## EXERCISE 10.1

## PAGE NO: 10.2

1. 20 chocolates cost Rs $\mathbf{3 2 0}$. Find the cost of 35 such chocolates.

## Solution:

Given cost of 20 chocolates = Rs 320
Cost of 1 chocolate $=(320 / 20)$
Therefore, the cost of 35 chocolates $=(320 / 20) \times 35$
= Rs 560
2. The cost of $\mathbf{4 0}$ meters of cloth is Rs $\mathbf{2 0 0}$. Find the cost of $\mathbf{5 0}$ meters of cloth.

## Solution:

Given cost of 40 meters of cloth = Rs 200
Cost of 1 meter of cloth $=(200 / 40)$
Therefore, the cost of 50 chocolates $=(200 / 40) \times 50$
= Rs 250
3. A car can cover a distance of 522 km on 36 litres of petrol. How far can it travel on 14 litres of petrol?

## Solution:

Given that number of kilometres a car can cover by using 36 litres of petrol $=522 \mathrm{~km}$ Number of kilometres a car can cover by using 1 litre of petrol $=522 / 36$
Hence, the number of kilometres a car can cover by using 14 litres $=(522 / 36) \times 14$
$=203 \mathrm{~km}$
4. Travelling 900 km by rail costs Rs 280 . What would be the fare for a journey of $\mathbf{3 6 0}$ km when a person travels by the same class?

## Solution:

Given that cost of travelling 900 km by rail $=$ Rs 280
Therefore cost of travelling 1 km by rail $=(280 / 900)$
Hence, Cost of travelling 360 km by rail $=(280 / 900) \times 360$
= Rs 112
5. If 6 oil tankers can be filled by a pipe in $4(1 / 2)$ hours, how long does the pipe take to fill 4 such oil tankers?

## Solution:

Given that time taken by 6 oil tankers to be filled by a pipe $=4(1 / 2)$ hours $=(9 / 2)$ hours
Time taken by 1 oil tanker to be filled by a pipe $=(9 / 2) / 6$ hours $=9 /(2 \times 6)=9 / 12$ hours Hence time taken by 4 oil tankers to be filled by a pipe $=(9 / 12) \times 4$ $=3$ hours

## 6. 3/4 of the salary per month is Rs 600 . What is the salary per month?

## Solution:

Given that $3 / 4$ of the salary per month $=600$
Let the salary of the month be $x$
Therefore $3 / 4 \times x=600$
$x=600 \times(4 / 3)$
$x=800$
Therefore salary per month is Rs 800
7. The cost of $\mathbf{3 2}$ tables is Rs $\mathbf{2 3 5 2 0}$. Find the number of such tables that can be purchased for Rs 51450.

## Solution:

Given that number of tables bought for Rs $23520=32$
Number of tables bought for Rs $1=32 / 23520$
Hence, number of tables bought for Rs $51450=(32 / 23520) \times 51450=70$
8. The yield of wheat from 6 hectares is $\mathbf{2 8 0}$ quintals. Find the number of hectares required for a yield of $\mathbf{2 2 5}$ quintals.

## Solution:

Given number of hectares required for a yield of 280 quintals $=6$ hectares
Number of hectares required for a yield of 1 quintal $=6 / 280$ hectares
Hence, the number of hectares required for a yield of 225 quintals $=6 / 280 \times 225$
$=423 / 28$ hectares
9. Fifteen post cards cost Rs 2.25. What will be the cost of 36 post cards? How many
postcards can we buy in Rs 45?

## Solution:

Given cost of 15 post cards = Rs 2.25
Cost of 1 post card is $=2.25 / 15$
Hence, the cost of 36 post cards $=(2.25 / 15) \times 36$
= Rs 5.40
Number of post cards bought for Rs $2.25=15$
Numbers of post cards bought for Rs $1=15 / 2.25$
Hence number of post cards bought for Rs $45=(15 / 2.25) \times 45$
$=300$
10. A rail journey of 75 km costs Rs 215 . How much will a journey of 120 km cost?

## Solution:

Given cost of a rail journey of $75 \mathrm{~km}=$ Rs 215
Cost of a rail journey of $1 \mathrm{~km}=215 / 75$
Hence, cost of a rail journey of $120 \mathrm{~km}=(215 / 75) \times 120$
= Rs 344
11. If the sales tax on a purchase worth Rs 60 is Rs 4.20 . What will be the sales tax on the purchase worth of Rs 150 ?

## Solution:

Given sales tax on the purchase worth of Rs $60=$ Rs 4.20
Sales tax on the purchase worth of Rs $1=$ Rs 4.2060
Hence, sales tax on the purchase worth of Rs $150=(4.20 / 60) \times 150$
= Rs 10.50
12. 52 packets of 12 pencils each, cost Rs 499.20 . Find the cost of 65 packets of 10 pencils each.

## Solution:

Given total number of pencils in 52 packets of 12 pencils each $=52 \times 12$
$=624$ pencils
Also given that cost of 624 pencils $=$ Rs 499.20
Cost of 1 pencil $=(499.20 / 624)$

Number of pencils in 65 packets of 10 pencils each $=65 \times 10$ $=650$ pencils
Therefore, cost of 650 pencils $=(499.20 / 624) \times 650$

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\text { = Rs } 520 .
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