QUESTIONS ASKED IN PREVIOUS SSC EXAMS

TYPE–I

1. The LCM of two numbers is 864 and their HCF is 144. If one of the number is 288, the other number is :
(1) 576 (2) 1296
(3) 432 (4) 144
(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 04.07.1999 (First Sitting)

2. LCM of two numbers is 225 and their HCF is 5. If one number is 25, the other number will be:
(1) 5 (2) 25
(3) 45 (4) 225
(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 04.07.1999 (Second Sitting)

3. The L.C.M. of two numbers is 1820 and their H.C.F. is 26. If one number is 130 then the other number is :
(1) 70 (2) 1690
(3) 364 (4) 1264
(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 24.02.2002 (First Sitting)

4. The LCM of two numbers is 1920 and their HCF is 16. If one of the number is 128, find the other number.
(1) 204 (2) 240
(3) 260 (4) 320
(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 24.02.2002 (Second Sitting)

5. The HCF of two numbers 12906 and 14818 is 478. Their LCM is
(1) 400086 (2) 200043
(3) 600129 (4) 800172
(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 24.02.2002 (Middle Zone)

6. The H.C.F. and L.C.M. of two 2-digit numbers are 16 and 480 respectively. The numbers are :
(1) 40, 48 (2) 60, 72
(3) 64, 80 (4) 80, 96
(SSC CPO S.I. Exam. 26.05.2005)

7. The HCF of two numbers is 16 and their LCM is 160. If one of the number is 32, then the other number is
(1) 48 (2) 80
(3) 96 (4) 112
(SSC CPO Sub Inspector Exam. 12.01.2003

8. The product of two numbers is 4107. If the H.C.F. of the numbers is 37, the greater number is
(1) 185 (2) 111
(3) 107 (4) 101
(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 11.05.2003 (Second Sitting) & SSC CGL Exam. 27.07.08 (Second Sitting)

9. The HCF of two numbers is 15 and their LCM is 300. If one of the number is 60, the other is :
(1) 50 (2) 75
(3) 65 (4) 100
(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 08.02.2004 (First Sitting)

10. The HCF and LCM of two numbers are 12 and 924 respectively. Then the number of such pairs is
(1) 0 (2) 1
(3) 2 (4) 3
(SSC CGLTier-1 Exam 26.06.2011 (Second Sitting)

11. The LCM of two numbers is 30 and their HCF is 5. One of the number is 10. The other is
(1) 20 (2) 25
(3) 15 (4) 5
(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 04.07.1999 (First Sitting)

12. The product of two numbers is 1280 and their H.C.F. is 8. The L.C.M. of the number will be :
(1) 160 (2) 150
(3) 120 (4) 140
(SSC CPO SI Exam. 16.12.2007)

13. The H.C.F. and L.C.M. of two numbers are 8 and 48 respectively. If one of the number is 24, then the other number is
(1) 48 (2) 36
(3) 24 (4) 16
(SSC CGLTier-I Exam. 16.05.2010 (First Sitting)

14. The H.C.F and L.C.M of two numbers are 12 and 336 respectively. If one of the number is 84, the other is
(1) 36 (2) 48
(3) 72 (4) 96
(SSC CGLTier-I Exam. 16.05.2010 (Second Sitting)

15. The product of two numbers is 216. If the HCF is 6, then their LCM is
(1) 72 (2) 60
(3) 48 (4) 36
(SSC CISF ASI Exam 29.08.2010 (Paper-1)

16. The HCF and LCM of two numbers are 18 and 378 respectively. If one of the number is 54, then the other number is
(1) 126 (2) 144
(3) 198 (4) 238
(SSC (South Zone) Investigator Exam 12.09.2010)

17. The HCF and product of two numbers are 15 and 6300 respectively. The number of possible pairs of the numbers is
(1) 4 (2) 3
(3) 2 (4) 1
(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 27.07.2008 (Second Sitting)

18. The HCF of two numbers is 15 and their LCM is 225. If one of the number is 75, then the other number is :
(1) 105 (2) 90
(3) 60 (4) 45
(SSC CHSL DEO & LDC Exam. 27.11.2010)

19. The LCM of two numbers is 520 and their HCF is 4. If one of the number is 52, then the other number is
(1) 40 (2) 42
(3) 50 (4) 52
(SSC CISF Constable (GD) Exam. 05.06.2011)

20. The H.C.F. of two numbers is 96 and their L.C.M. is 1296. If one of the number is 864, the other is
(1) 132 (2) 135
(3) 140 (4) 144
(SSC CHSL DEO & LDC Exam. 04.12.2011 (IInd Sitting (East Zone)

21. The LCM of two numbers is 4 times their HCF. The sum of LCM and HCF is 125. If one of the number is 100, then the other number is
(1) 5 (2) 25
(3) 100 (4) 125
(SSC Multi-Tasking (Non-Technical) Staff Exam. 20.02.2011)

22. Product of two co-prime numbers is 117. Then their L.C.M. is
(1) 117 (2) 9
(3) 13 (4) 39
(SSC CGL Tier-I Exam. 19.05.2013 Ist Sitting)

23. The product of two numbers is 2160 and their HCF is 12. Number of such possible pairs is
(1) 1 (2) 2
(3) 3 (4) 4
(SSC CHSL DEO & LDC Exam. 27.10.2013 IInd Sitting)

24. LCM of two numbers is 2079 and their HCF is 27. If one of the number is 189, the other number is
(1) 297 (2) 584
(3) 189 (4) 216
(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 10.11.2013, IInd Sitting)

