## NTSE STAGE II <br> CODE: 13-15 <br> MAT <br> HINTS \& SOLUTIONS

1. 1

Sol. As per observation
2. 3

Sol. Since Ranveet always tells truth so Mehar and Ranveet both have a goat and Mehar is lying.
3. 1

Sol. Shaded rectangle moves half position toward right, circle moves 1 position in clockwise direction, In $1^{\text {st }}$ row arrow moves half position in anti clockwise direction, in $2^{\text {nd }}$ row it remains same and in $3^{\text {rd }}$ row again half position in anticlockwise direction.
4. 2

Sol.
 point
$A E=A B-E B$
= AB-DC
$=75 \mathrm{~m}-40 \mathrm{~m}$
$=35 \mathrm{~m}$
5. 4

Sol. III and IV conclusion logically following from given statements.
6. 1 or 4

Sol. $\quad\left(2^{2}+2^{2}+4^{2}+3^{2}\right)-(2+2+4+3)=22$
$\left(3^{3}+2^{2}+5^{2}+4^{2}\right)-(3+2+5+4)=40$
$\left(4^{2}+3^{2}+6^{2}+5^{2}\right)-(4+3+6+5)=68$
OR
$\frac{(3+2 \times 4) \times 4}{2}=22$
$\frac{(4+3 \times 4) \times 5}{2}=40$
$\frac{(5+4 \times 4) \times 6}{3}=42$
7. 3

Sol.


Number common to $\mathrm{A}, \mathrm{B}$ and C but not D which is 10 .
8. 2

Sol. Number common to C, A and D which are 8 and 9 i..e, 17 .
9. 4

Sol. Numbers common to C, A and B, which are 9 and 10 i..e, 19
10. 2

Sol. $\Rightarrow(11+5+x+y)-(15+10+5+y)=10$
$\Rightarrow 16+x+y-30-y=10$
$\Rightarrow 16+x=40$
$\Rightarrow \mathrm{x}=24$
$\therefore$ only B $=\mathrm{x}=24$
11. 3

Sol. $\quad x+y+5=63$
and $(x+y+5+11)=2(15+10+5+y)$
$\Rightarrow 63+11=60+2 y \quad$ (from i and ii)
$\Rightarrow 2 \mathrm{y}=14$
$\Rightarrow y=7$
$\therefore \mathrm{x}=51$
12. 3

Sol. The logical arguments are I and III.
13. 4

Sol. Number of trees and apples remains 4 and 5 respectively in each row and column.
14. 1

Sol. As per observation
15. 3

Sol. Lets assume person A goes uphill and on the same day person B comes dawn hill. There will surely be a point where both of them will meet at a certain time. Similarly, if person A comes dawn hill on the next day, he will be at the same place at the same time on the next day.
16. 2

Sol. Minute hand over takes hour hand 10 times in the given duration.
17. 1

Sol. M
$\downarrow+6$
S M



Similarly,

| A | B | I | L | I | T | Y |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\downarrow+6$ | $\downarrow+8$ | $\downarrow+10$ | $\downarrow-14$ | $\downarrow+14$ | $\downarrow-10$ | $\downarrow-8$ |
| G | J | S | X | W | J | Q |

18. 1

Sol. J A I

J A I


Similarly

19. 3

Sol

20. 1

Sol

21. 3

Sol

22. 2

Sol

23. 1

Sol. As per observation
24. 3

Sol. $\quad \underset{B}{\text { Clay }} \rightarrow \underset{\text { E }}{\text { Bricks }} \rightarrow \underset{A}{\text { Wall }} \rightarrow \underset{D}{\text { Room }} \Rightarrow \underset{C}{\text { House }}$
25. 3

Sol. As per observation
26. 3

Sol. As per observation.
27. 1

Sol. As per observation.
28. 2

Sol.


