



1. How much is 8.00% of 70?

- (i) 5.6 (ii) 6.6 (iii) 7.6 (iv) 3.6 (v) 4.6

2. 6.00% of a number is 18.00. What is 1.00% of the number?

- (i) 1 (ii) 2 (iii) 3 (iv) 5 (v) 4

3. The cost of an article is ₹460.00. If it is increased by 34.00%, what is the new cost of the article?

- (i) ₹617.40 (ii) ₹614.40 (iii) ₹616.40 (iv) ₹618.40 (v) ₹615.40

4. The cost of an article is ₹50.00. If it is decreased by 6.00%, what is the new cost of the article?

- (i) ₹46.00 (ii) ₹47.00 (iii) ₹48.00 (iv) ₹45.00 (v) ₹49.00

5. 6.60 is what percentage of 110?

- (i) 8.00% (ii) 7.00% (iii) 5.00% (iv) 6.00% (v) 4.00%

6. 155.05 is what percentage of 438?

- (i) 37.40% (ii) 36.40% (iii) 34.40% (iv) 35.40% (v) 33.40%

7. How much is 45.10% of 455?

- (i) 204.21 (ii) 207.21 (iii) 205.21 (iv) 203.21 (v) 206.21

8. 70.00% =

- (i) $\frac{1}{2}$ (ii) $\frac{7}{8}$ (iii) $\frac{7}{12}$ (iv) $\frac{7}{10}$ (v) $\frac{9}{10}$

9. 30.00% =

- (i) $\frac{1}{10}$ (ii) $\frac{1}{4}$ (iii) $\frac{3}{8}$ (iv) $\frac{3}{10}$ (v) $\frac{1}{2}$

10. 9.00% =

- (i) $\frac{7}{100}$ (ii) $\frac{9}{98}$ (iii) $\frac{9}{100}$ (iv) $\frac{3}{34}$ (v) $\frac{11}{100}$

11. 0.10% =

- (i) $(\frac{-1}{1000})$ (ii) $\frac{1}{998}$ (iii) $\frac{1}{1000}$ (iv) $\frac{1}{1002}$ (v) $\frac{3}{1000}$

12. 0.66% =

- (i) $\frac{31}{5000}$ (ii) $\frac{7}{1000}$ (iii) $\frac{33}{5000}$ (iv) $\frac{33}{5002}$ (v) $\frac{11}{1666}$

13. $\frac{3}{6} =$

- (i) 50.00% (ii) 52.00% (iii) 51.00% (iv) 48.00% (v) 49.00%

14. $\frac{20}{50} =$

- (i) 40.00% (ii) 39.00% (iii) 38.00% (iv) 41.00% (v) 42.00%

15. $0.40 =$

- (i) 42.00% (ii) 41.00% (iii) 39.00% (iv) 40.00% (v) 38.00%

16. $0.09 =$

- (i) 10.00% (ii) 8.00% (iii) 7.00% (iv) 11.00% (v) 9.00%

17. $1.00 =$

- (i) 98.00% (ii) 101.00% (iii) 102.00% (iv) 100.00% (v) 99.00%

18. $800.00\% =$

- (i) 8 (ii) 7 (iii) 9 (iv) 10 (v) 6

19. $30.00\% =$

- (i) 1.3 (ii) 7.3 (iii) 8.3 (iv) 2.3 (v) 0.3

20. $77.00\% =$

- (i) 8.77 (ii) 1.77 (iii) 0.77 (iv) 7.77 (v) 2.77

21. $6.00\% \text{ of } 10.00 + 9.00\% \text{ of } 70.00 =$

- (i) 6.80 (ii) 6.90 (iii) 6.70 (iv) 7.10 (v) 7.00

22. $25.00\% \text{ of } 230.00 + 29.00\% \text{ of } 100.00 =$

- (i) 86.30 (ii) 86.40 (iii) 86.60 (iv) 86.70 (v) 86.50

23. $3.00\% \text{ of } 90.00 + 9.00\% \text{ of } 10.00 + 2.00\% \text{ of } 90.00 =$

