

Discount

1. At what price should a shop keeper mark a radio that costs him ₹1200 in order that he may offer a discount of 20% on the marked price and still make a profit of 25%?
(A) 1675 (B) 1875
(C) 1900 (D) 2025
(E) 2100
2. A retailer bought 50 kg of Arhar Dal at a discount of 20 %. Besides 2 kg dal was freely offered to him by the wholesaler at the purchase of 50 kg. Now he sells the dal at the marked price to a customer. What is the profit percentage of the retailer?
(A) 30% (B) 12%
(C) 15% (D) 22%
(E) 20%
3. A shopkeeper allows two successive discounts of 10% and 5% on the marked price of an article but charges a sales tax of 5% on the discounted price. If a customer pays ₹1436.40 as including the sales tax, then what is the marked price?
(A) ₹1000 (B) ₹1200
(C) ₹1500 (D) ₹1600
(E) ₹2000
4. An article is marked up 40% higher than CP but it was sold on x% discount. The shopkeeper thus gains 12%. What would be the S.P. of the article with C.P. ₹120 and sold on x% profit ?
(A) ₹134.50 (B) ₹144
(C) ₹128 (D) ₹148
(E) None of these
5. The manufacturer of denim jeans sets the MRP of jeans 35% above its manufacturing cost. The product is first sold to the retailer. The retailer then sell jeans in the market making a profit of 20% on its purchase cost. The retailer offers a 10% discount on the MRP. Find the profit percentage for the manufacturer of the jeans who sells his jeans to the retailer.
(A) 1.5% (B) 1.25%
(C) 3% (D) 2.5%
(E) 3.5%
6. If an article is sold on 4x% discount then it sold at 20% loss and if only x% discount is given then it sold at 25% profit find the value of 'x'.(approximately)
(A) 21% (B) 25%
(C) 11% (D) 19%
(E) 22%
7. What profit shopkeeper made on article?
I . Shopkeeper sold article on 5% discount in the ₹ of 3800.
II . If shopkeeper sold article on marked price, he would made a profit of 25%.
(A) Only statement I is sufficient
(B) Only statement II is sufficient
(C) Statement I and II both together sufficient
(D) Either statement I or Statement II alone sufficient
(E) Neither statement I or statement II sufficient
8. An article is sold at 40% discount on M.P. and ratio of C.P. to S.P. of article is 5 : 8. What is the M.P. of article if the profit obtained on same article is ₹450.
(A) ₹1400 (B) ₹2400
(C) ₹1600 (D) ₹2200
(E) ₹2000

9. An article is sold at ₹1500 after allowing discount of 12.5% on Marked price.
Quantity I – ₹550
Quantity II – Mark price of article.
(A) Quantity I > Quantity II
(B) Quantity I < Quantity II
(C) Quantity I ≥ Quantity II
(D) Quantity I ≤ Quantity II
(E) Quantity I = Quantity II or No relation
10. Quantity A: Profit percent when an article of cost price ₹140 is sold for ₹168.
Quantity B: Percentage discount availed by customer when he buys an article with marked price ₹2000 for ₹1800.
(A) Quantity B > Quantity A
(B) Quantity B < Quantity A
(C) Quantity B ≥ Quantity A
(D) Quantity B ≤ Quantity A
(E) Quantity B = Quantity A or no relation
11. A whole – seller after allowing a successive discount of 20% and 10% on the list price of a product get a profit of ₹120. find the cost price of the product, If list price of the product is ₹1000.
(A) ₹400 (B) ₹440
(C) ₹600 (D) ₹500
(E) None of these
12. A shopkeeper allows a discount of 30% on marked price of an article and customer also managed to get additional 10% discount on discounted price and in this way get a total discount of ₹925. If shopkeeper incurs a loss of $12\frac{1}{2}\%$ on selling the article then find its cost price for the shopkeeper?
(A) ₹1600 (B) ₹1800
(C) ₹1500 (D) ₹1925
(E) ₹2050
13. A shopkeeper allows two successive discounts of 20% and 15% respectively on marked price of an article and customer also managed to get additional discount of ₹220. Shopkeeper finds that selling price of the article is $53\frac{1}{3}\%$ of marked price. Find cost price for the shopkeeper if he incurs a profit of $14\frac{2}{7}\%$ on it?
(A) ₹735 (B) ₹714
(C) ₹665 (D) ₹630
(E) None of the above
14. Veer bought some chairs and tables from a shopkeeper which are in ratio 9 : 8. Marked price of a chair and a table is in ratio 5 : 7 shopkeeper gives discount of 20% and 25% on chairs and tables respectively. If total discount offered is 4600 ₹ Find the total selling price of chairs
(A) 6000 (B) 4800
(C) 3600 (D) 7200
(E) 5000
- Direction (15 – 16):** Abhishek bought some chairs and tables from a shopkeeper. The marked price of a chair and a table were in the ratio 5 : 8. The shopkeeper gave discounts of 20% and 25% on the chair & the table respectively. The ratio of number of chairs and tables bought by Abhishek is 6 : 5.
15. If Abhishek sells each chair and table bought by him at discounts of 25% and 20% respectively after marking up the prices of both by 50% and gives one table free for every four chairs bought by a customer and only $\frac{2}{3}$ rd of the total chairs are sold in bunch of four chairs, then what is the net profit /loss % made by Abhishek after selling all of the items which he bought from the shopkeeper?
(A) $6\frac{2}{3}\%$ (B) $3\frac{1}{3}\%$
(C) $2\frac{1}{2}\%$ (D) $4\frac{1}{4}\%$
(E) None of these

16. If the marked price of a table set by the shopkeeper was ₹300 more than that of a chair and the total expenditure made by Abhishek in purchasing the chairs and table from the shopkeeper was ₹108000, then how many chairs were purchased by Abhishek?
(A) 150 (B) 60
(C) 120 (D) 90
(E) None of these
17. Sudeep marked up the price at a price higher than cost price & gave 10% discount on every purchase and a complimentary chocolate box worth ₹300 on minimum purchase of ₹2000. This way he gained 20%. If a customer purchased for ₹3000. Find the cost price for Sudeep for the articles sold.
(A) ₹2500 (B) ₹2250
(C) ₹2750 (D) ₹2000
(E) None of these
18. A shopkeeper marks the price of an article such that after given a 20% discount he earns 35 ₹. If he gave discount of 40% he gets a loss of 10%. Find the cost price of the article.
19. What was the amount of profit earned?
I. If no discount is given, profit would be 40%
II. 30% discount is offered on marked price.
III. Selling price is more than cost price by 40%.
(A) Only III
(B) All I, II and III
(C) Only II and III
(D) cannot be answered even including all statement
(E) Only I and III
20. A sold a pen to B at ₹60 profit. 'B' increased its marked price by 50% and then sold it to C at a discount of 25%. Profit earned by 'B' is ₹10 more than A. Find A's cost price?
(A) 250 (B) 500
(C) 750 (D) 1000
(E) 1250