Practice Exercise

Level - I

1. By selling 12 marbles for a rupee, a shopkeeper loses 20%. In order to gain 20% in the transaction, he should sell the marbles at the rate of how many marbles for a rupee?
    (a) 8
    (b) 6
    (c) 4
    (d) 3

2. Three successive discounts of 10%, 12% and 15% amount to a single discount of:
    (a) 36.28 %
    (b) 34.68%
    (c) 37%
    (d) None of these

3. A reduction of 20% in the price of sugar enables a purchaser to obtain $2\frac{1}{2}$ kg more for ₹ 160. Find the original price per kg of sugar.
    (a) ₹ 12
    (b) ₹ 20
    (c) ₹ 16
    (d) ₹ 18

4. Two motor cars were sold for ₹ 9,900 each, gaining 10% on one and losing 10% on the other. The gain or loss per cent in the whole transaction is :
    (a) Neither loss no gain
    (b) $\frac{1}{99}$ % gain
    (c) $\frac{100}{99}$% profit
    (d) 1% loss

5. A cycle agent buys 30 bicycles, of which 8 are first grade and the rest are second grade for ₹ 3150. Find at what price he must sell the first grade bicycles so that if he sells the second grade bicycles at third quarter of the price, he may make a profit of 40% on both the types of transactions ?
    (a) ₹ 200
    (b) ₹ 240
    (c) ₹ 180
    (d) ₹ 210

6. A dairyman pays ₹ 6.4 per litre of milk. He adds water and sells the mixture at ₹ 8 per litre, thereby making 37.5% profit. The proportion of water to milk received by the customers is :
    (a) 1 : 5
    (b) 1 : 10
    (c) 1 : 20
    (d) 1 : 12

7. The cost price of 20 articles is the same as the selling price of x articles. If the profit is 25%, then the value of x is
    (a) 25
    (b) 18
    (c) 16
    (d) 15

8. A departmental store receives a shipment of 1,000 shirts, for which it pays ₹ 9,000. The store sells the shirts at a price 80 per cent above the cost for one month, after which it reduces the price of the shirts to 20 per cent above the cost. The store sells 750 shirts for one month and 50 per cent of the remaining shirts afterwards. How much gross income did the sales of the shirts generate ?
    (a) ₹ 10,000
    (b) ₹ 10,800
    (c) ₹ 12,150
    (d) ₹ 13,500

9. A company blends two varieties of tea from two different tea gardens, one variety costing ₹ 20 per kg and other ₹ 25 per kg, in the ratio 5 : 4. He sells the blended tea at ₹ 23 per kg. Find his profit per cent :
    (a) 5% profit
    (b) 3.5% loss
    (c) 3.5% profit
    (d) No profit, no loss

10. An article is listed at ₹ 65. A customer bought this article for ₹ 56.16 and got two successive discounts of which the first one is 10%. The other rate of discount of this scheme that was allowed by the shopkeeper was :
    (a) 3%
    (b) 4%
    (c) 6%
    (d) 2%

11. Three partners altogether invested ₹ 1,14,000 in a business. At the end of the year, one got ₹ 337.50, the second ₹ 1,125.00 and the third, ₹ 675 as profit. What is the percentage of profit ?
    (a) 5.8%
    (b) 4.8%
    (c) 1.8%
    (d) 3.8%

12. A shopkeepers sells an article at $12\frac{1}{2}$% loss. If he sells it for ₹ 92.50 more, then he gains 6%. What is the cost price of the article?
    (a) ₹ 510
    (b) ₹ 500
    (c) ₹ 575
    (d) ₹ 600

13. Ramesh purchased a bicycle for ₹ 5,200 and spent ₹ 800 on its repairs. He had to sell it for ₹ 5,500. Find his profit or loss per cent.
    (a) ₹ 844.37
    (b) ₹ 488.47
    (c) ₹ 588.47
    (d) None of these

14. Dhiraj purchased 150 kg of rice. He sold $\frac{1}{3}$rd of it at 10% loss. At what per cent of profit must he sell the remaining rice so that he can make 10% profit on the whole?
    (a) 20%
    (b) 15%
    (c) 10%
    (d) None of these

15. A grocer purchased 20 kg of rice at the rate of ₹ 15 per kg and 30 kg of rice at the rate of ₹ 13 per kg. At what price per kg should he sell the mixture to earn $33\frac{1}{3}$ % profit on the cost price?
    (a) ₹ 28.00
    (b) ₹ 20.00
    (c) ₹ 18.40
    (d) ₹ 17.40

16. A builder purchased a plot of land for ₹ 80 lakh and constructed a five-storey building inclusive of ground floor on it. How much should he charge for each flat to make 25% profit on his investment on land, if there are five flats on each storey?
    (a) ₹ 50000
    (b) ₹ 100000
    (c) ₹ 500000
    (d) None of these

17. The difference between a discount of 35% and two successive discounts of 20% and 20% on a certain bill was ₹ 22. Find the amount of the bill.
    (a) ₹ 1,100
    (b) ₹ 200
    (c) ₹ 2,200
    (d) None of these

