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TOPIC-SPEED

1. Two buses start from a bus terminal with a speed of 20 km/h at interval of 10 minutes. What is the speed of a man coming from the opposite direction towards the bus terminal if he meets the buses at interval of 8 minutes? दो बसें एक बस टर्मिनल से 10 मिनट के अंतराल पर 20 किमी/घंटा की गति से चलती हैं। विपरीत दिशा से बस टर्मिनल की ओर आ रहे एक व्यक्ति की गति क्या है यदि उसे बसें 8 मिनट के अंतराल पर मिलती हैं?

A. 3 km/h

B. 4 km/h

C. 5 km/h

D. 7 km/h

Answer: Option C

Solution: Let Speed of the man is x kmph.

Distance covered in 10 minutes at 20 kmph = distance covered in 8 minutes at (20 + x) kmph.

Or,

$$20 \times \frac{10}{60} = \frac{8}{60} \times (20 + x)$$

$$\text{Or, } 200 = 160 + 8x$$

$$\text{Or, } 8x = 40$$

Hence, x = 5kmph.

2. Walking $\frac{3}{4}$ of his normal speed, Rabi is 16 minutes late in reaching his office. The usual time taken by him to cover the distance between his home and office: अपनी सामान्य गति से $\frac{3}{4}$ चलकर, रबी को अपने कार्यालय पहुंचने में 16 मिनट की देरी होती है। उसके द्वारा अपने घर और कार्यालय के बीच की दूरी तय करने में लिया गया सामान्य समय:

A. 48 min.

B. 60 min.

C. 42 min.

D. 62 min.

Answer: Option A

Solution: 1st method: $\frac{4}{3}$ of usual time = Usual time + 16 minutes;

Hence, $\frac{1}{3}$ rd of usual time = 16 minutes;

Thus, Usual time = $16 \times 3 = 48$ minutes.

2nd method:

When speed goes down to $\frac{3}{4}$ th (i.e. 75%) time will go up to $\frac{4}{3}$ rd

(or 133.33%) of the original time.

Since, the extra time required is 16 minutes; it should be equated to

$\frac{1}{3}$ rd of the normal time. Hence, the usual time required will be 48 minutes.

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3. Two trains for Mumbai leave Delhi at 6 am and 6.45 am and travel at 100 kmph and 136 kmph respectively. How many kilometers from Delhi will the two trains be together:

मुंबई के लिए दो ट्रेनें दिल्ली से सुबह 6 बजे और 6.45 बजे निकलती हैं और क्रमशः 100 किमी प्रति घंटे और 136 किमी प्रति घंटे की गति से यात्रा करती हैं। दोनों ट्रेनें एक साथ दिल्ली से कितने किलोमीटर दूर होंगी:

- A. 262.4 km
- B. 260 km
- C. 283.33 km
- D. 275 km

Answer: Option C

Solution: Difference in time of departure between two trains = 45 min. =

$$\frac{45}{60} \text{ hour} = \frac{3}{4} \text{ hour.}$$

Let the distance be x km from Delhi where the two trains will be together.

Time taken to cover x km with speed 136 kmph be t hour

and time taken to cover x km with speed 100 kmph (As the train take 45 mins. more) be $t + \frac{3}{4}$

$$= \frac{4t+3}{4}$$

$$\text{Now, } 100 \times \frac{4t+3}{4} = 136t$$

$$\text{Or, } 25(4t + 3) = 136t$$

$$\text{Or, } 100t + 75 = 136t$$

$$\text{Or, } 36t = 75$$

$$\text{Or, } t = \frac{75}{36} = 2.083 \text{ hours}$$

Then, distance x km = $136 \times 2.083 \approx 283.33 \text{ km.}$

4. A man takes 6 hours 15 minutes in walking a distance and riding back to starting place. He could walk both ways in 7 hours 45 minutes. The time taken by him to ride back both ways is:

एक आदमी को एक दूरी तय करने और शुरुआती स्थान पर वापस आने में 6 घंटे 15 मिनट का समय लगता है। वह 7 घंटे 45 मिनट में दोनों तरफ चल सकता था। दोनों तरफ से वापस आने में उसे कितना समय लगा:

- A. 4 hours
- B. 4 hours 30 min.
- C. 4 hours 45 min.
- D. 5 hours

Answer: Option C

Solution: Time taken in walking both the ways = 7 hours 45 minutes ----- (i)

Time taken in walking one way and riding back = 6 hours 15 minutes ----- (ii)

By the equation (ii) $\times 2$ - (i), we have,

Time taken by the man in riding both ways,

$$= 12 \text{ hours } 30 \text{ minutes} - 7 \text{ hours } 45 \text{ minutes}$$

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= 4 hours 45 minutes.

