



Name of the Bundle	Intermediate Bundle V2	Subject	Reasoning
Topic	Calendar	Last updated on	05 December 2025

TYPE 1 – INTRODUCTION

1. Which calendar is used in the entire world at present?

- a. Chinese Calendar
- b. Indian Calendar
- c. Gregorian Calendar
- d. Julian Calendar

Ans: c. Gregorian Calendar

Explanation:

The Gregorian Calendar was founded by Henry Gregorian in 1576 AD but was introduced by Pope Gregory XIII in 1582 AD.

2. Which calendar is used by the Indian government for its official purposes?

- a. Tamil Calendar
- b. Shalivahana Shaka Calendar
- c. Vikram Samvat Calendar
- d. Malayalam Calendar

Ans: b. Shalivahana Shaka Calendar

Explanation:

- The Shalivahana Shaka Calendar / Indian National Calendar has 12 months from 1st April to 31st March.
- It is generally 78 years behind the Gregorian Calendar, except for January to March when it is behind by 79 years.



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3. What is the actual duration of a year?

- a. 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes, 45.98 seconds
- b. 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes, 45 seconds
- c. 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes, 46 seconds
- d. 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes, 46.98 seconds

Ans: a. 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes, 45.98 seconds

Explanation:

- The actual duration of a year (tropical year) is 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes, and 45.98 seconds.
- This is Earth's time to orbit the Sun relative to the vernal equinox.
- The exact value is approximately 365.242190 days, which is why leap years are added for calendar accuracy.

4. What is the actual duration of a day?

- a. 23 hours and 57 minutes
- b. 23 hours, 56 minutes, 04 seconds
- c. 24 hours and 04 seconds
- d. 23 hours and 56 minutes

Ans:b. 23 hours, 56 minutes, 04 seconds

Explanation:

- The actual duration of a day (**sidereal day**) is 23 hours, 56 minutes, 04 seconds.
- This is the time Earth takes to rotate once relative to distant stars.
- A solar day (24 hours) is longer due to Earth's orbit around the Sun.



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TYPE 2 – BASIC PROBLEMS

5. Find the odd one out:

- a. 1152
- b. 1476
- c. 1986
- d. 1692

Ans: c. 1986

Explanation:

- Every other option except option c is a Leap year.
- The Non-Century Leap year should be divisible by 4. (1 Century = 100 years).

6. Find the odd one out:

- a. 600
- b. 500
- c. 400
- d. 900

Ans: c. 400

Explanation:

- Every other option except option c is a Non-leap year.
- The Century Leap year should be divisible by 400. (1 Century = 100 years).



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7. The maximum and Minimum gap between two successive Leap years is _____.

- a. 7 years, 4 years
- b. 7 years, 5 years
- c. 8 years, 4 years
- d. 8 years, 5 years

Ans: c. 8 years, 4 years

Explanation:

- Case 1: When a century-but-non-leap year occurs between two successive Leap years, a Maximum gap occurs.
- For example: Between 1896 and 1904, 1900 came which is the century but not a leap year, therefore, 8 years of gap will be there.
- Case 2: Otherwise, a Minimum gap occurs.
- e.g.: Between 1892 and 1896, there will be 4 years of gap.

8. How many days are there in X weeks and X days?

- a. $7X$ days
- b. $7X$ days and X days
- c. $7X$ weeks and X days
- d. $8X$ days

Ans: d. $8X$ days

Explanation:

- 1 week = 7 days.
- X week = $7X$ days.
- X week + X days = ($7X + X$) = $8X$ days.



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9. How many leap years are there in the first 100 years?

- a. 25 leap years
- b. 24 leap years
- c. 75 leap years
- d. 76 leap years

Ans: b. 24 leap years

Explanation:

- Given that the year is divided by 4, the quotient gives the number of leap years.
- Here, $100/4 = 25$.
- But, 100 is not a leap year. Since the Century Leap year should be divisible by 400. (1 Century = 100 years)
- Therefore, $25 - 1 = 24$ leap years.

10. How many times will 29th Feb occur in the first 100 years?

- a. 25 times
- b. 24 times
- c. 75 times
- d. 76 times

Ans: b. 24 times

Explanation:

- Only Leap Year has 29th Feb. In the first 100 years, there are 24 Leap years.
- Therefore, 29th Feb will occur 24 times.



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TYPE 3 – EXTRA / ODD DAYS

11. Find the Extra/Odd days in 77 days.

- a. 0 day
- b. 1 day
- c. 2 days
- d. 3 days

Ans: a. 0 day

Explanation:

- Extra days/ Remainder = $77/7 = 0$ Extra day.

