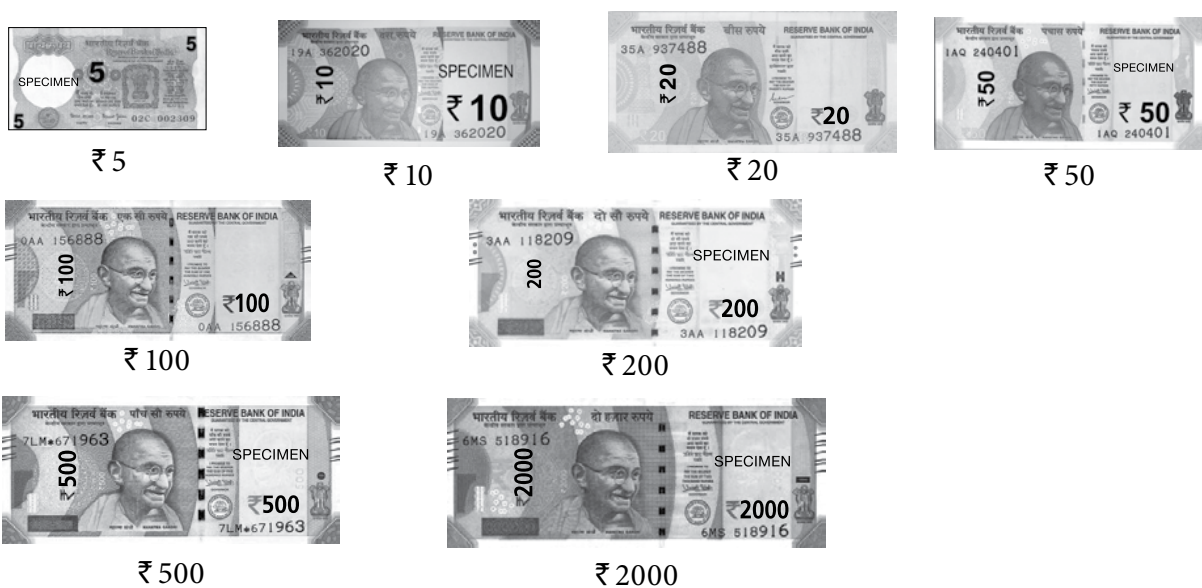# Money

4.1 UNIT OF MONEY

In India money is calculated in **Rupees (₹)** and **Paise**.

Recall

Indian Currency

Indian currency is known as rupees (₹). It comes in the form of coins and notes.

Coins

| 25 paise | 50 paise | ₹ 1 | ₹ 2 | ₹ 5 | ₹ 10 |

Notes

| ₹ 5 | ₹ 10 | ₹ 20 | ₹ 50 |

| ₹ 100 | ₹ 200 |

| ₹ 500 | ₹ 2000 |

For any given amount of money, some combinations are as follows:

₹ 58 = ₹ 20 + ₹ 20 + ₹ 10 + ₹ 5

₹ 2 + ₹ 1

₹ 75 = ₹ 50 + ₹ 20 + ₹ 5

₹ 129 = ₹ 50 + ₹ 50 + ₹ 20 + ₹ 5 + ₹ 2 + ₹ 2

₹ 542 = ₹ 200 + ₹ 200 + ₹ 100 + ₹ 20

₹ 20 + ₹ 1 + ₹ 1

4.2 CONVERSION OF MONEY

Rule-1 : To convert rupees into paise, multiply the number by 100. Remove sign of ₹ from the beginning and write paise at the end.

Rule-2 : To convert paise into rupees, divide the number by 100. Remove the word paise and write ₹ in the beginning.
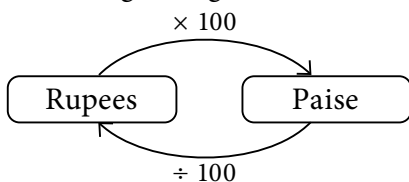
Olympiad Bite

₹ 1 = 100 paise

For example,

➤ Convert ₹ 7 into paise.
   ₹ 7 = 7 × 100 paise = 700 paise

➤ Convert 600 paise into ₹.
   600 paise = ₹ 600 ÷ 100 = ₹ 6

4.3 OPERATIONS ON MONEY

Addition and Subtraction of Money

Addition and subtraction of money is similar to the addition and subtraction of ordinary numbers.

For example :

1. Add ₹ 32 and ₹ 27

$$
\begin{array}{r}
32 \\
+\ 27 \\
\hline
₹\ 59 \\
\hline
\end{array}
$$

2. Subtract ₹ 125 from ₹ 700

$$
\begin{array}{r}
7\ 0\ 0 \\
-\ 1\ 2\ 5 \\
\hline
₹\ 5\ 7\ 5 \\
\hline
\end{array}
$$

Multiplication and Division of Money

Multiplication and division of money is similar to the multiplication and division of ordinary numbers.

