

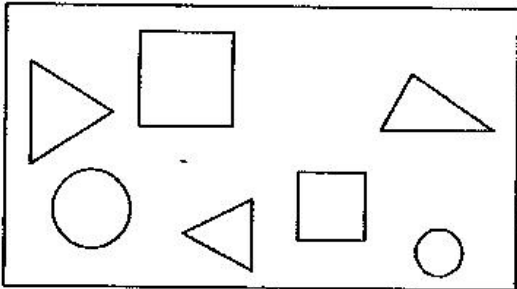
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**Class -VI Mathematics (Ex. 12.1)**

**Questions**

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1. There are 20 girls and 15 boys in a class.
    - (a) What is the ratio of number of girls to the number of boys?
    - (b) What is the ratio of girls to the total number of students in the class?
  2. Out of 30 students in a class, 12 like football, 12 like cricket and remaining like tennis. Find the ratio of:
    - (a) Number of students liking football to number of students liking tennis.
    - (b) Number of students liking cricket to total number of students.
  3. See the figure and find the ratio of:
    - (a) Number of triangles to the number of circles inside the rectangle.
    - (b) Number of squares to all the figures inside the rectangle.
    - (c) Number of circles to all the figures inside the rectangle.
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4. Distances travelled by Hamid and Akhtar in an hour are 9 km and 12 km. Find the ratio of speed of Hamid to the speed of Akhtar.
  5. Fill in the following blanks:

$\frac{15}{18} = \frac{\square}{6} = \frac{10}{\square} = \frac{\square}{30}$

[Are these equivalent ratios?]
  6. Find the ratio of the following:

- (a) 81 to 108
    - (c) 33 km to 121 km

- (b) 98 to 63
    - (d) 30 minutes to 45 minutes
  7. Find the ratio of the following:

- (a) 30 minutes to 1 hour
    - (c) 55 paise to Re. 1

- (b) 40 cm to 1.5 m
    - (d) 500 ml to 2 liters
  8. In a year, Seema earns ₹ 1,50,000 and saves ₹ 50,000. Find the ratio of:
    - (a) Money that Seema earns to the money she saves.
    - (b) Money that she saves to the money she spends.
  9. There are 102 teachers in a school of 3300 students. Find the ratio of the number of teachers to the number of students.
  10. In a college out of 4320 students, 2300 are girls. Find the ratio of:
    - (a) Number of girls to the total number of students.
    - (b) Number of boys to the number of girls.
    - (c) Number of boys to the total number of students.
  11. Out of 1800 students in a school, 750 opted basketball, 800 opted cricket and remaining opted table tennis. If a student can opt only one game, find the ratio of:
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- (a) Number of students who opted basketball to the number of students who opted table tennis.
- (b) Number of students who opted cricket to the number of students opting basketball.
- (c) Number of students who opted basketball to the total number of students.
12. Cost of a dozen pens is ₹ 180 and cost of 8 ball pens is ₹ 56. Find the ratio of the cost of a pen to the cost of a ball pen.
13. Consider the statement: Ratio of breadth and length of a hall is 2 : 5. Complete the following table that shows some possible breadths and lengths of the hall.

|  |    |                      |                      |
|--|----|----------------------|----------------------|
| <b>Breadth of the hall (in meters)</b> | 10 | <input type="text"/> | 40                   |
| <b>Length of the hall (in meters)</b>  | 25 | 50                   | <input type="text"/> |

14. Divide 20 pens between Sheela and Sangeeta in the ratio 3 : 2.
15. Mother wants to divide ₹ 36 between her daughters Shreya and Bhoomika in the ratio of their ages. If the age of Shreya is 15 years and age of Bhoomika is 12 years, find how much Shreya and Bhoomika will get.
16. Present age of father is 42 years and that of his son is 14 years. Find the ratio of:
- (a) Present age of father to the present age of son.
- (b) Age of the father to the age of the son, when son was 12 years old.
- (c) Age of father after 10 years to the age of son after 10 years.
- (d) Age of father to the age of son when father was 30 years old.
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**Class -VI Mathematics (Ex. 12.1)****Answers**

