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Clocks and Calendar

Book for Various Competitive Exams

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Clocks and Calendar

1. Odd Days:

We are supposed to find the day of the week on a given date. For this, we use the concept of 'odd days'.

In a given period, the number of days more than the complete weeks are called odd days.

2. Leap Year:

(i). Every year divisible by 4 is a leap year, if it is not a century.

(ii). Every 4th century is a leap year and no other century is a leap year.

Note: A leap year has 366 days.

Examples:

- i. Each of the years 1948, 2004, 1676 etc. is a leap year.
- ii. Each of the years 400, 800, 1200, 1600, 2000 etc. is a leap year.
- iii. None of the years 2001, 2002, 2003, 2005, 1800, 2100 is a leap year.

3. Ordinary Year:

The year which is not a leap year is called an ordinary year. An ordinary year has 365 days.

4. Counting of Odd Days:

1. 1 ordinary year = 365 days = (52 weeks + 1 day.)
1 ordinary year has 1 odd day.
2. 1 leap year = 366 days = (52 weeks + 2 days)
1 leap year has 2 odd days.
3. 100 years = 76 ordinary years + 24 leap years
= (76 x 1 + 24 x 2) odd days = 124 odd days.
= (17 weeks + days) = 5 odd days.

Number of odd days in 100 years = 5.

Number of odd days in 200 years = (5 x 2) = 3 odd days.

Number of odd days in 300 years = (5 x 3) = 1 odd day.

Number of odd days in 400 years = (5 x 4 + 1) = 0 odd day.

Similarly, each one of 800 years, 1200 years, 1600 years, 2000 years etc. has 0 odd days.

Day of the Week Related to Odd Days:

No. of days:	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
Day:	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.

The months January, March, May, July, August, October, December are of 31 days each remaining months are of 30 days each, except February. In a Leap year February is of 29 days, In ordinary year it is of 28 days. A calendar year begins with January and ends with December. The first day of a week is considered as Sunday if not said otherwise. After each 7 days the same day occurs for example if 11th of August is Sunday then 18 of August is also Sunday.

1. It was Sunday on Jan 1, 2006. What was the day of the week Jan 1, 2010?

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| <u>A.</u> Sunday | <u>B.</u> Saturday |
| <u>C.</u> Friday | <u>D.</u> Wednesday |

Answer: Option C

Explanation:

On 31st December, 2005 it was Saturday.

Number of odd days from the year 2006 to the year 2009 = $(1 + 1 + 2 + 1) = 5$ days.

∴ On 31st December 2009, it was Thursday.

Thus, on 1st Jan, 2010 it is Friday.

2. What was the day of the week on 28th May, 2006?

- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| <u>A.</u> Thursday | <u>B.</u> Friday |
| <u>C.</u> Saturday | <u>D.</u> Sunday |

Answer: Option D

Explanation:

28 May, 2006 = (2005 years + Period from 1.1.2006 to 28.5.2006)

Odd days in 1600 years = 0

Odd days in 400 years = 0

5 years = (4 ordinary years + 1 leap year) = $(4 \times 1 + 1 \times 2) = 6$ odd days

Jan. Feb. March April May

$(31 + 28 + 31 + 30 + 28) = 148$ days

∴ 148 days = (21 weeks + 1 day) = 1 odd day.

Total number of odd days = $(0 + 0 + 6 + 1) = 7 = 0$ odd day.

Given day is Sunday.

3. What was the day of the week on 17th June, 1998?

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| <u>A.</u> Monday | <u>B.</u> Tuesday |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|

C. Wednesday

D. Thursday

Answer: Option C

Explanation:

17th June, 1998 = (1997 years + Period from 1.1.1998 to 17.6.1998)

Odd days in 1600 years = 0

Odd days in 300 years = $(5 \times 3) \equiv 1$

97 years has 24 leap years + 73 ordinary years.

Number of odd days in 97 years $(24 \times 2 + 73) = 121 = 2$ odd days.

Jan. Feb. March April May June

$(31 + 28 + 31 + 30 + 31 + 17) = 168$ days

$\therefore 168$ days = 24 weeks = 0 odd day.

Total number of odd days = $(0 + 1 + 2 + 0) = 3$.

Given day is Wednesday.