For example :

1. Multiply ₹ 95 by 3

$$
\begin{array}{r}
95 \\
\times\ \ 3 \\
\hline
₹\ 285 \\
\hline
\end{array}
$$

2. Divide ₹ 720 by 6

$$
\begin{array}{r}
120 \\
6\overline{)720} \\
-6\downarrow \\
\hline
1\ 2 \\
-1\ 2\ \downarrow \\
\hline
0\ 0 \\
-\ \ 0 \\
\hline
0 \\
\end{array}
$$

So, ₹ 720 ÷ 6 = ₹ 120

SELF TEST - 1

1. Kirti has ₹ 345 in her piggy bank. The amount she has (in paise) is _____.

(A) 3405 paise   (B) 3450 paise

(C) 34500 paise   (D) 345 paise

2. Find the product of ₹ 2607 and 8.

(A) ₹ 21226   (B) ₹ 20526

(C) ₹ 20876   (D) ₹ 20856

3. 5 bags of sugar cost ₹ 125. What is the cost of each bag?

(A) ₹ 24   (B) ₹ 23

(C) ₹ 20   (D) ₹ 25

4. Compare and fill in the blank.

₹ 2510 + ₹ 1360 $\bigcirc$ ₹ 675 × 8

(A) <

(B) >

(C) =

(D) Can't be determined

5. A book costs ₹ 500. Karan saves 1000 paise every week. For how many weeks must he save to buy the book?

(A) 20   (B) 45

(C) 10   (D) 50

EXERCISE

1. Total amount of money shown here is _____.

(A) ₹ 250   (B) ₹ 290

(C) ₹ 370   (D) ₹ 350

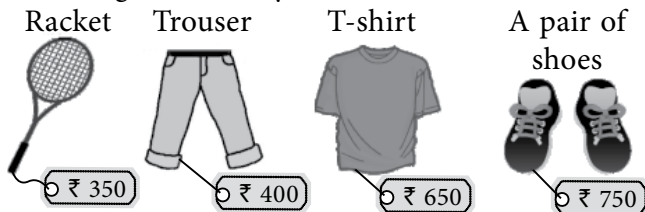**2.** If cost of 10 🥛 of milk is ₹ 320, then the cost of 1 🥛 of milk is _____.

(A) ₹ 28   (B) ₹ 35

(C) ₹ 32   (D) ₹ 25

3. Miara has ₹ 50 to buy a cap. The cost of cap is ₹ 25. How much money does she left with?

(A) 2510 paise   (B) ₹ 25

(C) 250 paise   (D) ₹ 27

4. Kapil has ₹ 850 with him. Which of the following two things can he buy?

Racket   Trouser   T-shirt   A pair of shoes

₹ 350   ₹ 400   ₹ 650   ₹ 750

(A) Trouser and T-shirt

(B) Racket and trouser

(C) Trouser and a pair of shoes

(D) A pair of shoes and racket

5. Dhruv had ₹ 690. He purchased two sunglasses of ₹ 150 each. How much money is left with him?

(A) ₹ 350   (B) ₹ 390

(C) ₹ 210   (D) ₹ 230

6. Compare and fill in the blank.

₹ 6342 ÷ 6 ◯ ₹ 5075 – ₹ 1272

(A) >   (B) <

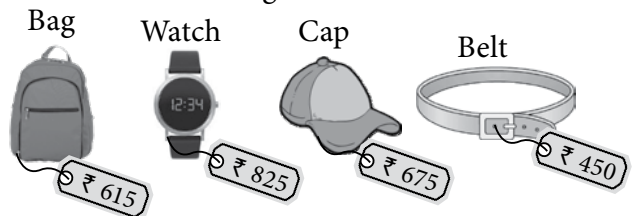(C) =   (D) Can't be determined

7. Sanchi spent the amount of money shown below.

If Sanchi had ₹ 2000 in the beginning, then how much amount of money is left with her?

(A) ₹ 1306   (B) ₹ 1351

(C) ₹ 1341   (D) ₹ 1441

8. Vikram went to a mall for shopping with ₹ 1275 and saw the following offer.

Bag   Watch   Cap   Belt

₹ 615   ₹ 825   ₹ 675   ₹ 450

Which of the following offer he can take so that no amount is left with him?

(A) A watch and a bag   (B) A belt and a cap

(C) A bag and a cap   (D) A watch and a belt

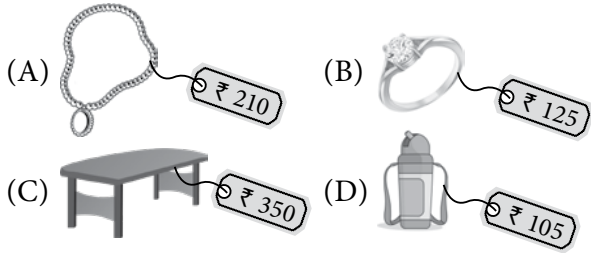**9.** What would be the total cost for the given chocolates and cupcakes?

