Chapter 7 Information processing

Question 1.

You want to have an ice cream or a cake. There are three flavours (chocolate, strawberry and vanilla) in ice creams, and two flavours (orange and red velvet) in the cakes. In how many possible ways can you choose an ice cream or a cake?



Answer:

We are going to have either a ice cream or a cake.

Ice cream can be selected from 3 flavors and cake from two flavors. Both the events cannot occur simultaneously selecting ice cream and cake.

 \therefore Number of possible ways = 3 + 2 = 5 ways

Question 2.

Shanthi has 5 chudithar sets and 4 frocks. In how many possible ways, can she wear either a chudithar or a frock?

Answer:

Shanthi her 5 chudidhar sets and 4 frocks. She wear either chudidhar or a frock. \therefore Total possible ways = 5 + 4 = 9 ways

Question 3.

In a Higher Secondary School, the following groups are available in XI standard I. Science Group:

(i) Physics, Chemistry, Biology and Mathematics

(ii) Physics, Chemistry, Mathematics and Computer Science.

(iii) Physics, Chemistry, Biology and Home Science

Il. Arts Group:

(i) Accountancy, Commerce, Economics and Business Maths

(ii) Accountancy, Commerce, Economics and Computer Science

(iii) History, Geography, Economics and Commerce

III. Vocational Group:

- (i) Biology, Nursing Theory, Nursing Practical I and Nursing Practical II
- (ii) Home Science, Textiles and Dress Designing Theory, Textiles and Dress

Designing Practical I and Textiles and Dress Designing Practical II

In how many possible ways, can a student choose a group?

Answer:

The student either select any one of science group in 3 ways or any of the arts group in 3 ways or any of the vocational group in 2 ways.

 \therefore Total possible ways = 3 + 3 + 2 = 8 ways

Question 4.

If you have 2 school bags and 3 water bottles then, in how many different ways can you choose each one of them, while going to school?

Answer:

We can select one school bag from 2 and one bottle from 3 as follows.



 \therefore A bag and a water bottle can be selected in 2 × 3 = 6 ways.

Question 5.

Roll numbers are created with a letter followed by 3 digits in it, from the letters A, B, C, D and E and any 3 digits from 0 to 9. In how many possible ways can the roll numbers be generated? (except A000, B000, C000, D000 and E000)

Answer:

We have a letter followed by 3 digits in the roll number.

The letter is selected from the five letters A, B, C, D, E.

For these 5 letters we have to select a 3 digit number using the digits 0 to 9.

Ones place can be formed using any one of the 10 number 0 to 9 in 10 ways.

Tens place can be formed in I O ways.

 \therefore A two digit number can be formed in $10 \times 10 = 100$ ways.

Thousands place can be formed in lo ways

 \therefore A 3 digit number can be formed in $10 \times 10 \times 10 = 1000$ ways.

 \therefore 5 letters can be attached in 5 × 1000 = 5000 ways.

 \therefore The roll number can be formed in 5000 – 5 = 4995 ways.

Question 6.

A safety locker in a jewel shop requires a 4 digit unique code. The code has the digits from 0 to 9. How many unique codes are possible?



Answer:

The unique code has 4 digits.

Each digit is formed using any of the 10 numbers from 0 to 9.

∴ Single digit number can be formed in 10 ways.

A double digit number can be formed in 10×10 ways.

A three digit number can be formed in $10 \times 10 \times 10$ ways.

A four digit number can be formed in $10 \times 10 \times 10 \times 10$ ways. = 10,000 ways

Question 7.

An examination paper has 3 sections, each with five questions and students are instructed to answer one question from each section. In how many different ways of can the questions be answered?

Answer:

The tree diagram for this may be



 \therefore Number of possible ways to select one questions from each of 3 sections is $3 \times 5 = 15$ ways

Question 8.

The given spinner is spun twice and the two numbers got are used to form a 2 digit number. How many different 2 digits numbers are possible?



Answer:

On the first spin we get any of the five numbers to form ones place then insecond spin the number got will fill 10's place.

 \therefore Number of ways = 5 \times 5 = 25 ways.

Removing the repetitions (11, 22, 33, 44, 55) once we get 25 - 5 = 20 ways. 20 different two digit numbers are possible

Question 9.

Ramya wants to paint a pattern in her living room wall with minimum budget. Help her to colour the pattern with 2 colours but make sure that no two q adjacent boxes are the same colour. The pattern is shown in the picture.



Answer:



Question 10.

