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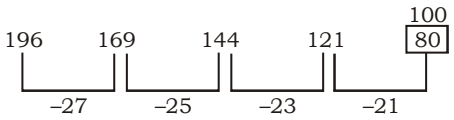
RRB MOCK TEST-11 (SOLUTION)

1. (D) P R A C T I C E ® E C I T C A R P
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1
Similarly
M O N K E Y ® **Y E K N O M**
1 2 3 4 5 6 6 5 4 3 2 1

2. (B) As, 7 + 2 Þ $(9)^2 = 81$
5 + 1 Þ $(6)^2 = 36$
and (6 + 6) Þ $(12)^2$ = 144

3. (A) Order of the given series :



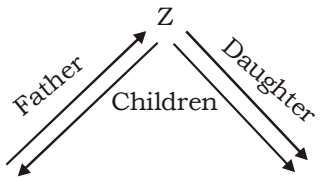
Hence, 80 is wrong number

4. (C)

5. (D) Jameshedpur is not a capital of any state, where as others are a capital of a state.

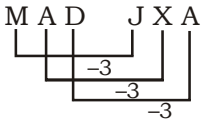
6. (D)

7. (D) ATQ,



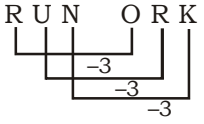
Hence, According to the above, Relation between Y and Z are daughter and father.

8. (D) M A D J X A



Similarly,

R U N O R K

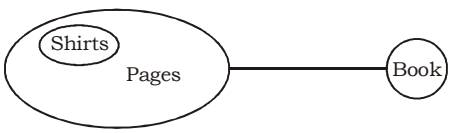


9. (D) *AZV / ZVA / VAZ / AZV*

10. (C)

11. (B) 2 × 5 = 10, 10 – 3 = 7
and 7 × 2 = 14, 14 – 1 = 13
Similarly, 5 × 4 = 20, 20 – ? = 15
\ ? = 5

12. (C)



I. Doubt ┐
II. Doubt ┘ or

13. (B)

I. False II. True

14. (A)

I. True II. False

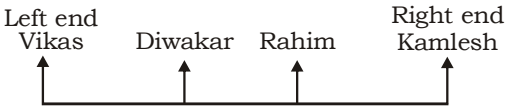
15. (A) After changing the sign
$8 \div 4 - 3 + 5 \times 8$
$= 2 - 3 + 40$
$= 40 + 2 - 3 = 39$

16. (B) ∵ GO = (7 + 15) + 10 = 32
and SHE = (19 + 8 + 5) + 10 = 42
\ SOME = (19 + 15 + 13 + 5) + 10 = 62

17. (C) ATQ,
A × B ® B is mother of A.
A + B ® B is husband of A.
then from option (c),
From, K + M + N
K + M ® M is husband and mother of K.
∵ M is husband of K, hence M is male and N is mother of M. Hence, M is son of N.

18. (D) Letter, word, sentence, Paragraph.
4 1 3 2

19. (B) Standing order of boys



20. (A)

21. (D) In figure I,
27 + 63 + 3 = 93
On figure II,
38 + 37 + 4 = 79
Similarly,
In figure III,
16 + 42 + (?) = 67
\ ? = 9

22. (B) \ $\frac{K}{T} = \frac{11}{20} :: \frac{J}{R} : ?$

Þ $\frac{K(11)}{T(20)} = \frac{11}{20} :: \frac{J(10)}{R(18)} = \frac{10}{18}$

\ ? = $\frac{10}{18}$

23. (D)

24. (C) When a year leaves a remainder 0 when divided by 4,then it is a leap year.
Here, 1863 divided by 4 does not give a remainder 0.
So, 1863 is not a leap year.

25. (C) The hands of a clock coincide 11 times in every 12 hours (Since between 11 and 1, they coincide only once, i.e., at 12 o'clock).

26. (B) CP. of 600 mangoes = 6 × 125 = ₹ 750
S.P. of 600 mangoes = 750 + 150 = ₹ 900

$\therefore$ S.P. of 12 mangoes = $\frac{900}{600} \times 12 = ₹\ 18$

27. (C) Rate = $\frac{\text{S.I} \times 100}{\text{Principle} \times \text{Time}}$

$= \frac{9 \times 100}{1 \times 60} = 15\%$ per annum

28. (B) Length of the largest possible square tile
= HCF of 5.44 m and 3.74 m
= HCF of 544 cm and 374 cm
= 34 cm

29. (B) Let the amount of milk and water are $5x$ and $4x$ respectively.