₹ 15 each   ₹ 75 each

(A) ₹ 395   (B) ₹ 290
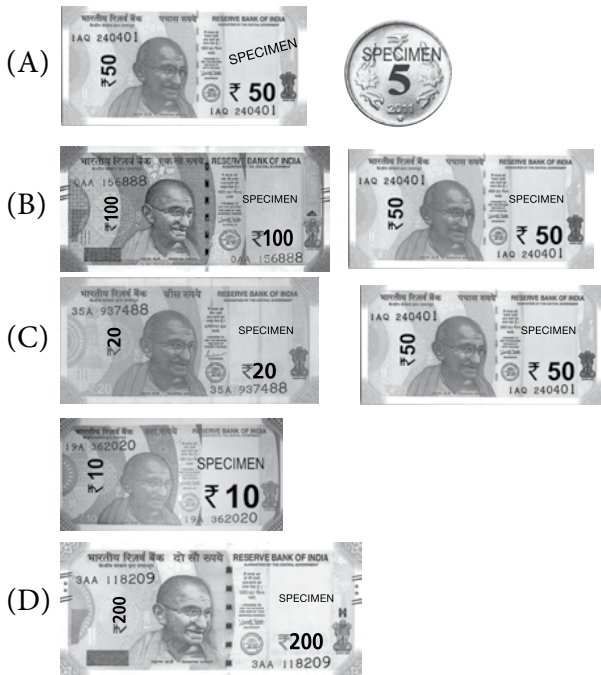
(C) ₹ 495   (D) ₹ 500

10. Which of the following is the cheapest item?

(A) ₹ 210

(B) ₹ 125

(C) ₹ 350

(D) ₹ 105

11. A set of 6 knives cost ₹ 288. Find the cost of 1 knife.

(A) ₹ 50   (B) ₹ 52
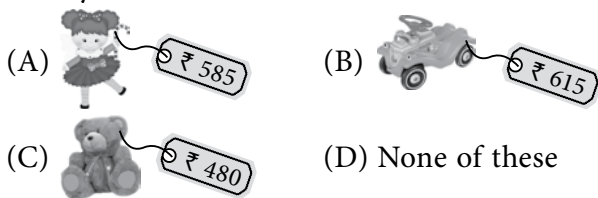(C) ₹ 48   (D) ₹ 46

12. Which of the following set of money has maximum value?

(A)

(B)

(C)

(D)

13. Shivam has the given amount of money in his pocket.

Which of the following items can he buy from the money?

(A) ₹ 585

(B) ₹ 615

(C) ₹ 480

(D) None of these

14. A person earns ₹ 3150 in 30 days. How much amount did he earn in a day, if he earns equal amount of money on each day?

(A) ₹ 106   (B) ₹ 95
(C) ₹ 99   (D) ₹ 105

Direction (15 and 16) : Pooja and her brother Sahil go to the gift shop at the mall with their parents. The table below shows the prices of some items at the gift shop.

Gift shop price list	
Items	**Price**
Toy cat	₹ 185
Toy plane	₹ 315
Doll	₹ 317
Cricket bat	₹ 150

15. Pooja could only buy items worth ₹ 375. Which two items can she buy from the list?

(A) Toy cat and toy plane
(B) Doll and cricket bat
(C) Cricket bat and toy cat
(D) Doll and toy cat

16. Sahil firstly bought toy plane, then he got it exchanged for toy cat. How much money will he get back?

(A) ₹ 130   (B) ₹ 185
(C) ₹ 175   (D) None of these

17. Which of the following sets has equal amount of money?

P

Q

R

(A) P and Q   (B) Q and R
(C) P and R   (D) Can't be determined

18. Ridhima went to market to buy some fruits. She buys 3 kg apples, 1 kg watermelon, 2 kg oranges and 3 kg grapes. How much money is spent by her?

Items	Apples	Watermelon	Oranges	Grapes
Cost (per kg)	₹ 80	₹ 65	₹ 50	₹ 55

(A) ₹ 435   (B) ₹ 515
(C) ₹ 450   (D) ₹ 570

19. How much will 1500 gm of cashew cost?

(A) ₹ 800

(B) ₹ 1200

(C) ₹ 750

(D) ₹ 900

Cashew 250 gm for ₹ 200

20. Shikha distributed ₹ 1250 among 25 persons equally. How much amount did each person get?

(A) ₹ 80   (B) ₹ 70
(C) ₹ 65   (D) ₹ 50

21. A pencil costs twice an eraser. If an eraser costs ₹ 5, then find the cost of 15 such pencils.

(A) ₹ 75   (B) ₹ 150
(C) ₹ 95   (D) ₹ 120

22. Total value of coins shown here is _____.

(A) ₹ 30   (B) ₹ 32
(C) ₹ 18   (D) ₹ 40

23. 50 adult tickets and 20 child tickets were sold for the fair. If an adult ticket cost thrice the cost of child ticket and cost of 1 child ticket is ₹ 5, then how much money is collected by selling the tickets?