5. From two places, 60 km apart, A and B start towards each other at the same time and meet each other after 6 hour. If A traveled with $\frac{2}{3}$ of his speed and B traveled with double of his speed, they would have met after 5 hours. The speed of A is:

60 किमी दूर दो स्थानों से, A और B एक ही समय पर एक-दूसरे की ओर चलना शुरू करते हैं और 6 घंटे के बाद एक-दूसरे से मिलते हैं। यदि A ने $\frac{2}{3}$ के साथ यात्रा की यदि B अपनी गति से दोगुनी गति से यात्रा करता, तो वे 5 घंटे बाद मिलते। A की गति है:

A. 4 km/h

B. 6 km/h

C. 10 km/h

D. 12 km/h

Answer: Option B

Solution: A → 60Km ← B

Let the speed of A = x kmph and that of B = y kmph

According to the question;

$$x \times 6 + y \times 6 = 60$$

$$\text{Or, } x + y = 10 \text{ ----- (i)}$$

$$\text{And, } \frac{2x}{3} \times 5 + (2y \times 5) = 60$$

$$\text{Or, } 10x + 30y = 180$$

$$\text{Or, } x + 3y = 18 \text{ ----- (ii)}$$

$$3x + 3y - x - 3y = 30 - 18$$

$$\text{Or, } 2x = 12$$

$$\text{Hence, } x = 6 \text{ kmph}$$

Alternate Speed Time and Distance mcq solution image

∴ They meet after 6 hours if they walk towards each other i.e., their speed will be added.

$$\text{So, their relative speed in opposite direction} = \frac{\text{Distance}}{\text{time}} = \frac{60}{6}$$

Relative speed in opposite direction :

$$(\Rightarrow) = 10 \text{ km/h.....(i)}$$

According to the question,

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2A}{3} + 2B = \frac{60}{5}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2A}{3} + 2B = 12$$

$$\Rightarrow A + 3B = 18$$

$$\Rightarrow B's \text{ Speed} = \frac{18-A}{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow A + B = 10$$

$$\Rightarrow A + \frac{18-A}{3} = 10$$

$$\Rightarrow 3A + 18 - A = 30$$

$$\Rightarrow 2A = 12$$

$$\Rightarrow A's \text{ speed} = 6 \text{ km/h}$$

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6. A, B and C start together from the same place to walk round a circular path of length 12km. A walks at the rate of 4 km/h, B 3 km/h and C 32 km/h. They will meet together at the starting place at the end of:

A, B और C एक साथ एक ही स्थान से 12 किमी लंबे वृत्ताकार पथ पर चलना शुरू करते हैं। A 4 किमी/घंटा, B 3 किमी/घंटा और C 32 किमी/घंटा की गति से चलता है। वे इसके अंत में आरंभिक स्थान पर एक साथ मिलेंगे:

- A. 10 hours
- B. 12 hours
- C. 15 hours
- D. 24 hours

Answer: Option D

Solution: Time taken to complete the revolution:

$$A \rightarrow \frac{12}{4} = 3 \text{ hours}$$

$$B \rightarrow \frac{12}{3} = 4 \text{ hours}$$

$$C \rightarrow 12 \times \frac{2}{3} = 8 \text{ hours}$$

Required time,
= LCM of 3, 4, 8.
= 24 hours.

7. Ravi and Ajay start simultaneously from a place A towards B 60 km apart. Ravi's speed is 4km/h less than that of Ajay. Ajay, after reaching B, turns back and meets Ravi at a places 12 km away from B. Ravi's speed is:

रवि और अजय एक साथ स्थान A से 60 किमी दूर B की ओर चलना शुरू करते हैं। रवि की गति अजय की गति से 4 किमी/घंटा कम है। अजय, B तक पहुँचने के बाद, वापस मुड़ता है और B से 12 किमी दूर एक स्थान पर रवि से मिलता है। रवि की गति है:

- A. 12 km/h
- B. 10 km/h
- C. 8 km/h
- D. 6 km/h

Answer: Option C

Solution: Ajay $\rightarrow (x + 4)$ kmph.

