Percentage Questions for Bank Clerk Pre Exams.

Percentage Quiz 12

Directions: Kindly study the following Questions carefully and choose the right answer:

1. In a college Anjana scored 80 marks out of 150 in History and 95 marks out of 120 in English. If she wants to score 70% marks in 3 subjects, find the minimum marks she should score in Geography out of 100.

A. 70 B. 55 C. 76 D. 85 E. None of these

2. What percentage of the whole week does Pirkandu spend in office, if his office hours are 9 am to 5 pm from Monday to Friday?

A. 23.8% B. 28% C. 20.5% D. 25.8% E. None of these

3. Anuj and Meetu work in a shop and Anuj's salary is 5/6th of the salary of Meetu. They spend same money of Rs 2000 and after that save all the money. Find the salary of Anuj and Meetu if the ratio of their savings is 4 : 5.

A. Rs. 10000, Rs 12000 B. Rs.15500, Rs 12500 C. Rs. 8000, Rs 10000 D. Rs. 11000, Rs 8000
E. None of these

4. The price of two apples X and Y are in the ratio of 2 : 3. X's price increased by 20% and the total price of X and Y together becomes Rs 175.5, with an increase of 17%. By what percent the price of Y increased?

A. 18% B. 25% C. 20% D. 15% E. None of these

5. A man earns x% on the first Rs. 2,000 and y% on the rest of his income. If he earns Rs. 700 from Rs. 4,000 and Rs. 900 from Rs. 5,000 of income, find x%.

A. 20% B. 25% C. 15% D. Can't be determined
E. None of these

6. In an examination Tarang got 25% marks and failed by 64 marks. If he had got 40% marks he would have secured 32 marks more than the pass marks. Find the percentage of pass marks.

A. 224 marks B. 250 marks C. 150 marks D. 295 marks E. None of these

7. After the GST, market price of loose sugar decrease by 25% because of which Kavya now is able to buy 1 kg more sugar for Rs. 30. Find the reduced rate of sugar per kilogram.

A. Rs. $17\frac{1}{2}$ B. Rs. $7\frac{1}{2}$ C. Rs. 10 D. Rs. $7\frac{3}{10}$ E. None of these

8. Minu gave 45% of a certain amount of money to Raman. From the money Raman received, he spent 40% on buying books and 35% on buying a watch. After the mentioned expenses, Raman has Rs. 1800 remaining. How much did Minu have initially?

A. Rs. 13500 B. Rs. 13000 C. Rs. 14000 D. Rs. 16000 E. Rs. 14200

9. In two successive years, 40 and 50 students of a school appeared at the final examination of which 40% and 50% passed respectively. The average rate of students passed (in percent) is

A. 45% B. $45\frac{5}{9}$ % C. 45.75 % D. $45\frac{9}{5}$% E. None of these

10. The price of A is 50% more than B. If there is 10% increase in the price of A and 25% increase in price of B, By how much is the resultant price of A more than the resultant price of B?

A. 40% B. 20% C. 32% D. 55% E. None of these

Correct Answers:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
E	A	A	D	C	A	B	D	B	C

Explanations:

1. Total maximum marks = 100 + 120 + 150 = 370
Total marks in History and English = 95 + 80 = 175
Total marks required by her to get 70% = 370 × 70% = 259
So, she needs 259 – 175 = 84 marks to score 70%.
Hence, option E is correct.

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2. Total number of hours in a week = 24 × 7 hrs
Hours spend by Pirkandu = 5 × 8 hrs

Required percentage = $\frac{5 \times 8 \text{ hrs}}{24 \times 7 \text{ hrs}} \times 100$

= 23.80%

Hence, option (A) is correct.

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3. Let Meetu's salary = Rs x
Anuj's salary = Rs $\frac{5x}{6}$
According to the question,

$\frac{5x}{6}$ 2000 : x – 2000 = 4 : 5

5 ($\frac{5x}{6}$ – 2000) = 4 (x – 2000)

$\frac{25x}{6}$ – 10000 = 4x – 8000

$\frac{25x}{6}$ – 4x = 10000 – 8000

$\frac{x}{6}$ = 2000

x = 12000

Anuj's salary = Rs 10000, Meetu's salary = Rs 12000

Hence, option A is correct.

