Spardhaguru India Private Limited

10 Years of Excellence

1) A number is increased by 20% and then again by 20%. By what per cent should the increased number be reduced so as to get back the original number ?
a) $19\frac{11}{31}$ %
b) 44%
c) 40%
d) $30\frac{5}{9}$ %

2) A number is decreased by 10% and the resulting number is again decreased by 20%. What is the final percentage of decrease?
a) 26%   b) 28%   c) 27%   d) 25%

3) Salary of a person is first increased by 20%, then it is decreased by 20%. Percentage change in his salary is :
a) 4% increased
b) 20% increased
c) 8% decreased
d) 4% decreased

4) A man spends 75% of his income. His income increases by 20% and his expenditure also increases by 10%. The percentage of increase in his savings is
a) 30%   b) 25%   c) 50%   d) 40%

5) If the income tax is increased by 19%, the net income is reduced by 1%. The rate of income tax is
a) 4%   b) 7.2%   c) 5%   d) 6%

6) If a number is increased by 25% and the resulting number is decreased by 25%. then the percentage increase or decrease finally is

a) decreased by $6\frac{1}{4}$ %
b) increased by 6%
c) increased by $6\frac{1}{4}$ %
d) no change

7) The cost of an article worth Rs.100 is increased by 10% first and again increased by 10%. The total increase in rupees is
a) 21   b) 121   c) 110   d) 20

8) A number increased by $22\frac{1}{2}$ % gives 98. The number is
a) 18   b) 81   c) 80   d) 45

9) The difference between the value of the number increased by 20% and the value of the number decreased by 25% is 36. Find the number.
a) 0.8   b) 80   c) 720   d) 7.2

10) The length of a rectangle is increased by 10% and breadth decreased by 10% Then the area of the new rectangle is
a) Increased by 1%
b) Decreased by 10%
c) Decreased by 1%
d) Neither decreased nor increased

11) The tax imposed on an article is decreased by 10% and its consumption increases by 10%. Find the percentage change in revenue from it.
a) 2% decrease
b) 11% increase
c) 1% decrease
d) 10% increase

12) When the price of cloth was reduced by 25%, the quantity of cloth sold increased by 20%. What was the effect on gross receipt of the shop?
a) 5% decrease
b) 10% decrease
c) 10% increase
d) 5% increase

13) A number is first increased by 10% and then it is further increased by 20%. The original number is increased altogether by
a) 15%   b) 36%   c) 32%   d) 30%

14) If each side of a cube is increased by 10% the volume of the cube will increase by
a) 10%   b) 25%   c) 33.1%   d) 30%

15) When the price of an article was reduced by 20% its sale increased by 80%. What was the net effect on the sale?
a) 44% decrease   b) 75% increase
c) 66% increase   d) 44% increase

16) A number is increased by 20% and then it is decreased by 10%. Find the net increase or decrease per cent.
a) 10% decrease   b) 8% decrease
c) 8% increase   d) 10% increase

17) The numerator of a fraction is increased by 20% and denominator is decreased by 20%. The value of the fraction becomes $\frac{4}{5}$. The original fraction is

a) $\frac{8}{15}$ b) $\frac{4}{5}$ c) $\frac{7}{11}$ d) $\frac{2}{3}$

18) The price of an article was decreased by 10% and again reduced by 10%. By what per cent should the price have been reduced once, in order to produce the same effect as these two successive reductions ?
a) 19%   b) 25%   c) 20%   d) 15%

19) The price of an edible oil is increased by 25%. To maintain the budget, Sushma reduces the consumption of this oil by 20%. The increase in expenditure due to this edible oil is:
a) 1   b) 3   c) 2   d) 0

20) A number reduced by 25% becomes 225. What per cent should it be increased so that it becomes 375?
a) 30%   b) 75%   c) 35%   d) 25%

21) A number is increased by 10% and then it is decreased by 10%. The net change in the number is
a) 2% decrease
b) 1% decrease
c) 1% increase
d) no increase or decrease

22) If price of a book is first decreased by 25% and then increased by 20%, the net change in the price of the book will be
a) 5% decrease   b) 5% increase
c) no change   d) 10% decrease

23) Two successive price increases of 10% and 10% of an article are equivalent to a single price increase of
a) 20%   b) 22%   c) 21%   d) 19%

24) If a number is increased by 20% and the resulting number is again increased by 20%, what per cent is the total increase ?
a) 44%   b) 40%   c) 41%   d) 48%

25) A number is first decreased by 20%. The decreased number is then increased by 20%. The resulting number is less than the original number by 20. Then the original number is
a) 400   b) 600   c) 500   d) 200

26) The sum of two numbers is 520. If the bigger number is decreased by 4% and the smaller number is increased by 12%, then the numbers obtained are equal. The smaller number is
a) 210   b) 300   c) 240   d) 280

27) The strength of a school increases and decreases in every alternate year by 10%. It started with increase in 2000. Then the strength of the school in 2003 as compared to that in 2000 was
a) Decreased by 8.9%   b) decreased by 9.8%
c) Increased by 9.8%   d) increased by 8.9%

28) If the numerator of a fraction is increased by 20% and the denominator is decreased by 5%, the value of the new fraction becomes $\frac{5}{2}$. The original fraction is

a) $\frac{3}{18}$ b) $\frac{48}{95}$ c) $\frac{95}{48}$ d) $\frac{24}{19}$

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Percentage Practice Paper 2

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Vedic Mathematics

29) The price of an article is reduced by 25% but the daily sale of the article is increased by 30%. The net effect on the daily sale receipts is

a) $2\frac{1}{2}$ % decrease   b) 2% decrease

c) 2% increase   d) $2\frac{1}{2}$% increase

30) A number is first decreased by 10% and then increased by 10%. The number so obtained is 50 less than the original number. The original number is

a) 5000   b) 5050
c) 5500   d) 5900

31) The number of employees working in a farm is increased by 25% and the wages per head are decreased by 25%. If it results in x % decrease in total wages, then the value of x is

a) 25%   b) $\frac{25}{4}$ %   c) 20%   d) 0%

32) The price of an article is decreased by 10%. To restore its former value the new price must be increased by :

a) 11%   b) $11\frac{1}{9}$ %   c) $9\frac{1}{11}$ %   d) 10%

33) The price of an article is first decreased by 20% and then increased by 30%. If the resulting price is Rs.416, the original price of the article is

a) Rs.405   b) Rs.450
c) Rs.400   d) Rs.350

34) The price of an article was first increased by 10% and then again by 20%. If the last increased price be Rs.33, the original price was

a) Rs.27.50   b) Rs.25
c) Rs.26.50   d) Rs.30

35) A number is increased by x %; to get back to the original number, it is to be reduced by

a) $\frac{100x}{100+x}$ %   b) $\frac{x}{100+x}$ %

c) $\frac{10x}{100+x}$ %   d) x %