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1. (a) The ratio of girls to that of boys =  $\frac{20}{15} = \frac{4}{3} = 4 : 3$   
(c) The ratio of girls to total students =  $\frac{20}{20+15} = \frac{20}{35} = \frac{4}{7} = 4 : 7$
2. Total number of students = 30  
Number of students like football = 6  
Number of students like cricket = 12  
Thus number of students like tennis =  $30 - 6 - 12 = 12$   
(a) The ratio of students like football that of tennis =  $\frac{6}{12} = \frac{1}{2} = 1 : 2$   
(b) The ratio of students like cricket to that of total students =  $\frac{12}{30} = \frac{2}{5} = 2 : 5$
3. (a) Ratio of number of triangle to that of circles =  $\frac{3}{2} = 3 : 2$   
(b) Ratio of number of squares to all figures =  $\frac{2}{7} = 2 : 7$   
(c) Ratio of number of circles to all figures =  $\frac{2}{7} = 2 : 7$
4. We know that,  $\text{Speed} = \frac{\text{Distance}}{\text{Time}}$   
Speed of Hamid =  $\frac{9 \text{ m}}{1 \text{ h}} = 9 \text{ km/h}$  and Speed of Akhtar =  $\frac{12 \text{ m}}{1 \text{ h}} = 12 \text{ km/h}$   
Ratio of speed of Hamid to that of speed of Akhtar =  $\frac{9}{12} = \frac{3}{4} = 3 : 4$
5.  $\frac{15}{18} = \frac{\boxed{5}}{6} = \frac{10}{\boxed{12}} = \frac{\boxed{25}}{30}$   
Yes, these are equivalent ratios.
6. (a) Ratio of 81 to 108 =  $\frac{\cancel{81}}{\cancel{108}} = \frac{3}{4} = 3 : 4$
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$$(b) \text{ Ratio of 98 to 63} = \frac{\cancel{98}}{\cancel{63}} = \frac{14}{9} = 14 : 9$$

$$(c) \text{ Ratio of 33 km to 121 km} = \frac{\cancel{33}}{\cancel{121}} = \frac{3}{11} = 3 : 11$$

$$(d) \text{ Ratio of 30 minutes to 45 minutes} = \frac{\cancel{30}}{\cancel{45}} = \frac{2}{3} = 2 : 3$$

7. (a) 30 minutes to 1.5 hour

$$1.5 \text{ hours} = 1.5 \times 60 = 90 \text{ minutes} \quad [\because 1 \text{ hour} = 60 \text{ minutes}]$$

Now, ratio of 30 minutes to 1.5 hour = 30 minutes : 1.5 hour

$$\Rightarrow 30 \text{ minutes} : 90 \text{ minutes} = \frac{\cancel{30}}{\cancel{90}} = \frac{1}{3} = 1 : 3$$

(b) 40 cm to 1.5 m

$$1.5 \text{ m} = 1.5 \times 100 \text{ cm} = 150 \text{ cm} \quad [\because 1 \text{ m} = 100 \text{ cm}]$$

Now, ratio of 40 cm to 1.5 m = 40 cm : 1.5 m

$$\Rightarrow 40 \text{ cm} : 150 \text{ cm} = \frac{\cancel{40}}{\cancel{150}} = \frac{4}{15} = 4 : 15$$

(c) 55 paise to Re. 1

$$\text{Re. 1} = 100 \text{ paise}$$

Now, ratio of 55 paise to Re. 1 = 55 paise : 100 paise

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\cancel{55}}{\cancel{100}} = \frac{11}{20} = 11 : 20$$

(d) 500 ml to 2 liters

$$2 \text{ liters} = 2 \times 1000 \text{ ml} = 2000 \text{ ml} \quad [\because 1 \text{ litre} = 1000 \text{ ml}]$$

Now, ratio of 500 ml to 2 liters = 500 ml : 2 liters

$$\Rightarrow 500 \text{ ml} : 2000 \text{ ml} = \frac{\cancel{500}}{\cancel{2000}} = \frac{1}{4} = 1 : 4$$

