

EXERCISE 16(B)

1. Express

(i) Rs 5 as a percentage of Rs 25

(ii) 80 paise as a percent of Rs 4

(iii) 700 gm as a percentage of 2.8 kg

(iv) 90 cm as a percent of 4.5 m

Solution:

(i) Rs 5 as a percentage of Rs 25

Rs 5 as a percentage of Rs 25 is given below

$$5 / 25 \times 100$$

$$= 5 \times 4$$

$$= 20\%$$

Hence, Rs 5 is 20% of Rs 25

(ii) 80 paise as a percent of Rs 4

80 paise as a percent of Rs 4 is given below

We know that,

$$\text{Rs } 4 = 400 \text{ paise}$$

$$80 / 400 \times 100$$

$$= 80 / 4$$

$$= 20\%$$

Hence, 80 paise is 20% of Rs 4

(iii) 700 gm as a percentage of 2.8 kg

700 gm as a percent of 2.8 kg is given below

We know that,

$$1 \text{ kg} = 1000 \text{ gm}$$

$$\text{Thus, } 2.8 \text{ kg} = 2800 \text{ gm}$$

So,

$$700 / 2800 \times 100 = 700 / 28$$

$$= 100 / 4$$

We get,

$$= 25\%$$

Hence, 700 gm is 25% of 2.8 kg

(iv) 90 cm as a percent of 4.5 m

90 cm as a percent of 4.5 m is given below

We know that,

$$1 \text{ m} = 100 \text{ cm}$$

$$\text{Thus, } 4.5 \text{ m} = 450 \text{ cm}$$

So,

$$90 / 450 \times 100 = 900 / 45$$

$$= 20\%$$

Hence, 90 cm is 20% of 4.5 m

2. Express the first quantity as a percent of the second:

(i) 40 P, Rs 2

(ii) 500 gm, 6 kg

(iii) 42 seconds, 6 minutes

Solution:

(i) 40 P, Rs 2

40 P as a percent of Rs 2 is shown below

We know that,

$$1 \text{ Rs} = 100 \text{ P}$$

$$\text{So, } 2 \text{ Rs} = 200 \text{ P}$$

$$40 / 200 \times 100 = 40 / 2$$

We get,

$$= 20\%$$

Hence, 40 P is 20 % of Rs 2

(ii) 500 gm, 6 kg

500 gm as a percent of 6 kg is shown below

We know that,

$$1 \text{ kg} = 1000 \text{ gm}$$

$$\text{So, } 6 \text{ kg} = 6000 \text{ gm}$$

$$500 / 6000 \times 100 = 500 / 60$$

$$= 50 / 6$$

We get,

$$= 25 / 3$$

$$= 8\frac{1}{3} \%$$

Hence, 500 gm is $8\frac{1}{3} \%$ of 6 kg

(iii) 42 seconds 6 minutes

42 seconds as a percent of 6 minutes is shown below

We know that,

$$1 \text{ min} = 60 \text{ sec}$$

$$\text{So, } 6 \text{ min} = 360 \text{ sec}$$

$$42 / 360 \times 100 = 420 / 36$$

$$= 35 / 3$$

We get,

$$= 11\frac{2}{3} \%$$

Hence, 42 sec is $11\frac{2}{3}$ % of 6 minutes

3. Find the value of each of the following:

(i) 20% of Rs 150

(ii) 90% of 130

(iii) 15% of 2 minutes

(iv) 7.5% of 500 kg

Solution:

(i) 20% of Rs 150

20% of Rs 150 is given below

$$20 / 100 \times 150 = 2 \times 15$$

We get,

$$= 30$$

Hence, 20% of Rs 150 is Rs 30

(ii) 90% of 130

90% of 130 is given below

$$90 / 100 \times 130 = 9 \times 13$$

We get,

$$= 117$$

Hence, 90% of 130 is 117

(iii) 15% of 2 minutes

15% of 2 minutes is given below

We know that,

$$1 \text{ min} = 60 \text{ sec}$$

$$\text{So, } 2 \text{ min} = 120 \text{ sec}$$

$$15 / 100 \times 120 = (15 \times 12) / 10$$

We get,

$$= 180 / 10$$

$$= 18 \text{ sec}$$

Hence, 15% of 2 min is 18 sec

(iv) 7.5% of 500 kg

7.5% of 500 kg is given below

$$7.5 / 100 \times 500 = 7.5 \times 5$$

We get,

$$= 37.5 \text{ kg}$$

Hence, 7.5% of 500 kg is 37.5 kg

4. If a man spends 70% of his income, what percent does he save?

Solution:

Let the total income of the man be = Rs 100

If a man spends 70% of his income, then total expense = $70 / 100 \times 100$
= Rs 70

Savings after his expenditure = $100 - 70 = 30$

Hence, his savings in percent = $30 / 100 \times 100$
= 30%

Therefore, the man saved 30% of his total income

5. A girl gets 65 marks out of 80. What percent marks did she get?

Solution:

Total marks in the exam = 80

Marks obtained by a girl = 65

Her percentage = $65 / 80 \times 100$
= $650 / 8$

We get,
= 81.25%

Therefore, the marks obtained by a girl in percentage is 81.25%

6. A class contains 25 children, of which 6 are girls. What percentage of the class are the boys

Solution:

Total number of children in the class = 25

Number of girls = 6

Number of boys = $25 - 6$
= 19 boys

Thus, percentage of boys in the class = $19 / 25 \times 100$
= 19×4

We get,
= 76%

Therefore, there are 76% of boys in the class

7. A tin contains 20 litres of petrol. Due to leakage, 3 litres of petrol is lost. What percent is still present in the tin?

