

Ratio and Proportion

1. A and B together have Rs. 1210. $\frac{4}{15}$ If of A's amount is equal to $\frac{2}{5}$ of B's amount, how much amount does B have?

A. Rs. 460

B. Rs. 484

C. Rs. 550

D. Rs. 664

Answer: Option B

Explanation:

$$\frac{4}{15} A = \frac{2}{5} B$$

$$\Rightarrow A = \left(\frac{2}{5} \times \frac{15}{4} \right) B$$

$$\Rightarrow A = \frac{3}{2} B$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{A}{B} = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow A : B = 3 : 2.$$

$$\therefore \text{B's share} = \text{Rs.} \left(1210 \times \frac{2}{5} \right) = \text{Rs. 484.}$$

2. Two numbers are respectively 20% and 50% more than a third number. The ratio of the two numbers is:

A. 2 : 5

B. 3 : 5

C. 4 : 5

D. 6 : 7

Answer: Option C

Explanation:

Let the third number be x .

Then, first number = 120% of $x = \frac{120x}{100} = \frac{6x}{5}$

Second number = 150% of $x = \frac{150x}{100} = \frac{3x}{2}$

∴ Ratio of first two numbers = $\left(\frac{6x}{5} : \frac{3x}{2}\right) = 12x : 15x = 4 : 5$.

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3. A sum of money is to be distributed among A, B, C, D in the proportion of 5 : 2 : 4 : 3. If C gets Rs. 1000 more than D, what is B's share?

[A.](#) Rs. 500

[B.](#) Rs. 1500

[C.](#) Rs. 2000

[D.](#) None of these

Answer: Option C

Explanation:

Let the shares of A, B, C and D be Rs. $5x$, Rs. $2x$, Rs. $4x$ and Rs. $3x$ respectively.

Then, $4x - 3x = 1000$

$\Rightarrow x = 1000$.

∴ B's share = Rs. $2x$ = Rs. (2×1000) = Rs. 2000.

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4. Seats for Mathematics, Physics and Biology in a school are in the ratio 5 : 7 : 8. There is a proposal to increase these seats by 40%, 50% and 75% respectively. What will be the ratio of increased seats?

[A.](#) 2 : 3 : 4

[B.](#) 6 : 7 : 8

[C.](#) 6 : 8 : 9

[D.](#) None of these

Answer: Option A

Explanation:

Originally, let the number of seats for Mathematics, Physics and Biology be $5x$, $7x$ and $8x$ respectively.

Number of increased seats are (140% of $5x$), (150% of $7x$) and (175% of $8x$).

$$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{140}{100} \times 5x \right), \left(\frac{150}{100} \times 7x \right) \text{ and } \left(\frac{175}{100} \times 8x \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow 7x, \frac{21x}{2} \text{ and } 14x.$$

$$\therefore \text{ The required ratio} = 7x : \frac{21x}{2} : 14x$$

$$\Rightarrow 14x : 21x : 28x$$

$$\Rightarrow 2 : 3 : 4.$$

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5. In a mixture 60 litres, the ratio of milk and water 2 : 1. If this ratio is to be 1 : 2, then the quantity of water to be further added is:

[A.](#) 20 litres

[B.](#) 30 litres

[C.](#) 40 litres

[D.](#) 60 litres

Answer: Option D

Explanation:

$$\text{Quantity of milk} = \left(60 \times \frac{2}{3} \right) \text{ litres} = 40 \text{ litres.}$$

$$\text{Quantity of water in it} = (60 - 40) \text{ litres} = 20 \text{ litres.}$$

$$\text{New ratio} = 1 : 2$$

Let quantity of water to be added further be x litres.

$$\text{Then, milk : water} = 40 : (20 + x)$$

$$\text{Now, } \left(\frac{40}{20 + x} \right) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow 20 + x = 80$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 60.$$

\therefore Quantity of water to be added = 60 litres.

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6. The ratio of the number of boys and girls in a college is 7 : 8. If the percentage increase in the number of boys and girls be 20% and 10% respectively, what will be the new ratio?

[A.](#) 8 : 9

[B.](#) 17 : 18

[C.](#) 21 : 22

[D.](#) Cannot be determined

Answer: Option C

Explanation:

Originally, let the number of boys and girls in the college be $7x$ and $8x$ respectively. Their increased number is (120% of $7x$) and (110% of $8x$).

$$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{120}{100} \times 7x \right) \text{ and } \left(\frac{110}{100} \times 8x \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{42x}{5} \text{ and } \frac{44x}{5}$$

$$\therefore \text{The required ratio} = \left(\frac{42x}{5} : \frac{44x}{5} \right) = 21 : 22.$$

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7. Salaries of Ravi and Sumit are in the ratio 2 : 3. If the salary of each is increased by Rs. 4000, the new ratio becomes 40 : 57. What is Sumit's salary?