4. What will be the day of the week 15th August, 2010?

A. Sunday

B. Monday

C. Tuesday

D. Friday

Answer: Option A

Explanation:

15th August, 2010 = (2009 years + Period 1.1.2010 to 15.8.2010)

Odd days in 1600 years = 0

Odd days in 400 years = 0

9 years = (2 leap years + 7 ordinary years) = $(2 \times 2 + 7 \times 1) = 11$ odd days $\equiv 4$ odd days.

Jan. Feb. March April May June July Aug.

$(31 + 28 + 31 + 30 + 31 + 30 + 31 + 15) = 227$ days

$\therefore 227$ days = (32 weeks + 3 days) $\equiv 3$ odd days.

Total number of odd days = $(0 + 0 + 4 + 3) = 7 \equiv 0$ odd days.

Given day is Sunday.

5. Today is Monday. After 61 days, it will be:

A. Wednesday

B. Saturday

C. Tuesday

D. Thursday

Answer: Option B

Explanation:

Each day of the week is repeated after 7 days.

So, after 63 days, it will be Monday.

\therefore After 61 days, it will be Saturday.

6. If 6th March, 2005 is Monday, what was the day of the week on 6th March, 2004?

- A. Sunday
- B. Saturday
- C. Tuesday
- D. Wednesday

Answer: Option A

Explanation:

The year 2004 is a leap year. So, it has 2 odd days.

But, Feb 2004 not included because we are calculating from March 2004 to March 2005. So it has 1 odd day only.

∴ The day on 6th March, 2005 will be 1 day beyond the day on 6th March, 2004.

Given that, 6th March, 2005 is Monday.

∴ 6th March, 2004 is Sunday (1 day before to 6th March, 2005).

7. On what dates of April, 2001 did Wednesday fall?

- | | |
|--|--|
| <u>A.</u> 1 st , 8 th , 15 th , 22 nd , 29 th | <u>B.</u> 2 nd , 9 th , 16 th , 23 rd , 30 th |
| <u>C.</u> 3 rd , 10 th , 17 th , 24 th | <u>D.</u> 4 th , 11 th , 18 th , 25 th |

Answer: Option D

Explanation:

We shall find the day on 1st April, 2001.

1st April, 2001 = (2000 years + Period from 1.1.2001 to 1.4.2001)

Odd days in 1600 years = 0

Odd days in 400 years = 0

Jan. Feb. March April

(31 + 28 + 31 + 1) = 91 days ≡ 0 odd days.

Total number of odd days = (0 + 0 + 0) = 0

On 1st April, 2001 it was Sunday.

In April, 2001 Wednesday falls on 4th, 11th, 18th and 25th.

8. How many days are there in x weeks x days?

- | | |
|------------------|----------------|
| <u>A.</u> $7x^2$ | <u>B.</u> $8x$ |
| <u>C.</u> $14x$ | <u>D.</u> 7 |

Answer: Option B

Explanation:

x weeks x days = $(7x + x)$ days = $8x$ days.

9. The last day of a century cannot be

- A. Monday
- B. Wednesday
- C. Tuesday
- D. Friday

Answer: Option C

Explanation:

100 years contain 5 odd days.

- ∴ Last day of 1st century is Friday.
200 years contain $(5 \times 2) \equiv 3$ odd days.
- ∴ Last day of 2nd century is Wednesday.
300 years contain $(5 \times 3) = 15 \equiv 1$ odd day.
- ∴ Last day of 3rd century is Monday.
400 years contain 0 odd day.
- ∴ Last day of 4th century is Sunday.
This cycle is repeated.
- ∴ Last day of a century cannot be Tuesday or Thursday or Saturday.

10. On 8th Feb, 2005 it was Tuesday. What was the day of the week on 8th Feb, 2004?

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| A. Tuesday | B. Monday |
| C. Sunday | D. Wednesday |

Answer: Option C

Explanation:

The year 2004 is a leap year. It has 2 odd days.

- ∴ The day on 8th Feb, 2004 is 2 days before the day on 8th Feb, 2005.
Hence, this day is Sunday.

