"Boat and Stream"
Practice E-book
High Level Questions
With Detail Solutions
Quantitative Aptitude
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Q 1: A man rows to a place 48 km distant and come back in 14 hours. He finds that he can row 4 km with the stream in the same time as 3 km against the stream. The rate of the stream is:

A) 1 km/hr  
B) 1.5 km/hr  
C) 2 km/hr  
D) 2.5 km/hr  
E) None of these

Q2. A boatman goes 2 km against the current of the stream in 1 hour and goes 1 km along the current in 10 minutes. How long will it take to go 5 km in stationary water?

A) 40 minutes  
B) 1 hour  
C) 1 hr 15 min  
D) 1 hr 30 min  
E) None of these

Q3. A boat running downstream covers a distance of 40 km in 5 hrs and for covering the same distance upstream it takes 10 hrs. What is the speed of the stream?

A) 5 km/hr  
B) 2 km/hr  
C) 6 km/hr  
D) 4 km/hr  
E) 3 km/hr
Q4. A boat takes 25 hours for travelling downstream from point A to point B and coming back to point C midway between A and B. If the velocity of the stream is 5 km/hr and the speed of the boat in still water is 10 km/hr, what is the distance between A and B?

A) 100 km  
B) 122 km  
C) 146 km  
D) 178 km  
E) 150 km

Q5. Speed of boat in still water is two times more than speed of current, if boat travels 60 km downstream and 48 km upstream in 13 hours. find how much time will be required to boat in covering 84 km downstream and 36km upstream?

A) 13 hours  
B) 10 hours  
C) 8 hours  
D) 12 hours  
E) 14 hours

Q6. Speed of boat A is 50% more than speed of boat B in still water, if both boats start in a lake at same time from point P downstream at the same time and reach point Q, which is 72 km away from point P at the same time. Boat A lost 120 minutes during journey because of engine did not work properly, find time taken by boat A to cover given distance in upstream with the 50% of its speed?

A) 8 hours
Q7. Time taken by a boat to cover half of a distance in upstream is equal to time taken by boat to cover total distance in downstream. If boat cover a distance 240 km downstream with three different speeds in three different parts in the ratio of 12 : 13 : 15 respectively. Boat cover first parts with usual speed, second part with \( \frac{3}{4} \)th of its usual speed and third part with half of its usual speed, if boat takes total 19.5 hours to cover total distance. Find usual speed of boat?

A) 12 hours
B) 10 hours
C) 8 hours
D) 13 hours
E) 14 hours

Q8. At its usual rowing rate, a boat can travel 18 km downstream in 4 hours less than it takes to travel the same distance upstream. But if he the usual rowing rate for his 28-km round trip was 2/3rd, the downstream 14 km would then take 12 hours less than the upstream 14 km. What is the speed of the current?

A) 1.5 km/h
Q9. A ship sails 30km of a river towards upstream in 6 hours. How long will it take to cover the same distance downstream. If the speed of the current is (1/4)rd of the speed of the boat in still water.
A) 2 hrs
B) 4.5hrs
C) 5 hrs
D) 3.6hrs
E) 5.5 hrs

Q10. A boat running upstream takes 8 hours 48 minutes to cover a certain distance, while it takes 4 hours to cover the same distance running downstream. What is the ratio between the speed of the boat and speed of the water current respectively?
A) 5:4
B) 8:3
C) 7:6
D) 4:5
E) None

Q11. The speed of a Boat in standing water is 10km/hr. It traveled Down Stream from point A to B in certain time. After reaching B the Boat is powered by Engine then Boat started to return from Point B to A. The time taken for Forward journey and Backward journey are same. Then what is the speed of the stream?
A) 10 km/hr
Q12. The speed of Boat in Still water is 40 Km/hr and speed of the stream is 20 Km/hr. The distance between Point A and Point B is 480 Km. The boat started traveling downstream from A to B, in the midway, it is powered by an Engine due to which speed of the Boat increased. Now Boat reached Point B and started back to point A with help of the same engine. It took 19 hours for the entire journey. Then with the help of the engine, the speed of the boat increased by how many Km/hr?
A) 16 km/hr  
B) 20 km/hr  
C) 24 km/hr  
D) 28 km/hr  
E) 30 km/hr

Q13. The ratio of time taken by boat A and boat B to swim a certain distance downstream in a river is 3 : 4 respectively. The time taken by boat B to cover some other distance in upstream is 50% more than the time taken by it to cover the same distance in downstream. What is the ratio of speed of boat A to that of boat B in still water?
A) 5 : 7  
B) 7 : 4  
C) 7 : 3  
D) 7 : 5  
E) None of these

Q14. A boat goes 28 km downstream and while returning covered only 75% of distance that covered in downstream. If boat takes 3 hr
more to cover upstream than downstream then find the speed of boat in still water (km/hr) if speed of stream is 5/9 m/sec ?