A _____ 60 km _____ B

Ravi $\rightarrow x$ kmph.

Let the speed of Ravi be x kmph;

Hence, Ajay's speed = $(x + 4)$ kmph;

Distance covered by Ajay = $60 + 12 = 72$ km;

Distance covered by Ravi = $60 - 12 = 48$ km.

According to question,

$$\frac{72}{x+4} = \frac{48}{x} \text{ or, } \frac{3}{x+4} = \frac{2}{x} \text{ or,}$$

$$3x = 2x + 8 \text{ or,}$$

$$x = 8 \text{ kmph}$$

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8. The speed of A and B are in the ratio 3 : 4. A takes 20 minutes more than B to reach a destination. Time in which A reach the destination?

A और B की गति 3:4 के अनुपात में है। A को किसी गंतव्य तक पहुंचने में B से 20 मिनट अधिक लगते हैं। वह समय जिसमें A गंतव्य तक पहुंचता है?

- A. $1\frac{1}{3}$ hours
- B. 2 hours
- C. $2\frac{2}{3}$ hours
- D. $1\frac{2}{3}$ hours

Answer : Option A

Solution : Ratio of speed = 3 : 4

Ratio of time taken = 4 : 3 (As Speed $\propto \frac{1}{\text{Time}}$, When distance remains constant.)

Let time taken by A and B be $4x$ and $3x$ hour respectively.

$$\text{Then, } 4x - 3x = \frac{20}{60}$$

$$\text{Or, } x = \frac{1}{3}$$

Hence, time taken by A = $4x$

$$\text{hours} = 4 \times \frac{1}{3}$$

$$= 1\frac{1}{3} \text{ hours.}$$

9. A man covers half of his journey at 6 km/h and the remaining half at 3 km/h. His average speed is

एक आदमी अपनी आधी यात्रा 6 किमी/घंटा की गति से और शेष आधी यात्रा 3 किमी/घंटा की गति से तय करता है। उसकी औसत गति है

- A. 9 km/h
- B. 4.5 km/h
- C. 4 km/h
- D. 3 km/h

Answer: Option C

$$\text{Solution: Average speed} = \frac{2xy}{x+y} = \frac{2 \times 6 \times 3}{6+3} = 369$$

$$= 4 \text{ kmph}$$

10. Two guns are fired from the same place at an interval of 6 minutes. A person approaching the place observes that 5 minutes 52 seconds have elapsed between the hearings of the sound of the two guns. If the velocity of the sound is 330 m/sec, the man was approaching that place at what speed (in km/h)?

दो बंदूकें 6 मिनट के अंतराल पर एक ही स्थान से दागी जाती हैं। उस स्थान पर पहुंचने वाले एक व्यक्ति ने देखा कि दो बंदूकों की आवाज सुनने के बीच 5 मिनट 52 सेकंड का समय बीत चुका है। यदि ध्वनि का वेग 330 मीटर/सेकंड है, तो व्यक्ति उस स्थान की ओर किस गति (किमी/घंटा में) से आ रहा था?

- A. 24 kmph

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- B. 27 kmph
C. 30 kmph
D. 36 kmph

Answer: Option B

Solution: Difference of time

$$= 6 \text{ min} - 5 \text{ mins. } 52 \text{ secs.}$$

$$= 8 \text{ secs.}$$

Distance covered by man in 5 mins. 52 secs.

= Distance covered by sound in 8 secs.

$$= 330 \times 8 = 2640 \text{ m.}$$

$$\therefore \text{Speed of man} = \frac{2640}{5 \text{ min. } 52 \text{ secs}} = \frac{2640}{352} \text{ m/sec} = \frac{2640}{352} \times \frac{18}{5} \text{ kmph} = 27 \text{ kmph}$$

11. Running at $\frac{5}{4}$ of his usual speed, an athlete improves his timing by 5 minutes. The time he usually takes to run the same distance is:

अपनी सामान्य गति से $\frac{5}{4}$ की गति से दौड़ते हुए, एक एथलीट अपने समय में 5 मिनट का सुधार करता है। समान दूरी तक दौड़ने में उसे आमतौर पर कितना समय लगता है:

- A. 30 min.
B. 28 min.
C. 25 min.
D. 23 min.