11. The calendar for the year 2007 will be the same for the year:

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| A. 2014 | B. 2016 |
| C. 2017 | D. 2018 |

Answer: Option D

Explanation:

Count the number of odd days from the year 2007 onwards to get the sum equal to 0 odd day.

Year : 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017

Odd day : 1 2 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 2 1

Sum = 14 odd days \equiv 0 odd days.

- ∴ Calendar for the year 2018 will be the same as for the year 2007.

12. Which of the following is not a leap year?

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| A. 700 | B. 800 |
| C. 1200 | D. 2000 |

Answer: Option A

Explanation:

The century divisible by 400 is a leap year.

- ∴ The year 700 is not a leap year.

13. On 8th Dec, 2007 Saturday falls. What day of the week was it on 8th Dec, 2006?

- A.** Sunday
- B.** Thursday
- C.** Tuesday
- D.** Friday

Answer: Option **D**

Explanation:

The year 2006 is an ordinary year. So, it has 1 odd day.
 So, the day on 8th Dec, 2007 will be 1 day beyond the day on 8th Dec, 2006.
 But, 8th Dec, 2007 is Saturday.
 ∴ 8th Dec, 2006 is Friday.

14. January 1, 2008 is Tuesday. What day of the week lies on Jan 1, 2009?

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| A. Monday | B. Wednesday |
| C. Thursday | D. Sunday |

Answer: Option **C**

Explanation:

The year 2008 is a leap year. So, it has 2 odd days.
 1st day of the year 2008 is Tuesday (Given)
 So, 1st day of the year 2009 is 2 days beyond Tuesday.
 Hence, it will be Thursday.

15. January 1, 2007 was Monday. What day of the week lies on Jan. 1, 2008?

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| A. Monday | B. Tuesday |
| C. Wednesday | D. Sunday |

Answer: Option **B**

Explanation:

The year 2007 is an ordinary year. So, it has 1 odd day.
 1st day of the year 2007 was Monday.
 1st day of the year 2008 will be 1 day beyond Monday.
 Hence, it will be Tuesday.

1. If the first day of the year 1991 was Tuesday, what day of the week must have been on 1st January, 1998?

- Monday
- Wednesday
- Tuesday
- Thursday

2. The year next to 1996 having the same calender as that of 1996 is:

2003

2001

2002

2004

3. Today is 1st April. The day of the week is Wednesday. This is a leap year. The day of the week on this day after 3 years will be:

Saturday

Friday

Sunday

Tuesday

4. The day on 5th March of a year is the same day on what date of the same year?

5th Aug.

5th Nov.

5th Oct.

5th Dec.

5. January 1, 1992 was Wednesday. What day of the week was on January 1, 1993?

Tuesday

Friday

Thursday

Monday

6. On 8th Feb, 1995 it was Wednesday. The day of the week on 8th Feb, 1994 was

Wednesday

Tuesday

Thursday

None of these

7. Today is Tuesday. After 62 days it will be:

Wednesday

Thursday

Monday

Sunday

8. The first republic day of India was celebrated on 26th January, 1950. It was

Monday

Thursday

Tuesday

Friday

9. January 1, 1995 was a Sunday. What day of the week lies on January

1, 1996?

- Sunday

 Saturday
 Monday

 None of these

10. How many days are there from 2nd January 1995 to 15th March, 1995?

- 71

 73
 72

 74

CLOCKS

IMPORTANT FORMULAE

1. **Minute Spaces:**

The face or dial of watch is a circle whose circumference is divided into 60 equal parts, called minute spaces.

Hour Hand and Minute Hand:

A clock has two hands, the smaller one is called the **hour hand** or **short hand** while the larger one is called **minute hand** or **long hand**.

2.

- In 60 minutes, the minute hand gains 55 minutes on the hour on the hour hand.
- In every hour, both the hands coincide once.
- The hands are in the same straight line when they are coincident or opposite to each other.
- When the two hands are at right angles, they are 15 minute spaces apart.
- When the hands are in opposite directions, they are 30 minute spaces apart.
- Angle traced by hour hand in 12 hrs = 360°
- Angle traced by minute hand in 60 min. = 360° .
- If a watch or a clock indicates 8.15, when the correct time is 8, it is said to be 15 minutes **too fast**.
- On the other hand, if it indicates 7.45, when the correct time is 8, it is said to be 15 minutes **too slow**.
- The hands of a clock will be in straight line but opposite in direction, 22 times in a day
- The hands of a clock coincide 22 times in a day
- The hands of a clock are straight 44 times in a day
- The hands of a clock are at right angles 44 times in a day
- The two hands of a clock will be together between H and (H+1) o' clock at $(60H/11)$ minutes past H o' clock.

