EduSahara™ Assignment

Name : Percentage

Chapter : Comparing Quantities

Grade : CBSE Grade VIII

1. How much is 13.00% of 160?

   (i) 20.8 (ii) 18.8 (iii) 19.8 (iv) 22.8 (v) 21.8

2. Out of 90 articles, 7 were damaged. What is the percentage of good articles?

   (i) 93.22% (ii) 94.22% (iii) 92.22% (iv) 90.22% (v) 91.22%

3. The cost of an article is ₹10.00. If it is increased by 2.00%, what is the new cost of the article?

   (i) ₹9.20 (ii) ₹8.20 (iii) ₹10.20 (iv) ₹11.20 (v) ₹12.20

4. The cost of an article is ₹80.00. If it is decreased by 7.00%, what is the new cost of the article?

   (i) ₹75.40 (ii) ₹73.40 (iii) ₹74.40 (iv) ₹72.40 (v) ₹76.40

5. 5.00 is what percentage of 100?

   (i) 6.00% (ii) 5.00% (iii) 4.00% (iv) 7.00% (v) 3.00%

6. How much is 27.40% of 291?

   (i) 80.73 (ii) 79.73 (iii) 78.73 (iv) 77.73 (v) 81.73

7. 30.00% =

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

8. 13.00% =

   (i) $\frac{13}{100}$ (ii) $\frac{3}{20}$ (iii) $\frac{13}{98}$ (iv) $\frac{11}{100}$ (v) $\frac{13}{102}$

9. 6.00% =

   (i) $\frac{3}{50}$ (ii) $\frac{1}{10}$ (iii) $\frac{1}{16}$ (iv) $\frac{1}{50}$ (v) $\frac{3}{52}$

10. 0.30% =

    (i) $\frac{1}{1000}$ (ii) $\frac{3}{998}$ (iii) $\frac{1}{334}$ (iv) $\frac{1}{200}$ (v) $\frac{3}{1000}$

11. 0.07% =

    (i) $\frac{1}{2000}$ (ii) $\frac{9}{10000}$ (iii) $\frac{7}{9998}$ (iv) $\frac{7}{10000}$ (v) $\frac{7}{10002}$

12. $\frac{6}{7}$ =

    (i) 87.71% (ii) 86.71% (iii) 84.71% (iv) 83.71% (v) 85.71%

13. $\frac{8}{19}$ =

(i) 42.11% (ii) 40.11% (iii) 43.11% (iv) 41.11% (v) 44.11%

14. 0.70 =

(i) 71.00% (ii) 68.00% (iii) 72.00% (iv) 69.00% (v) 70.00%

15. 6.00 =

(i) 602.00% (ii) 599.00% (iii) 601.00% (iv) 598.00% (v) 600.00%

16. 300.00% =

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

17. 1.00% of a number is 0.50. What is 7.00% of the number?

(i) 3.5 (ii) 2.5 (iii) 4.5 (iv) 1.5 (v) 5.5

18. 26.00% of a number is 169.00. What is 41.00% of the number?

(i) 266.5 (ii) 267.5 (iii) 265.5 (iv) 268.5 (v) 264.5

19. In a school of 500 students, 150 students are boys. The number of boys who failed the final exam is 100. The number of girls who failed is 220. The percentage of boys who passed the exam =

(i) 33.33% (ii) 35.33% (iii) 31.33% (iv) 32.33% (v) 34.33%

20. In a school of 300 students, 90 students are boys. The number of boys who failed the final exam is 60. The number of girls who failed is 160. The percentage of girls who passed the exam =

(i) 23.81% (ii) 21.81% (iii) 25.81% (iv) 24.81% (v) 22.81%

21. 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 100. The percentage of boys who failed the exam =

(i) 57.14% (ii) 55.14% (iii) 56.14% (iv) 59.14% (v) 58.14%

22. In a school of 600 students, 390 students are boys. The number of boys who failed the final exam is 250. The number of girls who failed is 60. The percentage of girls who failed the exam =

(i) 29.57% (ii) 28.57% (iii) 26.57% (iv) 30.57% (v) 27.57%

23. In a school of 800 students, 600 students are boys. The number of boys who failed the final exam is 290. The number of girls who failed is 140. The percentage of students who passed the exam =

(i) 44.25% (ii) 45.25% (iii) 46.25% (iv) 47.25% (v) 48.25%

24. In a school of 800 students, 280 students are boys. The number of boys who failed the final exam is 60. The number of girls who failed is 300. The percentage of students who failed the exam =

(i) 46.00% (ii) 45.00% (iii) 43.00% (iv) 44.00% (v) 47.00%

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

(i) $\frac{100 - r}{100} \times V$ (ii) $\frac{100 - r}{r} \times V$ (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) $\frac{100-r}{r}\times V$ (iii) $\frac{100+r}{r}\times V$ (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) 4.54% (ii) 6.54% (iii) 5.54% (iv) 7.54% (v) 8.54%

28. If the price of a commodity decreases by 4.00%, the increase in consumption so as to match the expenditure is

(i) 5.17% (ii) 3.17% (iii) 6.17% (iv) 4.17% (v) 2.17%

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

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

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

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

31. If the radius of a circle is increased by 4.00%, its area will increase by

(i) 10.16% (ii) 6.16% (iii) 9.16% (iv) 8.16% (v) 7.16%

32. If the radius of a circle is decreased by 9.00%, its area will decrease by

(i) 18.19% (ii) 16.19% (iii) 15.19% (iv) 17.19% (v) 19.19%

33. 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) $[\frac{r}{100+r}\times 100]\%$

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

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

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

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