Colour the regions in the maps with few colours as possible but make sure that no two adjacent countries are of the same colour.



Answer:



Objective Type **Question**s

Question 11.

In a class there are 26 boys and 15 girls. The teacher wants to select a boy or a girl to represent a quiz competition. In how many ways can the teacher make this selection? (A) 41

(B) 26

(C) 15

(D) 390

Answer:

41

Question 12.

How many outcomes can you get when you toss three coins once?

(A) 6

(B) 8

(C) 3

(D) 2

Answer:

8

Question 13.

In how many ways can you answer 3 multiple choice questions, with the choices A,B,C and D?

(A) 4

(B) 3

(C) 12

(D) 64

Answer:

64

Question 14.

How many 2 digit numbers contain the number 7?

(A) 10

(B) 18

(C) 19

(D) 20

Answer:

18

Ex 7.2

Question 1. Using repeated division method, find the HCF of the following: (i) 455 and 26 **Answer:**



Step 1: The larger number should be dividend 455 & smaller number should be divisor = 26

Step 2: After 1st division, the remainder becomes new divisor & the previous divisor becomes next dividend.

Step 3: This is done till remainder is zero. Step 4: The last divisor is the HCF L.

∴ Ans: HCF is 13.

(ii) 392 and 256Answer:256 is smaller, so it is the 1st divisor

$$256\overline{\smash{\big)}392}(1)$$

$$256\overline{\smash{\big)}392}(1)$$

$$256\overline{\smash{\big)}392}(1)$$

$$136\overline{\smash{\big)}256}(1)$$

$$136\overline{\smash{\big)}120}(1)$$

$$120\overline{\smash{\big)}16}(1)$$

$$120\overline{\smash{\big)}16}(1)$$

$$112\overline{\smash{\big)}6}(2)$$
hence the last divisor & $\cancel{-8}\overline{\smash{\big)}16}(2)$
hence the HCF. $\underline{16}\overline{}$

 \therefore HCF = 8

(iii) 6765 and 610 **Answer:**

$$610\overline{)6765}(1)$$

$$6710$$

$$55) 610 (11)$$

$$5 \text{ is the last divisor & + 5) \overline{55} (11)$$
hence the HCF
$$50$$

$$1 \text{ HCF} = 5$$
(v) 184, 230 and 276
Answer:
First let us take 184 & 230

$$184\overline{)230} (1)$$

$$184\overline{)230} ($$

now m = 14. n = 14; we stop here as m = n: HCF of 42 & 70 is 14 (ii) 36 and 80 Answer: 36 and 80 m = 80, n = 3680 - 36 = 44. now n = 44, m = 36Since n > m, we should do n - m44 - 36 = 8, now n = 8. m = 3636 - 8 = 28Similarly, processing, proceeding, we do repeated subtraction till m = n28 - 8 = 2020 - 8 = 1212 - 8 = 48 = 4 = 4now m = n = 4 \therefore HCF is 4 (iii) 280 and 420 Answer: Let m = 420, n = 280m - n = 420 - 280 = 140now m = 280, n = 140m - n = 280 - 140 = 140now m = n = 140∴ HCF is 140 (iv) 1014 and 654 Answer: Let m = 1014, n = 654m - n = 1014 - 654 = 360now m = 654, n = 360m - n = 654 - 360 = 294now m = 360, n = 294m - n = 360 - 294 = 66now m = 294 n = 66m - n = 294 - 66 = 228now m = 66, n = 228n - m = 228 - 66 = 162now m = 162, n = 66= 162 - 66 = 96n - m = 96 - 66 = 30Similarly, 66 - 30 = 3636 - 30 = 6

30 - 6 = 24 24 - 6 = 18 18 - 6 = 12 12 - 6 = 6 now m = n \therefore HCF of 1014 and 654 is 6

Question 3.

Do the given problems by repeated subtraction method and verify the result. (i) 56 and 12



Let n = 56 & n = 12 m - n = 56 - 12 = 44 now m = 44, n = 12 m - n = 44 - 12 = 32 m - n = 32 - 12 = 20 m - n = 20 - 12 = 8n - m = 12 - 84





Answer:

Let us take 320 & 120 first m = 320, n = 120 m - n = 320 - 120 = 200 m = 200, n = 120 $\therefore m - n = 200 - 120 = 80$

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120 - 80 = 40

80 - 40 = 40

\therefore m = n = 40 → HCF of 320, 120

Now let us find HCF of 40 & 95

m = 95, n = 40

\therefore m - n = 95 - 40 = 55

55 - 40 = 15

40 - 15 = 25

25 - 15 = 10

15 - 10 = 5

HCF of 40 & 95 is 5

10 - 5 = 5

\therefore HCF of 320 120 & 95 is 5
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Question 4.