12. Find the odd days in 12 days.

- a. 2 days
- b. 3 days
- c. 5 days
- d. 4 days

Ans: c. 5 days

Explanation:

- Extra days/ Remainder = $12/7 = 5$ Extra days.

13. How many odd days are there in 67 days?

- a. 3 days
- b. 4 days
- c. 5 days
- d. 6 days

Ans: b. 4 days

Explanation:

- Extra days/ Remainder = $67/7 = 4$ Extra days.



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14. The extra/ odd days present in 41 days is ____.

- a. 1 day
- b. 3 days
- c. 5 days
- d. 6 days

Ans: d. 6 days

Explanation:

- Extra days/ Remainder = $41/7 = 6$ Extra days.

15. Find the extra/Odd days in 39 days.

- a. 3 days
- b. 4 days
- c. 5 days
- d. 6 days

Ans: b. 4 days

Explanation:

- Extra days/ Remainder = $39/7 = 4$ Extra days.

16. How many odd days are there in 26 days?

- a. 3 days
- b. 4 days
- c. 5 days
- d. 6 days

Ans: c. 5 days

Explanation:

- Extra days/ Remainder = $26/7 = 5$ Extra days.



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17. Find odd days in 46 years respectively.

- a. 1 day
- b. 3 days
- c. 5 days
- d. 6 days

Ans: a. 1 day

Explanation:

- Number of leap years in 46 years = $46/4 = 11$ years (Quotient)
- Extra days/ Remainder = $(46 + 11) / 7 = 1$ Extra day.
 - NOTE: 46 – Common extra days between normal and leap year.
 - 11 – Extra days due to 11 leap years.

18. Find odd days in 99 years respectively.

- a. 3 days
- b. 4 days
- c. 5 days
- d. 6 days

Ans: b. 4 days

Explanation:

- Number of leap years in 99 years = $99/4 = 24$ years (Quotient).
- Extra days/ Remainder = $(99 + 24) / 7 = 4$ Extra days.

19. Find odd days in 53 years respectively.

- a. 3 days
- b. 4 days
- c. 5 days
- d. 6 days

Ans: a. 3 days

Explanation:

- Number of leap years in 53 years = $53/4 = 13$ years (Quotient)
- Extra days/ Remainder = $(53 + 13) / 7 = 3$ Extra days.



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20. Find odd days in 76 years respectively.

- a. 3 days
- b. 4 days
- c. 5 days
- d. 6 days

Ans: b. 4 days

Explanation:

- Number of leap years in 76 years = $76/4 = 19$ years (Quotient)
- Extra days/ Remainder = $(76 + 19) / 7 = 4$ Extra days.

21. Find odd days in 46, 99, 53, 76, and 83 years respectively.

- a. 3 days
- b. 4 days
- c. 5 days
- d. 6 days

Ans: c. 5 days

Explanation:

- Number of leap years in 83 years = $83/4 = 20$ years (Quotient)
- Extra days/ Remainder = $(83 + 20) / 7 = 5$ Extra days.



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TYPE 4 – APPLICATION OF EXTRA DAYS / NORMAL YEAR / LEAP YEAR

22. If 1st Jan 2014 was Saturday, then which day of the week would be on 1st Jan 2015?

- a. Friday
- b. Saturday
- c. Sunday
- d. Monday

Ans: c. Sunday

Explanation:

- 2014 is a Normal year – Extra day - 1 day. Therefore, Saturday + 1 day = Sunday.

23. If 1st Jan 2024 was Monday, then which day of the week would be on 1st Jan 2025?

- a. Friday
- b. Wednesday
- c. Sunday
- d. Monday

Ans: b. Wednesday

Explanation:

- 2024 is a Leap year – Extra days - 2 days. Therefore, Monday + 2 days = Wednesday.



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24. If 1st Jan 2023 was a Sunday, then which day of the week would be on 1st Jan 2025?

- a. Wednesday
- b. Saturday
- c. Sunday
- d. Monday

Ans: a. Wednesday

Explanation:

- 2023 is a Normal year – Extra day - 1 day.
- 2024 is a Leap year – Extra days - 2 days.
- Therefore, Sunday + 3 days = Wednesday.

25. If the first day of 1795 was Monday then which day of the week would be the last day of 1795?

- a. Wednesday
- b. Tuesday
- c. Thursday
- d. Monday

Ans: d. Monday

Explanation:

- 1795 is a Normal year – Extra day - 1 day. (i.e.) 1st Jan 1796 would be Monday + 1. Then, 31st Dec 1795 would be Monday itself.
- **NOTE:** For a Normal Year, the starting and ending days of the year will be the same.



Name of the Bundle	Intermediate Bundle V2	Subject	Reasoning
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26. If the first day of 1252 was Wednesday, then which day of the week would be the last day of 1252?

