Clock and Calendar Questions for Railway Exams

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Clock and Calendar Questions for Railway Exams

Clock and Calendar Questions for Railway NTPC/Group-D/JE/RPF Exams

1. What is the angle between the hour hand and the minute hand at 5:10 AM?

a) 355°

b) 105°

c) 195°

d) 95°

2. What is the angle between the hour hand and the minute hand at 6:30 PM?

a) 325°

b) 330°

c) 345°

d) 315°

3. What is the angle between the hour hand and the minute hand at 2:45 AM?

a) 227.5°

b) 127.5°

c) 172.5°

d) 272.5°

4. What is the angle between the hour hand and the minute hand at 3:20 AM?

a) 40°

b) 20°

c) 330°

d) 320°

5. What is the angle between the hour hand and the minute hand at 4:39 PM?

a) 84.5°

b) 94.5°

c) 114.5°

d) 24.5°

6. What is the angle between the hour hand and the minute hand at 1:18 AM?

a) 217°

b) 67°

c) 69°

d) 219°

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7. What is the angle between the hour hand and the minute hand at 8:25 PM?

a) 257.5°

b) 227.5°

c) 217.5°

d) 207.5°

8. What is the angle between the hour hand and the minute hand at 3:30 AM?

a) 105°

b) 75°

c) 65°

d) 55°

9. What is the angle between the hour hand and the minute hand at 9:00 AM?

a) 180°

b) 120°

c) 60°

d) 90°

10. What is the angle between the hour hand and the minute hand at 7:45 AM?

a) 75°

b) 22.5°

c) 37.5°

d) 37°

11. What was the day of the week on '9th November 1998'?

a) Tuesday

b) Sunday

c) Monday

d) Wednesday

12. What was the day of the week on '2nd July 2003'?

a) Tuesday

b) Sunday

c) Monday

d) Wednesday

13. What was the day of the week on '1st January 1989'?

a) Tuesday

b) Sunday

c) Monday

d) Wednesday

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14. What was the day of the week on '2nd March 2018'?

a) Tuesday

b) Saturday

c) Friday

d) Wednesday

15. What was the day of the week on '16th February 2014'?

a) Tuesday

b) Saturday

c) Friday

d) Sunday

16. What was the day of the week on '15th August 2006'?

a) Tuesday

b) Saturday

c) Friday

d) Sunday

17. What was the day of the week on '19th December 1937'?

a) Tuesday

b) Saturday

c) Friday

d) Sunday

18. What was the day of the week on '11th May 1967'?

a) Wednesday

b) Thursday

c) Friday

d) Tuesday

19. What was the day of the week on '12th August 2017'?

a) Sunday

b) Thursday

c) Friday

d) Saturday

20. What was the day of the week on '26th January 1921'?

a) Wednesday

b) Thursday

c) Friday

d) Saturday

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

a) 1200

b) 600

c) 1600

d) 2400

22. How many days are there in 'y' weeks and 'y' days?

a) $7y^2$

b) 8y

c) $8y^2$

d) 7y

23. It was Friday on February 1, 2013. What was the day of the week on February 1, 2018?

a) Friday

b) Wednesday

c) Thursday

d) Saturday

24. If today is Wednesday, then what will be the day after 56 days?

a) Friday

b) Wednesday

c) Thursday

d) Saturday

25. The last day of a century cannot be _____.

a) Saturday

b) Friday

c) Monday

d) Wednesday

26. If day before yesterday was Sunday, what will be the fourth day after today?

a) Saturday

b) Friday

c) Monday

d) Wednesday

27. The year next to 2014 will have the same calendar as that of the year _____.

a) 2017

b) 2025

c) 2052

d) 2071

28. How many times in a day, do the hands of a clock coincide with each other?

a) 11

b) 48

c) 22

d) 24

29. The hour hand takes ___ fill rounds of a clock in a day.

a) 12

b) 2

c) 24

d) 4

30. The first day of a century cannot be _____.

a) Monday

b) Saturday

c) Friday

d) Thursday

31. _____ can be the first day as well as the last day of a century year.