By question, $\frac{5x}{x+5} = \frac{5}{2}$

$\Rightarrow 2x = x + 5 \ \therefore \ x = 5$
$\therefore$ amount of milk = $5x = 5 \times 5 = 25\ L$

30. (C) LCM = 2 × 3 × 3 × 2 × 5 = 180 seconds = 3 minutes

$\therefore$ Required answer = $\frac{30}{3} + 1 = 11$

31. (D) $? = \frac{6.5 \times 4.7 + 6.5 \times 5.3}{1.3 \times 7.9 - 1.3 \times 6.9}$

$= \frac{6.6(4.7 + 5.3)}{1.3(7.9 - 6.9)} = \frac{6.5 \times 10}{1.3} = 50$

32. (B) Ravi's present age = $3x$ years.
Jai's present age = $2x$ years
4 years ago,
$(3x - 4) - (2x - 4) = 6 \quad \Rightarrow x = 6$
$\therefore$ Jai's present age = $2x$
= 2 × 6 = 12 years

33. (B) Let the integer be x.
According to the question,
$x^2 - 15x = 16$
$\Rightarrow x(x - 15) = 16\ (16 - 15)$
$\Rightarrow x = 16$

34. (D) The pattern is :
5 × 2 – 2 = 10 – 2 = 8
8 × 2 – 2 = 16 – 2 = 14
14 × 2 – 2 = 28 – 2 = 26
26 × 2 – 2 = 52 – 2 = 50
50 × 2 – 2 = 100 – 2 = $\boxed{98}$

35. (A) 3 men can do the work in 6 days.
5 women can do the same work in 18 days.
$\therefore$ (3 × 6) men = (5 × 18) women
$\Rightarrow$ 1 man = 5 women
$\therefore$ 4 men +10 women = (20 + 10) women
= 30 women
$\therefore M_1D_1 = M_2D_2$
$\Rightarrow 5 \times 18 = 30 \times D_2$

$\Rightarrow D_2 = \frac{5 \times 18}{30} = 3$ days.

36. (C) A + B = 60° ..... (i)
A – B = 30° ..... (ii)
2A = 90°
A = 45°
and B = 15°
Now, SinA × CosA
= Sin45° × cos45°

$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{1}{2}$

37. (B) According to question,

$A = \frac{3}{2}B$

$\Rightarrow A : B = 2 : 3$

Again, $B = \frac{C}{2}$

$\Rightarrow B : C = 1 : 4 = 3 : 12$
$\therefore A : B : C = 2 : 3 : 12$
Sum of ratios = 2 + 3 +12 = 17

$\therefore$ A $\Rightarrow$ Rs. $\left(\frac{2}{17} \times 680\right) = ₹\ 80$

B $\Rightarrow$ Rs. $\left(\frac{3}{17} \times 680\right) = ₹\ 120$

C $\Rightarrow$ Rs. $\left(\frac{12}{17} \times 680\right) = ₹\ 480$

38. (D) $\because$ P completes a work in 20 days.

$\therefore$ P completes the Parts work in $\frac{1}{20}$ day.

like this, Q complete a work in 1 day is $\frac{1}{40}$.

Both work alternately,
So, the work of two days

$= \frac{1}{20} + \frac{1}{40}$

$= \frac{2+1}{40} = \frac{3}{40}$

So,

$\frac{3}{40} \times 13 + \frac{1}{40} = \frac{39}{40} + \frac{1}{40} = \frac{40}{40} = 1$

$\therefore$ total time taken
= 2 × 13 + 1 = 27 days.

39. (D) We know that diagonal of cube
$= 2\sqrt{3}$ cm
Diagonal = $\sqrt{3}$ × side
$\therefore 2\sqrt{3}$ cm = $\sqrt{3}$ side
$\therefore$ side = 2 cm
Surface area of cube = 6 × (side)^2
= 6 × (2cm)^2 = 24 cm^2

40. (D) $\frac{1}{(1+\tan^2\theta)} + \frac{1}{(1+\cot^2\theta)}$

$= \frac{1}{\sec^2\theta} + \frac{1}{\cos ec^2\theta}$

$= \text{Cos}^2\theta + \text{Sin}^2\theta = 1$

41. (C) SI = $\frac{\text{Principal} \times \text{Rate} \times \text{Time}}{100}$

$= \frac{2400 \times 12 \times 5}{100 \times 2}$ = ₹ 720

$\therefore$ Amount to be paid = 2400 + 720
= ₹ 3120
$\therefore$ 1200 + Cost of cow = ₹ 3120
$\therefore$ Cost of cow = 3120 – 1200 = ₹ 1920

42. (B) H.C.F. = 37
So, Let biggest number = 37x and smallest = 37y
$\therefore$ L.C.M. = 37xy
By question, L.C.M.

