1) A number, on subtracting 15 from it, reduces to its 80%. What is 40% of the number?
a) 75   b) 30   c) 90   d) 60

2) A reduction of 20% in the price of sugar enables a purchaser to obtain 8 kg more for Rs.160. Then the price per kg before reduction was
a) Rs.5   b) Rs.10
c) Rs.4   d) Rs.6

3) The price of an item was increased by 10%. This reduced the monthly total sales by 20%. The overall effect on the value of monthly sales is a
a) 10% increase   b) 12% increase
c) 12% decrease   d) 10% decrease

4) The salary of a person is reduced by 20%. To restore the previous salary, his present salary is to be increased by
a) 20%   b) 17.5%
c) 22.5%   d) 25%

5) Due to a price hike of 20%, 4 kg. less sugar is available for Rs. 120. What is the initial price per kg of sugar ?
a) Rs.5 per kg.   b) Rs.6 per kg.
c) Rs.5.5 per kg.   d) Rs.4 per kg.

6) A reduction of 25% in the price of rice enables a person to buy 10 kg more rice for Rs.600. The reduced per kg price of rice is
a) Rs.30   b) Rs.20
c) Rs.15   d) Rs.25

7) The Government reduced the price of sugar by 10 per cent. By this a consumer can buy 6.2 kg more sugar for Rs.837. The reduced price per kg of sugar is
a) Rs.12.50   b) Rs.13.50
c) Rs.14.00   d) Rs.13.00

8) A reduction of 10% in the price of sugar enables a housewife to buy 6.2 kg more for Rs.1116. The reduced price per kg is

a) Rs.12   b) Rs.16
c) Rs.18   d) Rs.14

9) When the price of sugar decreases by 10%, a man could buy 1 kg more for Rs.270. Then the original price of sugar per kg is
a) Rs.25   b) Rs.27
c) Rs.32   d) Rs.30

10) The price of sugar is reduced by 20%. Now a person can buy 500g more sugar for Rs.36. The original price of the sugar per kilogram was
a) Rs.14.40   b) Rs.15.60
c) Rs.16.50   d) Rs.18

11) A reduction of 20% in the price of an apple enables a man to buy 10 apples more for Rs.54. The reduced price of apples per dozen is
a) Rs.4.32   b) Rs.10.80
c) Rs.14.40   d) Rs.12.96

12) If the price of sugar increases by 20%, one can buy 2 kg less for Rs. 50. What is the amount of sugar that could be bought before price hike?
a) 10 kg.   b) 14 kg.
c) 16 kg.   d) 12 kg.

13) The price of an article is decreased by 10%. To restore it to its former value, the new price must be increased by :
a) $9\frac{1}{11}$ %   b) 11%
c) $11\frac{1}{9}$ %   d) 10%

14) Due to an increase of 50% in the price of eggs, 4 eggs less are available for Rs.24. The present rate of eggs per dozen is :
a) Rs.24   b) Rs.36
c) Rs.42   d) Rs.27

15) A reduction of 20% in the price of wheat enables Lalita to buy 5 kg more wheat for Rs.320. The original rate (in rupees per kg) of wheat was
a) 16   b) 20   c) 21   d) 18

16) Due to an increase of 20% in the price of eggs, 2 eggs less are available for Rs.24. The present rate of eggs per dozen is :
a) Rs.25.00   b) Rs.27.80
c) Rs.28.80   d) Rs.26.20

17) A reduction in the price of apples enables a person to purchase 3 apples for Rs.1 instead of Rs.1.25. What is the % of reduction in price (approximately) ?
a) 20%   b) 30%
c) $33\frac{1}{3}$ %   d) 25%

18) A reduction of 21% in the price of an item enables a person to buy 3 kg more for Rs.100. The reduced price of item per kg is
a) Rs.5.50   b) Rs.10.50
c) Rs.7.00   d) Rs.7.50

19) In 2001, the price of a building was 80% of its original price. In 2002, the price was 60% of its original price. By what percent did the price decrease ?
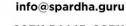a) 15%   b) 25%
c) 30%   d) 20%

20) The price of rice has increased by 60%. In order to restore the original price, the new price must be reduced by
a) $33\frac{1}{3}$ %   b) 40%

c) 45%   d) $37\frac{1}{2}$ %