a) Friday

b) Monday

c) Tuesday

d) Sunday

32. If mirror shows 1:13 in a clock, then what will be actual timing?

a) 10:43

b) 10:57

c) 10:53

d) 10:47

33. The calendar for the year 2007 will be the same for the year _____.

a) 2011

b) 2018

c) 2028

d) 2024

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

a) 2016

b) 1920

c) 1938

d) 2012

Clock and Calendar Questions for Railway Exams

35. It was Tuesday on 1st January 2013, what day of the week was it on 1st January 2014?

a) Thursday

b) Monday

c) Wednesday

d) Friday

36. If Friday was the first day of an ordinary year, then what would be the last day of the year?

a) Thursday

b) Monday

c) Wednesday

d) Friday

37. If Friday was the first day of a leap year, then what would be the last day of the year?

a) Thursday

b) Saturday

c) Sunday

d) Friday

38. What time is shown in the mirror if real time is 8:45?

a) 2:15

b) 3:15

c) 6:25

d) 7:15

39. What time is shown in the mirror if real time is 1:47?

a) 10:13

b) 11:13

c) 12:13

d) 2:13

40). 44 days after Saturday will be _____.

a) Thursday

b) Monday

c) Wednesday

d) Friday

41. Which of the following years calendar will be same to the calendar for the year 2004?
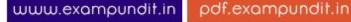
a) 2018

b) 2036

c) 2032

d) 2016

Clock and Calendar Questions for Railway Exams

42. If 6th March 2005 was Monday, then what was the day on 6th March 2004?

a) Thursday

b) Saturday

c) Sunday

d) Friday

43. If today is Wednesday, then what will be the day on 567th day?

a) Thursday

b) Monday

c) Wednesday

d) Friday

44. If Mahesh celebrated his birthday 5 days after Suresh, whose birthday was on Friday, then on which day of the week will Mahesh celebrate his birthday?

a) Thursday

b) Monday

c) Wednesday

d) Friday

45. Saturday, Thursday and _____ will never be the end day of a century year.

a) Monday

b) Wednesday

c) Tuesday

d) Friday

46. At what time are the hands of a clock together between 2 and 3?

a) $2 : 10\frac{10}{11}$

b) $3 : 10\frac{10}{11}$

c) $2 : 11\frac{10}{11}$

d) $3 : 11\frac{10}{11}$

47. At what time are the hands of a clock together between 6 and 7?

a) $7 : 32\frac{8}{11}$

b) $6 : 33\frac{8}{11}$

c) $6 : 32\frac{8}{11}$

d) $7 : 33\frac{8}{11}$

48. A clock which moves continuously fast, it lags 5 minutes on Sunday 8 AM, it is ahead 7 minute on Tuesday 8 AM. Find when the clock showed right time?

