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## Percentage Questions for CAT Set-3 PDF

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## Instructions

For the following questions answer them individually

## Question 1

If equal numbers of people are born on each day, find the approximate percentage of the people whose birthday will fall on 29th February. If we are to consider people born in 20th century (1901-2000) and assuming no deaths.

A 0.374

B 0.5732

C 0.0664

D None of these
Answer: D

## Explanation:

Assume one person is born every day. In 100 years, there will be 25 leap years. So $25 * 1$ additional people will be born on these days.

So, total people born will be $=365 \times 100 \times 1+25 \times 1$
And people born on 29th february $=25 \times 1$
Hence percentage will be $=365 \times 100 \times 1+25 \times 1 \times 100=0.0684$

## Question 2

Tina, Mina, Gina, Lina and Bina are 5 sisters, aged in that order, with Tina being the eldest. Each of them had to carry a bucket of water from a well to their house. Their buckets' capacities were proportional to their ages. While returning, equal amount of water got splashed out of their buckets. Who lost maximum amount of water as a percentage of the bucket capacity?

A Tina

B Mina

C Gina

D Lina

E Bina
Answer: E

## Explanation:



Let the capacities of bucket of water carried by Tina, Mina, Gina, Lina and Bina respectively be $W_{T}, W_{M}, W_{G}, W_{L}, W_{B}$ It is given that : $W_{T}>W_{M}>W_{G}>W_{L}>W_{B}$

Let they spill $x$ litres of water from the bucket.
Thus, \%age of water spilled by them respectively be
$\stackrel{x}{W_{T}} \times 100 \stackrel{x}{W_{M}} \times 100, \stackrel{x}{W_{G}} \times 100, \stackrel{x}{W_{L}} \times 100, \stackrel{x}{W_{B}} \times 100$
$\because W_{T}>W_{M}>W_{G}>W_{L}>W_{B}$
$\therefore \stackrel{x}{W_{T}} \times 100<\stackrel{x}{W_{M}} \times 100<\stackrel{x}{W_{G}} \times 100<\stackrel{x}{W_{L}} \times 100<\stackrel{x}{W_{B}} \times 100$
Thus, Bina lost maximum amount of water as a percentage of the bucket capacity.

## Question 3

Ram prepares solutions of alcohol in water according to customers' needs. This morning Ram has prepared 27 litres of a $\mathbf{1 2 \%}$ alcohol solution and kept it ready in a $\mathbf{2 7}$ litre delivery container to be shipped to the customer. Just before delivery, he finds out that the customer had asked for 27 litres of $\mathbf{2 1 \%}$ alcohol solution. To prepare what the customer wants, Ram replaces a portion of 12\% solution by $39 \%$ solution. How many/itres of $12 \%$ solution are replaced?

A 5

B 9

C 10

D 12

E 15
Answer: B

## Explanation:

Let Ram replaces $x$ litres of 12 \% sol. with 39 \% solution
Now, quality of $12 \%$ solution in 27 litre $=100 \times 27$
$=>$ After replacing we have volume of $12 \%$ solution
$=\left(\begin{array}{c}12 \\ 100\end{array} \times 27\right)-\binom{12 x}{100}+\binom{39 x}{100}$
$=\begin{gathered}324+27 x \\ 100\end{gathered}$
This is equal to 27 litre of $21 \%$ solution.
$=>{ }^{324+27 x}=\stackrel{21}{100} \times 27$
$=>27 x=567-324=243$
$=>x={ }_{27}^{243}=9$


Alternate Solution:
The mixture of two solutions $12 \%$ alcohol and $39 \%$ alcohol should yield $21 \%$ alcohol solution.
Using allegation:


The ratio $=18 / 9=2: 1$
So the amount of $39 \%$ solution required $=27 * 1 /(2+1)=9$

## Question 4

In 2006, Raveendra was allotted 650 shares of Sun Systems Ltd in the initial public offer, at the face value of Rs. 10 per share. In 2007, Sun Systems declared the bonus at the rate of 3 : 13. In 2008, the company again declared the bonus at the rate of 2:4. In 2009, the company declared a dividend of $\mathbf{1 2 . 5 \%}$. How much dividend does Raveendra get in 2009 as a percentage of his initial investment?

A $24.5 \%$

B 23.9\%

C 24.1\%

D $23 \%$
Answer: D

## Explanation:

Bonus share received in $2007=650 *(3 / 13)=150$
Bonus share received in $2008=800 *(1 / 2)=400$
So, has has $(150+400)=550$ extra shares


Dividend of the share is always issued on face value irrespective of market value
Dividend $=($ Total value of shares $) *\left({ }_{12.5} .5\right.$ ercentage of dividend $)$

$$
\text { Dividend he will get }=\begin{gathered}
1200 * 10 * 100 \\
650 * 10
\end{gathered}=\begin{gathered}
1200 \\
650
\end{gathered} \quad \begin{gathered}
3 \\
=13
\end{gathered}=23 \%
$$

Hence, option D is the correct answer.

