QUESTIONS ASKED IN PREVIOUS SSC EXAMS

TYPE–I

1. Which of the following fraction is the smallest?

$\frac{7}{6}, \frac{7}{9}, \frac{4}{5}, \frac{5}{7}$

(1) $\frac{7}{6}$ (2) $\frac{7}{9}$

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

(SSC CGL Exam. 04.07.1999 (Ist Sitting)

2. Which of the following fraction is the smallest ?

$\frac{9}{13}, \frac{17}{26}, \frac{28}{29}, \frac{33}{52}$

(1) $\frac{33}{52}$ (2) $\frac{17}{26}$

(3) $\frac{9}{13}$ (4) $\frac{28}{29}$

(SSC CGL Exam. 04.07.1999 (IInd Sitting)

3. The smallest possible three-place decimal number is :

(1) 0.012 (2) 0.123

(3) 0.111

(4) None of the above

(SSC CGL Exam. 27.02.2000 (IInd Sitting)

4. Which of the following fraction is the smallest?

$\frac{8}{15}, \frac{14}{33}, \frac{7}{13}, \frac{11}{13}$

(1) $\frac{8}{15}$ (2) $\frac{7}{13}$

(3) $\frac{11}{13}$ (4) $\frac{14}{33}$

(SSC CGL Exam. 24.02.2002 (Ist Sitting)

5. Which of the following is the smallest fraction ?

$\frac{8}{25}, \frac{7}{23}, \frac{11}{23}, \frac{14}{53}$

(1) $\frac{8}{25}$ (2) $\frac{7}{23}$

(3) $\frac{11}{23}$ (4) $\frac{14}{53}$

(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 24.02.2002 (Middle Zone)

6. Which of the following is the largest fraction ? $\frac{6}{7}, \frac{5}{6}, \frac{7}{8}, \frac{4}{5}$

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

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

(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 11.05.2003 (First Sitting)

7. The smallest number of five digits exactly divisible by 476 is

(1) 47600 (2) 10000

(3) 10476 (4) 10472

(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 08.02.2004 (First Sitting)

8. The least among the fractions $\frac{15}{16}, \frac{19}{20}, \frac{24}{25}, \frac{34}{35}$ is

(1) $\frac{34}{35}$ (2) $\frac{15}{16}$

(3) $\frac{19}{20}$ (4) $\frac{24}{25}$

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

9. The greatest fraction among $\frac{2}{3}, \frac{5}{6}, \frac{11}{15}$ and $\frac{7}{8}$ is

(1) $\frac{7}{8}$ (2) $\frac{11}{15}$

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

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

10. The least number among

$\frac{4}{9}, \sqrt{\frac{9}{49}}, 0.\dot{4}\dot{5}$ and $(0.8)^2$ is

(1) $\frac{4}{9}$ (2) $\sqrt{\frac{9}{49}}$

(3) $0.\dot{4}\dot{5}$ (4) $(0.8)^2$

(SSC CPO S.I. Exam. 06.09.2009)

11. Which of the following number is the greatest of all ?

$0.9, 0.\overline{9}, 0.0\overline{9}, 0.\overline{09}$

(1) 0.9 (2) $0.\overline{9}$

(3) $0.0\overline{9}$ (4) $0.\overline{09}$

(SSC CHSL DEO & LDC Exam. 28.11.2010 (Ist Sitting)

12. The greatest value among the fractions $\frac{2}{7}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{5}{6}, \frac{3}{4}$ is :

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

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

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

13. The least number of five digits which has 123 as a factor is

(1) 10037 (2) 10086

(3) 10081 (4) 10063

(SSC Delhi Police SI Exam. 19.08.2012)

14. The largest among the numbers $(0.1)^2$, $\sqrt{0.0121}$, 0.12 and $\sqrt{0.0004}$ is

(1) $(0.1)^2$ (2) $\sqrt{0.0121}$

(3) 0.12 (4) $\sqrt{0.0004}$

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

15. The greatest among the following numbers $(3)^{\frac{1}{3}}, (2)^{\frac{1}{2}}, 1, (6)^{\frac{1}{6}}$ is :

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

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

(SSC CAPFs SI & CISF ASI Exam. 23.06.2013)

16. When 335 is added to 5A7, the result is 8B2. 8B2 is divisible by 3. What is the largest possible value of A ?

(1) 8 (2) 2

(3) 1 (4) 4

(SSC CGL Tier-II Exam. 29.09.2013

17. If a number is as much greater than 31 as it is less than 75, then the number is

(1) 106 (2) 44

(3) 74 (4) 53

(SSC CHSL DEO & LDC Exam. 20.10.2013)

18. The greatest number among 0.7 + $\sqrt{0.16}$, $1.02 - \frac{0.6}{24}$, 1.2×0.83 and $\sqrt{1.44}$ is :

(1) $0.7 + \sqrt{0.16}$ (2) $\sqrt{1.44}$

(3) 1.2×0.83 (4) $1.02 - \frac{0.6}{24}$

(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 08.02.2004 (Second Sitting)

19. Which is the largest of the following fractions ?

$\frac{2}{3}, \frac{3}{5}, \frac{8}{11}, \frac{11}{17}$

(1) $\frac{8}{11}$ (2) $\frac{3}{5}$

(3) $\frac{11}{17}$ (4) $\frac{2}{3}$

(SSC CGL Tier-I Re-Exam. (2013) 27.04.2014

20. Sum of three fractions is $2\frac{11}{24}$. On dividing the largest fraction by the smallest fraction, $\frac{7}{6}$ is obtained which is $\frac{1}{3}$ greater than the middle fraction. The smallest fraction is

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

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

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

21. Arrangement of the fractions $\frac{4}{3}$, $-\frac{2}{9}$, $-\frac{7}{8}$, $\frac{5}{12}$ into ascending order is

(1) $-\frac{7}{8}, -\frac{2}{9}, \frac{5}{12}, \frac{4}{3}$

(2) $-\frac{7}{8}, -\frac{2}{9}, \frac{4}{3}, \frac{5}{12}$

(3) $-\frac{2}{9}, -\frac{7}{8}, \frac{5}{12}, \frac{4}{3}$

(4) $-\frac{2}{9}, -\frac{7}{8}, \frac{4}{3}, \frac{5}{12}$

(SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam, 20.12.2015 (Ist Sitting) TF No. 9692918)

22. Which of the following is correct ?

(1) $\frac{2}{3} < \frac{3}{5} < \frac{11}{15}$

(2) $\frac{3}{5} < \frac{2}{3} < \frac{11}{15}$

(3) $\frac{11}{15} < \frac{3}{5} < \frac{2}{3}$

(4) $\frac{3}{5} < \frac{11}{15} < \frac{2}{3}$

(SSC CGL Tier-II Online Exam.01.12.2016)

TYPE–II

1. A number when divided by 899 gives a remainder 63. If the same number is divided by 29, the remainder will be :

(1) 10 (2) 5

(3) 4 (4) 2

(SSC CGL Exam. 04.07.1999 (IInd Sitting) & SSC CGL Exam. 27.07.2008 (IInd Sitting)

2. $\frac{1}{0.04}$ is equal to :

(1) $\frac{1}{40}$ (2) $\frac{2}{5}$

(3) $\frac{5}{2}$ (4) 25

(SSC CGL Exam. 27.02.2000 (Ist Sitting)

3. A six digit number is formed by repeating a three digit number; for example, 256, 256 or 678, 678 etc. Any number of this form is always exactly divisible by :

(1) 7 only (2) 11 only

(3) 13 only (4) 1001

(SSC CGL Exam. 27.02.2000 (Ist Sitting)

4. The smallest number to be added to 1000, so that 45 divides the sum exactly, is :

(1) 35 (2) 80

(3) 20 (4) 10

(SSC CGL Exam. 27.02.2000 (Ist Sitting)

5. Which of the following numbers will always divide a six-digit number of the form $xyxyxy$ (where $1 \le x \le 9$, $1 \le y \le 9$)?

(1) 1010 (2) 10101

(3) 11011 (4) 11010

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

6. The divisor is 25 times the quotient and 5 times the remainder. If the quotient is 16, the dividend is :

(1) 6400 (2) 6480

(3) 400 (4) 480

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

7. The product of two positive numbers is 11520 and their quotient is $\frac{9}{5}$. Find the difference of two numbers.

(1) 60 (2) 64

(3) 74 (4) 70

(SSC CGL Exam. 24.02.2002 (IInd Sitting)

8. When a number is divided by 56, the remainder obtained is 29. What will be the remainder when the number is divided by 8 ?

(1) 4 (2) 5

(3) 3 (4) 7

(SSC CGL Exam. 24.02.2002 (IInd Sitting) & SSC CGL Exam. 04.02.2007 (Ist Sitting)

9. A student was asked to multiply a number by $\frac{3}{2}$ but he divided that number by $\frac{3}{2}$. His result was 10 less than the correct answer. The number was :

(1) 10 (2) 12

(3) 15 (4) 20

(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 24.02.2002 (Second Sitting)

10. A number being divided by 52 gives remainder 45. If the number is divided by 13, the remainder will be

(1) 5 (2) 6

(3) 12 (4) 7

(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 24.02.2002 (Middle Zone)

11. If $\frac{3}{4}$ of the difference of $2\frac{1}{4}$ and $1\frac{2}{3}$ is subtracted from $\frac{2}{3}$ of $3\frac{1}{4}$ the result is

(1) $\frac{-48}{83}$ (2) $\frac{48}{83}$

(3) $\frac{-83}{48}$ (4) $\frac{83}{48}$

(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 24.02.2002 (Middle Zone)

12. A number when divided by 296 gives a remainder 75. When the same number is divided by 37, the remainder will be

(1) 1 (2) 2

(3) 8 (4) 11

(SSC CPO S.I. Exam. 12.01.2003)

13. A number when divided successively by 4 and 5 leaves remainder 1 and 4 respectively. When it is successively divided by 5 and 4 the respective remainders will be

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

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

(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 11.05.2003 (Second Sitting)

14. In a division problem, the divisor is 4 times the quotient and 3 times the remainder. If remainder is 4, the dividend is

(1) 36 (2) 40

(3) 12 (4) 30

(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 11.05.2003 (Second Sitting)

15. Each member of a picnic party contributed twice as many rupees as the total number of members and the total collection was ₹ 3042. The number of members present in the party was

(1) 2 (2) 32

(3) 40 (4) 39

(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 11.05.2003 (Second Sitting)

16. How many natural numbers divisible by 7 are there between 3 and 200 ?

(1) 27 (2) 28

(3) 29 (4) 36

(SSC CPO S.I. Exam. 07.09.2003)

17. The sum of first sixty numbers from one to sixty is divisible by

(1) 13 (2) 59

(3) 60 (4) 61

(SSC CPO S.I. Exam. 07.09.2003)

18. A number when divided by 3 leaves a remainder 1. When the quotient is divided by 2, it leaves a remainder 1. What will be the remainder when the number is divided by 6?

(1) 3 (2) 4

(3) 5 (4) 2

(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 08.02.2004 (Second Sitting)

19. The product of two numbers is 9375 and the quotient, when the larger one is divided by the smaller, is 15. The sum of the numbers is :

(1) 395 (2) 380

(3) 400 (4) 425

(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 08.02.2004 (Second Sitting)

20. A number, when divided by 119, leaves a remainder of 19. If it is divided by 17, it will leave a remainder of :

(1) 19 (2) 10

(3) 7 (4) 2

(SSC CPO S.I. Exam. 26.05.2005) & SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 27.07.2008)

21. $(7^{19} + 2)$ is divided by 6, the remainder is :

(1) 5 (2) 3

(3) 2 (4) 1

(SSC CPO S.I. Exam. 26.05.2005)

22. When a number is divided by 357 the remainder is 39. If that number is divided by 17, the remainder will be :

(1) 0 (2) 3

(3) 5 (4) 11

(SSC Section Officer (Commercial Audit) Exam. 25.09.2005)

23. A number divided by 68 gives the quotient 269 and remainder zero. If the same number is divided by 67, the remainder is :

(1) 0 (2) 1

(3) 2 (4) 3

(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 13.11.2005 (First Sitting)

24. 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) 1

(3) 2 (4) 3

(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 13.11.2005 (First Sitting)

25. When a number is divided by 893, the remainder is 193. What will be the remainder when it is divided by 47 ?

(1) 3 (2) 5

(3) 25 (4) 33

(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 13.11.2005 (First Sitting)

26. A number divided by 13 leaves a remainder 1 and if the quotient, thus obtained, is divided by 5, we get a remainder of 3. What will be the remainder if the number is divided by 65 ?