25. The product of two numbers is 2028 and their HCF is 13. The number of such pairs is
(1) 1 (2) 2
(3) 3 (4) 4
(SSC CPO S.I. Exam. 12.01.2003 & SSC CGL Tier-I Exam. 19.06.11 (First Sitting)

26. The HCF and LCM of two numbers are 13 and 455 respectively. If one of the number lies between 75 and 125, then, that number is :
(1) 78 (2) 91
(3) 104 (4) 117
(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 04.07.1999 (First Sitting)

27. The H.C.F. of two numbers is 8. Which one of the following can never be their L.C.M.?
(1) 24 (2) 48
(3) 56 (4) 60
(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 27.02.2000 (First Sitting)

28. The HCF of two numbers is 23 and the other two factors of their LCM are 13 and 14. The larger of the two numbers is :
(1) 276 (2) 299
(3) 345 (4) 322
(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 08.02.2004 (First Sitting)

29. The L.C.M. of three different numbers is 120. Which of the following cannot be their H.C.F.?
(1) 8 (2) 12
(3) 24 (4) 35
(SSC CGL Tier-1 Exam 26.06.2011 (First Sitting)

30. The H.C.F. and L.C.M. of two numbers are 44 and 264 respectively. If the first number is divided by 2, the quotient is 44. The other number is
(1) 147 (2) 528
(3) 132 (4) 264
(SSC CHSL DEO & LDC Exam. 9.11.2014

TYPE–II

1. The least number which when divided by 4, 6, 8, 12 and 16 leaves a remainder of 2 in each case is :
(1) 46 (2) 48
(3) 50 (4) 56
(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 04.07.1999 (First Sitting)

2. The least number, which when divided by 12, 15, 20 or 54 leaves a remainder of 4 in each case, is :
(1) 450 (2) 454
(3) 540 (4) 544
(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 04.07.1999 (Second Sitting)

3. Find the greatest number of five digits which when divided by 3, 5, 8, 12 have 2 as remainder :
(1) 99999 (2) 99958
(3) 99960 (4) 99962
(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 24.02.2002 (First Sitting)

4. The least multiple of 13, which on dividing by 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 leaves remainder 2 in each case is:
(1) 2520 (2) 842
(3) 2522 (4) 840
(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 24.02.2002 (Middle Zone, SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 24.02.2002 (Second Sitting) & SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 13.11.2005)

5. A, B, C start running at the same time and at the same point in the same direction in a circular stadium. A completes a round in 252 seconds, B in 308 seconds and C in 198 seconds. After what time will they meet again at the starting point ?
(1) 26 minutes 18 seconds
(2) 42 minutes 36 seconds
(3) 45 minutes
(4) 46 minutes 12 seconds
(SSC Constable (GD) & Rifleman (GD) Exam. 22.04.2012 (Ist Sitting)

6. Find the largest number of four digits such that on dividing by 15, 18, 21 and 24 the remainders are 11, 14, 17 and 20 respectively.
(1) 6557 (2) 7556
(3) 5675 (4) 7664
(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 24.02.2002 (Middle Zone)

7. The least perfect square, which is divisible by each of 21, 36 and 66 is
(1) 214344 (2) 214434
(3) 213444 (4) 231444
(SSC CPO S.I. Exam. 12.01.2003)

8. The least number, which when divided by 4, 5 and 6 leaves remainder 1, 2 and 3 respectively, is
(1) 57 (2) 59
(3) 61 (4) 63
(SSC CPO S.I. Exam. 12.01.2003)

9. Let the least number of six digits which when divided by 4, 6, 10, 15 leaves in each case same remainder 2 be N. The sum of digits in N is :
(1) 3 (2) 5
(3) 4 (4) 6
(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 11.05.2003 (First Sitting)

10. Which is the least number which when doubled will be exactly divisible by 12, 18, 21 and 30 ?
(1) 2520 (2) 1260
(3) 630 (4) 196
(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 11.05.2003 (Second Sitting)

11. The smallest square number divisible by 10, 16 and 24 is
(1) 900 (2) 1600
(3) 2500 (4) 3600
(SSC CPO S.I. Exam. 07.09.2003)

12. If the students of a class can be grouped exactly into 6 or 8 or 10, then the minimum number of students in the class must be
(1) 60 (2) 120
(3) 180 (4) 240
(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 08.02.2004 (First Sitting)

13. The least number which when divided by 4, 6, 8 and 9 leave zero remainder in each case and when divided by 13 leaves a remainder of 7 is :
(1) 144 (2) 72
(3) 36 (4) 85
(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 08.02.2004 (Second Sitting)

14. The smallest number, which when divided by 12 and 16 leaves remainder 5 and 9 respectively, is :
(1) 55 (2) 41
(3) 39 (4) 29
(SSC CPO S.I. Exam. 26.05.2005)

15. A number which when divided by 10 leaves a remainder of 9, when divided by 9 leaves a remainder of 8, and when divided by 8 leaves a remainder of 7, is :
(1) 1539 (2) 539
(3) 359 (4) 1359
(SSC CPO S.I. Exam. 26.05.2005)

16. What is the smallest number which leaves remainder 3 when divided by any of the numbers 5, 6 or 8 but leaves no remainder when it is divided by 9 ?
(1) 123 (2) 603
(3) 723 (4) 243
(SSC Section Officer (Commercial Audit) Exam. 25.09.2005)

17. The least number which when divided by 16, 18, 20 and 25 leaves 4 as remainder in each case but when divided by 7 leaves no remainder is
(1) 17004 (2) 18000
(3) 18002 (4) 18004
(SSC CGL DEO & LDC Exam. 04.12.2011 (Ist Sitting (East Zone)

