 65
(3) 81 (4) 97
(SSC CGL Tier-II (CBE) Exam. 12.01.2017)

156. The least number to be subtracted from 16800 to make it a perfect square is
(1) 169 (2) 219
(3) 159 (4) 249
(SSC Multi-Tasking Staff Exam. 30.04.2017)

TYPE–IV

1. The sum of the cubes of the numbers 22, –15 and –7 is equal to
(1) 6930 (2) 9630
(3) 3 (4) 0
(SSC CPO S.I. Exam. 05.09.2004)

2. $\frac{\sqrt[3]{8}}{\sqrt{16}} \div \sqrt{\frac{100}{49}} \times \sqrt[3]{125}$ is equal to :
(1) 7 (2) $1\frac{3}{4}$
(3) $\frac{7}{100}$ (4) $\frac{4}{7}$
(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 04.07.1999 (Second Sitting)

3. $\sqrt[3]{\frac{72.9}{0.4096}}$ is equal to :
(1) 0.5625 (2) 5.625
(3) 182 (4) 13.6
(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 27.02.2000 (First Sitting)

4. $(5.5)^3-(4.5)^3$ is equal to :
(1) 1 (2) 75
(3) 74.25 (4) 75.25
(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 27.02.2000 (First Sitting)

5. The value of $\sqrt[3]{\frac{7}{875}}$ is equal to
(1) $\frac{1}{3}$ (2) $\frac{1}{15}$
(3) $\frac{1}{4}$ (4) $\frac{1}{5}$
(SSC CPO S.I. Exam. 07.09.2003)

6. $\sqrt[3]{\frac{19}{513}}$ is equal to
(1) $\frac{1}{9}$ (2) $\frac{1}{3}$
(3) $\frac{1}{\sqrt{27}}$ (4) $\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$
(SSC CPO S.I. Exam. 05.09.2004)

7. $\sqrt[3]{(333)^3+(333)^3+(334)^3-3\times333\times333\times334}$ is equal to
(1) 12 (2) 11
(3) 10 (4) 15
(SSC Section Officer (Commercial Audit) Exam. 30.09.2007 (Second Sitting)

8. If cube root of 175616 is 56, then the value of $\sqrt[3]{175.616}+\sqrt[3]{0.175616}+\sqrt[3]{0.000175616}$ is equal to :
(1) 0.168 (2) 62.16
(3) 6.216 (4) 6.116
(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 24.02.2002 (Second Sitting)

9. $\sqrt[3]{\sqrt{0.000064}}$ is equal to
(1) 0.0002 (2) 0.002
(3) 0.02 (4) 0.2
(SSC CISF ASI Exam 29.08.2010 (Paper-1)

10. $\sqrt[3]{15612+\sqrt{154+\sqrt{225}}}$ is equal to
(1) 15 (2) 25
(3) 75 (4) 125
(SSC (South Zone) Investigator Exam 12.09.2010)

11. $\sqrt[3]{0.000125}$ is equal to
(1) 0.5 (2) 0.15
(3) 0.05 (4) 0.005
(SSC (South Zone) Investigator Exam 12.09.2010)

12. The sum of the squares of 2 numbers is 146 and the square root of one of them is $\sqrt{5}$. The cube of the other number is
(1) 1111 (2) 1221
(3) 1331 (4) 1441
(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 04.02.2007 (Second Sitting)

13. $\left(\sqrt[3]{1000}+\sqrt[3]{0.008}-\sqrt[3]{0.125}\right)$ is equal to
(1) 9.7 (2) 9.97
(3) 9.997 (4) 9.9997
(SSC CPO S.I. Exam 12.12.2010 (Paper-I)

14. $\sqrt[3]{1-\frac{127}{343}}$ is equal to
(1) $\frac{5}{9}$ (2) $1-\frac{1}{7}$
(3) $\frac{4}{7}$ (4) $1-\frac{2}{7}$
(SSC CGL Tier-1 Exam 26.06.2011 (First Sitting)

15. If $\sqrt[3]{3^n}=27$, then the value of n is :
(1) 9 (2) 6
(3) 1 (4) 3
(SSC CHSL DEO & LDC Exam. 04.11.2012, Ist Sitting)