Answer: Option C

Solution: When the athlete walks at $\frac{5}{4}$ of his usual speed then he takes $\frac{4}{5}$ of his usual time

(As $\text{Speed} \propto \frac{1}{\text{Time}}$) and he saves 5 minutes \rightarrow Usual time $-\frac{4}{5} \times$ usual time = 5 minutes

$$\rightarrow \frac{1}{5} \times \text{Usual time} = 5 \text{ minutes}$$

$$\text{Usual time} = 25 \text{ minutes.}$$

12. In a race of 1000m, A can beat B by 100m. In a 400m, B beats C by 40m. In a race of 500m. A will beat C by

1000 मीटर की दौड़ में A, B को 100 मीटर से हरा सकता है। 400 मीटर में, B, C को 40 मीटर से हरा देता है। 500 मीटर की दौड़ में, A, C को हरा देगा

- A. 95m
B. 50m
C. 45m
D. 60m

Answer: Option A

Solution: When A runs 1000m, B runs 900m.

Hence, when A runs 500m, B runs 450m.

Again, when B runs 400m, C runs 360m.

$$\text{And, when B runs 450m, C runs} = 360 \times \frac{450}{400} = 405 \text{m.}$$

$$\text{Required distance} = 500 - 405 = 95 \text{ meter.}$$

That means when A runs 500 meter then B can run 450m then C runs 405m.

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13. A runs twice as fast as B and B runs thrice as fast as C. The distance covered by C in 72 minutes, will be covered by A in:

A, B से दोगुनी तेजी से दौड़ता है और B, C से तीन गुना तेज दौड़ता है। C द्वारा 72 मिनट में तय की गई दूरी, A द्वारा तय की जाएगी:

- A. 18 minutes
- B. 24 minutes
- C. 16 minutes
- D. 12 minutes

Answer: Option D

Solution: Ratio of the speed of A, B and C = 6 : 3 : 1

Then, ratio of time taken;

$$= \frac{1}{6} : \frac{1}{3}$$

$$: 1 = 1 : 2 : 6$$

Hence, time taken by A = $\frac{72}{6}$
= 12 minutes.

14. A motorboat in still water travels at speed of 36 kmph. It goes 56 km upstream in 1 hour 45 minutes. The time taken by it to cover the same distance down the stream will be:

शांत पानी में एक मोटरबोट 36 किमी प्रति घंटे की गति से चलती है। यह 1 घंटा 45 मिनट में धारा के विपरीत 56 किमी की दूरी तय करती है। धारा के अनुरूप समान दूरी तय करने में इसे लगने वाला समय होगा:

- A. 2 Hours 25 Minutes
- B. 3 Hours
- C. 1 Hours 24 Minutes
- D. 2 Hours 21 Minutes

Answer: Option C

Solution: 1 hour 45 minutes = $1 + \frac{45}{60}$
= $\frac{7}{4}$ hours.

$$\text{Speed of the motorboat up-stream} = \frac{\text{Distance}}{\text{Time Taken}} = \frac{56 \text{ km}}{7/4 \text{ hours}} = \frac{56 \times 4}{7} = 32 \text{ kmph}$$

Let the speed of the current = x kmph

$$\text{Hence, } 36 - x = 32$$

$$\text{Or, } x = 36 - 32 = 4 \text{ kmph}$$

$$\text{Speed of boat down the stream} = 36 + 4 = 40 \text{ kmph.}$$

$$\therefore \text{Time taken to cover 56 km at 40 kmph} = \frac{56}{40}$$

= 75 hours or 1 hours 24 minutes.

15. An athlete runs 200 meters race in 24 seconds. His speed in km/h is

एक एथलीट 200 मीटर की दौड़ 24 सेकंड में पूरा करता है। उसकी गति किमी/घंटा में है

- A. 20

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- B. 24
C. 28.5
D. 30

Answer: Option D

Solution: Speed of athlete, $= \frac{200m}{24secs} = \frac{200 \times 18}{5 \times 24} = 30 \text{ km/hour}$

16. If A travels to his school from his house at the speed of 3 km/h, then he reaches the school 5 minutes late. If he travels at the speed of 4 km/h, he reaches the school 5 minutes earlier than school time. The distance of his school from his house is:

यदि A अपने घर से 3 किमी/घंटा की गति से अपने स्कूल जाता है, तो वह 5 मिनट देरी से स्कूल पहुंचता है। यदि वह 4 किमी/घंटा की गति से यात्रा करता है, तो वह स्कूल समय से 5 मिनट पहले स्कूल पहुंचता है। उसके घर से उसके स्कूल की दूरी है:

- A. 1 km
B. 2 km
C. 3 km
D. 4 km

Answer: Option B

Solution: Let the distance between school and home be x km.