18. A grocer purchased 80 kg of sugar at ₹ 13.50 per kg and mixed it with 120 kg sugar at ₹ 16 per kg. At what rate should he sell the mixture to gain 16%?
    (a) ₹ 17 per kg
    (b) ₹ 17.40 per kg
    (c) ₹ 16.5 per kg
    (d) ₹ 16 per kg

19. A sells a tube to B at a profit of 20% and B sells it to C at profit of 25 %. If C pays ₹ 225 for it, what did A pay for it?
    (a) ₹ 100
    (b) ₹ 125
    (c) ₹ 150
    (d) ₹ 175

20. Prabhu purchased 30 kg of rice at the rate of ₹ 17.50 per kg and another 30 kg rice at a certain rate. He mixed the two and sold the entire quantity at the rate of ₹ 18.60 per kg and made 20 per cent overall profit. At what price per kg did he purchase the lot of another 30 kg rice?
    (a) ₹ 14.50
    (b) ₹ 12.50
    (c) ₹ 15.50
    (d) ₹ 13.50

21. A trader marks his goods at such a price that he can deduct 15% for cash and yet make 20% profit. Find the marked price of an item which costs him ₹ 90
    (a) ₹ $135\frac{11}{13}$
    (b) ₹ $105\frac{3}{21}$
    (c) ₹ $127\frac{1}{17}$
    (d) ₹ $95\frac{1}{21}$

22. A trader wants 10% profit on the selling price of a product whereas his expenses amount to 15% on sales. What should be his rate of mark up on an article costing ₹ 9?
    (a) 20%
    (b) $66\frac{2}{3}$%
    (c) 30%
    (d) $\frac{100}{3}$%

23. An article is listed at ₹ 65. A customer bought this article for ₹ 56.16 and got two successive discounts of which the first one is 10%. The other rate of discount of this scheme that was allowed by the shopkeeper was
    (a) 3%
    (b) 4%
    (c) 6%
    (d) 2%

24. The sale price of an article including the sales tax is ₹ 616. The rate of sales tax is 10%. If the shopkeeper has made a profit of 12%, then the cost price of the article is :
    (a) ₹ 500
    (b) ₹ 515
    (c) ₹ 550
    (d) ₹ 600

25. A man sold two watches for ₹ 1000 each. On one he gains 25% and on the other 20% loss. Find how much % does he gain or lose in the whole transaction?
    (a) $\frac{100}{41}$% loss
    (b) $\frac{100}{41}$% gain
    (c) No gain, no loss
    (d) Cannot be determined

26. The cost price of 20 articles is equal to the selling price of 25 articles. The loss percent in the transaction is
    (a) 5
    (b) 20
    (c) 25
    (d) 30

27. Rajni purchased a mobile phone and a refrigerator for ₹ 12000 and ₹ 10000 respectively. She sold the first at a loss of 12% and the second at a profit of 8%. What is her overall loss/profit?
    (a) loss of ₹ 280
    (b) profit of ₹ 2160
    (c) loss of ₹ 240
    (d) None of these

28. A property dealer sells a house for ₹ 6,30,000 and in the bargain makes a profit of 5%. Had he sold it for ₹ 5,00,000, then what percentage of loss or gain he would have made?
    (a) $2\frac{1}{4}$% gain
    (b) 10% loss
    (c) $12\frac{1}{2}$% loss
    (d) $16\frac{2}{3}$% loss

29. A manufacturer sells a car to a dealer at a profit of 50%, the dealer sells it to a customer at a profit fo 20% and the customer sells it to a friend for ₹ 288000 at a loss of 20%. Find the cost of manufacturer.
    (a) 200000
    (b) 300000
    (c) 400000
    (d) 50000

30. A dishonest dealer professes to sell his goods at cost price, but he uses a weight of 960 gm for the kg weight. Find his gain percent.
    (a) 2.8%
    (b) $4\frac{1}{6}$%
    (c) 4.16%
    (d) $3\frac{1}{3}$%

31. A shopkeeper sold an article offering a disount of 5% and earned a profit of 23.5%. What would have been the percentage of profit earned if no discount was offered?
    (a) 24.5
    (b) 28.5
    (c) 30
    (d) None of these

32. A man sells an article at 5% profit. If he had bought it at 5% less and sold if for ₹ 1 less, he would have gained 10%. Find the cost price.
    (a) 100
    (b) 150
    (c) 200
    (d) 250

33. It is known that the shopkeeper takes a discount of 10% from his supplier and he disregards this discount while marking up (*i.e.,* he marks up at the undiscounted price), find the percentage profit for the shopkeeper if there is no other change from the previous problem.
    (a) 32%
    (b) 36.66%
    (c) 40.33%
    (d) 46.66%

34. A shopkeeper marks up his goods by 40% and gives a discount of 10%. Apart from this, he uses a faulty balance also, which reads 1000 gm for 800 gm. What is his net profit percentage?
    (a) 57.5%
    (b) 63.5%
    (c) 42.5%
    (d) 36.5%

35. A supplier sells 20 pencils at the marked price of 16 pens to a retailer. The retailer, in turn, sells them at the marked price. What is the percentage profit or percentage loss of the retailer?
(a) Loss 25%   (b) Profit 25%
(c) Loss 20%   (d) Profit 20%