- a. Wednesday
- b. Tuesday
- c. Thursday
- d. Monday

Ans: c. Thursday

Explanation:

- 1252 is a Leap year – Extra days - 2 days. (i.e.) 1st Jan 1253 would be Wednesday. Then, 31st Dec 1252 would be Wednesday + 1 = Thursday.
- **NOTE:** For a Leap Year, the starting and ending day of the year will have 1 day difference.

27. If 3rd Jan 1998 is Tuesday then how many Wednesdays are there in 1998?

- a. 50 Wednesdays
- b. 51 Wednesdays
- c. 53 Wednesdays
- d. 52 Wednesdays

Ans: d. 52 Wednesdays

Explanation:

- If 3rd Jan 1998 is Tuesday then, then 1st Jan 1998 would be Sunday.
- 1998 is a Normal year – Extra day - 1 day.
- (i.e.) 1st Jan 1999 would be Sunday+1.
- Then, 31st Dec 1998 would be Sunday itself.
- Therefore Sunday comes 53 times, and every other day comes 52 times.



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28. If 1st Jan 2016 is a Sunday then how many Mondays are there in 2016?

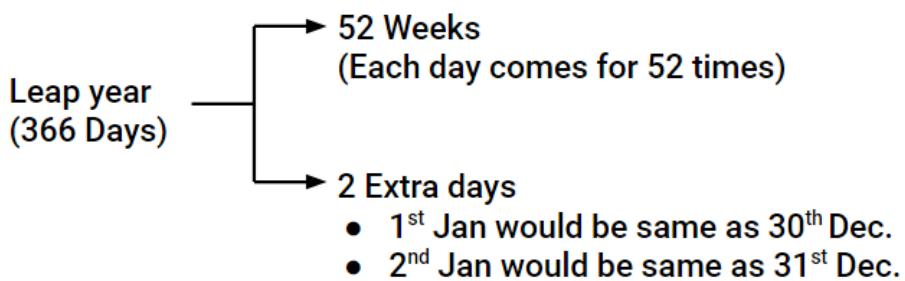
- a. 52 Mondays
- b. 51 Mondays
- c. 53 Mondays
- d. 50 Mondays

Ans: a. 52 Mondays

Explanation:

2016 is a Leap year – Extra days - 2 days. (i.e.) 1st Jan 2017 would be Sunday + 2. Then,

- 30th Dec 2016 would be a Sunday.
- 31st Dec 2016 would be Sunday + 1 = Monday. Therefore Sunday and Monday come 53 times, and every other day comes 52 times.





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29. If every Saturday and Sunday is a holiday. How many working days will there be in a month of 31 days that begins on a Friday?

- a. 20 days
- b. 21 days
- c. 10 days
- d. 11 days

Ans: b. 21 days

Explanation:

31 days – Extra days - 3 days.



- Therefore, Friday, Saturday, and Sunday come 5 times, and every other day comes 4 times.
- Saturday – 5 times; Sunday – 5 times.
- Total working days = $31 - 10 = 21$ days.



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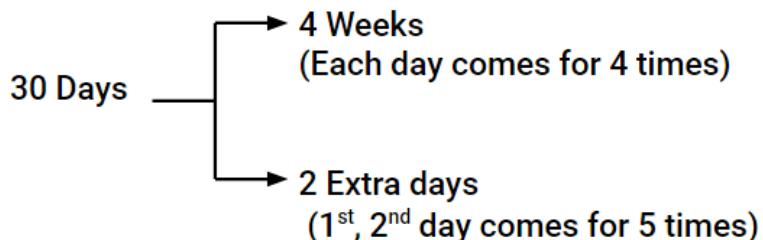
30. If every Tuesday, Wednesday, and Sunday is a holiday. How many working days will there be in a month of 30 days that begins on Monday?

- a. 13 days
- b. 12 days
- c. 17 days
- d. 18 days

Ans: c. 17 days

Explanation:

30 days – Extra days - 2 days.



- Therefore, Monday and Tuesday come 5 times, and every other day comes 4 times.
- Tuesday – 5 times; Wednesday – 4 times; Sunday – 4 times.
- Total working days = $30 - 13 = 17$ days.



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TYPE 5 – PROBLEMS BASED ON FORWARD (+) / BACKWARD(-) MOVEMENT

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

- a. Tuesday
- b. Monday
- c. Sunday
- d. Saturday

Ans: d. Saturday

Explanation:

- Each day of the week is repeated after 7 days.
- Extra days/Remainder = $61/7 = +5$ or -2 days from the given day(Monday).