1. An accurate clock shows 8 o'clock in the morning. Through how many degrees will the hour hand rotate when the clock shows 2 o'clock in the afternoon?

- A. 144°
- B. 150°
- C. 168°
- D. 180°

Answer: Option D

Explanation:

Angle traced by the hour hand in 6 hours = $\left(\frac{360}{12} \times 6\right)^\circ = 180^\circ$.

2. The reflex angle between the hands of a clock at 10.25 is:

- | | |
|---------|---------------------------|
| A. 180° | B. $192\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ |
| C. 195° | D. $197\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ |

Answer: Option D

Explanation:

Angle traced by hour hand in $\frac{125}{12}$ hrs = $\left(\frac{360}{12} \times \frac{125}{12}\right)^\circ = 312\frac{1}{2}^\circ$.

Angle traced by minute hand in 25 min = $\left(\frac{360}{60} \times 25\right)^\circ = 150^\circ$.

\therefore Reflex angle = $360^\circ - \left(312\frac{1}{2} - 150\right)^\circ = 360^\circ - 162\frac{1}{2}^\circ = 197\frac{1}{2}^\circ$.

3. A clock is started at noon. By 10 minutes past 5, the hour hand has turned through:

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| A. 145° | B. 150° |
| C. 155° | D. 160° |

Answer: Option C

Explanation:

Angle traced by hour hand in 12 hrs = 360° .

Angle traced by hour hand in 5 hrs 10 min. i.e., $\frac{31}{6}$ hrs = $\left(\frac{360}{12} \times \frac{31}{6}\right)^\circ = 155^\circ$.

4. A watch which gains 5 seconds in 3 minutes was set right at 7 a.m. In the afternoon of the same day, when the watch indicated quarter past 4 o'clock, the true time is:

- A. $59\frac{7}{12}$ min. past 3
- B. 4 p.m.

C. $58\frac{7}{11}$ min. past 3

D. $2\frac{3}{11}$ min. past 4

Answer: Option B

Explanation:

Time from 7 a.m. to 4.15 p.m. = 9 hrs 15 min. = $\frac{37}{4}$ hrs.

3 min. 5 sec. of this clock = 3 min. of the correct clock.

$\Rightarrow \frac{37}{720}$ hrs of this clock = $\frac{1}{20}$ hrs of the correct clock.

$\Rightarrow \frac{37}{4}$ hrs of this clock = $\left(\frac{1}{20} \times \frac{720}{37} \times \frac{37}{4}\right)$ hrs of the correct clock.
= 9 hrs of the correct clock.

\therefore The correct time is 9 hrs after 7 a.m. i.e., 4 p.m.

5. How much does a watch lose per day, if its hands coincide every 64 minutes?

A. $32\frac{8}{11}$ min.

B. $36\frac{5}{11}$ min.

C. 90 min.

D. 96 min.

Answer: Option A

Explanation:

55 min. spaces are covered in 60 min.

60 min. spaces are covered in $\left(\frac{60}{55} \times 60\right)$ min. = $65\frac{5}{11}$ min.

Loss in 64 min. = $\left(65\frac{5}{11} - 64\right) = \frac{16}{11}$ min.

Loss in 24 hrs = $\left(\frac{16}{11} \times \frac{1}{64} \times 24 \times 60\right)$ min. = $32\frac{8}{11}$ min.

6. At what time between 7 and 8 o'clock will the hands of a clock be in the same straight line but, not together?

A. 5 min. past 7

B. $5\frac{2}{11}$ min. past 7

C. $5\frac{3}{11}$ min. past 7

D. $5\frac{5}{11}$ min. past 7

Answer: Option D

Explanation:

When the hands of the clock are in the same straight line but not together, they are 30 minute spaces apart.

At 7 o'clock, they are 25 min. spaces apart.

\therefore Minute hand will have to gain only 5 min. spaces.