36. A milkman defrauds by means of a false measure to the tune of 20% in buying and also defrauds to the tune of 25% in selling. Find his overall % gain.
(a) 15%   (b) 30%
(c) 50%   (d) 45%

37. A businessman, while selling 20 articles. loses the cost price of 5 articles. Had he purchased the 20 articles for 25% less and sold them for $33\frac{1}{3}$ % more than the original selling price, what is his gain?
(a) 5%   (b) 75%
(c) $33\frac{1}{3}$%   (d) 45%

38. $\frac{2}{3}$ of a consignment was sold at 6 % profit and the rest at a loss of 3 %. If there was an overall profit of ₹ 540, find the value of the consignment.
(a) ₹15,000   (b) ₹18000
(c) ₹35000   (d) ₹45000

39. The ratio between the sale price and the cost price of an article is 7 : 5. What is the ratio between the profit and the cost price of that article?
(a) 2 : 7   (b) 5 : 2
(c) 7 : 9   (d) None of these

40. The percentage profit earned by selling an article for ₹ 1920 is equal to the percentage loss incurred by selling the same article for ₹ 1280. At what price should the article be sold to make 25% profit?
(a) ₹2000   (b) ₹2200
(c) ₹2400   (d) None of these

41. The profit by selling an item was 25%. If the item was marked 40% above the selling price then what is the ratio of the marked price to the cost price of the item?
(a) $\frac{5}{4}$ (b) $\frac{7}{4}$
(c) $\frac{3}{4}$ (d) $\frac{1}{4}$

42. Two dealers X and Y selling the same model of refrigerator mark them under the same selling prices. X gives successive discounts of 25% and 5% and Y gives successive discounts of 16% and 12%. From whom is it more profitable to purchase the refrigerator?
(a) From Y
(b) From X
(c) Indifferent between the two
(d) Cannot be determined

43. A shopkeeper marks up his goods by 20% and then gives a discount of 20%. Besides he cheats both his supplier and customer by 100 grams i.e., he takes 1100 gram from his supplier and sells only 900 grams to his customer. What is his net profit percentage?
(a) 24.5%   (b) 17.33%
(c) 25%   (d) 32.5%

44. Amit brought two cars. He then sold the first car at 10% profit and the second one at 25% profit. The selling price of the second car is 25% more than the selling price of the first car. What is the approximate profit per cent in both the cars together?
(a) 17.85%   (b) 18.36%
(c) 16.19%   (d) Cannot be determined

45. A trader mixes three varieties of groundnuts costing ₹ 50, ₹ 20 and ₹ 30 per kg in the ratio 2 : 4 : 3 in terms of weight, and sells the mixture of ₹ 33 per kg. What percentage of profit does he make?
(a) 8%   (b) 9%
(c) 10%   (d) None of these

46. A manufacturer sells a pair of glasses to a wholesale dealer at a profit of 18%. The wholesaler sells the same to a retailer at a profit of 20%. The retailer in turn sells them to a customer for ₹ 30.09, thereby earning a profit of 25%. The cost price for the manufacturer is
(a) ₹ 16   (b) ₹ 20
(c) ₹ 17   (d) ₹ 24

47. Samant bought a microwave oven and paid 10% less than the original price. He sold it with 30% profit on the price he had paid. What percentage of profit did Samant earn on the original price?
(a) 17%   (b) 20%
(c) 27%   (d) 32%

48. If 5% more is gained by selling an article for ₹ 350 than by selling it for ₹ 340 the cost of the article is:
(a) ₹ 50   (b) ₹ 160
(c) ₹ 200   (d) ₹ 225

49. A discount of 15% on one article is the same as a discount of 20% on another article. The costs of the two articles can be:
(a) ₹ 40, ₹ 20   (b) ₹ 60, ₹ 40
(c) ₹ 80, ₹ 60   (d) ₹ 60, ₹ 40

50. A shopkeeper earns a profit of 12% on selling a book at 10% discount on the printed price. The ratio of the cost price to the printed price of the book is:
(a) 45 : 56   (b) 50 : 61
(c) 55 : 69   (d) 99 : 125

51. By selling a watch at a profit of 10 per cent, a man got ₹ 15 more than half its price. What is the price of the watch?
(a) 10   (b) 15
(c) 25   (d) 5

52. A bookseller marks his books at an advance of 69% on the actual cost of production. He allows a discount of 15% and also given a copy free for every dozen sold at a time. What rate per cent profit does the bookseller make, if books are sold in lots of 12 ?
(a) 32.6   (b) 47.5
(c) 24.9   (d) None of these

53. 21 articles were bought for ₹ 6531 and sold for ₹ 9954. How much was the approximate profit percentage per article ?
    [*SBI Clerk-June-2012*]
(a) 56%   (b) 43%
(c) 52%   (d) 49%
(e) 61%

54. Meera purchased 23 bracelets at the rate of ₹160 per bracelet. At what rate per bracelet should she sell the bracelets so that profit earned is 15% ? [*SBI Clerk-2012*]
(a) ₹ 184/-   (b) ₹ 186/-
(c) ₹ 192/-   (d) ₹ 198/-
(e) None of these