a) Saturday 4 PM

b) Saturday 4 AM

c) Monday 4 PM

d) Monday 4 AM

49. Time shown in a clock is 3:13, what time will appear in the water?

a) 1:13

b) 2:17

c) 2:13

d) 3:17

50. What angle is made by minute hand in 30 seconds?

a) 3°

b) 29°

c) 30°

d) 2.9°

ANSWERS

1) Answer: D

$Angle = \theta = \left|\frac{60 \times hour - 11 \times minute}{2}\right|°$

And another angle = (360 - θ)°

$\therefore \theta = \left|\frac{60 \times 5 - 11 \times 10}{2}\right|°$

$= \left|\frac{300 - 110}{2}\right|°$

$= \frac{190}{2}°$

$= \mathbf{95°}$

And another angle = (360 - θ)° = (360 - 95)° = 265°

2) Answer: C

$Angle = \theta = \left|\frac{60 \times hour - 11 \times minute}{2}\right|°$

And another angle = (360 - θ)°

$\therefore \theta = \left|\frac{60 \times 6 - 11 \times 30}{2}\right|°$

$= \left|\frac{360 - 330}{2}\right|°$

$= \frac{30}{2}°$

$= 15°$

And another angle = (360 - θ)° = (360 - 15)° = **345°**

3) Answer: C

$Angle = \theta = \left|\frac{60 \times hour - 11 \times minute}{2}\right|°$

And another angle = (360 - θ)°

$\therefore \theta = \left|\frac{60 \times 2 - 11 \times 45}{2}\right|°$

$$= |\frac{120 - 495}{2}|°$$

$$= \frac{375}{2}°$$

$$= 172.5°$$

And another angle = (360 - θ)° = (360 – 172.5)° =187.5°

4) Answer: B

Angle = $\theta = |\frac{60 \times hour - 11 \times minute}{2}|°$

And another angle = (360 - θ)°

$\therefore \theta = |\frac{60 \times 3 - 11 \times 20}{2}|°$

$$= |\frac{180 - 220}{2}|°$$

$$= \frac{40}{2}°$$

$$= \mathbf{20°}$$

And another angle = (360 - θ)° = (360 - 20)° = 340°

5) Answer: B

Angle = $\theta = |\frac{60 \times hour - 11 \times minute}{2}|°$

And another angle = (360 - θ)°

$\therefore \theta = |\frac{60 \times 4 - 11 \times 39}{2}|°$

$$= |\frac{240 - 429}{2}|°$$

$$= \frac{189}{2}°$$

$$= \mathbf{94.5°}$$

And another angle = (360 - θ)° = (360 - 94.5)° = 265.5°

6) Answer: C

Angle = $\theta = |\frac{60 \times hour - 11 \times minute}{2}|°$

And another angle = (360 - θ)°

$\therefore \theta = |\frac{60 \times 1 - 11 \times 18}{2}|°$

$$= |\frac{60 - 198}{2}|°$$

$$= \frac{138}{2}°$$

$$= \mathbf{69°}$$

And another angle = (360 - θ)° = (360 - 69)° = 291°

7) Answer: A

Angle = $\theta = |\frac{60 \times hour - 11 \times minute}{2}|°$

And another angle = (360 - θ)°

$\therefore \theta = |\frac{60 \times 8 - 11 \times 25}{2}|°$

$$= |\frac{480 - 275}{2}|°$$

$$= \frac{205}{2}°$$

$$= 102.5°$$

And another angle = (360 - θ)° = (360 – 102.5)° = **257.5°**

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8) Answer: B

Angle = $\theta = \left|\frac{60 \times hour - 11 \times minute}{2}\right|°$

And another angle = (360 - θ)°

$\therefore \theta = \left|\frac{60 \times 3 - 11 \times 30}{2}\right|°$

$= \left|\frac{180 - 330}{2}\right|°$

$= \frac{150}{2}°$

$= \mathbf{75°}$

And another angle = (360 - θ)° = (360 - 75)° = 285°

9) Answer: D

Angle = $\theta = \left|\frac{60 \times hour - 11 \times minute}{2}\right|°$

And another angle = (360 - θ)°

$\therefore \theta = \left|\frac{60 \times 9 - 11 \times 0}{2}\right|°$

$= \left|\frac{540 - 0}{2}\right|°$

$= \frac{540}{2}°$

$= 270°$

And another angle = (360 - θ)° = (360 - 270)° = **90°**

10) Answer: C

Angle = $\theta = \left|\frac{60 \times hour - 11 \times minute}{2}\right|°$

And another angle = (360 - θ)°

$\therefore \theta = \left|\frac{60 \times 7 - 11 \times 45}{2}\right|°$

$= \left|\frac{420 - 495}{2}\right|°$

$= \frac{75}{2}°$

$= \mathbf{37.5°}$

And another angle = (360 - θ)° = (360 - 37.5)° = 322.5°

11) Answer: C

Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Code	1	4	4	0	2	5	0	3	6	1	4	6

Date: 9th November 1998'

Steps to find the day of the week:

Last two digit of year	98
No. of leap year (divisor)	Divisor = 24
Code of the month	4
Date	9

Total = (98 + 24 + 4 + 9) = 135

And 135 ÷ 7, we get 2 as remainder.
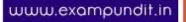
Year < 2000 – leave the remainder as it is

Year > 2000 – subtract 1 from the remainder.