Therefore, Monday(1) + 5 = 6 (Saturday) or Monday(1) - 2 = -1 or +6 i.e., Saturday.

32. If 11th April 1994 was a Sunday then which day of the week was 681 days back?

- a. Tuesday
- b. Monday
- c. Friday
- d. Saturday

Ans: c. Friday

Explanation:

- Each day of the week is repeated after 7 days.
- Extra days/Remainder = $681/7 = -2$ or $+5$ days from the given day(Sunday).
- Therefore, Sunday(0 or 7) -2 =5 (Friday) or Sunday(0 or 7) +5 = 5 (Friday).



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33. If 1st Mar 2007 was Tuesday, then which day of the week would be on 27th Mar 2007?

- a. Friday
- b. Wednesday
- c. Sunday
- d. Monday

Ans: c. Sunday

Explanation:

- The number of days between 1st Mar 2007 and 27th Mar 2007 is $27-1 = 26$ days.
- Extra days/Remainder = $26 / 7 = +5$ days from the given day(Tuesday).
- Therefore, Tuesday(2) +5 =7 (Sunday).

34. If Today is Thursday, then which day of the week would be after 4^6 days?

- a. Friday
- b. Monday
- c. Sunday
- d. Saturday

Ans: a. Friday

Explanation:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \rightarrow \text{Extra days/Remainder} &= (4)^{3+2} / 7 = (64)^2 / 7 \\
 &= \{\text{Rem } (64/7)\}^2 = (1)^2 \\
 &= +1 \text{ day from the given day (Thursday).}
 \end{aligned}$$

\rightarrow Therefore, Thursday(4) +1 =5 (Friday).



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35. If 11th Mar 2018 is a Monday, then which day of the week would be 2^{17} days back?

- a. Monday
- b. Thursday
- c. Friday
- d. Wednesday

Ans: b. Thursday

Explanation:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \rightarrow \text{Extra days/Remainder} &= 2^2 \cdot (2)^{3*5} / 7 = 4 \cdot (8)^5 / 7 \\
 &= \{\text{Rem } 4 \cdot (8/7)\}^5 = 4 \cdot (1)^2 = 4 \\
 &= -4 \text{ days from the given day (Thursday).}
 \end{aligned}$$

\rightarrow Therefore, Monday(1) - 4 or + 3 = 4 (Thursday).

36. If 12th Feb 1986 was a Friday, then which day of the week would be on 25th April 1986?

- a. Tuesday
- b. Monday
- c. Sunday
- d. Saturday

Ans: c. Sunday

Explanation:

- The year 1986 is non-leap, hence its February month has 28 days only.
 - Feb = (28-12)=16 days = 2 Extra days.
 - Mar = 31 days = 3 Extra days.
 - Apr = 25 days = 4 Extra days.

=9 Extra days. ==> 2 odd days.

Therefore, Friday +2 = (Sunday).



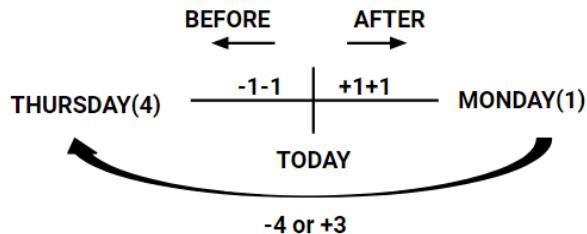
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37. If the day after tomorrow is Monday, then which day of the week was the day before yesterday?

- a. Tuesday
- b. Monday
- c. Saturday
- d. Thursday

Ans: d. Thursday

Explanation:



NOTE: Tomorrow => +1

Yesterday => -1

Day after tomorrow => +1 +1 = +2

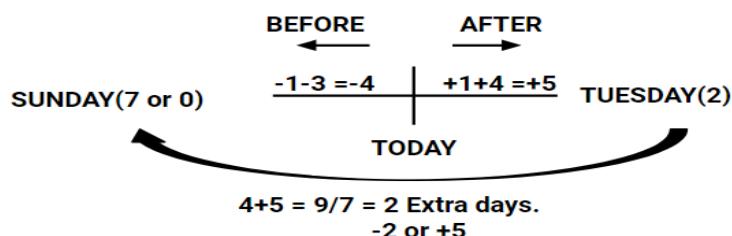
Day before yesterday => -1 -1 = -2

38. If the 4 days after tomorrow is Tuesday, then which day of the week was 3 days before yesterday?

- a. Friday
- b. Sunday
- c. Saturday
- d. Tuesday

Ans: b. Sunday

Explanation:





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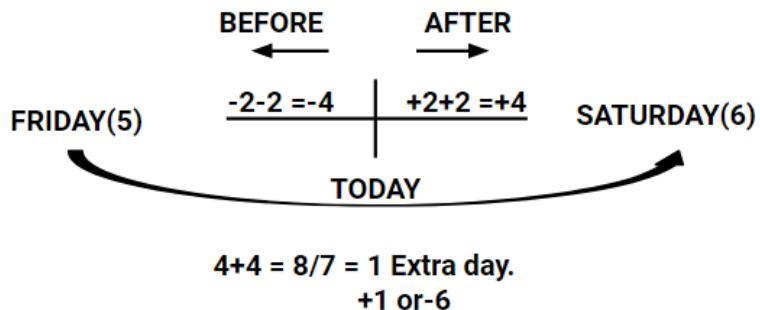
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39. If the 2 days before the day before yesterday is Friday, then which day of the week was 2 days after the day after tomorrow?

- a. Friday
- b. Sunday
- c. Saturday
- d. Tuesday

Ans: c. Saturday

Explanation:





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TYPE 6 – REPETITION OF MONTHS IN A YEAR.

NOTE: Day, Month, and Year repeat if the number of extra days between them becomes zero or a multiple of seven.

40. In any normal year, which upcoming month will match January?

- a. November
- b. October
- c. December
- d. April

Ans: b. October

Explanation: In a Normal year, February has no Extra days.

MONTH	EXTRA DAYS
Jan	3
Feb	0
Mar	3
Apr	2
May	3
Jun	2
Jul	3
Aug	3
Sep	2
Total	21 extra days

This means zero extra days; the Jan calendar will repeat for the month.



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41. In any Leap year, the calendar of which upcoming month will match with January?

- a. November
- b. October
- c. December
- d. April

Ans: d. April

Explanation:

In a leap year, February has 1 Extra day.

MONTH	EXTRA DAYS
Jan	3
Feb	1
Mar	3
Total	7 Extra days

This means zero extra days, therefore Jan calendar will repeat for APRIL month.



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TYPE 7 – REPETITION OF BIRTHDAYS.

NOTE: Check for +5 or +6 or +11 years with the given year.

+5 years – It should have 2 leap years and 3 normal years.

+6 years – It should have 1 leap year and 5 normal years.

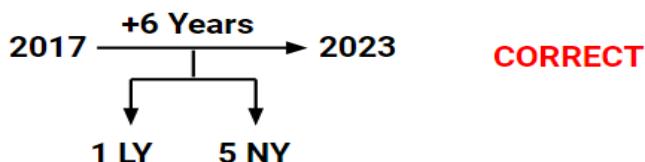
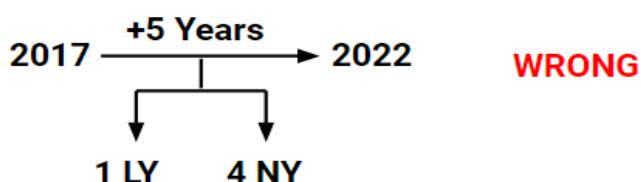
+11 years – It should have 3 leap years and 8 normal years. (or) It should have 10 leap years and 1 normal year.

42. A person celebrated his Birthday on 17th July 2017 and the day was Monday. Find out in which upcoming year he will celebrate his birthday again on Monday.

- a. 2022
- b. 2023
- c. 2028
- d. 2024

Ans: b. 2023

Explanation:





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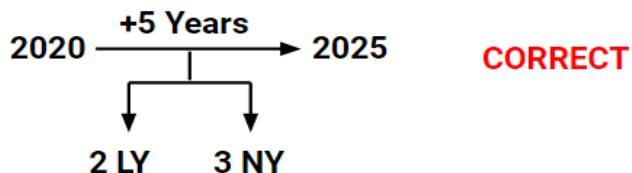
43. Arun celebrated his Birthday on 11th Jan 2020 and the day was Saturday. Find out in which upcoming year he will celebrate his birthday again on Saturday.

- a. 2025
- b. 2026
- c. 2031
- d. 2032

Ans: a. 2025

Explanation:

2020 is a Leap year, February is included, therefore we have to consider 2020 too.



TYPE 8 –FIRST DAY AND LAST DAY OF CENTURY.

44. Which day can never be the first day of any century?

- a. Monday
- b. Wednesday
- c. Thursday
- d. Saturday

Ans: b. Wednesday

Explanation:

FIRST DAY CAN BE	FIRST DAY CAN'T BE
MONDAY	SUNDAY
SATURDAY	FRIDAY
THURSDAY	WEDNESDAY
TUESDAY	



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45. Which day can never be the last day of any century?