(A) ₹ 700   (B) ₹ 850
(C) ₹ 900   (D) ₹ 750

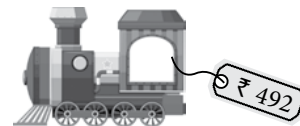**24.** John lost ₹ 250, he has ₹ 155 left. How much money did he had earlier?

(A) ₹ 405   (B) ₹ 410
(C) ₹ 390   (D) ₹ 455

25. The cost of a toy car and a geometry box is ₹ 85. If the cost of toy car is ₹ 25, then find the cost of geometry box.

(A) ₹ 50   (B) ₹ 60
(C) ₹ 65   (D) ₹ 55

26. Neha has ₹ 102. She wants to buy the given toy train. How much more money does she need to buy the toy train?

(A) ₹ 420
(B) ₹ 380
(C) ₹ 390
(D) ₹ 410

₹ 492

27. Sneha has two ₹ 500 notes with her. She buys the following items.
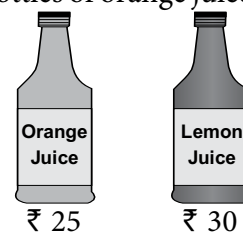
₹ 250   ₹ 21   ₹ 250   ₹ 50

The amount of money left with her is _____.

(A) ₹ 571   (B) ₹ 319
(C) ₹ 429   (D) ₹ 481

28. What is the total cost of 2 bottles of orange juice and 3 bottles of lemon juice?

(A) ₹ 135

(B) ₹ 175

(C) ₹ 130

(D) ₹ 140

Orange Juice ₹ 25   Lemon Juice ₹ 30

29. Tanya bought 3 dresses at ₹ 1105 each. How much did she pay in all for the dresses?

(A) ₹ 2210   (B) ₹ 3350
(C) ₹ 3315   (D) ₹ 3210

30. What would be the cost of 3 toy bikes and 2 toy cars?

₹ 95 each   ₹ 105 each

(A) ₹ 605   (B) ₹ 495
(C) ₹ 515   (D) ₹ 405

31. If + = ₹ 16, + = ₹ 14 and = ₹ 9, then the cost of is _____.

(A) ₹ 14   (B) ₹ 12
(C) ₹ 13   (D) ₹ 15

32. Four breakfast bills of Mr Singh's cafe are given below.

(P) **Mr Singh's Cafe**

Breakfast on the go	
1 Banana shake	₹ 20
1 Coffee	₹ 35
1 Veg Cutlet	₹ 50

(Q) **Mr Singh's Cafe**

Breakfast on the go	
1 Sandwich	₹ 20
1 Pan cake	₹ 35
1 Mango shake	₹ 15

(R) **Mr Singh's Cafe**

Breakfast on the go	
1 Vegetable wrap	₹ 40
1 Poha	₹ 13
1 Tea	₹ 75

(S) **Mr Singh's Cafe**
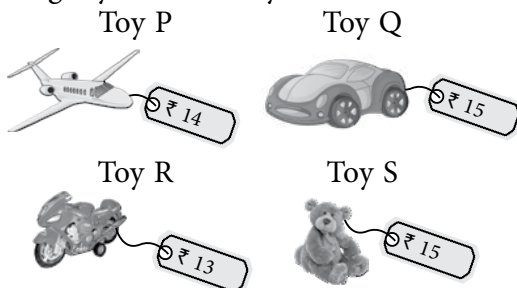
Breakfast on the go	
1 Omelette	₹ 60
1 Waffle strips	₹ 30
1 Coffee	₹ 20

Which bill has the highest amount?
(A) P   (B) Q
(C) R   (D) S

33. Pooja spent ₹ 43 to buy 3 toys. Which of the following toys did she buy?

Toy P   Toy Q

₹ 14   ₹ 15

Toy R   Toy S

₹ 13   ₹ 15

(A) Toy P, Toy Q and Toy R
(B) Toy P, Toy Q and Toy S
(C) Toy Q, Toy R and Toy S
(D) Toy P, Toy R and Toy S

34. Manish has four ₹ 500 notes. He gave ₹ 550 to his sister and bought the items shown here. How much money is left with him?