Code	Day
1	Sunday
2	**Monday**
3	Tuesday
4	Wednesday
5	Thursday
6	Friday
0	Saturday

Date	2

Total = (3 + 0 + 0 + 2) = 5

And 5 ÷ 7, we get 5 as remainder.

Note:

Year < 2000 – leave the remainder as it is

Year > 2000 – subtract 1 from the remainder.

So, code for the day is (5 – 1) = 4

Code	Day
1	Sunday
2	Monday
3	Tuesday
4	**Wednesday**
5	Thursday
6	Friday
0	Saturday

12) Answer: D

Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Code	1	4	4	0	2	5	0	3	6	1	4	6

Date: 2nd July 2003

Steps to find the day of the week:

Last two digit of year	03
No. of leap year (divisor)	Divisor = 0
Code of the month	0

13) Answer: B

Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Code	1	4	4	0	2	5	0	3	6	1	4	6

Date: 1st January 1989

Steps to find the day of the week:

Last two digit of	89

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year	
No. of leap year (divisor)	Divisor = 22
Code of the month	1
Date	1

Total = (89 + 22 + 1 + 1) = 113

And 113 ÷ 7, we get 1 as remainder.

Note:

Year < 2000 – leave the remainder as it is

Year > 2000 – subtract 1 from the remainder.

Code	Day
1	**Sunday**
2	Monday
3	Tuesday
4	Wednesday
5	Thursday
6	Friday
0	Saturday

14) Answer: C

Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Code	1	4	4	0	2	5	0	3	6	1	4	6

Date: 2nd March 2018

Steps to find the day of the week:

Last two digit of year	18
No. of leap year (divisor)	Divisor = 4
Code of the month	4
Date	2

Total = (18 + 4 + 4 + 2) = 28

And 28 ÷ 7, we get 0 as remainder.

Note:

Year < 2000 – leave the remainder as it is

Year > 2000 – subtract 1 from the remainder.

0 is the code for Saturday and one day behind Saturday is Friday.

Code	Day
1	Sunday
2	Monday
3	Tuesday
4	Wednesday
5	Thursday
6	**Friday**
0	Saturday

15) Answer: D

Mo	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D

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nth	a n	e b	ar	pr	ay	u n	u l	u g	e p	ct	o v	ec
Code	1	4	4	0	2	5	0	3	6	1	4	6

Date: 16th February 20014

Steps to find the day of the week:

Last two digit of year	14
No. of leap year (divisor)	Divisor = 3
Code of the month	4
Date	16

Total = (14 + 3 + 4 + 16) = 37

And 37 ÷ 7, we get 2 as remainder.

Note:

Year < 2000 – leave the remainder as it is

Year > 2000 – subtract 1 from the remainder.

So, (2 – 1) = 1

Code	Day
1	**Sunday**
2	Monday
3	Tuesday
4	Wednesday
5	Thursday
6	Friday

0	Saturday

16) Answer: A

Month	J a n	F e b	M ar	A pr	M ay	J u n	J u l	A u g	S e p	O ct	N o v	D ec
Code	1	4	4	0	2	5	0	3	6	1	4	6

Date: 15th August 2006

Steps to find the day of the week:

Last two digit of year	06
No. of leap year (divisor)	Divisor = 1
Code of the month	3
Date	15

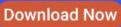Total = (6 + 1 + 3 + 15) = 25

And 25 ÷ 7, we get 4 as remainder.
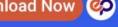
Note:

Year < 2000 – leave the remainder as it is

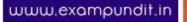Year > 2000 – subtract 1 from the remainder.

So, (4 – 1) = 3

Code	Day
1	Sunday
2	Monday

3	Tuesday
4	Wednesday
5	Thursday
6	Friday
0	Saturday

Code	Day
1	Sunday
2	Monday
3	Tuesday
4	Wednesday
5	Thursday
6	Friday
0	Saturday

17) Answer: D

Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Code	1	4	4	0	2	5	0	3	6	1	4	6

Date: 19th December 1937

Steps to find the day of the week:

Last two digit of year	37
No. of leap year (divisor)	Divisor = 9
Code of the month	6
Date	19

Total = (37 + 9 + 6 + 19) = 71

And 71 ÷ 7, we get 1 as remainder.