18. What is the least number which when divided by the numbers 3, 5, 6, 8, 10 and 12 leaves in each case a remainder 2 but when divided by 13 leaves no remainder ?
(1) 312 (2) 962
(3) 1562 (4) 1586
(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 13.11.2005 (Second Sitting)

19. The least multiple of 7, which leaves the remainder 4, when divided by any of 6, 9, 15 and 18, is
(1) 76 (2) 94
(3) 184 (4) 364
(SSC Section Officer (Commercial Audit) Exam. 30.09.2007 (Second Sitting)

20. The largest number of five digits which, when divided by 16, 24, 30, or 36 leaves the same remainder 10 in each case, is :
(1) 99279 (2) 99370
(3) 99269 (4) 99350
(SSC CPO S.I. Exam. 16.12.2007)

21. The smallest number, which when divided by 5, 10, 12 and 15, leaves remainder 2 in each case; but when divided by 7 leaves no remainder, is
(1) 189 (2) 182
(3) 175 (3) 91
(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 27.07.2008 (First Sitting)

22. What least number must be subtracted from 1936 so that the resulting number when divided by 9, 10 and 15 will leave in each case the same remainder 7 ?
(1) 37 (2) 36
(3) 39 (4) 30
(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 27.07.2008 (Second Sitting)

23. The least number, which when divided by 18, 27 and 36 separately leaves remainders 5,14, and 23 respectively, is
(1) 95 (2) 113
(3) 149 (4) 77
(SSC CPO S.I. Exam. 09.11.2008)

24. The least number which when divided by 5, 6, 7 and 8 leaves a remainder 3, but when divided by 9 leaves no remainder is
(1) 1677 (2) 1683
(3) 2523 (4) 3363
(SSC CPO S.I. Exam. 06.09.2009) & SSC CGL Tier-1 Exam. 26.06.2011 (Second Sitting)

25. The greatest number of four digits which when divided by 12, 16 and 24 leave remainders 2, 6 and 14 respectively is
(1) 9974 (2) 9970
(3) 9807 (4) 9998
(SSC CPO S.I. Exam. 06.09.2009)

26. When a number is divided by 15, 20 or 35, each time the remainder is 8. Then the smallest number is
(1) 428 (2) 427
(3) 328 (4) 338
(SSC CPO S.I. Exam. 06.09.2009)

27. The smallest number, which, when divided by 12 or 10 or 8, leaves remainder 6 in each case, is
(1) 246 (2) 186
(3) 126 (4) 66
(SSC (South Zone) Investigator Exam. 12.09.2010)

28. The traffic lights at three different road crossings change after 24 seconds, 36 seconds and 54 seconds respectively. If they all change simultaneously at 10 : 15 : 00 AM, then at what time will they again change simultaneously?
(1) 10 : 16 : 54 AM
(2) 10 : 18 : 36 AM
(3) 10 : 17 : 02 AM
(4) 10 : 22 : 12 AM
(SSC CGLTier-1 Exam. 26.06.2011 (First Sitting)

29. From a point on a circular track 5 km long A, B and C started running in the same direction at the same time with speed of $2\frac{1}{2}$ km per hour, 3 km per hour and 2 km per hour respectively. Then on the starting point all three will meet again after
(1) 30 hours (2) 6 hours
(3) 10 hours (4) 15 hours
(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 11.05.2003 (Second Sitting)

30. Four runners started running simultaneously from a point on a circular track. They took 200 seconds, 300 seconds, 360 seconds and 450 seconds to complete one round. After how much time do they meet at the starting point for the first time ?
(1) 1800 seconds
(2) 3600 seconds
(3) 2400 seconds
(4) 4800 seconds
(SSC CGL Tier-1 Exam. 19.06.2011 (Second Sitting)

31. Four bells ring at intervals of 4, 6, 8 and 14 seconds. They start ringing simultaneously at 12.00 O'clock. At what time will they again ring simultaneously ?
(1) 12 hrs. 2 min. 48 sec.
(2) 12 hrs. 3 min.
(3) 12 hrs. 3 min. 20 sec.
(4) 12 hrs. 3 min. 44 sec.
(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 04.07.1999 (Second Sitting)

32. 4 bells ring at intervals of 30 minutes, 1 hour, $1\frac{1}{2}$ hour and 1 hour 45 minutes respectively. All the bells ring simultaneously at 12 noon. They will again ring simultaneously at :
(1) 12 mid night (2) 3 a.m.
(3) 6 a.m. (4) 9 a.m.
(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 24.02.2002 (First Sitting)

33. Four bells ring at the intervals of 5, 6, 8 and 9 seconds. All the bells ring simulataneously at some time. They will again ring simultaneously after
(1) 6 minutes (2) 12 minutes
(3) 18 minutes (4) 24 minutes
(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 24.02.2002 (Middle Zone)

34. Three bells ring simultaneously at 11a.m. They ring at regular intervals of 20 minutes, 30 minutes, 40 minutes respectively. The time when all the three ring together next is
(1) 2 p.m. (2) 1 p.m.
(3) 1.15 p.m. (4) 1.30 p.m.
(SSC CGL Tier-1 Exam. 19.06.2011 (First Sitting)

35. The greatest number of four digits which when divided by 3, 5, 7, 9 leave remainders 1, 3, 5, 7 respectively is :
(1) 9763 (2) 9764
(3) 9766 (4) 9765
(SSC CGL DEO & LDC Exam. 21.10.2012 (IInd Sitting)