Kalai wants to cut identical squares as big as she can, from a piece of paper measuring 168mm and by 196mm. What is the length of the side of the biggest square? (To find HCF using repeated subtraction method)

Answer:

Sides are 168 & 196 To find HCF of 168 & 196, we are to use repeated subtraction method. \therefore m = 196, n = 168 m - n = 196 - 168 = 28now n = 28, m = 168m - n = 168 - 28 = 140now m = 140, n = 28m - n = 140 - 28 = 112now m = 112, n = 28m - n = 112 - 28 = 84now m = 84, n = 28m - n = 84 - 28 = 56now m = 56, n = 28m - n = 56 - 28 = 28 \therefore HCF is 28 ∴ Length of biggest square is 28 **Objective Type Questions Question** 5.

What is the eleventh Fibonacci number? (a) 55 (b) 77 (c) 89 (d) 144 **Answer:**

(c) 89

Hint:

F(n)	1	1	2	3	5	8	13	21	34	55	89	144	233	377	610
Term	1	2	3	-4	5	6	7.	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15

 \therefore 11th Fibonacci number is 89

Question 6.

If F(n) is a Fibonacci number and n = 8, which of the following is true? (a) F(8) = F(9) + F(10)(b) F(8) = F(7) + F(6)(c) $F(8) = F(10) \times F(9)$ (d) F(8) = F(7) - F(6) **Answer:** (b) F(8) = F(7) + F(6)Hint: Given F(n) is a Fibonacci number & n = 8 $\therefore F(8) = F(7) + F(6)$ as any term in Fibonacci series is the sum of preceding 2 terms

Question 7.

Every 3rd number of the Fibonacci sequence is a multiple of_____

(a) 2

(b) 3

(c) 5

(d) 8

Answer:

(a) 2

Hint:

Every 3rd number in Fibonacci sequence is a multiple of 2

Question 8.

Every _____ number of the Fibonacci sequence is a multiple of 8

- (a) 2th
- (b) 4th
- (c) 6th
- (d) 8th

Answer:

(c) 6th

Question 9.

The difference between the $18^{\rm th}$ and $17^{\rm th}$ Fibonacci number is (a) 233

(b) 377 (c) 610 (d) 987 Answer: (d) 987 Hint: F(18) = F(17) + F(16)F(18) - F(17) = F(16) = F(15) + F(14)= 610 + 377 = 987

Factors of 70 are the list of integers that we can split evenly into 70.

Question 10. Common prime factors of 30 and 250 are (a) 2×5 (b) 3×5 (c) $2 \times 3 \times 5$ (d) 5×5 Answer: (a) 2×5 Prime factors of 30 are $2 \times 3 \times 5$ Prime factors of 250 are $5 \times 5 \times 5 \times 2$ \therefore Common prime factors are 2×5

Question 11.

Common prime factors of 36,60 and 72 are (a) 2×2 (b) 2×3 (c) 3×3 (d) $3 \times 2 \times 2$ **Answer:** (d) $3 \times 2 \times 2$ Hint: Prime factors of 36 are $2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 3$ Prime factors of 60 are $2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 5$ Prime factors of 72 are $2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 3$ \therefore Common prime factors are $2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 3$

Question 12.

Two numbers are said to be co-prime numbers if their HCF is (a) 2 (b) 3 (c) 0 (d) 1 Answer: (d) 11

Ex 7.3

Question 1. Fill in the blanks (Use Atbash Cipher that is given in code 3) Hint: For this question, we need to use Atbash cipher. For Atbash cipher, first we write the alphabets from A to Z and then in reverse from Z to A below that. ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ ZYXWVUTSRQPONMLKJIHGFEDCBA (i) G Z N R O =_____ Answer: TAMIL Hint: Now to solve, we look up the corresponding letter from the table to replace in code to get the actual word. So, for G Z N R O, from table, for G, it is T for Z, it i sA for N, it is M for R, it is i for 0, it is L So, the actual word is TAMIL (ii) V M T O R H S = $_$ Answer: ENGLISH Hint: **VMTORHS** To solve, we look up the corresponding letter from table to replace in code to get the actual word. For V, it is E for M, it is N for T, it is G for O, it is L for R, it is I, for H, it is S for S, it is H Therefore we get E N G L I S H = ENGLISH(iii) N Z G S V N Z G R X H _____ Answer: **MATHEMATICS** Hint:

Similarly as above for **NZGSVNZGRXH** $\downarrow \downarrow \downarrow$

MATHEMATICS = MATHEMATICS

(iv) H X R V M X V _____ Answer: SCIENCE Hint: For H X R V M X V $\downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow$ S C I E N C E

(v) H L X R Z O H X R V M X V = _____ Answer: SOCIAL SCIENCE Hint: H L X R Z O H X R V M X V $\downarrow \downarrow \downarrow$ S O C I A L S C I E N C E

Question 2.