55. The profit earned after selling a pair of shoes for ₹ 2,033 is the same as loss incurred after selling the same pair of shoes for ₹ 1,063. What is the cost of the shoes ? [*SBI Clerk-2014*]
(a) ₹ 1,650   (b) ₹ 1,548
(c) ₹ 1,532   (d) Cannot be determined
(e) None of these

56. Rahul bought two cycles for a total sum of ₹ 1,500. He sold one cylce at 20% loss and the other cycle at 20% gain. If the selling price of both the cycles is the same, find the cost price of the two cycles.   [*SSC-Sub. Ins.-2012*]
(a) ₹ 500, ₹ 1,000   (b) ₹ 600, ₹ 900
(c) ₹ 750 each   (d) ₹ 550, ₹ 950

57. A bookseller makes 8% profit after selling the book at 10% discount. The ratio of the cost price to the marked price is
    [*SSC-Sub. Ins.-2012*]
(a) 4 : 5   (b) 5 : 4
(c) 5 : 6   (d) 6 : 5

58. By selling an article for ₹ 21,000, a man gains 5%. To get a profit of 15%, he has to sell it for   [*SSC-Sub. Ins.-2012*]
(a) ₹ 19,800   (b) ₹ 20,700
(c) ₹ 23,000   (d) ₹ 25,000

59. A single discount equivalent to the following three successive discounts of 30%; 20% and 10% is given by :
    [*SSC-Sub. Ins.-2013*]
(a) 49.6%   (b) 50.60%
(c) 49.40%   (d) 50.40%

60. A man sold 250 chairs and had a gain equal to selling price of 50 chairs. His profit per cent is: [*SSC-Sub. Ins.-2013*]
(a) 20%   (b) 25%
(c) 50%   (d) 15%

61. An article was sold at 16% gain. Had it been sold for ₹ 200 more, the gain would have been 20%. Then the cost price of the article is :   [*SSC-Sub. Ins.-2013*]
(a) ₹ 5000   (b) ₹ 4800
(c) ₹ 4500   (d) ₹ 5200

62. A shopkeeper marked the selling price of his goods in such a way that after giving a discount of 10% he gains 17%. How much per cent above the cost price is the marked price?
    [*SSC-Sub. Ins.-2013*]
(a) 36%   (b) 27%
(c) 30%   (d) 40%

63. A trader who marks his goods up to 50% offered a discount of 20%. What % profit the trader makes after offering the payment?   [*SSC-Sub. Ins.-2014*]
(a) 30%   (b) 70%
(c) 20%   (d) 50%

64. A retailer buys a sewing machine at a discount of 15% and sells it for ₹1955. Thus he makes a profit of 15%. The discount is   [*SSC-Sub. Ins.-2014*]
(a) ₹ 270   (b) ₹ 290
(c) ₹ 300   (d) ₹ 310

65. A tea-merchant professes to sell tea at cost price but uses a false weight of 900 gram for a kilogram. The profit percent in his transaction is   [*SSC-Sub. Ins.-2014*]
(a) $11\dfrac{1}{9}\%$ (b) 10%
(c) $9\dfrac{1}{11}\%$ (d) 15%

66. Mahesh earned a profit of 20% by selling 60 apples at the rate of ₹ 42.50 for 5 apples. Then the total cost, at which the apples were bought is   [*SSC-Sub. Ins.-2014*]
(a) ₹ 452   (b) ₹ 425
(c) ₹ 450   (d) ₹ 485

67. A merchant purchases a wrist watch for ₹ 450 and fixes its list price in such a way that after allowing a discount of 10%, he earns a profit of 20%. Then the list price of the watch is   [*SSC-MT-2013*]
(a) ₹ 600   (b) ₹ 650
(c) ₹ 700   (d) ₹ 550

68. Two successive discounts of 70% and 30% are equivalent to a single discount of   [*SSC-MT-2013*]
(a) 89%   (b) 75%
(c) 79%   (d) 100%

69. A merchant allows a discount of 10% on marked price for the cash payment. To make a profit of 17%, he must mark his goods higher than their cost price by   [*SSC-MT-2013*]
(a) 30%   (b) 33%
(c) 40%   (d) 27%

70. A dishonest grocer sells rice at a profit of 10% and also uses weights which are 20% less than the marked weight. The total gain earned by him will be   [*SSC-MT-2013*]
(a) 35%   (b) 37.5%
(c) 40%   (d) 30.5%

71. The cost price of a radio is ₹ 600. 5% of the cost price is charged towards transportation. After adding that, if the net profit to be made is 15%, then the selling price of the radio must be   [*SSC-MT-2013*]
(a) ₹ 684.50   (b) ₹ 704.50
(c) ₹ 724.50   (d) ₹ 664.50

72. By selling a fan for ₹ 600, a man loses 10%. To make a gain of 20%, the selling price of the fan should be
    [*SSC-MT-2013*]
(a) ₹ 800   (b) ₹ 900
(c) ₹ 1000   (d) ₹ 700

73. A man sold two articles at ₹ 375 each. On one, he gains 25% and on the other, he loses 25%. The gain or loss% on the whole transaction is : [*SSC 10+2-2012*]

