

1. Alfred buys an old scooter for Rs. 4700 and spends Rs. 800 on its repairs. If he sells the scooter for Rs. 5800, his gain percent is:

Ⓐ $4\frac{4}{7}\%$

Ⓑ $5\frac{5}{11}\%$

Ⓒ 10%

Ⓓ 12%

Answer: Option Ⓑ

Explanation:

Cost Price (C.P.) = Rs. (4700 + 800) = Rs. 5500.

Selling Price (S.P.) = Rs. 5800.

Gain = (S.P.) - (C.P.) = Rs.(5800 - 5500) = Rs. 300.

$$\text{Gain \%} = \left(\frac{300}{5500} \times 100 \right) \% = 5\frac{5}{11}\%$$

2. 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:

Ⓐ 15

Ⓑ 16

Ⓒ 18

Ⓓ 25

Answer: Option Ⓑ

Explanation:

Let C.P. of each article be Re. 1 C.P. of x articles = Rs. x .

S.P. of x articles = Rs. 20.

Profit = Rs. $(20 - x)$.

$$\therefore \left(\frac{20 - x}{x} \times 100 = 25 \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow 2000 - 100x = 25x$$

$$125x = 2000$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 16.$$

3. If selling price is doubled, the profit triples. Find the profit percent.

Ⓐ $66\frac{2}{3}$

Ⓑ 100

Ⓒ $105\frac{1}{3}$

Ⓓ 120

Answer: Option Ⓑ

Explanation:

Let C.P. be Rs. x and S.P. be Rs. y .

$$\text{Then, } 3(y - x) = (2y - x) \Rightarrow y = 2x.$$

$$\text{Profit} = \text{Rs. } (y - x) = \text{Rs. } (2x - x) = \text{Rs. } x.$$

$$\therefore \text{Profit \%} = \left(\frac{x}{x} \times 100 \right) \% = 100\%$$

4. 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?

Ⓐ 30%

Ⓑ 70%

Ⓒ 100%

Ⓓ 250%

Answer: Option Ⓑ

Explanation:

Let C.P. = Rs. 100. Then, Profit = Rs. 320, S.P. = Rs. 420.

New C.P. = 125% of Rs. 100 = Rs. 125

New S.P. = Rs. 420.

Profit = Rs. (420 - 125) = Rs. 295.

$$\therefore \text{Required percentage} = \left(\frac{295}{420} \times 100 \right) \% = \frac{1475}{21} \% = 70\% \text{ (approximately).}$$

5. A vendor bought toffees at 6 for a rupee. How many for a rupee must he sell to gain 20%?

Ⓐ 3

Ⓑ 4

Ⓒ 5

Ⓓ 6

Answer: Option Ⓒ

Explanation:

C.P. of 6 toffees = Re. 1

S.P. of 6 toffees = 120% of Re. 1 = Rs. $\frac{6}{5}$

For Rs. $\frac{6}{5}$, toffees sold = 6.

For Re. 1, toffees sold = $\left(6 \times \frac{5}{6} \right) = 5$.

6. The percentage profit earned by selling an article for Rs. 1920 is equal to the percentage loss incurred by selling the same article for Rs. 1280. At what price should the article be sold to make 25% profit?

Ⓐ Rs. 2000

Ⓑ Rs. 2200

Ⓒ Rs. 2400

Ⓓ Data inadequate

Answer: Option Ⓐ

Explanation:

Let C.P. be Rs. x .

Then, $\frac{1920 - x}{x} \times 100 = \frac{x - 1280}{x} \times 100$

$\Rightarrow 1920 - x = x - 1280$

$\Rightarrow 2x = 3200$

$\Rightarrow x = 1600$

\therefore Required S.P. = 125% of Rs. 1600 = Rs. $\left(\frac{125}{100} \times 1600 \right) = \text{Rs } 2000$.

7. A shopkeeper expects a gain of 22.5% on his cost price. If in a week, his sale was of Rs. 392, what was his profit?

- Ⓐ Rs. 18.20
- Ⓑ Rs. 70
- Ⓒ Rs. 72
- Ⓓ Rs. 88.25

Answer: Option Ⓒ

Explanation:

$$\text{C.P.} = \text{Rs.} \left(\frac{100}{122.5} \times 392 \right) = \text{Rs.} \left(\frac{1000}{1225} \times 392 \right) = \text{Rs.} 320$$

$$\therefore \text{Profit} = \text{Rs.} (392 - 320) = \text{Rs.} 72.$$

8. A man buys a cycle for Rs. 1400 and sells it at a loss of 15%. What is the selling price of the cycle?

- Ⓐ Rs. 1090
- Ⓑ Rs. 1160
- Ⓒ Rs. 1190
- Ⓓ Rs. 1202

Answer: Option Ⓒ

Explanation:

$$\text{S.P.} = 85\% \text{ of Rs. } 1400 = \text{Rs.} \left(\frac{85}{100} \times 1400 \right) = \text{Rs.} 1190$$

9. Sam purchased 20 dozens of toys at the rate of Rs. 375 per dozen. He sold each one of them at the rate of Rs. 33. What was his percentage profit?