(1) 28 (2) 16

(3) 18 (4) 40

(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 13.11.2005 (Second Sitting)

27. Which of the following number is NOT divisible by 18 ?

(1) 54036 (2) 50436

(3) 34056 (4) 65043

(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 13.11.2005 (Second Sitting)

28. 64329 is divided by a certain number. While dividing, the numbers, 175, 114 and 213 appear as three successive remainders. The divisor is

(1) 184 (2) 224

(3) 234 (4) 296

(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 04.02.2007 (First Sitting)

29. In a question on division, the divisor is 7 times the quotient and 3 times the remainder. If the remainder is 28, then the dividend is

(1) 588 (2) 784

(3) 823 (4) 1036

(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 04.02.2007 (Second Sitting)

30. If two numbers are each divided by the same divisor, the remainders are respectively 3 and 4. If the sum of the two numbers be divided by the same divisor, the remainder is 2. The divisor is

(1) 9 (2) 7

(3) 5 (4) 3

(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 04.02.2007 (Second Sitting)

31. A number consists of two digits. If the number formed by interchanging the digits is added to the original number, the resulting number (i.e. the sum) must be divisible by
(1) 11 (2) 9
(3) 5 (4) 3
(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 27.07.2008 (First Sitting)

32. A number when divided by 5 leaves a remainder 3. What is the remainder when the square of the same number is divided by 5 ?
(1) 1 (2) 2
(3) 3 (4) 4
(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 27.07.2008 (First Sitting)

33. A number when divided by 192 gives a remainder of 54. What remainder would be obtained on dividing the same number by 16 ?
(1) 2 (2) 4
(3) 6 (4) 8
(SSC CPO S.I. Exam. 06.09.2009)

34. A number, when divided by 136, leaves remainder 36. If the same number is divided by 17, the remainder will be
(1) 9 (2) 7
(3) 3 (4) 2
(SSC CGL Tier-I Exam. 16.05.2010 (Second Sitting)

35. Two numbers, when divided by 17, leave remainders 13 and 11 respectively. If the sum of those two numbers is divided by 17, the remainder will be
(1) 13 (2) 11
(3) 7 (4) 4
(SSC CISF ASI Exam 29.08.2010 (Paper-1)

36. A number, when divided by 221, leaves a remainder 64. What is the remainder if the same number is divided by 13 ?
(1) 0 (2) 1
(3) 11 (4) 12
(SSC CPO S.I. Exam 12.12.2010 (Paper-I)

37. When 'n' is divisible by 5 the remainder is 2. What is the remainder when n^2 is divided by 5 ?
(1) 2 (2) 3
(3) 1 (4) 4
(SSC CGL Tier-1 Exam 19.06.2011 (Second Sitting)

38. The remainder when 3^{21} is divided by 5 is
(1) 1 (2) 2
(3) 3 (4) 4
(SSC CGL Tier-1 Exam 26.06.2011 (First Sitting)

39. A number when divided by 49 leaves 32 as remainder. This number when divided by 7 will have the remainder as
(1) 4 (2) 3
(3) 2 (4) 5
(SSC CGL Tier-1 Exam 26.06.2011 (First Sitting)

40. When a number is divided by 36, the remainder is 19. What will be the remainder when the number is divided by 12 ?
(1) 7 (2) 5
(3) 3 (4) 0
(SSC CPO (SI, ASI & Intelligence Officer) Exam 28.08.2011 (Paper-I)

41. $9^6 - 11$ when divided by 8 would leave a remainder of :
(1) 0 (2) 1
(3) 2 (4) 3
(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 04.07.1999 (First Sitting)

42. If 17^{200} is divided by 18, the remainder is—
(1) 17 (2) 16
(3) 1 (4) 2
(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 27.02.2000 (First Sitting)

43. When 2^{31} is divided by 5 the remainder is
(1) 4 (2) 3
(3) 2 (4) 1
(SSC CGL Tier-1 Exam 19.06.2011 (First Sitting)

44. A student was asked to divide a number by 6 and add 12 to the quotient. He, however, first added 12 to the number and then divided it by 6, getting 112 as the answer. The correct answer should have been
(1) 124 (2) 122
(3) 118 (4) 114
(SSC CGL Tier-1 Exam. 19.06.2011 (Second Sitting)

45. When a number is divided by 387, the remainder obtained is 48. If the same number is divided by 43, then the remainder obtained will be–
(1) 0 (2) 3
(3) 5 (4) 35
(SSC CHSL DEO & LDC Exam. 28.11.2010 (Ist Sitting)

46. When two numbers are separately divided by 33, the remainders are 21 and 28 respectively. If the sum of the two numbers is divided by 33, the remainder will be
(1) 10 (2) 12
(3) 14 (4) 16
(SSC CHSL DEO & LDC Exam. 28.11.2010 (IInd Sitting)

47. In a division sum, the divisor is 10 times the quotient and 5 times the remainder. If the remainder is 46, then the dividend is
(1) 4236 (2) 4306
(3) 4336 (4) 5336
(SSC Multi-Tasking (Non-Technical) Staff Exam. 20.02.2011)

48. When a number is divided by 24, the remainder is 16. The remainder when the same number is divided by 12 is
(1) 3 (2) 4
(3) 6 (4) 8
(SSC Multi-Tasking (Non-Technical) Staff Exam. 27.02.2011)

49. The expression $2^{6n} - 4^{2n}$, where n is a natural number is always divisible by
(1) 15 (2) 18
(3) 36 (4) 48
(SSC CHSL DEO & LDC Exam. 04.12.2011 (Ist Sitting (North Zone)

50. $(4^{61} + 4^{62} + 4^{63})$ is divisible by
(1) 3 (2) 11
(3) 13 (4) 17
(SSC CHSL DEO & LDC Exam. 04.12.2011 (IInd Sitting (North Zone)

51. 47 is added to the product of 71 and an unknown number. The new number is divisible by 7 giving the quotient 98. The unknown number is a multiple of
(1) 2 (2) 5
(3) 7 (4) 3
(SSC CHSL DEO & LDC Exam. 04.12.2011 (Ist Sitting (East Zone)

52. When an integer K is divided by 3, the remainder is 1, and when K + 1 is divided by 5, the remainder is 0. Of the following, a possible value of K is
(1) 62 (2) 63
(3) 64 (4) 65
(SSC CHSL DEO & LDC Exam. 11.12.2011 (Ist Sitting (Delhi Zone)

53. A number when divided by 91 gives a remainder 17. When the same number is divided by 13, the remainder will be :
(1) 0 (2) 4
(3) 6 (4) 3
(SSC CHSL DEO & LDC Exam. 11.12.2011 (IInd Sitting (Delhi Zone)

54. If the sum of the two numbers is 120 and their quotient is 5, then the difference of the two numbers is–
(1) 115 (2) 100
(3) 80 (4) 72
(SSC CHSL DEO & LDC Exam. 11.12.2011 (IInd Sitting (Delhi Zone)

55. A number when divided by 280 leaves 115 as remainder. When the same number is divided by 35, the remainder is
(1) 15 (2) 10
(3) 20 (4) 17
(SSC CHSL DEO & LDC Exam. 11.12.2011 (Ist Sitting (East Zone)

56. A certain number when divided by 175 leaves a remainder 132. When the same number is divided by 25, the remainder is :
(1) 6 (2) 7
(3) 8 (4) 9
(SSC CHSL DEO & LDC Exam. 11.12.2011 (IInd Sitting (East Zone)

57. The number of integers in between 100 and 600, which are divisible by 4 and 6 both, is
(1) 40 (2) 42
(3) 41 (4) 50
(SSC Constable (GD) & Rifleman (GD) Exam. 22.04.2012 (IInd Sitting)

58. The value of λ for which the expression $x^3 + x^2 - 5x + \lambda$ will be divisible by $(x - 2)$ is :
(1) 2 (2) –2
(3) –3 (4) 4
(SSC CHSL DEO & LDC Exam. 21.10.2012, IInd Sitting)

59. If the number formed by the last two digits of a three digit integer is an integral multiple of 6, the original integer itself will always be divisible by
(1) 6 (2) 3
(3) 2 (4) 12
(SSC Multi-Tasking Staff Exam. 17.03.2013, Kolkata Region)

60. Divide 37 into two parts so that 5 times one part and 11 times the other are together 227.
(1) 15, 22 (2) 20, 17
(3) 25, 12 (4) 30, 7
(SSC Multi-Tasking Staff Exam. 24.03.2013, Ist Sitting)

61. The greatest common divisor of $3^{3^{333}} + 1$ and $3^{3^{334}} + 1$ is :
(1) 2 (2) 1
(3) $3^{3^{333}} + 1$ (4) 20
(SSC CGL Tier-I Exam. 21.04.2013)

62. How many numbers between 400 and 800 are divisible by 4, 5 and 6 ?
(1) 7 (2) 8
(3) 9 (4) 10
(SSC Constable (GD) Exam. 12.05.2013 Ist Sitting)

63. A positive integer when divided by 425 gives a remainder 45. When the same number is divided by 17, the remainder will be
(1) 11 (2) 8
(3) 9 (4) 10
(SSC CGL Tier-I Exam. 19.05.2013 Ist Sitting)

64. A number x when divided by 289 leaves 18 as the remainder. The same number when divided by 17 leaves y as a remainder. The value of y is
(1) 5 (2) 2
(3) 3 (4) 1
(SSC CGL Tier-I Exam. 19.05.2013 Ist Sitting)

65. When n is divided by 6, the remainder is 4. When $2n$ is divided by 6, the remainder is
(1) 2 (2) 0
(3) 4 (4) 1
(SSC CHSL DEO & LDC Exam. 10.11.2013, Ist Sitting)

66. Two numbers 11284 and 7655, when divided by a certain number of three digits, leaves the same remainder. The sum of digits of such a three-digit number is
(1) 8 (2) 9
(3) 10 (4) 11
(SSC CHSL DEO & LDC Exam. 10.11.2013, Ist Sitting)

67. In a division sum, the divisor is 3 times the quotient and 6 times the remainder. If the remainder is 2, then the dividend is
(1) 50 (2) 48
(3) 36 (4) 28
(SSC CHSL DEO & LDC Exam. 10.11.2013, IInd Sitting)

68. $2^{16} - 1$ is divisible by
(1) 11 (2) 13
(3) 17 (4) 19
(SSC CGL Tier-1 Exam 26.06.2011 (Second Sitting)

69. The smallest number that must be added to 803642 in order to obtain a multiple of 11 is
(1) 1 (2) 4
(3) 7 (4) 9
(SSC CPO S.I. Exam. 12.01.2003)

70. Which one of the following will completely divide $5^{71} + 5^{72} + 5^{73}$?
(1) 150 (2) 160
(3) 155 (4) 30
(SSC CGL Tier-1 Exam 19.06.2011 (Second Sitting)

71. If $[n]$ denotes the greatest integer $< n$ and (n) denotes the smallest integer $> n$, where n is any real number, then $\left(1\frac{1}{5}\right) \times \left[1\frac{1}{5}\right] - \left(1\frac{1}{5}\right) \div \left[1\frac{1}{5}\right] + (1.5)$ is
(1) 1.5 (2) 2
(3) 2.5 (4) 3.5
(SSC Delhi Police S.I. (SI) Exam. 19.08.2012)

72. The number which is to be added to 0.01 to get 1.1, is
(1) 1.11 (2) 1.09
(3) 1 (4) 0.10
(SSC Data Entry Operator Exam. 31.08.2008)

73. $999\frac{998}{999} \times 999$ is equal to :
(1) 998999 (2) 999899
(3) 989999 (4) 999989
(SSC CHSL DEO & LDC Exam. 27.11.2010)

74. $(2^{71} + 2^{72} + 2^{73} + 2^{74})$ is divisible by
(1) 9 (2) 10
(3) 11 (4) 13
(SSC (South Zone) Investigator Exam 12.09.2010)

75. By which number should 0.022 be multiplied so that product becomes 66 ?
(1) 3000 (2) 3200
(3) 4000 (4) 3600
(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 24.02.2002 (Middle Zone)

76. $(3^{25} + 3^{26} + 3^{27} + 3^{28})$ is divisible by
(1) 11 (2) 16
(3) 25 (4) 30
(SSC CPO S.I. Exam. 05.09.2004)

77. The value of
$\left(0.3\overline{467} + 0.1\overline{3333}\right)$ is :
(1) 0.48 (2) $0.48\overline{01}$
(3) $0.\overline{48}$ (4) $0.4\overline{8}$
(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 24.02.2002 (Second Sitting)

78. The value of
$\frac{3.157 \times 4126 \times 3.198}{63.972 \times 2835.121}$ is closest to
(1) 0.002 (2) 0.02
(3) 0.2 (4) 2
(SSC CPO S.I. Exam. 12.01.2003)

79. $\frac{1}{7} + \left(999\frac{692}{693}\right) \times 99$ is equal to
(1) 1 (2) 99000
(3) 99800 (4) 99900
(SSC CHSL DEO & LDC Exam. 10.11.2013, IInd Sitting)

80. $(49)^{15} - 1$ is exactly divisible by :
(1) 50 (2) 51
(3) 29 (4) 8
(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 04.07.1999 (Second Sitting)

81. If a and b are two odd positive integers, by which of the following integers is $(a^4 - b^4)$ always divisible ?
(1) 3 (2) 6
(3) 8 (4) 12
(SSC CGL Tier-I Exam. 16.05.2010 (First Sitting)

82. If m and n are positive integers and $(m - n)$ is an even number, then $(m^2 - n^2)$ will be always divisible by
(1) 4 (2) 6
(3) 8 (4) 12
(SSC CGL Tier-II Exam.16.09.2012)

83. If 5432*7 is divisible by 9, then the digit in place of * is :
(1) 0 (2) 1
(3) 6 (4) 9
(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 04.07.1999 (Second Sitting)

84. The least number, which must be added to 6709 to make it exactly divisible by 9, is
(1) 5 (4) 4
(3) 7 (4) 2
(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 08.02.2004 (First Sitting)

85. The total number of integers between 100 and 200, which are divisible by both 9 and 6, is :
(1) 5 (2) 6
(3) 7 (4) 8
(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 08.02.2004 (First Sitting)

