# SSC GD Constable Exam : Percentages MCQ Set

**Instructions**:
- This practice set contains 100 multiple-choice questions (MCQs) on Percentages, designed for SSC GD preparation.
- Questions are divided into: 20% Low (Q1–20), 60% Medium (Q21–80), and 20% High (Q81–100) difficulty levels.
- Each question carries 2 marks. There is a negative marking of 0.50 marks for each incorrect answer, as per the latest SSC GD exam pattern.
- Questions cover key topics from the SSC GD Mathematics syllabus, including percentage calculations, percentage increase/decrease, conversions, and real-world applications.
- Answers are provided with concise explanations for clarity.

## Section 1: Low Difficulty - Basic Percentage Calculations (Questions 1–20)

1. What is 25% of 200?
   A) 50
   B) 40
   C) 60
   D) 75
   Answer: A
   Explanation: 25% of 200 = (25/100) × 200 = 50. Alternatively, 25% is 1/4, so 200 ÷ 4 = 50.

2. What is 10% of 150?
   A) 10
   B) 15
   C) 20
   D) 25
   Answer: B
   Explanation: 10% of 150 = (10/100) × 150 = 15. Alternatively, 10% is 1/10, so 150 ÷ 10 = 15.

3. Convert 0.2 to a percentage.
A) 20%
B) 2%
C) 10%
D) 200%
Answer: A
Explanation: Multiply 0.2 by 100: 0.2 × 100 = 20%. Alternatively, 0.2 = 1/5, and 1/5 × 100 = 20%.

4. What is 50% of 80?
A) 30
B) 40
C) 50
D) 60
Answer: B
Explanation: 50% of 80 = (50/100) × 80 = 40. Alternatively, 50% is 1/2, so 80 ÷ 2 = 40.

5. What is 75% of 100?
A) 75
B) 50
C) 25
D) 100
Answer: A
Explanation: 75% of 100 = (75/100) × 100 = 75. Alternatively, 75% is 3/4, so 100 × 3/4 = 75.

6. Convert 0.05 to a percentage.
A) 5%
B) 0.5%
C) 50%
D) 0.05%
Answer: A

Explanation: Multiply 0.05 by 100: 0.05 × 100 = 5%. Alternatively, 0.05 = 1/20, and 1/20 × 100 = 5%.

7. What is 20% of 250?
A) 40
B) 50
C) 60
D) 70
Answer: B
Explanation: 20% of 250 = (20/100) × 250 = 50. Alternatively, 20% is 1/5, so 250 ÷ 5 = 50.

8. What is 15% of 200?
A) 25
B) 30
C) 35
D) 40
Answer: B
Explanation: 15% of 200 = (15/100) × 200 = 30. Alternatively, 15% is 0.15, so 0.15 × 200 = 30.

9. Convert 0.8 to a percentage.
A) 80%
B) 8%
C) 88%
D) 800%
Answer: A
Explanation: Multiply 0.8 by 100: 0.8 × 100 = 80%. Alternatively, 0.8 = 4/5, and 4/5 × 100 = 80%.

10. What is 30% of 120?
A) 36
B) 30
C) 24
D) 42

Answer: A
Explanation: 30% of 120 = (30/100) × 120 = 36. Alternatively, 30% is 3/10, so 120 × 3/10 = 36.

11. What is 40% of 150?
A) 50
B) 60
C) 70
D) 80
Answer: B
Explanation: 40% of 150 = (40/100) × 150 = 60. Alternatively, 40% is 2/5, so 150 × 2/5 = 60.

12. Convert 0.25 to a percentage.
A) 20%
B) 2.5%
C) 25%
D) 250%
Answer: C
Explanation: Multiply 0.25 by 100: 0.25 × 100 = 25%. Alternatively, 0.25 = 1/4, and 1/4 × 100 = 25%.

13. What is 60% of 50?
A) 25
B) 30
C) 35
D) 40
Answer: B
Explanation: 60% of 50 = (60/100) × 50 = 30. Alternatively, 60% is 3/5, so 50 × 3/5 = 30.

