# PERCENTAGE INCREASE & DECREASE

**Task 1**

1) **Increase £50 by 10%**
   10% of £50 = £5
   £50 + £5 = **£55**

2) **Increase £120 by 25%**
   25% of £120 = £30
   £120 + £30 = **£150**

3) **Increase 80 by 5%**
   5% of 80 = 4
   80 + 4 = **84**

4) **Increase 200 by 30%**
   30% of 200 = 60
   200 + 60 = **260**

5) **Increase £75 by 20%**
   20% of £75 = £15
   £75 + £15 = **£90**

6) **Increase 60 by 45%**
   45% of 60 = 27
   60 + 27 = **87**

7) **Increase £40 by 12.5%**
   12.5% of £40 = £5
   £40 + £5 = **£45**

8) **Increase £160 by 50%**
   50% of £160 = £80
   £160 + £80 = **£240**

9) **Increase 36 by 30%**
   30% of 36 = 10.8
   36 + 10.8 = **46.8**

10) **Increase £24 by 8%**
   8% of £24 = £1.92
   £24 + £1.92 = **£25.92**

**Task 2**

11) **Decrease £90 by 10%**
   10% of £90 = £9
   £90 – £9 = **£81**

12) **Decrease £240 by 50%**
   50% of £240 = £120
   £240 – £120 = **£120**

13) **Decrease 160 by 15%**
   15% of 160 = 24
   160 – 24 = **136**

14) **Decrease £300 by 40%**
   40% of £300 = £120
   £300 – £120 = **£180**

15) **Decrease £120 by 3%**
   3% of £120 = £3.60
   £120 – £3.60 = **£116.40**

16) **Decrease £80 by 15%**
   15% of £80 = £12
   £80 – £12 = **£68**

17) **Decrease £64 by 12.5%**
   12.5% of £64 = £8
   £64 – £8 = **£56**

18) **Decrease £100 by 50%**
   50% of £100 = £50
   £100 – £50 = **£50**

19) **Decrease £54 by 80%**
   80% of £54 = £43.20
   £54 – £43.20 = **£10.80**

20) **Decrease £48 by 5%**
   5% of £48 = £2.40
   £48 – £2.40 = **£45.60**

Task 3

21) A jacket costs £80. It increases in price by 15%. What is the new price of the jacket?
15% of £80 = £12
£80 + £12 = **£92**

22) A phone was priced at £400 but is now 25% cheaper in a sale. What is the sale price?
25% of £400 = £100
£400 – £100 = **£300**

23) Sarah earns £200 a week. Her wage increases by 10%. What is the difference between her new wage and old wage?
10% of £200 = £20
£200 + £20 = £220
£220 – £200 = **£20**

24) A bicycle worth £150 loses 20% of its value after a year. What is the bicycle worth now?
20% of £150 = £30
£150 – £30 = **£120**

25) A school in London has 500 students. This number increases by 5%. A school in Surrey has 570 students. This number decreases by 10%. Which school has more students?
5% of 500 = 25
500 + 25 = 525

10% of 570 = 57
570 – 57 = 513

**The school in London has more students.**

26) A £90 pair of shoes is reduced by 30% in a sale. 20% VAT is then added to the discounted price. What is the final price of the shoes?
30% of £90 = £27
£90 – £27 = £63

20% of £63 = £12.60
£63 – £12.60 = **£50.40**

27) A shop increases the price of a chocolate bar by 12.5%. The original price was £1.60. What is the new price?
12.5% of £1.60 = £0.20
£1.60 + £0.20 = **£1.80**

28) A laptop has a price of £400. The price first increases by 10%, then decreases by 15%. What is the final price of the laptop?
10% of £400 = £40
£400 + £40 = £440

15% of £440 = £66
£440 – £66 = **£374**

29) A phone originally cost £240. The cost decreased by 20%, then increased by 25%. What was the final price?
20% of £240 = £48
£240 – £48 = £192

25% of £192 = £48
£192 + £48 = **£240**

30) An item is reduced by 10% in January, then reduced by a further 20% in February. The final price was £72. What was the original price?
February reduction: £72 is 80%
10% = £9
100% = £90

January reduction: £90 is 90%
10% = £10
100% = £100

**The original price was £100.**