86. How many 3-digit numbers, in all, are divisible by 6 ?
(1) 140 (2) 150
(3) 160 (4) 170
(SSC CPO S.I. Exam.26.05.2005 & SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 27.07.2008 (Second Sitting)

87. If 'n' be any natural number, then by which largest number $(n^3 - n)$ is always divisible ?
(1) 3 (2) 6
(3) 12 (4) 18
(SSC CGL Tier-I Exam. 16.05.2010 (Second Sitting)

88. If n is an integer, then $(n^3 - n)$ is always divisible by :
(1) 4 (2) 5
(3) 6 (4) 7
(SSC CGL Exam.13.11.2005 (Ist Sitting) & SSC CHSL DEO & LDC Exam. 27.11.2010)

89. If the sum of the digits of any integer lying between 100 and 1000 is subtracted from the number, the result always is
(1) divisible by 6
(2) divisible by 2
(3) divisible by 9
(4) divisible by 5
(SSC CHSL DEO & LDC Exam. 20.10.2013)

90. If a number is divisible by both 11 and 13, then it must be necessarily :
(1) divisible by (11 + 13)
(2) divisible by (13 – 11)
(3) divisible by (11 × 13)
(4) 429
(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 27.02.2000 (Second Sitting)

91. If * is a digit such that 5824* is divisible by 11, then * equals :
(1) 2 (2) 3
(3) 5 (4) 6
(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 27.02.2000 (Second Sitting)

92. If 78*3945 is divisible by 11, where * is a digit, then * is equal to
(1) 1 (2) 0
(3) 3 (4) 5
(SSC CPO S.I. Exam. 05.09.2004)

93. If the number 4 8 3 2 7 * 8 is divisible by 11, then the missing digit (*) is
(1) 5 (2) 3
(3) 2 (4) 1
(SSC CPO S.I. Exam. 09.11.2008)

94. Both the end digits of a 99 digit number N are 2. N is divisible by 11, then all the middle digits are :
(1) 1 (2) 2
(3) 3 (4) 4
FCI Assistant Grade-III Exam. 05.02.2012 (Paper-I) East Zone (IInd Sitting)

95. If n is a whole number greater than 1, then $n^2(n^2 - 1)$ is always divisible by :
(1) 16 (2) 12
(3) 10 (4) 8
(SSC CPO S.I. Exam. 26.05.2005)

96. A 4-digit number is formed by repeating a 2-digit number such as 2525, 3232, etc. Any number of this form is always exactly divisible by :
(1) 7 (2) 11
(3) 13
(4) Smallest 3-digit prime number
(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 13.11.2005 (First Sitting) & SSC CGL Tier-I Exam.16.05.2010 (IInd Sitting)

97. What least number, of 5 digits is divisible by 41?
(1) 10045 (2) 10004
(3) 10041 (4) 41000
(SSC CPO S.I. Exam. 03.09.2006)

98. It is given that $(2^{32} + 1)$ is exactly divisible by a certain number. which one of the following is also definitely divisible by the same number ?
(1) $2^{96} + 1$ (2) 7×2^{33}
(3) $2^{16} - 1$ (4) $2^{16} + 1$
(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 04.02.2007 (First Sitting)

99. The greatest whole number, by which the expression $n^4 + 6n^3 + 11n^2 + 6n + 24$ is divisible for every natural number n, is

(1) 6 (2) 24

(3) 12 (4) 48

(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 04.02.2007 (Second Sitting)

100. How many numbers between 1000 and 5000 are exactly divisible by 225 ?

(1) 16 (2) 18

(3) 19 (4) 12

(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 27.07.2008 (First Sitting)

101. Find the largest number, which exactly divides every number of the form $(n^3 - n)(n-2)$ where n is a natural number greater than 2.

(1) 6 (2) 12

(3) 24 (4) 48

(SSC CPO S.I. Exam. 09.11.2008)

102. The greatest number less than 1500, which is divisible by both 16 and 18, is

(1) 1440 (2) 1404

(3) 1386 (4) 1368

(SSC (South Zone) Investigator Exam 12.09.2010)

103. The least number, which is to be added to the greatest number of 4 digits so that the sum may be divisible by 345, is

(1) 50 (2) 6

(3) 60 (4) 5

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

104. $4^{61} + 4^{62} + 4^{63} + 4^{64}$ is divisible by

(1) 3 (2) 10

(3) 11 (4) 13

(SSC CPO S.I. Exam. 12.01.2003)

105. The difference of a number consisting of two digits from the number formed by interchanging the digits is always divisible by

(1) 10 (2) 9

(3) 11 (4) 6

(SSC CGL Tier-I Exam. 21.04.2013 IInd Sitting)

106. Which one of the numbers is divisible by 25 ?

(1) 303310 (2) 373355

(3) 303375 (4) 22040

(SSC CGL Tier-II Exam. 29.09.2013)

107. The least number which must be added to the greatest number of 4 digits in order that the sum may be exactly divisible by 307 is

(1) 132 (2) 32

(3) 43 (4) 75

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

108. If $a = 4011$ and $b = 3989$ then value of ab = ?

(1) 15999879 (2) 15899879

(3) 15989979 (4) 15998879

(SSC CGL Tier-I Re-Exam. (2013) 27.04.2014

109. For any integral value of n, $3^{2n} + 9n + 5$ when divided by 3 will leave the remainder

(1) 1 (2) 2

(3) 0 (4) 5

(SSC CGL Tier-I Exam. 19.10.2014

110. The solution to the inequality $12x - 61 \leq 6$ is

(1) $x \leq 6$ (2) $0 \leq x \leq 6$

(3) $-6 \leq x \leq 6$ (4) $-6 \leq x \leq 0$

(SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & Delhi Police SI Exam. 22.06.2014

111. 5349 is added to 3957. Then 7062 is subtracted from the sum. The result is not divisible by

(1) 4 (2) 3

(3) 7 (4) 11

(SSC CHSL DEO Exam. 02.11.2014 (Ist Sitting)

112. The product of all the prime numbers between 80 and 90 is

(1) 83 (2) 89

(3) 7387 (4) 598347

(SSC CHSL DEO Exam. 02.11.2014 (Ist Sitting)

113. If n is even, $(6^n - 1)$ is divisible by

(1) 37 (2) 35

(3) 30 (4) 6

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

114. I have x marbles. My elder brother has 3 more than mine, while my younger brother has 3 less than mine. If the total number of marbles is 15, the number of marbles that I have is

(1) 3 (2) 5

(3) 8 (4) 7

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

115. Weight of a bucket when filled fully with water is 17 kg. If the weight of the bucket when half filled with water is 13.5 kg, what is the weight of empty bucket ?

(1) 12 kg (2) 8 kg

(3) 10 kg (4) 7 kg

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

116. In a farm there are cows and hens. If heads are counted they are 180, if legs are counted they are 420. The number of cows in the farm is

(1) 130 (2) 150

(3) 50 (4) 30

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

117. The number which can be written in the form of n (n + 1) (n + 2), where n is a natural number, is

(1) 7 (2) 3

(3) 5 (4) 6

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

118. A number when divided by 2736 leaves the remainder 75. If the same number is divided by 24, then the remainder is

(1) 12 (2) 3

(3) 0 (4) 23

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

119. The maximum value of F in the following equation

5E9 + 2F8 + 3G7 = 1114 is

where E, F, G each stands for any digit.

(1) 8 (2) 9

(3) 7 (4) 5

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

120. The sum of four numbers is 48. When 5 and 1 are added to the first two; and 3 and 7 are subtracted from the 3rd and 4th, the numbers will be equal. The numbers are

(1) 9, 7, 15, 17 (2) 4, 12, 12, 20

(3) 5, 11, 13, 19 (4) 6, 10, 14, 18

(SSC CGL Tier-I Exam, 09.08.2015 (Ist Sitting) TF No. 1443088)

121. The least number that should be added to 2055, so that the sum is exactly divisible by 27 is

(1) 28 (2) 24

(3) 27 (4) 31

(SSC CGL Tier-I Exam, 09.08.2015 (Ist Sitting) TF No. 1443088)

122. What is the Arithmetic mean of the first 'n' natural numbers ?

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

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

(SSC CGL Tier-I Exam, 09.08.2015 (Ist Sitting) TF No. 1443088)

123. A number when divided by 361 gives a remainder 47. If the same number is divided by 19, the remainder obtained is

(1) 3 (2) 8

(3) 9 (4) 1

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

124. The difference between the greatest and the least four digit numbers that begin with 3 and ends with 5 is

(1) 999 (2) 900

(3) 990 (4) 909

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

125. The sum of two numbers is 75 and their difference is 25. The product of the two numbers is :

(1) 1350 (2) 1250

(3) 125 (4) 1000

(SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam, 15.11.2015 (Ist Sitting) TF No. 6636838)

126. The difference between the greatest and least prime numbers which are less than 100 is

(1) 96 (2) 97

(3) 94 (4) 95

(SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam, 20.12.2015 (Ist Sitting) TF No. 9692918)

127. Which one of the following is the minimum value of the sum of two integers whose product is 24?

(1) 25 (2) 11

(3) 8 (4) 10

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam.10.09.2016)

128. If the sum of the digits of a three digit number is subtracted from that number, then it will always be divisible by

(1) 3 only

(2) 9 only

(3) Both 3 and 9

(4) All of 3, 6 and 9

(SSC CGL Tier-II Online Exam.01.12.2016)

129. The greater of the two numbers whose product is 900 and sum exceeds their difference by 30 is

(1) 60 (2) 75

(3) 90 (4) 100

(SSC CGL Tier-II Online Exam.01.12.2016)

130. In a division sum, the divisor 'd' is 10 times the quotient 'q' and 5 times the remainder 'r'. If $r = 46$, the dividend will be

(1) 5042 (2) 5328

(3) 5336 (4) 4276

(SSC CGL Tier-II Online Exam.01.12.2016)

131. A number when divided by 44, gives 432 as quotient and 0 as remainder. What will be the remainder when dividing the same number by 31?

(1) 3 (2) 4

(3) 5 (4) 6

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

132. A number when divided by 729 gives a remainder of 56. What will we get as remainder if the same number is divided by 27?

(1) 4 (2) 2

(3) 0 (4) 1

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

133. What is the smallest 6-digit number that is completely divisible by 108 ?

(1) 100003 (2) 100004

(3) 100006 (4) 100008

(SSC CPO Exam. 06.06.2016) (Ist Sitting)

134. If 25 is added to a number it becomes 3 less than thrice of the number. Then number is :

(1) 15 (2) 14

(3) 19 (4) 20

(SSC CPO SI & ASI, Online Exam. 06.06.2016) (IInd Sitting)

145. The number $334 \times 545 \times 7p$ is dividible by 3340 if p is at least.

(1) 2 (2) 4

(3) 3 (4) 1

(SSC CPO SI & ASI, Online Exam. 06.06.2016) (IInd Sitting)

136. If the sum of a number and its reciprocal be 2, then the number is

(1) 0 (2) 1

(3) –1 (4) 2

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 29.08.2016) (IInd Sitting)

137. When a number is divided by 56, the remainder will be 29. If the same number is divided by 8, then the remainder will be

(1) 6 (2) 7

(3) 5 (4) 3

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

138. A positive number when decreased by 4, is equal to 21 times the reciprocal of this number. The number is :

(1) 3 (2) 7

(3) 5 (4) 9

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 03.09.2016) (IInd Sitting)

139. When n is divided by 4, the remainder is 3. The remainder when $2n$ is divided by 4 is :

(1) 1 (2) 2

(3) 3 (4) 6

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 02.09.2016) (IInd Sitting)

140. A number when divided by the sum of 555 and 445 gives two times their difference as quotient and 30 as the remainder. The number is

(1) 220030 (2) 22030

(3) 1220 (4) 1250

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

141. When a number x is divided by a divisor it is seen that the divisor = 4 times the quotient = double the remainder. If the remainder is 80 then the value of x is

(1) 6480 (2) 9680

(3) 8460 (4) 4680

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

142. On dividing a certain number by 342 we get 47 as remainder. If the same number is divided by 18, what will be the remainder ?

