

NavGurukul – Screening Test

School Of Business

SOB - A

Instructions

- All questions are multiple-choice.
 - Choose only one correct answer for each question.
 - Mark the correct answer on the OMR sheet.
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Q 1 5, 10, 15, 20, _____. What will be the next number in the pattern?

- A) 35 B) 25 C) 28 D) 30

Q 2 2, 5, 10, 17, _____. What will be the next number in the pattern?

- A) 20 B) 25 C) 27 D) 26

Q 3 4, 9, 16, 25, _____. What will be the next number in the pattern?

- A) 36 B) 30 C) 35 D) 41

Q 4 12, 6, 24, 18, 48, _____. What will be the next number in the pattern?

- A) 36 B) 66 C) 54 D) 42
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Percentages

A percentage helps us understand how much a part is of the whole.

The word “percent” means “out of 100.”

For example, if a school has 50 students and 10 of them are unhealthy, then the percentage of unhealthy students will be:

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Percentage} &= (\text{Part} \div \text{Total}) \times 100 \\ &= (10 \div 50) \times 100 = 20\%\end{aligned}$$

Now answer the following questions.

Q 5 In a class of 80 students, 16 students are absent.
What is the percentage of absent students?

- A) 15% B) 20% C) 10% D) 25%

Q 6 The price of a jacket is ₹950. The shopkeeper gives a 20% discount.
What is the amount of the discount?

- A) ₹190 B) ₹200 C) ₹930 D) ₹970

Q 7 In a test, Aman scored 72 out of 90 marks.
What is his percentage?

- A) 85% B) 75% C) 70% D) 80%

Q 8 The population of a village is 2000. In one year, it increased by 13%.
What will be the new population?

- A) 2013 B) 1987 C) 2260 D) 2250
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Profit and Loss

Profit and loss help us understand buying and selling things.

- Cost price (CP) is the price at which something is bought.
- Selling price (SP) is the price at which something is sold.

If we sell something for more money than we bought it for, we get **profit**.

If we sell it for less money than we bought it for, we get **loss**.

Now answer the following questions.

Q 9 Aman buys a notebook for ₹117 and sells it for ₹80.
Does he get a profit or a loss? How much?

- A) Loss ₹37 B) Profit ₹197 C) Profit ₹37 D) Loss ₹187

Q 10 Ritu buys a chair for ₹689. She wants to make a profit of ₹255.
For how much should she sell the chair?

- A) ₹434 B) ₹944 C) ₹689 D) ₹255

Q 11 A trader buys 6 kg of oranges at ₹44 per kg and sells all the oranges for ₹274.
Find the profit or loss.

- A) Loss ₹274 B) Profit ₹264 C) Loss ₹10 D) Profit ₹10

Q 12 A shopkeeper buys 10 pens at ₹19 per pen. He sells 6 pens at ₹22 per pen and the remaining 4 pens at ₹12 per pen. What is his total profit or loss?

- A) Profit ₹10 B) Profit ₹15 C) Loss ₹10 D) No Profit, No Loss
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Simple Interest

Simple interest is the extra money paid or earned on a fixed amount for a fixed time at a fixed rate.

$$\text{Simple Interest} = \text{Principal} \times \text{Rate} \times \text{Time} \div 100$$

- Principal (P) is the amount of money we first take or invest.
- The Rate of interest (R) is the percentage of interest per year.
- Time (T) means how many years the money is taken/lent for.

Now answer the following questions.

Q 13 Rohan deposits ₹4100 in the bank. The bank gives 8% interest per year. How much interest will Rohan get in 1 year?

- A) ₹4108 B) ₹328 C) ₹410 D) ₹3280

Q 14 An amount becomes ₹6990 in 2 years at 25% simple interest per year. What was the principal (initial amount) deposited?

- A) ₹4660 B) ₹1165 C) ₹5825 D) ₹1747

Q 15 Rahul deposits ₹8600 in a bank that gives 6% simple interest per year. How much total amount will he have after 2 years?

- A) ₹516 B) ₹1032 C) ₹8612 D) ₹9632

Q 16 The interest on ₹5020 for 1 year is ₹251. What is the rate of interest per year (in percent)?

- A) 10% B) 25.1% C) 5% D) 12%
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