Solution:

Total quantity of petrol in the tin = 20 litres

Quantity of petrol lost, due to leakage = 3 litres

Now, quantity of petrol left in the tin = $(20 - 3) = 17$ litres

Therefore, percentage of petrol left in the tin = $17 / 20 \times 100$
 $= 17 \times 5$

We get,

$= 85\%$

Thus, 85% of petrol is left in the tin

8. An alloy of copper and zinc contains 45% copper and the rest zinc. Find the weight of zinc in 20 kg of the alloy.

Solution:

Total weight of the alloy = 20 kg

Percentage of copper = 45%

So, percentage of zinc = $(100 - 45) \%$

$= 55\%$

As total quantity is always 100%

Thus, weight of zinc = $55 / 100 \times 20 = 110 / 10$

$= 11$ kg

Therefore, the weight of zinc in the alloy is 11 kg

9. A boy got 60 out of 80 in Hindi, 75 out of 100 in English and 65 out of 70 in Arithmetic. In which subject his percentage of marks the best? Also, find his overall percentage

Solution:

Marks obtained by a boy in Hindi out of 80 = 60 marks

So, his percentage in Hindi = $60 / 80 \times 100 = 600 / 8$

$= 75\%$

Marks obtained by a boy in English out of 100 = 75

So, his percentage in English = $75 / 100 \times 100 = 75\%$

Marks scored by a boy in Arithmetic out of 70 = 65

So, his percentage in Arithmetic = $65 / 70 \times 100 = 650 / 7$

$= 92\frac{6}{7} \%$

Clearly, it shows that he gets best marks in Arithmetic

Now,

Total marks of all the three subjects = $80 + 100 + 70$

$= 250$ marks

Total marks obtained by a boy in all the three subjects = $60 + 75 + 65$

$= 200$ marks

His overall percentage = $200 / 250 \times 100 = 2000 / 25$

$= 80\%$

Hence, the overall percentage of a boy is 80%

10. In a camp, there were 500 soldiers. 60 more soldiers joined them. What percent of the earlier (original) number have joined the camp

Solution:

Total number of soldiers in the camp = 500 soldiers

Number of soldiers joined the camp = 60 soldiers

So, percentage of soldiers joining the camp as per the earlier strength

$$= 60 / 500 \times 100$$

$$= 60 / 5$$

We get,

$$= 12\%$$

Therefore, 12% of soldiers joined the camp as per the earlier strength

11. In a plot of ground of area 6000 sq. m, only 4500 sq. m is allowed for construction. What percent is to be left without construction?

Solution:

Total area of the plot = 6000 sq. m

Area of plot allowed for construction = 4500 sq. m

So, area of plot left = (6000 – 4500) sq. m

$$= 1500$$

Thus, area of plot left in percentage = $1500 / 6000 \times 100$

$$= 150 / 6$$

We get,

$$= 25\%$$

Therefore, 25% of plot is left without construction

12. Mr. Sharma has a monthly salary of Rs 8000. If he spends Rs 6400 every month, find:

(i) his monthly expenditure as percent

(ii) his monthly savings as percent

Solution:

(i) his monthly expenditure as percent

Total salary of Mr. Sharma in a month = Rs 8000

Money spent by him in every month = Rs 6400

So, his expenditure percentage = $6400 / 8000 \times 100 = 640 / 8$

$$= 80\%$$

Therefore, Mr. Sharma spends 80% of his salary

(ii) his monthly savings as percent

Total salary of Mr. Sharma in a month = Rs 8000

Money spent by him in every month = Rs 6400

So, His monthly saving = Rs (8000 – 6400)

= Rs 1600

His savings in percentage = $1600 / 8000 \times 100$

= $160 / 8$

= 20%

Therefore, Mr. Sharma saves 20% of his salary

13. The monthly salary of Rohit is Rs 24000. If his salary increases by 12%, find his new monthly salary

Solution:

Monthly salary of Rohit = Rs 24000

Percent increased in his salary = 12%

Thus, increase in his salary = $12 / 100 \times 24000$

= 12×240

= Rs 2880

Hence, his new salary is = $24000 + 2880$

= Rs 26880

Therefore, the new salary of Rohit is Rs 26880

14. In a sale, the price of an article is reduced by 30%. If the original price of the article is Rs 1800, find:

(i) the reduction in the price of the article

(ii) reduced price of the article

Solution:

(i) the reduction in the price of the article

Original price of an article = Rs 1800

The price of an article reduced by = 30%

Hence, reduction in the price = $30 / 100 \times 1800$

= 30×18

= 540

Therefore, the price of an article reduced by Rs 540

(ii) reduced price of the article

Original price of an article = Rs 1800

Reduction in price = Rs 540

Hence, the final price = Rs (1800 – 540)

= Rs 1260

Therefore, the final price of the article is Rs 1260

15. Evaluate:

(i) 30% of $200 + 20\%$ of $450 - 25\%$ of 600

(ii) 10% of Rs $450 - 12\%$ of Rs $500 + 8\%$ of Rs 500

Solution:

(i) 30% of $200 + 20\%$ of $450 - 25\%$ of 600

$$= (30 / 100 \times 200) + (20 / 100 \times 450) - (25 / 100 \times 600)$$

$$= (30 \times 2) + (2 \times 45) - (25 \times 6)$$

We get,

$$= 60 + 90 - 150$$

$$= 150 - 150$$

$$= 0$$

(ii) 10% of Rs $450 - 12\%$ of Rs $500 + 8\%$ of Rs 500

$$= (10 / 100 \times 450) - (12 / 100 \times 500) + (8 / 100 \times 500)$$

$$= (1 \times 45) - (12 \times 5) + (8 \times 5)$$

We get,

$$= 45 - 60 + 40$$

$$= 85 - 60$$

$$= \text{Rs } 25$$