So, second statement is a
29. 4

Sol. Neither of the assumption are implicit as the statement is only concerned with population below poverty line of urban area last year $\rightarrow$ so, on assumption of rural area poverty line.
30. 2

Sol. Since one premise is particular, the conclusion must be particular and should not contain the middle term. Thus only II follows.
31. 3

Sol. In 24 hours the watch is gaining 10 minutes.
So, in one hour the watch will gain $\frac{10}{24} \mathrm{~min}$
$\therefore$ in 5 hours it will gain $\frac{10 \times 5}{24} \mathrm{~min}$
By solving the equation the correct time by this watch is 2:02:05 am.
32. 3

Sol. It shows students can take history and geography together or only geography so II and III statement fallows.
33. 4

Sol. It is going $\frac{4}{8} \mathrm{~km}$ northwards and $\frac{3}{8} \mathrm{~km}$ westwards
So, distance between starting point and ending point is $\frac{5}{8} \mathrm{~km}$.
34. 3

Sol.

35. 1

Sol. The shaded region including rectangle, traperuma nd pentagon which is region at married male who are teacher.
36. 3

Sol.

37. 1

Sol.

38. 3

Sol.

39. 1

Sol.

40. 4

Sol.

41. 1

Sol. Let A has Rs $5 x, B$ has Rs $3 x$ and $C$ has Rs $x$
So, using statement $I, 5 x-x=60$
$\mathrm{x}=15$
So, B has Rs 45 .
42. 4

Sol. Let the cost of each pen is $x$
The cost of each pencil is $y$
So, using first statement the equation $6 x+5 y=30$
Using IInd statement
The new price of each pen $=\frac{3}{5} \mathrm{x}$
The price of each pencil $=\frac{3 y}{5}$

So, using IInd equation $=\frac{12 \times 3 x}{5}+\frac{10 \times 34}{5}=36 \ldots$ (i) $6 x+5 y=30 \ldots$ (ii)
So, even by using both statement answer cannot be found.

## $43 \quad 4$

Sol. Ratio of saving cannot be found as no link between expenditure and income has been given.
44. 3

Sol. From statement II we find that
$C P$ of $A=S P$ of $A$-Profit after selling $A$
CP of $\mathrm{A}=\frac{4}{5}$ of SP of A
From statement I
$C P$ of $A=S P$ of $B$
$\frac{4}{5}$ SP of $A=S P$ of $B$
So, ratio of selling price of $A$ and $S P$ of $B$ can be found using both the statement.
45. 4

Sol. $\quad$ STAR $=50$, CIRCUS $=65$
Adding position of alphabets from back side we will get the required value.
So, PLANET $\rightarrow 11+15+26+13+22+7=94$
46. 4

Sol. At 6 pm the hour hand points towards north but in the given question it is pointing towards south.
At 9:15 the minute hand point towards east but here it will be pointing towards west.
47. 3

Sol. In the evening the shadow is towards east. So person (Sanjiv) facing north will have shadow in their right. So, Rajni will be facing in South direction.
48. 2

Sol.

|  | $\mathrm{C}_{1}$ | $\mathrm{C}_{2}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathrm{C}_{2}$ | $\mathrm{C}_{3}$ | $\mathrm{C}_{4}$ | $\mathrm{C}_{1}$ |
|  | $\mathrm{C}_{1}$ | $\mathrm{C}_{2}$ |  |


| $\mathrm{C}_{1}$ | $\mathrm{C}_{2}$ | $\mathrm{C}_{3}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathrm{C}_{3}$ | $\mathrm{C}_{4}$ | $\mathrm{C}_{1}$ |
| $\mathrm{C}_{1}$ | $\mathrm{C}_{2}$ | $\mathrm{C}_{3}$ |

$\mathrm{C}_{1}, \mathrm{C}_{2}, \mathrm{C}_{3} \& \mathrm{C}_{4}$ represents minimum different colours. That are required to fulfill the given condition.
49. 1

Sol.


By adding the two prime number we get the position of the alphabet which is in between the number.
50. 3

Sol.

51. 3.
$\begin{array}{lllllll}\text { Sol. } & 6 & 15 & 35 & 77 & 143 & 221 \\ & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow \\ & 2 \times 3 & 3 \times 5 & 5 \times 7 & 7 \times 11 & 11 \times 13 & 13 \times 17\end{array}$
52. 2

Sol. Pairs $\rightarrow(5,9),(4,6),(7,8)$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& (5,9) \Rightarrow(5)^{2}+(9)^{2} \\
& 25+81=106 \\
& (4,6) \Rightarrow(4)^{2}+(6)^{2} \\
& 16+36=52 \\
& (7,8) \Rightarrow(7)^{2}+(8)^{2} \\
& 49+64=113
\end{aligned}
$$

53. 2

Sol. angttang anttan/anttan
54. 3

Sol.