14. What is 5% of 400?
A) 15
B) 20
C) 25

D) 30
Answer: B
Explanation: 5% of 400 = (5/100) × 400 = 20. Alternatively, 5% is 1/20, so 400 ÷ 20 = 20.

15. Convert 0.6 to a percentage.
A) 60%
B) 6%
C) 66%
D) 600%
Answer: A
Explanation: Multiply 0.6 by 100: 0.6 × 100 = 60%. Alternatively, 0.6 = 3/5, and 3/5 × 100 = 60%.

16. What is 80% of 75?
A) 50
B) 60
C) 70
D) 80
Answer: B
Explanation: 80% of 75 = (80/100) × 75 = 60. Alternatively, 80% is 4/5, so 75 × 4/5 = 60.

17. What is 12% of 100?
A) 10
B) 12
C) 14
D) 16
Answer: B
Explanation: 12% of 100 = (12/100) × 100 = 12. Alternatively, 12% is 0.12, so 0.12 × 100 = 12.

18. Convert 0.4 to a percentage.
A) 40%
B) 4%

C) 44%
D) 400%
Answer: A
Explanation: Multiply 0.4 by 100: 0.4 × 100 = 40%. Alternatively, 0.4 = 2/5, and 2/5 × 100 = 40%.

19. What is 70% of 200?
A) 120
B) 130
C) 140
D) 150
Answer: C
Explanation: 70% of 200 = (70/100) × 200 = 140. Alternatively, 70% is 7/10, so 200 × 7/10 = 140.

20. What is 8% of 50?
A) 4
B) 5
C) 6
D) 7
Answer: A
Explanation: 8% of 50 = (8/100) × 50 = 4. Alternatively, 8% is 0.08, so 0.08 × 50 = 4.

## Section 2: Medium Difficulty - Percentage Increase/Decrease and Applications (Questions 21–80)

21. A number increased by 20% gives 120. What is the original number?
A) 100
B) 90
C) 80
D) 110
Answer: A
Explanation: Let the number be x. Then, x + 20% of x = 120, so x + 0.2x = 120, 1.2x = 120, x = 120 ÷ 1.2 = 100.

22. A price of ₹50 is increased by 10%. What is the new price?
A) 55
B) 60
C) 50
D) 45
Answer: A
Explanation: Increase: 10% of 50 = 0.1 × 50 = 5. New price: 50 + 5 = 55.

23. A number decreased by 25% gives 75. What is the original number?
A) 90
B) 100
C) 110
D) 120
Answer: B
Explanation: Let the number be x. Then, x - 25% of x = 75, so 0.75x = 75, x = 75 ÷ 0.75 = 100.

24. A shop gives a 15% discount on a ₹200 item. What is the discount amount?
A) 25
B) 30
C) 35
D) 40
Answer: B
Explanation: Discount: 15% of 200 = (15/100) × 200 = 30. The discount is ₹30.

25. What is 1/4 as a percentage?
A) 25%
B) 20%
C) 30%
D) 40%
Answer: A

Explanation: 1/4 = 0.25, and 0.25 × 100 = 25%. Alternatively, 1 ÷ 4 × 100 = 25%.

26. A number increased by 50% gives 150. What is the original number?
A) 100
B) 90
C) 80
D) 110
Answer: A
Explanation: Let the number be x. Then, x + 50% of x = 150, so 1.5x = 150, x = 150 ÷ 1.5 = 100.

27. A price of ₹80 is decreased by 20%. What is the new price?
A) 60
B) 64
C) 68
D) 72
Answer: B
Explanation: Decrease: 20% of 80 = 0.2 × 80 = 16. New price: 80 - 16 = 64.

28. A number decreased by 10% gives 90. What is the original number?
A) 100
B) 95
C) 90
D) 85
Answer: A
Explanation: Let the number be x. Then, x - 10% of x = 90, so 0.9x = 90, x = 90 ÷ 0.9 = 100.

