

Topics Covered

- Profit, Loss and Discount; Faulty Weights

QA

CEX-Q-0206/25**Number of Questions : 20**

- Profit after selling an article for Rs. 425 is the same as loss after selling it for Rs. 355. The cost of the article is:
(1) Rs 385 (2) Rs. 390
(3) Rs. 395 (4) Rs. 400
- The cost of manufacturing a commodity increased by 20%. A trader who did not revise the selling price noted that there was a drop of Rs.20 in his profit. What was the original cost price (in Rs.)?
- A man sells an article at a profit of 20%. If he had bought it at 20% less and sold it for Rs. 5 less, he would have gained 25%. Find the cost price (in Rs.) of the article.
- Two horses were sold for Rs. 12,000 each, one at a loss of 20% and the other at a gain of 20%. The entire transaction resulted in
(1) no loss no gain
(2) loss of Rs. 1,000
(3) gain of Rs. 1,000
(4) None of these
- A retail bookseller buys books at 58% of the list price. He expects to earn a minimum of 20% net profit on his selling price. What is the maximum discount that he can offer to his customer?
(1) 31.6% (2) 25.5%
(3) 27.5% (4) 30%
- The Santabil shop offers "one T-shirt free on the purchase of every three T-shirts". But they mark-up the price of the T-shirts by 60%. If a customer buys three T-shirts, then what is the profit or loss percentage for the store?
- If cost price of 4 articles is equal to selling price of 5 articles, then find the profit/loss percentage.
(1) 20% loss (2) 25% profit
(3) 25% loss (4) None of these
- By selling 6 dozen oranges, a person incurs a loss which is equal to selling price of 1 dozen oranges. Find his loss percentage?
(1) 14.28% loss (2) 12.25% loss
(3) 16.66% loss (4) 14.66% loss
- I bought 5 pens, 7 pencils and 4 erasers. Rajan bought 6 pens, 8 erasers and 14 pencils for an amount which was 50% more than what I had paid. What percentage of the total amount spent by me was spent on the pens?
(1) 37.5% (2) 56.5%
(3) 50% (4) 62.5%
- A merchant bought some goods at a discount of 20% on the list price. He wants to mark them at such a price that he can give a discount of 20% of the marked price and still make a profit of 20% of the selling price. The percent of the list price of which he should mark them is :
(1) 20 (2) 100
(3) 125 (4) 80

11. The manufacturer of a table sells it to a wholesale dealer at a profit of 10%. The wholesale dealer sells the table to a retailer at a profit of 30%. Finally, the retailer sells it to a customer at a profit of 50%. If the customer pays Rs.4290 for the table, then its manufacturing cost (in Rs) is
 (1) 1500 (2) 2000
 (3) 2500 (4) 3000
12. A television set listed at Rs. 3,200 is sold to a retailer at successive discounts of 25% and 15%. What is the final amount paid by retailer of that television set?
 (1) Rs. 2,700 (2) Rs. 2,040
 (3) Rs. 2,584 (4) None of these
13. On selling a pen at 5% loss and a book at 15% gain, Karim gains Rs. 7. If he sells the pen at 5% gain and the book at 10% gain, he gains Rs. 13. What is the cost price of the book in Rupees?
 (1) 80 (2) 85
 (3) 95 (4) 100
14. Rehman buys a few apples at 15 for a rupee and the same number of apples at 20 for a rupee. He mixes the two lots and sells them at 35 for 2 rupees. What is his gain or loss percentage?
 (1) 3.62% loss (2) 2.04% profit
 (3) No profit, no loss (4) 2.04% loss
15. A trader sells 10 litres of a mixture of paints A and B, where the amount of B in the mixture does not exceed that of A. The cost of paint A per litre is Rs. 8 more than that of paint B. If the trader sells the entire mixture for Rs. 264 and makes a profit of 10%, then the highest possible cost of paint B, in Rs. per litre, is
 (1) 16 (2) 20
 (3) 22 (4) 26
16. An owner of a grocery shop purchases two varieties of grain. The price of first variety is twice the price of the second one. He mixes both the varieties and sells the mixture at the price of Rs. 28 per kg, making a profit of 25%. If the ratio of first variety of grain and the second variety of grain in the mixture is 2:3, find the price of first variety of grain.
 (1) Rs. 16/kg. (2) Rs. 24/kg.
 (3) Rs. 32/kg. (4) Rs. 64/kg.
17. A dishonest dealer sells his goods at the cost price and still earns a profit of 25% by under weighing. What weight does he use for a kilogram?
 (1) 750 gm. (2) 800 gm.
 (3) 825 gm. (4) 850 gm.
18. 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 overtakes him and he adds 20% impurities to the product. Find the net profit percentage of the dealer?
 (1) 44% (2) 40%
 (3) 50% (4) 56.25%
19. The spring balance of a trader shows 1 kg for 900 g. Find the profit or loss percentage if the trader marks up the price by 10%.
 (1) 20% profit (2) 22.22% loss
 (3) 22.22% profit (4) 20% loss
20. A merchant uses a weight of 0.85 Kg in place of 1 Kg to sell potatoes. Let his actual % profit or loss to be 'm' when he pretends to sell his articles at 5% loss and 'n' when he pretends to sell his articles at 5% gain. Find the value of (m + n).
 (1) $\frac{400}{17}$ (2) $\frac{500}{17}$
 (3) $\frac{600}{17}$ (4) $\frac{800}{17}$

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