16. The value of $\sqrt{\sqrt[3]{0.000729}}$ is
(1) 0.9 (2) 0.3
(3) 0.03 (4) 0.09
(SSC Multi-Tasking Staff Exam. 10.03.2013, Ist Sitting : Patna)

17. The value of $\left(\sqrt{4^3+15^2}\right)^3$ is :
(1) 4913 (2) 4313
(3) 4193 (4) 3943
(SSC Multi-Tasking Staff Exam. 10.03.2013)

18. $\sqrt[3]{4\frac{12}{125}}$ is equal to
(1) 1.4 (2) 1.6
(3) 1.8 (4) 2.4
(SSC CPO Sub Inspector Exam. 06.09.2009) & SSC CPO S.I. Exam. 12.12.2010 (Paper-I) & SSC MTS Exam. 17.03.2013 (Ist Sitting)

19. By which smallest number 1323 must be multiplied, so that it becomes a perfect cube?
(1) 2 (2) 3
(3) 5 (4) 7
(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 04.07.1999 (Second Sitting)

20. Sum of digits of the smallest number by which 1440 be multiplied so that it becomes a perfect cube, is
(1) 4 (2) 6
(3) 7 (4) 8
(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 11.05.2003 (Second Sitting)

21. The sum of the digits of the smallest number which, when multiplied by 1800, gives a perfect cube, is :
(1) 2 (2) 3
(3) 6 (4) 8
(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 08.02.2004 (Second Sitting)

22. Which smallest number must be added to 710 so that the sum is a perfect cube ?
(1) 29 (2) 19
(3) 11 (4) 21
(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 13.11.2005 (Second Sitting)

23. The least number, by which 1944 must be multiplied so as to make the result a perfect cube, is
(1) 2 (2) 3
(3) 6 (4) 13
(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 04.02.2007 (Second Sitting)

24. The smallest natural number, by which 3000 must be divided to make the quotient a perfect cube, is :
(1) 3 (2) 4
(3) 5 (4) 6
(SSC CPO S.I. Exam. 16.12.2007)

25. The smallest positive integer n, for which $864n$ is a perfect cube, is :
(1) 1 (2) 2
(3) 3 (4) 4
(SSC CPO S.I. Exam. 16.12.2007)

26. By what least number should 675 be multiplied so as to obtain a perfect cube number ?
(1) 3 (2) 5
(3) 24 (4) 40
(SSC CGL Tier-I Exam. 16.05.2010 (First Sitting)

27. The least number, that must be added to 1720 so as to obtain a perfect cube, is
(1) 7 (2) 8
(3) 11 (4) 13
(SSC SAS Exam 26.06.2010 (Paper-1)

28. By what least number should 4320 be multiplied so as to obtain a number which is a perfect cube ?
(1) 40 (2) 50
(3) 60 (4) 80
(SSC CPO S.I. Exam. 12.12.2010 (Paper-I)

29. Which of the following is a perfect square as well as a cube?
343, 125, 81, or 64
(1) 81 (2) 125
(3) 343 (4) 64
(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 27.02.2000 (First Sitting)

30. The square of a natural number subtracted from its cube is 48. The number is :
(1) 8 (2) 6
(3) 5 (4) 4
(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 27.02.2000 (Second Sitting)

31. The least possible value of A for which 90 × A is a perfect cube is
(1) 200 (2) 300
(3) 500 (4) 600
(SSC CPO S.I. Exam. 12.01.2003

32. If the square root of x is the cube root of y, then the relation between x and y is
(1) $x^3 = y^2$ (2) $x^2 = y^3$
(3) $x = y$ (4) $x^6 = y^5$
FCI Assistant Grade-III Exam. 25.02.2012 (Paper-I) North Zone (Ist Sitting)

33. If $x = \sqrt{3} + \sqrt{2}$ then the value of $x^3 - \frac{1}{x^3}$ is
(1) $10\sqrt{2}$ (2) $14\sqrt{2}$
(3) $22\sqrt{2}$ (4) $8\sqrt{2}$
(SSC CGL Tier-I Re-Exam. (2013) 27.04.2014)

34. The value of $(1001)^3$ is
(1) 1003003001
(2) 100303001
(3) 100300301
(4) 103003001
(SSC CGL Tier-I Exam. 26.10.2014)