₹ 350   ₹ 850   ₹ 199

(A) ₹ 601   (B) ₹ 351
(C) ₹ 51   (D) ₹ 201

35. Match the amount of money given in Column A with their total amount given in Column B.
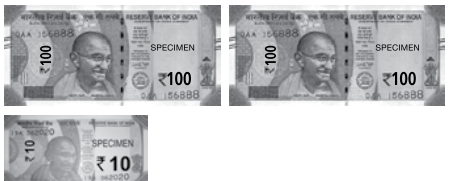
Column A	Column B
(p)	(1) ₹ 2505
(q)	(2) ₹ 210
(r)	(3) ₹ 750
(s)	(4) ₹ 460

(A) (p) → (1); (q) → (2); (r) → (4); (s) → (3)
(B) (p) → (3); (q) → (4); (r) → (1); (s) → (2)
(C) (p) → (2); (q) → (4); (r) → (1); (s) → (3)
(D) (p) → (3); (q) → (1); (r) → (2); (s) → (4)

SOF IMO 2019 QUESTIONS

1. Karan bought 5 notebooks for ₹ 5 each and 2 pencils for ₹ 2 each. How much does he need to pay ?
(A) ₹ 30   (B) ₹ 29
(C) ₹ 39   (D) ₹ 49   *(Level-1)*

2. Riya has ₹ 1350. She purchased the given below items. How much money is left with her after shopping?

₹ 499   ₹ 105   ₹ 645
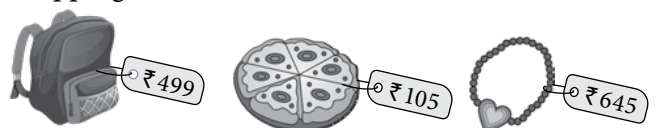
(A) ₹ 91   (B) ₹ 95
(C) ₹ 101   (D) ₹ 105   *(Level-1)*

3. Dishank has one ₹ 500 note and one ₹ 50 note. How much more money does he need to buy 2 guitars?
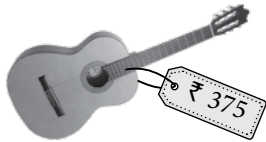
(A) ₹ 150   (B) ₹ 250
(C) ₹ 175   (D) ₹ 200   *(Level-1)*

4. 46 students from Class-3 contributed ₹ 2530 for Diwali Party. How much money did one student contribute, if each student contributed equal amount?

(A) ₹ 35   (B) ₹ 40
(C) ₹ 55   (D) ₹ 50   *(Level-1)*

5. Arman bought three items shown here. What was the total cost of these three items?

(A) ₹ 40   (B) ₹ 35
(C) ₹ 30   (D) ₹ 55   *(Level-1)*

6. Shanaya bought 2 kg potatoes, 1 kg radish and $\frac{1}{2}$ kg apple. How much amount did she get back, if she gave ₹ 500 to the shopkeeper?

Items	Price per kg
Apple	₹ 90
Potato	₹ 55
Cherry	₹ 110
Radish	₹ 65
Cauliflower	₹ 80

(A) ₹ 220   (B) ₹ 280
(C) ₹ 380   (D) ₹ 290   *(Level-1)*

7. Mr Kapoor went to amusement park with his wife and two children. Both children took a Swing ride and Merry-Go-Round. Only the adults in the family took a Water ride. How much did it cost to them?

**RIDE RENTALS
(PER PERSON)**

Water ride	- ₹ 45
Merry-Go-Round	- ₹ 30
Swing ride	- ₹ 25

(A) ₹ 250   (B) ₹ 220
(C) ₹ 200   (D) ₹ 180   *(Level-2)*

8. The cost of a bat is two times the cost of a watch. The cost of a bat is ₹ 500. Find the amount spent by Rajat, if he buys two bats and three watches.

(A) ₹ 4000   (B) ₹ 1550
(C) ₹ 2250   (D) ₹ 1750   *(Level-2)*

9. Joydeep has the money shown below to spend on snacks at the movie.

Which two things can he buy with the money?

(A) ₹ 45   (B) ₹ 50

(C) ₹ 35   (D) ₹ 48   *(Level-2)*

10. Study the given pictures and answer the question that follows.

Mr Sharma buys 2 jars of coffee, 4 cupcakes, 3 sandwiches and 5 kites. If he gave two ₹ 500 notes to the shopkeeper, then how much amount will he get back?

(A) ₹ 367   (B) ₹ 363
(C) ₹ 433   (D) ₹ 357   *(Level-2)*

HINTS & EXPLANATIONS

SELF TEST - 1

1. (C): ₹ 1 = 100 paise

₹ 345 = 345 × 100 paise

= 34500 paise

2. (D): ₹ 2607 × 8 = ₹ 20856

3. (D): Cost of 5 sugar bags = ₹ 125

Cost of 1 sugar bag = ₹ 125 ÷ 5 = ₹ 25

4. (A): ₹ 2510 + ₹ 1360 = ₹ 3870

and ₹ 675 × 8 = ₹ 5400

Now, ₹ 3870 $\boxed{<}$ ₹ 5400

5. (D): Cost of book = ₹ 500

Amount of money Karan saves every week = 1000 paise

= ₹ 1000 ÷ 100 = ₹ 10.