36. Five bells begin to toll together and toll respectively at intervals of 6, 7, 8, 9 and 12 seconds. After how many seconds will they toll together again ?
(1) 72 Sec. (2) 612 Sec.
(3) 504 Sec. (4) 318 Sec.
(SSC Constable (GD) Exam. 12.05.2013)

37. L.C.M. of $\frac{2}{3}, \frac{4}{9}, \frac{5}{6}$ is
(1) $\frac{8}{27}$ (2) $\frac{20}{3}$
(3) $\frac{10}{3}$ (4) $\frac{20}{27}$
(SSCCGL DEO & LDC Exam. 20.10.2013)

38. The number nearest to 10000, which is exactly divisible by each of 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8, is :
(1) 9240 (2) 10080
(3) 9996 (4) 10000
(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 08.02.2004 (First Sitting)

39. The largest 4-digit number exactly divisible by each of 12, 15, 18 and 27 is
(1) 9690 (2) 9720
(3) 9930 (4) 9960
(SSC Section Officer (Commercial Audit) Exam. 26.11.2006 (Second Sitting)

40. The least number, which is a perfect square and is divisible by each of the numbers 16, 20 and 24, is
(1) 1600 (2) 3600
(3) 6400 (4) 14400
(SSC Section Officer (Commercial Audit) Exam. 30.09.2007 (Second Sitting)

41. The number nearest to 43582 divisible by each of 25, 50 and 75 is :
(1) 43500 (2) 43650
(3) 43600 (4) 43550
(SSC CPO S.I. Exam. 16.12.2007)

42. The smallest number, which when increased by 5 is divisible by each of 24,32, 36 and 564, is
(1) 869 (2) 859
(3) 4320 (4) 427
(SSC CPO S.I. Exam. 09.11.2008)

43. The greatest number, which when subtracted from 5834, gives a number exactly divisible by each of 20, 28, 32 and 35, is
(1) 1120 (2) 4714
(3) 5200 (4) 5600
(SSC CGL Tier-I Exam. 16.05.2010 (First Sitting)

44. The smallest perfect square divisible by each of 6, 12 and 18 is
(1) 196 (2) 144
(3) 108 (4) 36
(SSC (South Zone) Investigator Exam. 12.09.2010)

45. The greatest 4-digit number exactly divisible by 10, 15, 20 is
(1) 9990 (2) 9960
(3) 9980 (4) 9995
(SSC Graduate Level Tier-II Exam. 29.09.2013)

46. Find the least number which when divided separately by 15, 20, 36 and 48 leaves 3 as remainder in each case.
(1) 183 (2) 243
(3) 483 (4) 723
(SSC CGL Tier-II Exam. 21.09.2014)

47. Three men step off together from the same spot. Their steps measure 63 cm, 70 cm and 77 cm respectively. The minimum distance each should cover so that all can cover the distance in complete steps is
(1) 9630 cm (2) 9360 cm
(3) 6930 cm (4) 6950 cm
(SSC CGL Tier-II Exam. 21.09.2014)

48. Three bells ring at intervals of 36 seconds, 40 seconds and 48 seconds respectively. They start ringing together at a particular time. They will ring together after every
(1) 6 minutes (2) 12 minutes
(3) 18 minutes (4) 24 minutes
(SSC CGL Tier-II Online Exam.01.12.2016)

49. The LCM of four consecutive numbers is 60. The sum of the first two numbers is equal to the fourth number. What is the sum of four numbers?
(1) 17 (2) 14
(3) 21 (4) 24
(SSC CPO SI, ASI Online Exam.05.06.2016) (IInd Sitting)

50. The LCM fo two prime numbers x and y, $(x > y)$ is 161. The value of $(3y - x)$:
(1) –2 (2) –1
(3) 1 (4) 2
(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 27.10.2016 (Ist Sitting)

51. Three electronic devices make a beep after every 48 seconds, 72 seconds and 108 seconds respectively. They beeped together at 10 a.m. The time when they will next make a beep together at the earliest is
(1) 10 : 07 : 12 hours
(2) 10 : 07 : 24 hours
(3) 10 : 07 : 36 hours
(4) 10 : 07 : 48 hours
(SSC CGL Tier-II (CBE) Exam. 12.01.2017)

TYPE–III

1. The maximum number of students among whom 1001 pens and 910 pencils can be distributed in such a way that each student gets same number of pens and same number of pencils, is :
(1) 91 (2) 910
(3) 1001 (4) 1911
(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 04.07.1999 (First Sitting)

2. The greatest number, which when divide 989 and 1327 leave remainders 5 and 7 respectively, is :
(1) 8 (2) 16
(3) 24 (4) 32
(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 24.02.2002 (Second Sitting)

3. H.C.F of $\frac{2}{3}, \frac{4}{5}$ and $\frac{6}{7}$ is
(1) $\frac{48}{105}$ (2) $\frac{2}{105}$
(3) $\frac{1}{105}$ (4) $\frac{24}{105}$
(SSC Graduate Level Tier-II Exam. 16.09.2012)

4. Let N be the greatest number that will divide 1305, 4665 and 6905 leaving the same remainder in each case. Then, sum of the digits in N is :
(1) 4 (2) 5
(3) 6 (4) 8
(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 08.02.2004 (Second Sitting)

5. What is the greatest number that will divide 307 and 330 leaving remainders 3 and 7 respectively ?
(1) 19 (2) 16
(3) 17 (4) 23
(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 13.11.2005 (Second Sitting)

