

7. A box has 210 coins of denominations one-rupee and fifty paise only. The ratio of their respective values is 13 : 11. The number of one-rupee coins is

(1) 65 (2) 66
(3) 77 (4) 78

(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 27.07.2008
(First Sitting))

8. A boy has a few coins of denominations 50 paise, 25 paise and 10 paise in the ratio 1 : 2 : 3. If the total amount of the coins is ₹ 6.50, the number of 10 paise coins is

(1) 5 (2) 10
(3) 15 (4) 20

(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 27.07.2008
(Second Sitting))

9. A man has in all ₹ 640 in the denominations of one-rupee, five-rupee and ten-rupee notes. The number of each type of notes are equal. What is the total number of notes he has ?

(1) 150 (2) 120
(3) 100 (4) 90

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

10. A bag contains three types of coins-rupee-coins, 50p-coins and 25 p-coins totalling 175 coins. If the total value of the coins of each kind be the same, the total amount in the bag is

(1) ₹ 75 (2) ₹ 175
(3) ₹ 300 (4) ₹ 126

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

11. There are 480 coins in half rupees, quarter rupees and 10 paise coins and their values are proportional to 5 : 3 : 1. The number of coins in each case are

(1) 100, 200, 180
(2) 50, 30, 400
(3) 150, 180, 150
(4) 300, 90, 90

(SSC Multi-Tasking Staff
Exam. 17.03.2013, 1st Sitting)

12. A box contains 420 coins in rupee, 50 paise and 20 paise coins. The ratio of their rupee values being 13 : 11 : 7. The number of 50 paise coins is

(1) 42 (2) 78
(3) 66 (4) 132

(SSC Multi-Tasking Staff
Exam. 24.03.2013, 1st Sitting)

13. A box contains ₹ 56 in the form of coins of one rupee, 50 paise and 25 paise. The number of 50 paise coins is double the number of 25 paise coins and four times the number of one rupee coins. How many 50 paise coins are there in the box?

(1) 52 (2) 64
(3) 32 (4) 16

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

14. The salaries of A, B and C are in the ratio 1 : 3 : 4. If the salaries are increased by 5%, 10% and 15% respectively, then the increased salaries will be in the ratio

(1) 20 : 66 : 95 (2) 21 : 66 : 95
(3) 21 : 66 : 92 (4) 19 : 66 : 92

(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 27.07.2008
(Second Sitting))

15. Three persons A, B, C whose salaries together amount to ₹ 72000 spend 80, 85 and 75 percent of their salaries respectively. If their savings are in the ratio 8 : 9 : 20, then A's salary is

(1) ₹ 20,000 (2) ₹ 16,000
(3) ₹ 22,000 (4) ₹ 18,000

(SSC CHSL DEO & LDC Exam.
04.12.2011 (1st Sitting (East Zone)))

16. A box contains 280 coins of one-rupee, 50-paise and 25-paise. The values of each kind of the coins are in the ratio of 8 : 4 : 3. Then the number of 50-paise coins is

(1) 70 (2) 60
(3) 80 (4) 90

(SSC CHSL DEO Exam. 16.11.2014
(1st Sitting))

TYPE-XI

1. By mistake, instead of dividing ₹ 117 among A, B and C in the

ratio $\frac{1}{2} : \frac{1}{3} : \frac{1}{4}$ it was divided in the ratio of 2 : 3 : 4. Who gains the most and by how much?

(1) A, ₹ 28 (2) B, ₹ 3
(3) C, ₹ 20 (4) C, ₹ 25

(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 04.07.1999
(First Sitting))

2. If a sum of money is to be divided among A, B, C such that A's share is equal to twice B's share and B's share is 4 times C's share, then their shares are in the ratio:

(1) 1 : 2 : 4 (2) 1 : 4 : 1
(3) 8 : 4 : 1 (4) 2 : 4 : 1

(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 27.02.2000
(Second Sitting))

3. Divide ₹ 7,500 among A, B and C such that A's share to B's share is in ratio 5 : 2 and B's share to C's share is in the ratio 7 : 13. How much will B receive?