- a. Sunday
- b. Wednesday
- c. Thursday
- d. Friday

Ans: c. Thursday

Explanation:

LAST DAY CAN BE	LAST DAY CAN'T BE
MONDAY	SATURDAY
SUNDAY	THURSDAY
FRIDAY	TUESDAY
WEDNESDAY	



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TYPE 9 –FINDING ANY DAY OF THE WEEK IN A CALENDAR.

NOTE: Always take the century leap year(400,800,1200...) as a reference. Since its extra days are zero.

YEARS	NUMBER OF ODD DAYS
Ordinary Year	1
Leap Year	2
100, 500, 900 Years	5
200, 600, 1000 Years	3
300, 700, 1100 Years	1
400, 800, 1200 Years	0



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46. What will be the day of the week on 15th Feb 2010?

- a. Sunday
- b. Monday
- c. Tuesday
- d. Friday

Ans: b. Monday

Explanation:

- Step 1: Take 2000 as a reference year since it is closer to 2010.
- Step 2: 2000 +10 years. For 2000 years, the extra days = **0 Extra days**
- Step 3: Since 2010 is not fully completed we should not take it into account.
 - $10 - 1 = 9$ years.
- Step 4: We have to find the number of leap years in those 9 years to calculate the number of extra days.
- Step 5 : Number of leaps in 9 years = $9/4 = 2$ years (Quotient)
- Extra days/ Remainder = $(9 + 2) / 7 = 4$ Extra days.
 - NOTE: 9 – Common extra days between normal and leap year.
 - 2 – Extra days due to 2 leap years.
- Step 6: We have to find the number of extra days in 2010.
 - Jan – 31 days – 3 Extra days.
 - Feb – 15 days – **1 Extra day.**

4 Extra days.



Step 7 : Total Extra Days = $0+4+4 = 8/7 = 1$ Extra day = **Monday.**



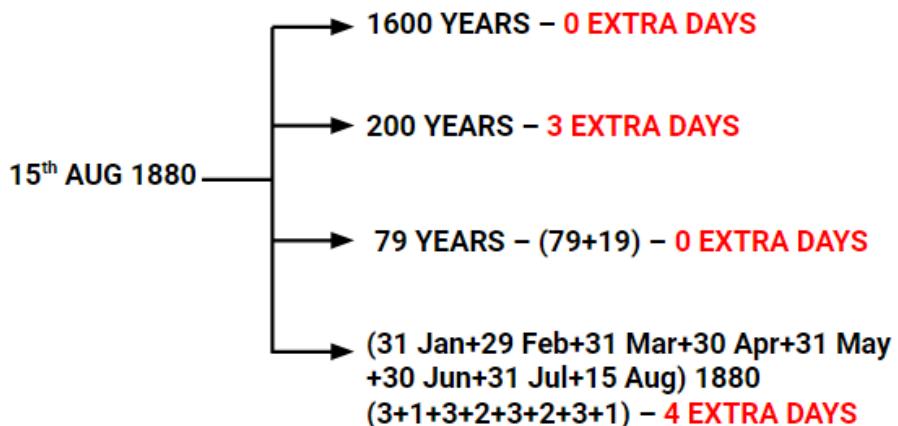
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47. What will be the day of the week on 15th Aug 1880?

- a. Thursday
- b. Friday
- c. Tuesday
- d. Sunday

Ans: d. Sunday

Explanation:

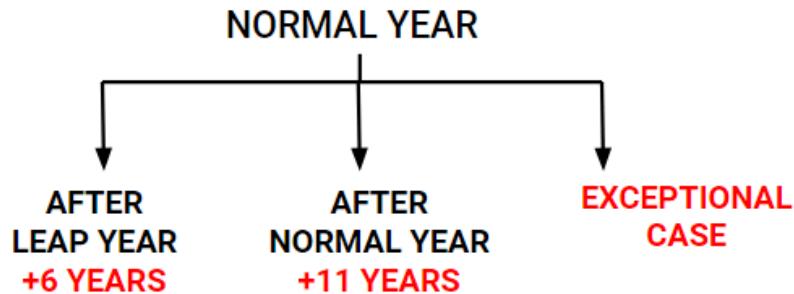


Total Extra Days = 0+3+0+4 = 7 Extra days = **Sunday.**



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TYPE 10 – REPETITION OF CALENDAR (NORMAL YEAR).



NOTE: Normal year matches only with Normal year.

48. Which upcoming year's calendar will repeat like the calendar of 1931?

- a. 1942
- b. 1937
- c. 1943
- d. 1938

Ans: a. 1942

Explanation:

1931 – Normal year which comes after 1930 which is also a normal year.
Therefore add 11 years to 1931.



Name of the Bundle	Intermediate Bundle V2	Subject	Reasoning
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49. Which upcoming year's calendar will repeat like the calendar of 1977?