6. Which greatest number will divide 3026 and 5053 leaving remainders 11 and 13 respectively?
(1) 18 (2) 30
(3) 45 (4) 60
(SSC CPO S.I. Exam. 03.09.2006)

7. The greatest number, by which 1657 and 2037 are divided to give remainders 6 and 5 respectively, is
(1) 127 (2) 133
(3) 235 (4) 305
(SSC Section Officer (Commercial Audit) Exam. 26.11.2006 (Second Sitting)

8. The largest number, which divides 25, 73 and 97 to leave the same remainder in each case, is
(1) 24 (2) 23
(3) 21 (4) 6
(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 04.02.2007 (Second Sitting)

9. What is the greatest number which will divide 110 and 128 leaving a remainder 2 in each case ?
(1) 8 (2) 18
(3) 28 (4) 38
FCI Assistant Grade-III Exam. 05.02.2012 (Paper-I) East Zone (IInd Sitting)

10. A milkman has 75 litres milk in one can and 45 litres in another. The maximum capacity of container which can measure milk of either container exact number of times is :
(1) 1 litre (2) 5 litres
(3) 15 litres (4) 25 litres
(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 24.02.2002 (Second Sitting)

11. What is the least number of square tiles required to pave the floor of a room 15 m 17 cm long and 9 m 2 cm broad?
(1) 840 (2) 841
(3) 820 (4) 814
(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 11.05.2003 (First Sitting)

12. Three sets of English, Mathematics and Science books containing 336, 240, 96 books respectively have to be stacked in such a way that all the books are stored subject-wise and the height of each stack is the same. Total number of stacks will be
(1) 14 (2) 21
(3) 22 (4) 48
(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 04.02.2007 (First Sitting)

13. A farmer has 945 cows and 2475 sheep. He farms them into flocks, keeping cows and sheep separate and having the same number of animals in each flock. If these flocks are as large as possible, then the maximum number of animals in each flock and total number of flocks required for the purpose are respectively
(1) 15 and 228 (2) 9 and 380
(3) 45 and 76 (4) 46 and 75
(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 11.12.2011 (Ist Sitting (Delhi Zone)

14. A milk vendor has 21 litres of cow milk, 42 litres of toned milk and 63 litres of double toned milk. If he wants to pack them in cans so that each can contains same litres of milk and does not want to mix any two kinds of milk in a can, then the least number of cans required is
(1) 3 (2) 6
(3) 9 (4) 12
(SSC Constable (GD) & Rifleman (GD) Exam. 22.04.2012 (IInd Sitting)

15. The greatest number that divides 411, 684, 821 and leaves 3, 4 and 5 as remainders, respectively, is
(1) 254 (2) 146
(3) 136 (4) 204
(SSC FCI Assistant Grade-III Main Exam. 07.04.2013)

16. Find the greatest number which will exactly divide 200 and 320.
(1) 10 (2) 20
(3) 16 (4) 40
(SSC CGL Tier-II Exam. 21.09.2014

17. 84 Maths books, 90 Physics books and 120 Chemistry books have to be stacked topicwise. How many books will be there in each stack so that each stack will have the same height too ?
(1) 12 (2) 18
(3) 6 (4) 21
(SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & Delhi Police SI Exam. 22.06.2014

18. The greatest number that will divide 729 and 901 leaving remainders 9 and 5 respectively, is
(1) 15 (2) 16
(3) 19 (4) 20
(SSC CHSL DEO Exam. 02.11.2014 (Ist Sitting)

19. Three tankers contain 403 litres, 434 litres, 465 litres of diesel respectively. Then the maximum capacity of a container that can measure the diesel of the three containers exact number of times is
(1) 31 litres (2) 62 litres
(3) 41 litres (4) 84 litres
(SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & Delhi Police SI Exam. 22.06.2014 TF No. 999 KP0)

20. There are 24 peaches, 36 apricots and 60 bananas and they have to be arranged in several rows in such a way that every row contains the same number of fruits of only one type. What is the minimum number of rows required for this to happen ?
(1) 12 (2) 9
(3) 10 (4) 6
(SSC CHSL (10+2) DEO & LDC Exam. 16.11.2014, IInd Sitting TF No. 545 QP 6)

21. The greatest number by which 2300 and 3500 are divided leaving the remainders of 32 and 56 respectively, is
(1) 136 (2) 168
(3) 42 (4) 84
(SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & Delhi Police SI Exam, 21.06.2015 IInd Sitting)

22. The product of two 2–digit numbers is 2160 and their H.C.F. is 12. The numbers are
(1) (12, 60) (2) (72, 30)
(3) (36, 60) (4) (60, 72)
(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 09.09.2016) (Ist Sitting)

23. Find the greatest number that will divide 390, 495 and 300 without leaving a remainder.
(1) 5 (2) 15
(3) 25 (4) 35
(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 02.09.2016) (IInd Sitting)

24. In a school, 391 boys and 323 girls have been divided into the largest possible equal classes, so that each class of boys numbers the same as each class of girls. What is the number of classes ?
(1) 23 (2) 19
(3) 44 (4) 17
(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 11.09.2016 (IInd Sitting)

25. Two pipes of length 1.5 m and 1.2 m are to be cut into equal pieces without leaving any extra length of pipes. The greatest length of the pipe pieces of same size which can be cut from these two lengths will be
(1) 0.13 metre (2) 0.4 metre
(3) 0.3 metre (4) 0.41 metre
(SSC CGL Tier-II (CBE) Exam. 12.01.2017)