(a) 6%
(b) $4\frac{1}{6}$%

(c) ₹ 50
(d) $6\frac{1}{4}$%

74. A bought an article, paying 5% less than the original price. A sold it with 20% profit on the price he had paid. What percent of profit did A earn on the original price ? [*SSC 10+2-2012*]

(a) 10
(b) 13

(c) 14
(d) $\frac{17}{2}$

75. The profit percent of a bookseller if he sells book at marked price after enjoying a commission of 25% on marked price will be: [*SSC 10+2-2012*]

(a) 30%
(b) 25%

(c) 20%
(d) $33\frac{1}{3}$%

76. The Banker's discount on a bill due 6 months hence at 16% per annum is ₹ 216.The true discount is:[*SSC 10+2-2012*]

(a) ₹ 212
(b) ₹ 180
(c) ₹ 210
(d) ₹ 200

77. The printed price of a book is ₹ 320. A retailer pays ₹ 244.80 for it. He gets successive discounts of 10% and an another rate. His second rate is : [*SSC 10+2-2012*]

(a) 15%
(b) 16%
(c) 14%
(d) 12%

78. A sells an article to B at a gain of 10% , B sells it to C at a gain of 5%. If C pays ₹ 462 for it, what did it cost to A ? [*SSC 10+2-2012*]

(a) ₹ 500
(b) ₹ 450
(c) ₹ 600
(d) ₹ 400

79. A shopkeeper blends two varieties of tea costing ₹ 18 and ₹ 13 per 100 gm in the ratio 7:3. He sells the blended variety at the rate of ₹ 18.15 per 100 gm. His percentage gain in the transaction is [*SSC 10+2-2013*]

(a) 8%
(b) 10%
(c) 12%
(d) 14%

80. A got 30% concession on the label price of an article sold for ₹ 8,750 with 25% profit on the price he bought. The label price was [*SSC 10+2-2013*]

(a) 10,000
(b) 13,000
(c) 16,000
(d) 12,000

81. The cost price of a book is ₹ 150. At what price should it be sold to gain 20% ? [*SSC 10+2-2013*]

(a) ₹ 80
(b) ₹ 120
(c) ₹ 180
(d) ₹ 100

82. If books bought at prices ranging from ₹ 150 to ₹ 300 are sold at prices ranging from ₹ 250 to ₹ 350, what is the greatest possible profit that might be made in selling 15 books ? [*SSC 10+2-2013*]

(a) ₹ 3,000
(b) Cannot be determined
(c) ₹ 750
(d) ₹ 4,250

83. The marked price of a saree is ₹ 200. After allowing a discount of 20% on the marked price, the shopkeeper makes a profit of ₹ 16. Find the gain percent. [*SSC 10+2-2014*]

(a) $11\frac{1}{9}$%
(b) $9\frac{1}{11}$%

(c) 11%
(d) 8%

84. The marked price of an item is twice the cost price. For a gain of 15%, the discount should be [*SSC 10+2-2014*]

(a) 7.5%
(b) 20.5%
(c) 32.5%
(d) 42.5%

85. A man sold his watch at a loss of 5%. Had he sold it for ₹ 56.25 more, he would have gained 10%. What is the cost price of the watch (in ₹) ? [*SSC 10+2-2014*]

(a) 370
(b) 365
(c) 375
(d) 390

86. A merchant bought some goods worth ₹ 6000 and sold half of them at 12% profit. At what profit per cent should he sell the remaining goods to make and overall profit of 18%? [*IBPS Clerk-2013*]

(a) 24
(b) 28
(c) 18
(d) 20
(e) 26

Level - II

1. A cash payment that will settle a bill for 250 chairs at ₹ 50 per chair less 20% and 15% with a further discount of 5% on cash payment is

(a) ₹ 8075
(b) ₹ 7025
(c) ₹ 8500
(d) None of these

2. An oil refinery takes 1000 L of crude oil as input and after refining for 1 h gives certain amount of output oil X L. This can be sold in the market at a profit of ₹ 30 per L. If this oil is further refined for $\frac{1}{2}$ h, it gives oil Y L. This can be sold at a profit of ₹ 50 per L. Output and input ratio at both the

stages is 90%. The maximum amount that can be earned from 1000 L of crude input is

(a) ₹ 40000
(b) ₹ 30000
(c) ₹ 27000
(d) ₹ 40500

3. A manufacturer sells a pair of glasses to a wholesale dealer at a profit of 18%. The wholesaler sells the same to a retailer at a profit of 20%. The retailer in turn sells them to a customer for ₹ 30.09, thereby earning a profit of 25%. The cost price for the manufacturer is

(a) ₹ 15
(b) ₹ 16
(c) ₹ 17
(d) ₹ 18

4. A dealer offers a cash discount of 20% and still makes a profit of 20%, when he further allows 16 articles to a dozen to a particularly sticky bargainer. How much per cent above the cost price were his wares listed?
   (a) 100%
   (b) 80%
   (c) 75%
   (d) 66 2/3%

