

Quant Mega Quiz for SSC CGL Tier - 2 (Solutions)

S1. Ans.(b)

Sol.

In 2016, number of students in class XII of

School A =
$$\frac{105}{100} \times 800 = 840$$

School B =
$$\frac{110}{100} \times 700 = 770$$

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School C = $\frac{120}{100} \times 650 = 780$

$$=\frac{2150-350}{2150}\times100\approx84\%$$

School A =
$$\frac{105}{100} \times 800 = 840$$

School B = $\frac{110}{100} \times 700 = 770$
School C = $\frac{120}{100} \times 650 = 780$
So, required ratio = 840:770:780 = 84:77:78
S2. Ans.(a)
Sol. Required percentage = $\frac{2150-350}{2150} \times 100 \approx 84\%$
S3. Ans.(c)
Sol. Required average = $\frac{1}{6} (150 + 300 + 300 + 500 + 650 + 800)$ = $\frac{1}{6} \times 2700 = 450$
S4. Ans.(a)
Sol. Students in school A = 2700
Students in school B = 2600
Students in school C = 2700
So, ratio = 27:26:27

Students in school C = 2700

So, ratio = 27:26:27

S5. Ans.(a)

Sol. Required percentage

$$= \frac{400}{2600} \times 100 \approx 15.4\%$$

S6. Ans.(d)

Sol.

$$Alto^{P} \longrightarrow Q$$
60 km/h \longrightarrow Swift

Distance PQ = $60 \times 6\frac{1}{3} = 380 \text{ km}$

Speed of Swift =
$$\frac{380 \times 4}{19}$$
 = 80 km/h



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S7. Ans.(b)

Sol. Amount required to buy either 60 apples or 40 mangoes = 100% available amount Since 14 is 35% of 40

: Amount spent on buying 14 mangoes = 35% of available amount Remaining money = (70% - 35%) of available money = 35% of available amount Number of apples that can be purchased with 35% of available amount = 35% of 60 = 21

S8. Ans.(c)

Sol.

Let the number of additional workers = M

Thus (24 + M) men will work for remaining 63 days to complete remaining 84% of the work left.

$$\therefore \frac{24 \times 57}{16} = \frac{(24+M) \times 63}{84}$$

$$\Rightarrow 114 = 24 + M$$

$$\Rightarrow M = 90$$

S9. Ans.(d)

Sol.

Let the upstream speed be x km/h

And the downstream speed by y km/h

Then, according to the question,

$$\frac{40}{x} + \frac{55}{y} = 13 \qquad ...(i)$$

$$and, \frac{30}{x} + \frac{44}{y} = 10 \qquad ...(ii)$$

Solving the equations (i) and (ii), we get x = 5 and y = 11

Therefore, the speed of the man in still water

$$=\frac{1}{2}(x+y)=\frac{1}{2}(5+11)=\frac{16}{2}=8$$
 km/h

S10. Ans.(d)

Sol. Work done in one day by A, B, C and D are 1/4, 1/8, 1/16 and 1/32 respectively Using option,

B & C does 3/16 of work in one day

While A & D does $\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{32} = \frac{9}{32}$ of work in one day.

Hence.

A & D take 32/9 days.

While B & C take 16/3 = 32/6 days

Hence, the 1st pair must comprise of A & D.

S11. Ans.(b)

Sol.

Total no. of AK-47 and Hand grenades together

$$=\frac{(108+72)}{360}\times36,000$$

= 18000

Total no. of AK-56 and missiles together

$$=\frac{(90+60)}{360}\times36000$$

= 15,000

∴ Required percentage =
$$\frac{18000}{15000}$$
 × 100 = 120%

S12. Ans.(a)

Sol.

Required percentage =
$$\frac{18000}{15000} \times 100 = 120\%$$

Sol.

Required average = $\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{(30+72+60)}{360} \times 36000$
= 5,400

Sol.

Required ratio = $\frac{30+90}{108+72} = \frac{120}{180} = \frac{2}{3}$

Sol.

Sol.

Sol.

S13. Ans.(c)

Sol.

Required ratio =
$$\frac{30+90}{108+72} = \frac{120}{180} = \frac{2}{3}$$

\$14. Ans.(b)

Sol.

Let price of one AK-56 and one missile is x and 3x respectively.

$$x \times 9000 + 3x \times 6000 = 72$$
 crores

$$27x = 72,00,000$$

$$x = 2.66$$
 lacs

S15. Ans.(d)

Sol.

Required difference

$$= \frac{((108+90)-(60+30+72))}{360} \times 36000 = 3600$$

S16. Ans.(b)

Sol.

Rate of waste pipe =
$$\frac{(40+60)\times 8}{32} = \frac{800}{32}$$
 = 25 lit/min.



S17. Ans.(c)

Sol. Let efficiency of P and Q is 3x and 5x units/day respectively.

ATQ,

$$8x \times 6 + 3x \times 4 = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{1}{60}$$

∴ Efficiency of P =
$$\frac{3}{60} = \frac{1}{20}$$
 unit/day

∴ P will complete the whole work in 20 days.

S18. Ans.(a)

Sol.

