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## SSC CGL Maths Repeated Questions PDF

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## Question 1

If the cost prices of articles $A$ and $B$ are in the ratio 3:4 and the selling prices are in the ratio 5:6 and the profit obtained on selling both of them is the same. What is the profit percentage on selling article $B$ ?

A 66.67\%

B 33.33\%

C $50 \%$

D $25 \%$
Answer: C

## Explanation:



Let the cost price of $A$ and $B$ be $3 x$ and $4 x$ respectively.
Let the selling price of $A$ and $B$ be $5 y$ and $6 y$ respectively.
$5 y-3 x=6 y-4 x$
$x=y$
Hence profit on selling $B=6 y-4 x=2 x$
Profit \% $={ }_{4 x}^{2 x} \times 100=50 \%$

## Question 2

If a trader sold two articles each for Rs. $3600 /-$ with no profit or loss. If the first article is sold at 20 \%profit, at what loss is the second one sold?

A 20\%

B $14.29 \%$

C 16.52\%

D $21.32 \%$

## Answer: B

## Explanation:

Given that the first article is sold at Rs.3600/- with $20 \%$ profit.
Let $x, y$ be the cost prices of first and second articles respectively.
$1.2 x=3600$
$x=3000$
Profit on first article $=$ Loss on second article
3600-3000 =y-3600
$y=$ Rs.4200/-
Loss \% $={ }_{4200}^{600 * 100}=14.2857 \%$
Hence, option B is the correct answer.

## Question 3



The price of an item was increased by $\mathbf{1 0 \%}$. This reduced the monthly total sales by $\mathbf{2 0 \%}$. The overall effect on the value of monthly sales is a

A 10\% increase

B $10 \%$ decrease

C $12 \%$ increase


D $12 \%$ decrease
Answer: D

## Explanation:

Let us assume the price of the article to be Rs. 100. Let the number of articles sold be 100.
Total sales $=100 * 100=10,000$
Now, the price increases by $10 \%=>$ New cost $=$ Rs. 110
Sales decrease by $20 \%=>$ New sales $=80$ units.
Now, new sales value $=80 * 110=$ Rs. 8800
\%age change $=(10000-8800) / 10000=1200 / 10000=12 \%$ decrease .
Option D is the right answer.

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## Question 4

A shopkeeper bought 30 kg of rice at the rate of Rs .70 per kg and 20 kg of rice at the rate of Rs. 70.75 per kg. If he mixed the two brands of rice and sold the mixture at Rs. $\mathbf{8 0 . 5 0} \mathbf{~ p e r ~} \mathbf{~ k g}$, his gain is

A Rs. 450

B Rs. 510
C Rs. 525
D Rs. 485

## Answer: B

## Explanation:

The shopkeeper bought 30 kg rice at Rs. 70/kg
C.P. $=70 * 30=$ Rs. 2100

Similarly, C.P. for second type of rice $=70.75 * 20=$ Rs. 1415

$$
=>\text { Total C.P. }=2100+1415=\text { Rs. } 3515
$$

He sold these two brands at Rs. 80.50/kg

$$
=>\text { Total S.P. }=80.50 * 50=\text { Rs. } 4025
$$

Profit $=4025-3515=$ Rs. 510

## Question 5


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Two numbers are in the ratio 3:4. Their L.C.M. is $\mathbf{8 4}$. The greater number is

A 21
B 24

C 28

D 84
Answer: C

## Explanation:

Let the numbers be $3 x, 4 x$
LCM of $3 x$ and $4 x$ is $=12 x$
So the number 84 is divisible by 12

## Question 6

The sum of two numbers is 36 and their H.C.F and L.C.M. are 3 and 105 respectively. The sum of the reciprocals of two numbers is

A $2 / 35$

B $3 / 25$

C $4 / 35$

D 2/25
Answer: C

## Explanation:

let's say numbers are $x$ and $y$ hence sum of the reciprocals will be ${ }_{x} \quad \stackrel{1}{y}$
or ${ }^{x+y}$
as $x+y=36$ (given)
and $x y=H C F \times L C M$

$$
=3 \times 105=315
$$


after putting the values we will get summation of reciprocals equals to 35

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Question 7
What is the HCF (highest common factor) of 57 and 513?