∴ Number of weeks he required to save ₹ 500

= ₹ 500 ÷ ₹ 10 = 50

EXERCISE

1. (C): Total amount of money shown

= ₹ 200 + ₹ 100 + ₹ 50 + ₹ 20 = ₹ 370

2. (C): Cost of 10 of milk = ₹ 320

∴ Cost of 1 of milk = ₹ 320 ÷ 10 = ₹ 32

3. (B): Amount of money Miara has = ₹ 50

Cost of cap = ₹ 25

∴ Amount of money left with her = ₹ 50 – ₹ 25

= ₹ 25

4. (B): Amount of money Kapil has = ₹ 850

So, he can buy only those things which costs less than or equal to ₹ 850.

(A) Cost of trouser and T-shirt = ₹ 400 + ₹ 650

= ₹ 1050 > ₹ 850

(B) Cost of racket and trouser = ₹ 350 + ₹ 400

= ₹ 750 < ₹ 850

(C) Cost of Trouser and a pair of shoes

= ₹ 400 + ₹ 750 = ₹ 1150 > ₹ 850

(D) Cost of pair of shoes and racket

= ₹ 750 + ₹ 350 = ₹ 1100 > ₹ 850

5. (B): Amount of money Dhruv had = ₹ 690

Cost of 1 sunglass = ₹ 150

Cost of 2 sunglasses = ₹ 150 × 2 = ₹ 300

So, amount of money left with Dhruv = ₹ 690 – ₹ 300

= ₹ 390

6. (B): ₹ 6342 ÷ 6 = ₹ 1057

and ₹ 5075 – ₹ 1272 = ₹ 3803

Now, ₹ 1057 $\boxed{<}$ ₹ 3803

7. (C): Total amount of money spent by Sanchi

= ₹ 500 + ₹ 100 + ₹ 20 + ₹ 10 + ₹ 10 + ₹ 10 + ₹ 5 + ₹ 2 + ₹ 1 + ₹ 1

= ₹ 659

Amount of money Sanchi had in the beginning = ₹ 2000

So, amount of money left with her = ₹ 2000 – ₹ 659

= ₹ 1341

8. (D): (A) Cost of a watch and a bag = ₹ 825 + ₹ 615 = ₹ 1440 > ₹ 1275

(B) Cost of a belt and a cap = ₹ 450 + ₹ 675

= ₹ 1125 < ₹ 1275

(C) Cost of a bag and a cap = ₹ 615 + ₹ 675

= ₹ 1290 > ₹ 1275

(D) Cost of a watch and a belt = ₹ 825 + ₹ 450

= ₹ 1275

So, Vikram can take the offer given in option (D).

9. (C): Cost of 1 chocolate = ₹ 15

Cost of 8 chocolates = ₹ 15 × 8 = ₹ 120

Cost of 1 cupcake = ₹ 75

Cost of 5 cupcakes = ₹ 75 × 5 = ₹ 375

So, total cost of 8 chocolates and 5 cupcakes

= ₹ 120 + ₹ 375 = ₹ 495

10. (D)

11. (C): Cost of 6 knives = ₹ 288

So, cost of 1 knife = ₹ 288 ÷ 6 = ₹ 48

12. (D): Amount given in option (A)

= ₹ 50 + ₹ 5 = ₹ 55

Amount given in option (B) = ₹ 100 + ₹ 50 = ₹ 150

Amount given in option (C) = ₹ 50 + ₹ 20 + ₹ 10 = ₹ 80

Amount given in option (D) = ₹ 200

So, option (D) has the maximum amount of money.

13. (C): Amount of money Shivam has

= ₹ 200 + ₹ 200 + ₹ 100 + ₹ 20 = ₹ 520

So, he can buy teddy bear given in option (C), which costs less than ₹ 520.

14. (D): Amount of money earned in 30 days
= ₹ 3150
Amount of money earned in 1 day = ₹ 3150 ÷ 30
= ₹ 105

15. (C): (A) Cost of toy cat and toy plane
= ₹ 185 + ₹ 315 = ₹ 500
(B) Cost of doll and cricket bat = ₹ 317 + ₹ 150
= ₹ 467
(C) Cost of cricket bat and toy cat = ₹ 150 + ₹ 185
= ₹ 335
(D) Cost of doll and toy cat = ₹ 317 + ₹ 185
= ₹ 502
Cost of cricket bat and toy cat is less than ₹ 375.
So, Pooja can buy cricket bat and toy cat.