TYPE–IV

1. The LCM and the HCF of the numbers 28 and 42 are in the ratio :
(1) 6 : 1 (2) 2 : 3
(3) 3 : 2 (4) 7 : 2
(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 27.02.2000 (Second Sitting)

2. If the ratio of two numbers is 2 : 3 and their L.C.M. is 54, then the sum of the two numbers is
(1) 5 (2) 15
(3) 45 (4) 270
(SSC CPO S.I. Exam. 07.09.2003)

3. The ratio of two numbers is 4 : 5 and their L.C.M. is 120. The numbers are
(1) 30, 40 (2) 40, 32
(3) 24, 30 (4) 36, 20
(SSC CPO S.I. Exam. 07.09.2003)

4. Three numbers are in the ratio 2 : 3 : 4 and their H.C.F. is 12. The L.C.M. of the numbers is
(1) 144 (2) 192
(3) 96 (4) 72
(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 04.02.2007 (Second Sitting)

5. Two numbers are in the ratio 3 : 4. If their LCM is 240, the smaller of the two number is
(1) 100 (2) 80
(3) 60 (4) 50
(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 27.07.2008 (First Sitting)

6. Two numbers are in the ratio 3 : 4. Their L.C.M. is 84. The greater number is
(1) 21 (2) 24
(3) 28 (4) 84
(SSC CGLTier-I Exam. 16.05.2010 (First Sitting)

7. Two numbers are in the ratio 3 : 4. If their HCF is 4, then their LCM is
(1) 48 (2) 42
(3) 36 (4) 24
(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 24.02.2002 (First Sitting) & SSC (South Zone) Investigator Exam. 12.09.2010 & SSC MTS Exam. 10.03.2013)

8. The ratio of the sum to the LCM of two natural numbers is 7 : 12. If their HCF is 4, then the smaller number is :
(1) 20 (2) 16
(3) 12 (4) 8
(SSC CGL DEO & LDC Exam. 11.12.2011 (IInd Sitting (Delhi Zone)

9. Two numbers are in the ratio 3 : 4. The product of their H.C.F. and L.C.M. is 2028. The sum of the numbers is
(1) 68 (2) 72
(3) 86 (4) 91
(SSC DEO Exam. 02.08.2009)

10. The LCM of two numbers is 48. The numbers are in the ratio 2 : 3. The sum of the numbers is
(1) 28 (2) 32
(3) 40 (4) 64
(SSC Multi-Tasking (Non-Technical) Staff Exam. 27.02.2011)

11. The ratio of two numbers is 4 : 5 and their H.C.F. is 8. Then their L.C.M. is
(1) 130 (2) 140
(3) 150 (4) 160
(SSC CGL DEO & LDC Exam. 04.12.2011 (IInd Sitting (North Zone)

12. The ratio of two numbers is 3 : 4 and their HCF is 5. Their LCM is :
(1) 10 (2) 60
(3) 15 (4) 12
(SSC CAPFs SI & CISF ASI Exam. 23.06.2013)

13. Three numbers are in the ratio 1 : 2 : 3 and their HCF is 12. The numbers are
(1) 12, 24, 36 (2) 5, 10, 15
(3) 4, 8, 12 (4) 10, 20, 30
(SSC CGL Tier-I Exam. 19.10.2014 (Ist Sitting)

14. If $x : y$ be the ratio of two whole numbers and z be their HCF, then the LCM of those two numbers is
(1) yz (2) $\frac{xz}{y}$
(3) $\frac{xy}{z}$ (4) xyz
(SSC CHSL DEO & LDC Exam. 16.11.2014

15. The H.C.F. and L.C.M. of two numbers are 21 and 84 respectively. If the ratio the two numbers is 1 : 4, then the larger of the two numbers is
(1) 12 (2) 108
(3) 48 (4) 84
(SSC CGL Tier-II Exam, 25.10.2015, TF No. 1099685)

TYPE–V

1. The product of the LCM and HCF of two numbers is 24. The difference of the two numbers is 2. Find the numbers ?
(1) 8 and 6 (2) 8 and 10
(3) 2 and 4 (4) 6 and 4
(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 04.07.1999 (First Sitting)

2. The LCM of two numbers is 495 and their HCF is 5. If the sum of the numbers is 100, then their difference is :
(1) 10 (2) 46
(3) 70 (4) 90
(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 04.07.1999 (Second Sitting)

3. Two numbers, both greater than 29, have HCF 29 and LCM 4147. The sum of the numbers is :
(1) 966 (2) 696
(3) 669 (4) 666
(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 04.07.1999 (First Sitting), & SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 24.02.2002 (Second Sitting)

4. The sum of the H.C.F. and L.C.M of two numbers is 680 and the L.C.M. is 84 times the H.C.F. If one of the number is 56, the other is :
(1) 84 (2) 12
(3) 8 (4) 96
(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 13.11.2005 (First Sitting)

5. The sum of two numbers is 84 and their HCF is 12. Total number of such pairs of number is
(1) 2 (2) 3
(3) 4 (4) 5
(SSC HSL DEO & LDC Exam. 28.11.2010 (IInd Sitting)

6. The sum of a pair of positive integer is 336 and their H.C.F. is 21. The number of such possible pairs is
(1) 2 (2) 3
(3) 4 (4) 5
(SSC CGL DEO & LDC Exam. 04.12.2011 (Ist Sitting (North Zone)

7. The sum of two numbers is 45. Their difference is $\frac{1}{9}$ of their sum. Their L.C.M. is
(1) 200 (2) 250
(3) 100 (4) 150
(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 04.02.2007 (First Sitting)