(1) 15 (2) 11

(3) 17 (4) 13

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

143. The sum of three numbers is 252. If the first number is thrice the second and third number is two–third of the first, then the second number is

(1) 41 (2) 21

(3) 42 (4) 84

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

144. The difference between the greatest and the least five-digit numbers formed by the digits 2, 5, 0, 6 and 8 is (repetition of digits is not allowed)
(1) 69552 (2) 65925
(3) 65952 (4) 63952
(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 29.08.2016 (IST Sitting)

145. A man has some hens and some cows. If the total number of heads of hens and cows together is 50 and the number of feet of hens and cows together is 142, then the number of cows is
(1) 21 (2) 25
(3) 27 (4) 29
(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 01.09.2016 (IIIrd Sitting)

146. 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, is :
(1) 1677 (2) 1683
(3) 2523 (4) 3363
(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 02.09.2016 (IInd Sitting)

147. If the sum of the digits of any integer between 100 and 1000 is subtracted from the same integer, the resulting number is always divisible by
(1) 2 (2) 5
(3) 6 (4) 9
(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 03.09.2016 (IInd Sitting)

148. The least number that must be added to 8961 to make it exactly divisible by 84 is :
(1) 27 (2) 57
(3) 141 (4) 107
(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 07.09.2016 (IInd Sitting)

149. Number of composite numbers lying between 67 and 101 is :
(1) 27 (2) 24
(3) 26 (4) 23
(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 08.09.2016 (IInd Sitting)

150. The least number that must be subtracted from 1294 so that the remainder when divided by 9, 11 and 13 will leave in each case the same remainder 6, is :
(1) 2 (2) 3
(3) 1 (4) 4
(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 09.09.2016 (IIIrd Sitting)

151. What least value must be assigned to '*' so that the number 63576*2 is divisible by 8 ?
(1) 1 (2) 2
(3) 3 (4) 4
(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 10.09.2016 (IInd Sitting)

152. The least number to be added to 13851 to get a number which is divisible by 87 is :
(1) 18 (2) 43
(3) 54 (4) 69
(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 10.09.2016 (IIIrd Sitting)

153. What least value must be assigned to '*' so that the number 451 * 603 is exactly divisible by 9?
(1) 7 (2) 8
(3) 5 (4) 9
(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 11.09.2016 (IIIrd Sitting)

154. The largest number of four digits exactly divisible by 88 is :
(1) 9988 (2) 9944
(3) 8888 (4) 9768
(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 27.10.2016 (Ist Sitting)

155. Which of the following numbers is completely divisible by 99?
(1) 57717 (2) 57627
(3) 55162 (4) 56982
(SSC CHSL (10+2) Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 15.01.2017) (IInd Sitting)

156. The sum of all prime numbers between 58 and 68 is
(1) 179 (2) 178
(3) 187 (4) 183
(SSC CHSL (10+2) Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 16.01.2017) (IInd Sitting)

157. The product of digits of a 2-digit number is 24. If we add 45 to the number, the new number obtained is a number formed by interchanging the digits.What is the original number?
(1) 54 (2) 83
(3) 38 (4) 45
(SSC CHSL (10+2) Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 16.01.2017) (IInd Sitting)

158. The smallest number, which should be added to 756896 so as to obtain a multiple of 11, is
(1) 1 (2) 2
(3) 3 (4) 5
(SSC CGL Tier-II (CBE) Exam. 12.01.2017)

159. The product of two numbers is 48. If one number equals "The number of wings of a bird plus 2 times the number of fingers on your hand divided by the number of wheels of a Tricycle". Then the other number is
(1) 9 (2) 10
(3) 12 (4) 18
(SSC CGL Tier-II (CBE) Exam. 12.01.2017)

TYPE–III

1. One-fourth of a tank holds 135 litres of water. What part of the tank is full if it contains 180 litres of water?
(1) $\frac{2}{5}$ (2) $\frac{2}{3}$
(3) $\frac{1}{3}$ (4) $\frac{1}{6}$
(SSC CGL Exam. 04.07.1999 (Ist Sitting)

2. What is two-third of half of 369?
(1) 123 (2) 246
(3) $246\frac{3}{8}$ (4) $271\frac{3}{4}$
(SSC CGL Exam. 04.07.1999 (Ist Sitting)

3. $\frac{1}{5}$ of a number exceeds $\frac{1}{7}$ of the same number by 10. The number is :
(1) 125 (2) 150
(3) 175 (4) 200
(SSC CGL Exam. 04.07.1999 (Ist Sitting)

4. A boy was asked to find the value of $\frac{3}{8}$ of a sum of money. Instead of multiplying the sum by $\frac{3}{8}$ he divided it by $\frac{3}{8}$ and then his answer exceeded by ₹ 55. Find the correct answer ?
(1) ₹ 9 (2) ₹ 24
(3) ₹ 64 (4) ₹ 1,320
(SSC CGL Exam. 04.07.1999 (Ist Sitting)

5. In a class, $\frac{3}{5}$ of the students are girls and rest are boys. If $\frac{2}{9}$ of the girls and $\frac{1}{4}$ of the boys are absent. What part of the total number of students are present?
(1) $\frac{23}{30}$ (2) $\frac{23}{36}$
(3) $\frac{18}{49}$ (4) $\frac{17}{25}$
(SSC CGL Exam. 04.07.1999 (Ist Sitting)

6. An 85m long rod is divided into two parts. If one part is $\frac{2}{3}$ of the other part, then the longer part (in metres) is :

(1) 34 (2) $56\frac{2}{3}$

(3) 85 (4) 51

(SSC CGL Exam. 04.07.1999 (Ist Sitting)

7. Fraction between $\frac{2}{5}$ and $\frac{4}{9}$ is :

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

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

(SSC CGL Exam. 04.07.1999 (IInd Sitting)

8. $\frac{2}{3}$ of three-fourth of a number is :

(1) $\frac{1}{2}$ of the number

(2) $\frac{1}{3}$ of the number

(3) $\frac{8}{9}$ of the number

(4) $\frac{17}{12}$ of the number

(SSC CGL Exam. 04.07.1999 (IInd Sitting)

9. If 3 times a number exceeds its $\frac{3}{5}$ by 60, then what is the number ?

(1) 25 (2) 35

(3) 45 (4) 60

(SSC CGL Exam. 04.07.1999 (IInd Sitting)

10. Half of 1 per cent written as a decimal is—

(1) 0.2 (2) 0.02

(3) 0.05 (4) 0.005

(SSC CGL Exam. 27.02.2000 (Ist Sitting)

11. A runner runs $1\frac{1}{4}$ laps of a 5 lap race. What fractional part of the race remains to be run?

(1) 15/4 (2) 4/5

(3) 5/6 (4) 2/3

(SSC CGL Exam. 27.02.2000 (Ist Sitting)

12. The product of two fractions is $\frac{14}{15}$ and their quotient is $\frac{35}{24}$. The greater fraction is—

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

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

(SSC CGL Exam. 24.02.2002 (Ist Sitting)

13. What fraction of $\frac{4}{7}$ must be added to itself to make the sum $1\frac{1}{14}$?

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

(3) $\frac{4}{7}$ (4) $\frac{15}{14}$

(SSC CGL Exam. 24.02.2002 (Ist Sitting)

14. If $\frac{4}{5}$ of an estate be worth ₹ 16800, then the value of $\frac{3}{7}$ of it is—

(1) ₹ 90000 (2) ₹ 9000

(3) ₹ 72000 (4) ₹ 21000

(SSC CGL Exam. 24.02.2002 (Ist Sitting)

15. A boy on being asked what $\frac{6}{7}$ of a certain fraction was, made the mistake of dividing the fraction by $\frac{6}{7}$ and so got an answer which exceeded the correct answer by $\frac{13}{70}$. Find the fraction–

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

(3) $\frac{4}{5}$ (4) $\frac{7}{9}$

(SSC CGL Exam. 24.02.2002 (Ist Sitting)

16. $\frac{1}{2}$ of $\frac{3}{4}$ of a number is $2\frac{1}{2}$ of 10. What is the number?

(1) 50 (2) 60

(3) $66\frac{2}{3}$ (4) 56

(SSC CGL Exam. 24.02.2002 (Ist Sitting)

17. If one-third of one-fourth of a number is 15, then three-tenth of the number is

(1) 35 (2) 36

(3) 45 (4) 54

(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 24.02.2002 (Second Sitting)

18. Express 45 minutes as the fraction of one day.

(1) $\frac{1}{40}$ (2) $\frac{1}{32}$

(3) $\frac{1}{60}$ (4) $\frac{1}{24}$

(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 24.02.2002 (Second Sitting)

19. If 1 is added to the denominator of a fraction it becomes $\frac{1}{2}$. If 1 is added to the numerator it becomes 1. The product of numerator and denominator of the fraction is

(1) 6 (2) 10

(3) 12 (4) 14

(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 24.02.2002 (Middle Zone)

20. A student was asked to find $\frac{5}{16}$ of a number. By mistake he found $\frac{5}{6}$ of that number. His answer was 250 more than the correct answer. Find the given number.

(1) 300 (2) 480

(3) 450 (4) 500

(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 24.02.2002 (Middle Zone)

21. A number exceeds its one-fifth by 20. The number is

(1) 100 (2) 25

(3) 20 (4) 5

(SSC CPO S.I. Exam. 12.01.2003

22. Two-third of a positive number and $\frac{25}{216}$ of its reciprocal are equal. The number is

(1) $\frac{25}{144}$ (2) $\frac{5}{12}$

(3) $\frac{144}{25}$ (4) $\frac{12}{5}$

(SSC CPO S.I. Exam. 12.01.2003

23. 0.1 and $\frac{5}{8}$ of a bamboo are in mud and water respectively and the rest of length 2.75 m is above water. What is the length of the bamboo?

(1) 10 m (2) 30 m

(3) 27.5 m (4) 20 m

(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 11.05.2003 (First Sitting)

24. A man spends $\frac{1}{3}$ of his income on food, $\frac{2}{5}$ of his income on house rent and $\frac{1}{5}$ of his income on clothes. If he still has ₹ 400 left with him, his income is
(1) ₹ 4000 (2) ₹ 5000
(3) ₹ 6000 (4) ₹ 7000
(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 11.05.2003 (Second Sitting)

25. When $0.\overline{47}$ is converted as a fraction, the result is
(1) $\frac{47}{90}$ (2) $\frac{46}{90}$
(3) $\frac{46}{99}$ (4) $\frac{47}{99}$
(SSC Section Officer (Commercial Audit) Exam. 16.11.2003)

26. By how much does $\frac{6}{7/8}$ exceed $\frac{6/7}{8}$?
(1) $6\frac{1}{8}$ (2) $6\frac{3}{4}$
(3) $7\frac{3}{4}$ (4) $7\frac{5}{6}$
(SSC Section Officer (Commercial Audit) Exam. 16.11.2003) & SSC CGL Exam. 27.07.2008 (Ist Sitting)

27. If one-nineth of a certain number exceeds its one-tenth by 4, the number is
(1) 320 (2) 360
(3) 400 (4) 440
(SSC CPO S.I. Exam. 05.09.2004)

28. $0.4\overline{23}$ is equivalent to the fraction :
(1) $\frac{491}{990}$ (2) $\frac{419}{990}$
(3) $\frac{49}{99}$ (4) $\frac{94}{99}$
(SSC CPO S.I. Exam. 26.05.2005)

29. Which of the following fraction is greater than $\frac{3}{4}$ but less than $\frac{5}{6}$?
(1) $\frac{2}{3}$ (2) $\frac{1}{2}$
(3) $\frac{4}{5}$ (4) $\frac{9}{10}$
(SSC CPO S.I. Exam. 26.05.2005)

30. A tin of oil was $\frac{4}{5}$ full. When 6 bottles of oil was taken out and 4 bottles of oil was poured into it, it was $\frac{3}{4}$ full. How many bottles of oil can the tin contain ?
(1) 10 (2) 20
(3) 30 (4) 40
(SSC CPO S.I. Exam. 26.05.2005)

31. A candidate in an examination was asked to find $\frac{5}{14}$ of a certain number. By mistake he found $\frac{5}{4}$ of it. Thus, his answer was 25 more than the correct answer. The number was :
(1) 28 (2) 56
(3) 84 (4) 140
(SSC CPO S.I. Exam. 26.05.2005)

32. In an examination, a student was asked to find $\frac{3}{14}$ of a certain number, By mistake, he found $\frac{3}{4}$ of it. His answer was 150 more than the correct answer. The given number is :
(1) 500 (2) 280
(3) 240 (4) 180
(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 13.11.2005 (First Sitting)

33. The product of two fractions is $\frac{14}{15}$ and their quotient is $\frac{35}{24}$. The greater of the fractions is
(1) $\frac{7}{4}$ (2) $\frac{7}{6}$
(3) $\frac{7}{3}$ (4) $\frac{4}{5}$
(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 13.11.2005 (Second Sitting)

34. If the difference between the reciprocal of a positive proper fraction and the fraction itself be $\frac{9}{20}$, then the fraction is
(1) $\frac{3}{5}$ (2) $\frac{3}{10}$
(3) $\frac{4}{5}$ (4) $\frac{5}{4}$
(SSC CPO S.I. Exam. 03.09.2006)

35. A boy was asked to find $\frac{3}{5}$ of a fraction. Instead, he divided the fraction by $\frac{3}{5}$ and got an answer which exceeded the correct answer by $\frac{32}{75}$. The correct answer is
(1) $\frac{3}{25}$ (2) $\frac{6}{25}$
(3) $\frac{2}{25}$ (4) $\frac{2}{15}$
(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 27.07.2008 (Second Sitting)

36. The rational number between $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{3}{5}$ is
(1) $\frac{2}{5}$ (2) $\frac{4}{7}$
(3) $\frac{2}{3}$ (4) $\frac{1}{3}$
(SSC CPO S.I. Exam. 09.11.2008)

37. A man read $\frac{2}{5}$ th of a book on the first day. He read $\frac{1}{3}$ rd more on second day than he read on the first day. 15 pages were left for the third day. The number of pages in the book is
(1) 100 (2) 105
(3) 225 (4) 250
(SSC CPO S.I. Exam. 6.09.2009)

38. The number 0.121212.... in the form $\frac{p}{q}$ is equal to
(1) $\frac{4}{11}$ (2) $\frac{2}{11}$
(3) $\frac{4}{33}$ (4) $\frac{2}{33}$
(SSC CGL Tier-I Exam. 16.05.2010 (First Sitting)

39. $0.\overline{001}$ is equal to

(1) $\frac{1}{1000}$ (2) $\frac{1}{999}$

(3) $\frac{1}{99}$ (4) $\frac{1}{9}$

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

40. $1.\overline{27}$ in the form $\frac{p}{q}$ is equal to

(1) $\frac{127}{100}$ (2) $\frac{73}{100}$

(3) $\frac{14}{11}$ (4) $\frac{11}{14}$

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

41. Find a number, one-seventh of which exceeds its eleventh part by 100.

(1) 1925 (2) 1825

(3) 1540 (4) 1340

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

42. The value of

$\frac{1}{15}+\frac{1}{35}+\frac{1}{63}+\frac{1}{99}+\frac{1}{143}$ is

(1) $\frac{5}{39}$ (2) $\frac{4}{39}$

(3) $\frac{2}{39}$ (4) $\frac{7}{39}$

FCI Assistant Grade-III Exam. 25.02.2012 (Paper-I) North Zone (Ist Sitting)

43. The number $2.\dot{5}\dot{2}$, when written as a fraction and reduced to lowest terms, the sum of the numerator and denominator is

(1) 7 (2) 29

(3) 141 (4) 349

FCI Assistant Grade-III Exam. 25.02.2012 (Paper-I) North Zone (Ist Sitting)

44. $\frac{1}{10}$ of a rod is coloured red, $\frac{1}{20}$ orange, $\frac{1}{30}$ yellow, $\frac{1}{40}$ green, $\frac{1}{50}$ blue, $\frac{1}{60}$ black and the rest is violet. If the length of the violet portion of the rod is 12.08 metres, then the length of the rod is

(1) 16 m (2) 18 m

(3) 20 m (4) 30 m

(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 08.02.2004 (Second Sitting)

45. A tree increases annually by $\frac{1}{8}$ th of its height. By how much will it increase after 2 years, if it stands today 64 cm high?

