



1. Out of 59 articles, 5 were damaged. What is the percentage of good articles?
(i) 90.53% (ii) 93.53% (iii) 91.53% (iv) 89.53% (v) 92.53%
2. Out of 921 articles, 46 were damaged. What is the percentage of good articles?
(i) 95.01% (ii) 97.01% (iii) 93.01% (iv) 96.01% (v) 94.01%
3. 7.00% of a number is 10.50. What is 6.00% of the number?
(i) 7 (ii) 8 (iii) 11 (iv) 9 (v) 10
4. 45.00% of a number is 630.00. What is 32.00% of the number?
(i) 446 (ii) 450 (iii) 447 (iv) 448 (v) 449
5. In a school of 300 students, 60 students are boys. The number of boys who failed the final exam is 40. The number of girls who failed is 100. The percentage of boys who passed the exam =
(i) 31.33% (ii) 35.33% (iii) 33.33% (iv) 32.33% (v) 34.33%
6. In a school of 400 students, 200 students are boys. The number of boys who failed the final exam is 160. The number of girls who failed is 40. The percentage of girls who passed the exam =
(i) 80.00% (ii) 81.00% (iii) 78.00% (iv) 79.00% (v) 82.00%
7. In a school of 500 students, 300 students are boys. The number of boys who failed the final exam is 110. The number of girls who failed is 110. The percentage of boys who failed the exam =
(i) 34.67% (ii) 38.67% (iii) 37.67% (iv) 35.67% (v) 36.67%
8. In a school of 200 students, 150 students are boys. The number of boys who failed the final exam is 60. The number of girls who failed is 40. The percentage of girls who failed the exam =
(i) 78.00% (ii) 79.00% (iii) 81.00% (iv) 80.00% (v) 82.00%
9. The cost of an article is ₹100.00. If it is increased by 7.00%, what is the new cost of the article?
(i) ₹106.00 (ii) ₹109.00 (iii) ₹107.00 (iv) ₹105.00 (v) ₹108.00
10. The cost of an article is ₹370.00. If it is increased by 39.00%, what is the new cost of the article?
(i) ₹515.30 (ii) ₹512.30 (iii) ₹514.30 (iv) ₹516.30 (v) ₹513.30
11. The cost of an article is ₹60.00. If it is decreased by 1.00%, what is the new cost of the article?
(i) ₹60.40 (ii) ₹59.40 (iii) ₹57.40 (iv) ₹61.40 (v) ₹58.40
12. The cost of an article is ₹490.00. If it is decreased by 15.00%, what is the new cost of the article?
(i) ₹417.50 (ii) ₹418.50 (iii) ₹416.50 (iv) ₹414.50 (v) ₹415.50
13. The population of a city is 20000. If the rate of increase in population is 2.00% per annum, what is the population after 2 year(s)?
(i) 20788 (ii) 20808 (iii) 20798 (iv) 20828 (v) 20818

14. The population of a city is 40000. If the rate of decrease in population is 4.00% per annum, what is the population after 3 year(s)?
(i) 35369 (ii) 35409 (iii) 35399 (iv) 35379 (v) 35389
15. If 7.00% and 10.00% are two successive changes, then the overall change is
(i) 18.70% (ii) 15.70% (iii) 19.70% (iv) 17.70% (v) 16.70%
16. The present value of a machine is ₹4000.00. Suppose it depreciates at the rate of 2.00% per annum, what is the value of the machine after 4 year(s)?
(i) ₹3687.47 (ii) ₹3688.47 (iii) ₹3689.47 (iv) ₹3691.47 (v) ₹3690.47
17. The present value of a machine is ₹4000.00. Suppose it depreciates at the rate of 10.00% per annum, what was the value of the machine 4 year(s) ago?
(i) ₹6098.63 (ii) ₹6097.63 (iii) ₹6096.63 (iv) ₹6094.63 (v) ₹6095.63
18. If the price of a commodity increases by 7.00%, the reduction in consumption so as not to increase the expenditure is
(i) 4.54% (ii) 6.54% (iii) 5.54% (iv) 8.54% (v) 7.54%
19. If the price of a commodity decreases by 8.00%, the increase in consumption so as to match the expenditure is
(i) 8.70% (ii) 7.70% (iii) 9.70% (iv) 10.70% (v) 6.70%
20. If 'a' exceeds 'b' by 8.00%, then 'b' is short of 'a' by
(i) 7.41% (ii) 5.41% (iii) 6.41% (iv) 8.41% (v) 9.41%
21. If 'a' is short of 'b' by 3.00%, then 'b' exceeds 'a' by
(i) 3.09% (ii) 4.09% (iii) 1.09% (iv) 5.09% (v) 2.09%
22. If the radius of a circle is increased by 10.00%, its area will increase by
(i) 21.00% (ii) 19.00% (iii) 20.00% (iv) 22.00% (v) 23.00%

Assignment Key

1) (iii)	2) (i)	3) (iv)	4) (iv)	5) (iii)	6) (i)
7) (v)	8) (iv)	9) (iii)	10) (iii)	11) (ii)	12) (iii)
13) (ii)	14) (v)	15) (iv)	16) (iii)	17) (iii)	18) (ii)
19) (i)	20) (i)	21) (i)	22) (i)		