(1) ₹ 1,400 (2) ₹ 3,500
(3) ₹ 2,600 (4) ₹ 7,000

(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 24.02.2002
(Second Sitting))

4. A sum of ₹ 1240 is distributed among A, B and C such that the ratio of amount received by A and B is 6 : 5 and that of B and C is 10 : 9 respectively. Find the share of C.

(1) ₹ 480 (2) ₹ 360
(3) ₹ 400 (4) ₹ 630

(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 24.02.2002
(Middle Zone))

5. ₹ 3400 is divided among A, B, C, D in such a way that the share of A and B, B and C, C and D may be as 2 : 3, 4 : 3 and 2 : 3 respectively. The sum of shares of B and D is

(1) ₹ 2040 (2) ₹ 1680
(3) ₹ 2000 (4) ₹ 1720

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

6. ₹ 750 are divided among A, B and C in such a manner that A : B is 5 : 2 and B : C is 7 : 13. What is A's share ?

(1) ₹ 350 (2) ₹ 260
(3) ₹ 140 (4) ₹ 250

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

7. ₹ 68000 is divided among A, B and C in the ratio of $\frac{1}{2} : \frac{1}{4} : \frac{5}{16}$.

The difference of the greatest and the smallest part is :

- (1) ₹ 6000 (2) ₹ 14440
(3) ₹ 9200 (4) ₹ 16000

(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 13.11.2005
(First Sitting))

8. ₹ 6,400 are divided among three workers in the ratio

$\frac{3}{5} : 2 : \frac{5}{3}$. The share (in rupees)

of the second worker is

- (1) 3,200 (2) 3,840
(3) 2,560 (4) 3,000

(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 13.11.2005
(Second Sitting))

9. Divide ₹ 1250 among A, B, C, so that A gets $\frac{2}{9}$ of B's share and

C gets $\frac{3}{4}$ of A's share.

- (1) ₹ 200, ₹ 800, ₹ 250
(2) ₹ 200, ₹ 900, ₹ 150
(3) ₹ 150, ₹ 800, ₹ 300
(4) ₹ 200, ₹ 900, ₹ 75

(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 04.07.1999
(Second Sitting))

10. A sum of ₹ 9000 is to be distributed among A, B and C in the ratio 4 : 5 : 6. What will be the difference between A's and C's shares?

- (1) ₹ 600 (2) ₹ 1000
(3) ₹ 900 (4) ₹ 1200

(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 24.02.2002
(First Sitting))

11. A sum of ₹ 370 is to be divided among A, B and C such that

$$\frac{\text{A's Share}}{\text{B's Share}} = \frac{\text{B's Share}}{\text{C's Share}}$$

$= \frac{3}{4}$, A's share (in rupees) is

- (1) 240 (2) 120
(3) 100 (4) 90

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

12. An amount of money is to be distributed among P, Q and R in the ratio of 2 : 7 : 9. The total of P's and Q's share is equal to R's share. What is the difference between the shares of P and Q ?

- (1) ₹ 5000 (2) ₹ 7500
(3) ₹ 9000

(4) Information inadequate

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

13. ₹ 2010 are to be divided among A, B and C in such a way that if A gets ₹ 5 then B must get Rs. 12 and if B gets ₹ 4 then C must get ₹ 5.50. The share of C will exceed that of B by

- (1) ₹ 620 (2) ₹ 430
(3) ₹ 360 (4) ₹ 270

(SSC CPO S.I. Exam. 16.12.2007)

14. ₹ 600 are divided among A, B

and C so that ₹ 40 more than $\frac{2}{5}$

of A's share, ₹ 20 more than $\frac{2}{7}$

of B's share and ₹ 10 more than

$\frac{9}{17}$ of C's share are all equal. A's share is

- (1) ₹ 180 (2) ₹ 160
(3) ₹ 150 (4) ₹ 140

(SSC SAS Exam. 26.06.2010
(Paper-1))

15. A sum of ₹ 86,700 is to be divided among A, B and C in such a manner that for every rupee that A gets, B gets 90 paise and for every rupee that B gets, C gets 100 paise. B's share will be

