EduSahara™ Assignment

Name : Percentage

Chapter : Comparing Quantities

Grade : CBSE Grade VIII

1. How much is 9.00% of 60?

   (i) 5.4 (ii) 4.4 (iii) 3.4 (iv) 7.4 (v) 6.4

2. Out of 56 articles, 9 were damaged. What is the percentage of good articles?

   (i) 85.93% (ii) 83.93% (iii) 82.93% (iv) 81.93% (v) 84.93%

3. The cost of an article is ₹50.00. If it is increased by 4.00%, what is the new cost of the article?

   (i) ₹54.00 (ii) ₹51.00 (iii) ₹52.00 (iv) ₹53.00 (v) ₹50.00

4. The cost of an article is ₹10.00. If it is decreased by 9.00%, what is the new cost of the article?

   (i) ₹11.10 (ii) ₹10.10 (iii) ₹7.10 (iv) ₹9.10 (v) ₹8.10

5. 16.00 is what percentage of 200?

   (i) 9.00% (ii) 7.00% (iii) 6.00% (iv) 8.00% (v) 10.00%

6. How much is 46.20% of 164?

   (i) 75.77 (ii) 77.77 (iii) 76.77 (iv) 74.77 (v) 73.77

7. 40.00% =

   (i) $\frac{2}{7}$ (ii) 0 (iii) $\frac{2}{5}$ (iv) $\frac{2}{3}$ (v) $\frac{4}{5}$

8. 19.00% =

   (i) $\frac{19}{98}$ (ii) $\frac{21}{100}$ (iii) $\frac{19}{100}$ (iv) $\frac{17}{100}$ (v) $\frac{19}{102}$

9. 7.00% =

   (i) $\frac{9}{100}$ (ii) $\frac{7}{102}$ (iii) $\frac{1}{20}$ (iv) $\frac{1}{14}$ (v) $\frac{7}{100}$

10. 0.60% =

    (i) $\frac{3}{502}$ (ii) $\frac{1}{166}$ (iii) $\frac{1}{500}$ (iv) $\frac{3}{500}$ (v) $\frac{1}{100}$

11. 0.63% =

    (i) $\frac{61}{10000}$ (ii) $\frac{63}{9998}$ (iii) $\frac{63}{10000}$ (iv) $\frac{13}{2000}$ (v) $\frac{21}{3334}$

12. $\frac{1}{6}$ =

    (i) 14.67% (ii) 15.67% (iii) 18.67% (iv) 16.67% (v) 17.67%

13. $\frac{16}{29}$ =

(i) 55.17% (ii) 54.17% (iii) 56.17% (iv) 53.17% (v) 57.17%

14. 0.90 =

(i) 90.00% (ii) 89.00% (iii) 91.00% (iv) 92.00% (v) 88.00%

15. 8.00 =

(i) 799.00% (ii) 801.00% (iii) 798.00% (iv) 800.00% (v) 802.00%

16. 800.00% =

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

17. 4.00% of a number is 2.00. What is 3.00% of the number?

(i) 1.5 (ii) 3.5 (iii) 9.5 (iv) 2.5 (v) 0.5

18. 16.00% of a number is 136.00. What is 42.00% of the number?

(i) 355 (ii) 358 (iii) 356 (iv) 359 (v) 357

19. In a school of 200 students, 70 students are boys. The number of boys who failed the final exam is 40. The number of girls who failed is 40. The percentage of boys who passed the exam =

(i) 41.86% (ii) 42.86% (iii) 40.86% (iv) 43.86% (v) 44.86%

20. In a school of 900 students, 450 students are boys. The number of boys who failed the final exam is 150. The number of girls who failed is 130. The percentage of girls who passed the exam =

(i) 72.11% (ii) 70.11% (iii) 73.11% (iv) 69.11% (v) 71.11%

21. In a school of 400 students, 120 students are boys. The number of boys who failed the final exam is 80. The number of girls who failed is 210. The percentage of boys who failed the exam =

(i) 67.67% (ii) 65.67% (iii) 64.67% (iv) 68.67% (v) 66.67%

22. In a school of 200 students, 60 students are boys. The number of boys who failed the final exam is 40. The number of girls who failed is 110. The percentage of girls who failed the exam =

(i) 77.57% (ii) 80.57% (iii) 76.57% (iv) 79.57% (v) 78.57%

23. In a school of 800 students, 360 students are boys. The number of boys who failed the final exam is 250. The number of girls who failed is 260. The percentage of students who passed the exam =

(i) 38.25% (ii) 36.25% (iii) 35.25% (iv) 34.25% (v) 37.25%

24. In a school of 300 students, 105 students are boys. The number of boys who failed the final exam is 55. The number of girls who failed is 145. The percentage of students who failed the exam =

(i) 65.67% (ii) 68.67% (iii) 67.67% (iv) 64.67% (v) 66.67%

25. If initial value is V, new value after r% increase is

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

26. If initial value is V, new value after r% decrease is

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

27. If the price of a commodity increases by 8.00%, the reduction in consumption so as not to increase the expenditure is

(i) 5.41% (ii) 6.41% (iii) 7.41% (iv) 8.41% (v) 9.41%

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

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

29. If 'a' exceeds 'b' by 4.00%, then 'b' is short of 'a' by

(i) 5.85% (ii) 1.85% (iii) 4.85% (iv) 2.85% (v) 3.85%

30. If 'a' is short of 'b' by 2.00%, then 'b' exceeds 'a' by

(i) 3.04% (ii) 4.04% (iii) 0.04% (iv) 2.04% (v) 1.04%

31. If the radius of a circle is increased by 9.00%, its area will increase by

(i) 19.81% (ii) 17.81% (iii) 20.81% (iv) 16.81% (v) 18.81%

32. If the radius of a circle is decreased by 8.00%, its area will decrease by

(i) 16.36% (ii) 17.36% (iii) 15.36% (iv) 14.36% (v) 13.36%

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

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

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

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

35. If 'a' exceeds 'b' by x%, then 'b' is short of 'a' by

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

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

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

Assignment Key

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