

PROFIT-LOSS

Q1. Find CP when $SP = \text{Rs. } 40.60$, $\text{gain} = 16\%$?

- A. Rs. 35 B. Rs. 50 C. Rs. 75 D. Rs. 89

Q2. A person incurs 5% loss by selling a watch for Rs. 1140. At what price should the watch be sold to earn 5% profit?

- A. Rs. 1380 B. Rs. 1160 C. Rs. 1260 D. Rs. 1400

Q3. A discount dealer professes to sell his goods at cost price but uses a weight of 960 gms instead of a Kg weight. Find his gain%?

- A. $27/4$ B. $8/3$ C. $25/6$ D. $21/4$

Q4. A man sold two TV'S at Rs. 1995 each. On one he lost 10% and on the other he gained 10%. What his gain or loss percent?

- A. 4% B. 2% C. 0.5% D. 1%

Q5. Aditya purchase a book with a 20% discount on the marked price. How much did he pay if the book marked was Rs. 500?

A.Rs. 400 B. Rs. 300 C. Rs. 200 D. Rs. 500

Q6.Profit earned by selling an article of Rs. 1630 is same as the loss incurred by selling the article for Rs. 1320. What is the CP?

A.Rs. 1475 B. Rs. 1300 C. Rs. 1350 D. Rs. 1275

Q7. . If the CP of 50 items is equal SP of 40 items then what is the profit or loss%?

A.20% B. 15% C. 25% D. 35%

Q8. A vendor bought toffees at 6 for a rupee. How many for a rupee must he sell to gain 20%?

A. 3 B. 4 C. 5 D. 6

Q9.If 11 Mango are bought for Rs. 10 and sold at 10 for Rs. 11. What was Gain or Loss%?

- A.24% B. 21% C. 26% D. 25%

Q10. 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.Rs.15 B. Rs.16 C. Rs.18 D. Rs.25

Q11.If selling price is doubled, the profit triples. Find the profit percent:

- A.66 $\frac{2}{3}$ % B. 100% C. 105 $\frac{1}{3}$ % D. 120%

Q12.Two continuous discounts of 4% on anything should be equal to

- A.8% B. 20% C. 10% D. 16%

Q13.An article is marked for sale at Rs. 504. The shopkeeper gives a discount of 5% on the sale price and still earns a profit of 20%. What could be the purchase price of the article?

- A. Rs. 399 B. Rs. 405 C. Rs. 403 D. Rs. 400

Q1. Two third of consignment was sold at a profit of 5% and the remainder at a loss of 2%. If the total profit was Rs. 400, the value of the consignment was?

- A. Rs. 112000 B. Rs. 14000 C. Rs. 15000 D. Can't be determined.

Q2. A tradesman gives 4% discount on the marked price and gives one article free for buying every 15 articles and thus gains 35%. The marked price is approx. how much percent above the CP?

- A. 20% B. 30% C. 40% D. 50%

Q3. The profit earned by selling an article for Rs. 900 is double the loss incurred when the same article is sold for Rs. 450. At what price should the article be sold to make 25% profit?

- A. Rs. 400 B. Rs. 500 C. Rs. 700 D. Rs. 750

Q4. 8. Due to a 20% rise in price of sugar, a person is able to buy 1.5 kg less for Rs. 135. What is the increased price of sugar per kg?

- A. Rs. 15 B. Rs. 21 C. Rs. 18 D. Rs. 24

Q5. Sanjay purchased a chair marked at Rs. 800 at 2 successive discounts of 10% and 15% respectively. He spent Rs. 28 on transportation and sold the chair for Rs. 800. How much is his gain percentage?

- A. 14% B. 30% C. 25% D. 40%

Q6. When a book is sold at its Marked Price it gives a profit of 40%. What will happen if it is sold at half the marked Price?

- A. 30% profit B. 25% loss C. 30% loss D. 40% profit

Q7. 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. Rs. 100% D. 250%

Q8. Rita buys an article for Rs. 9600. She sold it at 12% loss and get some money and from that money she again buys an article and this time she got 12% profit. What was profit or loss she got from this transaction?

- A. Rs. 130 B. Rs. 138 C. Rs. 138.24 D. Rs. 138.42

Q9. Sonal buys mangoes at the rate of 3 kgs for Rs. 21 and sells them at 5 kgs for Rs. 50. To earn a profit of Rs. 102, he must sell how many mangoes?