The difference of time when A goes school to school with these two different speed is 10 min

$$= 10 \text{ hours} \text{ Now, } \frac{x}{3} - \frac{x}{4} = \frac{10}{60} \text{ Or,}$$

$$\frac{x}{12} = \frac{1}{6} \text{ Or, } x = \frac{12}{6} = 2 \text{ km}$$

17. A man starts climbing a 11 m high wall at 5 pm. In each minute he climbs up 1 m but slips down 50 cm. At what time will he climb the wall?

एक आदमी शाम 5 बजे 11 मीटर ऊंची दीवार पर चढ़ना शुरू करता है। प्रत्येक मिनट में वह 1 मीटर ऊपर चढ़ता है लेकिन 50 सेमी नीचे फिसल जाता है। वह किस समय दीवार पर चढ़ेगा?

- A. 5:30 pm
B. 5:21 pm
C. 5:25 pm
D. 5:27 pm

Answer: Option B

Solution: 1st Method:

Man climbs 1m and slips down 50 cm (0.5m) in one minute

i.e. he climbs $(1 - 0.5 = 0.5 \text{ m})$ in one minute.

But in the last minute he will be climbing 1m as he gets on the top so no slip.

$$\text{Time taken to climb 11 meter} = \frac{10}{0.5} + 1$$

= 21 minutes.

He climbs the wall at 5:21 pm

2nd Method (short-cut):

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{\text{height of pole} - \text{slipped distance}}{\text{climbed distance} - \text{speed distance}} \\ &= \frac{x - z}{y - z} \times t \end{aligned}$$

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$$= \frac{11-0.5}{1-0.5} \times 1$$
$$= 21 \text{ minutes}$$

18. A monkey climbs a 60 m high pole. In first minute he climbs 6 m and slips down 3 m in the next minute. How much time is required by it to reach the top?

एक बंदर 60 मीटर ऊंचे खंभे पर चढ़ जाता है। पहले मिनट में वह 6 मीटर चढ़ता है और अगले मिनट में 3 मीटर नीचे फिसल जाता है। शीर्ष पर पहुंचने के लिए इसे कितना समय चाहिए?

- A. 35 minutes
- B. 33 minutes
- C. 37 minutes
- D. 40 minutes

Answer: Option C

Solution: Monkey climbs 6 m in 1st minute and slips down 3 m in next minute

i.e. Monkey climbs 3 meter in 2 minute then he climbs in one minute,

$$= \frac{3}{2} \text{ m.}$$

But in the last minute he climbs 6 m as he gets on the top so there is no slip.

$$\text{Time required} = 2 \times \frac{54}{3} + \frac{6}{6}$$
$$= 37 \text{ minutes.}$$

19. An ant climbing up a vertical pole ascends 12 meters and slips down 5 meters in every alternate hour. If the pole is 63 meters high how long will it take it to reach the top?

एक चींटी एक ऊर्ध्वाधर खंभे पर चढ़कर हर दूसरे घंटे में 12 मीटर ऊपर चढ़ती है और 5 मीटर नीचे फिसलती है। यदि खंभा 63 मीटर ऊंचा है तो उसे शीर्ष तक पहुंचने में कितना समय लगेगा?

- A. 18 hours
- B. 17 hours
- C. 16 hours 35 min
- D. 16 hours 40 min

Answer: Option C

Solution: Since it climbs 7 meter in every 2 hr. At the end of 14 hours it would have climbed up to 49 mt. In 15th hour it will reach 61 mt. Then drops back to 56 mt in the 16th hour. It will take another 35 min to travel remaining 7 mt since it will be ascending in the 17th hour. Thus, 16 hr and 35 min.

Detail Explanation:

Given,

Ant ascends 12 meters in first hours and slips down 5 meters in second hour.

This is repeated in every alternate hour.

It means in every two hours Ant ascends $(12 - 5 = 7 \text{ meters})$

Therefore, in ends of 14 hours,

$$\text{Ant ascends} = 14 \times \frac{7}{2} = 49 \text{ meters.}$$

So, In next hour i.e 15 hour, Ant will ascends another 12 meter.