- a. 1982
- b. 1983
- c. 1988
- d. 1989

Ans: b. 1983

Explanation:

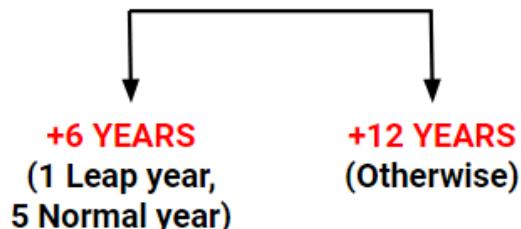
1977 – Normal year which comes after 1976 which is a Leap year.

Therefore, add 6 years to 1977 which will be the answer.

$$1977 + 6 = 1983$$

EXCEPTIONAL CASE:

While adding 6 or 11 years, if you cross any century but nonleap year like 1700, 1800, 1900, etc.



50. Which upcoming year's calendar will repeat like the calendar of 1895?

- a. 1906
- b. 1901
- c. 1907
- d. 1905

Ans: b. 1901

Explanation:

- 1895 – Normal year which comes after 1894 which is also a normal year.
- Therefore, $1895 + 11 = 1906$. It crosses 1900 which is a century but not a leap year.
- $1895 + 6 = 1901$ (1 Leap year - 1896, 5 Normal years)



Name of the Bundle	Intermediate Bundle V2	Subject	Reasoning
Topic	Calendar	Last updated on	05 December 2025

51. Which upcoming year's calendar will repeat like the calendar of 1798?

- a. 1809
- b. 1804
- c. 1810
- d. 1811

Ans: c. 1810

Explanation:

- 1798 – Normal year which comes after 1797 which is also a normal year.
- Therefore, $1798 + 11 = 1809$. It crosses 1800 which is a century but not a leap year.
- $1798 + 6 = 1804$ (Leap year, Normal year does not match with leap year).
- $1798+12 = 1810$ (Normal year)

TYPE 11 – REPETITION OF CALENDAR (LEAP YEAR).



NOTE: Leap Year matches only with Leap Year.



Name of the Bundle	Intermediate Bundle V2	Subject	Reasoning
Topic	Calendar	Last updated on	05 December 2025

52. Which upcoming year's calendar will repeat like the calendar of 1928?

- a. 1968
- b. 1964
- c. 1963
- d. 1956

Ans: d. 1956

Explanation:

- 1928 – Leap year, therefore add 28 years to it.
 - $1928 + 28 = 1956$

EXCEPTIONAL CASE 1:

While adding 28 years, if you cross any century but non-leap years like 1700, 1800, 1900, etc. Add 40 years to it.

53. Which upcoming year's calendar will repeat like the calendar of 1684?

- a. 1712
- b. 1724
- c. 1736
- d. 1706

Ans: b. 1724

Explanation:

- 1684 – Leap year, therefore add 28 years to it.
- $1684 + 28 = 1712$, it crosses 1700 which is a century but not a leap year.
- Therefore, add 40 years to 1684.
- $1684+40 = 1724$



Name of the Bundle	Intermediate Bundle V2	Subject	Reasoning
Topic	Calendar	Last updated on	05 December 2025

EXCEPTIONAL CASE 2:

- After adding 40 years, try subtracting 28 years from the Answer to check whether the new Answer will be in the new century or not.
- If it is in the new century then it will be the Ans i.e., **1st Match**.

54. Which upcoming year's calendar will repeat like the calendar of 1892?

- a. 1932
- b. 1908
- c. 1920
- d. 1904

Ans: d. 1904

Explanation:

- 1892 – Leap year, therefore add 28 years to it.
- $1892 + 28 = 1920$, it crosses 1900 which is a century but not a leap year.
- Therefore, add 40 years to 1892.
- $1892+40 = 1932$
- $1932-28=1904$, which is a leap year and also in the new century (1900).
- Therefore, **1904** is the Answer.



Name of the Bundle	Intermediate Bundle V2	Subject	Reasoning
Topic	Calendar	Last updated on	05 December 2025

PRACTICE QUESTIONS:

55. Which of the following years is not a leap year?

- a) 800
- b) 700
- c) 1600
- d) 2000

Ans: b) 700

Explanation:

Leap year rule: A year divisible by 4 is leap year, except century years must be divisible by 400.

$700 \div 400$ not integer \Rightarrow not leap.

56. Which of the following century years is a leap year?

- a) 1500
- b) 1600
- c) 1700
- d) 1800

Ans: b) 1600

Explanation:

Centuries are leap only if divisible by 400. $1600 \div 400 = 4$, so leap year.