8. The H.C.F. of two numbers, each having three digits , is 17 and their L.C.M. is 714. The sum of the numbers will be :
(1) 289 (2) 391
(3) 221 (4) 731
(SSC CPO S.I. Exam. 16.12.2007)

9. The product of the LCM and the HCF of two numbers is 24. If the difference of the numbers is 2, then the greater of the number is
(1) 3 (2) 4
(3) 6 (4) 8
(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 27.07.2008 (First Sitting)

10. The sum of two numbers is 216 and their HCF is 27. How many pairs of such numbers are there?
(1) 1 (2) 2
(3) 3 (4) 0
(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 27.07.2008 (First Sitting)

11. The LCM of two numbers is 12 times their HCF. The sum of the HCF and the LCM is 403. If one of the number is 93, then the other number is
(1) 124 (2) 128
(3) 134 (4) 138
(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 27.07.2008 (Second Sitting)

12. Sum of two numbers is 384. H.C.F. of the numbers is 48. The difference of the numbers is
(1) 100 (2) 192
(3) 288 (4) 336
(SSC CPO S.I. Exam. 06.09.2009)

13. The sum of two numbers is 36 and their H.C.F and L.C.M. are 3 and 105 respectively. The sum of the reciprocals of two numbers is
(1) $\frac{2}{35}$ (2) $\frac{3}{25}$
(3) $\frac{4}{35}$ (4) $\frac{2}{25}$
(SSC CGL Tier-I Exam. 16.05.2010 (Second Sitting) & SSC HSL DEO & LDC Exam. 28.11.2010)

14. L.C.M. of two numbers is 120 and their H.C.F. is 10. Which of the following can be the sum of those two numbers ?
(1) 140 (2) 80
(3) 60 (4) 70
(SSC CGL Tier-1 Exam 19.06.2011 (Second Sitting)

15. Three numbers which are co-prime to one another are such that the product of the first two is 551 and that of the last two is 1073. The sum of the three numbers is :
(1) 75 (2) 81
(3) 85 (4) 89
(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 11.05.2003 (First Sitting)

16. The sum of two numbers is 36 and their H.C.F. is 4. How many pairs of such numbers are possible ?
(1) 1 (2) 2
(3) 3 (4) 4
(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 08.02.2004 (Second Sitting)

17. If the HCF and LCM of two consecutive (positive) even numbers be 2 and 84 respectively, then the sum of the numbers is
(1) 30 (2) 26
(3) 14 (4) 34
(SSC CGL DEO & LDC Exam. 11.12.2011 (Ist Sitting (East Zone)

18. The LCM of two positive integers is twice the larger number. The difference of the smaller number and the GCD of the two numbers is 4. The smaller number is :
(1) 12 (2) 6
(3) 8 (4) 10
(SSC CGL DEO & LDC Exam. 21.10.2012, IInd Sitting)

19. The L.C.M. of two numbers is 20 times their H.C.F. The sum of H.C.F. and L.C.M. is 2520. If one of the number is 480, the other number is :
(1) 400 (2) 480
(3) 520 (4) 600
(SSC CPO S.I. Exam. 26.05.2005)

20. The LCM of two numbers is 44 times of their HCF. The sum of the LCM and HCF is 1125. If one number is 25, then the other number is
(1) 1100 (2) 975
(3) 900 (4) 800
(SSC CPO S.I. Exam 12.12.2010 (Paper-I)

21. If A and B are the H.C.F. and L.C.M. respectively of two algebraic expressions x and y, and $A + B = x + y$, then the value of $A^3 + B^3$ is
(1) $x^3 - y^3$ (2) x^3
(3) y^3 (4) $x^3 + y^3$
(SSC FCI Assistant Grade-III Main Exam. 07.04.2013)

22. HCF and LCM of two numbers are 7 and 140 respectively. If the numbers are between 20 and 45, the sum of the numbers is :
(1) 70 (2) 77
(3) 63 (4) 56
(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 11.05.2003 (First Sitting)

23. The number between 3000 and 4000 which is exactly divisible by 30, 36 and 80 is
(1) 3625 (2) 3250
(3) 3500 (4) 3600
(SSC CHSL (10+2) DEO & LDC Exam. 16.11.2014 , Ist Sitting TF No. 333 LO 2)

24. Let x be the least number, which when divided by 5, 6, 7 and 8 leaves a remainder 3 in each case but when divided by 9 leaves no remainder. The sum of digits of x is
(1) 21 (2) 22
(3) 18 (4) 24
(SSC CGL Tier-II Exam, 25.10.2015, TF No. 1099685)

25. The greatest four digit number which is exactly divisible by each one of the numbers 12, 18, 21 and 28 is
(1) 9828 (2) 9288
(3) 9882 (4) 9928
(SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam, 01.11.2015, IInd Sitting)

26. A number x is divisible by 7. When this number is divided by 8, 12 and 16. It leaves a remainder 3 in each case. The least value of x is:
(1) 148 (2) 149
(3) 150 (4) 147
(SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam, 15.11.2015 (IInd Sitting) TF No. 7203752)

27. Let x be the smallest number, which when added to 2000 makes the resulting number divisible by 12, 16, 18 and 21. The sum of the digits of x is
(1) 7 (2) 5
(3) 6 (4) 4
(SSC CGL Tier-II Exam, 25.10.2015, TF No. 1099685)

28. The smallest five digit number which is divisible by 12,18 and 21 is :
(1) 10224 (2) 30256
(3) 10080 (4) 50321
(SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam, 06.12.2015 (IInd Sitting) TF No. 3441135)