8. Total earning = ₹ 1,50,000 and Saving = ₹ 50,000

$$\therefore \text{ Money spent} = ₹ 1,50,000 - ₹ 50,000 = ₹ 1,00,000$$

$$(a) \text{ Ratio of money earned to money saved} = \frac{\cancel{150000}}{\cancel{50000}} = \frac{3}{1} = 3 : 1$$

$$(b) \text{ Ratio of money saved to money spend} = \frac{\cancel{50000}}{\cancel{100000}} = \frac{1}{2} = 1 : 2$$

$$9. \text{ Ratio of number of teachers to that of students} = \frac{\cancel{102}}{\cancel{3300}} = \frac{17}{550} = 17 : 550$$

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10. Total number of students in school = 4320

Number of girls = 2300

Therefore, number of boys =  $4320 - 2300 = 2020$

(a) Ratio of girls to total number of students =  $\frac{\cancel{2300}}{\cancel{4320}} = \frac{115}{216} = 115 : 216$

(b) Ratio of boys to that of girls =  $\frac{\cancel{2020}}{\cancel{2300}} = \frac{101}{115} = 101 : 115$

(c) Ratio of boys to total number of students =  $\frac{\cancel{2020}}{\cancel{4320}} = \frac{101}{216} = 101 : 216$

11. Total number of students = 1800

Number of students opted basketball = 750

Number of students opted cricket = 800

Therefore, number of students opted tennis =  $1800 - (750 + 800) = 250$

(a) Ratio of students opted basketball to that of opted table tennis =  $\frac{\cancel{750}}{\cancel{250}} = \frac{3}{1} = 3 : 1$

(b) Ratio of students opted cricket to students opted basketball =  $\frac{\cancel{800}}{\cancel{750}} = \frac{16}{15} = 16 : 15$

(c) Ratio of students opted basketball to total no. of students =  $\frac{\cancel{750}}{\cancel{1800}} = \frac{5}{12} = 5 : 12$

12. Cost of a dozen pens (12 pens) = ₹ 180

∴ Cost of 1 pen =  $\frac{180}{12} = ₹ 15$

Cost of 8 ball pens = ₹ 56

∴ Cost of 1 ball pen =  $\frac{56}{8} = ₹ 7$

Ratio of cost of one pen to that of one ball pen =  $\frac{15}{7} = 15 : 7$

13. Ratio of breadth to length =  $2 : 5 = \frac{2}{5}$

∴ Other equivalent ratios are =  $\frac{2}{5} \times \frac{10}{10} = \frac{20}{50}, \frac{2}{5} \times \frac{20}{20} = \frac{40}{100}$

Thus,

|  |    |    |     |
|--|----|----|-----|
| <b>Breadth of the hall (in meters)</b> | 10 | 20 | 40  |
| <b>Length of the hall (in meters)</b>  | 25 | 50 | 100 |

14. Ratio between Sheela and Sangeeta = 3 : 2

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Total these terms =  $3 + 2 = 5$

Therefore, part of Sheela =  $\frac{3}{5}$  of the total pens

And part of Sangeeta =  $\frac{2}{5}$  of total pens

Thus, Sheela gets =  $\frac{3}{5} \times \cancel{20} = 12$  pens

And Sangeeta gets =  $\frac{2}{5} \times \cancel{20} = 8$  pens

15. Ratio of the age of Shreya to that of Bhoomika =  $\frac{\cancel{15}}{\cancel{12}} = \frac{5}{4} = 5 : 4$

Thus, ₹ 36 divide between Shreya and Bhoomika in the ratio of 5 : 4.