(1) 72 cm (2) 74 cm

(3) 75 cm (4) 81 cm

FCI Assistant Grade-III Exam.25.02.2012 (Paper-I) North Zone (Ist Sitting)

46. A man spends $\frac{1}{4}$ th of his income on food $\frac{2}{3}$ rd of it on house rent and the remaining income which is ₹ 630 on other commodities. Find his house rent.

(1) ₹ 5040 (2) ₹ 3520

(3) ₹ 4890 (4) ₹ 4458

(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 04.07.1999 (Second Sitting)

47. How many $\frac{1}{6}$ of together make $41\frac{2}{3}$?

(1) 125 (2) 150

(3) 250 (4) 350

(SSC CHSL DEO Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 28.11.2010 (Ist Sitting)

48. A fraction having denominator 30 and lying between $\frac{5}{8}$ and $\frac{7}{11}$ is–

(1) $\frac{18}{30}$ (2) $\frac{19}{30}$

(3) $\frac{20}{30}$ (4) $\frac{21}{30}$

(SSC CHSL DEO Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 28.11.2010 (Ist Sitting)

49. The sum of the numerator and denominator of a positive fraction is 11. If 2 is added to both numerator and denominator, the fraction is increased by $\frac{1}{24}$. The difference of numerator and denominator of the fraction is

(1) 5 (2) 3

(3) 1 (4) 9

(SSC CHSL DEO & LDC Exam. 04.12.2011 (Ist Sitting (North Zone)

50. The denominator of a fraction is 3 more than its numerator. If the numerator is increased by 7 and the denominator is decreased by 2, we obtain 2. The sum of numerator and denominator of the fraction is

(1) 5 (2) 13

(3) 17 (4) 19

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

51. A fraction becomes $\frac{1}{3}$ when 1 is subtracted from both the numerator and the denominator. The same fraction becomes $\frac{1}{2}$ when 1 is added to both the numerator and the denominator. The sum of numerator and denominator of the fraction is

(1) 10 (2) 18

(3) 7 (4) 16

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

52. A girl was asked to multiply a number by $\frac{7}{8}$, instead she divided the number by $\frac{7}{8}$ and got the result 15 more than the correct result. The sum of the digits of the number was :

(1) 4 (2) 8

(3) 6 (4) 11

(SSC CHSL DEO & LDC Exam. 11.12.2011 (IInd Sitting (Delhi Zone)

53. A student was asked to multiply a given number by $\frac{8}{17}$. Instead, he divided the given number by $\frac{8}{17}$. His answer was 225 more than the correct answer. The given number was

(1) 64 (2) 289

(3) 136 (4) 225

(SSC CHSL DEO & LDC Exam. 11.12.2011 (Ist Sitting (East Zone)

54. If 1 is added to both the numerator and the denominator of a fraction, it becomes $\frac{1}{4}$. If 2 is added to both the numerator and the denominator of that fraction, it becomes $\frac{1}{3}$. The sum of numerator and denominator of the fraction is :

(1) 8 (2) 13

(3) 22 (4) 27

(SSC CHSL DEO & LDC Exam. 11.12.2011 (IInd Sitting (East Zone)

55. A number whose one-fifth part increased by 4 is equal to its one-fourth part diminished by 10, is :

(1) 260 (2) 280

(3) 240 (4) 270

(SSC CHSL DEO & LDC Exam. 11.12.2011 (IInd Sitting (East Zone)

56. A person gives $\frac{1}{4}$ of his property to his daughter, $\frac{1}{2}$ to his sons and $\frac{1}{5}$ for charity. How much has he given away ?

(1) $\frac{1}{20}$ (2) $\frac{19}{20}$

(3) $\frac{1}{10}$ (4) $\frac{9}{10}$

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

57. In an office, there are 108 tables and 132 chairs. If $\frac{1}{6}$ of the tables and $\frac{1}{4}$ of the chairs are broken. How many people can work in the office if each person requires one table and one chair?

(1) 86 (2) 90

(3) 92 (4) 99

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

58. A, B, C and D purchase a gift worth ₹ 60. A pays $\frac{1}{2}$ of what others are paying, B pays $\frac{1}{3}$ of what others are paying and C pays $\frac{1}{4}$ of what others are paying. What is the amount paid by D ?

(1) ₹ 16 (2) ₹ 13

(3) ₹ 14 (4) ₹ 15

(SSC CGL Tier-I Exam. 21.04.2013)

59. In a school $\frac{1}{10}$ of the boys are same in number as $\frac{1}{4}$ of the girls and $\frac{5}{8}$ of the girls are same in number as $\frac{1}{4}$ of the boys. The ratio of the boys to girls in that school is

(1) 2 : 1 (2) 5 : 2

(3) 4 : 3 (4) 3 : 2

(SSC Constable (GD) Exam. 12.05.2013 Ist Sitting)

60. A fraction becomes $\frac{9}{11}$, if 2 is added to both the numerator and the denominator. If 3 is added to both the numerator and the denominator it becomes $\frac{5}{6}$. What is the fraction ?

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

(3) $\frac{5}{9}$ (4) $\frac{7}{10}$

(SSC CGL Tier-I Exam. 19.05.2013 Ist Sitting)

61. A rational number between $\frac{3}{4}$ and $\frac{3}{8}$ is

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

(3) $\frac{16}{9}$ (4) $\frac{9}{16}$

(SSC CGL Tier-I Exam. 19.05.2013 Ist Sitting)

62. The numerator of a fraction is 4 less than its denominator. If the numerator is decreased by 2 and the denominator is increased by 1, then the denominator becomes eight times the numerator. Find the fraction.

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

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

(SSC CGL Tier-I Exam. 19.05.2013 Ist Sitting)

63. In a class, there are 'z' students. Out of them 'x' are boys. What part of the class is composed of girls ?

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

(3) $1-\frac{x}{z}$ (4) $\frac{x}{z}-1$

(SSC CGL Tier-II Exam. 29.09.2013

64. Divide 50 into two parts so that the sum of their reciprocals is $\frac{1}{12}$.

(1) 35, 15 (2) 20, 30

(3) 24, 36 (4) 28, 22

(SSC CHSL DEO & LDC Exam. 20.10.2013)

65. A school group charters three identical buses and occupies $\frac{4}{5}$ of the seats. After $\frac{1}{4}$ of the passengers leave, the remaining passengers use only two of the buses. The fraction of the seats on the two buses that are now occupied is

(1) $\frac{8}{9}$ (2) $\frac{7}{10}$

(3) $\frac{7}{9}$ (4) $\frac{9}{10}$

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

66. $0.\overline{123}$ is equal to :

(1) $\frac{14}{333}$ (2) $\frac{41}{333}$

(3) $\frac{123}{1000}$ (4) $\frac{441}{333}$

(FCI Assistant Grade-III Exam. 05.02.2012 (Paper-I) East Zone (IInd Sitting)

67. 0.393939 ..... is equal to

(1) $\frac{39}{100}$ (2) $\frac{13}{33}$

(3) $\frac{93}{100}$ (4) $\frac{39}{990}$

(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 04.02.2007 (Second Sitting)

68. $\frac{1}{11}$ is equal to

(1) 0.009 (2) $0.0\overline{9}$

(3) $0.\overline{09}$ (4) $0.0\overline{09}$

(SSC CPO S.I. Exam. 09.11.2008)

69. The decimal fraction $2.3\overline{49}$ is equal to

(1) 2326 /999 (2) 2326/990

(3) 2347/999 (4) 2347/990

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

70. The value of

$\frac{1}{20}+\frac{1}{30}+\frac{1}{42}+\frac{1}{56}+\frac{1}{72}+\frac{1}{90}$ is

(1) $\frac{1}{10}$ (2) $\frac{3}{5}$

(3) $\frac{3}{20}$ (4) $\frac{7}{20}$

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

71. $1+\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{4}+\frac{1}{7}+\frac{1}{14}+\frac{1}{28}$ is equal to :

(1) 2 (2) 2.5

(3) 3 (4) 3.5

(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 04.07.1999 (First Sitting)

72. $\frac{1}{20}+\frac{1}{30}+\frac{1}{42}+\frac{1}{56}+\frac{1}{72}$

$+\frac{1}{90}+\frac{1}{110}+\frac{1}{132}$ is equal to:

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

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

(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 24.02.2002 (Second Sitting)

73. Ram left $\frac{1}{3}$ of his property to his widow and $\frac{3}{5}$ of the remainder to his daughter. He gave the rest to his son who received Rs. 6,400. How much was his original property worth ?

(1) ₹ 16, 000 (2) ₹ 32, 000

(3) ₹ 24, 000 (4) ₹ 1, 600

(SSC CHSL DEO & LDC Exam. 9.11.2014)

74. A number exceeds its two fifth by 75. The number is

(1) 125 (2) 112

(3) 100 (4) 150

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

75. If the sum of two numbers, one of which is $\frac{2}{5}$ times the other, is 50, then the numbers are

(1) $\frac{115}{7}$ and $\frac{235}{7}$

(2) $\frac{150}{7}$ and $\frac{200}{7}$

(3) $\frac{240}{7}$ and $\frac{110}{7}$

(4) $\frac{250}{7}$ and $\frac{100}{7}$

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

76. If $\frac{3}{4}$ of a number is 7 more than $\frac{1}{6}$ of the number, then $\frac{5}{3}$ of the number is :

(1) 12 (2) 20

(3) 15 (4) 18

(SSC CGL Tier-I Exam, 16.08.2015 (Ist Sitting) TF No. 3196279)

77. The vulgar fraction of $0.39\overline{39}$ is :

(1) $\frac{15}{33}$ (2) $\frac{11}{39}$

(3) $\frac{17}{39}$ (4) $\frac{13}{33}$

(SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam, 15.11.2015 (IInd Sitting) TF No. 7203752)

78. The smallest fraction, which should be added to the sum of $2\frac{1}{2}$, $3\frac{1}{3}$, $4\frac{1}{4}$ and $5\frac{1}{5}$ to make the result a whole number, is

(1) $\frac{13}{60}$ (2) $\frac{1}{4}$

(3) $\frac{17}{60}$ (4) $\frac{43}{60}$

(SSC CGL Tier-II Online Exam.01.12.2016)

79. Which of teh following fractions does not lie between $\frac{5}{6}$ and $\frac{8}{15}$?

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

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

(SSC CPO SI & ASI, Online Exam. 06.06.2016) (IInd Sitting)

80. The numerator of a fraction is multiple of two numbers. One of the numbers is greater than the other by 2. The greater number is smaller than the denominator by 4. If the denominator $7 + c$ ($c > -7$) is a constant, then the minimum value of the fraction is

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

(3) –5 (4) $\frac{-1}{5}$

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

81. The sum of three numbers is 2, the 1st number is $\frac{1}{2}$ times the 2nd number and the 3rd number is $\frac{1}{4}$ times the 2nd number. The 2nd number is

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

(3) $\frac{9}{8}$ (4) $\frac{10}{9}$

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

82. If $\frac{1}{2}$ is added to a number and the sum is multiplied by 3, the result is 21. Then the number is :
(1) 6.5 (2) 5.5
(3) 4.5 (4) – 6.5
(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 04.09.2016 (IIIrd Sitting)

83. If $\frac{4}{5}$ th of a number exceeds its $\frac{3}{4}$ th by 8, then the number is :
(1) 130 (2) 120
(3) 160 (4) 150
(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 06.09.2016 (IIIrd Sitting)

84. A mason can build a wall in 70 hours. After 7 hours he takes a break. What fraction of the wall is yet to be built?
(1) 0.9 (2) 0.8
(3) 0.5 (4) 0.75
(SSC CHSL (10+2) Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 15.01.2017) (IInd Sitting)

85. Two baskets together have 640 oranges. If $\left(\frac{1}{5}\right)$th of the oranges in the first basket be taken to the second basket. The number of oranges in the first basket is
(1) 800 (2) 600
(3) 400 (4) 300
(SSC CGL Tier-II (CBE) Exam. 12.01.2017)