Note:

Year < 2000 – leave the remainder as it is

Year > 2000 – subtract 1 from the remainder.

18) Answer: B

Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Code	1	4	4	0	2	5	0	3	6	1	4	6

Date: 11th May 1967

Steps to find the day of the week:

Last two digit of year	67
No. of leap year (divisor)	Divisor = 16
Code of the month	2
Date	11

Total = (67 + 16 + 2 + 11) = 96

And 96 ÷ 7, we get 5 as remainder.

Note:

Year < 2000 – leave the remainder as it is

Year > 2000 – subtract 1 from the remainder.

Code	Day
1	Sunday
2	Monday
3	Tuesday
4	Wednesday
5	**Thursday**
6	Friday
0	Saturday

19) Answer: D

Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Code	1	4	4	0	2	5	0	3	6	1	4	6

Date: 12th August 2017

Steps to find the day of the week:

Last two digit of year	17
No. of leap year (divisor)	Divisor = 4
Code of the month	3
Date	12

Total = (17 + 4 + 3 + 12) = 36

And 36 ÷ 7, we get 1 as remainder.

Note:

Year < 2000 – leave the remainder as it is

Year > 2000 – subtract 1 from the remainder.

So, (1 – 1) = 0

Code	Day
1	Sunday
2	Monday
3	Tuesday
4	Wednesday
5	Thursday
6	Friday
0	**Saturday**

20) Answer: A

Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Code	1	4	4	0	2	5	0	3	6	1	4	6

Date: 26th January 1921

Steps to find the day of the week:

Last two digit of year	21
No. of leap year	Divisor = 5

(divisor)	
Code of the month	1
Date	26

Total = (21 + 5 + 1 + 26) = 53

And 53 ÷ 7, we get 4 as remainder.

Note:

Year < 2000 – leave the remainder as it is

Year > 2000 – subtract 1 from the remainder.

Code	Day
1	Sunday
2	Monday
3	Tuesday
4	**Wednesday**
5	Thursday
6	Friday
0	Saturday

21) Answer: B

Century year that is completely divisible by 400 is a leap year.

Only 600 is not completely divisible by 400.

22) Answer: B

There are 7 days in a week.

So, no. of days in y weeks = 7y

Total number of days in y weeks and y days = (7y + y) = 8y

23) Answer: C

Number of odd days in:

2013 – 1

2014 – 1

2015 – 1

2016 – 2

2017 – 1

6 days after Friday is Thursday.

24) Answer: B

56 ÷ 7, we get 0 as remainder.

So, 56 days after Wednesday will be Wednesday again.

25) Answer: A

Last day of a century cannot be Tuesday or Thursday or Saturday.

26) Answer: A

Day before Yesterday was Sunday.

So, today is Tuesday.

Fourth day after Monday is Saturday.

27) Answer: B

Ordinary year: To find same calendar

1st year after a leap year	Add 6
2nd year after a leap year	Add 11
3rd year after a leap year	Add 11

Leap Year:

Current leap year + 28 = Next leap year having same calendar

As 2014 is an ordinary year, and 2012 is a leap year which comes before 2014.

We add 11 to 2014 as 2014 is the 2nd year after a leap year.

So, (2014 + 11) = **2025**

28) Answer: C

Hands of a clock coincide once in every hour.

But, in between 11'o clock to 1'o clock, they coincide only once.

So, the hands of a clock coincide 22 times in 24 hours.

29) Answer: B

The hour hand takes 2 fill rounds of a clock in a day.

30) Answer: C

The first day of a century cannot be – Wednesday, Friday and Sunday.

31) Answer: B

Monday can be the first day as well as the last day of a century year.

32) Answer: D

For every mirror image based on a clock,

If it is 12 hours clock, then subtract given timing from 11:60 hrs,

And if it is 24 hrs clock, then subtract given timing from 23:60 hrs.