A 10

B 57

C 3

D 27
Answer: B

## Explanation:



Factors of $57=1,3,19,57$
Factors of $513=1,3,9,19,27,57,171,513$
The common factors are $=1,3,19,57$
$=>$ Highest common factor $=57$
$=>$ Ans - (B)
Question 8
The amount received at 10\% per annum Compound interest after 3 yrs is Rs 5324 . What was the principal (in Rs)?

A 4100

B 4200

C 4000
D 4300
Answer: C

## Explanation:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Total time }=P \times\left(1+{ }_{100}^{R}\right)^{n} \\
& \Rightarrow 5324=P \times(1+100)^{3} \\
& \Rightarrow 5324=P \times\left(1+\frac{1}{10}\right)^{3} \\
& \Rightarrow 5324=P \times\binom{ 11}{10}^{3} \\
& \Rightarrow 5324=P \times{ }_{10}^{11} \times 10 \times{ }_{10}^{11} \\
& \Rightarrow P=4000
\end{aligned}
$$

So the answer is option C.

## Question 9

At what rate of compound interest (in \%) per annum will a sum of Rs. 15,000 become Rs. 18,150 in 2 years?

A 11

B 10

C 9

D 12
Answer: B

## Explanation:



Amount received at the end of $2 \mathrm{nd} \mathrm{yr}=\mathrm{P}(1+100)^{2}$
$18150=15000\left(1+\begin{array}{r}R \\ 100\end{array}\right)^{2}$
$1.21=\left(1+\begin{array}{c}R \\ 100\end{array}\right)^{2}$
$1.1=1+\begin{gathered}R \\ 100\end{gathered}$
$0.1=\stackrel{R}{100}$
$R=10 \%$
So the answer is option B.

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## Question 10

If the amount received at the end of 2 nd and 3 rd year at Compound Interest on a certain Principal is Rs 1,800 , and Rs 1,926 respectively, what is the rate of interest?

A $7.5 \%$

B 7\%

C $6 \%$

D 6.5\%


## Answer: B

## Explanation:

Amount received at the end of $2 \mathrm{nd} \mathrm{yr}=\mathrm{P}\left(1+\begin{array}{c}R \\ 100\end{array}\right)^{2}=1800$
Amount received at the end of $3 \mathrm{rd} \mathrm{yr}=\mathrm{P}\left(1+\begin{array}{c}R \\ 100\end{array}\right)^{3}=1926$
divide (2) with (1)
$\begin{aligned} & P(1+100)^{3} \\ & \Rightarrow P(1+100)^{2}=1926 \\ & 1800\end{aligned}$
$\Rightarrow 1+\begin{gathered}R \\ 100\end{gathered}=\begin{aligned} & 1926 \\ & 1800\end{aligned}$
$\Rightarrow \begin{gathered}R \\ 100\end{gathered}=\begin{gathered}1926 \\ 1800-1\end{gathered}$
$\Rightarrow \stackrel{R}{100}=\frac{1926-1800}{1800}$
$\Rightarrow \begin{gathered}R \\ 100\end{gathered}=\begin{gathered}126 \\ 1800\end{gathered}$
$\Rightarrow \begin{gathered}R \\ 100\end{gathered}=\begin{gathered}7 \\ 100\end{gathered}$
$\Rightarrow R=7 \%$
So the answer is option B. (2)

## Question 11

A sum of ₹ $\mathbf{3 0 0 0}$ yields aninterest of $₹ 1080$ at $\mathbf{1 2 \%}$ per annum simple interest in how many years ?

A 4 Years

B 3 Years

C 5 years
D $2^{1 ⁄ 2}$ Years

## Answer:

## Explanation:

Principal sum $=P=$ Rs. 3000
Let time period $=t$ years and rate of interest $=12 \%$
Simple interest $=\begin{gathered}P \times r \times t \\ 100\end{gathered}$
$=>{ }^{3000 \times 12 \times t} 100=1080$
$=>360 t=1080$
$=>t={ }_{360}^{1080}=3$ years
$=>$ Ans - (B)

## Question 12

The simplest form of $\mathbf{3 7 7 4 / 2 9 5 8}$ is

A $43 / 19$

B $37 / 29$

C $31 / 13$

D 31/23
Answer: B

## Explanation

Expression : ${ }_{2} 9774$
Both are multiples of 2 , thus dividing numerator and denominator by 2
1887
$=\quad 1479$
Now, dividing by 51, $=\begin{array}{r}37 \\ 29\end{array}$ $=>A n s-(B)$

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## Question 13

Two fractions are such that their product is 4 and sum is $68 / 15$. Find the two fractions.

