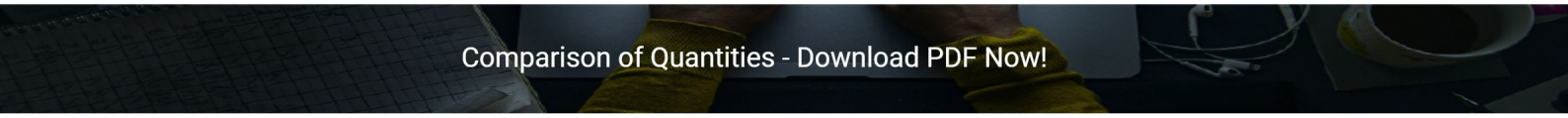

Comparison of Quantities questions are a major type of questions regularly asked in competitive exams. These questions carry a weightage of 1-5 questions (1-5 marks) in bank exams. To achieve good marks in banking exams, especially in mains you should have a good practice of Comparison of Quantities questions.

Here are some tips for solving Comparison of Quantities questions: Clear all the arithmetic topics extensively, because you may need to solve 2 statements from any of the topic like time and work, interest, profit and loss etc. and then compare them wisely and a slightest of error can cost you precious marks.

So, we have attached 10 questions of Comparison of Quantities for you to practice with. You should aim to solve these questions in less than half a minute for each.

Practice Questions on Comparison of Quantities

You can also download the Comparison of Quantities questions and answers pdf. Just click on the **Download PDF** button. So let's start with the very first question.

Directions(Q1-Q10): In each of these questions, two quantities (A) and (B) are given. You have to solve both quantities and mark the appropriate answer.

Q:1 Quantity A: Average of remaining two numbers. The average of 5 numbers is 554 and the average of three numbers of them is 605.

Quantity B: Length of the platform (in m). A train of length 120 m crosses a pole in 10 seconds while it crosses the platform in 50 seconds.

1. Quantity A ≥ Quantity B

2. Quantity A ≤ Quantity B

3. Quantity A < Quantity B

4. Quantity A > Quantity B

5. Quantity A = Quantity B or no relationship can be established

(**Difficulty:** 3, **Estimated Time:** 20 Seconds) These questions take time, isn't it?

Q:2 Quantity A: Find the area swept by minute hand of circular 12-hour clock in 40 minutes. Length of minute hand is 10.5 cm.

Quantity B: Find the difference between Simple Interest and Compound Interest on Rs. 5775 for 2 years at 20% per annum.

1. Quantity A ≥ Quantity B

2. Quantity A ≤ Quantity B

3. Quantity A < Quantity B

4. Quantity A > Quantity B

5. Quantity A = Quantity B or no relationship can be established

(**Difficulty:** 3, **Estimated Time:** 20 Seconds) Do you got stuck in the first statement?

Q:3 Quantity A: Volume of the prism (in cu. cm). The base is an equilateral triangle with sides of $8\sqrt{3}$ cm and a height is 20. Take $\sqrt{3} = 1.7$.

Quantity B: 4/9 of the new salary of the man. The expenditure of the man increases in ratio 3 : 5. Previous salary is Rs 3000 and the expenditure percentage is 75%. His new expenditure is 83.33% of his new salary.

1. Quantity A ≥ Quantity B

2. Quantity A ≤ Quantity B

3. Quantity A < Quantity B

4. Quantity A > Quantity B

5. Quantity A = Quantity B or no relationship can be established

(**Difficulty:** 2, **Estimated Time:** 20 Seconds) Another time taking one but easier..

Q:4 Quantity A: Profit percent on another book. The cost price of a book is Rs 180 and is sold at 35% profit. The selling price of another book is Rs 55 more than 33.33% less than the selling price of this book and the cost price is 83.33% of this book.

Quantity B: Equivalent discount. Three successive discounts of 15, 18 and 12 percent are given.

1. Quantity A ≥ Quantity B

2. Quantity A ≤ Quantity B

3. Quantity A < Quantity B

4. Quantity A > Quantity B

5. Quantity A = Quantity B or no relationship can be established

(**Difficulty:** 2, **Estimated Time:** 20 Seconds) This was an easy one!

Q:5 Quantity A: Probability of selecting a diamond or a jack, if 1 card is picked at random.

Quantity B: Fraction. Denominator is 5 more than numerator. When the number is doubled, and the denominator is increased by 1, the resultant is 1/2.

1. Quantity A ≥ Quantity B

2. Quantity A ≤ Quantity B

3. Quantity A < Quantity B

4. Quantity A > Quantity B

5. Quantity A = Quantity B or no relationship can be established

(**Difficulty:** 3, **Estimated Time:** 20 Seconds) We're halfway through. Have you got all your questions correct so far?

Q:6 Quantity A: Find discount percent, if marked price of article is Rs 2400 and the selling price is Rs 1980.