A) 5 km/hr  
B) 4 km/hr  
C) 8 km/hr  
D) 3 km/hr  
E) 7.5 km/hr

Q15. Speeds of three motor boats A, B and C are equal and all cover 8 km of distance upstream in 48 minutes. Ratio between speed of motor boats and speed of stream is 6 : 1. On first day A starts in downstream from point P to Q, which shifts 9 km away from point P each day. On second day B starts from point P in downstream and reach at point Q in 4.5 hours, then find time take by C on third day to reach at point Q, (consider speed of stream same on all three days)?

A) 5 hours  
B) 4 $\frac{1}{7}$ hours  
C) 3 $\frac{1}{7}$ hours  
D) 5 $\frac{1}{7}$ hours  
E) 6 $\frac{1}{7}$ hours

Q16. A boat travel 75 km downstream and take same time as it travel 60 km in upstream. Speed of boat in downstream is what percent of the speed of boat in still water?

A) 109 $\frac{1}{9}$%  
B) 115 $\frac{1}{9}$%  
C) 111 $\frac{1}{9}$%
Q17. Two boats, travelling at 5 Km/h and 10 Km/h respectively, head directly towards each other. They are now at a distance of 20 km from each other. How far apart are they (in Kms) one minute before they collide?
A) \( \frac{1}{3} \) km
B) \( \frac{1}{2} \) km
C) \( \frac{1}{4} \) km
D) \( \frac{1}{5} \) km
E) None of these

Q18. A boat travelling at 40% of its original speed covers 160 km in 8 hrs, in upstream. While returning the boat travels at 60% of its original speed in 4 hours. If a man travels at 50% of speed of boat in downstream. Then find the distance covered by man in upstream in 6 hrs?
A) 160 km
B) 144 km
C) 184 km
D) 172 km
E) 168 km

Q19. A boat covers a distance of 30 km downstream in 2 hours while it takes 6 hours to cover the same distance upstream. If the speed of the stream is half that of the boat, then what is the speed of the boat in still water in km per hour?
A) 10 km/hr
B) 8 km/hr
Q20. A motorboat can travel x km upstream and x + 20 km downstream in 17.5 hours. If the ratio of the speed of the motorboat in still water to the speed of stream is 3: 1 and the difference between their speed is 4 km. What is the value of x?
A) 48 km  
B) 40 km  
C) 36 km  
D) 32 km  
E) 44 km

Q21. The speed of a motorboat in still water is 500% more than that of the speed of stream. If the motorboat can travel 600 km upstream in 12 hours. How much distance in upstream the motorboat can travel in 5 hours?
A) 225 km  
B) 250 km  
C) 220 km  
D) 260 km  
E) 280 km

Q22. In downstream, two steamers A and B start simultaneously from the point P but the steamer B reaches point Q, 2 hours before the steamer A reaches the same point. If the distance between point P and Q is 120 km and the speed of steamer B in upstream is 3 km per hour more than that of steamer B in upstream and the speed of stream is 2 km per hour, then find the sum of the speed of steamer A in still water and that of steamer B in still water?
A) 23 km/hr
Q23. A boat takes 65 hours for travelling upstream from point A to point B and coming back to a point C midway between A and B. If the speed of the stream is 4 km/hr. and the speed of the boat in still water is 16 km/hr. What is the distance between A and C?
A) 320 km  
B) 300 km  
C) 360 km  
D) 380 km  
E) 420 km

Q24. A boat can travel from point A to point B and return back to point A in 9 hours. Speed of the boat in still water is 8 km/h and the speed of the stream is 4 km/h. Find the distance between A and B.
A) 21 km  
B) 27 km  
C) 29 km  
D) 24 km  
E) 18 km

Q25. A swimmer covers a distance of 42 Km downstream and 18 Km upstream. If in each case he takes 3 hours, find the speed of the stream.
A) 3 km/hr  
B) 7 km/hr  
C) 9 km/hr  
D) 4 km/hr  
E) None of these
Q26. When a motorboat travels in upstream then its speed become 75% of the speed of the motorboat in still water. The speed of the stream is how much percentage of the speed of the motorboat in still water?
A) 15%
B) 20%
C) 10%
D) 25%
E) 5%