29. A shop gives a 20% discount on a ₹500 item. What is the sale price?
A) 400
B) 450
C) 480
D) 420

Answer: A

Explanation: Discount: 20% of 500 = 0.2 × 500 = 100. Sale price: 500 - 100 = 400.

30. What is 3/5 as a percentage?

A) 0.6%

B) 50%

C) 40%

D) 60%

Answer: D

Explanation: 3/5 = 0.6, and 0.6 × 100 = 60%. Alternatively, 3 ÷ 5 × 100 = 60%.

31. A number increased by 25% gives 125. What is the original number?

A) 100

B) 90

C) 80

D) 110

Answer: A

Explanation: Let the number be x. Then, x + 25% of x = 125, so 1.25x = 125, x = 125 ÷ 1.25 = 100.

32. A price of ₹100 is increased by 15%. What is the new price?

A) 115

B) 110

C) 120

D) 125

Answer: A

Explanation: Increase: 15% of 100 = 0.15 × 100 = 15. New price: 100 + 15 = 115.

33. A number decreased by 30% gives 70. What is the original number?

A) 90

B) 100

C) 110

D) 120
Answer: B
Explanation: Let the number be x. Then, x - 30% of x = 70, so 0.7x = 70, x = 70 ÷ 0.7 = 100.

34. A shop gives a 10% discount on a ₹300 item. What is the discount amount?
A) 25
B) 30
C) 35
D) 40
Answer: B
Explanation: Discount: 10% of 300 = (10/100) × 300 = 30. The discount is ₹30.

35. What is 2/3 as a percentage?
A) 66.67%
B) 60%
C) 70%
D) 75%
Answer: A
Explanation: 2/3 ≈ 0.6667, and 0.6667 × 100 ≈ 66.67%. Alternatively, 2 ÷ 3 × 100 ≈ 66.67%.

36. A number increased by 40% gives 140. What is the original number?
A) 100
B) 90
C) 80
D) 110
Answer: A
Explanation: Let the number be x. Then, x + 40% of x = 140, so 1.4x = 140, x = 140 ÷ 1.4 = 100.

37. A price of ₹200 is decreased by 25%. What is the new price?
A) 150

B) 160
C) 170
D) 180
Answer: A
Explanation: Decrease: 25% of 200 = 0.25 × 200 = 50. New price: 200 - 50 = 150.

38. A number decreased by 20% gives 80. What is the original number?
A) 90
B) 100
C) 110
D) 120
Answer: B
Explanation: Let the number be x. Then, x - 20% of x = 80, so 0.8x = 80, x = 80 ÷ 0.8 = 100.

39. A shop gives a 30% discount on a ₹400 item. What is the sale price?
A) 280
B) 300
C) 320
D) 340
Answer: A
Explanation: Discount: 30% of 400 = 0.3 × 400 = 120. Sale price: 400 - 120 = 280.

40. What is 1/5 as a percentage?
A) 20%
B) 25%
C) 15%
D) 30%
Answer: A
Explanation: 1/5 = 0.2, and 0.2 × 100 = 20%. Alternatively, 1 ÷ 5 × 100 = 20%.

41. A number increased by 10% gives 110. What is the original number?

A) 100
B) 90
C) 80
D) 110
Answer: A
Explanation: Let the number be x. Then, x + 10% of x = 110, so 1.1x = 110, x = 110 ÷ 1.1 = 100.

42. A price of ₹150 is increased by 20%. What is the new price?
A) 80
B) 170
C) 801
D) 180
Answer: D
Explanation: Increase: 20% of 150 = 0.2 × 150 = 30. New price: 150 + 30 = 180.

43. A number decreased by 40% gives 60. What is the original number?
A) 90
B) 100
C) 110
D) 120
Answer: B
Explanation: Let the number be x. Then, x - 40% of x = 60, so 0.6x = 60, x = 60 ÷ 0.6 = 100.

44. A shop gives a 25% discount on a ₹200 item. What is the sale price?
A) 150
B) 160
C) 170
D) 180
Answer: A
Explanation: Discount: 25% of 200 = 0.25 × 200 = 50. Sale price: 200 - 50 = 150.