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Till end of 15th hour, Ant climbed = $49 + 12 = 61$ meters. But in 16th hour, Ant will slip down 5 meters ($61 - 5 = 56$ meters).

Remaining pole to climb,

$$= 63 - 56$$

$$= 7$$

20. A train, 300m long, passed a man, walking along the line in the same direction at the rate of 3 kmph in 33 seconds. The speed of the train is:

300 मीटर लंबी एक रेलगाड़ी उसी दिशा में 3 किमी प्रति घंटे की गति से लाइन पर चल रहे एक व्यक्ति को 33 सेकंड में पार कर गई। ट्रेन की गति है:

A. 30 kmph

B. 32 kmph

C. $32\frac{8}{11}$ kmph

D. $35\frac{8}{11}$ kmph

Answer: Option D

Solution: Let the speed of train = x km/hr

Length of train = 300 metres

Their relative speed in same direction

$$= (x - 3) \text{ km/hr}$$

According to the question,

$$\frac{(300+0)}{(x-3) \times 518 \text{ m/s}} = 33$$

[Here man's length is 0 metre]

$$\frac{100 \times 18}{5x - 15} = 11$$

$$1800 = 55x - 165$$

$$55x = 1965$$

$$\therefore \text{Speed of the train} = \frac{1965}{55}$$

$$= 35\frac{8}{11} \text{ kmph}$$

21. Two trains started at the same time, one from A to B and other from B to A. if they arrived at B and A respectively in 4 hours and 9 hours after they passed each other, the ratio of the speeds of the two trains was:.

दो रेलगाड़ियाँ एक ही समय पर शुरू हुईं, एक A से B तक और दूसरी B से A तक। यदि वे एक-दूसरे को पार करने के बाद क्रमशः 4 घंटे और 9 घंटे में B और A पर पहुँचती हैं, तो उनकी गति का अनुपात क्या होगा? दो ट्रेनें थीं

A. 2 : 1

B. 3 : 2

C. 4 : 3

D. 5 : 4

Answer: Option B

Solution: A \rightarrow _____ \leftarrow B

Ratio of the speed of trains is given by;

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$$\frac{\text{Speed of train A}}{\text{Speed of train of B}} = \frac{\sqrt{B}}{\sqrt{A}}$$
$$\frac{\sqrt{9}}{4} = \frac{3}{2}$$
$$= 3:2$$

22. Two trains of equal length, running in opposite directions, pass a pole in 18 and 12 seconds. The trains will cross each other in:

समान लंबाई की दो रेलगाड़ियाँ, विपरीत दिशाओं में चलते हुए, एक खंभे को 18 और 12 सेकंड में पार करती हैं। ट्रेनें एक-दूसरे को पार करेंगी:

- A. 14.4 seconds
- B. 15.5 seconds
- C. 18.8 seconds
- D. 20.2 seconds

Answer: Option A

Solution: Let length of each train be x meter.

Then, speed of 1st train = $\frac{x}{18}$ m/sec

Speed of 2nd train = $\frac{x}{12}$ m/sec Now, When both trains cross each other,

time taken = $\frac{x}{18} + \frac{x}{12}$

$$2x / \frac{2x+3x}{36}$$

$$2x+3x$$

$$\frac{36}{72}$$

$$= \frac{5}{5}$$

$$= 14.4 \text{ seconds}$$

23. A train travelling at 48 kmph crosses another train, having half of its length and travelling in opposite direction at 42 kmph, in 12 seconds. It also passes a railway platform in 45 seconds. The length of railway platform is:

48 किमी प्रति घंटे की गति से चलने वाली एक ट्रेन विपरीत दिशा में 42 किमी प्रति घंटे की गति से आधी लंबाई वाली दूसरी ट्रेन को 12 सेकंड में पार करती है। यह एक रेलवे प्लेटफार्म को भी 45 सेकंड में पार कर जाती है। रेलवे प्लेटफार्म की लंबाई है:

- A. 200m
- B. 300m
- C. 350m
- D. 400m

Answer: Option D

Solution: Let the length of the train traveling at 48 kmph be 2x meters.

And length of the platform is y meters.