55 min. spaces are gained in 60 min.

5 min. spaces are gained in $\left(\frac{60}{55} \times 5\right)_{\text{min}} = 5\frac{5}{11}$ min.

∴ Required time = $5\frac{5}{11}$ min. past 7.

7. At what time between 5.30 and 6 will the hands of a clock be at right angles?

A. $43\frac{5}{11}$ min. past 5

B. $43\frac{7}{11}$ min. past 5

C. 40 min. past 5

D. 45 min. past 5

Answer: Option B

Explanation:

At 5 o'clock, the hands are 25 min. spaces apart.

To be at right angles and that too between 5.30 and 6, the minute hand has to gain $(25 + 15) = 40$ min. spaces.

55 min. spaces are gained in 60 min.

40 min. spaces are gained in $\left(\frac{60}{55} \times 40\right)_{\text{min}} = 43\frac{7}{11}$ min.

∴ Required time = $43\frac{7}{11}$ min. past 5.

8. The angle between the minute hand and the hour hand of a clock when the time is 4.20, is:

A. 0°

B. 10°

C. 5°

D. 20°

Answer: Option B

Explanation:

Angle traced by hour hand in $\frac{13}{3}$ hrs = $\left(\frac{360}{12} \times \frac{13}{3}\right)^\circ = 130^\circ$.

Angle traced by min. hand in 20 min. = $\left(\frac{360}{60} \times 20\right)^\circ = 120^\circ$.

∴ Required angle = $(130 - 120)^\circ = 10^\circ$.

9. At what angle the hands of a clock are inclined at 15 minutes past 5?

A. $58\frac{1}{2}^\circ$

B. 64°

C. $67\frac{1}{2}^\circ$

D. $72\frac{1}{2}^\circ$

Answer: Option C

Explanation:

Angle traced by hour hand in $\frac{21}{4}$ hrs = $\left(\frac{360}{12} \times \frac{21}{4}\right)^\circ = 157\frac{1}{2}^\circ$

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| A. 20 | B. 22 |
| C. 24 | D. 48 |

Answer: Option **B**

Explanation:

The hands of a clock point in opposite directions (in the same straight line) 11 times in every 12 hours. (Because between 5 and 7 they point in opposite directions at 6 o'clock only).

So, in a day, the hands point in the opposite directions 22 times.

14. At what time between 4 and 5 o'clock will the hands of a watch point in opposite directions?

- | | |
|--|--|
| A. 45 min. past 4 | B. 40 min. past 4 |
| C. $50\frac{4}{11}$ min. past 4 | D. $54\frac{6}{11}$ min. past 4 |

Answer: Option **D**

Explanation:

At 4 o'clock, the hands of the watch are 20 min. spaces apart. To be in opposite directions, they must be 30 min. spaces apart.

∴ Minute hand will have to gain 50 min. spaces.
55 min. spaces are gained in 60 min.

50 min. spaces are gained in $\left(\frac{60}{55} \times 50\right)$ min. or $54\frac{6}{11}$ min.

∴ Required time = $54\frac{6}{11}$ min. past 4.

15. At what time between 9 and 10 o'clock will the hands of a watch be together?

- | | |
|--|--|
| A. 45 min. past 9 | B. 50 min. past 9 |
| C. $49\frac{1}{11}$ min. past 9 | D. $48\frac{2}{11}$ min. past 9 |

Answer: Option **C**

Explanation:

To be together between 9 and 10 o'clock, the minute hand has to gain 45 min. spaces.

55 min. spaces gained in 60 min.

45 min. spaces are gained in $\left(\frac{60}{55} \times 45\right)$ min or $49\frac{1}{11}$ min.

∴ The hands are together at $49\frac{1}{11}$ min. past 9.

16. At what time, in minutes, between 3 o'clock and 4 o'clock, both the needles will coincide each other?

- | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| A. $5\frac{1}{11}$ " | B. $12\frac{4}{11}$ " |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------|

C. $13\frac{4}{11}$

D. $16\frac{4}{11}$

Answer: Option D**Explanation:**

At 3 o'clock, the minute hand is 15 min. spaces apart from the hour hand.

To be coincident, it must gain 15 min. spaces.

55 min. are gained in 60 min.