Shreya gets =  $\frac{5}{9}$  of ₹ 36 =  $\frac{5}{9} \times \cancel{36} = ₹ 20$

Bhoomika gets =  $\frac{4}{9}$  of ₹ 36 =  $\frac{4}{9} \times \cancel{36} = ₹ 16$

16. (a) Ratio of father's present age to that of son =  $\frac{\cancel{42}}{\cancel{14}} = \frac{3}{1} = 3 : 1$

(b) When son was 12 years, i.e., 2 years ago, then father was  $(42 - 2) = 40$  years

Therefore, the ratio of their ages =  $\frac{\cancel{40}}{\cancel{12}} = \frac{10}{3} = 10 : 3$

(c) Age of father after 10 years =  $42 + 10 = 52$  years

Age of son after 10 years =  $14 + 10 = 24$  years

Therefore, ratio of their ages =  $\frac{\cancel{52}}{\cancel{24}} = \frac{13}{6} = 13 : 6$

(d) When father was 30 years old, i.e., 12 years ago, then son was  $(14 - 12) = 2$  years old

Therefore, the ratio of their ages =  $\frac{\cancel{30}}{\cancel{2}} = \frac{15}{1} = 15 : 1$

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**Class -VI Mathematics (Ex. 12.2)**

**Questions**

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1. Determine the following are in proportion:
    - (a) 15, 45, 40, 120
    - (b) 33, 121, 9, 96
    - (c) 24, 28, 36, 48
    - (d) 32, 48, 70, 210
    - (e) 4, 6, 8, 12
    - (f) 33, 44, 75, 100
  2. Write True (T) or False (F) against each of the following statements:
    - (a)  $16 : 24 :: 20 : 30$
    - (b)  $21 : 6 :: 35 : 10$
    - (c)  $12 : 18 :: 28 : 12$
    - (d)  $8 : 9 :: 24 : 27$
    - (e)  $5.2 : 3.9 :: 3 : 4$
    - (f)  $0.9 : 0.36 :: 10 : 4$
  3. Are the following statements true:
    - (a) 40 persons : 200 persons = ₹ 15 : ₹ 75
    - (b) 7.5 liters : 15 liters = 5 kg = 10 kg
    - (c) 99 kg : 45 kg = ₹ 44 : ₹ 20
    - (d) 32 m : 64 m = 6 sec. : 12 sec.
    - (e) 45 km : 60 km = 12 hours : 15 hours
  4. Determine if the following ratios form a proportion. Also, write the middle terms and extreme terms where the ratios form a proportion:
    - (a) 25 cm : 1 m and ₹ 40 : ₹ 160
    - (b) 39 liters : 65 liters and 6 bottles : 10 bottles
    - (c) 2 kg : 80 kg and 25 g : 625 g
    - (d) 200 ml : 2.5 ml and ₹ 4 : ₹ 50
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**Class -VI Mathematics (Ex. 12.2)****Answers**

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1. (a)  $15 : 45 = \frac{\cancel{15}}{\cancel{45}} = \frac{1}{3} = 1 : 3$

$$40 : 120 = \frac{\cancel{40}}{\cancel{120}} = \frac{1}{3} = 1 : 3$$

Since  $15 : 45 = 40 : 120$

Therefore 15, 45, 40, 120 are in proportion.

(b)  $33 : 121 = \frac{\cancel{33}}{\cancel{121}} = \frac{3}{11} = 3 : 11$

$$9 : 96 = \frac{\cancel{9}}{\cancel{96}} = \frac{3}{32} = 3 : 32$$

Since  $33 : 121 \neq 9 : 96$

Therefore, 33, 121, 9, 96 are not in proportion.

(c)  $24 : 28 = \frac{\cancel{24}}{\cancel{28}} = \frac{6}{7} = 6 : 7$

$$36 : 48 = \frac{\cancel{36}}{\cancel{48}} = \frac{3}{4} = 3 : 4$$

Since  $24 : 28 \neq 36 : 48$

Therefore 24, 28, 36, 48 are not in proportion.

(d)  $32 : 48 = \frac{\cancel{32}}{\cancel{48}} = \frac{2}{3} = 2 : 3$

$$70 : 210 = \frac{\cancel{70}}{\cancel{210}} = \frac{1}{3} = 1 : 3$$

Since  $32 : 48 \neq 70 : 210$

Therefore 32, 48, 70, 210 are not in proportion.

