



1. If principal is ₹8000.00, ROI is 3.00% p.a., no of year(s) is 4 and interest type is simple interest computed half yearly, then interest is
(i) ₹958.00 (ii) ₹961.00 (iii) ₹962.00 (iv) ₹959.00 (v) ₹960.00
2. Find the product of extremes of 4:20 and 19:2
(i) 11 (ii) 380 (iii) 7 (iv) 8 (v) 5
3. Find the product of means of 2:11 and 17:2
(i) 185 (ii) 187 (iii) 189 (iv) 4 (v) 186
4. Find the ratio between 30 min and 16 hr
(i) 1:29 (ii) 0:32 (iii) 1:32 (iv) 1:35
5. 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) $\frac{100 + r}{100} \times V$ (iv) $\frac{100 + r}{r} \times V$
6. The population of a city is 20000. If the rate of decrease in population is 6.00% per annum, what is the population after 3 year(s)?
(i) 16622 (ii) 16592 (iii) 16632 (iv) 16602 (v) 16612
7. Find simple interest, if P = principal, T = time, R = rate percent per annum
(i) $\frac{100}{PTR}$ (ii) $\frac{PT}{100 + R}$ (iii) $\frac{P + T + R}{100}$ (iv) $\frac{PTR}{100}$
8. Vivek, Satya and Prasad started a business with investments of ₹20000.00, ₹10000.00 and ₹13000.00 respectively. After 4 months, Vivek withdrew ₹8000.00 from his investment and 4 months later Satya withdrew ₹8000.00 from his investment. At the same time Prasad withdrew ₹9000.00 from his investment. If the profit at the end of the year is ₹76800.00, find the share of each.
(i) Vivek's share = ₹34909.09, Satya's share = ₹17953.25, Prasad's share = ₹23937.66
(ii) Vivek's share = ₹35200.00, Satya's share = ₹17600.00, Prasad's share = ₹24000.00
(iii) Vivek's share = ₹35600.00, Satya's share = ₹17200.00, Prasad's share = ₹24000.00
(iv) Vivek's share = ₹34800.00, Satya's share = ₹18000.00, Prasad's share = ₹24000.00
(v) Vivek's share = ₹35400.00, Satya's share = ₹17400.00, Prasad's share = ₹24000.00
9. A ratio is equal to 14 : 25. If its consequent is 625, what is its antecedent?
(i) 351 (ii) 349 (iii) 348 (iv) 352 (v) 350

Dolly started a business. After some time Meena joined her.

10. The ratio of their investments is 13:16. If their profits at the end of the year are ₹66300.00 and ₹6800.00 respectively, find when Meena joined the business.
- (i) 10 months later (ii) 3 months later (iii) 11 months later (iv) 2 months later (v) 4 months later

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

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

12. Find selling price formula.

(i) $\frac{100 + \text{loss}\%}{100} \times \text{C.P}$ (ii) $\frac{100}{100 + \text{gain}\%} \times \text{C.P}$ (iii) $\frac{100}{100 + \text{loss}\%} \times \text{C.P}$ (iv) $\frac{100 + \text{gain}\%}{100} \times \text{C.P}$

13. The cost of an article is ₹320.00. If it is increased by 12.00%, what is the new cost of the article?

(i) ₹359.40 (ii) ₹360.40 (iii) ₹358.40 (iv) ₹356.40 (v) ₹357.40

14. If M.P = ₹3390.00 and discount = ₹1280.00, then discount % =

(i) 42.76% (ii) 32.76% (iii) 37.76% (iv) 34.76% (v) 40.76%

15. If P = Principal, n = no of terms, R = rate of interest, formula for amount at compound interest is

(i) $P\left[1 + \frac{PR}{100}\right]^n$ (ii) $P\left[1 + \frac{R}{100}\right]^n$ (iii) $P\left[1 + \frac{100}{PR}\right]^n$ (iv) $P\left[1 + \frac{100}{P}\right]^n$ (v) $P\left[1 - \frac{R}{100}\right]^n$

16. If principal is ₹10000.00, no of year(s) is 4 and accumulated compound interest computed half yearly is ₹4221.01, then ROI per annum is

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

17. Find gain percentage formula.

(i) $\left[\frac{S.P - C.P}{S.P} \times 100\right]\%$ (ii) $\left[\frac{C.P - S.P}{C.P} \times 100\right]\%$ (iii) $\left[\frac{C.P - S.P}{S.P} \times 100\right]\%$ (iv) $\left[\frac{S.P - C.P}{C.P} \times 100\right]\%$

18. 80.00% =

(i) $\frac{6}{5}$ (ii) $\frac{4}{7}$ (iii) $\frac{4}{3}$ (iv) $\frac{2}{5}$ (v) $\frac{4}{5}$

19. Shyam, Ayush and Kavish started a business with investments of ₹15000.00, ₹10000.00 and ₹16000.00 respectively. After 5 months, Shyam withdrew ₹8000.00 from his investment and 6 months later Ayush withdrew ₹6000.00 from his investment. At the same time Kavish added ₹3000.00 to his investment. If the profit at the end of the year is ₹562900.00, find the share of each.

(i) Shyam's share = ₹158600.00, Ayush's share = ₹150800.00, Kavish's share = ₹253500.00

(ii) Shyam's share = ₹163800.00, Ayush's share = ₹145600.00, Kavish's share = ₹253500.00

(iii) Shyam's share = ₹162500.00, Ayush's share = ₹146900.00, Kavish's share = ₹253500.00

(iv) Shyam's share = ₹159531.57, Ayush's share = ₹150452.53, Kavish's share = ₹252915.90

(v) Shyam's share = ₹161200.00, Ayush's share = ₹148200.00, Kavish's share = ₹253500.00

In an examination, the ratio of passes to failures was 4 : 1.

20. Had 10 less appeared and 15 less passed, the ratio of passes to failures would have been 13 : 5.

How many students appeared for the examination?

(i) 110 (ii) 90 (iii) 105 (iv) 100 (v) 95

21. $14.00\% \text{ of } 250.00 + 17.00\% \text{ of } 370.00 + 18.00\% \text{ of } 400.00 =$

(i) 169.90 (ii) 170.10 (iii) 169.70 (iv) 169.80 (v) 170.00

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

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

23. $10.00\% =$

(i) 8.1 (ii) 1.1 (iii) 7.1 (iv) 0.1 (v) 2.1

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

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

25. $45.00\% =$

(i) 2.45 (ii) 7.45 (iii) 1.45 (iv) 8.45 (v) 0.45

Assignment Key

1) (v)	2) (iv)	3) (ii)	4) (iii)	5) (i)	6) (v)
7) (iv)	8) (ii)	9) (v)	10) (iii)	11) (ii)	12) (iv)
13) (iii)	14) (iii)	15) (ii)	16) (i)	17) (iv)	18) (v)
19) (v)	20) (iv)	21) (i)	22) (v)	23) (iv)	24) (iii)
25) (v)					