Name of the Bundle	Intermediate Bundle V2	Subject	Reasoning
Topic	Calendar	Last updated on	05 December 2025

57. Today is Wednesday. After 68 days, what day will it be?

- a) Sunday
- b) Monday
- c) Tuesday
- d) Friday

Ans: b) Monday

Explanation:

$68 \div 7 = \text{remainder } 5$. Wednesday + 5 = Monday.

58. Suppose today is Friday, what will it be 65 days later?

- a) Friday
- b) Sunday
- c) Monday
- d) Tuesday

Ans: b) Sunday

Explanation:

$65 \div 7 = \text{remainder } 2$. Friday + 2 = Sunday.

59. If 6th March 2005 was a Monday, then what was 6th March 2004?

- a) Monday
- b) Sunday
- c) Saturday
- d) Friday

Ans: b) Sunday

Explanation:

2004 was a leap, so 6th Mar 2005 is 2 days ahead of 2004 → 6th Mar 2004 = Sunday.



Name of the Bundle	Intermediate Bundle V2	Subject	Reasoning
Topic	Calendar	Last updated on	05 December 2025

60. If 4th Dec 1999 was Monday, what day was 3rd Jan 2000?

- a) Tuesday
- b) Wednesday
- c) Monday
- d) Friday

Ans: b) Wednesday

Explanation:

From 4 Dec 1999 to 3 Jan 2000 = 30 days.

$30 \div 7 = \text{remainder } 2$.

Monday + 2 = Wednesday.

61. If 19th July 2000 was Wednesday, then what was 15th June 2002?

- a) Saturday
- b) Friday
- c) Thursday
- d) Wednesday

Ans: a) Saturday

Explanation:

From 19 Jul 2000 to 31 Dec 2000 = 165 days $\rightarrow 165 \div 7$ leaves 4 days.

Full year 2001 = 365 days $\rightarrow 365 \div 7$ leaves 1 day.

From 1 Jan 2002 to 15 Jun 2002 = 166 days $\rightarrow 166 \div 7$ leaves 5 days.

Total extra days = $4 + 1 + 5 = 10 \rightarrow 10 \div 7$ leaves 3 days.

Starting day = Wednesday $\rightarrow +3 = \text{Saturday}$.



Name of the Bundle	Intermediate Bundle V2	Subject	Reasoning
Topic	Calendar	Last updated on	05 December 2025

62. On what day was 28th May 2006?

- a) Monday
- b) Sunday
- c) Wednesday
- d) Friday

Ans: b) Sunday

Explanation:

Odd days up to the year 2005 = 1 (since 2005 has 1 extra odd day).

In 2006, add odd days from Jan → May:

Jan = 31 → 3 odd days

Feb = 28 → 0 odd days

Mar = 31 → 3 odd days

Apr = 30 → 2 odd days

May = 28 → 0 odd days (since $28 \div 7 = \text{exact weeks}$)

Total = 8 odd days = 1 (mod 7)

Overall odd days = 1 (till 2005) + 1 (till 28 May 2006) = 2.

Base day (1 Jan 1 AD) = Monday → after 2 odd days = Sunday.



Name of the Bundle	Intermediate Bundle V2	Subject	Reasoning
Topic	Calendar	Last updated on	05 December 2025

63. If the day after tomorrow is Friday, what will be the 3rd day after tomorrow?

- a) Saturday
- b) Sunday
- c) Monday
- d) Tuesday

Ans: b) Sunday

Explanation:

Day after tomorrow = Friday, so the 3rd day after that = Sunday.

64. Chandru's birthday was on 28th July 1996 (Sunday). In which year will it be Sunday again?

- a) 2000
- b) 2001
- c) 2003
- d) 2005

Ans: b) 2001

Explanation:

From 1996 leap year (with Feb included), add 5 years \Rightarrow 2001.

65. Rohit's birthday was on 5th July 1991 (Friday). In which next year will it again be on Friday?

- a) 1996
- b) 1997
- c) 2000
- d) 2002

Ans: d) 2002

Explanation:

Birthday repetition rule \rightarrow after 11 years, when 2 leap + 9 normal = 2002.



Name of the Bundle	Intermediate Bundle V2	Subject	Reasoning
Topic	Calendar	Last updated on	05 December 2025

66. Which same-day calendar will 2004 have?

- a) 2028
- b) 2032
- c) 2036
- d) 2040

Ans: b) 2032

Explanation:

Leap years repeat every 28 yrs, so 2004 → 2032.

67. Which same-day calendar will 1939 have?

- a) 1945
- b) 1948
- c) 1950
- d) 1952

Ans: C) 1950

Explanation:

1939 (normal year after normal) repeats after 11 years → 1950.