55. 4

Sol.

56. 1

Sol.

57. 4

Sol.

58. 3

Sol. By observation
59. 1

Sol. $5 \times 4=20$
$3 \times 8=24$
$9 \times 4=36$
60. 4

Sol. 5

61. 4

Sol.

62. 2

Sol. $\quad(10 \times 5)+(10 \times 3)+(3 \times 5)=95$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& (3 \times 6)+(3 \times 2)+(2 \times 6)=36 \\
& (3 \times 4)+(4 \times 8)+(8 \times 3)=68
\end{aligned}
$$

63. 1

Sol. $13+11+8+18=50$
$18+13+8+11=50$
$11+21+9+9=50$
$9+8+10+23=50$
$\Rightarrow 13+\mathrm{m}+10+23=50$
$\mathrm{m}=50-46$
$\mathrm{m}=4$
64. 3 or 4

Sol. According to Manushi $\rightarrow 11,12,13,14,15,16$
According to Vishakha $\rightarrow$ 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26,27
Common date $\rightarrow 15^{\text {th }} \& 16^{\text {th }}$ July
If $10^{\text {th }}$ July $\rightarrow$ Thursday
So, $15^{\text {th }}$ July $\rightarrow$ Tuesday
and $16^{\text {th }}$ July $\rightarrow$ Wednesday
65. 2

Sol.


Clearly, $Q, X$ and $Z$ are children of $P$
66. 1

Sol. On $1^{\text {st }}$ March dusk watch gains $=30 \mathrm{sec}$
On $2^{\text {nd }}$ march dawn watch loses $=20 \mathrm{sec}$
So on $2^{\text {nd }}$ morning watch gains $=10 \mathrm{sec}$
Similarly, on $28^{\text {th }}$ morning watch gains $=270 \mathrm{sec}$
So, on $28^{\text {th }}$ March dusk watch gains $=270+30=300 \mathrm{sec}$
$=5 \mathrm{~min}$
67. 2

Sol.


It's a midpoint of right angle triangle.
So, $C D=5$
68. 1

Sol. $m+n=o+p \ldots$.
$m+q=p+n \ldots . . I$
$2 p<m+q \ldots$ III
$2 m>0+n \ldots$ IV
From eq. II and III
$2 p<p+n$
$\Rightarrow p<n \ldots V$
From eq. I if $n>p$ so $o>m \ldots$ IV
From eq. IV and VI if $o>m$ so $m>n$
So from eq V, Vi and VII o $>\mathrm{m}>\mathrm{n}>\mathrm{p}>\mathrm{q}$
69. 2

Sol. By observation
70. 4

Sol. 6 opposite 3
1 opposite 2
4 opposite 5
71. 1

Sol. $20 \div 4 \times 12-6+11$
After change $\rightarrow 20+4-12 \div 6 \times 11$
$=20+4-2 \times 11$
$=24-22$
$=2$
72. 2

Sol. By observation
73. 4

Sol. Sum of the number are in descending order
$5+6+4=15$
$6+5+3=14$
$3+6+4=13$
$4+2+6=12$
$5+4+2=11$
By option 4
$1+4+5=10$
74. 1

Sol. There are two common number 6 and 2
So 3 is opposite to 1 .
75. 1

Sol. $\quad(96 \div 128)+64=2$
Option (1)
$(64+128) \div 96=2$
$192 \div 96=2$
$2=2$
76. 2

Sol. $\quad 6 x=5 y \Rightarrow x=\frac{5}{6} y \quad 2 y>3 z \Rightarrow y>\frac{3}{2} z$
$\frac{5}{6} y>\frac{3}{2} \times \frac{5}{6} z \Rightarrow x>\frac{5}{4} z$
$4 x>5 z$
$4 x$ ? $5 z$
77. 2