Relative speed of train (48+42) kmph

$$= \frac{90 \times 5}{18} = 25 \text{ m/sec}$$

$$\text{And } 48 \text{ kmph} = \frac{48 \times 5}{18}$$

$$= \frac{40}{3} \text{ m/sec}$$

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According to the question,

$$\frac{2x+x}{25}=12;$$

$$\text{Or, } 3x=12 \times 25$$

$$=300 \text{ Or, } x=\frac{300}{3}$$

$$=100\text{m Then,}$$

$$\text{length of the train}=2x$$

$$=100 \times 2$$

$$=200\text{m}$$

$$\frac{200+y}{40/3}=45$$

$$600+3y=40 \times 45$$

$$\text{Or, } 3y=1800-600$$

$$=1200 \text{ Or, } y=\frac{1200}{3}=400\text{m}$$

$$\text{Length of the platform}=400\text{m}$$

24. Two trains 105 meters and 90 meters long, run at the speeds of 45 kmph and 72 kmph respectively, in opposite directions on parallel tracks. The time which they take to cross each other, is:

105 मीटर और 90 मीटर लंबी दो रेलगाड़ियाँ समानांतर पटरियों पर विपरीत दिशाओं में क्रमशः 45 किमी प्रति घंटे और 72 किमी प्रति घंटे की गति से चलती हैं। उन्हें एक दूसरे को पार करने में लगने वाला समय है:

A. 8 seconds

B. 6 seconds

C. 7 seconds

D. 5 seconds

Answer: Option B

Solution: Length of the 1st train = 105 m

Length of the 2nd train = 90 m

Relative speed of the trains,

$$= 45 + 72 = 117 \text{ kmph}$$

$$= \frac{117 \times 5}{18}$$

$$= 32.5 \text{ m/sec}$$

Time taken to cross each other,

$$= \text{Length of 1st train} + \text{length of 2nd train relative / speed of the trains}$$

$$\therefore \text{Time taken} = 195 / 32.5$$

$$= 6 \text{ secs.}$$

26. A train passes two persons walking in the same direction at a speed of 3 kmph and 5 kmph respectively in 10 seconds and 11 seconds respectively. The speed of the train is
एक ट्रेन समान दिशा में 3 किमी प्रति घंटे और 5 किमी प्रति घंटे की गति से चल रहे दो लोगों को क्रमशः 10 सेकंड और 11 सेकंड में पार करती है। ट्रेन की गति है

A. 28 kmph

B. 27 kmph

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C. 25 kmph

D. 24 kmph

Answer: Option C

Solution: 1st method:

Let the speed of the train be S. And length of the train be x.

When a train crosses a man, it travels its own distance.

According to question; $x / (s-3) \times 5/18 = 10$

or, $18x = 50 \times s - 150$(i)

and $x(x-5) \times 5/18 = 1118x$

$= 55 \times s - 275$(ii)

Equating equation (i) and (ii)

$50 \times s - 150 = 55 \times s - 275$ or, $5 \times s = 125$ or

$s = 25 \text{ kmph}$

26. A train passes two bridges of length 800 m and 400 m in 100 seconds and 60 seconds respectively. The length of the train is:

एक ट्रेन 800 मीटर और 400 मीटर लंबे दो पुलों को क्रमशः 100 सेकंड और 60 सेकंड में पार करती है। ट्रेन की लंबाई है:

A. 80m

B. 90m

C. 200m

D. 150m

Answer: Option C

Solution: 1st Method: Let length of the train be x m and speed of the train is s kmph.

Speed, $s = x + \frac{800}{100}$ (i)

Speed, $s = \frac{x+400}{60}$ (ii)

Equating equation (i) and (ii), we get,

Or, $\frac{x+800}{100} = \frac{x+400}{60}$

Or, $5x + 200 = 3x + 2400$

Or, $2x = 400$

Or, $x = 200 \text{ m}$

2nd Method:

As in both cases, the speed of the train is constant, and then we have;

Time \propto distance

$\frac{100}{60} = \frac{x+800}{x+400}$ or, $x = 200 \text{ m}$

27. A train travelling with a speed of 60 kmph catches another train travelling in the same direction and then leaves it 120 m behind in 18 seconds. The speed of the second train is

60 किमी प्रति घंटे की गति से चलने वाली एक ट्रेन उसी दिशा में यात्रा कर रही दूसरी ट्रेन को पकड़ती है और फिर 18 सेकंड में 120 मीटर पीछे छोड़ देती है। दूसरी ट्रेन की गति है

A. 26 kmph

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B. 35 kmph

C. 36 kmph

D. 63 kmph

Answer: Option C

Solution: Let speed of the 2nd train is S m/sec.