5. Instead of a metre scale cloth merchant uses a 120 cm scale while buying but uses an 80 cm scale while selling the same cloth. If he offers a discount of 20 per cent of cash payment, what is his overall per cent profit?
   (a) 20%
   (b) 25%
   (c) 40%
   (d) 15%

6. A book is sold at profit of ₹ 20, which is 10% of its cost price. If its C.P. is increased by 50% and it is still sold at a profit of 10%, then find the new profit.
   (a) ₹ 30
   (b) ₹ 50
   (c) ₹ 60
   (d) ₹ 300

7. A fruitseller sells mangoes at the rate of ₹ 9 per kg and thereby loses 20%. At what price per kg, he should have sold them to make a profit of 5%?
   (a) ₹ 11.81
   (b) ₹ 12
   (c) ₹ 12.25
   (d) ₹ 12.31

8. A man would gain 20% by selling a chair for ₹ 47.5 and would gain 15% by selling a table for ₹ 57.5. He sells the chair for ₹ 36, what is the least price for which he must sell the table to avoid any loss on the two together
   (a) ₹ 50.2
   (b) ₹ 55.8
   (c) ₹ 60
   (d) ₹ 53.6

9. By selling 5 dozen mangoes for ₹ 156 it was found that $\frac{3}{10}$ th of the outlay was gained. What should the retail price per mango be in order to gain 60% ?
   (a) ₹ 4
   (b) ₹ 2
   (c) ₹ 3.2
   (d) ₹ 4.2

10. An article is sold at 20 % profit. If its CP and SP are less by ₹ 10 and ₹ 5 respectively the percentage of profit increases by 10 %. Find the cost price.
    (a) ₹ 40
    (b) ₹ 80
    (c) ₹ 60
    (d) ₹ 50

11. A man purchases two clocks A and B at a total cost of ₹ 650. He sells A with 20% profit and B at a loss of 25% and gets the same selling price for both the clocks. What are the purchasing prices of A and B respectively?
    (a) ₹ 225; ₹ 425
    (b) ₹ 250; ₹ 400
    (c) ₹ 275; ₹ 375
    (d) ₹ 300; ₹ 350

12. A person purchases 100 pens at a discount of 10%. The net amount of money spent by the person to purchase the pens is ₹ 600. The selling expenses incurred by the person are 15% on the net cost price. What should be the selling price for 100 pens in order to earn a profit of 25%?
    (a) ₹ 802.50
    (b) ₹ 811.25
    (c) ₹ 862.50
    (d) ₹ 875

13. A milkman buys milk contained in 10 vessels of equal size. If he sells his milk at ₹ 5 a litre, he loses ₹ 200; if he sells it at ₹ 6 a litre, he would gain ₹ 150 on the whole. Find the number of litres contained in each vessel.
    (a) 20 litres
    (b) 30 litres
    (c) 25 litres
    (d) 35 litres

14. A shopkeeper purchased a table marked at ₹ 200 at successive discount of 10% and 15% respectively. He spent ₹ 7 on transportation and sold the table for ₹ 200. Find his gain %?
    (a) No loss or gain
    (b) 25%
    (c) 30%
    (d) 40%

15. A man buys 2 dozen bananas at ₹ 16 per dozen. After selling 18 bananas at the rate of ₹ 12 per dozen, the shopkeeper reduced the rate of ₹ 4 pre dozen. The percent loss is:
    (a) 25.2%
    (b) 32.4%
    (c) 36.5%
    (d) 37.5%

16. A space research company wants to sell its two products A and B. If the product A is sold at 20% loss and the product B at 30% gain, the company will not lose anything. If the product A is sold at 15% loss and the product B at 15% gain, the company will lose ₹ 6 million in the deal. What is the cost of product B ?
    (a) ₹ 140 million
    (b) ₹ 120 million
    (c) ₹ 100 million
    (d) ₹ 80 million

17. Two-third of a consignment was sold at a profit of 5% and the remainder at a loss of 2 %. If the total profit was ₹ 400, the value of the consignment (in rupees)
    (a) 20,000
    (b) 15,000
    (c) 12,000
    (d) 10,000

18. A dealer sold a radio at a loss of 2.5%. Had he sold it for ₹ 100 more, he would have gained $7\frac{1}{2}$ % . In order to gain $12\frac{1}{2}$ %, he should sell it for:
    (a) ₹ 850
    (b) ₹ 925
    (c) ₹ 1,080
    (d) ₹ 1,125

19. The raw material and manufacturing cost formed individually 70% and 30% of the total cost and the profit percentage is 14.28% of the raw material. If the cost of raw material increase by 20% and the cost of manufacturing is increased by 40% and the selling price is increased by 80%, then the new profit percentage is :
    (a) 57%
    (b) 65.8%
    (c) 60%
    (d) can't determined

20. A person purchased a cupboard and a cot for ₹18,000. He sold the cupboard at a profit of 20% and the cot at a profit of 30%. If his total profit was 25.833%, find the cost price of the cupboard.
    (a) ₹ 10,500
    (b) ₹ 12,000
    (c) ₹ 7500
    (d) ₹ 10,000

21. A sells a car priced at ₹ 36,000. He gives a discount of 8% on the first ₹ 20,000 and 5% on the remaining ₹ 16,000. His competitor B sells a car of the same make, priced at ₹ 36,000. If he wants to be competitive what percent discount should B offer on the marked price.