## Question 5

M/s. Devi Radiograms, a shop which sells electronic gadgets, marks its merchandise 35\% above the purchase price. Until four months ago, purchase price of one Philips DVD player was Rs. 3,000. During the last four months M/s. Devi Radiograms has received four monthly consignments of Philips DVD player at the purchase price of Rs. $\mathbf{2 , 7 5 0}$, Rs. 2,500 , Rs. $\mathbf{2 , 4 0 0}$, and Rs. $\mathbf{2 2 5 0}$. The average rate of decrease in the purchase price of DVD player during these four months is:

A $7.5 \%$

B 8.20\%


C $6.9 \%$

D 7\%
Answer: C

## Explanation:

decrease in purchase price for first month was

decrease in purchase price for second month was ${ }_{2750}^{2750-2500}=0.0909$
decrease in purchase price for the third month was ${ }_{2500}^{2500-2400}=0.04$
decrease in purchase price for the fourth month was ${ }_{2400}^{2400-2250}=0.0625$
Average deckease $=\quad \underset{4}{0.083+0.0909+0.04+0.0625}=0.069$ i.e $6.9 \%$
Therefore our answer is option' C '

## Question 6

The annual production in cement industry is subject to business cycles. The production increases for two consecutive years consistently by $\mathbf{1 8 \%}$ and decreases by $\mathbf{1 2 \%}$ in the third year. Again in the next two years, it increases by $18 \%$ each year and decreases by $12 \%$ in the third year. Talking 2008 as the base year, what will be the approximate effect on cement production in 2012?

A 24\% increase

B 37\% decrease

C 45\% increase

D 60\% decrease
Answer: C

## Explanation:

Let 100 be the value in 2008 .
In 2009 it will become 100*1.18
In 2010 it will become 100*1.18*1.18
In 2011 it will become 100*1.18*1.18*0.88
In 2012 it will become 100*1.18*1.18*0.88*1.18 $\approx 145$
thus, the effect $=45 \%$
Hence, option C is the correct answer.

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## Question 7

The pre-paid recharge of Airtel gives $21 \%$ less talktime than the same price pre-paid recharge of Vodafone. The post-paid talktime of Airtel is $12 \%$ more than its pre-paid recharge, having the same price. Further, the post-paid talktime of same price of Vodafone is $15 \%$ less than its pre-paid recharge. How much percent less / more talktime (approximately) can one get from the Airtel post-paid service compared to the post-paid service of Vodafone?

A 4.09\% more
B $4.7 \%$ less
C $4.7 \%$ more

D 2.8\% less
Answer: A

Explanation:
Let the value of pre-paid recharge of Vodafone be 100.
Then the value of pre-paid recharge of Airtel is 79.
Airtel gives $12 \%$ more to post-paid, so post-paid value is $79 \times 1.12=88.48$
Vodafone gives $15 \%$ less to post-paid than its pre-paid so its value is 85 .
Clearly Airtel gives more to its post-paid customers.
Percentage $={ }_{85}^{3.48} \times 100=4.09 \%$
Therefore, option A is the right answer.

## Question 8



There are two alloys $P$ and $Q$ made up of silver, copper and aluminium. Alloy $P$ contains $45 \%$ silver and rest aluminum. Alloy $\mathbf{Q}$ contains $\mathbf{3 0 \%}$ silver, $35 \%$ copper and rest aluminium. Alloys $\mathbf{P}$ and $\mathbf{Q}$ are mixed in the ratio of $1: 4$. 5. The approximate percentages of silver and copper in the newly formed alloy is:

A $33 \%$ and $29 \%$

B $29 \%$ and $26 \%$
C $35 \%$ and $30 \%$


D None of the above
Answer: A

## Explanation:

Composition of alloy P
Silver:Copper:Aluminium $=45: 0: 55$
Composition of alloy Q
Silver:Copper:Aluminium $=30: 35: 35$
They are mixed in ratio of 1: 4.5
Let us consider alloy P is taken 200 grams and alloy Q is taken 900 grams.
Then for alloy $P$ :-
Silver:Copper:Aluminium $=90: 0: 110$
For alloy Q :
Silver:Copper:Aluminfum = 270:315:315
Total weight of $P$ and $Q$ combined is 1100 grams.
When P and Q are mixed, the new combined ratio of
Silver:Copper:Aluminium $=360: 315: 425$
Percentage of Silver in mixture $=1100 \times 100 \cong 33 \%$
Percentage of Copper in mixture $=1100 \times 100 \cong 29 \%$
Question 9
The number of girls appearing for an admission test is twice the number of boys. If $\mathbf{3 0 \%}$ of the girls and $45 \%$ of the boys get admission, the percentage of candidates who do not get admission is

A 35
B 50

C 60

D 65
Answer: D


## Explanation:

Let the number of girls be $2 x$ and number of boys be $x$.
Girls getting admission $=0.6 x$
Boys getting admission $=0.45 x$
Number of students not getting admission $=3 x-0.6 x-0.45 x=1.95 x$
Percentage $=(1.95 x / 3 x) * 100=65 \%$

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## Question 10

Out of the shirts produced in a factory, $15 \%$ are defective, while $20 \%$ of the rest are sold in the domestic market. If the remaining $\mathbf{8 8 4 0}$ shirts are left for export, then the number of shirts produced in the factory is

A 13600

B 13000
C 13400

D 14000
Answer: B

## Explanation:

Let the total number of shirts be $x$. Hence number of non defective shirts $=x-15 \%$ of $x=0.85 x$
Number of shipts left for export $=$ No of non defective shirts - number of shirts sold in domestic market
$=$ No of non defective shirts - 20\% of No of non defective shirts
$=80 \%$ of No of non defective shirts
Hence $8840=0.8 *(0.85 x)$. Solving for $x$ we get, $x=13000$

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