(e)  $4 : 6 = \frac{\cancel{4}}{\cancel{6}} = \frac{2}{3} = 2 : 3$

$$8 : 12 = \frac{\cancel{8}}{\cancel{12}} = \frac{2}{3} = 2 : 3$$

Since  $4 : 6 = 8 : 12$

Therefore 4, 6, 8, 12 are in proportion.

(f)  $33 : 44 = \frac{\cancel{33}}{\cancel{44}} = \frac{3}{4} = 3 : 4$

$$75 : 100 = \frac{\cancel{75}}{\cancel{100}} = \frac{3}{4} = 3 : 4$$

Since  $33 : 44 = 75 : 100$

Therefore 33, 44, 75, 100 are in ratio.

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$$2. \quad (a) \quad 16 : 25 :: 20 : 30 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{\cancel{16}}{\cancel{24}} = \frac{\cancel{20}}{\cancel{30}} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{2}{3} = \frac{2}{3}$$

Hence, it is True.

$$(b) \quad 21 : 6 :: 35 : 10 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{\cancel{21}}{\cancel{6}} = \frac{\cancel{35}}{\cancel{10}} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{7}{2} = \frac{7}{2}$$

Hence, it is True.

$$(c) \quad 12 : 18 :: 28 : 12 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{\cancel{12}}{\cancel{18}} = \frac{\cancel{28}}{\cancel{12}} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{2}{3} \neq \frac{7}{3}$$

Hence, it is False.

$$(d) \quad 8 : 9 :: 24 : 27 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{\cancel{8}}{\cancel{9}} = \frac{\cancel{24}}{\cancel{27}} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{8}{9} = \frac{8}{9}$$

Hence, it is True.

$$(e) \quad 5.2 : 3.9 :: 3 : 4 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{\cancel{5.2}}{\cancel{3.9}} = \frac{\cancel{3}}{\cancel{4}} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{4}{3} \neq \frac{3}{4}$$

Hence, it is False.

$$(f) \quad 0.9 : 0.36 :: 10 : 4 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{\cancel{0.9}}{\cancel{0.36}} = \frac{\cancel{10}}{\cancel{4}} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{5}{2} = \frac{5}{2}$$

Hence, it is True.

$$3. \quad (a) \quad 40 \text{ persons} : 200 \text{ persons} = \frac{\cancel{40}}{\cancel{200}} = \frac{1}{5} = 1 : 5$$

$$₹ 15 : ₹ 75 = \frac{\cancel{15}}{\cancel{75}} = \frac{1}{5} = 1 : 5$$

Since, 40 persons : 200 persons = ₹ 15 : ₹ 75

Hence, the statement is true.

$$(b) \quad 7.5 \text{ liters} : 15 \text{ liters} = \frac{7.5}{15} = \frac{\cancel{75}}{\cancel{150}} = \frac{1}{2} = 1 : 2$$

$$5 \text{ kg} : 10 \text{ kg} = \frac{\cancel{5}}{\cancel{10}} = \frac{1}{2} = 1 : 2$$

Since, 7.5 liters : 15 liters = 5 kg : 10 kg

Hence, the statement is true.

$$(c) \quad 99 \text{ kg} : 45 \text{ kg} = \frac{\cancel{99}}{\cancel{45}} = \frac{11}{5} = 11 : 5$$

$$₹ 44 : ₹ 20 = \frac{\cancel{44}}{\cancel{20}} = \frac{11}{5} = 11 : 5$$

Since, 99 kg : 45 kg = ₹ 44 : ₹ 20

Hence, the statement is true.

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$$(d) 32 \text{ m} : 64 \text{ m} = \frac{\cancel{32}}{\cancel{64}} = \frac{1}{2} = 1 : 2$$

$$6 \text{ sec} : 12 \text{ sec} = \frac{\cancel{6}}{\cancel{12}} = \frac{1}{2} = 1 : 2$$

Since,  $32 \text{ m} : 64 \text{ m} = 6 \text{ sec} : 12 \text{ sec}$

Hence, the statement is true.

$$(e) 45 \text{ km} : 60 \text{ km} = \frac{\cancel{45}}{\cancel{60}} = \frac{3}{4} = 3 : 4$$

$$12 \text{ hours} : 15 \text{ hours} = \frac{\cancel{12}}{\cancel{15}} = \frac{4}{5} = 4 : 5$$