TYPE–IV

1. Arrange $\frac{4}{5}, \frac{7}{8}, \frac{6}{7}, \frac{5}{6}$ in the ascending order :
(1) $\frac{4}{5}, \frac{7}{8}, \frac{6}{7}, \frac{5}{6}$ (2) $\frac{5}{6}, \frac{6}{7}, \frac{7}{8}, \frac{4}{5}$
(3) $\frac{4}{5}, \frac{5}{6}, \frac{6}{7}, \frac{7}{8}$ (4) $\frac{7}{8}, \frac{6}{7}, \frac{5}{6}, \frac{4}{5}$
(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 24.02.2002 (Second Sitting)

2. Arrange the following fractions in decreasing order :
$\frac{3}{5}, \frac{7}{9}, \frac{11}{13}$
(1) $\frac{3}{5}, \frac{7}{9}, \frac{11}{13}$ (2) $\frac{7}{9}, \frac{3}{5}, \frac{11}{13}$
(3) $\frac{11}{13}, \frac{7}{9}, \frac{3}{5}$ (4) $\frac{11}{13}, \frac{3}{5}, \frac{7}{9}$
(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 11.05.2003 (Second Sitting)

3. The fractions $\frac{1}{3}, \frac{4}{7}$ and $\frac{2}{5}$ written in ascending order given by:
(1) $\frac{4}{7} < \frac{1}{3} < \frac{2}{5}$ (2) $\frac{2}{5} < \frac{4}{7} < \frac{1}{3}$
(3) $\frac{1}{3} < \frac{2}{5} < \frac{4}{7}$ (4) $\frac{4}{7} > \frac{1}{3} > \frac{2}{5}$
(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 08.02.2004 (Second Sitting)

4. Six numbers are arranged in decreasing order. The average of the first five numbers is 30 and the average of the last five numbers is 25. The difference of the first and the last numbers is :
(1) 20 (2) 25
(3) 5 (4) 30
(SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam, 15.11.2015 (Ist Sitting) TF No. 6636838)

5. The sum of three consecutive integers is 51. The middle one is :
(1) 14 (2) 15
(3) 16 (4) 17
(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 09.09.2016 (IIIrd Sitting)

TYPE–V

1. The digit in unit's place of the product $81 \times 82 \times 83 \times ... \times 89$ is
(1) 0 (2) 2
(3) 6 (4) 8
(SSC Section Officer (Commercial Audit) Exam. 16.11.2003)

2. The digit in unit's place of the product $(2153)^{167}$ is :
(1) 1 (2) 3
(3) 7 (4) 9
(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 08.02.2004 (First Sitting)

3. The digit in the unit's place of the product
$(2464)^{1793} \times (615)^{317} \times (131)^{491}$ is
(1) 0 (2) 2
(3) 3 (4) 5
(SSC CPO S.I. Exam. 05.09.2004)

4. Unit digit in $(264)^{102} + (264)^{103}$ is :
(1) 0 (2) 4
(3) 6 (4) 8
(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 04.07.1999 (First Sitting)

5. The digit in the unit's place of $[(251)^{98} + (21)^{29} - (106)^{100} + (705)^{35} - 16^4 + 259]$ is :
(1) 1 (2) 4
(3) 5 (4) 6
(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 27.02.2000 (Second Sitting)

6. The last digit of 3^{40} is
(1) 1 (2) 3
(3) 7 (4) 9
(SSC CHSL DEO & LDC Exam. 28.10.2012 (Ist Sitting)

7. What will be the unit digit in the product 7^{105} ?
(1) 5 (2) 7
(3) 9 (4) 1
(SSC Section Officer (Commercial Audit) Exam. 25.09.2005)

8. The unit digit in the expansion of $(2137)^{754}$ is
(1) 1 (2) 3
(3) 7 (4) 9
(SSC CPO S.I. Exam. 07.09.2003 & SSC Section Officer (Commercial Audit) Exam. 30.09.2007 (Second Sitting)

9. One's digit of the number $(22)^{23}$ is
(1) 4 (2) 6
(3) 8 (4) 2
(SSC CPO S.I. Exam. 09.11.2008)

10. The unit digit in the product $(122)^{173}$ is
(1) 2 (2) 4
(3) 6 (4) 8
(SSC CGL Tier-1 Exam 19.06.2011 (First Sitting)

11. The unit digit in the sum of $(124)^{372} + (124)^{373}$ is
(1) 5 (2) 4
(3) 2 (4) 0
(SSC CGL Tier-1 Exam 19.06.2011 (Second Sitting)

12. The last digit of $(1001)^{2008} + 1002$ is
(1) 0 (2) 3
(2) 4 (4) 6
(SSC CGL Tier-1 Exam 26.06.2011 (First Sitting)

13. Find the unit digit in the product $(4387)^{245} \times (621)^{72}$.
(1) 1 (2) 2
(2) 5 (4) 7
(SSC CGL Tier-1 Exam 26.06.2011 (Second Sitting)

14. The units digit of the expression $25^{6251} + 36^{528} + 73^{54}$ is

(1) 6 (2) 5

(3) 4 (4) 0

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

15. The unit's digit in the product $7^{71} \times 6^{63} \times 3^{65}$ is

(1) 1 (2) 2

(3) 3 (4) 4

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

16. The digit in 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)

17. The unit digit in $3 \times 38 \times 537 \times 1256$ is

(1) 4 (2) 2

(3) 6 (4) 8

(SSC CGL Tier-II Exam. 29.09.2013

18. In a two–digit number, the digit at the unit's place is 1 less than twice the digit at the ten's place. If the digits at unit's and ten's place are interchanged, the difference between the new and the original number is less than the original number by 20. The original number is

(1) 59 (2) 23

(3) 35 (4) 47

(SSC CHSL DEO & LDC Exam. 20.10.2013)

19. The digit in unit's place of the product $49237 \times 3995 \times 738 \times 83 \times 9$ is

(1) 0 (2) 7

(3) 5 (4) 6

(SSC CHSL DEO & LDC Exam. 16.11.2014

20. By interchanging the digits of a two digit number we get a number which is four times the original number minus 24. If the unit's digit of the original number exceeds its ten's digit by 7, then original number is

(1) 29 (2) 36

(3) 58 (4) 18

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

21. There is a number consisting of two digits, the digit in the units' place is twice that in the tens' place and if 2 be subtracted from the sum of the digits, the difference is equal to $\frac{1}{6}$ th of the number. The number is

(1) 26 (2) 25

(3) 24 (4) 23

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

TYPE–VI

1. The sum of three consecutive odd natural numbers is 147. Then, the middle number is :

(1) 47 (2) 48

(3) 49 (4) 51

(SSC CGL Exam. 04.07.1999 (IInd Sitting)

2. The sum of first 20 odd natural numbers is equal to :

(1) 210 (2) 300

(3) 400 (4) 420

(SSC CGL Exam. 27.02.2000 (Ist Sitting)

3. The sum of all natural numbers from 75 to 97 is :

(1) 1598 (2) 1798

(3) 1958 (4) 1978

(SSC CGL Exam. 27.02.2000 (Ist Sitting)

4. The sum of all natural numbers between 100 and 200, which are multiples of 3 is :

(1) 5000 (2) 4950

(3) 4980 (4) 4900

(SSC CGL Exam. 27.02.2000 (Ist Sitting)

5. The sum of the squares of three consecutive natural numbers is 2030. Then, what is the middle number?

(1) 25 (2) 26

(3) 27 (4) 28

(SSC CGL Exam. 27.02.2000 (IInd Sitting)

6. The sum of three consecutive odd natural numbers is 87. The smallest of these numbers is :

(1) 29 (2) 31

(3) 23 (4) 27

(SSC CGL Exam. 24.02.2002 (Ist Sitting)

7. Sum of three consecutive even integers is 54. Find the least among them.

(1) 18 (2) 15

(3) 14 (4) 16

(SSC CGL Exam. 24.02.2002 (IInd Sitting)

8. The sum of three consecutive numbers is 87. The middle number is

(1) 27 (2) 29

(3) 30 (4) 28

(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 24.02.2002 (Middle Zone)

9. What is the sum of two consecutive even numbers, the difference of whose square is 84?

(1) 38 (2) 34

(3) 42 (4) 46

(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 11.05.2003 (Second Sitting)

10. The sum of all the natural numbers from 51 to 100 is

(1) 5050 (2) 4275

(3) 4025 (4) 3775

(SSC CPO S.I. Exam. 05.09.2004)

11. The sum of all the 2-digit numbers is :

(1) 4995 (2) 4950

(3) 4945 (4) 4905

(SSC CPO S.I. Exam. 26.05.2005)

12. The sum of first 50 odd natural numbers is

(1) 1000 (2) 1250

(3) 5200 (4) 2500

(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 27.07.2008 (First Sitting)

13. The sum of all the 3-digit numbers, each of which on division by 5 leaves remainder 3, is

(1) 180 (2) 1550

(3) 6995 (4) 99090

(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 27.07.2008 (Second Sitting)

14. The sum of all the 3-digit numbers is

(1) 98901 (2) 494550

(3) 8991 (4) 899

(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 27.07.2008 (Second Sitting)

15. Out of six consecutive natural numbers, if the sum of first three is 27, what is the sum of the other three ?

(1) 36 (2) 35

(3) 25 (4) 24

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

16. Which one of the following is a factor of the sum of first twenty-five natural numbers ?
(1) 26 (2) 24
(3) 13 (4) 12
(SSC CISF ASI Exam 29.08.2010 (Paper-1)

17. The sum of all even numbers between 21 and 51 is
(1) 518 (2) 540
(3) 560 (4) 596
(SSC CISF ASI Exam 29.08.2010 (Paper-1)

18. The sum of four consecutive even numbers is 748. The smallest among them is
(1) 188 (2) 186
(3) 184 (4) 174
(SSC CISF ASI Exam 29.08.2010 (Paper-1)

19. If the sum of five consecutive integers is S, then the largest of those integers in terms of S is
(1) $\frac{S-10}{5}$ (2) $\frac{S+4}{4}$
(3) $\frac{S+5}{4}$ (4) $\frac{S+10}{5}$
(SSC CHSL DEO & LDC Exam. 04.12.2011 (Ist Sitting (East Zone)

20. The sum of all those prime numbers which are not greater than17 is
(1) 59 (2) 58
(3) 41 (4) 42
(SSC Constable (GD) & Rifleman (GD) Exam. 22.04.2012 (IInd Sitting)

21. 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. 22.02.2011)

22. Find three consecutive numbers such that twice the first, three times the second and four times the third together make 191.
(1) 19, 20, 21 (2) 21, 22, 23
(3) 20, 21, 22 (4) 22, 23, 24
(SSC Multi-Tasking Staff Exam. 24.03.2013, Ist Sitting)

23. The sum of three consecutive odd natural numbers each divisible by 3 is 72. What is the largest among them?
(1) 21 (2) 24
(3) 27 (4) 36
(SSC CGL Exam. 04.07.1999 (Ist Sitting)

24. Find the sum of all positive multiples of 3 less than 50
(1) 400 (2) 404
(3) 408 (4) 412
(SSC CGL Tier-II Exam. 21.09.2014

25. What is the arithmetic mean of first 20 odd natural numbers ?
(1) 19 (2) 17
(3) 22 (4) 20
(SSC CGL Tier-I Exam, 16.08.2015 (Ist Sitting) TF No. 3196279)

26. Two positive whole numbers are such that the sum of the first number and twice the second number is 8 and their difference is 2. The numbers are :
(1) 7,5 (2) 6,4
(3) 4,2 (4) 3,5
(SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam, 06.12.2015 (IInd Sitting) TF No. 3441135)

27. The sum of three consecutive natural numbers divisible by 3 is 45. The smallest number is :
(1) 18 (2) 3
(3) 12 (4) 9
(SSC CAPFs (CPO) SI & ASI, Delhi Police Exam. 20.03.2016) (IInd Sitting)

28. The sum of three consecutive natural numbers each divisible by 5, is 225. The largest among them is
(1) 85 (2) 75
(3) 70 (4) 80
(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 28.08.2016) (IInd Sitting)

TYPE–VII

1. If we write 45 as sum of four numbers so that when 2 is added to first number, 2 subtracted from second number, third multiplied by 2 and fourth divided by 2, we get the same result, then the four numbers are :
(1) 1, 8, 15, 21 (2) 8, 12, 5, 20
(3) 8, 12, 10, 15 (4)2, 12, 5, 26
(SSC CGL Exam. 04.07.1999 (IInd Sitting)

2. 12345679 × 72 is equal to :
(1) 88888888 (2) 999999998
(3) 888888888 (4) 898989898
(SSC CGL Exam. 27.02.2000 (Ist Sitting)

3. Given that $0.111 \ldots = \frac{1}{9}$; 0.444 is equal to :
(1) $\frac{1}{90}$ (2) $\frac{2}{45}$
(3) $\frac{1}{99}$ (4) $\frac{4}{9}$
(SSC CGL Exam. 27.02.2000 (Ist Sitting)

4. $8.3\dot{1} + 0.\dot{6} + 0.00\dot{2}$ is equal to:
(1) $8.9\dot{1}\dot{2}$ (2) $8.91\dot{2}$
(3) $8.97\dot{9}$ (4) $8.97\dot{9}$
(SSC CGL Exam. 24.02.2002 (Ist Sitting)