- (1) ₹ 26,010 (2) ₹ 27,000
(3) ₹ 28,000 (4) ₹ 28,090

(SSC Data Entry Operator Exam. 31.08.2008)

16. A sum of ₹ 7,000 is divided among A, B, C in such a way that the shares of A and B are in the ratio 2 : 3 and those of B and C are in the ratio 4 : 5. The share of B is

- (1) ₹ 2,400 (2) ₹ 3,000
(3) ₹ 1,600 (4) ₹ 2,000

(SSC CHSL DEO & LDC Exam. 21.10.2012 (1st Sitting))

17. ₹ 180 are to be divided among 66 persons (men and women). The ratio of the total amount of money received by men and women is 5 : 4. But the ratio of the money received by each man and woman is 3 : 2. The number of men is

- (1) 20 (2) 24
(3) 30 (4) 36

18. ₹ 738 is divided among A, B, C so that their shares are in the ratio of 2 : 3 : 4. B's share is

- (1) ₹ 328 (2) ₹ 246
(3) ₹ 264 (4) ₹ 164

(SSC Multi-Tasking Staff Exam. 10.03.2013, 1st Sitting : Patna)

19. ₹ 1740 is divided among A, B, and C such that 0.5 of A = ₹ 0.6 of B = ₹ 0.75 of C. Then C will get

- (1) ₹ 580 (2) ₹ 696
(3) ₹ 348 (4) ₹ 464

(SSC Multi-Tasking Staff Exam. 17.03.2013, 1st Sitting)

20. A certain amount of money is divided among x, y and z. If x receives 25% more than y and y receives 25% less than z, then x : y : z is equal to

- (1) 14 : 12 : 13
(2) 15 : 12 : 16
(3) 10 : 9 : 12
(4) 12 : 10 : 11

(SSC Multi-Tasking Staff Exam. 17.03.2013, 1st Sitting)

21. A sum of ₹ 53 is divided among A, B and C in such a way that A gets ₹ 7 more than what B gets and B gets ₹ 8 more than what C gets. The ratio of their share is

- (1) 16 : 9 : 18 (2) 25 : 18 : 10
(3) 18 : 25 : 10 (4) 15 : 8 : 30

(SSC Multi-Tasking Staff Exam. 17.03.2013, Kolkata Region)

22. ₹ 700 is divided among A, B, C in such a way that the ratio of the amount of A and B is 2 : 3 and that of B and C is 4 : 5. Find the amount (in ₹) each received, in the order A, B, C.

- (1) 150, 250, 300
(2) 160, 240, 300
(3) 150, 250, 290
(4) 150, 240, 310

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 21.04.2013)

23. Divide ₹ 2,600 among A, B, C in the ratio $\frac{1}{2} : \frac{1}{3} : \frac{1}{4}$. Find the share of each.

- (1) ₹ 1,200, ₹ 600, ₹ 800
(2) ₹ 1,200, ₹ 800, ₹ 600
(3) ₹ 600, ₹ 800, ₹ 1,200
(4) ₹ 800, ₹ 600, ₹ 1,200

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 19.05.2013 1st Sitting)

24. A sum of ₹ 300 is divided among P, Q and R in such a way that Q gets ₹ 30 more than P and R gets ₹ 60 more than Q. The ratio of their share is

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

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 19.05.2013 1st Sitting)

RATIO AND PROPORTION

- 25.** ₹ 900 is divided among A, B, C; the division is such that $\frac{1}{2}$ of A's

money = $\frac{1}{3}$ of B's money = $\frac{1}{4}$ of C's money. Find the amount (in ₹) received by A, B, C.