And,

$$60 \text{ kmph} = \frac{60 \times 5}{18} = \frac{50}{3} \text{ m/sec.}$$

As trains are traveling in same distance, Then Relative distance,

$$\frac{60 \times 5}{18} = \frac{50}{3}$$

$$\frac{50}{3} - S = \frac{120}{18}$$

$$\Rightarrow 50 - 3S/3 = \frac{20}{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow 50 - 3S = 20$$

$$\Rightarrow 3S = 50 - 20$$

$$\Rightarrow 3S = 30$$

$$\therefore S = 10 \text{ m/sec}$$

Or, Speed of the 2nd

Or, Speed of the 2nd train = $10 \times 18/5$

$$= 36 \text{ kmph.}$$

28. A man goes downstream with a boat to some destination and returns upstream to his original place in 5 hours. If the speed of the boat in still water and the stream are 10 kmph and 4 kmph respectively, the distance of the destination from the starting place is:

एक आदमी नाव लेकर धारा के अनुकूल किसी स्थान पर जाता है और धारा के प्रतिकूल 5 घंटे में अपने मूल स्थान पर लौट आता है। यदि शांत पानी और धारा में नाव की गति क्रमशः 10 किमी प्रति घंटे और 4 किमी प्रति घंटे है, तो प्रारंभिक स्थान से गंतव्य की दूरी है:

A. 16 km

B. 18 km

C. 21 km

D. 25 km

Answer: Option C

Solution: Let the distance of the destination from the starting point = x km.

Speed downstream = $(10 + 4) = 14 \text{ kmph}$

Speed upstream = $(10 - 4) = 6 \text{ kmph}$

According to the question,

Total time taken = 5 hours

$$\frac{x}{14} + \frac{x}{6} = 5$$

$$\frac{3x + 7x}{42} = 5 \text{ or,}$$

$$10x = 42 \times 5$$

$$\text{or, } x = \frac{42 \times 5}{10}$$

$$\text{So, } x = 21 \text{ km}$$

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29. A person can row $7\frac{1}{2}$ km an hour in still water. Finds that it takes twice the time to row upstream than the time to row downstream. The speed of the stream is:

एक व्यक्ति शांत पानी में $7\frac{1}{2}$ किमी प्रति घंटे की गति से नाव चला सकता है। पाया गया कि धारा के प्रतिकूल पंक्ति में लगने में लगने वाले समय की तुलना में धारा के अनुकूल पंक्ति में लगने में दोगुना समय लगता है। धारा की गति है:

- A. 2 kmph
- B. 2.5 kmph
- C. 3 kmph
- D. 4 kmph

Answer: Option B

Solution: Let the distance covered be x km and speed of stream = y kmph.

$$\text{Speed downstream} = \frac{15}{2+y} \text{ kmph}$$

$$\text{Speed upstream} = \frac{15}{2-y} \text{ kmph}$$

$$\text{According to question, } 2x / \frac{15}{2+y} = x / \frac{15}{2-y} \text{ or,}$$

$$15-2y = \frac{15}{2} + y \text{ or,}$$

$$3y = 15 - \frac{15}{2} = 15/2 \text{ or,}$$

$$y = \frac{15}{6} = 2.5 \text{ kmph}$$

30. Two boats A and B start towards each other from two places, 108 km apart. Speed of the boats A and B in still water are 12 km/h and 15 km/h respectively. If A proceeds down and B up the stream, they will meet after:

दो नावें A और B 108 किमी दूर दो स्थानों से एक दूसरे की ओर चलना शुरू करती हैं। शांत पानी में नाव A और B की गति क्रमशः 12 किमी/घंटा और 15 किमी/घंटा है। यदि A नीचे की ओर और B धारा के ऊपर की ओर बढ़ता है, तो वे इसके बाद मिलेंगे:

- A. 4.5 hours
- B. 4 hours
- C. 5.4 hours
- D. 6 hours

Answer: Option B

Solution: Let the speed of the stream be x kmph and both the boats meet after t hour.

According to the question,

$$(12 + x) \times t + (15 - x) \times t = 108$$

$$\text{Or, } 12t + 15t = 108$$

$$\text{Or, } 27t = 108$$

$$\therefore t = \frac{108}{27}$$

$$= 4 \text{ hours}$$