5. The value of $\left(0.\overline{63} + 0.\overline{37}\right)$ is
(1) 1 (2) $\frac{100}{99}$
(3) $\frac{99}{100}$ (4) $\frac{100}{33}$
(SSC CHSL DEO & LDC Exam. 28.10.2012 (Ist Sitting)

6. $\left(0.\overline{11} + 0.\overline{22}\right) \times 3$ is equal to
(1) 3 (2) $1.\overline{9}$
(3) 1 (4) $0.\overline{3}$
(SSC CPO S.I. Exam. 12.12.2010 (Paper-I)

7 . Find the value of
$\frac{1}{5} + 999\frac{494}{495} \times 99$
(1) 90000 (2) 99000
(3) 90900 (4) 99990
(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 11.05.2003 (Second Sitting)

8. If * means adding 6 times the second number to the first number then (1 * 2) * 3 equals :
(1) 121 (2) 31
(3) 93 (4) 91
(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 11.05.2003 (First Sitting)

9. The value of $999\frac{995}{999} \times 999$ is
(1) 990809 (2) 998996
(3) 999824 (4) 998999
(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 11.05.2003 (Ist Sitting) & (SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 27.07.2008 (IInd Sitting)

10. $1.\overline{2} \times 0.\overline{03} =$

(1) $0.\overline{04}$ (2) $0.0\overline{36}$

(3) $1.\overline{13}$ (4) $0.\overline{037}$

(SSC CPO S.I. Exam. 06.09.2009)

11. Given that

$3.718 = \frac{1}{0.2689}$; then $\frac{1}{0.0003718}$

is equal to

(1) 2689 (2) 2.689

(3) 26890 (4) 0.2689

(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 04.02.2007 (Second Sitting)

12. If a and b are two distinct natural numbers, which one of the following is true ?

(1) $\sqrt{a+b} > \sqrt{a} + \sqrt{b}$

(2) $\sqrt{a+b} = \sqrt{a} + \sqrt{b}$

(3) $\sqrt{a+b} < \sqrt{a} + \sqrt{b}$

(4) $ab = 1$

(SSC CPO S.I. Exam. 16.12.2007)

13. Which one of the following numbers is **not** a square of any natural number ?

(1) 17956 (2) 18225

(3) 63592 (4) 53361

(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 27.07.2008 (Second Sitting)

14. $0.\overline{142857} \div 0.\overline{285714}$ is equal to

(1) 10 (2) 2

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

(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 04.02.2007 (First Sitting)

15. The difference of $5.\overline{76}$ and $2.\overline{3}$ is

(1) $2.\overline{54}$ (2) $3.\overline{73}$

(3) $3.\overline{46}$ (4) $3.\overline{43}$

(SSC CISF ASI Exam 29.08.2010 (Paper-1)

16. When simplified the product

$\left(1-\frac{1}{3}\right)\left(1-\frac{1}{4}\right)\left(1-\frac{1}{5}\right).....\left(1-\frac{1}{n}\right)$,

it becomes :

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

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

(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 27.02.2000 (First Sitting)

17. $2.8\overline{768}$ is equal to

(1) $2\frac{4394}{4995}$ (2) $2\frac{292}{333}$

(3) $2\frac{9}{10}$ (4) $2\frac{878}{999}$

(SSC CPO S.I. Exam. 03.09.2006)

18. Numbers 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, ..., 196, 198, 200 are multiplied together. The number of zeros at the end of the product on the right will be equal to —

(1) 21 (2) 22

(3) 24 (4) 25

(SSC Data Entry Operator Exam. 31.08.2008)

19. 7, 77, 77, 777 ÷ 77 equals

(1) 1111 (2) 101001

(3) 10101 (4) 1010101

(SSC Data Entry Operator Exam. 02.08.2009)

20. $8.3\overline{1} + 0.\overline{6} + 0.00\overline{2}$ is equal to

(1) $8.\overline{912}$ (2) $8.91\overline{2}$

(3) $8.979\overline{9}$ (4) $8.9\overline{79}$

(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 13.11.2005 (Second Sitting)

21. The value of $0.\overline{2} + 0.\overline{3} + 0.\overline{32}$ is :

(1) $0.\overline{87}$ (2) $0.\overline{77}$

(3) $0.\overline{82}$ (4) $0.\overline{86}$

(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 13.11.2005 (First Sitting)

22. The value of $\left(0.\overline{63} + 0.\overline{37}\right)$ is

(1) 1 (2) $\frac{100}{99}$

(3) $\frac{99}{100}$ (4) $\frac{100}{33}$

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

23. If $\frac{51.84}{4.32} = 12$, then the value of

$\frac{0.005184}{0.432}$ is

(1) 0.12 (2) 0.012

(3) 0.0012 (4) 1.2

(SSC Assistant Grade-III Exam. 11.11.2012 (IInd Sitting)

24. The value of

$\left(1+\frac{1}{2}\right)\left(1+\frac{1}{3}\right)\left(1+\frac{1}{4}\right).....\left(1+\frac{1}{120}\right)$ is

(1) 30 (2) 40.5

(3) 60.5 (4) 121

(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 11.05.2003 (Second Sitting)

25. Sum of two numbers is 40 and their product is 375. What will be the sum of their reciprocals?

(1) $\frac{8}{75}$ (2) $\frac{1}{40}$

(3) $\frac{75}{8}$ (4) $\frac{75}{4}$

(SSC CGL Exam. 04.07.1999 (Ist Sitting)

26. The sum and product of two numbers are 12 and 35 respectively. What will be the sum of their reciprocals?

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

(3) $\frac{12}{35}$ (4) $\frac{35}{12}$

(SSC CGL Exam. 27.02.2000 (Ist Sitting)

27. If the sum of two numbers is 3 and the sum of their squares is 12,then their product is equal to :

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

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

(SSC CGL Exam. 27.02.2000 (Ist Sitting)

28. 800 chocolates were distributed among the students of a class. East student got twice as many chocolates as the number of students in the class. The number of students in the class was :

(1) 25 (2) 30

(3) 35 (4) 20

(SSC CGL Exam. 27.02.2000 (Ist Sitting)

29. The numbers 2, 4, 6, 8 ...., 98, 100 are multiplied together. The number of zeros at the end of the product must be :

(1) 13 (2) 12

(3) 11 (4) 10

(SSC CGL Exam. 27.02.2000 (Ist Sitting)

30. How many digits in all are required to write numbers from 1 to 50?

(1) 100 (2) 92

(3) 91 (4) 50

(SSC CGL Exam. 27.02.2000 (IInd Sitting)

31. If doubling a number and adding 20 to the result gives the same answer as multiplying the number by 8 and taking away 4 from the product, the number is :
(1) 2 (2) 3
(3) 4 (4) 6
(SSC CGL Exam. 27.02.2000 (IInd Sitting)

32. A number of friends decided to go on a picnic and planned to spend ₹ 108 on eatables. Three of them however did not turn up. As a consequence each one of the remaining had to contribute ₹ 3 extra. The number of them who attended the picnic was :
(1) 15 (2) 12
(3) 9 (4) 6
(SSC CGL Exam. 27.02.2000 (IInd Sitting)

33. The numbers 1, 3, 5,7 .., 99 and128 are multiplied together. The number of zeros at the end of the product must be :
(1) 19 (2) 22
(3) 7 (4) Nil
(SSC CGL Exam. 27.02.2000 (IInd Sitting)

34. The sum of the squares of two positive numbers is 100 and difference of their squares is 28. Find the sum of the numbers :
(1) 12 (2) 13
(3) 14 (4) 15
(SSC CGL Exam. 24.02.2002 (Ist Sitting)

35. The simplified value of
$\left(1-\frac{1}{3}\right)\left(1-\frac{1}{4}\right)\left(1-\frac{1}{5}\right)...\left(1-\frac{1}{99}\right)\left(1-\frac{1}{100}\right)$
is
(1) $\frac{2}{99}$ (2) $\frac{1}{25}$
(3) $\frac{1}{50}$ (4) $\frac{1}{100}$
(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 11.05.2003 (Ist Sitting) & (SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 13.11.2205 (Ist Sitting) & (SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 27.07.2008 (IInd Sitting)

36. The product of two numbers is 120. The sum of their squares is 289. The difference of these two numbers is
(1) 9 (2) 7
(3) 8 (4) 6
(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 24.02.2002 (Middle Zone)

37. The sum and product of two numbers are 10 and 24 respectively. The sum of their reciprocals is
(1) $\frac{1}{2}$ (2) $\frac{5}{12}$
(3) $\frac{7}{12}$ (4) $\frac{12}{5}$
(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 24.02.2002 (Middle Zone)

38. $\left(99\frac{1}{7}+99\frac{2}{7}+99\frac{3}{7}+99\frac{4}{7}+99\frac{5}{7}+99\frac{6}{7}\right)$
is equal to
(1) 603 (2) 600
(3) 598 (4) 597
(SSC CHSL DEO & LDC Exam. 28.11.2010 (IInd Sitting)

39. 380 mangoes are distributed among some boys and girls who are 85 in number. Each boy gets four mangoes and each girl gets five. The number of boys is
(1) 15 (2) 38
(3) 40 (4) 45
(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 24.02.2002 (Middle Zone)

40. The product of two positive numbers is 2500. If one number is four times the other, then the sum of the two numbers is :
(1) 25 (2) 125
(3) 225 (4) 250
(SSC CGL Exam. 24.02.2002 (IInd Sitting)

41. In a two digit number if it is known that its units digit exceeds its tens digit by 2 and that the product of the given number and the sum of its digits is equal to 144, then the number is
(1) 46 (2) 42
(3) 26 (4) 24
(SSC CPO S.I. Exam. 12.01.2003)

42. In a test, 1 mark is awarded for each correct answer and one mark is deducted for each wrong answer. If a boy answers all 20 items of the test and gets 8 marks, the number of questions answered correct by him was
(1) 16 (2) 14
(3) 12 (4) 8
(SSC CPO S.I. Exam. 12.01.2003)

43. A number of boys raised ₹ 400 for a famine relief fund, each boy giving as many 25 paise coins as there were boys. The number of boys was :
(1) 40 (2) 16
(3) 20 (4) 100
(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 11.05.2003 (First Sitting)

44. Thrice the square of a natural number decreased by four times the number is equal to 50 more than the number. The number is:
(1) 4 (2) 5
(3) 10 (4) 6
(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 11.05.2003 (First Sitting)

45. The difference between two positive numbers is 3. If the sum of their squares is 369, then the sum of the numbers is :
(1) 81 (2) 33
(3) 27 (4) 25
(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 11.05.2003 (First Sitting)

46. A number consists of two digits such that the digit in the ten's place is less by 2 than the digit in the unit's place. Three times the number added to $\frac{6}{7}$ times the number obtained by reversing the digits equals 108. The sum of digits in the number is :
(1) 8 (2) 9
(3) 6 (4) 7
(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 11.05.2003 (First Sitting)

47. Of the three numbers, the second is twice the first and it is also thrice the third. If the average of three numbers is 44, the difference of the first number and the third number is :
(1) 24 (2) 18
(3) 12 (4) 6
(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 11.05.2003 (First Sitting)

48. A two digit number is five times the sum of its digits. If 9 is added to the number, the digits interchange their positions. The sum of digits of the number is :
(1) 11 (2) 9
(3) 7 (4) 6
(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 08.02.2004 (Second Sitting)

49. How many numbers less than 1000 are multiples of both 10 and 13 ?
(1) 9 (2) 8
(3) 6 (4) 7
(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 13.11.2005 (First Sitting)

50. The number 1, 2, 3, 4, ..., 1000 are multiplied together. The number of zeros at the end (on the right) of the product must be :
(1) 30 (2) 200
(3) 211 (4) 249
(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 13.11.2005 (First Sitting)

51. If the difference of two numbers is 3 and the difference of their squares is 39, then the larger number is
(1) 8 (2) 9
(3) 12 (4) 13
(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 13.11.2005 (IInd Sitting) & SSC CHSL DEO & LDC Exam. 04.11.2012)

52. 7 is added to a certain number; the sum is multiplied by 5; the product is divided by 9 and 3 is subtracted from the quotient. Thus if the remainder left is 12, what was the original number ?
(1) 30 (2) 20
(3) 40 (4) 60
(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 13.11.2005 (Second Sitting)

53. On multiplying a number by 7, all the digits in the product appear as 3's. the smallest such number is
(1) 47649 (2) 47719
(3) 47619 (4) 48619
(SSC CPO S.I. Exam. 03.09.2006)

54. A 2-digit number is 3 times the sum of its digits. If 45 is added to the number, its digits are interchanged. The sum of digits of the number is
(1) 11 (2) 9
(3) 7 (4) 5
(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 04.02.2007 (First Sitting)

55. The numbers 2272 and 875 are divided by a 3-digit number N, giving the same remainders. The sum of the digits of N is
(1) 10 (2) 11
(3) 12 (4) 13
(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 04.02.2007 (First Sitting)

56. The sum and product of two numbers are 12 and 35 respectively. The sum of their reciprocals will be
(1) $\frac{12}{35}$ (2) $\frac{1}{35}$
(3) $\frac{35}{8}$ (4) $\frac{7}{32}$
(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 04.02.2007 (First Sitting)

57. Of the three numbers, the second is twice the first and is also thrice the third. If the average of these three numbers is 44, the largest number is
(1) 24 (2) 36
(3) 72 (4) 108
(SSC Section Officer (Commercial Audit) Exam. 30.09.2007 (Second Sitting)