(a) 5%   (b) 5.5%

(c) 6.66%   (d) 8.33%

22. In a certain store, the profit is 320% of the cost. If the cost increases by 25% but the selling price remains constant, approximately what percentage of the selling price is the profit?

(a) 30%   (b) 70%

(c) 100%   (d) 250%

23. A shopkeeper bought 150 calculators at the rate of ₹ 250 per calculator. He spent ₹ 2500 on transportation and packing. If the marked price of calculator is ₹ 320 per calculator and the shopkeeper gives a discount of 5% on the marked price then what will be the percentage profit gained by the shopkeeper?

(a) 20%   (b) 14%

(c) 15%   (d) 16%

24. A firm of readymade garments makes both men's and women's shirts. Its average profit is 6% of the sales. Its profit in men's shirts average 8% of the sales and women's shirts comprise 60% of the output. The average profit per sale rupee in women shirts is

(a) 0.0466 (b) 0.0666

(c) 0.0166 (d) 0.0366

25. A tradesman marks his goods at 25% above cost price and allows discount of 12.5 per cent for cash payment. What profit per cent does he make ?

(a) $9\dfrac{3}{8}$ (b) $9\dfrac{1}{8}$

(c) $9\dfrac{5}{8}$ (d) $9\dfrac{7}{8}$

26. A bookseller sells a book at a profit of 10%. If the had bought it at 4% less and sold it for ₹ 6 more, he would have gained $18\dfrac{3}{4}$ per cent. What did it cost him?

(a) 120   (b) 130

(c) 140   (d) 150

27. A watch passes through three hands and each gains 25%. If the third sells it for ₹ 250, what did the first pay for it?

(a) 128   (b) 130

(c) 145   (d) 150

28. I loss 9 per cent by selling pencils at the rate of 15 a rupee. How many for a rupee must I sell them to gain 5 per cent?

(a) 10   (b) 13

(c) 15   (d) 18

29. A tradesman marks an article at ₹ 205 more than the cost price. He allows a discount of 10% on the marked price. Find the profit per cent if the cost price is ₹ x.

(a) $\dfrac{\left[\dfrac{x}{(18450)}-10\right]}{x}$ (b) $\dfrac{[(18450)]-10x}{x}$

(c) $\dfrac{\left[\dfrac{x}{(18450)}-100\right]}{x}$ (d) $\dfrac{\left[\dfrac{18450}{x}-100\right]}{x}$

30. A manufacturer makes a profit of 15% by selling a colour TV for ₹ 5750. If the cost of manufacturing increases by 30% and the price paid by the retailer is increased by 20%, find the profit percent made by the manufacturer.

(a) 6(2/13)%   (b) 4(8/13)%

(c) 6(1/13)%   (d) 7(4/13)%

31. The profit earned when an article is sold for ₹ 800 is 20 times the loss incurred when it is sold for ₹ 275. At what price should the article be sold if it is desired to make a profit of 25%

(a) ₹ 300   (b) ₹ 350

(c) ₹ 375   (d) ₹ 400

32. Each of A and B sold their article at ₹ 1818 but A incurred a loss of 10% while B gained by 1%. What is the ratio of cost price of the articles of A to that of B?

(a) 101 : 90   (b) 85 : 89

(c) 81 : 75   (d) None of these

33. A manufacturer of a certain item can sell all he can produce at the selling price of ₹ 60 each. It costs him ₹ 40 in materials and labour to produce each item and he has overhead expenses of ₹ 3,000 per week in order to operate that plant. The number of units he should produce and sell in order to make a profit of at least ₹ 1,000 per week is

(a) 300   (b) 250

(c) 400   (d) 200

34. Dolly goes to a shop to purchase a doll priced at ₹ 400. She is offered 4 discount options by the shopkeeper. Which of these options should she opt for to gain maximum advantage of the discount offered?

(a) Single discount of 30%

(b) 2 successive discounts of 15% each

(c) 2 successive discounts of 20% and 10%

(d) 2 successive discounts of 20% and 12%

35. A trader sells goods to a customer at a profit of k% over the cost price, besides it he cheats his customer by giving 880 g only instead of 1 kg. Thus his overall profit percentage is 25%. Find the value of k?

(a) 8.33%   (b) 8.25%

(c) 10%   (d) 12.5%

36. A, B and C invest in the ratio of 3 : 4 : 5. The percentage of return on their investments are in the ratio of 6 : 5 : 4. Find the total earnings, if B earns ₹ 250 more than A :

(a) ₹ 6000 (b) ₹ 7250

(c) ₹ 5000 (d) None of these

37. A car mechanic purchased four old cars for ₹ 1 lakh. He spent total 2 lakh in the maintenance and repairing of these four cars. What is the average sale price of the rest three cars to get 50% total profit if he has already sold one of the four cars at ₹ 1.2 lakh?
    (a) 1.5 lakh
    (b) 1.1 lakh
    (c) 1.2 lakh
    (d) 1.65 lakh

