

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.