Match the following (a = $00 \dots Z = 25$).

(i)	mathematics	-	(a) 18 20 01 19 17 00 02 19 08 14 13
(ii)	addition	-	(b) 03 08 21 08 18 08 14 13
(iii)	subtraction	-	$(c) \ 12 \ 00 \ 19 \ 07 \ \ 04 \ 12 \ 0019 \ 08 \ 02 \ 18$
(iv)	multiplication	-	(d) 00 03 03 08 19 08 14 13
(v)	division	-	(e) 12 20 11 19 08 15 11 15 02 00 19 08 14 13
Answ	/er:		
(i) - (С		
(ii) –	d		
(iii) -	- a		
(iv) -	- e		
(v) -	b		
Hint:			

(i) Mathematics is

m	a	t	h	e	m	a	t	i	c	s
12	00	19	07	04	12	00	19	08	02	18

So matching option is c

(ii) addition is

a	d	d	i	t	i	0	n
00	03	03	08	19	08	14	13

Matching option is d

(iii) Subtraction is

s	u	b	t	r	a	c	t	i	0	n
18	20	01	19	17	00	02	19	08	14	13

multiplication is a

(iv) multiplication is

m	u	1	t	i	p	1 .	i	c	a	t	i	0	n
12	20	11	19	08	15	11	08	02	00	19	08	14	13

Matching option is e however instead of 25, it should be 08

(v) division is

d	i	v	i	S	i	0	n
03	08	21	08	18	08	14	13

Matching option is b

Question 3.

Frame Additive cipher table (key = 4).

Answer:

Step 1 : write all alphabets

Step 2 : Assign numbers to each alphabet starting from 00 till 25.

Step 3 : add key value (here it is 4) to the numbers assigned in step 2 to form cipher table

	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	1	m	n	0	р	q	r	8	t	u	v	w	x	y	z
	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Cipher	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29

Question 4.

A message like "Good Morning" written in reverse would instead be "Doog Gninrom" In the same way decode the sentence given below:

"Ot dnatsrednu taht scitamehtam nac eb decneirepxe erehwreve ni erutan dna laer efil" **Answer:**

Given that good morning written in reverse is doog gninrom.

We have to decode the below by reversing, so,

Ot dnatsrednu taht scitamehtam nac eh decneirepxe erehwreve ni erutan dna laer efil.

Ans: to understand that mathematics can be experienced everywhere in nature and real life.

Question 5.

Decode the given Pigpen Cipher text and compare your answer to get result.



I. The room number in which the treasure took place



Answer:

The room in which the treasure took place = 28

II. Place of the treasure

Answer: The place of treasure = Chair

Answer:

Identity of treasure = Gift voucher.

Question 6.

Praveen recently got the registration number for his new two-wheeler. Here, the number is given in the form of mirror-image. Encode the image and find the correct registration number of praveen's two-wheeler.

T N 1 2 H 2 5 8 9 (a) **6 8 9 7 H 7 I N 1**



Answer:

The mirror image is

TN12H2589

When we place an imaginary mirror & visualize the image seen in the mirror, we will get the below.



 \therefore The answer option c

Objective Type Questions

Question 7.

In **Question**s (i) and (ii), there are four groups of letters in each set. Three of these sets are alike in some way while one is different. Find the one which is different.

(i).(A) C R D T
(B) A P B Q
(C) E U F V
(D) G W H X
Answer:
(i) (A) C R D T
Hint:
The four groups of letters are
CRDT APBQ EUFV GWHX
The above can be written as

E_UF_v G_wH_x A_pB_O

We find that when we take $1^{st} \& 3^{rd}$ letter $\& 2^{nd} \& 4^{th}$ letter as 2 pairs, the 3 letter is the next letter alphabetically to the 1st letter.

