

Time and Distance Questions for CDS, CLAT & SSC Exams.									
Time and distance Quiz 4									
Directions: Study the fo	Directions: Study the following Questions carefully and choose the right answer:								
1. A thief is spotted by a policeman from a distance of 100 m. When the policeman starts the chase, the thief also starts running. If the speed of the thief be 8 km/hr and that of the policeman 10 km/hr. How far the thief will have run before he is overtaken?									
A. 100 m	B. 150 m	C. 200 m	D. 400 m						
2. I walk a certain distance and ride back taking a total time of 37 minutes. I could walk both ways in 55 minutes. How long would it take me to ride both ways?									
A. 5 min.	B. 10 min.	C. 13 min.	D. 19 min.						
3. A motor-cycle covers 40 km with a speed of 20 km/hr. find the speed of the motor-cycle for the next 40 km journey so that the average speed of the whole journey will be 30 km/hr.									
A. 70 km/hr	B. 52.5 km/hr	C. 60 km/hr	D. 60.5 km/hr						
4. A man rides at the rate of 18 km/hr, but stops for 6 minutes to change horses at the end of every 7th km. The time that he will take to cover a distance of 90 km is									
A. 6 hrs	B. 6 hrs. 12 min.	C. 6 hrs. 18 min.	D. 6 hrs. 24 min.						
5. Walking at 3 km/hr . Pintu reaches his school 5 minutes late. If he walks at 4 km per hour he will be 5 minutes early. The distance of Pintu's from his house is									
A. $1\frac{1}{2}$ km	B. 2 km	C. $2\frac{1}{2}$ km	D. 5 km						
6. Two persons A and B start simultaneously from two places c km apart, and walk in the same direction. If A travels at the rate of p km/hr and B travels at the rate of q km/hr, then A has travelled before he overtakes B a distance of									
A. $\frac{qc}{p+q}$ km	B. $\frac{qc}{q-p}$ km	C. $\frac{c}{p-q}$ km	$D. \frac{pc}{p-q} \operatorname{km}$						
7. With a uniform speed, a car covers a distance in 8 hours. Had the speed been increased by 4 km/hr, the same distance could have been covered in 7 hours and 30 minutes. What is the distance covered?									

. 13 hrs	B. 15 hrs	C. 14 hrs	D. 12 hrs			
V. TO III 2	0. 13 1115	C. 14 IIIS	D. 12 IIIS			
. A father and h	nis son start at a point	A with speeds of 12 km,	/h and 18 km/h respective			
and reach another point B. If his son starts 60 min after his father at A and reaches B, 60 min before his father, what is the distance between A and B?						
. 90 km	B. 72 km	C. 36 km	D. None of these			
	-	walking at 5 km/h and 6 art, if they walk in oppos	5.5 km/h , respectively. Wha site directions?			
. 2 h	B. 4 h	C. 6 h	D. 8 h			
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Correct Answers:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
А	С	С	А	В	D	В	С	В	D

Explanations:

1. Given,

Distance between Agra and Delhi = 300 km Relative speed = 38 + 37 = 75 km/hr

Time taken to cross each other = $\frac{\text{Distance}}{\text{Speed}}$

$$=\frac{300}{75}=4$$
 hours.

Hence, option A is correct.

2. Distance covered per hour = Relative speed × Time
= (3 + 2) × 1 = 5 km [opposite direction]
∴ Distance covered in 2 hours = 5 × 2 = 10 km.

Hence, option C is correct.

New Speed = $\frac{2}{3}$ of the usual speed

: New time taken =
$$\frac{3}{2}$$
 of the usual time

So,
$$\left(\frac{3}{2} \text{ of the usual time}\right)$$
 – (usual time) = 20 min

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2}$$
 of the usual time = 20 min

 \Rightarrow usual time = 40 mins.

Hence, option C is correct.

4. Let the total distance covered = LCM of (10, 20, 60) = 60. As per the question, Distance covered by the car with each speed $=\frac{1}{3} \times 60 = 20$ km $\Rightarrow \frac{20}{10} + \frac{20}{20} + \frac{20}{60} = \frac{60}{\text{avg. speed}}$ $\Rightarrow \frac{10}{3} = \frac{60}{\text{avg. speed}}$ \Rightarrow Average speed = 18 km/hr Hence, option A is correct. **5.** To solve this question we can apply a short trick approach Reqd. distance = $\frac{\text{Product of both speeds}}{\text{Difference of speeds}} \times (a + b)$ Where, 'a' is the extra of time taken by first speed = 6 mins 'b' is the less of time taken by second speed = 10 mins Keer $a + b = 10 + 6 = 16 \text{ mins} = \frac{4}{15} \text{hour}$ By the short trick approach, we get Reqd. distance = $\frac{\frac{5}{2} \times 3}{3 - \frac{5}{2}} \times \frac{4}{15}$ $=\frac{15/2}{1/2} \times \frac{4}{15} = 4$ km Hence, option B is correct. 6. Time taken by A to overtake B $\frac{\text{Distance}}{\text{Relative speed}} = \frac{c}{p-q}$: Distance covered by A before he overtakes B = Speed × Time $\Rightarrow p \times \frac{c}{p-q} = \frac{pc}{p-q} km$ Hence, option D is correct.

7. Let the distance be x km. Then, $\frac{x}{15/2} - \frac{x}{8} = 4$ $\Rightarrow \frac{16x - 15x}{120} = 4 \Rightarrow x = 480 \text{ km}.$ Hence, option B is correct. 8. Given, Speed = 75 km/hr, Distance to be covered = 1050 km. Then, Speed = $\frac{\text{Distance}}{\text{Time}}$ Time = $\frac{1050}{75}$ = 14 hrs Hence, option C is correct. **9.** Let the distance be x and the difference in time taken by the father and the son = 60 + 60 = 120 mins = 2 hrs. (The son reaches 2 hours faster than the father.) Time taken by the father - Time taken by the son = 2 hours $\frac{x}{12} - \frac{x}{18} = 2$ $\Rightarrow \frac{3x-2x}{36} = 2 \Rightarrow x = 72 \text{ km}$ Hence, option B is correct. 10. Given, Distance = 92 km, Relative Speed = 5 + 6.5 = 11.5 km/h $\therefore \text{ Reqd. Time} = \frac{\text{Distance}}{\text{Relative speed}} = \frac{92}{11.5} = 8 \text{ h}$ Hence, option D is correct.