- (1) 300, 400, 200
(2) 350, 450, 100
(3) 200, 300, 400
(4) 400, 150, 350

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-II Exam. 29.09.2013)

- 26.** If ₹ 126.50 is divided among A, B and C in the ratio of 2 : 5 : 4, the share of B exceeds that of A by

- (1) ₹ 36.50 (2) ₹ 35.50
(3) ₹ 34.50 (4) ₹ 33.50

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-II Exam. 29.09.2013)

- 27.** A sum of ₹ 76 is divided among A, B and C in such a way that A gets ₹ 7 more than that what B gets and B gets ₹ 6 more than what C gets. The ratio of their shares is

- (1) 19 : 24 : 33 (2) 32 : 25 : 19
(3) 32 : 24 : 20 (4) 19 : 25 : 33

(SSC CGL Tier-I

Re-Exam. (2013) 27.04.2014)

- 28.** ₹ 3,000 is divided between A, B and C, so that A receives $\frac{1}{3}$ as much as B and C together receive

and B receives $\frac{2}{3}$ as much as A and C together receive. Then the share of C is

- (1) ₹ 600 (2) ₹ 525
(3) ₹ 1,625 (4) ₹ 1,050

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

- 29.** ₹ 555 was to be divided among A, B and C in the ratio of $\frac{1}{4} : \frac{1}{5} : \frac{1}{6}$. But by mistake it was divided in the ratio of 4 : 5 : 6. The amount in excess received by C was

- (1) ₹ 72 (2) ₹ 75
(3) ₹ 22 (4) ₹ 52

(SSC CGL Tier-I Exam. 26.10.2014)

- 30.** A man divides his property so that his son's share to his wife's and wife's share to his daughter's are both as in the ratio 3 : 1. If the daughter gets ₹ 10,000 less than son, the value (in rupees) of the whole property is

- (1) ₹ 16,250 (2) ₹ 16,000
(3) ₹ 18,250 (4) ₹ 17,000

(SSC CGL Tier-II Exam. 21.09.2014)

- 31.** A sum of ₹ 730 was divided among A, B and C in such a way that if A gets ₹ 3, then B gets ₹ 4 and if B gets ₹ 3.50 then C gets ₹ 3. The share of B exceeds that of C by

- (1) ₹ 30 (2) ₹ 40
(3) ₹ 70 (4) ₹ 210

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

- 32.** A sum of money is divided among A, B, C and D in the proportion of 7 : 6 : 3 : 5. If B gets ₹ 270 more than C, then share of D is

- (1) ₹ 250 (2) ₹ 350
(3) ₹ 450 (4) ₹ 455

(SSC CHSL (10+2) DEO & LDC Exam. 16.11.2014, IInd Sitting TF No. 545 QP 6)

- 33.** In a partnership business, B's capital was half of A's. If after 8 months, B withdrew half of his capital and after 2 months more

A withdrew $\frac{1}{4}$ th of his capital, then the profit ratio of A and B will be

- (1) 5 : 2 (2) 10 : 23
(3) 2 : 5 (4) 23 : 10

(SSC CGL Tier-II Exam. 12.04.2015 TF No. 567 TL 9)

- 34.** A and B invest in the ratio 3 : 5. After 6 months, C joins the business investing an amount equal to B's. At the end of the year what will be the ratio of their profits ?

- (1) 6 : 10 : 5 (2) 3 : 5 : 2
(3) 8 : 10 : 5 (4) 3 : 5 : 5

(SSC CGL Tier-II Exam. 12.04.2015 TF No. 567 TL 9)

- 35.** A and B entered into a partnership investing Rs 16000 and Rs. 12000 respectively. After 3 months A withdrew Rs. 5000 while B invested Rs. 5000 more. After 3 more months C joins the business with a capital of Rs 21000. The share of B exceeds that of C, out of a total profit of Rs. 26400 after one year by

- (1) Rs. 2400 (2) Rs. 1200
(3) Rs. 3600 (4) Rs. 4800

(SSC CGL Tier-I Exam, 09.08.2015 (IInd Sitting) TF No. 4239378)

- 36.** In a business A and C invested amounts in the ratio 2 : 1, whereas A and B invested amounts in the ratio 3 : 2. If their annual profit be Rs. 157300, then B's share in the profit is

- (1) Rs. 24200 (2) Rs. 48000
(3) Rs. 36300 (4) Rs. 48400

(SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam, 01.11.2015, IInd Sitting)

- 37.** An amount of Rs. 380 is to be divided among 5 men, 8 boys and 4 women such that the ratio of amount received by the three is in the ratio of 8 : 4 : 7. What is the share of a woman?

