EduSahara™ Assignment

Name : Percentage

Chapter : Comparing Quantities

Grade : CBSE Grade VIII

1. How much is 1.00% of 130?

   (i) 9.3 (ii) 1.3 (iii) 2.3 (iv) 0.3 (v) 3.3

2. Out of 44 articles, 8 were damaged. What is the percentage of good articles?

   (i) 83.82% (ii) 79.82% (iii) 82.82% (iv) 80.82% (v) 81.82%

3. The cost of an article is ₹50.00. If it is increased by 1.00%, what is the new cost of the article?

   (i) ₹48.50 (ii) ₹50.50 (iii) ₹52.50 (iv) ₹51.50 (v) ₹49.50

4. The cost of an article is ₹100.00. If it is decreased by 3.00%, what is the new cost of the article?

   (i) ₹96.00 (ii) ₹99.00 (iii) ₹98.00 (iv) ₹95.00 (v) ₹97.00

5. 2.00 is what percentage of 100?

   (i) 1.00% (ii) 2.00% (iii) 0.00% (iv) 4.00% (v) 3.00%

6. How much is 49.10% of 69?

   (i) 34.88 (ii) 35.88 (iii) 33.88 (iv) 32.88 (v) 31.88

7. 10.00% =

   (i) $\frac{3}{10}$ (ii) $\frac{1}{8}$ (iii) $\frac{1}{10}$ (iv) $(\frac{-1}{10})$ (v) $\frac{1}{12}$

8. 15.00% =

   (i) $\frac{1}{6}$ (ii) $\frac{1}{4}$ (iii) $\frac{1}{20}$ (iv) $\frac{3}{22}$ (v) $\frac{3}{20}$

9. 5.00% =

   (i) $\frac{1}{18}$ (ii) $\frac{3}{20}$ (iii) $\frac{1}{22}$ (iv) $(\frac{-1}{20})$ (v) $\frac{1}{20}$

10. 0.50% =

    (i) $(\frac{-1}{200})$ (ii) $\frac{1}{200}$ (iii) $\frac{1}{202}$ (iv) $\frac{3}{200}$ (v) $\frac{1}{198}$

11. 0.84% =

    (i) $\frac{19}{2500}$ (ii) $\frac{21}{2498}$ (iii) $\frac{7}{834}$ (iv) $\frac{23}{2500}$ (v) $\frac{21}{2500}$

12. $\frac{1}{2}$ =

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

13. $\frac{21}{50}$ =

(i) 44.00% (ii) 41.00% (iii) 43.00% (iv) 42.00% (v) 40.00%

14. 0.10 =

(i) 10.00% (ii) 9.00% (iii) 11.00% (iv) 8.00% (v) 12.00%

15. 10.00 =

(i) 999.00% (ii) 1001.00% (iii) 1002.00% (iv) 1000.00% (v) 998.00%

16. 900.00% =

(i) 9 (ii) 10 (iii) 7 (iv) 11 (v) 8

17. 3.00% of a number is 4.50. What is 6.00% of the number?

(i) 9 (ii) 10 (iii) 11 (iv) 8 (v) 7

18. 50.00% of a number is 375.00. What is 43.00% of the number?

(i) 320.5 (ii) 324.5 (iii) 322.5 (iv) 321.5 (v) 323.5

19. In a school of 300 students, 165 students are boys. The number of boys who failed the final exam is 55. The number of girls who failed is 95. The percentage of boys who passed the exam =

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

20. In a school of 500 students, 225 students are boys. The number of boys who failed the final exam is 135. The number of girls who failed is 175. The percentage of girls who passed the exam =

(i) 37.36% (ii) 38.36% (iii) 35.36% (iv) 36.36% (v) 34.36%

21. In a school of 500 students, 200 students are boys. The number of boys who failed the final exam is 120. The number of girls who failed is 110. The percentage of boys who failed the exam =

(i) 62.00% (ii) 58.00% (iii) 61.00% (iv) 60.00% (v) 59.00%

22. In a school of 800 students, 200 students are boys. The number of boys who failed the final exam is 110. The number of girls who failed is 320. The percentage of girls who failed the exam =

(i) 52.33% (ii) 51.33% (iii) 54.33% (iv) 55.33% (v) 53.33%

23. In a school of 300 students, 180 students are boys. The number of boys who failed the final exam is 60. The number of girls who failed is 60. The percentage of students who passed the exam =

(i) 58.00% (ii) 59.00% (iii) 62.00% (iv) 61.00% (v) 60.00%

24. In a school of 900 students, 540 students are boys. The number of boys who failed the final exam is 360. The number of girls who failed is 180. The percentage of students who failed the exam =

(i) 59.00% (ii) 61.00% (iii) 62.00% (iv) 58.00% (v) 60.00%

25. 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) $\frac{100 + r}{r} \times V$

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

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

27. If the price of a commodity increases by 7.00%, the reduction in consumption so as not to increase the expenditure is

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

28. If the price of a commodity decreases by 9.00%, the increase in consumption so as to match the expenditure is

(i) 9.89% (ii) 8.89% (iii) 11.89% (iv) 10.89% (v) 7.89%

29. If 'a' exceeds 'b' by 9.00%, then 'b' is short of 'a' by

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

30. If 'a' is short of 'b' by 3.00%, then 'b' exceeds 'a' by

(i) 2.09% (ii) 3.09% (iii) 5.09% (iv) 4.09% (v) 1.09%

31. If the radius of a circle is increased by 2.00%, its area will increase by

(i) 5.04% (ii) 4.04% (iii) 3.04% (iv) 6.04% (v) 2.04%

32. If the radius of a circle is decreased by 4.00%, its area will decrease by

(i) 7.84% (ii) 9.84% (iii) 5.84% (iv) 6.84% (v) 8.84%

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

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

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

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

Assignment Key

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