45. What is 4/5 as a percentage?
A) 80%
B) 75%
C) 70%
D) 85%
Answer: A
Explanation: 4/5 = 0.8, and 0.8 × 100 = 80%. Alternatively, 4 ÷ 5 × 100 = 80%.

46. A number increased by 30% gives 130. What is the original number?
A) 100
B) 90
C) 80
D) 110
Answer: A
Explanation: Let the number be x. Then, x + 30% of x = 130, so 1.3x = 130, x = 130 ÷ 1.3 = 100.

47. A price of ₹120 is decreased by 10%. What is the new price?
A) 108
B) 110
C) 112
D) 114
Answer: A
Explanation: Decrease: 10% of 120 = 0.1 × 120 = 12. New price: 120 - 12 = 108.

48. A number decreased by 50% gives 50. What is the original number?
A) 90
B) 100
C) 110
D) 120
Answer: B
Explanation: Let the number be x. Then, x - 50% of x = 50, so 0.5x = 50, x = 50 ÷ 0.5 = 100.

49. A shop gives a 20% discount on a ₹250 item. What is the discount amount?

A) 50

B) 40

C) 30

D) 60

Answer: A

Explanation: Discount: 20% of 250 = 0.2 × 250 = 50. The discount is ₹50.

50. What is 3/4 as a percentage?

A) 75%

B) 70%

C) 80%

D) 85%

Answer: A

Explanation: 3/4 = 0.75, and 0.75 × 100 = 75%. Alternatively, 3 ÷ 4 × 100 = 75%.

51. A number increased by 15% gives 115. What is the original number?

A) 101

B) 90

C) 80

D) 100

Answer: D

Explanation: Let the number be x. Then, x + 15% of x = 115, so 1.15x = 115, x = 115 ÷ 1.15 = 100.

52. A price of ₹90 is increased by 10%. What is the new price?

A) 99

B) 100

C) 101

D) 102

Answer: A

Explanation: Increase: 10% of 90 = 0.1 × 90 = 9. New price: 90 + 9 = 99.

53. A number decreased by 20% gives 80. What is half of the original number?

A) 100
B) 110
C) 50
D) 120
Answer: C
Explanation: Let the number be x. Then, x - 20% of x = 80, so 0.8x = 80, x = 80 ÷ 0.8 = 100. Half of the original number = 100/2 = 50

54. A shop gives a 15% discount on a ₹400 item. What is the sale price?

A) 340
B) 350
C) 360
D) 370
Answer: A
Explanation: Discount: 15% of 400 = 0.15 × 400 = 60. Sale price: 400 - 60 = 340.

55. What is 2/5 as a percentage?

A) 40%
B) 45%
C) 50%
D) 35%
Answer: A
Explanation: 2/5 = 0.4, and 0.4 × 100 = 40%. Alternatively, 2 ÷ 5 × 100 = 40%.

56. A number increased by 25% gives 125. What is the original number?

A) 100
B) 90
C) 80
D) 110

Answer: A

Explanation: Let the number be x. Then, x + 25% of x = 125, so 1.25x = 125, x = 125 ÷ 1.25 = 100.

57. A price of ₹60 is decreased by 10%. What is the new price?

A) 54

B) 56

C) 58

D) 60

Answer: A

Explanation: Decrease: 10% of 60 = 0.1 × 60 = 6. New price: 60 - 6 = 54.

58. A number decreased by 30% gives 70. What is the original number?

A) 90

B) 100

C) 110

D) 120

Answer: B

Explanation: Let the number be x. Then, x - 30% of x = 70, so 0.7x = 70, x = 70 ÷ 0.7 = 100.

59. A shop gives a 25% discount on a ₹300 item. What is the discount amount?

A) 75

B) 70

C) 65

D) 60

Answer: A

Explanation: Discount: 25% of 300 = 0.25 × 300 = 75. The discount is ₹75.