Q27. A motorboat goes 48 km of upstream and comes back to its starting point in 15 hrs. if the speed of the boat in still water is 66.66% more than that of the speed of the stream. If boat had travelled only in upstream for 15 hours then find how much distance it would have travelled?
A) 50 km
B) 48 km
C) 64 km
D) 60 km
E) 72 km

Q28. The speed of current is 5 km/h. What will be the respective downstream speed and upstream speed of a boy rowing a boat, if one third of the distance covered going downstream in a certain time is equal to the distance covered going upstream in the same time?
A) 4 km/hr
B) 6 km/hr
C) 7 km/hr
D) 9 km/hr
E) 5 km/hr
Q29. A man can swim to a place 120 km distant and come back in 35 hours. He finds that he can swim 6 km against the stream in the same time as 8 km with the stream. Find the ratio of speed of man in still water to that of stream?
A) 7 : 2
B) 7 : 3
C) 6 : 1
D) 5 : 1
E) 7 : 1

Q30. There are 3 points P, Q and R in a straight line, such that point Q is equidistant from points P and R. A man can swim from point P to R downstream in 24 hours and from Q to P upstream in 16 hours. Find the ratio of speed of man in still water to speed of stream?
A) 7 : 1
B) 7 : 2
C) 7 : 3
D) 7 : 4
E) 6 : 1

Q31. Rohit can row a boat 65Km upstream and 130Km downstream in 23 hours, whereas he can swim 45Km upstream and 104Km downstream in 17 hours. Find the speed of boat in still water and the speed of stream respectively?
A) 7 km/hr & 3 km/hr
B) 9 km/hr & 3 km/hr
C) 8 km/hr & 3 km/hr
D) 9 km/hr & 4 km/hr
E) None of these

Q32. If the ratio of the speed of a boat in upstream and the speed of the stream is 8 : 1. If the boat can travel 500 km downstream in 20
hours then find the total distance travelled by the boat in still water in the same time?
A) 360 km  
B) 420 km  
C) 480 km  
D) 450 km  
E) 320 km

Q33. The speed of motorboat in still water is 35 km/hr. It takes 6 hours to go 180 km upstream. Find the time taken by the motorboat to return the same distance.
A) 3.5 hours  
B) 2.5 hours  
C) 4.5 hours  
D) 5.5 hours  
E) 1.5 hours

Q34. A man rows to a place 46 km distance and back in 11 hours 30 minutes. He found that he can row 5 km with the stream in the same time as he can row 4 km against the stream. Find the rate of the stream.
A) 0.8 km/hr  
B) 0.9 km/hr  
C) 0.7 km/hr  
D) 0.6 km/hr  
E) 0.5 km/hr

Q35. Two motorboats A, and B started simultaneously travel towards each other from the point X and point Y in upstream and downstream respectively and meet each other in 15 hours. The speed of the motorboat A in still water is twice of the speed of the motorboat B in still water. What is the distance between point X and
point Y? (It is given that the difference between the speed of motorboat A in still water and the speed of the motorboat B in still water is 15 km per hour)

A) 525 km
B) 625 km
C) 515 km
D) 675 km
E) 600 km

Q36. Speed of a boat in still water is 120% of its upstream speed in a river. After covering 105 km downstream it returns and covers 28 \( \frac{4}{7} \)% of distance covered in downstream. If time taken in downstream is 3 hours more than time taken in return trip then find the normal speed of current.

A) 3 km/hr
B) 5 km/hr
C) 7 km/hr
D) 9 km/hr
E) 10 km/hr

Q37. Satish started from point A in a boat to reach point B. After 6.5 hours he covered only 20% of the distance and reach at point M. Now, Satish started from point M reached at mid point of A and B and came back to M in 29.25 hours. In what time Satish can cover the distance between B and A if he started from B?

A) 55 hours
B) 45 hours
C) 65 hours
Q38. The ratio of time taken by a boat and a man in travelling same distance in downstream is 1 : 2 while that in upstream is 1 : 4. If the speed of stream of the river is 3 km/h, then what are the speeds of the boat and the man in still water respectively?

A) 12 km/hr & 5 km/hr
B) 16 km/hr & 6 km/hr
C) 18 km/hr & 5 km/hr
D) 15 km/hr & 6 km/hr
E) 15 km/hr & 5 km/hr

Q39. If sum of upstream and downstream speed of boat is 72 km/hr. and if the boat travels 105 km upstream in 3 hours 30 min. then find the time taken to travel 126 km downstream?