16. (A): Money, he will get back
= ₹ 315 – ₹ 185 = ₹ 130

17. (A): Amount of money in Set P
= (₹ 10 × 5) + (₹ 5 × 4) = ₹ 50 + ₹ 20 = ₹ 70
Amount of money in Set Q
= (₹ 50) + (₹ 10) + (₹ 5 × 2) = ₹ 50 + ₹ 10 + ₹ 10
= ₹ 70
Amount of money in Set R
= (₹ 20) + (₹ 20) + (₹ 10) = ₹ 50
So, sets P and Q have equal amount of money.

18. (D): Cost of 3 kg apples = 3 × ₹ 80 = ₹ 240
Cost of 1 kg watermelon = ₹ 65
Cost of 2 kg oranges = 2 × ₹ 50 = ₹ 100
Cost of 3 kg grapes = 3 × ₹ 55 = ₹ 165
So, total cost = ₹ (240 + 65 + 100 + 165) = ₹ 570

19. (B): Cost of 250 gm of cashew = ₹ 200
As 1500 gm = 250 gm × 6
So, cost of 1500 gm of cashew = ₹ 200 × 6 = ₹ 1200

20. (D): Amount of money distributed among 25
persons = ₹ 1250
∴ Amount of money each person get
= ₹ 1250 ÷ 25 = ₹ 50

21. (B): Cost of an eraser = ₹ 5
Cost of a pencil = ₹ 5 × 2 = ₹ 10
So, cost of 15 pencils = ₹ 10 × 15 = ₹ 150

22. (A): ₹ 5 + ₹ 5 + ₹ 5 + ₹ 5 + ₹ 5 + ₹ 1 + ₹ 1
+ ₹ 1 + 50 paise + 50 paise + 25 paise + 25 paise
+ 25 paise + 25 paise
= ₹ 28 + 200 paise = ₹ 28 + ₹ 2 = ₹ 30

23. (B): Cost of 1 child ticket = ₹ 5
Cost of 1 adult ticket = ₹ 5 × 3 = ₹ 15
Cost of 50 adult tickets = ₹ 15 × 50 = ₹ 750
Cost of 20 child tickets = ₹ 5 × 20 = ₹ 100
So, total money collected = ₹ 750 + ₹ 100 = ₹ 850

24. (A): Amount of money lost = ₹ 250
Amount of money left with John = ₹ 155
So, amount of money he had earlier = ₹ 250 + ₹ 155
= ₹ 405

25. (B): Total cost of a toy car and a geometry box
= ₹ 85
Cost of toy car = ₹ 25
So, cost of geometry box = ₹(85 – 25) = ₹ 60

26. (C): Cost of toy train = ₹ 492
Amount of money Neha has = ₹ 102
∴ Amount of more money she need to buy the toy
train = ₹ 492 – ₹ 102 = ₹ 390

27. (C): Total amount of money spent on given
items = ₹ 250 + ₹ 21 + ₹ 250 + ₹ 50 = ₹ 571
Amount of money Sneha has = ₹ 500 × 2 = ₹ 1000
So, amount of money left with her = ₹ 1000 – ₹ 571
= ₹ 429

28. (D): Cost of 2 bottles of orange juice
= ₹ 25 × 2 = ₹ 50
Cost of 3 bottles of lemon juice = ₹ 30 × 3 = ₹ 90
∴ Total cost = ₹ 50 + ₹ 90 = ₹ 140

29. (C): Cost of 1 dress = ₹ 1105
Cost of 3 dresses = ₹ 1105 × 3 = ₹ 3315

30. (B): Cost of 3 toy bikes = ₹ 95 × 3 = ₹ 285
Cost of 2 toy cars = ₹ 105 × 2 = 210
∴ Total cost = ₹ 285 + ₹ 210 = ₹ 495

31. (B): Cost of 3 packet of chips = ₹ 9
∴ Cost of 1 packet chips = ₹ 9 ÷ 3 = ₹ 3
Cost of 2 cans + 2 packets of chips = ₹ 14
Cost of 2 cans + ₹ 6 = ₹ 14
Cost of 2 cans = ₹ 14 – ₹ 6 = ₹ 8
∴ Cost of 1 can = ₹ 8 ÷ 2 = ₹ 4
Cost of 1 pizza + 1 can = ₹ 16
Cost of 1 pizza + ₹ 4 = ₹ 16
∴ Cost of 1 pizza = ₹ 16 – ₹ 4 = ₹ 12

32. (C):

	Total bill
P	₹ 20 + ₹ 35 + ₹ 50 = ₹ 105
Q	₹ 20 + ₹ 35 + ₹ 15 = ₹ 70
R	₹ 40 + ₹ 13 + ₹ 75 = ₹ 128
S	₹ 60 + ₹ 30 + ₹ 20 = ₹ 110

Bill R has the highest amount.