60. What is 1/3 as a percentage?

A) 33.33%

B) 30%

C) 35%

D) 40%

Answer: A

Explanation: 1/3 ≈ 0.3333, and 0.3333 × 100 ≈ 33.33%. Alternatively, 1 ÷ 3 × 100 ≈ 33.33%.

61. A number increased by 20% gives 120. What is the original number?

A) 100

B) 90

C) 80

D) 110

Answer: A

Explanation: Let the number be x. Then, x + 20% of x = 120, so 1.2x = 120, x = 120 ÷ 1.2 = 100.

62. A price of ₹200 is increased by 30%. What is the new price?

A) 260

B) 250

C) 240

D) 230

Answer: A

Explanation: Increase: 30% of 200 = 0.3 × 200 = 60. New price: 200 + 60 = 260.

63. A number decreased by 10% gives 90. What is the double of original number?

A) 100

B) 95

C) 90

D) 200

Answer: D

Explanation: Let the number be x. Then, x - 10% of x = 90, so 0.9x = 90, x = 90 ÷ 0.9 = 100. Double of original number = 100 x 2 = 200

64. A shop gives a 20% discount on a ₹500 item. What is the sale price?

A) 400

B) 420
C) 440
D) 460
Answer: A
Explanation: Discount: 20% of 500 = 0.2 × 500 = 100. Sale price: 500 - 100 = 400.

65. What is 5/6 as a percentage?
A) 83.33%
B) 80%
C) 85%
D) 90%
Answer: A
Explanation: 5/6 ≈ 0.8333, and 0.8333 × 100 ≈ 83.33%. Alternatively, 5 ÷ 6 × 100 ≈ 83.33%.

66. A number increased by 50% gives 150. What is the original number?
A) 100
B) 90
C) 80
D) 110
Answer: A
Explanation: Let the number be x. Then, x + 50% of x = 150, so 1.5x = 150, x = 150 ÷ 1.5 = 100.

67. A price of ₹80 is decreased by 25%. What is the new price?
A) 60
B) 65
C) 70
D) 75
Answer: A
Explanation: Decrease: 25% of 80 = 0.25 × 80 = 20. New price: 80 - 20 = 60.

68. A number decreased by 40% gives 60. What is the original number?

A) 90
B) 100
C) 110
D) 120
Answer: B
Explanation: Let the number be x. Then, x - 40% of x = 60, so 0.6x = 60, x = 60 ÷ 0.6 = 100.

69. A shop gives a 10% discount on a ₹200 item. What is the sale price?
A) 180
B) 190
C) 195
D) 185
Answer: A
Explanation: Discount: 10% of 200 = 0.1 × 200 = 20. Sale price: 200 - 20 = 180.

70. What is 7/8 as a percentage?
A) 87.5%
B) 80%
C) 85%
D) 90%
Answer: A
Explanation: 7/8 = 0.875, and 0.875 × 100 = 87.5%. Alternatively, 7 ÷ 8 × 100 = 87.5%.

71. A number increased by 10% gives 110. What is the ¼ of original number?
A) 100
B) 90
C) 80
D) 25
Answer: D
Explanation: Let the number be x. Then, x + 10% of x = 110, so 1.1x = 110, x = 110 ÷ 1.1 = 100. $1/4^{th}$ of 100 = 25

72. A price of ₹100 is increased by 20%. What is the new price?
A) 120
B) 110
C) 130
D) 140
Answer: A
Explanation: Increase: 20% of 100 = 0.2 × 100 = 20. New price: 100 + 20 = 120.

73. A number decreased by 25% gives 75. What is the original number?
A) 90
B) 100
C) 110
D) 120
Answer: B
Explanation: Let the number be x. Then, x - 25% of x = 75, so 0.75x = 75, x = 75 ÷ 0.75 = 100.

74. A shop gives a 30% discount on a ₹300 item. What is the sale price?
A) 210
B) 220
C) 230
D) 240
Answer: A
Explanation: Discount: 30% of 300 = 0.3 × 300 = 90. Sale price: 300 - 90 = 210.