A $6 / 15,10 / 3$

B $6 / 5,10 / 3$

C $7 / 2,8 / 7$
D $10 / 7,14 / 5$
Answer: B

## Explanation:

Let the two numbers be $x$ and $y$
$=>x+y=\frac{68}{15}$ and $x . y=4$
$=>x\left({ }^{68}-x\right)=4$
$=>x\binom{68-15 x}{15}=4$
$=>68 x-15 x^{2}=60$
$=>15 x^{2}-68 x+60=0$
$=>15 x^{2}-50 x-18 x+60=0$
$=>5 x(3 x-10)-6(3 x-10)=0$
$=>(5 x-6)(3 x-10)=0$
=> $x=\begin{gathered}6 \\ 5\end{gathered}, \begin{gathered}10 \\ 3\end{gathered}$
Question 14
The simplest form of $3565 / 1495$ is

A $31 / 13$

B $43 / 19$

C $23 / 13$

D 31/23
Answer: A

## Explanation:

Expression : ${ }_{1495}^{3565}$
Both are multiples of 5 , thus dividing numerator and denominator by 5

713
$=\quad 299$
Now, dividing by 23, = ${ }_{13}^{31}$


Question 15
The reciprocal of the sum of the reciprocals of $8 / 7$ and $5 / 6$ is:

A 83/40

B $42 / 83$

C $83 / 42$

D 40/83
Answer: D

## Explanation:

Sum of the reciprocals of $8 / 7$ and $5 / 6$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& =\begin{array}{l}
7 \\
8
\end{array}+5 \\
& =\begin{array}{c}
6 \\
\\
= \\
\\
= \\
83 \\
\\
40
\end{array} \\
& =>\text { Reciprocal of } 83 / 40=\begin{array}{c}
35+48 \\
40
\end{array} \\
& =>\text { Ans }-(D)
\end{aligned}
$$



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## Question 16

The average age of a husband and is wife was 23 years at the time of their marriage. After five years they have a one year old child. The average age of the family now is

A 29.3 years

B 19 years

C 23 years

D 28.5 years
Answer: B

## Explanation:

Sum of ages of husband and wife at the time of their marriage $=23 \times 2=46$ years
Sum of the family after 5 years $=5$ years of husband +5 years of wife +1 year of child
$=>$ Total age $=46+5+5+1=57$ years
=> Required average $={ }_{3}^{57}=19$ years
$=>$ Ans - (B)
Question 17
The average weight of 8 persons increases by 2.5 kg when a new persons comes in place of one of them weighing 65 kg . The weight of the new person is

A 84 kg
B $\quad 85 \mathrm{~kg}$
C 76 kg
D $\quad 76.5 \mathrm{~kg}$

## Answer: B

## Explanation:

Let average weight of 8 persons $=x \mathrm{~kg}$ and weight of new person $=y \mathrm{~kg}$
$=>$ Sum of weights of persons $=8 x \mathrm{~kg}$
According to ques,
$=>{ }_{8}^{8 x-65+y}=x+2.5$
$=>8 x-65+y=8 x+20$
$=>y=20+65=85$
$\therefore$ The weight of the new person $=\mathbf{8 5} \mathbf{~ k g}$
$=>$ Ans - (B)

## Question 18

The cost price of an article is Rs.100. A discount series of $5 \%, 10 \%$ successively reduces the price of a article by

A Rs 4.5

B Rs 14.5
C Rs 24.5

D None of the above
Answer: B

## Explanation:

Cost price $=$ Rs. 100
Selling price after first discount of $5 \%=100-(\stackrel{5}{100} \times 100)$
$=100-5=$ Rs. 95
Similarly, selling price $($ after second discount of $10 \%=95-(100 \times 95)$
$=95-9.5=R s .85 .5$
$\therefore$ Amount is reduced by $=100-85.5=R s .14 .5$
$=>$ Ans - (B)

