

1. The ratio of 600 paise to ₹ 9 is
(a) 2: 3 (b) 3: 2 (c) 15: 9 (d) 9: 15
2. If $\frac{A}{2} = \frac{B}{3} = \frac{C}{4}$, then A: B: C is equal to
(a) 4: 3: 2 (b) 2: 3: 4 (c) 3: 2: 4 (d) 6: 12: 8
3. If $3A = 4B$ and $5B = 6C$, then A: C is equal to
(a) 5: 8 (b) 8: 5 (c) 3: 6 (d) 4: 5
4. A 50m tall building casts a shadow of length 75m. Find the length of the shadow of a building which is 35m high.
(a) 50.5m (b) 52.5m (c) 51m (d) 54m
5. A shop has 80 units of sewing machine, out of which 12 are defective. What per cent are defective?
(a) 15% (b) 20% (c) 25% (d) 30%
6. Rohan's salary is ₹ 10800. He saves 15% of his salary. How much does he spend?
(a) ₹ 1620 (b) ₹ 9180 (c) ₹ 10800 (d) ₹ 9100
7. An amount of money is to be divided amongst three brothers in the ratio 2: 5: 8. The percentage of amount received by them, respectively are
(a) 20%,50%,80% (b) 13.3%,33.3%,53.3%
(c) 18%,5%,12% (d) 2%,5%,8%
8. By what per cent 5x exceeds from x ?
(a) 200% (b) 400% (c) 500% (d) 600%
9. Rohan scored 430 marks out of 500. Sohan scored 540 out of 600. Who performed better?
(a) Rohan (b) Sohan
(c) Both performed equally (d) Can't say
10. A refrigerator was bought for ₹ 12000 and was sold at ₹ 14400. Find the profit percentage.
(a) 10 % (b) 20 % (c) 30 % (d) 40 %
11. Sohan sells his bike for ₹ 42000 making a profit of 20%. The cost price of bike was
(a) ₹ 32000 (b) ₹ 35000 (c) ₹ 40000 (d) ₹ 45000
12. The cost of repairing a car is 3% of its value. If the repairing cost is ₹ 5100, then find the original cost of the car. If the same car is sold after repairing at 10% profit, then find the selling price of the car.
(a) ₹ 170000, ₹ 204000 (b) ₹ 17000, ₹ 20400
(c) ₹ 510000, ₹ 340000 (d) ₹ 170000, ₹ 192610
13. A shopkeeper buys 15 dozen eggs at the rate of ₹ 60 per dozen. He sold them at ₹ 6.50 each. Find his gain or loss.
(a) gain, ₹ 270 (b) loss, ₹ 270 (c) gain, ₹ 200 (d) loss, ₹ 200
14. Find the rate of interest per annum if Sohan pays an interest of ₹ 105 for 6 years on a sum of ₹ 500.
(a) 2.5% (b) 3% (c) 3.5% (d) 4%

15. At what rate of interest will a sum of money give an interest which is double the initial sum in 5 years?
(a) 20% (b) 15% (c) 40% (d) 5%
16. Find the simple interest on ₹ 6000 from January 26, 2020 to June 20, 2020 if the rate of interest is 7 % per annum.
(a) ₹ 126 (b) ₹ 220 (c) ₹ 168 (d) ₹ 300
17. 0.07 is equal to
(a) 70% (b) 7% (c) 0.7% (d) 0.07%
18. What percent of ₹ 4500 is ₹ 9000 ?
(a) 200 (b) $\frac{1}{2}$ (c) 2 (d) 50
19. A cricket bat was purchased for ₹ 800 and was sold for ₹ 1600. Then profit earned is
(a) 100 % (b) 64 % (c) 50% (d) 60%
20. Interest on ₹ 12000 for 1 month at the rate of 10% per annum is
(a) ₹ 1200 (b) ₹ 600 (c) ₹ 100 (d) ₹ 12100
21. On selling an article for ₹ 329, a dealer lost 6%. The cost price of the article is
(a) ₹ 310.37 (b) ₹ 348.74 (c) ₹ 335 (d) ₹ 350
22. The sum which will earn a simple interest of ₹ 126 in 2 years at 14 % per annum is
(a) ₹ 394 (b) ₹ 395 (c) ₹ 450 (d) ₹ 540
23. Assertion : If 120 bowls can be packed in 15 boxes, then 35 boxes will be needed to pack 280 bowls of same kind,
Reason –If: In unitary method, we first find the value of a single unit and then the value of required number of units.
(a) If both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion.
(b) If both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion.
(c) If Assertion is true but Reason is false.
(d) If Assertion is false but reason is true.
24. Assertion : A book costs ₹ 200. If it is sold for ₹ 180, then loss of ₹ 20 occurs.
Reason : Loss = C.P. – S.P.
(a) If both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion.
(b) If both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion.
(c) If Assertion is true but Reason is false.
(d) If Assertion is false but reason is true.
25. Assertion : If Namita borrowed ₹ 7500 from her friend at the rate of 8 % per annum, then after 3 years she will have to return ₹ 9300.
Reason: Amount = Principal + Simple Interest
(a) If both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion.
(b) If both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion.
(c) If Assertion is true but Reason is false.
(d) If Assertion is false but reason is true.