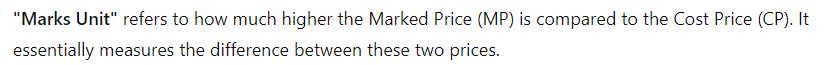
**Note**

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**Discount => SP / MP**

**Marks Unit => MP / CP**

**Profit => SP/CP**

**A trader marks price of his goods 45% above the cost price and gives a discount of 20% on the marked price. What percentage of profit will the trader have?**

**14% 15% 19% 16% => 14%**

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**The marked price of an article is 40% more than the cost price and a discount of 14 2/7 % is given on the market price. In this kind of sale the seller gains:**

**63 1/3 % 20% 25% 28 2/7% => 20%**

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To gain 8% after allowing a discount of 10%, by what per cent cost price should be hiked in the list price?

9% 11% 18% 20% => 20

The question is: How much higher should I set the marked price above my cost price so that, even after giving the 10% discount, I still end up making an 8% profit?

higher should I set the marked price => I want to sell it for a higher price to make some profit. My aim to make 8% profit more than what I paid.

The cost of manufacture of a tape recorder is 1,500. The manufacturer fixes the marked price 20% above the cost of manufacture and allows a discount in such a way as to get a profit of 8%. The rate of discount is

12 8 20 10 => 10

You make a tape recorder, and it costs you $1,500 to manufacture it.

Marked Price (MP): You want to set a selling price that is 20% higher than the cost price.

You also want to give a discount to customers but still end up making an 8% profit.

The question is asking: What percentage discount should you offer on the marked price so that you still make an 8% profit after the discount?

A shop keeper sold an article at four-fifth of the marked price and suffered a loss of 3 1/3%. Find the profit, if he sold the article at the marked price. (correct to nearest integer)

(a)20 (b) 22 (c) 18 (d) 21 => 21

A shopkeeper sells an item at 80% of the marked price and ends up losing 3 1/3%. If instead, the shopkeeper sold the item at the full marked price, what would the profit be, rounded to the nearest whole number?

In this context, "full marked price" means the original price that the shopkeeper had set for the item before offering any discounts.

The shopkeeper sells an item at 80% of its original price (marked price) and ends up losing 3 1/3%. The question is asking: If the shopkeeper had sold the item at the full original price instead of at the discounted price, what would the profit be, rounded to the nearest whole number?

A shopkeeper makes a net profit of 44% on selling an article at successive discounts of 10% and 20%. Find the net profit percentage, if the shopkeeper sells the same article at a discount of 15%.

50% 70% 30% 40% =>

A shopkeeper makes a net profit of 44% on selling an article when applying two successive discounts: first, a 10% discount, and then a 20% discount on the already discounted price. The question asks: If the shopkeeper were to sell the same article with a single discount of 15% instead, what would be the net profit percentage?

"Successive discounts" means the shopkeeper applies the discounts in sequence. So, first, a 10% discount is applied to the original price, and then a 20% discount is applied to the new price (after the first discount).

A shopkeeper offers two successive discounts of 15% and 20% on an article and is still able to earn 70% profit. If he offers only 30% discount, what will be the profit percentage?

70% 75% 65% 50% => 75

A shopkeeper gives two discounts in sequence—15% followed by 20%—on an article and still makes a profit of 70%. The question is asking: If the shopkeeper instead offers a single discount of 30% on the article, how much profit will he make?

By selling 120 mangoes, a shopkeeper gains the selling price of 20 mangoes. Find his profit percentage.

20% 25% 10% 12% => 20

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Description automatically generated

On selling 18 pens at (Ru 660) there is a profit equal to the cost price of 4 Pens. What is the cost price of one pen (in Ru)?

33 45 30 22 => 30

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Description automatically generated

Kamal purchases 80 articles for Rs 11, 180 and sells them at a loss equal to the selling price of 6 articles. What will be the selling price of 1 article ?

130 125 120 135 => 130

Kamal buys 80 articles for R 11,180.

After selling the 80 articles, Kamal ends up losing an amount that is the same as the selling price of 6 articles.

The question is asking: What is the selling price of each article?