

PROFIT & LOSS

ASSIGNMENT

1. The manufacturer of an article makes a profit of 25%, the wholesale dealer makes a profit of 20%, and the retailer makes a profit of 28%. Find the manufacturing price of the article if the retailer sold it for Rs 48.
 1. 22
 2. 25
 3. 27
 4. 30
2. The manufacturer of an article makes a profit of 25%, the wholesale dealer makes a profit of 20%, and the retailer makes a profit of 28%. By what percent retailer's selling price is more than the manufacturer's cost price.
 1. 33.33%
 2. 92.00%
 3. 150.00%
 4. 300.00%
3. A merchant buys two articles for Rs.600. He sells one of them at a profit of 22% and the other at a loss of 8% and makes no profit or loss in the end. What is the selling price of the article that he sold at a loss?
 1. Rs. 536.80
 2. Rs. 440.00
 3. Rs. 404.80
 4. Rs. 160.00
4. A trader professes to sell his goods at the cost price at a loss of 8% but weights 900 grams in place of a kg weight. Find his real loss or gain per cent.
 1. 2.00% loss
 2. 2.22% gain
 3. 2.00% gain
 4. None of these
5. Rajiv sold an article for Rs.56 which cost him Rs .x. If he had gained x% on his outlay, what was the articles cost?
 1. Rs. 28
 2. Rs. 36
 3. Rs. 40
 4. Rs. 45
6. A trader buys goods at a 19% discount on the label price. If he wants to make a profit of 20% after allowing a discount of 10%, by what % should his marked price be greater than the original label price?
 1. +33.33%
 2. +8.00%
 3. -3.8%
 4. None of these

7. If apples are bought at the rate of 30 for Rs.100. How many apples must be sold for Rs.100 so as to gain 20%?
1. 36
 2. 28
 3. 25
 4. 22
 5. 20
8. One year payment to the servant is Rs. 200 plus one shirt. The servant leaves after 9 months and receives Rs. 120 and a shirt. Then find the price of the shirt.
1. Rs. 80
 2. Rs. 100
 3. Rs. 120
 4. Cannot be determined
9. Two merchants sell, each an article for Rs.1000. If Merchant A computes his profit on cost price, while Merchant B computes his profit on selling price, they end up making profits of 25% respectively. By how much is the profit made by Merchant B greater than that of Merchant A?
1. Rs. 50.00
 2. Rs. 66.67
 3. Rs. 125.00
 4. Rs. 200.00
10. A merchant marks his goods in such a way that the profit on sale of 50 articles is equal to the selling price of 25 articles. What is his profit margin?
1. 25.00%
 2. 50.00%
 3. 66.67%
 4. 100.00%
11. A merchant marks his goods up by 75% above his cost price. What is the maximum % discount that he can offer so that he ends up selling at no profit or loss?
1. 42.85%
 2. 46.67%
 3. 75.00%
 4. 300.00%
12. By selling 5 dozen of mangoes for Rs. 20, it was found that a trader makes a 10% profit. What is the selling price if the profit is 20%?
1. Rs. 21.00
 2. Rs. 21.80
 3. Rs. 22.00
 4. Rs. 23.00
13. A man buys 25 chairs for Rs. 375 and sells them at a profit equal to the selling price of 5 chairs. What is the selling price of one chair?
1. Rs. 19.00
 2. Rs. 18.75
 3. Rs. 18.00
 4. Rs. 15.00

- 14.** If a man purchases 11 balls for Rs 10 and sell 10 balls for Rs. 11. What is the profit or loss percentage?
- 1.** 19%
 - 2.** 20%
 - 3.** 21%
 - 4.** 22%
- 15.** A shopkeeper bought certain no articles at 1200 rupees and sold $\frac{1}{4}$ th at loss of 10%. What should be the profit percentage of remaining stock to earn 10% profit on overall articles?
- 1.** 12.50%
 - 2.** 15.00%
 - 3.** 16.67%
 - 4.** 20.00%
- 16.** The cost price of a pair of shoes is increased by 18%. A trader who revised the selling price of the pair of shoes to maintain the same profit percentage noted that he got Rs. 9 more than the earlier profit by selling one pair of shoes. What was the earlier profit?
- 1.** Rs. 36
 - 2.** Rs. 45
 - 3.** Rs. 50
 - 4.** Rs. 54
 - 5.** Cannot be determined
- 17.** In order to maintain the price line a trader allows a discount of 10% on the marked price of goods in his shop. However, he still makes a gross profit of 17% on the cost price. Find the profit percent he would have made on the selling price had he sold at the marked price.
- 1.** 30.00%
 - 2.** 33.33%
 - 3.** 36.00%
 - 4.** 40.00%
- 18.** A shopkeeper sells sugar in such a way that the selling price of 950gn is the same as the cost prices of 1kg. Find his gain percent?
- 1.** 5.26%
 - 2.** 5.60%
 - 3.** 6.80%
 - 4.** 7.50%
- 19.** A dealer buys eggs at Rs 36 per gross. He sells the egg at a profit of $12\frac{1}{2}\%$ on the cost price. Approximately what is the selling price per egg?
- 1.** 0.169
 - 2.** 0.200
 - 3.** 0.259
 - 4.** 0.281