38. A person purchases 90 clocks and sells 40 clocks at a gain of 10% and 50 clocks at gain of 20%. If he sold all of them at a uniform profit of 15%, then he would have got ₹ 40 less. The cost price of each clock is:
    (a) ₹ 50
    (b) ₹ 60
    (c) ₹ 80
    (d) ₹ 90

39. A tradesman fixed his selling price of goods at 30% above the cost price. He sells half the stock at this price, one quarter of his stock at a discount of 15% on the original selling price and rest at a discount of 30% on the original selling price. Find the gain percent altogether.
    (a) 14.875%
    (b) 15.375%
    (c) 15.575%
    (d) 16.375%

40. Cheap and Best, a kirana shop bought some apples at 4 per rupee and an equal number at 5 per rupee. He then sold the entire quantity at 9 for 2 rupees. What is his percentage profit or loss?
    (a) 1.23% loss
    (b) 6.66%
    (c) 8.888%
    (d) No profit no loss

41. Amar sold his moped to Bharat at 20% profit and Bharat sold it to Sridhar at 10% profit. Sridhar sold the same to a mechanic and received ₹ 2, 316. If Amar had sold the same moped to the mechanic and receive the same amount the mechanic paid to Sridhar, what profit percentage would Amar have made?
    (a) 52%
    (b) 48%
    (c) 33.3%
    (d) Cannot be determined

42. A dishonest dealer prefers to sell his goods at cost price but uses less weight for a kg weight and gains $4\frac{1}{6}\%$.
    What does he use for a kg weight? [SBI PO-2011]
    (a) 950 gm
    (b) 980 gm
    (c) 960 gm
    (d) 840 gm
    (e) None of these

43. An article was purchased for ₹ 78,350/-. Its price was marked up by 30%. It was sold at a discount of 20% on the marked up price. What was the profit percent on the cost price ?
    (a) 4
    (b) 7 [IBPS-PO-2012]
    (c) 5
    (d) 3
    (e) 6

44. A businessman allows a discount of 10% on the written price. How much above the cost price must he mark his goods to make a profit of 17%? [SSC CGL-2012]
    (a) 30%
    (b) 20%
    (c) 27%
    (d) 18%

45. A man sold an article at a loss of 20%. If he sells the article for ₹ 12 more, he would have gained 10%. The cost price of the article is [SSC CGL-2012]
    (a) ₹ 60
    (b) ₹ 40
    (c) ₹ 30
    (d) ₹ 22

46. A trader has a weighing balance that shows 1,200 gm for a kilogram. He further marks up his cost price by 10%. Then the net profit percentage is [SSC CGL-2012]
    (a) 32%
    (b) 23%
    (c) 31.75%
    (d) 23.5%

47. Kabir buys an article with 25% discount on its marked price. He makes a profit of 10% by selling it at ₹ 660. The marked price is [SSC CGL-2013]
    (a) ₹ 600
    (b) ₹ 685
    (c) ₹ 700
    (d) ₹ 800

48. On the eve of Gandhi Jayanti, Gandhi Ashram declared a 25% discount on silk. If selling price of a silk saree is ₹ 525, what is its marked price ? [SSC CGL-2013]
    (a) ₹ 700
    (b) ₹ 725
    (c) ₹ 750
    (d) ₹ 775

49. A shopkeeper marks an article at a price which gives a profit of 25%. After allowing certain discount, the profit reduces to $12\frac{1}{2}\%$. The discount percent is [SSC CGL-2013]
    (a) 12%
    (b) 12.5%
    (c) 10%
    (d) 20%

50. A CD was sold at a profit of $12\frac{1}{2}\%$. If it had been sold at a profit of 15%, it would have gained him ₹ 10 more. The cost prices of CD is (in ₹) [SSC CGL-2013]
    (a) 450
    (b) 500
    (c) 400
    (d) 550

51. A shopkeeper allows 10% discount on goods when he sells without credit. Cost price of his goods is 80% of his selling price. If he sells his goods by cash, then his profit is
    (a) 50%
    (b) 70% [SSC CGL-2014]
    (c) 25%
    (d) 40%

52. A dealer of scientific instruments allows 20% discount on the marked price of the instruments and still makes a profit of 25%. If his gain over the sale of an instrument is ₹ 150, find the marked price of the instrument. [SSC CGL-2014]
    (a) ₹ 938.50
    (b) ₹ 940
    (c) ₹ 938
    (d) ₹ 937.50

53. Ram bought a T.V. with 20% discount on the labelled price. Had he bought it with 30% discount he would have saved ₹ 800. The value of the T.V. set that he bought is [SSC CGL-2014]
    (a) ₹ 5,000
    (b) ₹ 8,000
    (c) ₹ 9,000
    (d) ₹ 10,000

54. A sold an article to B at 20% profit and B sold it to C at 15% loss. If A sold it to C at the selling price of B, then A would make [SSC CGL-2014]
    (a) 5% profit
    (b) 2% profit
    (c) 2% loss
    (d) 5% loss

55. The cost price of 8 books is equal to the selling price of 6 books. The percentage of gain is [SSC CGL-2014]
    (a) $4\frac{1}{6}$
    (b) $33\frac{1}{3}$
    (c) 2
    (d) 25