58. The sum of the digits of a two digit number is 10. The number formed by reversing the digits is 18 less than the original number. Find the original number.
(1) 81 (2) 46
(3) 64 (4) 60
(SSC CPO S.I. Exam. 06.09.2009)

59. Five times of a positive integer is equal to 3 less than twice the square of that number. The number is
(1) 3 (2) 13
(3) 23 (4) 33
(SSC CPO S.I. Exam. 06.09.2009)

60. The product of two numbers is 24 times the difference of these two numbers. If the sum of these numbers is 14, the larger number is
(1) 9 (2) 8
(3) 7 (4) 10
(SSC CPO S.I. Exam. 06.09.2009)

61. The product of two numbers is 0.008. One of the number is $\frac{1}{5}$ of the other. The smaller number is
(1) 0.2 (2) 0.4
(3) 0.02 (4) 0.04
(SSC SAS Exam 26.06.2010 (Paper-1)

62. I multiplied a natural number by 18 and another by 21 and added the products. Which one of the following could be the sum?
(1) 2007 (2) 2008
(3) 2006 (4) 2002
(SSC CGL Tier-1 Exam 19.06.2011 (First Sitting)

63. If the sum of two numbers be multiplied by each number separately, the products so obtained are 247 and 114. The sum of the numbers is
(1) 19 (2) 20
(3) 21 (4) 23
(SSC CGL Tier-1 Exam 26.06.2011 (First Sitting)

64. If a and b are odd numbers, then which of the following is even ?
(1) $a + b + ab$ (2) $a + b - 1$
(3) $a + b + 1$ (4) $a + b + 2ab$
(SSC CGL Tier-1 Exam 26.06.2011 (Second Sitting)

65. If two numbers x and y separately divided by a number d, remainders obtained are 4375 and 2986 respectively. If the sum of the numbers i.e $(x+y)$ is divided by the same number d remainder obtained is 2361. The value of number d is
(1) 7361 (2) 5000
(3) 4000 (4) 2542
(SSC CPO S.I. Exam.09.11.2008)

66. A farmer divides his herd of n cows among his four sons so that the first son gets one – half the herd, the second son gets one – fourth, the third son gets one – fifth and the fourth son gets 7 cows. The value of n is
(1) 80 (2) 100
(3) 140 (4) 180
(SSC CPO S.I. Exam. 09.11.2008)

67. In an examination, a student scores 4 marks for every correct answer and loses 1 mark for every wrong answer. A student attempted all the 200 questions and scored in all 200 marks. The number of questions, he answered correctly was
(1) 82 (2) 80
(3) 68 (4) 60
(SSC CGL Tier-I Exam. 16.05.2010 (Second Sitting)

68. In an examination, a student scores 4 marks for every correct answer and loses 1 mark for every wrong answer. If he attempts all 75 questions and secures 125 marks, the number of questions he attemtpts correctly is
(1) 35 (2) 40
(3) 42 (4) 46
(SSC CGL Tier-1 Exam. 26.06.2011 (First Sitting)

69. The product of two numbers is 120 and the sum of their squares is 289. The sum of the two numbers is
(1) 23 (2)7
(3) 13 (4) 169
(SSC Data Entry Operator Exam. 31.08.2008)

70. The sum and product of two numbers are 11 and 18 respectively. The sum of their reciprocals is

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

(3) $\frac{18}{11}$ (4) $\frac{11}{18}$

(SSC Data Entry Operator Exam. 02.08.2009)

71. A man ate 100 grapes in 5 days. Each day, he ate 6 more grapes than those he ate on the earlier day. How many grapes did he eat on the first day ?

(1) 8 (2) 12

(3) 54 (4) 76

(SSC Data Entry Operator Exam. 02.08.2009)

72. Instead of multiplying a number by 0.72, a student multiplied it by 7.2. If his answer was 2592 more than the correct answer, then the original number was

(1) 400 (2) 420

(3) 500 (4) 560

(SSC Data Entry Operator Exam. 02.08.2009)

73. Of the three numbers, the sum of the first two is 55, sum of the second and third is 65 and sum of third with thrice of the first is 110. The third number is

(1) 25 (2) 30

(3) 35 (4) 28

(SSC CHSL DEO & LDC Exam. 04.12.2011 (Ist Sitting (North Zone)

74. A number consists of two digits and the digit in the ten's place exceeds that in the unit's place by 5. If 5 times the sum of the digits be subtracted from the number, the digits of the number are reversed. Then the sum of digits of the number is

(1) 11 (2) 7

(3) 9 (4) 13

(SSC CHSL DEO & LDC Exam. 04.12.2011 (IInd Sitting (North Zone)

75. In a three-digit number, the digit at the hundred's place is two times the digit at the unit's place and the sum of the digits is 18. If the digits are reversed, the number is reduced by 396. The difference of hundred's and ten's digit of the number is

(1) 1 (2) 2

(3) 3 (4) 5

(SSCCHSL DEO & LDC Exam. 04.12.2011 (IInd Sitting (East Zone)

76. If the digits in the unit and the ten's places of a three digit number are interchanged, a new number is formed, which is greater than the original number by 63. Suppose the digit in the unit place of the original number be x. Then, all the possible values of x are

(1) 7, 8, 9 (2) 2, 7, 9

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

(SSC CHSL DEO & LDC Exam. 11.12.2011 (Ist Sitting (East Zone)

77. The sum of a natural number and its square equals the product of the first three prime numbers. The number is

(1) 2 (2) 3

(3) 5 (4) 6

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

78. A man has some hens and cows. If the number of heads : number of feet = 12 : 35, find out the number of hens, if the number of heads alone is 48.

(1) 28 (2) 26

(3) 24 (4) 22

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

79. The length of a road is one kilometre. The number of plants required for plantation at a gap of 20 metres in both sides of the road is

(1) 102 (2) 100

(3) 51 (4) 50

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

80. $999\frac{98}{99} \times 99$ is equal to :

(1) 98999 (2) 99899

(3) 99989 (4) 99998

(SSC CHSL DEO Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 28.11.2010 (Ist Sitting)

81. The sum of a two digit number and the number obtained by reversing its digits is a square number. How many such numbers are there ?

(1) 5 (2) 6

(3) 7 (4) 8

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

82. The value of $99\frac{95}{99} \times 99$ is

(1) 9798 (2) 9997

(3) 9898 (4) 9896

(SSC CPO S.I. Exam. 06.09.2009)

83. There are 50 boxes and 50 persons. Person 1 keeps 1 marble in every box. Person 2 keeps 2 marbles in every 2nd box, person 3 keeps 3 marbles in every third box. This process goes on till person 50 keeps 50 marbles in the 50th box. Find the total number of marbles kept in the 50th box.

(1) 43 (2) 78

(3) 6 (4) 93

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

84. 252 m of pant cloth and 141 m of shirt cloth are available in a cloth store. To stitch one pant and one shirt, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m and $1\frac{3}{4}$ m of cloth are needed respectively. Then the approximate number of pants and shirts that can be made out of it are

(1) (80,100) (2) (100,80)

(3) (100,90) (4) (90,80)

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

85. The number 323 has

(1) three prime factors

(2) five prime factors

(3) two prime factors

(4) no prime factor

(SSC CGL Tier-I Exam. 21.04.2013 IInd Sitting)

86. The product of two positive numbers is 2500. If one number is four times the other, the sum of the two numbers is :

(1) 25 (2) 125

(3) 225 (4) 250

(SSC CGL Exam. 24.02.2002 (IInd Sitting)

87. Mohan gets 3 marks for each correct sum and loses 2 marks for each wrong sum. He attempts 30 sums and obtains 40 marks. The number of sums solved correctly is :

(1) 15 (2) 20

(3) 25 (4) 10

(SSC CGL Tier-I Exam. 21.04.2013)

88. If $a * b = a + b + \frac{a}{b}$, then the value of 12 * 4 is :
(1) 20 (2) 21
(3) 48 (4) 19
(SSC CGL Tier-I Exam. 21.04.2013)

89. Find the maximum number of trees which can be planted, 20 metres apart, on the two sides of a straight road 1760 metres long
(1) 180 (2) 178
(3) 174 (4) 176
(SSC CGL Tier-I Exam. 21.04.2013)

90. A and B have together three times what B and C have, while A, B, C together have thirty rupees more than that of A. If B has 5 times that of C, then A has
(A) ₹ 60 (2) ₹ 65
(3) ₹ 75 (4) ₹ 45
(SSC CGL Tier-I Exam. 21.04.2013)

91. If sum of two numbers be a and their product be b, then the sum of their reciprocals is
(1) $\frac{1}{a}+\frac{1}{b}$ (2) $\frac{b}{a}$
(3) $\frac{a}{b}$ (4) $\frac{1}{ab}$
(SSC Constable (GD) Exam. 12.05.2013 Ist Sitting)

92. $\left(999\frac{999}{1000}\times 7\right)$ is equal to:
(1) $6993\frac{7}{1000}$ (2) $7000\frac{7}{1000}$
(3) $6633\frac{7}{1000}$ (4) $6999\frac{993}{1000}$
(SSC CPO S.I. Exam. 16.12.2007)

93. In a factory one out of every 9 is a female worker. If the number of female workers is 125, the total number of workers is
(1) 1250 (2) 1125
(3) 1025 (4) 1000
(SSC Constable (GD) Exam. 12.05.2013)

94. $999\frac{1}{7}+999\frac{2}{7}+999\frac{3}{7}+999\frac{4}{7}+999\frac{5}{7}+999\frac{6}{7}$
is simplified to :
(1) 5997 (2) 5979
(3) 5994 (4) 2997
(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 08.02.2004 (Second Sitting)

95. 'a' divides 228 leaving a remainder 18. The biggest two–digit value of 'a' is
(1) 70 (2) 21
(3) 35 (4) 30
(SSC CHSL DEO & LDC Exam. 20.10.2013)

96. In a division sum, the divisor is 12 times the quotient and 5 times the remainder. If the remainder is 36, then the dividend is
(1) 2706 (2) 2796
(3) 2736 (4) 2826
(SSC CHSL DEO & LDC Exam. 27.10.2013 IInd Sitting)

97. The sum of two number is 8 and their product is 15. The sum of their reciprocals is
(1) $\frac{8}{15}$ (2) $\frac{15}{8}$
(3) 23 (4) 7
(SSC CHSL DEO & LDC Exam. 28.11.2010 (IInd Sitting)

98. A number is doubled and 9 is added. If the resultant is trebled, it becomes 75. What is that number ?
(1) 6 (2) 3.5
(3) 8 (4) None of these
(SSC CGL Exam. 04.07.1999 (IInd Sitting)

99. If the operation ' * ' is defined by $a * b = a + b - ab$, then 5 * 7 equals
(1) 12 (2) –47
(3) –23 (4) 35
(SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & Delhi Police SI Exam. 22.06.2014

100. A man engaged a servant on the condition that he would pay him ₹ 90 and a turban after service of one year. He served only for nine months and received the turban and an amount of ₹ 65. The price of turban is
(1) ₹ 25 (2) ₹ 18.75
(3) ₹ 10 (4) ₹ 2.50
(SSC CHSL DEO & LDC Exam. 16.11.2014

101. If a certain number of two digits is divided by the sum of its digits, the quotient is 6 and the remainder is 3. If the digits are reversed and the resulting number is divided by the sum of the digits, the quotient is 4 and the remainder is 9. The sum of the digits of the number is
(1) 6 (2) 9
(3) 12 (4) 4
(SSC CGL Tier-II Exam, 2014 12.04.2015 (Kolkata Region) (TF No. 789 TH 7)

102. Among the following statements, the statement which is **not correct** is :
(1) Every natural number is an integer.
(2) Every natural number is a real number.
(3) Every real number is a rational number.
(4) Every integer is a rational number.
(SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam, 15.11.2015 (IInd Sitting) TF No. 7203752)

103. If $p = -0.12$, $q = -0.01$ and $r = -0.015$, then the correct relationship among the three is :
(1) $q > p > r$ (2) $p > r > q$
(3) $p > q > r$ (3) $p < r < q$
(SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam, 06.12.2015 (IInd Sitting) TF No. 3441135)

104. In an exam the sum of the scores of A and B is 120, that of B and C is 130 and that of C and A is 140. Then the score of C is :
(1) 65 (2) 75
(3) 70 (4) 60
(SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam, 06.12.2015 (IInd Sitting) TF No. 3441135)

105. What decimal of a week is an hour ?
(1) 0.0059 (2) 0.0062
(3) 0.062 (4) 0.059
(SSC CPO Exam. 06.06.2016) (Ist Sitting)

106. The value of x in the following equation is :
$0.\dot{3}+0.\dot{6}+0.\dot{7}+0.\dot{8} = x$
(1) 5.3 (2) $2\frac{3}{10}$
(3) $2\frac{2}{3}$ (4) $2.\dot{3}\dot{5}$
(SSC CAPFs (CPO) SI & ASI, Delhi Police Exam. 20.03.2016) (IInd Sitting)

7. Natu and Buchku each have certain number of oranges. Natu says to Buchku, "If you give me 10 of your oranges, I will have twice the number of oranges left with you". Buchku replies,"If you give me 10 of your oranges, I will have the same number of oranges as left with you". What is the number of oranges with Natu and Buchku, respectively ?
(1) 50, 20 (2) 70, 50
(3) 20, 50 (4) 50, 70
(SSC CGL Tier-II (CBE) Exam. 12.01.2017)