$= \frac{\text{Product of both numbers}}{\text{H.C.F.}}$

$\therefore 37xy = \frac{4107}{37} = 111$

$\therefore xy = \frac{111}{37} = 3 \times 1$

So x = 3 and y = 1 (it is possible)
$\therefore$ biggest number is 37x
= 37 × 3 = 111

43. (A) Capacity of bucket = x litres

$\therefore \left(80 - 66\frac{2}{3}\right)\%$ of x = 2

$\Rightarrow \left(80 - \frac{200}{3}\right) \times \frac{x}{100} = 2$

$\Rightarrow \frac{240-200}{3} \times \frac{x}{100} = 2$

$\Rightarrow 40x = 2 \times 300$

$\Rightarrow x = \frac{2 \times 300}{40}$ = 15 litres

44. (A) $\frac{1}{1+\frac{1}{1+\frac{1}{x}}} = 2$

$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{1+\frac{1}{\frac{x+1}{x}}} = 2$

$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{1+\frac{x}{x+1}} = 2$

$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{\frac{x+1+x}{x+1}} = 2 \Rightarrow \frac{x+1}{2x+1} = 2$

$\Rightarrow 4x + 2 = x + 1$
$\Rightarrow 4x - x = 1 - 2 \Rightarrow 3x = -1$

$\Rightarrow x = -\frac{1}{3}$

45. (B) Initial quantity of iron = 3x kg.
Quantity of carbon = 4x kg.
On adding 120 kg. of iron,

$\frac{3x+120}{4x} = \frac{5}{4}$

$\Rightarrow 20x = 12x + 480$
$\Rightarrow 20x - 12x = 480$

$\Rightarrow 8x = 480 \Rightarrow x = \frac{480}{8} = 60$

$\therefore$ Initial quantity of iron = 3x
= 3 × 60 = 180 kg.

46. (C) Required average

$= \left(\frac{16+19+16+18+13}{5}\right) \times 1000$

$= \frac{84}{5} \times 1000$

= ₹ 16800

47. (B) Required ratio = 16 : 8 = 2 : 1

48. (A) Required % = $\left(\frac{2}{18}\right) \times 100\%$

$= \frac{100}{9}\% = 11\frac{1}{9}\%$

49. (D) See the table

50. (C) Total amount = (18 + 18) × 1000
= ₹ 36000

RRB MOCK TEST-11 (ANSWER KEY)

1.	(D)	26.	(B)	51.	(D)	76.	(A)
2.	(B)	27.	(C)	52.	(B)	77.	(A)
3.	(A)	28.	(B)	53.	(B)	78.	(A)
4.	(C)	29.	(B)	54.	(A)	79.	(D)
5.	(D)	30.	(C)	55.	(A)	80.	(A)
6.	(D)	31.	(D)	56.	(B)	81.	(B)
7.	(D)	32.	(B)	57.	(A)	82.	(A)
8.	(D)	33.	(B)	58.	(A)	83.	(C)
9.	(D)	34.	(D)	59.	(C)	84.	(B)
10.	(C)	35.	(A)	60.	(B)	85.	(B)
11.	(B)	36.	(C)	61.	(D)	86.	(A)
12.	(C)	37.	(B)	62.	(D)	87.	(B)
13.	(B)	38.	(D)	63.	(B)	88.	(B)
14.	(A)	39.	(D)	64.	(A)	89.	(D)
15.	(A)	40.	(D)	65.	(A)	90.	(B)
16.	(B)	41.	(C)	66.	(A)	91.	(D)
17.	(C)	42.	(B)	67.	(A)	92.	(B)
18.	(D)	43.	(A)	68.	(B)	93.	(A)
19.	(B)	44.	(A)	69.	(A)	94.	(A)
20.	(A)	45.	(B)	70.	(A)	95.	(C)
21.	(D)	46.	(C)	71.	(B)	96.	(C)
22.	(B)	47.	(B)	72.	(D)	97.	(A)
23.	(D)	48.	(A)	73.	(D)	98.	(D)
24.	(C)	49.	(D)	74.	(C)	99.	(B)
25.	(C)	50.	(C)	75.	(B)	100.	(C)