Let actual time was t hours

ATQ.

$$6 \times \left(t + \frac{10}{60}\right) = 7t$$

$$\Rightarrow$$
 t = 1 hours

∴ Required distance = 7 km

\$19. Ans.(d)

Sol.

Required answer = L.C.M. of (16, 24, 36)

= 2 hr. 24 min.

S20. Ans.(c)

Sol.

Let per kg price of Sugar initially was Rs. 100.

Then, total expenditure in a month was

$$100 \times 30 = 3000$$

After increase in price,

$$x \times 132 = \frac{110}{100} \times 3000$$
, where x

= new monthly consumption of family

$$\Rightarrow x = 25 \text{ kg}$$

S21. Ans.(c)

Sol.

Remaining amount

$$= (50000 - (8000 + 24000)) = Rs. 18000$$

Let Rs. 18000 be lent at the rate of r% p.a.

According to the question,

$$\frac{8000\times11\times1}{2\times100} + \frac{24000\times6\times1}{100} + \frac{18000+r\times1}{100} = 3680$$

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$$\Rightarrow 440 + 1440 + 180r = 3680$$

 $\Rightarrow 1880 + 180r = 3680$

$$\Rightarrow$$
 180 r = 3680 $-$ 1880 $=$ 1800

$$\Rightarrow r = \frac{1800}{180} = 10\%$$

S22. Ans.(c)

Sol.

Time taken by both Ravi and Rajesh = $\sqrt{t_1t_2}$

Here, $t_1 = 32$ hours,

$$t_2 = 12\frac{1}{2} = \frac{25}{2}$$

So, required time =
$$\sqrt{32 \times \frac{25}{2}}$$
 = 20 hours



Let leak can empty the tank in x hrs.

$$\frac{8}{3}$$
 hours work of two pipes and leakage

$$= \left(\frac{1}{16} + \frac{1}{24} - \frac{1}{x}\right) \times \frac{8}{3}$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{9} - \frac{8}{3x}\right)$$

$$= \left(\frac{5}{18} - \frac{8}{3x}\right)$$

Remaining part =
$$1 - \left(\frac{5}{18} - \frac{8}{3x}\right) = \left(\frac{13}{18} + \frac{8}{3x}\right)$$

$$\therefore \frac{48}{5} \left(\frac{13}{18} + \frac{8}{3x} \right) = \frac{48}{5}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{8}{3x} = \frac{5}{18}$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{48}{5}$$

$$\Rightarrow$$
 x = 9.6 hours

S24. Ans.(a)

Sol. Let the amounts be Rs. 100 and Rs. 200 respectively.

The value of the 100 would become $100 \times 6/7 \times 6/7 = 3600/49 = 73.46$

The other person's investment of 200 would become $200 \times 1.2 \times 1.2 = 288$

The total value would become 288 + 73.46 = 361.46

This represents approximately a 20% increase in the value of the amount after 2 year.

S25. Ans.(c)

Sol.

Let C.P. of each desktop = Rs. 100x

Case I:

Total CP of 20 desktop = 2000x

$$\therefore$$
 Total SP = (1200x + 240x) +(800x + 80x) = 2320x

$$\therefore$$
 Profit = 2320x - 2000x = 320x

Case II:

Profit = 15% of 2000 = 300x

Difference of profits = $320x - 300x \rightarrow Rs. 36000$

∴ 100x = CP of one desktop =
$$\frac{36000}{20}$$
 × 100 = Rs. 1,80,000

S26. Ans.(a)

Sol.

$$\begin{split} &\frac{M_1D_1H_1}{W_1} = \frac{M_2D_2H_2}{W_2} \\ &\Rightarrow \frac{4 \times 10 \times 5}{1} = \frac{2 \times 20 \times H_2}{2} \\ &\Rightarrow H_2 = 10 \text{ hrs} \end{split}$$

S27. Ans.(d)

Sol.

Let the price of B per kg be Rs. X. Then, the price of A per kg = Rs. 3X

1kg of C contains 2/7 kg of A and 5/7 kg of B

Price of 1 kg of C = $(2/7) \times 3X + (5/7)X = (11/7)X$

By the given condition, 11X/7

$$= 5.20 - 0.80$$

$$\Rightarrow$$
 X = 4.40 × (7/11) = Rs. 2.80

Hence the price of B per kg = Rs. 2.80.

S28. Ans.(c)

Sol.

Let amount invested at 20% per annum = x Rs. By mixture and allegation method



Ratio of amount = 3:2

∴ Total amount invested = $\frac{12000}{2}$ × 5 = 20,000 Rs.

S29. Ans.(c)

Sol.

Let the ratio of two original numbers be 1:x.

$$\therefore \frac{1+1}{x+1} = \frac{R}{S}$$
and
$$\frac{3}{x+2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 4$$
So,
$$\frac{1}{x} = \frac{P}{Q} = \frac{1}{4}$$

\$30. Ans.(c)

Sol.

M = 2S

S = 0.6 D

R = 0.5 V

V = 1.9 M

From these,

 $R = 0.5 \times 1.9 M = 9.5 M$

V = 1.9 M

S = 0.5 M

 $D = \frac{10}{6} \times \frac{5}{10} M = \frac{5}{6} M$

So, Shweta weighs least since Megha > Shweta.

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