(A) 3.5

(B) 4.5

(C) 5.6

(D) 6.5

Answer: Option (C)

Explanation:

$$\text{Cost Price of 1 toy} = \text{Rs. } \left(\frac{375}{12} \right) = \text{Rs. } 31.25$$

$$\text{Selling Price of 1 toy} = \text{Rs. } 33$$

$$\text{So, Gain} = \text{Rs. } (33 - 31.25) = \text{Rs. } 1.75$$

$$\therefore \text{Profit \%} = \left(\frac{1.75}{31.25} \times 100 \right) \% = \frac{28}{5} \% = 5.6\%$$

10. Some articles were bought at 6 articles for Rs. 5 and sold at 5 articles for Rs. 6. Gain percent is:

(A) 30%

(B) $33\frac{1}{3}\%$

(C) 35%

(D) 44%

Answer: Option (D)

Explanation:

Suppose, number of articles bought = L.C.M. of 6 and 5 = 30.

$$\text{C.P. of 30 articles} = \text{Rs. } \left(\frac{5}{6} \times 30 \right) = \text{Rs. } 25.$$

$$\text{S.P. of 30 articles} = \text{Rs. } \left(\frac{6}{5} \times 30 \right) = \text{Rs. } 36.$$

$$\therefore \text{Gain \%} = \left(\frac{11}{25} \times 100 \right) \% = 44\%.$$

11. On selling 17 balls at Rs. 720, there is a loss equal to the cost price of 5 balls. The cost price of a ball is:

- Ⓐ Rs. 45
- Ⓑ Rs. 50
- Ⓒ Rs. 55
- Ⓓ Rs. 60

Answer: Option Ⓓ

Explanation:

$$(\text{C.P. of 17 balls}) - (\text{S.P. of 17 balls}) = (\text{C.P. of 5 balls})$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{C.P. of 12 balls} = \text{S.P. of 17 balls} = \text{Rs. 720.}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{C.P. of 1 ball} = \text{Rs. } \left(\frac{720}{12} \right) = \text{Rs. 60.}$$

12. When a plot is sold for Rs. 18,700, the owner loses 15%. At what price must that plot be sold in order to gain 15%?

- Ⓐ Rs. 21,000
- Ⓑ Rs. 22,500
- Ⓒ Rs. 25,300
- Ⓓ Rs. 25,800

Answer: Option Ⓒ

Explanation:

$$85 : 18700 = 115 : x$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \left(\frac{18700 \times 115}{85} \right) = 25300.$$

Hence, S.P. = Rs. 25,300.

13. 100 oranges are bought at the rate of Rs. 350 and sold at the rate of Rs. 48 per dozen. The percentage of profit or loss is:

Ⓐ $14\frac{2}{7}\%$ gain

Ⓑ 15% gain

Ⓒ $14\frac{2}{7}\%$ loss

Ⓓ 15 % loss

Answer: Option Ⓐ

Explanation:

$$\text{C.P. of 1 orange} = \text{Rs. } \left(\frac{350}{100} \right) = \text{Rs. } 3.50$$

$$\text{S.P. of 1 orange} = \text{Rs. } \left(\frac{48}{12} \right) = \text{Rs. } 4$$

$$\therefore \text{Gain\%} = \left(\frac{0.50}{3.50} \times 100 \right) \% = \frac{100}{7} \% = 14\frac{2}{7}\%$$

14. A shopkeeper sells one transistor for Rs. 840 at a gain of 20% and another for Rs. 960 at a loss of 4%. His total gain or loss percent is:

Ⓐ $5\frac{15}{17}\%$ loss

Ⓑ $5\frac{15}{17}\%$ gain

Ⓒ $6\frac{2}{3}\%$ gain

Ⓓ None of these

Answer: Option Ⓑ

Explanation:

$$\text{C.P. of 1st transistor} = \text{Rs.} \left(\frac{100}{120} \times 840 \right) = \text{Rs. 700.}$$

$$\text{C.P. of 2nd transistor} = \text{Rs.} \left(\frac{100}{96} \times 960 \right) = \text{Rs. 1000}$$

$$\text{So, total C.P.} = \text{Rs. (700 + 1000)} = \text{Rs. 1700.}$$

$$\text{Total S.P.} = \text{Rs. (840 + 960)} = \text{Rs. 1800.}$$

$$\therefore \text{Gain \%} = \left(\frac{100}{1700} \times 100 \right) \% = 5\frac{15}{17}\%$$

15. A trader mixes 26 kg of rice at Rs. 20 per kg with 30 kg of rice of other variety at Rs. 36 per kg and sells the mixture at Rs. 30 per kg. His profit percent is:

- Ⓐ No profit, no loss
- Ⓑ 5%
- Ⓒ 8%
- Ⓓ 10%
- Ⓔ None of these

Answer: Option Ⓑ

Explanation:

C.P. of 56 kg rice = Rs. $(26 \times 20 + 30 \times 36)$ = Rs. $(520 + 1080)$ = Rs. 1600.

S.P. of 56 kg rice = Rs. (56×30) = Rs. 1680.

$$\therefore \text{Gain} = \left(\frac{80}{1600} \times 100 \right) \% = 5\%.$$