15 min. are gained in $\left(\frac{60}{55} \times 15\right)_{\text{min}} = 16\frac{4}{11}$ min.

\therefore The hands are coincident at $16\frac{4}{11}$ min. past 3.

17. How many times do the hands of a clock coincide in a day?

A. 20

B. 21

C. 22

D. 24

Answer: Option C**Explanation:**

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).

The hands overlap about every 65 minutes, not every 60 minutes.

\therefore The hands coincide 22 times in a day.

18. How many times in a day, the hands of a clock are straight?

A. 22

B. 24

C. 44

D. 48

Answer: Option C**Explanation:**

In 12 hours, the hands coincide or are in opposite direction 22 times.

\therefore In 24 hours, the hands coincide or are in opposite direction 44 times a day.

19. A watch which gains uniformly is 2 minutes low at noon on Monday and is 4 min. 48 sec fast at 2 p.m. on the following Monday. When was it correct?

A. 2 p.m. on Tuesday

B. 2 p.m. on Wednesday

C. 3 p.m. on Thursday

D. 1 p.m. on Friday

Answer: Option B**Explanation:**

Time from 12 p.m. on Monday to 2 p.m. on the following Monday = 7 days 2 hours = 170 hours.

\therefore The watch gains $\left(2 + 4\frac{4}{5}\right)_{\text{min.}}$ or $\frac{34}{5}$ min. in 170 hrs.

Now, 34 min. are gained in 170 hrs.

5

∴ 2 min. are gained in $\left(170 \times \frac{5}{34} \times 2\right)$ hrs = 50 hrs.

∴ Watch is correct 2 days 2 hrs. after 12 p.m. on Monday *i.e.*, it will be correct at 2 p.m. on Wednesday.

1. At 3.40, the hour hand and the minute hand of a clock form an angle of: -

 120° 130° 125° 135°

2. The angle between the minut hand and the hour hand of a clock when the time is 4.20 is

 0 20 5 10

3. How many times do the hands of a clock coincide in a day ?

 24 21 20 22

4. A watch which gains uniformly is 2 minute slow at noon on Monday and is 4 mm. 48 sec fast at 2 p.m. on the following Monday. When was it correct ?

 2 p.m. on Tuesday 3 p.m. on Thursday 2 p.m. on Wednesday 1 p.m. on Friday

5. the angle between the minute hand and the hour hand of a clock when the time is 8.30, is

 80° 60°

75° 105°

6. How many times in a day, the hands of a clock are straight?

 22 44 24 48

7. How many times are the hands of a . clock at right angles in a day ?

 22 44 24 48

8. How many times do the hands of a clock point towards each other inaday?

 12 22 20 24

1. An accurate clock shows 8 o'clock in the morning. Through how may degrees will the hour hand rotate when the clock shows 2 o'clock in the afternoon?

A. 154°

B. 180°

C. 170°

D. 160°

2. A clock is started at noon. By 10 minutes past 5, the hour hand has turned through

A. 155°

B. 145°

C. 152°

D. 140°

3. At what time between 7 and 8 o'clock will the hands of a clock be in the same straight line but, not together?

A. 5 minutes past 7

B. 5311 minutes past 7

C. 5111 minutes past 7

D. 5511 minutes past 7

4. At what time between 5.30 and 6 will the hands of a clock be at right angles?

A. 44 minutes past 5

B. 44711 minutes past 5

- C. 43711 minutes past 5 D. 43 minutes past 5
5. At what angle the hands of a clock are inclined at 15 minutes past 5?
A. 6712° B. 6212°
C. 70° D. 6334°
6. At 3.40, the hour hand and the minute hand of a clock form an angle of
A. 135° B. 130°
C. 120° D. 125°
7. The angle between the minute hand and the hour hand of a clock when the time is 8.30, is
A. 75° B. 85°
C. 80° D. 70°
8. How many times in a day, are the hands of a clock in straight line but opposite in direction?
A. 48 B. 22
C. 24 D. 12
9. At what time between 3 o'clock and 4 o'clock, both the needles of a clock will coincide each other?
A. 16211 minutes past 3 B. 16411 minutes past 3
C. 15411 minutes past 3 D. 15211 minutes past 3
10. How many times will the hands of a clock coincide in a day?
A. 24 B. 22
C. 20 D. 21
11. How many times in a day, the hands of a clock are straight
A. 22 B. 44
C. 48 D. 24
12. How much does a watch lose per day, if its hands coincide every 64 minutes?
A. 34111 minute B. 32811 minute
C. 31 minute D. 33211 minute
13. At what time between 9 and 10 o' clock will the hands of a clock be together?
A. 4529 min past 9 B. 49111 min past 9
C. 48112 min past 9 D. 47215 min past 9