Since,  $45 \text{ km} : 60 \text{ km} \neq 12 \text{ hours} : 15 \text{ hours}$

Hence, the statement is true.

$$4. (a) 25 \text{ cm} : 1 \text{ m} = 25 \text{ cm} : (1 \times 100) \text{ cm} = 25 \text{ cm} : 100 \text{ cm} = \frac{\cancel{25}}{\cancel{100}} = \frac{1}{4} = 1 : 4$$

$$₹ 40 : ₹ 160 = \frac{\cancel{40}}{\cancel{160}} = \frac{1}{4} = 1 : 4$$

Since the ratios are equal, therefore these are in proportion.

Middle terms = 1 m, ₹ 40 and Extreme terms = 25 cm, ₹ 160

$$(b) 39 \text{ liters} : 65 \text{ liters} = \frac{\cancel{39}}{\cancel{65}} = \frac{3}{5}$$

$$6 \text{ bottles} : 10 \text{ bottles} = \frac{\cancel{6}}{\cancel{10}} = \frac{3}{5} = 3 : 5$$

Since the ratios are equal, therefore these are in proportion.

Middle terms = 65 liters, 6 bottles and Extreme terms = 39 liters, 10 bottles

$$(c) 2 \text{ kg} : 80 \text{ kg} = \frac{\cancel{2}}{\cancel{80}} = \frac{1}{40} = 1 : 40$$

$$25 \text{ g} : 625 \text{ g} = \frac{\cancel{25}}{\cancel{625}} = \frac{1}{25} = 1 : 25$$

Since the ratios are not equal, therefore these are not in proportion.

$$(d) 200 \text{ ml} : 2.5 \text{ liters} = 200 \text{ ml} : (25 \times 1000) \text{ ml} = 200 \text{ ml} : 2500 \text{ ml} = \frac{\cancel{200}}{\cancel{2500}} = \frac{2}{25} = 2 : 25$$

$$₹ 4 : ₹ 50 = \frac{\cancel{4}}{\cancel{50}} = \frac{2}{25} = 2 : 25$$

Since the ratios are equal, therefore these are in proportion.

Middle terms = 2.5 liters, ₹ 4 and Extreme terms = 200 ml, ₹ 50

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**Class -VI Mathematics (Ex. 12.3)**

**Questions**

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1. If the cost of 7 m of cloth is ₹ 294, find the cost of 5 m of cloth.
  2. Ekta earns ₹ 1500 in 10 days. How much will she earn in 30 days?
  3. If it has rained 276 mm in the last 3 days, how many cm of rain will fall in one full week (7 days)? Assume that the rain continues to fall at the same rate.
  4. Cost of 5 kg of wheat is ₹ 30.50.
    - (a) What will be the cost of 8 kg of wheat?
    - (b) What quantity of wheat can be purchased in ₹ 61?
  5. The temperature dropped 15 degree Celsius in the last 30 days. If the rate of temperature drop remains the same, how many degrees will the temperature drop in the next ten days?
  6. Shains pays ₹ 7500 as rent for 3 months. How much does she has to pay for a whole year, if the rent per month remains same?
  7. Cost of 4 dozens bananas is ₹ 60. How many bananas can be purchased for ₹ 12.50?
  8. The weight of 72 books is 9 kg what is the weight of 40 such books?
  9. A truck requires 108 liters of diesel for covering a distance of 594 km. How much diesel will be required by the truck to cover a distance of 1650 km?
  10. Raju purchases 10 pens for ₹ 150 and Manish buys 7 pens for ₹ 84. Can you say who got the pen cheaper?
  11. Anish made 42 runs in 6 overs and Anup made 63 runs in 7 overs. Who made more runs per over?
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**Class -VI Mathematics (Ex. 12.3)****Answers**

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1. Cost of 7 m of cloth = ₹ 294

$$\therefore \text{Cost of 1 m of cloth} = \frac{294}{7} = ₹ 42$$

$$\therefore \text{Cost of 5 m of cloth} = 42 \times 5 = ₹ 210$$

Thus, the cost of 5 m of cloth is ₹ 210.

