1. 1. A number is increased by 25% and then decreased by 20%. The net change is  
   (A) Increased by 5%  
   (B) Increased by 4%  
   (C) Decreased by 5%  
   (D) Decreased by 4%
2. 2. A price is first decreased by 40% and then increased by 40%. The overall effect is  
   (A) Increased by 16%  
   (B) Decreased by 16%  
   (C) Decreased by 4%  
   (D) No net change
3. 3. After a 30% discount, a shirt costs Rs. 1,400. What was the marked price?  
   (A) Rs. 1,820  
   (B) Rs. 2,000  
   (C) Rs. 1,960  
   (D) Rs. 2,100
4. 4. A population increases by 15% in year 1, then by 10% in year 2, and then decreases by 20% in year 3. Overall change from the start is  
   (A) Decrease of 1.5%  
   (B) Decrease of 0.5%  
   (C) Increase of 2%  
   (D) Increase of 4%
5. 5. A trader marks an article 50% above cost and allows two successive discounts of 20% and 10% on the marked price. The overall profit on cost is  
   (A) 8%  
   (B) 12%  
   (C) 15%  
   (D) 20%
6. 6. A solution contains 30% alcohol. How much pure water must be added to 200 ml of this solution to make it 20% alcohol?  
   (A) 50 ml  
   (B) 75 ml  
   (C) 100 ml  
   (D) 150 ml
7. 7. A student scores 28% and fails by 14 marks; another scores 34% and gets 8 marks more than the pass mark. The maximum marks are  
   (A) 200  
   (B) 250  
   (C) 300  
   (D) 350
8. 8. The price of a commodity is increased by x% and then decreased by x%. The net effect is  
   (A) Decrease of x%  
   (B) Decrease of x^2/100%  
   (C) Increase of x^2/100%  
   (D) No change
9. 9. The population of a town increases by 20% and then decreases by 25%. If the final population is 18,000, the initial population was  
   (A) 20,000  
   (B) 22,000  
   (C) 24,000  
   (D) 25,000

10. A salary is increased by 10% and then by 15%. By what percentage should the resulting salary be reduced to get back to the original salary?  
(A) 20%  
(B) 21.5%  
(C) 22.5%  
(D) 23.5%