14. At what time between 4 and 5 o'clock will the hands of a watch point in opposite directions?

- A. 53611 minutes past 4
B. 53711 minutes past 4
C. 54611 minutes past 4
D. 54711 minutes past 4

15. A watch which gains 5 seconds in 3 minutes was set right at 7 a.m. In the afternoon of the same day, when the watch indicated quarter past 4 o'clock, the true time is

- A. 3 pm
B. 3.45 pm
C. 3.30 pm
D. 4 pm

16. How many times are the hands of a clock at right angle in a day?

- A. 48
B. 44
C. 24
D. 22

17. A watch which gains uniformly is 2 minutes low at noon on and is 4 min 48 sec fast at 2 pm on the following Monday. When was it correct?

- A. 2 pm on Tuesday
B. 3 pm on Wednesday
C. 2 pm on Wednesday
D. 3 pm on Tuesday

18. What is the reflex angle between the hands of a clock at 10.25?

- A. 195°
B. 19712°
C. 180°
D. 19312°

19. The angle between the minute hand and the hour hand of a clock when the time is 4.20 is

- A. 10°
B. 5°
C. 0°
D. 1°

20. A clock is set at 5 am. If the clock loses 16 minutes in 24 hours, what will be the true time when the clock indicates 10 pm on 4th day?

- A. 9.30 pm
B. 10 pm
C. 10.30 pm
D. 11 pm

21. What is the angle between the hour and the minute hand of a clock when the time is 3.25?

- A. 47
B. 4612
C. 46
D. 4712

22. At what time between 8 and 9 o'clock will the hands of a clock are in the

same straight line but not together?

- A. 11811 minutes past 8 B. 10811 minutes past 8
C. 111011 minutes past 8 D. 101011 minutes past 8

23. At what time between 2 and 3 o'clock will the hands of a clock be together?

- A. 91111 minutes past 2 B. 91011 minutes past 2
C. 101111 minutes past 2 D. 101011 minutes past 2

24. At what time between 5 and 6 'o clock, will the hands of a clock be at right angle?

- A. 101011 minutes past 5 B. 101011 minutes past 5
and 43711 minutes past 5 and 42711 minutes past 5
C. 10911 minutes past 5 D. 10911 minutes past 5
and 42711 minutes past 5 and 42711 minutes past 5

25. The minute hand of a clock overtakes the hour hand at intervals of 65 minutes. How much a day does the clock gain or loss?

- A. 109143 minutes B. 119143 minutes
C. 1110143 minutes D. 1010143 minutes

26. Find the time between 4 and 5'o clock, when the two hands of a clock are 4 minutes apart?

- A. 26211 minutes past 4 B. 26111 minutes past 4
and 17511 minutes past 4 and 17511 minutes past 4
C. 26211 minutes past 4 D. 26111 minutes past 4
and 17411 minutes past 4 and 17411 minutes past 4

27. At what time between 5 and 6 will the hands of the clock coincide?

- A. 26211 minutes past 5 B. 26311 minutes past 5
C. 28311 minutes past 5 D. 27311 minutes past 5

28. At what time between 6 and 7 will the hands be perpendicular

- A. 48111 minutes past 6 B. 48 minutes past 6
and 16411 minutes past 6 and 16311 minutes past 6
C. 49111 minutes past 6 D. 48211 minutes past 6
and 16411 minutes past 6 and 16311 minutes past 6

29. What is the angle between the hands at 4.40?

- A. 95° B. 100°
C. 120° D. 110°

30. A clock strikes 4 taking 9 seconds. In order to strike 12 at the same rate, the time taken is

- A. 33 seconds
- C. 36 seconds

- B. 30 seconds
- D. 27 seconds

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