4. After increment price of X and Y together = Rs 175.5

Price before increment = $\frac{175.5}{117} \times 100$ = Rs 150

Price of apple X = $\frac{150}{5} \times 2$ = Rs 60

Price of apple Y = $\frac{150}{5} \times 3$ = Rs 90

X's price increased by 20%, X's price = 60 × 120% = Rs 72

Y's new price = Rs. (175.5 – 72) = Rs.103.5

Y's price increased by $\frac{103.5 - 90}{90} \times 100$ = 15%

Hence, option D is correct.

5. As per the given information, two equations can be written

$2000\left(\frac{x}{100}\right) + 2000\left(\frac{y}{100}\right) = 700$ ...(i)

$2000\left(\frac{x}{100}\right) + 3000\left(\frac{y}{100}\right) = 900$ ...(ii)

The equations can be simplified to
x + y = 35
and 2x + 3y = 90.
After Solving these equation, we get
x = 15%
Hence, option (C) is correct.

6. Let the total marks = x
According to the question,
x × 25% + 64 = x × 40% – 32
x × 40% - x × 25% = 64 + 32
x × 15% = 96
x = 640
Passing marks = 640 × 25% + 64
= 160 + 64 = 224 marks
Hence, option A is correct.

7. Approach I:

Note: We know that

Expenditure = Price × Consumption

Keeping the expenses constant between price and consumption if one goes up, the other goes down and vice-versa.

Ex. If price goes up by 25% (1/4), then the consumption should go down by

$\frac{1}{4+1} = \frac{1}{5}$ = 20% to keep the expenses same.

Here, reduction in price = 25% = $\frac{1}{4}$

$= \frac{1}{4-1} = \frac{1}{3}$ = 1 kg

∴ Increase in consumption will be

Which means kavya initially used to buy 3 kg sugar for 30/-

∴ Initial price of sugar = $\frac{30}{3}$ = 10/

∴ Reduced price = (100 – 25) % of 10/-

= 75 × 10 = 7.5

or, Rs. $7\frac{1}{2}$

Approach II:

Let the actual price of sugar be Rs. x per kg.

∴ Reduced price of sugar

According to the question,

$= (100 - 25) \times \frac{x}{100}$ = Rs. $\frac{3x}{4}$ per kg

$\frac{30}{\frac{3x}{4}} - \frac{30}{x} = 1$

or, $\frac{40}{x} - \frac{30}{x} = 1$

∴ x = Rs. 10 kg

So, reduced rate of sugar per kg = $\frac{3x}{4}$

$= \frac{3 \times 10}{4} = \frac{15}{2}$ = Rs. $7\frac{1}{2}$

Hence, option (B) is correct.

8. Approach I:

Raman spent 40% on books and 35% on buying a watch.

∵ Remaining percentage = (100 – 40 – 35)% = 25%

Remaining amount of Raman = Rs. 1800/-

∵ 25% ≡ 1800

100% ≡ x

$\Rightarrow x = \frac{1800 \times 100}{25} = 7200/-$

Minu gave 45% of a certain amount to Raman.

∵ 45% ≡ 7200

100% ≡ x

$\Rightarrow x = \frac{7200 \times 100}{45} = 16000/-$

Approach II:

Let the initially has Rs. 100/-

100

↓ 45% = 45/- to Raman

45

↓

25% of 45

$= \frac{25}{100} \times 45 = \frac{45}{4}/-$

Putting values in proportion, we get

Remaining amount : Initial amount : : Actual remaining amount : Actual initial amount

$\frac{45}{4} : 100 :: 1800 : x$

$\therefore x = \frac{1800 \times 100 \times 4}{45} \Rightarrow x = 16000/-$

Hence, option (D) is correct.

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9. Total examinees = 40 + 50 = 90

Total successful examinees

$\Rightarrow$ 40% of 40 + 50% of 50

$\Rightarrow$ 16 + 25 = 41.

$\therefore$ Reqd. % $= \frac{41}{90} \times 100 = \frac{410}{9}$

$= 45\frac{5}{9}\%$

Hence, option (B) is correct.

10. Lets assume the price of B as 100x, so the price of A becomes 150% of 100x = 150x
As per the question there is an increase of 10% in price of A and 25% in price of B
Therefore the price of A becomes 110% of 150x = 165x
and the price of B becomes 125% of 100x = 125x
Now we can see that A is 40x more than B. This can be expressed in percentage as

$$\frac{40x}{125x} \times 100 = 32\%$$

Hence, option (C) is correct.