Quantity B: Find rate percent, if a sum of Rs 1610 is invested at simple interest for 2 years and it amounts to Rs 2173.5

1. Quantity A < Quantity B

2. Quantity A ≥ Quantity B

3. Quantity A ≤ Quantity B

4. Quantity A = Quantity B or no relationship can be established

5. Quantity A > Quantity B

(**Difficulty:** 2, **Estimated Time:** 20 Seconds) Don't let the calculations be the obstacle!

Q:7 Quantity A: Number of 4-digit numbers divisible by 4 that can be formed by 2, 4, 6 and 8 if repetition of digits is not allowed.

Quantity B: Positive root of $x^2 + 5x - 84 = 0$

1. Quantity A ≥ Quantity B

2. Quantity A ≤ Quantity B

3. Quantity A = Quantity B or no relationship can be established

4. Quantity A > Quantity B

5. Quantity A < Quantity B

(**Difficulty:** 3, **Estimated Time:** 20 Seconds) This one could be solved without lifting the pen!

Q:8 Quantity A: Ratio of speed of stream to speed of boat. Upstream speed of boat is 40% of downstream speed of boat.

Quantity B: Probability if getting at least 2 heads when 3 coins are simultaneously thrown.

1. Quantity A ≥ Quantity B

2. Quantity A ≤ Quantity B

3. Quantity A = Quantity B or no relationship can be established

4. Quantity A > Quantity B

5. Quantity A < Quantity B

(**Difficulty:** 3, **Estimated Time:** 20 Seconds) This was a piece of cake....

Q:9 Quantity A: Find the original number. The number when increased and decreased by 12% becomes 1540000.

Quantity B: 10 bikes are bought at Rs 70000 each and sold at profit of 8% on each. Two cars are bought at Rs 450000 each and sold at loss of 4% on both. Find the total selling price.

1. Quantity A ≥ Quantity B

2. Quantity A ≤ Quantity B

3. Quantity A = Quantity B or no relationship can be established

4. Quantity A > Quantity B

5. Quantity A < Quantity B

(**Difficulty:** 3, **Estimated Time:** 20 Seconds) Try using short tricks to save time!

Q:10 Quantity A: A Three digit number which when divided by 4, 5, 6 and 7 gives remainder 1.

Quantity B: 1287 bananas are bought at Rs. 2 per banana and sold at Rs. 30 per dozen. The remaining bananas are sold at Rs. 4 per banana. Find the profit.

1. Quantity A ≥ Quantity B

2. Quantity A ≤ Quantity B

3. Quantity A = Quantity B or no relationship can be established

4. Quantity A > Quantity B

5. Quantity A < Quantity B

(**Difficulty:** 2, **Estimated Time:** 15 Seconds) Did you guess them all correctly?

Answer Key

Let's check out your score in this test.

1. (3)	**2.** (5)	**3.** (3)	**4.** (4)	**5.** (4)
6. (5)	**7.** (4)	**8.** (5)	**9.** (5)	**10.** (3)

Comment below your score, considering each question has 1 mark only. If you scored 8 to 10, congratulations! You are one step closer to selection. If you have scored 5 to 8 marks, then you are doing well, keep it up. If you have scored less than 5 marks then you need to work a little harder on this subject. But don't worry, we are here to help you master the subject.

Let's check the answers and solutions and try to find out what went wrong.

Answers and Solutions

Q:1 The correct answer is **option 3** i.e. **Quantity A < Quantity B.**

Quantity A:

Sum of 5 numbers = Average × 5 = 554 × 5 = 2770

Sum of 3 numbers = 605 × 3 = 1815

Sum of remaining two numbers = 2770 - 1815 = 955

Average = 955/2 = 477.5

Quantity B:

Distance covered while crossing pole = length of train = 120 m

Speed = Distance/time = 120/10 = 12 m/s

Distance travelled while crossing platform = length of train + length of platform = 12 × 50 = 600 m

Length of platform = 600 - 120 = 480

Quantity A < Quantity B

Q:2 The correct answer is **option 5** i.e. **Quantity A = Quantity B or no relationship can be established.**

Quantity A:

Angle swept in 40 minutes = (40/60) × 360° = 240°

Radius of circle = length of hand = 10.5 cm

Area swept = (240/360) × (22/7) × 10.5 × 10.5 = 231 sq cm

Quantity B:

Difference between CI and SI for 2 years = $P(r/100)^2$ = 5775 × $(20/100)^2$ = 5775 × 1/5 × 1/5 = Rs. 231

Quantity A = Quantity B

Q:3 The correct answer is **option 3** i.e. **Quantity A < Quantity B.**

Quantity A:

Volume of prism = Base area × height

Base area = (√3/4) × 8√3 × 8√3 = 81.6

Volume = 81.6 × 20 = 1632 cu.cm

Quantity B:

Previous salary = Rs 3000

Previous expenditure = 75% of 3000 = Rs 2250

New expenditure = (5/3) × 2250 = Rs 3750

Let new salary = b

83.33% of b = 3750

(5/6) × b = 3750

b = 4500

Quantity B = (4/9) × 4500 = 2000

Quantity A < Quantity B

Q:4 The correct answer is **option 4** i.e. **Quantity A > Quantity B.**

Quantity A:

Cost price of book = Rs 180

Selling price = (100 + 35)% of 180 = Rs 243

Cost price of another book = 83.33% of 180 = Rs 150

Selling price of another book = (100 - 33.33)% of 243 + 55 = 217

Profit percent = [(217 - 150)/150] × 100 = 44.67%

Quantity B:

Let Marked price be 100

After 1st discount = (100 - 15) = 85

After second discount = 85 × (100 - 18)% = 69.7

After third discount = (100 - 12)% of 69.7 = 61.336

Discount percent = discount (MP 100) = 100 - 61.336 = 38.664

Quantity A > Quantity B

Q:5 The correct answer is **option 4** i.e. **Quantity A > Quantity B.**

Quantity A:

Probability = Probability of picking a diamond + probability of picking a jack - probability of picking a jack of a diamond.

Quantity A: - P = (13/52) + (4/52) - (1/52) = 16/52 = 4/13

Quantity B

Let the numerator be x

Denominator = (x + 5)

According to the conditions,

2x/(x + 5 + 1) = 1/2

4x = x + 6

x = 2

Fraction = x/(x + 5) = 2/7 = 4/14

Quantity A > Quantity B

Q:6 The correct answer is **Option 5** i.e. **Quantity A > Quantity B.**

Quantity A

Let discount percent be x.

(100 - x) % of 2400 = 1980

(100 - x)/100 = 0.825

100 - x = 82.5

Quantity A: x = 17.5

Quantity B:

Principal = Rs 1610

Amount = Rs 2173.5

Time = 2 years

Interest = 2173.5 - 1610 = Rs 563.5

Interest = (P × r × t)/100

563.5 × 100 = 1610 × r × 2

Quantity B: r = 17.48

A > B

Q:7 The correct answer is **Option 4** i.e. **Quantity A > Quantity B**

Quantity A.

If the number formed by two last digits of a number is divisible by 4, whole number is divisible by 4.

Of 2, 4, 6, 8 only numbers ending in 24, 28, 48, 64, 68, 84 will be divisible by 4.

With each number only two 4 digit numbers will be formed like, 6824 or 8624

Likewise two numbers each will be formed from other 5 sets of numbers.

A: total numbers = 6 × 2 = 12

Quantity B:

$x^2 + 5x - 84 = 0$

$x^2 + 12x - 7x - 84 = 0$

$x(x + 12) - 7(x + 12) = 0$

$(x - 7)(x + 12) = 0$

B: positive root = 7

A > B

Q:8 The correct answer is **Option 5** i.e. **Quantity A < Quantity B**

Quantity A:

Speed of boat = x

Speed of stream = y

Upstream speed = x - y

Downstream speed = x + y

40% of (x + y) = x - y

4x + 4y = 10x - 10y

6x = 14y

Ratio: y/x = 6/14 = 3/7

Quantity B:

Total cases when three coins are thrown = 8 (HHH, TTT, HHT, THH, HTH, TTH, THT, HTT)

Favourable cases (atleast 2 heads) = 4

B: Probability = 4/8 = 1/2

B > A

Q:9 The correct answer is **Option 5** i.e. **Quantity A < Quantity B**

Quantity A:

Let the number be X

(100 - 12) % of (100 + 12) % of X = 1540000

(88/100) × (112/100) × X = 1540000

A = X = 1562500

Quantity B:

Cost price of 10 bikes = 70000 × 10 = 700000

Selling price of 10 bikes = (100 + 8) % of 700000 = Rs 756000

Cost price of 2 cars = 2 × 450000 = 900000

Selling price of 2 cars = (100 - 4) % of 900000 = 864000

B: Total selling price = 864000 + 756000 = 1620000

B > A

Q:10 The correct answer is **Option 3** i.e. **Quantity A = Quantity B or no relationship can be established.**
Quantity A:

Three-digit number divisible by 4, 5, 6 and 7 will be LCM of 4, 5, 6 and 7.

LCM of 4, 5, 6 and 7 = 420

So the number which will give remainder 1 is 420 + 1 , 840 + 1, 1260 + 1 etc.

Since, we need only three-digit numbers.

A = 421 or 841

Quantity B:

Cost of 1287 bananas = Rs. 2 × 1287 = Rs. 2574

1287 = 12 × 107 + 3

Selling price of 107 dozens = Rs. 30 × 107 = Rs. 3210

Selling price of remaining 3 bananas = 3 × 4 = 12

Total selling price = 3210 + 12 = Rs. 3222

Profit = 3222 - 2574 = Rs. 648

A has two values, one of which is smaller than B and the other is greater.

Hence, no relationship can be established.

So, this is it for today. We will meet again with another new topic. Till then, you can practice the questions again by downloading the PDF of Mensuration.