- A. 34 kgs B. 52 kgs C. 26 kgs D. 32 kgs

CI-SI

Parameter	Simple Interest	Compound Interest
Formula	$S.I. = (P \times R \times T)/100$	$C.I. = P(1+R/100)^t - P$
Return Amount	Lesser	Higher
Principal Amount	Constant	Varying during the entire borrowing period
Interest Charged	Interest charged on principal amount.	Interest charged on principal and accumulated interest.
Growth	The growth remains quite uniform.	The growth increases quite rapidly.

Q1. The difference between simple and compound interest on sum of 10000 is 64 for 2 years. Find the rate of interest.

- A. 8 B. 64 C. 4 D. 2 E. None of these

Q2. The difference between simple and compound interest compounded annually on a certain sum of money for 2 years at 4% per annum is Rs. 1. The sum (in Rs.) is:

- A. 625 B. 630 C. 640 D. 650 E. None of these

Q3. Find the compound interest on Rs. 12500 at 8% per annum for 9 months compounded quarterly.

- A. Rs. 1020 B. Rs. 1428 C. Rs. 510 D. Rs. 550 E. None of these

Q4. Find the compound Interest on Rs. 32000 at 20% per annum for 1 year, compounded half yearly.

- A. Rs. 6320 B. Rs. 6720 C. Rs. 6400 D. Rs. 6500 E. None of these

Q5. The difference between C.I. & S.I. on Rs. 700 in 2 years at 5% per annum is:

- A. Rs. 10 B. Rs. 5 C. Rs. 1 D. Rs. 2.5 E. Rs. 1.75

Q6. The difference between the compound and simple interest on a sum of money for 2 years at $6\frac{1}{4}\%$ per annum is Rs. 10. The sum is

- A. Rs. 2000 B. Rs. 2200 C. Rs. 2560 D. Rs. 2600 E. None of these

Q7. If a sum of money doubles itself in 8 years at S.I. then the rate of interest per annum is:

- A. Rs. 10.5 B. Rs. 12.5 C. Rs. 11.5 D. Rs. 13.5 E. None of these

Q8. If the difference between the C.I. compounded half yearly and simple interest on a sum at 10% per annum for one year is Rs. 25, the sum is:

- A. Rs. 9000 B. Rs. 9500 C. Rs. 10,000 D. Rs. 10,500 E. None of these

Q9. If a sum of money at simple interest doubles itself in 6 years, it will become four times in:

- A. 14 years B. 12 years C. 18 years D. 16 years E. None of these

Q10. A sum of money doubles in 3 years at compound interest, compounded annually. It will become 4 times of itself in:

- A. 12 years B. 9 years C. 8 years D. 6 years E. None of these

Q11. Find the ratio of S.I. & C.I. on a certain sum of money at 5% per annum for 2 years

- A. 50 : 51 B. 40 : 41 C. 30 : 31 D. 45 : 46 E. None the these

Q12. What annual instalment will discharge a debt of Rs. 1092 due in 3 years at 12% Simple interest?

A. Rs. 250 B. Rs. 275 C. Rs. 300 D. Rs. 325 E. Rs. 350

Q13. A man borrows Rs. 5100 to be paid back with compound interest at the rate of 4% pa by the end of 2 years in two equal yearly instalments. How much will be each instalment?

A. Rs. 2704 B. Rs. 2800 C. Rs. 3000 D. Rs. 2500 E. None of above

Q14. There is 60% increase in an amount in 6 years at simple interest. What will be the compound interest of Rs. 12,000 after 3 years at the same rate?

A. Rs. 2160 B. Rs. 3120 C. Rs. 3972 D. Rs. 6240 E. None of these

Q15. A bank offers 5% compound interest calculated on half-yearly basis. A customer deposits Rs. 1600 each on 1st January and 1st July of a year. At the end of the year, the amount he would have gained by way of interest is:

A. Rs. 120 B. Rs. 121 C. Rs. 122 D. Rs. 123 E. None of these

Q16. Girish invested some money in a bank. After eight years his amount became triple. How many times of the original sum will the money become in 20 years at Simple Interest?

- A. 5 times B. 6 times C. 7 times D. 8 times E. None of these

Q17. Which information given below is sufficient to know the amount if the difference between the C.I. & S.I. for 2 years is 18?

(1) The rate is same at which an amount of Rs. 1000 become 1120 for 2 years in S.I.

(2) The principal given is Rs. 2000.

- A. Only I
B. Only II
C. Either I or II
D. Neither I nor II
E. Both I and II together