35. What is the smallest number by which 625 must be divided so that the quotient is a perfect cube ?
(1) 25 (2) 5
(3) 2 (4) 3
(SSC CGL Tier-II Exam. 21.09.2014)

36. The sum of the cubes of two numbers is 793. The sum of the numbers is 13. Then the difference of the two numbers is
(1) 7 (2) 6
(3) 5 (4) 8
(SSC CGL Tier-II Exam, 2014 12.04.2015 (Kolkata Region) TF No. 789 TH 7)

37. The smallest number by which 243000 be divided so that the quotient is a perfect cube is
(1) 3 (2) 27
(3) 9 (4) 1
(SSC Constable (GD) Exam, 04.10.2015, Ist Sitting)

38. When simplified, the product $\left(2-\frac{1}{3}\right)\left(2-\frac{3}{5}\right)\left(2-\frac{5}{7}\right)....\left(2-\frac{997}{999}\right)$ equals
(1) $\frac{5}{999}$ (2) $\frac{5}{3}$
(3) $\frac{1001}{999}$ (4) $\frac{1001}{3}$
(SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & Delhi Police SI Exam, 21.06.2015 IInd Sitting)

39. If the cube root of 79507 is 43, then the value of $\sqrt[3]{79.507} + \sqrt[3]{0.079507} + \sqrt[3]{0.000079507}$ is
(1) 0.4773 (2) 477.3
(3) 47.73 (4) 4.773
(SSC CGL Tier-I Exam, 09.08.2015 (IInd Sitting) TF No. 4239378)

40. Find the cube root of (–13824).
or
Find the value of $\sqrt[3]{-13824}$.
(1) 38 (2) –38
(3) 24 (4) –24
(SSC CGL Tier-II Online Exam.01.12.2016)

41. The cube of 105 is
(1) 1157625 (2) 1175625
(3) 1185625 (4) 1158625
(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 09.09.2016) (Ist Sitting)

42. The least number which when divides 37044, gives the result a perfect cube, is :
(1) 2 (2) 4
(3) 14 (4) 21
(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 07.09.2016 (IIIrd Sitting)

43. The cube of 997 is :
(1) 991026973 (2) 991029673
(3) 991029773 (4) 991097273
(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 10.09.2016 (IInd Sitting)

44. The sum of the cubes of two numbers in the ratio 3 : 4 is 5824. The sum of the numbers is :
(1) $(5824)^{\frac{1}{3}}$ (2) 28
(3) 24 (4) 14
(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 11.09.2016 (IIIrd Sitting)

TYPE–V

1. The simplified value of

$$\frac{(0.0539 - 0.002) \times 0.4 + 0.56 \times 0.07}{0.04 \times 0.25} = ?$$

(1) 59.96 (2) 0.5996
(3) 5.996 (4) 599.6

(SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & Delhi Police SI Exam, 21.06.2015 (Ist Sitting) TF No. 8037731)

SHORT ANSWERS

TYPE-I

1. (1)	**2.** (1)	**3.** (4)	**4.** (3)
5. (1)	**6.** (3)	**7.** (2)	**8.** (4)
9. (2)	**10.** (3)	**11.** (1)	**12.** (4)
13. (4)	**14.** (4)	**15.** (3)	**16.** (1)
17. (2)	**18.** (1)	**19.** (3)	**20.** (3)
21. (1)	**22.** (3)	**23.** (4)	**24.** (3)
25. (*)	**26.** (1)		