2. Earning of 10 days = ₹ 1500

$$\therefore \text{Earning of 1 day} = \frac{1500}{10} = ₹ 150$$

$$\therefore \text{Earning of 30 days} = 150 \times 30 = ₹ 4500$$

Thus, the earning of 30 days is ₹ 4,500.

3. Rain in 3 days = 276 mm

$$\therefore \text{Rain in 1 day} = \frac{276}{3} = 92 \text{ mm}$$

$$\therefore \text{Rain in 7 days} = 92 \times 7 = 644 \text{ mm}$$

Thus, the rain in 7 days is 644 mm.

4. (a) Cost of 5 kg of wheat = ₹ 30.50

$$\therefore \text{Cost of 1 kg of wheat} = \frac{30.50}{5} = \frac{3050}{500} = ₹ 6.10$$

$$\therefore \text{Cost of 8 kg of wheat} = 6.10 \times 8 = ₹ 48.80$$

- (b) From ₹ 30.50, quantity of wheat can be purchased = 5 kg

$$\therefore \text{From ₹ 1, quantity of wheat can be purchased} = \frac{5}{30.50}$$

$$\therefore \text{From ₹ 61, quantity of wheat can be purchased} = \frac{5}{30.50} \times 61 = \frac{5}{3050} \times 6100 = 10 \text{ kg}$$

5. Degree of temperature dropped in last 30 days = 15 degrees

$$\therefore \text{Degree of temperature dropped in last 30 days} = \frac{15}{30} = \frac{1}{2} \text{ degree}$$

$$\therefore \text{Degree of temperature dropped in last 10 days} = \frac{1}{2} \times 10 = 5 \text{ degree}$$

Thus, 5 degree Celsius temperature dropped in 10 days.

6. Rent paid for 3 months = ₹ 7500

$$\therefore \text{Rent paid for 1 months} = \frac{7500}{3} = ₹ 2500$$

$$\therefore \text{Rent paid for 12 months} = 2500 \times 12 = ₹ 30,000$$

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Thus, the total rent of one year is ₹ 30,000.

7. Cost of 4 dozen bananas = ₹ 60

Cost of 48 bananas = ₹ 60

[4 dozen = 4 x 12 = 48]

∴ From ₹ 60, number of bananas can be purchased = 48

∴ From ₹ 1, number of bananas can be purchased =  $\frac{48}{60} = \frac{4}{5}$

∴ From ₹ 12.50, number of bananas can be purchased =  $\frac{4}{5} \times 12.50 = \frac{4}{5} \times \frac{1250}{100} = \frac{250}{25}$   
= 10 bananas

Thus, 10 bananas can be purchased for ₹ 12.50.

8. The weight of 72 books = 9 kg

∴ The weight of 1 book =  $\frac{9}{72} = \frac{1}{8}$

∴ The weight of 40 books =  $\frac{1}{8} \times 40 = 5$  kg

Thus, the weight of 40 books is 5 kg.

9. For covering 594 km, a truck will be required diesel = 108 liters

∴ For covering 1 km, a truck will be required diesel =  $\frac{108}{594} = \frac{2}{11}$

∴ For covering 1650 km, a truck will be required diesel =  $\frac{2}{11} \times 1650 = 300$  liters

Thus, 300 liters diesel will be required by the truck to cover a distance of 1650 km.

10. Raju purchase 10 pens for = ₹ 150

∴ Raju purchases 1 pen for =  $\frac{150}{10} = ₹ 15$

Manish purchases 7 pens for = ₹ 84

∴ Manish purchases 1 pen for =  $\frac{84}{7} = ₹ 12$

Thus, Manish got the pens cheaper.

11. Anish made in 6 overs = 42 runs

∴ Anish made in 1 overs =  $\frac{42}{6} = 7$  runs

Anup made in 7 overs = 63 runs

∴ Anup made in 1 overs =  $\frac{63}{7} = 9$  runs

Thus, Anup made more runs per over.

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