

# **APTITUDE QUIZ**

**1. Vikram covered 180 km distance in 10 hours. The first part of his journey he covered by Car, then he hired a Rickshaw. The speed of the car and rickshaw is 25 kmph and 15 kmph respectively. The ratio of the distances covered by the car and the rickshaw is**

- A. 7:9
- B. 7:3
- C. 7:5
- D. 7:2
- E. 7:4

**2. A mixture of wheat is sold at Rs.3 per Kg. This mixture is formed by mixing the Wheat of Rs.2.10 per kg and Rs.2.52 per kg. What is the ratio of price of cheaper to the costlier quality in the mixture if the profit of 25% is being earned**

- A.2:5
- B.2:1
- C.2:3
- D.2:7
- E.2:9

**3. From the 50 liters of a chemical solution, 5 liters of chemical solution is taken out and after it, 5 liters of water is added to the rest amount of chemical solution. Again 5 liters of chemical solution and water is drawn out and it was replaced by 5 liters of water. If this process is continued similarly for the third time, the amount of chemical solution left after the third replacement**

- A. 32.75L
- B. 30.80L
- C. 36.45L
- D. 30.25L
- E. 38.50L

**4. From a container of milk, which contains 200 liters of milk, the seller replaces each time with water when he sells 40 liters of milk(or mixture). Every time he sells out only 40 liters of milk(or mixture). After replacing the milk with water 4th time, the total amount of water in the mixture is**

- A. 75.82L
- B. 81.92L
- C. 85.28L
- D. 87.45L
- E. None of these

**5. A jar was full with Milk. A person used to draw out 20% of the Milk from the jar and replaced it with water. He has repeated the same process 4 times and thus there was only 512 gm of milk left in the jar, the rest part of the jar was filled with the water. The initial amount of milk in the jar was:**

- A. 1.50 kg
- B. 1.30 kg
- C. 1.40 kg
- D. 1.25 kg
- E. 1.75 kg

**6. From a container of Milk, a thief has stolen 15 liters of milk and replaced it with same quantity of water. He again repeated the same process. Thus in three attempts, the ratio of Milk and water became 343:169. The initial amount of Milk in the container was:**

- A.140 litre
- B.130 litre
- C.125 litre
- D.120 litre
- E.115 litre

**7. The ratio of Solution "A" and Solution "B" in the container is 3:2 when 10 liters of the mixture is taken out and is replaced by the Solution "B", the ratio become 2:3. The total quantity of the mixture in the container is:**

- A.25L
- B.20L
- C.30L
- D.45L
- E. None of these

**8. From a container, 6 liters Solution "A" was drawn out and was replaced by water. Again 6 liters of the mixture was drawn out and was replaced by the water. Thus the quantity of Solution "A" and water in the container after these two operations is 9:16. The quantity of the mixture is:**

- A.35L
- B.25L
- C.20L
- D.15L
- E.10L

**9. The diluted Milk contains only 8 liters of Milk and the rest is water. A new mixture whose concentration is 30%, is to be formed by replacing Milk. How many liters of the mixture shall be replaced with pure Milk if there was initially 32 liters of water in the mixture?**

- A. 3 litre
- B. 4 litre
- C. 8 litre
- D. 5 litre
- E. None of these

**10. In a school, the average weight of boys in a class is 30 kg and the average weight of girls in the same class is 20kg. If the average weight of the whole class is 23.25 kg, what could be the possible strength of boys and girls respectively in the same class?**

- A. 18 and 19
- B. 13 and 27
- C. 16 and 15
- D. 15 and 13
- E. None of these

**11. Two vessels A and B contain a mixture of Milk and Water. In the first vessel (i.e) Vessel A has the ratio of Milk to water is 8 : 3 and in the second vessel, Vessel B has the ratio of 5 : 1. A 35 litre capacity vessel is filled from these two vessels so as to contain a mixture of Milk and water in ratio of 4 : 1. Then how many litres should be taken from the first vessel, Vessel "A".**