A) 2 hours
B) 5 hours
C) 7 hours
D) 3 hours
E) 6 hours

Q40. A man who swim 48m/minute in still water, swims 200m against the current and 200m with the current. The difference between the time taken by him against the stream and with the stream is 10 minutes, find speed of current?

A) 30 m/minutes
B) 32 m/minute
C) 36 m/minutes
D) 42 m/minutes
E) 48 m/minutes
Q41. If the speed of the boat in still water is 15 km/hr and speed of current is 3 km/hr. It goes from point C to D downstream and return back from point D to C upstream in 25 hrs. Distance travelled by a boat to reach point D from point C ?
A) 160 km
B) 180 km
C) 210 km
D) 184 km
E) 220 km

Q42. The ratio of time taken by Hunny and Bunny to swim a certain distance downstream in a river is 3 : 4 respectively. The time taken by Bunny to cover a certain distance upstream is 50% more than the time taken by him to cover the same distance downstream. Both of them hired a boat that runs with a speed equal to the sum of their individual speeds. If Hunny can cover a straight path of length 14 km in 60 minutes, then find the time taken by both of them to travel a distance of 48 km to and fro by the hired boat ?
A) $5 \frac{4}{143}$ hours
B) $3 \frac{4}{143}$ hours
C) $4 \frac{4}{143}$ hours
D) $2 \frac{4}{143}$ hours
E) None of these

Q43. Rahul takes $133 \frac{1}{3}$% more time to cover a distance in upstream as compare to cover same distance in downstream. If his friend’s speed and his speed are in ratio 6 : 7, when they go in downstream, then find the ratio of speed of Rahul and his friend in still water. (Speed of stream is same in both cases)?
Q44. A man swimming at 75 percent of his usual speed can covers 128 km in 8 hours in downstream. In the return journey he swims at 50% of his usual speed and take 32 hours. Speed of man is what percent more than speed of stream?
A) 250%  
B) 325%  
C) 280%  
D) 225%  
E) 300%

Q45. Rahul take 7.5 hour more to cover 120 km in upstream then in downstream. If he increases his usual speed by \(33\frac{1}{3}\)% then he takes only 4 hours more to cover same 120 km in upstream then in downstream. Find speed of stream is what percent of speed of Rahul?
A) 39%  
B) 45%  
C) 30%  
D) 33 \(\frac{1}{3}\)%  
E) None of these

Q46. A boat goes certain distance downstream and then return \(\frac{3}{4}\) th of the distance upstream. It takes \(\frac{3}{2}\) of the time in upstream than in downstream. If boat increases its speed by \(33\frac{1}{3}\)% and cover a distance of 60 km in downstream and then return upstream in 16 hours, find increased speed of boat?
A) 6 km/hr  
B) 4 km/hr
Q47. Two places Chandil and Ichagarh are 300 km apart. A river flows at a speed of 5 km/hr from Chandil to Ichagarh. Lakshya and Rupu started from Chandil and Ichagarh towards each other and their speed is 25 km/hr and 15 km/hr respectively in still water. After how much time will they meet for the second time if Lakshya returned back to Chandil immediately after reaching Ichagarh, from the time when they both started their journey?

A) 24 hours  
B) 22 hours  
C) 18 hours  
D) 28 hours  
E) 20 hours

Direction (Q48 - Q49): Data I — INS Vikramaditya can travel 25.6 km distance downstream in 48 minutes in Indian ocean. Ratio between speed of Vikramaditya in still water to speed of current is 7 : 1.  
Data II — INS Vikrant can travel 19.6 km distance upstream in 42 minutes in Arabic sea. Ratio between speed of Vikrant in still water to speed of current is 9 : 2.

Q48. INS Vikramaditya & INS Vikrant start their journey in Arabic sea from two different point P & Q towards each other respectively. If INS Vikrant start with 25% increased speed in upstream and INS Vikramaditya starts with 25% decreased speed from their respective points, then they meet after 15 hours, then find speed of INS Virat in still water, if it cover total distance from P to Q in \(18 \frac{1}{3}\) hours in downstream in Arabian sea?