- 20.** On selling tea at Rs 40 per kg a loss of 10% is incurred. Calculate the amount of tea (in kg) sold if the total loss incurred is Rs 80.
- 1.** 16
 - 2.** 18
 - 3.** 20
 - 4.** 22
- 21.** A merchant bought two transistor which together cost him Rs 480. He sold one of them at a loss of 15% and other at a gain of 19%. If the selling price of both the transistor are equal. Find the cost of lower price transistor.
- 1.** 200
 - 2.** 280
 - 3.** 300
 - 4.** 320
- 22.** Profit earned by selling an article for Rs 1060 is 20% more than the loss incurred by the selling article for Rs 950. At what the price should the article be sold to earn 20% profit?
- 1.** 1000
 - 2.** 1200
 - 3.** 1220
 - 4.** 1400
- 23.** Deb bought 100 kg of rice for Rs 1100 and sold it at a loss of as much money as he received for 20 kg of rice. At what price did he sell the rice?
- 1.** 10.20
 - 2.** 10.00
 - 3.** 9.16
 - 4.** 9.00
- 24.** In summers, the meter scale of a cloth merchant expands by 25%. By what percentage should he mark up the cloth so that even after giving a 10% discount on the list price, the merchant still makes a profit of 8%?
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- 25.** A shopkeeper always weighs 20% less than the correct weight. One day, he weighed 20% more than the quantity usually weighed by him. If the profit on correct weight is 20%, what is the effective percentage of profit in this transaction?
- 1.** 50%
 - 2.** 40%
 - 3.** 25%
 - 4.** 22%
- 26.** A dishonest dealer claims to sell a product at its cost price. He uses a counterfeit weight which is 20% less than the real weight. Further greed overtook him and he added 20% impurities to the product. Find the net profit percentage of the dealer.
- 1.** 50%
 - 2.** 40%
 - 3.** 32%
 - 4.** 30%

- 27.** Whenever Rakesh, a shop owner, sees Rajesh coming to his shop, he increases the price of each item by 34.44% because Rajesh has a habit of bargaining to take 10% extra quantity and pay only 90% of amount quoted for marked price. How much profit does Rakesh earn in doing this?
1. 10%
 2. 25%
 3. 32%
 4. 40%
- 28.** Cheap and best, a kirana shop bought same number of apples at 4 for a rupee and other at 5 for a rupee. He then sold the entire quantity at 9 for 2 rupees. What is his percentage profit or loss?
1. +1.23%
 2. -1.23%
 3. +2.10%
 4. None of these
- 29.** A man buys 50kg of oil at Rs 10 per Kg and another 40kg of oil at Rs 12 kg and mixes them. He sells the mixture at the rate of Rs 11per kg. What will be his gain percent if he is able to sell the whole lot?
1. 9.98%
 2. 9.50%
 3. 1.20%
 4. 1.02%
- 30.** A manufacture estimates that on inspection 12% of the articles he produces will be rejected. He accepts an order to supply 22000 articles at Rs 7.50each.he estimates the profit on his outlay including the manufacturing of rejected articles to be 20%. Find the cost of manufacturing each article.
1. 5.5
 2. 5.8
 3. 6.2
 4. 7.0
- 31.** A manufacture makes a profit of 15% by selling a colour TV for Rs 5750.if the cost of manufacturing increase by 30% and the price paid by the retailer is increased by 20%. Find the profit percent made by manufacture.
1. 2.8%
 2. 3.2%
 3. 3.5%
 4. 6.1%
- 32.** Two merchants sell, each an article for Rs.1000. If Merchant A computes his profit on cost price, while Merchant B computes his profit on selling price, they end up making profits of 25% respectively. By how much is the profit made by Merchant B greater than that of Merchant A?
1. Rs. 50.00
 2. Rs. 66.67
 3. 125.00
 4. 200.00

33. A dishonest shopkeeper cheats both his supplier and the customer. He cheats his supplier by 25% and his customer by 40% and claims to sell his articles at the cost price. Find his total profit percentage.

1. 186.0%
2. 147.3%
3. 132.4%
4. 124.0%
5. 108.3%

34. A trader buys lemons at 9 for Rs. 11 and sells them at 11 for Rs. 9. Find his overall gain/loss %.

1. 27% loss
2. 33% loss
3. 45% gain
4. 55% gain

35. A merchant bought two transistors which together cost him Rs 480. He sold one of them at a loss of 15% and other at a gain of 19%. If the selling price of both the transistor are equal. Find the cost of lower price transistor.

1. 200
2. 220
3. 225
4. 240

Answer Key					
Question	Answer	Question	Answer	Question	Answer
1	2	15	3	29	4
2	2	16	3	30	1
3	3	17	1	31	4
4	2	18	1	32	1
5	3	19	4	33	5
6	2	20	2	34	2
7	3	21	1	35	1
8	3	22	2		
9	1	23	3		
10	4	24	50%		
11	1	25	3		
12	2	26	1		
13	2	27	1		
14	3	28	2		