[A.](#) Rs. 17,000

[B.](#) Rs. 20,000

[C.](#) Rs. 25,500

[D.](#) Rs. 38,000

Answer: Option D

Explanation:

Let the original salaries of Ravi and Sumit be Rs. $2x$ and Rs. $3x$ respectively.

$$2x + 4000 \quad 40$$

$$\text{Then, } \frac{2x + 4000}{3x + 4000} = \frac{40}{57}$$

$$\Rightarrow 57(2x + 4000) = 40(3x + 4000)$$

$$\Rightarrow 6x = 68,000$$

$$\Rightarrow 3x = 34,000$$

$$\text{Sumit's present salary} = (3x + 4000) = \text{Rs.}(34000 + 4000) = \text{Rs. } 38,000.$$

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8. If $0.75 : x :: 5 : 8$, then x is equal to:

[A.](#) 1.12

[B.](#) 1.2

[C.](#) 1.25

[D.](#) 1.30

Answer: Option B

Explanation:

$$(x \times 5) = (0.75 \times 8) \Rightarrow x = \left(\frac{6}{5}\right) = 1.20$$

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9. The sum of three numbers is 98. If the ratio of the first to second is 2 : 3 and that of the second to the third is 5 : 8, then the second number is:

[A.](#) 20

[B.](#) 30

[C.](#) 48

[D.](#) 58

Answer: Option B

Explanation:

Let the three parts be A, B, C. Then,

$$A : B = 2 : 3 \text{ and } B : C = 5 : 8 = \left(5 \times \frac{3}{5}\right) : \left(8 \times \frac{3}{5}\right) = 3 : \frac{24}{5}$$

$$\Rightarrow A : B : C = 2 : 3 : \frac{24}{5} = 10 : 15 : 24$$

$$\Rightarrow B = \left(98 \times \frac{15}{49}\right) = 30.$$

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10. If Rs. 782 be divided into three parts, proportional to $\frac{1}{2} : \frac{2}{3} : \frac{3}{4}$, then the first part is:

[A.](#) Rs. 182

[B.](#) Rs. 190

[C.](#) Rs. 196

[D.](#) Rs. 204

Answer: Option D

Explanation:

$$\text{Given ratio} = \frac{1}{2} : \frac{2}{3} : \frac{3}{4} = 6 : 8 : 9.$$

$$\therefore \text{1st part} = \text{Rs.} \left(782 \times \frac{6}{23}\right) = \text{Rs.} 204$$

11. The salaries A, B, C are in the ratio 2 : 3 : 5. If the increments of 15%, 10% and 20% are allowed respectively in their salaries, then what will be new ratio of their salaries?

[A.](#) 3 : 3 : 10

[B.](#) 10 : 11 : 20

[C.](#) 23 : 33 : 60

[D.](#) Cannot be determined

Answer: Option C

Explanation:

Let A = 2k, B = 3k and C = 5k.

$$\text{A's new salary} = \frac{115}{100} \text{ of } 2k = \left\{ \frac{115}{100} \times 2k \right\} = \frac{23k}{10}$$

$$\text{B's new salary} = \frac{110}{100} \text{ of } 3k = \left\{ \frac{110}{100} \times 3k \right\} = \frac{33k}{10}$$

$$\text{C's new salary} = \frac{120}{100} \text{ of } 5k = \left\{ \frac{120}{100} \times 5k \right\} = 6k$$

$$\therefore \text{New ratio } \left(\frac{23k}{10} : \frac{33k}{10} : 6k \right) = 23 : 33 : 60$$

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12. If 40% of a number is equal to two-third of another number, what is the ratio of first number to the second number?

[A.](#) 2 : 5

[B.](#) 3 : 7

[C.](#) 5 : 3

[D.](#) 7 : 3

Answer: Option C

Explanation:

$$\text{Let } 40\% \text{ of } A = \frac{2}{3} B$$

$$\text{Then, } \frac{40A}{100} = \frac{2B}{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2A}{5} = \frac{2B}{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{A}{B} = \left(\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{5}{2} \right) = \frac{5}{3}$$

$$\therefore A : B = 5 : 3.$$

13. The fourth proportional to 5, 8, 15 is:

[A.](#) 18

[B.](#) 24

[C.](#) 19

[D.](#) 20

Answer: Option **B** **Explanation:**

Let the fourth proportional to 5, 8, 15 be x. Then,

$$5 : 8 :: 15 : x$$

$$\Rightarrow 5x = (8 \times 15)$$

$$(8 \times 15)$$

$$x = \frac{5}{(8 \times 15)} = 24.$$

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14. Two number are in the ratio 3 : 5. If 9 is subtracted from each, the new numbers are in the ratio 12 : 23. The smaller number is:

[A.](#) 27

[B.](#) 33

[C.](#) 49

[D.](#) 55

Answer: Option **B**

Explanation:

Let the numbers be 3x and 5x.

$$3x - 9 \quad 12$$

$$\text{Then, } \frac{3x - 9}{5x - 9} = \frac{12}{23}$$

$$\Rightarrow 23(3x - 9) = 12(5x - 9)$$

$$\Rightarrow 9x = 99$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 11.$$

$$\therefore \text{The smaller number} = (3 \times 11) = 33.$$

15. In a bag, there are coins of 25 p, 10 p and 5 p in the ratio of 1 : 2 : 3. If there is Rs. 30 in all, how many 5 p coins are there?

A. 50

B. 100

C. 150

D. 200

Answer: Option C

Explanation:

Let the number of 25 p, 10 p and 5 p coins be x , $2x$, $3x$ respectively.

Then, sum of their values = Rs. $\left(\frac{25x}{100} + \frac{10 \times 2x}{100} + \frac{5 \times 3x}{100} \right)$ = Rs. $\frac{60x}{100}$

$$\therefore \frac{60x}{100} = 30 \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad x = \frac{30 \times 100}{60} = 50.$$

Hence, the number of 5 p coins = $(3 \times 50) = 150$.