33. (C): (A) Total cost of toys P, Q and R
= ₹ 14 + ₹ 15 + ₹ 13 = ₹ 42
(B) Total cost of toys P, Q and S = ₹ 14 + ₹ 15 + ₹ 15 = ₹ 44
(C) Total cost of toys Q, R and S = ₹ 15 + ₹ 13 + ₹ 15 = ₹ 43
(D) Total cost of toys P, R and S = ₹ 14 + ₹ 13 + ₹ 15 = ₹ 42

34. (C): Amount of money Manish had = ₹ 500 × 4
= ₹ 2000
Amount of money he gave to his sister = ₹ 550
∴ Amount of money left with him = ₹ 2000 – ₹ 550
= ₹ 1450
Amount of money spent on given items
= ₹ 350 + ₹ 850 + ₹ 199 = ₹ 1399
So, amount of money left with him = ₹ 1450 – ₹ 1399
= ₹ 51

35. (B): (p) ₹ 500 + ₹ 200 + ₹ 50 = ₹ 750
(q) ₹ 200 + ₹ 200 + ₹ 50 + ₹ 10 = ₹ 460
(r) ₹ 2000 + ₹ 500 + ₹ 5 = ₹ 2505
(s) ₹ 100 + ₹ 100 + ₹ 10 = ₹ 210

SOF IMO 2019 QUESTIONS

1. (B): Cost of 1 notebook = ₹ 5
So, cost of 5 notebooks = ₹ (5 × 5) = ₹ 25
Cost of 1 pencil = ₹ 2
So, cost of 2 pencils = ₹ (2 × 2) = ₹ 4
Total cost of 5 notebooks and 2 pencils
= ₹ (25 + 4) = ₹ 29

2. (C): Total cost of items = ₹ (499 + 105 + 645)
= ₹ 1249
Amount of money Riya has = ₹ 1350
So, amount of money left = ₹ (1350 – 1249)
= ₹ 101

3. (D): Amount of money Dishank has
= ₹ 500 + ₹ 50 = ₹ 550
Cost of 1 guitar = ₹ 375
Cost of 2 guitars = ₹ 375 × 2 = ₹ 750
∴ Amount of more money Dishank needed
= ₹ 750 – ₹ 550 = ₹ 200

4. (C): Amount of money contributed by 46 students
= ₹ 2530
∴ Amount of money contributed by 1 student
= ₹ 2530 ÷ 46 = ₹ 55

5. (B): Total cost of the items = ₹ 20 + ₹ 10 + ₹ 5
= ₹ 35

6. (B): Cost of 2 kg potatoes = ₹ 55 × 2 = ₹ 110
Cost of 1 kg radish = ₹ 65
Cost of $\frac{1}{2}$ kg apples = ₹ 90 ÷ 2 = ₹ 45
Total cost of items = ₹ 110 + ₹ 65 + ₹ 45 = ₹ 220
Amount given to shopkeeper = ₹ 500
∴ Amount Shanaya get back = ₹ 500 – ₹ 220 = ₹ 280

7. (C): Cost of two swing rides = ₹ 25 × 2 = ₹ 50
Cost of two Merry-go-round = ₹ 30 × 2 = ₹ 60
Cost of two water rides = ₹ 45 × 2 = ₹ 90
So, total cost = ₹ 50 + ₹ 60 + ₹ 90 = ₹ 200

8. (D): Cost of bat is two times the cost of watch
i.e., cost of watch is half the cost of bat.
Cost of bat = ₹ 500
∴ Cost of watch = ₹ 500 ÷ 2 = ₹ 250
Cost of two bats = ₹ 500 × 2 = ₹ 1000
Cost of three watches = ₹ 250 × 3 = ₹ 750
∴ Total amount spent by Rajat = ₹ 1000 + ₹ 750
= ₹ 1750

9. (C): Amount of money Joydeep have = ₹ 20 + ₹ 5 + ₹ 5 + ₹ 2 + ₹ 2 + ₹ 1 = ₹ 35
Joydeep can only buy the items which costs equal to or less than ₹ 35. So, he can buy the items given in option (C).

10. (D): Cost of 2 jars of coffee = ₹ 199 × 2 = ₹ 398
Cost of 4 cupcakes = ₹ 15 × 4 = ₹ 60
Cost of 3 sandwiches = ₹ 45 × 3 = ₹ 135
Cost of 5 kites = ₹ 10 × 5 = ₹ 50
∴ Total cost = ₹ 398 + ₹ 60 + ₹ 135 + ₹ 50 = ₹ 643
Amount Mr Sharma gave to the shopkeeper
= ₹ 500 × 2 = ₹ 1000
So, amount of money he get back = ₹ 1000 – ₹ 643 = ₹ 357