EduSahara™ Learning Center Assignment

Grade : Class VIII, ICSE
Chapter : Percentage
Name : Word Problems on Percentages
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1. Out of 45 articles, 9 were damaged. What is the percentage of good articles?

   (i) 79.00% (ii) 78.00% (iii) 81.00% (iv) 82.00% (v) 80.00%

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2. Out of 401 articles, 68 were damaged. What is the percentage of good articles?

   (i) 83.04% (ii) 82.04% (iii) 81.04% (iv) 84.04% (v) 85.04%

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3. 2.00% of a number is 4.00 . What is 10.00% of the number?

   (i) 21 (ii) 20 (iii) 19 (iv) 18 (v) 22

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4. 34.00% of a number is 289.00 . What is 18.00% of the number?

   (i) 152 (ii) 153 (iii) 154 (iv) 151 (v) 155

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5. The cost of an article is ₹80.00. If it is increased by 4.00%, what is the new cost of the article?

   (i) ₹82.20 (ii) ₹85.20 (iii) ₹84.20 (iv) ₹81.20 (v) ₹83.20

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6. The cost of an article is ₹90.00. If it is decreased by 2.00%, what is the new cost of the article?

   (i) ₹90.20 (ii) ₹89.20 (iii) ₹86.20 (iv) ₹88.20 (v) ₹87.20

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7. The population of a city is 50000. If the rate of increase in population is 4.00% per annum, what is the population after 3 years?

   (i) 56263 (ii) 56253 (iii) 56233
   (iv) 56223 (v) 56243

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8. The population of a city is 20000. If the rate of decrease in population is 5.00% per annum, what is the popoulation after 1 years?

   (i) 18990 (ii) 18980 (iii) 19010
   (iv) 19000 (v) 19020

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9. If 9.00% and 2.00% are two successive changes, then the overall change is

(i) 13.18% (ii) 9.18% (iii) 10.18% (iv) 12.18% (v) 11.18%

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10. If 50.00% and 26.00% are two successive changes, then the overall change is

(i) 90.00% (ii) 88.00% (iii) 87.00% (iv) 89.00% (v) 91.00%

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11. The present value of a machine is ₹3000.00. Suppose it depreciates at the rate of 10.00% per annum, what is the value of the machine after 4 years?

(i) ₹1969.30 (ii) ₹1967.30 (iii) ₹1970.30

(iv) ₹1966.30 (v) ₹1968.30

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12. The present value of a machine is ₹5000.00. Suppose it depreciates at the rate of 2.00% per annum, what was the value of the machine 1 years ago?

(i) ₹5102.04 (ii) ₹5100.04 (iii) ₹5101.04

(iv) ₹5103.04 (v) ₹5104.04

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13. If the price of a commodity increases by 4.00%, the reduction in consumption so as not to increase the expenditure is

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

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14. If the price of a commodity decreases by 3.00%, the increase in consumption so as to match the expenditure is

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

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

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

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16. If 'a' is short of 'b' by 7.00% , then 'b' exceeds 'a' by

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

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17. If the radius of a circle is increased by 3.00% , its area will increase by

(i) 8.09% (ii) 5.09% (iii) 7.09% (iv) 6.09% (v) 4.09%

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

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

expenditure is

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

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

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

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21. If 'a' is short '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) $[\frac{100+x}{x} \times 1($

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

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

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24. In a school of 600 students, 420 students are boys. The number of boys who failed the final exam is 230. The number of girls who failed is 50. The percentage of boys who failed the exam =

(i) 55.76% (ii) 54.76% (iii) 52.76% (iv) 53.76% (v) 56.76%

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25. In a school of 200 students, 110 students are boys. The number of boys who failed the final exam is 60. The number of girls who failed is 20. The percentage of girls who failed the exam =

(i) 22.22% (ii) 20.22% (iii) 23.22% (iv) 21.22% (v) 24.22%

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26. In a school of 800 students, 240 students are boys. The number of boys who failed the final exam is 130. The number of girls who failed is 310. The percentage of students who passed the exam =

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

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27. In a school of 800 students, 360 students are boys. The number of boys who failed the final exam is 250. The percentage of girls who failed is 47.73%. The number of girls who passed the exam =

(i) 230 (ii) 229 (iii) 231 (iv) 232 (v) 227

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28. In a school of 600 students, 360 students are boys. The number of boys who failed the final exam is 250. The percentage of girls who failed is 75.00%. The percentage of boys who passed the exam =

(i) 28.56% (ii) 30.56% (iii) 32.56% (iv) 31.56% (v) 29.56%

Assignment Key

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