Sol. $30 \div 2+3 \times 6-5$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& =15+18-5 \\
& =28
\end{aligned}
$$

78. 4

Sol. Step I - Fliped right + 1 circle
Step II - Fliped left
Step III - Fliped right + 1 circle
Step IV - Fliped left
Step V - Fliped right + 1 circle
79. 1

Sol. Total number of $\Delta$ - total number of O and vice versa in $1^{\text {st }}$

80. 1

Sol. $3 \times 8 \div 4+2-5=(7+12-1 ? 6$

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
6+2-5 & (19-1) \div 6 \\
\Rightarrow 3 & 18 \div 6=3 \\
) \div \Rightarrow] \downarrow &
\end{array}
$$

81. 4

Sol. By observation.
82. 1

Sol.


ABMN, BCDM, MDEL, LERK, RIJK, RFHI, ABOS, SOMN, RFGP, PGHI, BCEL, MDRK, LEIJ, BCRK, MDIJ, ACDN, KFHJ, BCIJ.
83. 2
$\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Sol. } & \text { From option } 2 \rightarrow & 1 \# & 3 @ & 6 @ & 4 \$ \\ & \mathrm{P} & \mathrm{E} & \mathrm{A} & \mathrm{C} & \mathrm{E}\end{array}$
84. 3

Sol. By observation.
85. 4

Sol.

|  | 5 | 3 |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 2 | 8 | 1 | 7 |
|  | 6 | 4 |  |

86. 4

Sol. Let number of supervisor be x
Total number of legs $\rightarrow 50 \times 2+45 \times 4+8 \times 4+2 \mathrm{x}$
$=312+2 x$
Total number of heads $\rightarrow 50+45+8+x$
$=103+x$
$\Rightarrow 312+2 x-(103+x)=224$
$x=15$
87. 2

Sol. For first letter in upper case $\rightarrow$ coded with first letter in upper case.
Busy $\rightarrow$ Cpu
Crows $\rightarrow$ hup
Only option 2 matches.
88. 2

Sol. From I and II
Flower Red $\rightarrow$ Sa Ma
From I and IV
Red White $\rightarrow$ Ma Ra
For Blue $\rightarrow \mathrm{Ga}$ is remained
89. 2

Sol. one digit number $\rightarrow 1$ to $9 \rightarrow 9$
Two digit number $\rightarrow 10$ to $99 \rightarrow 90 \times 2=180$
three digit number $\rightarrow 100$ to $199 \rightarrow 100 \times 3=300$
total digit $=9+180+300=489$
90. 4

Sol.

91. 2

| T | O | M | E |  | A | R |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $@$ | $\$$ | $*$ | $?$ |  | I |  |
| $\Rightarrow$ | R | E | M | O | T | E |
|  | $\&$ | $?$ | $*$ | $\$$ | $@$ | $?$ |

Direct coding
92. 2

Sol. $23+26-7=42$
$11+15-7=19$
$32+16-7=41$
93. 3

Sol.

94. 2

Sol. D * B + C / A

$\square$
$D$ is the nephew of $A$.
95. 4

Sol.


Clearly, Anwar is father of her husband i.e., father in law.
96. 4

Sol. Average speed $=\frac{\text { total dis tance }}{\text { total time }}$
$=\frac{60 \times 1+80 \times 2+100 \times 1+40 \times 1}{5}=\frac{360}{5}=72 \mathrm{~km} / \mathrm{h}$
97. 4

Sol. $23 \%$ of sports $\rightarrow 1150$ students
Total students $=\frac{1150}{23} \times 100=5000$
Reading $\rightarrow 9 \%$ of $5000=450$
98. 2

Sol. Total students $=\frac{1150}{23} \times 100=5000$
99. 4

Sol. From F
Boys $\rightarrow 14 \%$ of $27300=3822$
Girls $\rightarrow 21 \%$ of $24700=5187$

Ratio $\rightarrow 5187$ : 3822 i..e, 19:14
100. 2

Sol. Hina wants to go either Goa or Odisha.
Harbhajan cannot go Goa.
So, only Odisha suits all.