Similarly the 4^{th} letter is alphabetically the next letter of the 2^{nd} letter.

i.e CD, AB, EF, GH & PQ, UV, WX Only in CRDT, we have T instead of 'S'

So, Ans: in CRDT \Rightarrow Option (a)

(ii). (A) H K N Q (B) I L O R (C) J M P S (D) A D G J Answer: (D) A D G J Hint: The four groups of letters are **HKNQ ILOR IMPS ADGI** If we notice, we find that 2 letters are missing in the sequence. le. HIJ KLI NOP Q IIK LMN OPO R JKL MNO PQR S Abc Def Gh I We find that only in ADGI, the difference is only one letter between G & I. Hence it is the odd one out.

Question 8.

A group of letters are given. A numerical code has been given to each letter. These letters have to be unscrambled into a meaningful word. Find out the code for the word so formed from the 4 answers given.

		L	I	1	N	С	P	E	
		1	2	1	3	4	5	6	
((A)	2	3	4	1	5	6		
((B)	5	6	3	4	2	1		
((C)	6	1	3	5	2	4		
(D)	4	2	1	3	5	6		
F	\ns	w	eı						
(B)	5	6	3	4	2	1		

Hint: Given code is

> L I N C P E 1 2 3 4 5 6

Option (a) is 234156. When we substitute number for each letter from code, we get,

 $\begin{array}{c} 2 \ 3 \ 4 \ 1 \ 5 \ 6 \\ \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \\ I \ N \ C \ L \ P \ E \end{array}$

Option (b) is 563421, similarly, we get

5 6 3 4 2 1 $\downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow$ P E N C I L = PENCIL

Option (c) is

Option d) is

So, only in option b, we get a meaningful word, i.e PENCIL. Hence, answer is Option b.

Question 9.

Questions (iii) and (iv) are based on code language. Find the correct answer from the four alternatives given.

(iii)Inacertain code, 'M E D I C I N E' is coded as 'E O J D J E F M',then how is 'C O M P U T E R' written in the same code?

(A) C N P R V U F Q
(B) C M N Q T U D R
(C) R F I J V Q N P C
(D) R N V F T U D Q
Answer:
(C) R F I J V Q N P C
Hint:

It is given that in a certain code MEDICINE is coded as E O J D J E F M When we observe the word & the code, we find that, there is a pattern.

MEDICANE EOJDJEFM

[to understand, see the matching shapes] To get the code from the word, we follow the below steps

1. MEDICINE, swap 1st & last letters, so we get

E [E D I C I N] M

2. For the middle letters, replace the letters with their alphabetically next letters, so we get

E [E D I C I N]M $\downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow$ E [F E J D J O]M

3. Now we have to reverse the order of the middle letters in the bracket, so we get E [O J D J E F] M = E O J D J E F MThus we get the code

So similarly, we have to follow the 3 steps to get code, therefore:

for COMPUTER

Step 1: Swap 1st & last letters, so we get R [O M P U T E] C

Step 2: For the middle letters, replace the letters with alphabetically next letters, so we get R [P N Q V L F] C

Step 3: Reverse the word of letters in the bracket to we get R [F U V Q N P] C \therefore Ans is R F U V Q N P C \Rightarrow option c

(iv) If the word 'P H O N E' is coded as 'S K R Q H', how will 'R A D I O' be coded?
(A) S C G N H
(B) V R G N G
(C) U D G L R
(D) S D H K Q
Answer:
(C) U D G L R
Hint:
If PHONE is coded as S K R Q H
Find that code for R A D I O

We find that we get the code, by 3 letter alphabetically so. from P. skipping Q & R. we get S



Similarly, from H, skipping I & J, we get K Like wise for R A D I O. skipping the 2 alphabets, From R skip S & T \rightarrow U From A skip B & C \rightarrow D From D skip E & F \rightarrow G

From l skip J & $K \rightarrow L$ From O skip P & $Q \rightarrow R$



 \therefore Ans is UDGLR \Rightarrow option c

Ex 7.4

Question 1.

Find the best buy of the following purchases:

(i) A pack of 5 chocolate bars for ₹ 175 or 3 chocolate bars for ₹ 114?