75. What is 3/10 as a percentage?
A) 30%
B) 25%
C) 35%
D) 40%
Answer: A

Explanation: 3/10 = 0.3, and 0.3 × 100 = 30%. Alternatively, 3 ÷ 10 × 100 = 30%.

76. A number increased by 15% gives 115. What is the original number?
A) 100
B) 90
C) 80
D) 110
Answer: A
Explanation: Let the number be x. Then, x + 15% of x = 115, so 1.15x = 115, x = 115 ÷ 1.15 = 100.

77. A price of ₹150 is decreased by 20%. What is the new price?
A) 120
B) 130
C) 140
D) 110
Answer: A
Explanation: Decrease: 20% of 150 = 0.2 × 150 = 30. New price: 150 - 30 = 120.

78. A number decreased by 10% gives 90. What is the 90% of the original number?
A) 100
B) 95
C) 90
D) 85
Answer: C
Explanation: Let the number be x. Then, x - 10% of x = 90, so 0.9x = 90, x = 90 ÷ 0.9 = 100. 90% of 100 = 90

79. A shop gives a 15% discount on a ₹500 item. What is the discount amount?
A) 75
B) 70

C) 65
D) 60
Answer: A
Explanation: Discount: 15% of 500 = 0.15 × 500 = 75. The discount is ₹75.

80. What is 5/8 as a percentage?
A) 62.5%
B) 60%
C) 65%
D) 70%
Answer: A
Explanation: 5/8 = 0.625, and 0.625 × 100 = 62.5%. Alternatively, 5 ÷ 8 × 100 = 62.5%.

## Section 3: High Difficulty - Complex Multi-Step Problems and Mixed Operations (Questions 81–100)

81. A number is increased by 20% and then decreased by 20%. If the final number is 96, what is the original number?
A) 100
B) 90
C) 80
D) 110
Answer: A
Explanation: Let the number be x. After 20% increase: 1.2x. After 20% decrease: 1.2x × 0.8 = 0.96x = 96. Solve: x = 96 ÷ 0.96 = 100.

82. A shop sells an item for ₹200 after a 20% profit. What is the cost price?
A) 165.67
B) 164.67
C) 166.67
D) 161.67
Answer: C

Explanation: Let cost price be x. Then, x + 20% of x = 200, so 1.2x = 200, x = 200 ÷ 1.2 = 500/3 ≈ 166.67

83. A number is 25% of another number. If the smaller number is 50, what is the larger number?

A) 200
B) 190
C) 180
D) 170
Answer: A
Explanation: Let the larger number be x. Then, 25% of x = 50, so 0.25x = 50, x = 50 ÷ 0.25 = 200.

84. A price is increased by 10% and then decreased by 10%. If the final price is ₹99, what is the original price?

A) 100
B) 90
C) 80
D) 110
Answer: A
Explanation: Let the price be x. After 10% increase: 1.1x. After 10% decrease: 1.1x × 0.9 = 0.99x = 99. Solve: x = 99 ÷ 0.99 = 100.

85. A shop gives a 15% discount on an item and sells it for ₹340. What is the original price?

A) 400
B) 390
C) 380
D) 370
Answer: A
Explanation: Let original price be x. After 15% discount: x - 15% of x = 340, so 0.85x = 340, x = 340 ÷ 0.85 = 400.

86. A number is increased by 25% and then increased by 20%. If the final number is 150, what is the original number?

A) 100
B) 90
C) 80
D) 110
Answer: A
Explanation: Let the number be x. After 25% increase: 1.25x. After 20% increase: 1.25x × 1.2 = 1.5x = 150. Solve: x = 150 ÷ 1.5 = 100.

87. A shop sells an item for ₹300 after a 25% profit. What is the cost price?
A) 240
B) 250
C) 260
D) 270
Answer: A
Explanation: Let cost price be x. Then, x + 25% of x = 300, so 1.25x = 300, x = 300 ÷ 1.25 = 240.