TYPE-II

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

TYPE-III

1. (3)	**2.** (3)	**3.** (1)	**4.** (4)
5. (4)	**6.** (3)	**7.** (2)	**8.** (2)
9. (2)	**10.** (3)	**11.** (4)	**12.** (2)
13. (1)	**14.** (4)	**15.** (4)	**16.** (4)
17. (4)	**18.** (2)	**19.** (2)	**20.** (2)
21. (1)	**22.** (4)	**23.** (2)	**24.** (4)
25. (1)	**26.** (3)	**27.** (3)	**28.** (3)
29. (2)	**30.** (3)	**31.** (1)	**32.** (3)
33. (2)	**34.** (4)	**35.** (2)	**36.** (1)
37. (2)	**38.** (2)	**39.** (2)	**40.** (2)
41. (2)	**42.** (4)	**43.** (3)	**44.** (4)
45. (2)	**46.** (3)	**47.** (3)	**48.** (4)
49. (3)	**50.** (3)	**51.** (3)	**52.** (2)
53. (3)	**54.** (2)	**55.** (1)	**56.** (4)
57. (1)	**58.** (3)	**59.** (3)	**60.** (2)
61. (3)	**62.** (3)	**63.** (2)	**64.** (2)
65. (2)	**66.** (2)	**67.** (1)	**68.** (3)
69. (2)	**70.** (3)	**71.** (4)	**72.** (2)
73. (1)	**74.** (4)	**75.** (4)	**76.** (3)
77. (4)	**78.** (2)	**79.** (1)	**80.** (3)
81. (1)	**82.** (4)	**83.** (3)	**84.** (4)
85. (2)	**86.** (3)	**87.** (3)	**88.** (3)
89. (3)	**90.** (3)	**91.** (1)	**92.** (3)
93. (3)	**94.** (1)	**95.** (4)	**96.** (3)
97. (1)	**98.** (3)	**99.** (2)	**100.** (1)
101. (4)	**102.** (3)	**103.** (3)	**104.** (4)
105. (3)	**106.** (2)	**107.** (4)	**108.** (3)
109. (3)	**110.** (3)	**111.** (4)	**112.** (4)
113. (1)	**114.** (2)	**115.** (4)	**116.** (4)
117. (1)	**118.** (1)	**119.** (3)	**120.** (2)
121. (2)	**122.** (4)	**123.** (2)	**124.** (2)
125. (1)	**126.** (1)	**127.** (4)	**128.** (4)
129. (3)	**130.** (1)	**131.** (3)	**132.** (3)
133. (4)	**134.** (2)	**135.** (4)	**136.** (1)
137. (2)	**138.** (1)	**139.** (2)	**140.** (2)
141. (3)	**142.** (2)	**143.** (3)	**144.** (3)
145. (3)	**146.** (1)	**147.** (4)	**148.** (4)
149. (1)	**150.** (2)	**151.** (4)	**152.** (1)
153. (2)	**154.** (1)	**155.** (3)	**156.** (3)

TYPE-IV

1. (1)	**2.** (2)	**3.** (2)	**4.** (4)
5. (4)	**6.** (2)	**7.** (3)	**8.** (3)
9. (4)	**10.** (2)	**11.** (3)	**12.** (3)
13. (1)	**14.** (2)	**15.** (1)	**16.** (2)
17. (1)	**18.** (2)	**19.** (4)	**20.** (2)
21. (3)	**22.** (2)	**23.** (2)	**24.** (1)
25. (2)	**26.** (2)	**27.** (2)	**28.** (2)
29. (4)	**30.** (4)	**31.** (2)	**32.** (1)
33. (3)	**34.** (1)	**35.** (2)	**36.** (3)
37. (3)	**38.** (4)	**39.** (4)	**40.** (4)
41. (1)	**42.** (2	**43.** (1)	**44.** (2)

TYPE-V

1. (3)			

EXPLANATIONS

TYPE-I

1. (1)

$$? = 1 + \cfrac{1}{1 + \cfrac{2}{2 + \cfrac{3}{1 + \cfrac{4}{5}}}}$$

$$= 1 + \cfrac{1}{1 + \cfrac{2}{2 + \cfrac{3 \times 5}{5 + 4}}} \quad = 1 + \cfrac{1}{1 + \cfrac{2}{2 + \cfrac{5}{3}}}$$

$$= 1 + \cfrac{1}{1 + \cfrac{2 \times 3}{6 + 5}} \quad = 1 + \frac{1 \times 11}{11 + 6}$$

$$= 1 + \frac{11}{17} \quad = 1\frac{11}{17}$$

2. (1) $? = 1 + \cfrac{2}{1 + \cfrac{3 \times 5}{9}} = 1 + \cfrac{2}{1 + \cfrac{5}{3}}$

$$= 1 + \frac{2 \times 3}{8} = \frac{7}{4}$$

3. (4) $\cfrac{1}{3 + \cfrac{1}{2 - \cfrac{1}{\cfrac{7}{9}}}} + \frac{17}{22}$