Answer:

Item	Cost per packet (₹)	Number of items in a pack	Cost of one item
Chasalata harr	175	5	$\frac{175}{5} = 35$
Chocolate bars	114	3	$\frac{114}{3} = 38$

Best buy is a packet of 5 chocolate bars for \gtrless 175

(ii) Basker buy 112 dozen of eggs for 81 and Aruna buy 15 eggs for ₹ 64.50? **Answer:**

Item	Total cost of Item	Quantity bought	Cost per 1 number (₹)
Faa	₹81	$1\frac{1}{2}$ dozen	$\frac{81}{18} = 4.5$
Egg	₹64.5	15	$\frac{64.5}{15} = 4.3$

Best buy is 15 eggs for ₹ 64.5

Question 2.

Using the given picture find the total special offer price of fresh sweets and bakery products to buy $\frac{1}{2}$ kg laddu, 1 kg cake, 6 pockets of bread.



Answer:

Product	Quantity	Qty. Required	Regular price	20% offer price	Special price	Saving price	Special price for the cost
Laddu	1 kg	$\frac{1}{2}$ kg	245	$\frac{20}{100} \times 245 = 49$	245 - 49 = 196	49	$196 \times \frac{1}{2} = 98$
Chocolate cake	1 kg	l kg	550	$\frac{20}{100} \times 550 = 110$	550 - 110 = 440	110	$440 \times 1 = 440$
Bread	1 packet	6	20	$\frac{20}{100} \times 20 = 4$	20 - 4 = 16	4	16 × 6 = 96
					Total	163	634

Question 3.

Using the given picture prepare a price list.

Suppose you planto buy $1\frac{1}{2}$ kg of apple, 2 kg of pomegranate, 2 kg of banana, 3 kg of mango, $\frac{1}{2}$ kg of papaya, 3 kg of onion, $\frac{1}{2}$ kg of tomato, and 1 kg of carrot in shop 1, how much will you save compared to shop 2. Shop 1







Answer:

SI. No	Vegetables & Fruits	Quantity (kg)	Shop 1			Shop 2	
			Price (₹)	Offer (₹) •@ 15%	Amount (₹) Price offer	Price	Amount (₹)
1.	Apple	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$168 \times 1\frac{1}{2} = 252$	37.80	214.20	$148\times 1\frac{1}{2}$	222
2.	Pomegranate	2	82 × 2 = 164	24.60	139.40	75 × 2	150
3.	Banana	2	$45 \times 2 = 90$	13.50	76.50	43 × 2	86
4.	Mango	3	$39 \times 3 = 117$	17.55	99.45	35 × 3	105
5.	Onion	3	22 × 3 = 66	9.90	56.10	21 × 3	63

6.	Tomato	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$46 \times 1\frac{1}{2} = 69$	10.35	58.65	$38 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$	57
7.	Papaya	$\frac{1}{2}$	$36 \times \frac{1}{2} = 18$	2.70	15.30	$30 \times \frac{1}{2}$	15
8.	Carrot	1	$19 \times 1 = 19$	2.85	16.15	17 × 1	17
	4			Total	675.75	Total	715

Price in shop 2 – Shop 1 = 715 – 675.75 = ₹ 39.25

We can save \gtrless 39.25 in shop 1 compared to shop 2.

Question 4.

You want to buy some grocery items as per your shopping list that are given in the picture with their price. Also you have a bag that capacity of carrying 7 kg. Using weight ratio approach tabulate to find the total price and how much can

you buy more grocery items within your budget of ₹ 1000 and not exceeding 7 kg. Shopping list

- 1. 2kg of red chili
- 2. 2 kg of coriander
- 3.1 kg of garlic
- 4.1 kg of tamarind
- 5. 2 kg of toor dal

Red chilli



₹141/1 kg

Coriander



₹130/1 kg

Garlic



₹82/1 kg

Tamarind



₹99/1 kg

Toor dal



₹ 78/1 kg **Answer:**

Item	Number Needed	Price	Amount
2 kg of red chilli	2	145	290
2 kg of coriander	2	130	260
1 kg of Garlic	1	82	82
1 kg of tarmairind	1 .	99	99
1 kg of toor dal	1	78	78
		Total	₹809

Objective Type Questions

Question 5.

Online or television advertisements influence people on spending decisions by

(a) using special music

(b) making them think that they need the item

- (c) using attractive pictures
- (d) all the above

Answer:

(d) all the above

Question 6.

When I go shopping, I will buy

- (a) something that looks attractive
- (b) something my friend has
- (c) something that I need to purchase
- (d) the first thing I see in the store

Answer:

(c) something that I need to purchase

Question 7.

The best shopping choice is to

(a) shop at brand name stores always buy

(b) compare the choices before buying

(c) the same thing my friends bought

(d) buy at a regular shop always

Answer:

(b) compare the choices before buying