

Profit and Loss

1. A shopkeeper purchased 90 pens and the cost price of each pen is ₹10 and he sold it in two parts, the first part at 20% profit and sold the second part at 10% profit. If he sold all 90 pens at a certain price and got a 15% profit. If the profit earned in the second condition is more than the first condition and the difference in profits from both the conditions is ₹40. Find how many pens were sold at 20% profit.
(A) 10 (B) 15
(C) 5 (D) 20
(E) 8
2. Each of Vishal and Param sold their article at ₹1818 but Vishal incurred a loss of 10% while Param gained by 1%. What is the ratio of cost price of the articles of Vishal to that of Param?
(A) 101:90 (B) 85:89
(C) 81:75 (D) 3:4
(E) None of these
3. A merchant bought 60 sheep at ₹120 per sheep. He sold 40 of them at ₹150 each. 10 of them died. What should be the selling price of the remaining sheep, if he wants a profit of ₹800?
(A) ₹150 (B) ₹200
(C) ₹250 (D) ₹180
(E) ₹225
4. A shopkeeper sells two watches for ₹308 each. On one he gets 12% profit and on the other 12% loss. His profit or loss in the entire transaction was-
(A) Loss of $1\frac{11}{25}\%$ (B) Profit of $1\frac{11}{25}\%$
(C) Loss of $3\frac{2}{25}\%$ (D) Profit of $3\frac{2}{25}\%$
(E) None of these
5. Shyamji sold a commodity at a loss of 2%. If he has been able to sell it at a profit of 10% he would have fetched ₹12000 more than what he did. What was the cost price of the commodity?
(A) ₹2.5 lakh (B) ₹1 lakh
(C) ₹0.5 lakh (D) ₹1.5 lakh
(E) ₹3 lakh
6. A seller sells his goods at 20% profit. Had he bought it at 10% more and sold it for ₹140 more, he would have earned a profit of 25%. Find the cost price of the goods.
(A) ₹600 (B) ₹1000
(C) ₹900 (D) ₹800
(E) ₹750
7. A shopkeeper buys a dozen of bananas for ₹15 out of which 4 Bananas were found to be rotten and could not be sold. He sold the remaining bananas and earned an overall profit of 20%. For how much did the shopkeeper sell 4 bananas which were not rotten?
(A) ₹9 (B) ₹5.5
(C) ₹2.25 (D) ₹7
(E) ₹10
8. The profit earned when a book is sold for ₹600 is thrice the profit earned when the same book is sold for ₹400. What should be the selling price if seller wants to earn 60% profit?
(A) ₹420 (B) ₹440
(C) ₹460 (D) ₹480
(E) ₹500
9. Arun bought an old computer and spent ₹110 on its repairs. He then sold it to Bhola at a profit of 20%. Bhola sold it to Chandan

at a loss of 10%. Chandan finally sold it for ₹1188 at a profit of 10%. How much did Arun pay for the article?

- (A) ₹1050 (B) ₹890
(C) ₹750 (D) ₹640
(E) ₹1290

10. Sumit bought a book from flipkart at ₹500 but flipkart also charged an additional, ₹25 for packaging and ₹50 for delivering the book. For what amount Sumit should sell his book to get a profit of 16%?

- (A) ₹667 (B) ₹783
(C) ₹612 (D) ₹458
(E) ₹532

11. A trader sells two bullocks for ₹8,400 each, neither losing nor gaining in total. If he sold one of the bullocks at a gain of 20%, the other is sold at a loss of

- (A) 20% (B) $18\frac{2}{9}\%$
(C) $14\frac{2}{7}\%$ (D) 21%
(E) None of these

12. A and B sold two articles @ 20% profit and 35% profit respectively. If total profit is ₹105. If the cost price of A is ₹80 less than B. find the CP of B.

- (A) 205 (B) 210
(C) 215 (D) 220
(E) 200

13. A and B sold two articles at 25% profit and 40% profit respectively. If total profit is ₹178 and the cost price of A is ₹120 less than B. find the CP of B.

- (A) ₹310 (B) ₹370
(C) ₹320 (D) ₹430
(E) None of these

14. A and B two articles were sold at 15% profit and 30% profit respectively. If total profit is ₹84 and if the cost price of A is ₹40 less than B, find CP of B.

- (A) 100 (B) 150
(C) 200s (D) 250
(E) None of these

15. A shopkeeper has two articles of equal cost price. One article is sold at 12% profit and another article is sold at ₹1110 more than the selling price of first article. If total profit on both articles together is 15% then find the cost price of each article.

- (A) 22500 (B) 17500
(C) 16500 (D) 18500
(E) 16600

16. A shopkeeper sold a jean in ₹950 and made profit of 25% on CP and sold a shirt in 575 and made a profit of 15% on CP. If shopkeeper sold jeans at ₹720, then find what price should he sold shirt to make a profit of 20% of both items?

- (A) ₹792 (B) ₹732
(C) ₹742 (D) ₹752
(E) ₹712

17. Cost price of article 'A' is 20% more than Selling price of article 'B'. Find overall profit percent earned by retailer on selling one article 'A' and one article 'B' together?

- A) Profit % on selling five articles of 'A' and one article of 'B' is same i.e., 25%.
B) Article 'B' sold at 25% profit while ratio between Selling price of article 'A' and Selling price of article 'B' is 3 : 2
(A) Statement A alone is sufficient to answer the question but statement B alone is not sufficient to answer the questions.
(B) Statement B alone is sufficient to answer the question but statement A alone is not sufficient to answer the question.
(C) Both the statements taken together are necessary to answer the questions, but neither of the statements alone is sufficient to answer the question.
(D) Either statement A or statement B by itself is sufficient to answer the question.

(E) Statements A and B taken together are not sufficient to answer the question.

18. **Directions:** In the following question, two statements are numbered as I and II. On solving these statements, we get quantities I and II respectively. Solve both quantities and choose the correct option.

Quantity I: P and Q started a business. After eight months from the start of the business, P left and R joined. The amount invested by Q was twice that invested by P. The amount invested by R was thrice of that invested by P. Q got ₹ 252 as the share from the total annual profit earned. Find the profit share of R.

Quantity II: ₹280

- (A) Quantity I \leq Quantity II
(B) Quantity I \geq Quantity II
(C) Quantity I $>$ Quantity II
(D) Quantity I $<$ Quantity II
(E) Cannot be determined or Quantity I = Quantity II

19. 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 \geq Quantity A
(D) Quantity B \leq Quantity A
(E) Quantity B = Quantity A or no relation

20. Cost price of A is twice the cost price of B. If the selling price of B is ₹3600 and it is sold at the profit of 20%, then find the cost price of A.

- (A) ₹3000 (B) ₹6000
(C) ₹8000 (D) ₹2000
(E) ₹10000