A) 40 km/hr  
B) 48 km/hr  
C) 42 km/hr  
D) 36 km/hr
Q49. INS Virat cover total distance of 120 km from A to B and coming back from B to A in Indian ocean in total 6 hr 45 minutes, then find speed of INS Virat in still water in Indian ocean is what percent more than that of speed of INS Vikramaditya in still water in Indian sea?
A) 22 4/7 %
B) 14 2/7 %
C) 32 2/7 %
D) 28 4/7 %
E) 25%

Q50. A boat cover 12 km of distance downstream in 36 minutes, the ratio between speed of boat in still water and speed of river is 4 : 1. There is three points in the river A, B and C, where B is midpoint of A and C and Distance between A to C is (X + 24) km. Boat start from point A upstream for point C, at the time of returning river change its direction and when boat reached at midpoint river again change its direction. If boat takes total 12 hours 36 minutes to complete its whole journey, then find the total distance covered by boat?
A) 172 km
B) 168 km
C) 164 km
D) 180 km
E) 200 km

Q51. A boat takes 8 hours more than to cover a certain distance in upstream to cover the same distance in downstream. If speed of boat increased by 50% of its previous speed, then boat takes only three hours more than to cover same distance in upstream to cover in downstream. Find the ratio of speed of stream to speed of boat?
A) 2 :1
B) 1 : 3
C) 2 : 3
Q52. A person can row 8 km upstream and 24 km downstream in 4 hrs. He can row 12 km downstream and 12 km upstream in 4 hrs. In what time it can row 144 km downstream and 40 km upstream?
   A) 22 hours
   B) 20 hours
   C) 16 hours
   D) 12 hours
   E) 24 hours

Q53. A motor boat can travel at 10 km/h in still water. It travelled 91 km downstream in a river and then returned, taking altogether 20 hrs. Find the rate of flow of the river?
   A) 4 km/hr
   B) 5 km/hr
   C) 7 km/hr
   D) 3 km/hr
   E) 2 km/hr

Q54. A boat takes 26 hours for travelling upstream from point A to point B and coming back to point C midway between A and B. If the velocity of the stream is 4 kmph and the speed of the boat in still water is 16kmph, what is the total distance covered by the boat?
   A) 320 km
   B) 364 km
   C) 360 km
   D) 300 km
   E) 240 km

Q55. The speed of a stream is 2 km/hr between 3 pm to 6 pm and 3 km/hr on all other times. The speed of a boat in still water is 18
km/hr. The boat starts at 2 pm and has to go 47 km upstream. At what time boat will reach its destination?

A) 5.15 pm  
B) 5 pm  
C) 5.45 pm  
D) 5.40 pm  
E) 5.05 pm  

Q56. A motorboat can go 120 km upstream and return the same distance in 25 hours. If the speed of the stream is 2 km per hour then find the speed of the motorboat in upstream?

A) 4 km/hr  
B) 6 km/hr  
C) 8 km/hr  
D) 8 km/hr  
E)  

Q57. Ratio of speed of boat in still water to speed of stream 8 : 1. 67.5 km is travelled downstream in 2.5 hours. Difference between speed of boat in still water and speed of stream?

A) 21 km/hr  
B) 18 km/hr  
C) 12 km/hr  
D) 10 km/hr  
E) 24 km/hr  

Q58. If the ratio of speed of boat in downstream and speed of stream is 9 : 1, speed of current is 3 km per hr, What would be the distance travelled in upstream by the boat in 5 hours?

A) 100 km  
B) 125 km  
C) 115 km
Q59. In upstream, the speed of a motorboat is decreased by 20% of its speed in still water. The motorboat can go 60 km upstream and return the same distance downstream in 12.5 hours. How much time it will take to go 75 km in still water?
A) 7 hours 24 minutes  
B) 6 hours 30 minutes  
C) 5 hours 30 minutes  
D) 7 hours 30 minutes  
E) 8 hours 30 minutes

Q60. The uniform speed of a motorboat in upstream is 12 km per hour and its downstream speed is 18 km per hour. The motorboat goes from point P to point Q in upstream and returns the same distance in downstream. What is its average speed of the entire journey? (the speed of the motorboat and stream was uniform during the entire journey)
A) 12.8 km/hr  
B) 14.4 km/hr  
C) 11.8 km/hr  
D) 12 km/hr  
E) 15.2 km/hr

Q61. A motorcyclist takes 2 hour more to go uphill than to come downhill. If the ratio of his speeds to come downhill to go uphill is 5 : 4 then how total how much time will he take in the entire journey? (the total distance to go uphill is same as that of come downhill)
A) 16 hours  
B) 14 hours  
C) 12 hours
D) 18 hours  
E) 8 hours

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