29. A number between 1000 and 2000 which when divided by 30, 36 and 80 gives a remainder 11 in each case is
(1) 1451 (2) 1641
(3) 1712 (4) 1523
(SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam, 20.12.2015 (Ist Sitting) TF No. 9692918)

30. The number between 4000 and 5000 that is divisible by each of 12, 18, 21 and 32 is
(1) 4023 (2) 4032
(3) 4302 (4) 4203
(SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam, 20.12.2015 (Ist Sitting) TF No. 9692918)

31. If the product of three consecutive numbers is 210 then sum of the smaller number is :
(1) 3 (2) 4
(3) 5 (4) 11
(SSC CPO SI & ASI, Online Exam. 06.06.2016) (IInd Sitting)

TYPE–VI

1. The LCM of two multiples of 12 is 1056. If one of the number is 132, the other number is
(1) 12 (2) 72
(3) 96 (4) 132
(SSC CPO S.I. Exam. 06.09.2009)

2. The least number to be subtracted from 36798 to get a number which is exactly divisible by 78 is
(1) 18 (2) 60
(3) 38 (4) 68
(SSC CPO S.I. Exam. 06.09.2009)

3. Find the least multiple of 23, which when divided by 18, 21 and 24 leaves the remainder 7, 10 and 13 respectively.
(1) 3013 (2) 3024
(3) 3002 (4) 3036
(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 24.02.2002 (First Sitting)

4. The greatest number, that divides 122 and 243 leaving respectively 2 and 3 as remainders, is
(1) 12 (2) 24
(3) 30 (4) 120
(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 08.02.2004 (First Sitting)

5. If $P = 2^3.3^{10}.5$; $Q = 2^5.3.7$, then HCF of P and Q is :
(1) 2.3.5.7 (2) 3.2^3
(3) $2^2.3^7$ (4) $2^5.3^{10}.5.7$
(SSC CGL DEO & LDC Exam. 11.12.2011 (IInd Sitting (East Zone)

6. A fraction becomes $\frac{1}{6}$ when 4 is subtracted from its numerator and 1 is added to its denominator. If 2 and 1 are respectively added to its numerator and the denominator, it becomes $\frac{1}{3}$. Then, the LCM of the numerator and denominator of the said fraction, must be
(1) 14 (2) 350
(3) 5 (4) 70
(SSC CGL DEO & LDC Exam. 04.12.2011 (IInd Sitting (North Zone)

7. The HCF (GCD) of a, b is 12, a, b are positive integers and $a > b > 12$. The smallest values of (a, b) are respectively
(1) 12, 24 (2) 24, 12
(3) 24, 36 (4) 36, 24
(SSC CGL Tier-I Exam. 11.11.2012, Ist Sitting)

8. The number of pair of positive integers whose sum is 99 and HCF is 9 is
(1) 2 (2) 3
(3) 4 (4) 5
(SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam, 01.11.2015, IInd Sitting)

SHORT ANSWERS

TYPE-I

1. (3)	**2.** (3)	**3.** (3)	**4.** (2)
5. (1)	**6.** (4)	**7.** (2)	**8.** (2)
9. (2)	**10.** (3)	**11.** (3)	**12.** (1)
13. (4)	**14.** (2)	**15.** (4)	**16.** (1)
17. (3)	**18.** (4)	**19.** (1)	**20.** (4)
21. (2)	**22.** (1)	**23.** (2)	**24.** (1)
25. (2)	**26.** (2)	**27.** (4)	**28.** (4)
29. (4)	**30.** (3)		

TYPE-II

1. (3)	**2.** (4)	**3.** (4)	**4.** (3)
5. (4)	**6.** (2)	**7.** (3)	**8.** (1)
9. (2)	**10.** (3)	**11.** (4)	**12.** (2)
13. (2)	**14.** (2)	**15.** (3)	**16.** (4)
17. (4)	**18.** (2)	**19.** (4)	**20.** (2)
21. (2)	**22.** (3)	**23.** (1)	**24.** (2)
25. (1)	**26.** (1)	**27.** (3)	**28.** (2)
29. (3)	**30.** (1)	**31.** (1)	**32.** (4)
33. (1)	**34.** (2)	**35.** (1)	**36.** (3)
37. (2)	**38.** (2)	**39.** (2)	**40.** (2)
41. (2)	**42.** (2)	**43.** (2)	**44.** (4)
45. (2)	**46.** (4)	**47.** (3)	**48.** (2)
49. (2)	**50.** (1)	**51.** (1)	

TYPE-III

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

TYPE-IV

1. (1)	**2.** (3)	**3.** (3)	**4.** (1)
5. (3)	**6.** (3)	**7.** (1)	**8.** (3)
9. (4)	**10.** (3)	**11.** (4)	**12.** (2)
13. (1)	**14.** (4)	**15.** (4)	

TYPE-V

1. (4)	**2.** (1)	**3.** (2)	**4.** (4)
5. (2)	**6.** (3)	**7.** (3)	**8.** (3)
9. (3)	**10.** (2)	**11.** (1)	**12.** (3)
13. (3)	**14.** (4)	**15.** (3)	**16.** (3)
17. (2)	**18.** (3)	**19.** (4)	**20.** (1)
21. (4)	**22.** (3)	**23.** (4)	**24.** (3)
25. (1)	**26.** (4)	**27.** (1)	**28.** (3)
29. (1)	**30.** (2)	**31.** (4)	

TYPE-VI

1. (3)	**2.** (2)	**3.** (1)	**4.** (4)
5. (2)	**6.** (4)	**7.** (4)	**8.** (4)