Here, it is 12 - hr clock, hence, 11:60 – 1:13 = **10:47**

33) Answer: B

Ordinary year: To find same calendar

1st year after a leap year	Add 6
2nd year after a leap year	Add 11
3rd year after a leap year	Add 11

Leap Year:

Current leap year + 28 = Next leap year having same calendar

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2007 is an ordinary year and 2004 is the leap year before 2007

As, 2007 is the 3rd year after a leap year, we add 11 to it to obtain the same calendar.

(2007 + 11) = 2018.

34) Answer: C

All options except '1938' are completely divisible by 4.

So it is not a leap year.

35) Answer: C

As 2013 is an ordinary year and number of odd days in an ordinary year is 1.

So, we move 1 day ahead from Tuesday to obtain the day of the week on 1st January 2014.

So, one day after Tuesday is Wednesday.

36) Answer: D

The first and last days of an ordinary year are same.

So, Friday will be the answer.

37) Answer: B

The last day of a leap year is one day ahead of its first day.

So, Saturday is the answer.

38) Answer: B

For every mirror image based on a clock,

If it is 12 hours clock, then subtract given timing from 11:60 hrs,

And if it is 24 hrs clock, then subtract given timing from 23:60 hrs.

Here, it is 12 - hr clock, hence, 11:60 – 8:45 = **3:15**

39) Answer: A

For every mirror image based on a clock,

If it is 12 hours clock, then subtract given timing from 11:60 hrs,

And if it is 24 hrs clock, then subtract given timing from 23:60 hrs.

Here, it is 12 - hr clock, hence, 11:60 – 1:47 = **10:13**

40) Answer: B

44 ÷ 7, we get 2 as remainder.
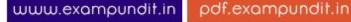
2 days after Saturday is Monday.

41) Answer: C

Ordinary year: To find same calendar

1st year after a leap year	Add 6
2nd year after a leap year	Add 11
3rd year after a leap year	Add 11

Leap Year:

Current leap year + 28 = Next leap year having same calendar

2004 + 28 = **2032**

42) Answer: C

Odd days in 2004 = 2

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

So, Sunday is the correct answer.

43) Answer: C

$567 \div 7$, remainder = 0

So, it will be Wednesday after 567th day from today.

44) Answer: C

5 days after Friday is Wednesday.

45) Answer: C

Saturday, Thursday and <u>Tuesday</u> will never be the end day of a century year.

46) Answer: A

Together means angle between hour and minute hand = 0°

Time = Smaller time : $\frac{2}{11}$ (A₁ ± A₂) Where A₁ = Smaller value of time × 30 and A₂ = Angle

So, time = $2: \frac{2}{11} (2 \times 30 \pm 0)$

$= 2 : \frac{2}{11} \times 60$

$= 2: \frac{120}{11}$

$= \mathbf{2 : 10 \frac{10}{11}}$

47) Answer: C

Together means angle between hour and minute hand = 0°

Time = Smaller time : $\frac{2}{11}$ (A₁ ± A₂) Where A₁ = Smaller value of time × 30 and A₂ = Angle

So, time = $6 : \frac{2}{11} (6 \times 30 \pm 0)$

$= 6 : \frac{2}{11} \times 180$

$= 6: \frac{360}{11}$

$= \mathbf{6 : 32 \frac{8}{11}}$

48) Answer: D

Time between Sunday 8 AM to Tuesday 8 AM = 48 hour

Formula: $\frac{(1st)\ Slow/Fast}{Slow+Fast} \times total$

= 5/12 × 48

= 20 hour

Sunday 8 AM + 20 hour = Monday 4 AM

49) Answer: B

1. Minute is less than 30, then subtract the given time from 5:30 hours.

2. Minute is more than 30, then subtract the given time from 5:90 hours.

Here, time is 3:13, so 1st formula is applicable.

Time in water = (5:30 – 3:13) = **2:17**

50) Answer: A

In 1 minute i.e, 60 seconds, the minute hand covers an angle of 6°

So, in 30 seconds, the minute hand covers an angle of **3°**

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