88. A number is 20% of another number. If the smaller number is 40, what is the larger number?
A) 200
B) 190
C) 180
D) 170
Answer: A
Explanation: Let the larger number be x. Then, 20% of x = 40, so 0.2x = 40, x = 40 ÷ 0.2 = 200.

89. A price is increased by 20% and then decreased by 25%. If the final price is ₹120, what is the original price?
A) 113.33
B) 131.33
C) 1333.33
D) 133.33
Answer: D

Explanation: Let the price be x. After 20% increase: 1.2x. After 25% decrease: 1.2x × 0.75 = 0.9x = 120. Solve: x = 120 ÷ 0.9 = 400/3 ≈ 133.33

90. A shop gives a 20% discount on an item and sells it for ₹400. What is the original price?

A) 500
B) 490
C) 480
D) 470
Answer: A
Explanation: Let original price be x. After 20% discount: x - 20% of x = 400, so 0.8x = 400, x = 400 ÷ 0.8 = 500.

91. A number is increased by 10% and then increased by 10%. If the final number is 121, what is the original number?

A) 100
B) 90
C) 80
D) 110
Answer: A
Explanation: Let the number be x. After first 10% increase: 1.1x. After second 10% increase: 1.1x × 1.1 = 1.21x = 121. Solve: x = 121 ÷ 1.21 = 100.

92. A shop sells an item for ₹150 after a 25% loss. What is the cost price?

A) 200
B) 190
C) 180
D) 170
Answer: A
Explanation: Let cost price be x. After 25% loss: x - 25% of x = 150, so 0.75x = 150, x = 150 ÷ 0.75 = 200.

93. A number is 30% of another number. If the smaller number is 60, what is the larger number?

A) 2000
B) 202
C) 200
D) 222
Answer: C
Explanation: Let the larger number be x. Then, 30% of x = 60, so 0.3x = 60, x = 60 ÷ 0.3 = 200.

94. A price is increased by 15% and then decreased by 15%. If the final price is ₹97.75, what is the original price?
A) 100
B) 90
C) 80
D) 110
Answer: A
Explanation: Let the price be x. After 15% increase: 1.15x. After 15% decrease: 1.15x × 0.85 = 0.9775x = 97.75. Solve: x = 97.75 ÷ 0.9775 = 100.

95. A shop gives a 25% discount on an item and sells it for ₹300. What is the original price?
A) 400
B) 390
C) 380
D) 370
Answer: A
Explanation: Let original price be x. After 25% discount: x - 25% of x = 300, so 0.75x = 300, x = 300 ÷ 0.75 = 400.

96. A number is increased by 20% and then increased by 25%. If the final number is 180, what is the original number?
A) 120
B) 110
C) 100
D) 90

Answer: A

Explanation: Let the number be x. After 20% increase: 1.2x. After 25% increase: 1.2x × 1.25 = 1.5x = 180. Solve: x = 180 ÷ 1.5 = 120.

97. A shop sells an item for ₹400 after a 20% profit. What is the cost price?

A) 331.33

B) 332.33

C) 333.33

D) 333.90

Answer: C

Explanation: Let cost price be x. Then, x + 20% of x = 400, so 1.2x = 400, x = 400 ÷ 1.2 = 1000/3 ≈ 333.33

98. A number is 40% of another number. If the smaller number is 80, what is the larger number?

A) 200

B) 190

C) 180

D) 170

Answer: A

Explanation: Let the larger number be x. Then, 40% of x = 80, so 0.4x = 80, x = 80 ÷ 0.4 = 200.

99. A price is increased by 25% and then decreased by 20%. If the final price is ₹150, what is the original price?

A) 150

B) 140

C) 130

D) 120

Answer: A

Explanation: Let the price be x. After 25% increase: 1.25x. After 20% decrease: 1.25x × 0.8 = x = 150. Solve: x = 150.

100. A shop gives a 10% discount on an item and sells it for ₹450. What is the original price?

A) 500
B) 490
C) 480
D) 470
Answer: A
Explanation: Let original price be x. After 10% discount: x - 10% of x = 450, so 0.9x = 450, x = 450 ÷ 0.9 = 500.

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