- (1) Rs. 35 (2) Rs. 36.5
(3) Rs. 40 (4) Rs. 32.8

(SSC CPO SI, ASI Online Exam. 05.06.2016) (IInd Sitting)

- 38.** A certain sum of money was divided between A, B and C in the ratio 5 : 6 : 9. If A received Rs. 450, the sum divided was

- (1) Rs. 2000 (2) Rs. 1800
(3) Rs. 2250 (4) Rs. 1000

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)

Exam. 09.09.2016) (Ist Sitting)

- 39.** Rs. 490 is divided among A, B and C such that A's share is half that of B's and thrice that of C's. What is C's share ?

- (1) Rs. 49 (2) Rs. 147
(3) Rs. 294 (4) Rs. 245

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)

Exam. 27.08.2016) (Ist Sitting)

- 40.** A profit of Rs. 960 is divided between A and B in the ratio $\frac{1}{3} : \frac{1}{2}$.

The difference of their profits is :

- (1) Rs. 120 (2) Rs. 160
(3) Rs. 180 (4) Rs. 240

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)

Exam. 29.08.2016) (IInd Sitting)

- 41.** Three brothers divided Rs. 1620 among themselves in such a way that the share of second is equal

to $\frac{5}{13}$ of the share of other two, combined. What is the share of the second one?

- (1) Rs. 1170 (2) Rs. 450
(3) Rs. 540 (4) Rs. 500

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)

Exam. 31.08.2016) (IInd Sitting)

- 42.** If a certain amount is fully distributed among A, B and C in such

a way that A receives $\frac{1}{2}$ of the

amount, B receives $\frac{1}{3}$ of the

amount and C receives Rs. 1200, then how much money would A receive ?

- (1) Rs. 4000 (2) Rs. 1600
(3) Rs. 3600 (4) Rs. 1800

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)

Exam. 01.09.2016) (IInd Sitting)

RATIO AND PROPORTION

43. A, B and C together start a business. Three times the investment of A equals four times the investment of B and the capital of B is twice that of C. The ratio of share of each in the profit is

(1) 8 : 3 : 6 (2) 3 : 8 : 6
(3) 3 : 6 : 8 (4) 8 : 6 : 3

(SSC CGL Tier-II (CBE)
Exam. 30.11.2016)

44. A sum of Rs. 770 has been divided among A, B and C in such

a way that A receives $\frac{2}{9}$ th of

what B and C together receive. Then A's share is

(1) Rs. 140 (2) Rs. 154
(3) Rs. 165 (4) Rs. 170

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)

Exam. 28.08.2016 (1st Sitting)

45. A sum of Rs. 730 was divided among A, B and C in such a way that if A gets Rs. 3 then B gets Rs. 4 and if B gets Rs. 3.50 then C gets Rs. 3. The share of B exceeds that of C by

(1) Rs. 30 (2) Rs. 40
(3) Rs. 70 (4) Rs. 210

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)

Exam. 09.09.2016 (IIIrd Sitting)

46. A and B start an enterprise together, with A as active partner. A invests Rs. 4000 and Rs. 2000 more after 8 months. B invests Rs. 5000 and withdraws Rs. 2000 after 9 months. Being the active partner, A takes Rs. 100 per month as allowance, from the profit. What is the share of B if the profit for the year is Rs. 6700?

(1) Rs. 3350 (2) Rs. 3250
(3) Rs. 2700 (4) Rs. 2800

(SSC CGL Tier-II (CBE)

Exam. 12.01.2017)

47. A sum of Rs. 15525 is divided among Sunil, Anil and Jamil such that if Rs. 22, Rs. 35 and Rs. 48 be diminished from their shares respectively, their remaining sums shall be in the ratio 7 : 10 : 13. What would have been the ratio of their sums if Rs. 16, Rs. 77 and Rs. 37 respectively were added to their original shares?

