



1. Out of 17 articles, 9 were damaged. What is the percentage of good articles?
(i) 45.06% (ii) 48.06% (iii) 47.06% (iv) 49.06% (v) 46.06%
2. Out of 721 articles, 2 were damaged. What is the percentage of good articles?
(i) 98.72% (ii) 99.72% (iii) 101.72% (iv) 97.72% (v) 100.72%
3. 6.00% of a number is 30.00. What is 7.00% of the number?
(i) 36 (ii) 35 (iii) 34 (iv) 33 (v) 37
4. 46.00% of a number is 1127.00. What is 18.00% of the number?
(i) 442 (ii) 440 (iii) 439 (iv) 443 (v) 441
5. In a school of 900 students, 450 students are boys. The number of boys who failed the final exam is 160. The number of girls who failed is 180. The percentage of boys who passed the exam =
(i) 62.44% (ii) 64.44% (iii) 65.44% (iv) 66.44% (v) 63.44%
6. In a school of 300 students, 180 students are boys. The number of boys who failed the final exam is 140. The number of girls who failed is 90. The percentage of girls who passed the exam =
(i) 25.00% (ii) 24.00% (iii) 26.00% (iv) 27.00% (v) 23.00%
7. In a school of 600 students, 90 students are boys. The number of boys who failed the final exam is 30. The number of girls who failed is 400. The percentage of boys who failed the exam =
(i) 31.33% (ii) 34.33% (iii) 35.33% (iv) 32.33% (v) 33.33%
8. In a school of 300 students, 105 students are boys. The number of boys who failed the final exam is 65. The number of girls who failed is 155. The percentage of girls who failed the exam =
(i) 78.49% (ii) 77.49% (iii) 80.49% (iv) 79.49% (v) 81.49%
9. The cost of an article is ₹80.00. If it is increased by 4.00%, what is the new cost of the article?
(i) ₹83.20 (ii) ₹84.20 (iii) ₹85.20 (iv) ₹81.20 (v) ₹82.20
10. The cost of an article is ₹100.00. If it is increased by 35.00%, what is the new cost of the article?
(i) ₹134.00 (ii) ₹136.00 (iii) ₹133.00 (iv) ₹135.00 (v) ₹137.00
11. The cost of an article is ₹40.00. If it is decreased by 8.00%, what is the new cost of the article?
(i) ₹36.80 (ii) ₹38.80 (iii) ₹34.80 (iv) ₹37.80 (v) ₹35.80
12. The cost of an article is ₹390.00. If it is decreased by 50.00%, what is the new cost of the article?
(i) ₹195.00 (ii) ₹193.00 (iii) ₹197.00 (iv) ₹194.00 (v) ₹196.00
13. The population of a city is 40000. If the rate of increase in population is 4.00% per annum, what is the population after 4 year(s)?
(i) 46784 (ii) 46804 (iii) 46794 (iv) 46774 (v) 46814

14. The population of a city is 30000. If the rate of decrease in population is 6.00% per annum, what is the population after 1 year(s)?
(i) 28180 (ii) 28200 (iii) 28190 (iv) 28220 (v) 28210
15. If 2.00% and 5.00% are two successive changes, then the overall change is
(i) 6.10% (ii) 8.10% (iii) 5.10% (iv) 7.10% (v) 9.10%
16. The present value of a machine is ₹5000.00. Suppose it depreciates at the rate of 5.00% per annum, what is the value of the machine after 5 year(s)?
(i) ₹3868.90 (ii) ₹3869.90 (iii) ₹3870.90 (iv) ₹3867.90 (v) ₹3866.90
17. The present value of a machine is ₹10000.00. Suppose it depreciates at the rate of 8.00% per annum, what was the value of the machine 2 year(s) ago?
(i) ₹11814.74 (ii) ₹11813.74 (iii) ₹11815.74 (iv) ₹11812.74 (v) ₹11816.74
18. If the price of a commodity increases by 2.00%, the reduction in consumption so as not to increase the expenditure is
(i) 1.96% (ii) 2.96% (iii) 9.96% (iv) 0.96% (v) 3.96%
19. If the price of a commodity decreases by 2.00%, the increase in consumption so as to match the expenditure is
(i) 2.04% (ii) 3.04% (iii) 4.04% (iv) 1.04% (v) 0.04%
20. If 'a' exceeds 'b' by 3.00%, then 'b' is short of 'a' by
(i) 4.91% (ii) 1.91% (iii) 2.91% (iv) 3.91% (v) 0.91%
21. If 'a' is short of 'b' by 9.00%, then 'b' exceeds 'a' by
(i) 7.89% (ii) 11.89% (iii) 8.89% (iv) 9.89% (v) 10.89%
22. If the radius of a circle is increased by 2.00%, its area will increase by
(i) 4.04% (ii) 5.04% (iii) 3.04% (iv) 6.04% (v) 2.04%

Assignment Key

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