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## Question 19

A container containing 400 litres of oil lost $8 \%$ by leakage. Oil left in the container is

A 320 litres

B 368 litres


C 332 litres
D 32 litres

## Answer: B

## Explanation:

Quantity of oil originally in the container $=400$ litres


Quantity of oil left $=400-(\stackrel{8}{100} \times 400)$
$=400-32=368$ litres
$=>$ Ans $-(B)$

## Question 20

The first and last terms of an arithmetic progression are 29 and -49. If the sum of the series is -140 , then it has how many terms?

A 13

B 14

C 12
D 11

## Answer: B

## Explanation:

In an arithmetic progression with first term, $a=29$, last term, $l=-49$
Let number of terms $=n$
$\therefore$ Sum of A.P. $={ }_{2}^{n}(a \hat{f} l)=-140$
$=>{ }_{2}^{n}(29-49)=-140$
$=>{ }_{2}^{-20 n}=-140$
$=>n=\stackrel{(-140) \times 2}{-20}=7 \times 2$
$=>n=14$
$=>$ Ans - (B)

## Question 21

The first and last terms of an arithmetic progression are - 23 and 42 . What is the sum of the series if it has 14 terms?

A 91

B 133

C 93

D -133
Answer: B

## Explanation:

In an arithmetic progression with first term, $a=-23$, last term, $l=42$
Number of terms $=n=14$
$\therefore$ Sum of A.P. $={ }_{2}^{n}(a+l)$

$={ }_{2}^{14}(-23+42)$
$=7 \times 19=133$
$=>$ Ans - (B)

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## Question 22

The first and last terms of an arithmetic progression are 33 and $\mathbf{- 5 7}$. What is the sum of the series if it has 16 terms?

A -135

B -192

C -207

D -165
Answer: B

## Explanation:

In an arithmetic progression with first term, $a=33$, last term, $l=-57$
Number of terms $=n=16$
$\therefore$ Sum of A.P. $={ }_{2}^{n}(a+l)$
$={ }_{2}^{16}(33-57)$
$=8 \times(-24)=-192$
$=>$ Ans - (B)

## Question 23

The first and last terms of an arithmetic progression are 25 and $\mathbf{5 2}$. What is the sum of the series if it has $\mathbf{1 2}$ terms?

A -162

B -110

C 162

D 110
Answer: A

## Explanation:

In an arithmetic progression with first term, $a=25$, last term, $l=-52$
Number of terms $=n=12$
$\therefore$ Sum of A.P. $={ }_{2}^{n}(a+l)$
$={ }_{2}^{12}(25-52)$
$=6 \times(-27)=-162$
$=>$ Ans - (A)
Question 24
The volume of the largest right circular cone that can be cut out of a cube of edge $\mathbf{7 c m} \boldsymbol{?}\left(\right.$ Use $\left.\pi={ }_{7}^{22}\right)$.

A $13.6 \mathrm{~cm}^{3}$

B $121 \mathrm{~cm}^{3}$
C $147.68 \mathrm{~cm}^{3}$
D $89.8 \mathrm{~cm}^{3}$
Answer: D

## Explanation:



Height of largest circular cone $=7 \mathrm{~cm}$ and radius $={ }_{2}^{7}=3.5 \mathrm{~cm}$
Volume of cone $={ }_{3}^{1} \pi r^{2} h$
$={ }_{3}^{1} \times{ }_{7}^{22} \times(3.5)^{2} \times 7$
$={ }_{3}^{1} \times 22 \times 12.25$
$={ }_{3}^{269.5}=89.8 \mathrm{~cm}^{3}$
$=>$ Ans $-(D)$


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## Question 25

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

A 1350

B 1250

C 1000

D 125

## Answer: B

## Explanation:

Let the numbers be $x$ and $y$
$=>$ Sum $=x+y=75$ $\qquad$
and difference $=x-y=25$
Adding both equations, we get : $2 x=75+25=100$
$=>x=\stackrel{100}{2}=50$
Substituting it in equation (i), $=>y=75-50=25$
$\therefore$ Product $=50 \times 25=1250$

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