(1) 9 : 13 : 17 (2) 18 : 26 : 35
(3) 36 : 52 : 67 (4) None of these

(SSC CGL Tier-II (CBE)

Exam. 12.01.2017)

48. ₹ 1980 is divided among A, B and C so that half of A's part, one-third of B's part and one-sixth of C's part are equal. Then B's part is

(1) ₹ 540 (2) ₹ 660
(3) ₹ 1,080 (4) ₹ 360

(SSC Multi-Tasking Staff
Exam. 30.04.2017)

49. A, B and C invested ₹ 13,000, ₹ 17,000 and ₹ 5,000 respectively in a business. At the end of the year, they earn a profit of ₹ 1,400. B's share of profit is

(1) ₹ 680 (2) ₹ 410
(3) ₹ 630 (4) ₹ 720

(SSC Multi-Tasking Staff

Exam. 30.04.2017)

50. ₹ 600 is divided among A, B and

C. ₹ 40 more than $\frac{2}{5}$ th of A's

share, ₹ 20 more than $\frac{2}{7}$ th of

B's share and ₹ 10 more than

$\frac{9}{17}$ th of C's share are all equal.

Then A's share is

(1) ₹ 150 (2) ₹ 170
(3) ₹ 280 (4) ₹ 140

(SSC Multi-Tasking Staff

Exam. 30.04.2017)

TYPE-XII

1. How many sides does a regular polygon have whose interior and exterior angles are in the ratio 2 : 1?

(1) 3 (2) 5
(3) 6 (4) 12

(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 27.02.2000
(First Sitting)

2. The smallest integer, which subtracted from both the terms of 6 : 7 gives a ratio less than 16 : 21, is :

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

(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 27.02.2000
(Second Sitting)

3. Two numbers are in the ratio 17 : 45. One-third of the smaller is

less than $\frac{1}{5}$ of the bigger by 15.

The smaller number is

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

(3) $76\frac{1}{2}$ (4) $86\frac{1}{2}$

(SSC CPO S.I. Exam. 12.01.2003)

4. Tea worth ₹ 126 per kg and ₹ 135 per kg are mixed with a third variety in the ratio 1 : 1 : 2. If the mixture is worth ₹ 153 per kg, the price of the third variety per kg will be

(1) ₹ 175.5 (2) ₹ 180.0
(3) ₹ 169.5 (4) ₹ 170.0

(SSC CHSL DEO & LDC Exam.
21.10.2012 (1st Sitting)

5. Same quantity of rice is required for each member of a family of 15 members. On a particular day, due to the absence of some members of the family, the consumption of rice was reduced in the ratio 5 : 3. The number of members absent on that day was

(1) 3 (2) 6
(3) 8 (4) 9

(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 13.11.2005
(Second Sitting)

6. Instead of dividing ₹ 117 among P, Q, R in the ratio

$\frac{1}{2} : \frac{1}{3} : \frac{1}{4}$, by mistake it was

divided in the ratio 2 : 3 : 4. Who gained in the transaction ?

(1) Only P (2) Only Q
(3) Only R (4) Both Q and R

(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 13.11.2005
(Second Sitting)

7. The ratio of the first and second class train fares between two stations is 3 : 1 and that of the numbers of passengers travelling between the two stations by first and second classes is 1 : 50. If on a particular day, ₹ 1,325 are collected from passengers travelling between the two stations, then the amount collected from the second class passengers is

(1) ₹ 1,250 (2) ₹ 1,000
(3) ₹ 850 (4) ₹ 750

(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 13.11.2005
(Second Sitting)

8. In an innings of a cricket match, three players A, B and C scored a total of 361 runs. If the ratio of the number of runs scored by A to that scored by B and also number of runs scored by B to that scored by C be 3 : 2, the number of runs scored by A was

(1) 171 (2) 181
(3) 185 (4) 161

(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 04.02.2007
(First Sitting)

9. In an examination, the number of those who passed and the number of those who failed were in the ratio 25 : 4. If five more had appeared and the number of failures was 2 less than earlier, the ratio of passers to failures would have been 22 : 3. The total number who appeared at the examination is

(1) 145 (2) 150
(3) 155 (4) 180

(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 04.02.2007
(Second Sitting)