- A. 12 L
- B. 17 L
- C. 14 L
- D. 11 L
- E. None of the Above

Answer & Explanation

**12. When one litre of water is added to a mixture of milk and water, the new mixture contains 25% of milk. When one litre of milk is added to the new mixture, then the resulting mixture contains 40% milk. What is the percentage of milk in the original mixture?**

- A.  $100/6$  %
- B.  $50/6$  %
- C.  $100/3$  %
- D.  $50/3$  %

E. None of the Above

**13. The price of a box and a pen is Rs.60. The box was sold at a 40% profit and the pen at a loss of 10%. If the Shop keeper gains Rs.4 in the whole transaction, then how much is the cost price of Box?**

A. Rs.10

B. Rs.30

C. Rs.20

D. Rs.40

E. None of the Above

**14. A vessel contains a mixture of diesel and petrol in which there is 20% diesel. Five litres are drawn off and then the vessel is filled with petrol. If the diesel present in the mixture is now 15% then how much does the vessel hold?**

A. 10 L

B. 20 L

C. 30 L

D. 40 L

E. None of the Above

**15. In a lab, two chemical solutions Acid "A" with 90% purity and Acid "B" with 96% purity are mixed resulting in 24 litres of mixture of 92% purity. How much is the quantity of the first solution, Acid "A" in the resulting mixture?**

- A. 12 L
- B. 20 L
- C. 16 L
- D. 14 L
- E. None of the Above

**16. 60 kg of a certain variety of Sugar at Rs.32 per kg is mixed with 48 kg of another variety of sugar and the mixture is sold at the average price of Rs.28 per kg. If there be no profit or no loss due to the new selling price, then what is the price of second variety of Sugar?**

- A. Rs.25
- B. Rs.23
- C. Rs.29
- D. Rs.27
- E. None of the Above

**17. Six litre of milk was taken out from a vessel and is then filled with water. This operation is performed two more times. The ratio of the quantity of milk now left in vessel to that of the water is 8 : 27. How much is the quantity of the milk contained by the vessel originally?**

- A. 18 litre
- B. 16 litre
- C. 14 litre
- D. 12 litre
- E. None of the Above

**18. A vessel is filled with 120 litres of Chemical solution, Acid "A". Some quantity of Acid "A" was taken out and replaced with 23 litres of Acid "B" in such a way that the resultant ratio of the quantity of Acid "A" to Acid "B" is 4:1. Again 23 litres of the mixture was taken out and replaced with 28 litre of Acid "B". What is the ratio of the Acid "A" to Acid "B" in the resultant mixture?**

- A. 43 : 29
- B. 46 : 23
- C. 47 : 21
- D. 46 : 29
- E. None of the Above

**19. 18 litres of Petrol was added to a vessel containing 80 litres of Kerosene. 49 litres of the resultant mixture was taken out and some more quantity of petrol and kerosene was added to the vessel in the ratio 2:1. If the respective ratio of kerosene and petrol in the vessel was 4:1, what was the quantity of kerosene added in the vessel?**

- A. 1 litre
- B. 2 litre
- C. 5 litre
- D. 3 litre
- E. None of the Above

**20. A vessel which contains a mixture of acid and water in ratio 13:4. 25.5 litres of mixture is taken out from the vessel and 2.5 litres of pure water and 5 litres of acid is added to the mixture. If resultant mixture contains 25% water, what was the initial quantity of mixture in the vessel before the replacement in litres?**

- A. 58 litre
- B. 68 litre
- C. 78 litre
- D. 48 litre
- E. None of the Above

## ANSWERS

1. C

2. A

3. C

4. B

5. D

6. D

7. C

8. D

9. D

10. B

11. D

12. C

13. C

14. B

15. C

16. B

17. A

18. D

19. E

20. B