EduSahara™ Learning Center Assignment

Grade : Class VIII, CBSE
Chapter : Comparing Quantities
Name : Percentage
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1. How much is 12.00% of 80 ?

   (i) 8.6 (ii) 11.6 (iii) 7.6 (iv) 9.6 (v) 10.6

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2. Out of 73 articles, 3 were damaged. What is the percentage of good articles?

   (i) 97.89% (ii) 93.89% (iii) 95.89% (iv) 94.89% (v) 96.89%

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3. The cost of an article is ₹30.00. If it is increased by 2.00%, what is the new cost of the article?

   (i) ₹32.60 (ii) ₹29.60 (iii) ₹31.60 (iv) ₹28.60 (v) ₹30.60

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

   (i) ₹11.80 (ii) ₹10.80 (iii) ₹9.80 (iv) ₹8.80 (v) ₹7.80

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5. 14.40 is what percentage of 160 ?

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

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6. How much is 35.20% of 405 ?

   (i) 144.56 (ii) 143.56 (iii) 142.56 (iv) 140.56 (v) 141.56

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7. 60.00% =

   (i) $\frac{3}{7}$ (ii) 1 (iii) $\frac{3}{5}$ (iv) $\frac{1}{5}$

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8. 16.00% =

   (i) $\frac{6}{25}$ (ii) $\frac{2}{25}$ (iii) $\frac{4}{23}$ (iv) $\frac{4}{25}$ (v) $\frac{4}{27}$

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9. 10.00% =

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

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10. 0.90% =

(i) $\frac{3}{334}$ (ii) $\frac{9}{1000}$ (iii) $\frac{7}{1000}$ (iv) $\frac{11}{1000}$ (v) $\frac{9}{998}$

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11. 0.24% =

(i) $\frac{1}{416}$ (ii) $\frac{3}{1252}$ (iii) $\frac{1}{1250}$ (iv) $\frac{1}{250}$ (v) $\frac{3}{1250}$

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12. $\frac{3}{4}$ =

(i) 77.00% (ii) 73.00% (iii) 76.00% (iv) 75.00% (v) 74.00%

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13. $\frac{6}{11}$ =

(i) 56.55% (ii) 53.55% (iii) 55.55% (iv) 52.55% (v) 54.55%

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14. 0.70 =

(i) 71.00% (ii) 70.00% (iii) 69.00%

(iv) 68.00% (v) 72.00%

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15. 1.00 =

(i) 98.00% (ii) 99.00% (iii) 100.00%

(iv) 102.00% (v) 101.00%

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16. 600.00% =

(i) 5 (ii) 8 (iii) 6 (iv) 7 (v) 4

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17. 5.00% of a number is 15.00 . What is 3.00% of the number?

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

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18. 32.00% of a number is 528.00 . What is 25.00% of the number?

(i) 410.5 (ii) 412.5 (iii) 414.5 (iv) 411.5 (v) 413.5

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19. In a school of 300 students, 30 students are boys. The number of boys who failed the final exam is 10. The number of girls who failed is 140. The percentage of boys who passed the exam =

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

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20. In a school of 200 students, 140 students are boys. The number of boys who failed the final

exam is 30. The number of girls who failed is 40. The percentage of girls who passed the exam =

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

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21. In a school of 900 students, 90 students are boys. The number of boys who failed the final exam is 30. The number of girls who failed is 520. The percentage of boys who failed the exam =

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

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22. In a school of 300 students, 120 students are boys. The number of boys who failed the final exam is 90. The number of girls who failed is 120. The percentage of girls who failed the exam =

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

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23. In a school of 800 students, 440 students are boys. The number of boys who failed the final exam is 320. The number of girls who failed is 290. The percentage of students who passed the exam =

(i) 22.75% (ii) 21.75% (iii) 24.75% (iv) 23.75% (v) 25.75%

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24. In a school of 600 students, 120 students are boys. The number of boys who failed the final exam is 60. The number of girls who failed is 360. The percentage of students who failed the exam =

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

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

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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) $\frac{100 - r}{100} \times V$

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27. If the price of a commodity increases by 2.00%, the reduction in consumption so as not to increase the expenditure is

(i) 0.96% (ii) 1.96% (iii) 3.96% (iv) 2.96% (v) 9.96%

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

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

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

(i) 1.96% (ii) 3.96% (iii) 2.96% (iv) 9.96% (v) 0.96%

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

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

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31. If the radius of a circle is increased by 10.00% , its area will increase by

(i) 21.00% (ii) 22.00% (iii) 20.00% (iv) 23.00% (v) 19.00%

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32. If the radius of a circle is decreased by 5.00% , its area will decrease by

(i) 11.75% (ii) 7.75% (iii) 10.75% (iv) 9.75% (v) 8.75%

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

(i) $[\frac{100+r}{r}\times 100]\%$ (ii) $[\frac{100-r}{r}\times 100]\%$ (iii) $[\frac{r}{100-r}\times 100]\%$ (iv) $[\frac{r}{100+r}\times 10$

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

(i) $[\frac{100+r}{r}\times 100]\%$ (ii) $[\frac{r}{100-r}\times 100]\%$ (iii) $[\frac{r}{100+r}\times 100]\%$ (iv) $[\frac{100-r}{r}\times 10$

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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) $[\frac{100-x}{x}\times 1$

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

(i) $[\frac{100-x}{x}\times 100]\%$ (ii) $[\frac{x}{100-x}\times 100]\%$ (iii) $[\frac{100+x}{x}\times 100]\%$ (iv) $[\frac{x}{100+x}\times 1$

Assignment Key

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