- (i) 5.40 (ii) 5.60 (iii) 5.20 (iv) 5.50 (v) 5.30

24. $1.00\% \text{ of } 40.00 - 4.00\% \text{ of } 60.00 =$

- (i) -1.80 (ii) -1.90 (iii) -2.20 (iv) -2.00 (v) -2.10

25. $45.00\% \text{ of } 220.00 - 38.00\% \text{ of } 290.00 =$

- (i) -11.20 (ii) -11.40 (iii) -11.10 (iv) -11.30 (v) -11.00

26. Out of 26 articles, 5 were damaged. What is the percentage of good articles?

- (i) 78.77% (ii) 80.77% (iii) 81.77% (iv) 82.77% (v) 79.77%

27. The cost of an article is ₹80.00. If it is increased by 8.00%, what is the new cost of the article?

- (i) ₹87.40 (ii) ₹88.40 (iii) ₹84.40 (iv) ₹85.40 (v) ₹86.40

28. If 3.00% and 8.00% are two successive changes, then the overall change is

- (i) 13.24% (ii) 10.24% (iii) 11.24% (iv) 9.24% (v) 12.24%

29. If the price of a commodity increases by 9.00%, the reduction in consumption so as not to increase the expenditure is

- (i) 6.26% (ii) 7.26% (iii) 9.26% (iv) 10.26% (v) 8.26%

30. If the price of a commodity decreases by 7.00%, the increase in consumption so as to match the expenditure is

- (i) 6.53% (ii) 8.53% (iii) 9.53% (iv) 7.53% (v) 5.53%

31. If 'a' exceeds 'b' by 7.00%, then 'b' is short of 'a' by

- (i) 5.54% (ii) 7.54% (iii) 4.54% (iv) 8.54% (v) 6.54%

32. If 'a' is short of 'b' by 10.00%, then 'b' exceeds 'a' by

- (i) 12.11% (ii) 10.11% (iii) 9.11% (iv) 13.11% (v) 11.11%

33. If the radius of a circle is increased by 7.00%, its area will increase by

- (i) 15.49% (ii) 12.49% (iii) 14.49% (iv) 16.49% (v) 13.49%

34. If the price of a commodity increases by $r\%$, the reduction in consumption so as not to increase the expenditure is

- (i) $[\frac{100 - r}{r} \times 100]\%$ (ii) $[\frac{r}{100 + r} \times 100]\%$ (iii) $[\frac{100 + r}{r} \times 100]\%$ (iv) $[\frac{r}{100 - r} \times 100]\%$

35. If the price of a commodity decreases by $r\%$, the increase in consumption so as not to decrease the expenditure is

- (i) $[\frac{100 + r}{r} \times 100]\%$ (ii) $[\frac{r}{100 + r} \times 100]\%$ (iii) $[\frac{r}{100 - r} \times 100]\%$ (iv) $[\frac{100 - r}{r} \times 100]\%$

36. If 'a' exceeds 'b' by $x\%$, then 'b' is short of 'a' by

- (i) $[\frac{100 - x}{x} \times 100]\%$ (ii) $[\frac{100 + x}{x} \times 100]\%$ (iii) $[\frac{x}{100 + x} \times 100]\%$ (iv) $[\frac{x}{100 - x} \times 100]\%$

37. If 'a' is short of 'b' by $x\%$, then 'b' exceeds 'a' by

- (i) $[\frac{x}{100 + x} \times 100]\%$ (ii) $[\frac{100 + x}{x} \times 100]\%$ (iii) $[\frac{100 - x}{x} \times 100]\%$ (iv) $[\frac{x}{100 - x} \times 100]\%$

38. If initial value is V , new value after $r\%$ increase is

- (i) $\frac{100 + r}{100} \times V$ (ii) $\frac{100 - r}{100} \times V$ (iii) $\frac{100 - r}{r} \times V$ (iv) $\frac{100 + r}{r} \times V$

39. If initial value is V , new value after $r\%$ decrease is

- (i) $\frac{100 + r}{r} \times V$ (ii) $\frac{100 + r}{100} \times V$ (iii) $\frac{100 - r}{100} \times V$ (iv) $\frac{100 - r}{r} \times V$

Assignment Key

1) (i)	2) (iii)	3) (iii)	4) (ii)	5) (iv)	6) (iv)
7) (iii)	8) (iv)	9) (iv)	10) (iii)	11) (iii)	12) (iii)
13) (i)	14) (i)	15) (iv)	16) (v)	17) (iv)	18) (i)
19) (v)	20) (iii)	21) (ii)	22) (v)	23) (i)	24) (iv)
25) (i)	26) (ii)	27) (v)	28) (iii)	29) (v)	30) (iv)
31) (v)	32) (v)	33) (iii)	34) (ii)	35) (iii)	36) (iii)
37) (iv)	38) (i)	39) (iii)			