

PROFIT AND LOSS

1. A shopkeeper purchased a radio for ₹ 600. He sold the radio for ₹ 720. What is the per cent profit he earned in the transaction?
(1) 20% (2) 25% (3) 30%
(4) 35% (5) None of these
2. A shopkeeper purchased a radio for ₹ 800. He sold the radio for ₹ 600. What is the per cent loss he incurred in the transaction?
(1) 20% (2) 25% (3) 30%
(4) 35% (5) None of these
3. Ramesh purchased a scooter for ₹ 20000. He sold the scooter and earned 12% profit in the transaction. At what price did Ramesh sell the scooter?
(1) ₹ 22200 (2) ₹ 22300 (3) ₹ 22400
(4) ₹ 22500 (5) None of these
4. Suresh purchased a bike for ₹ 26000. He sold the bike and incurred 18% loss in the transaction. At what price did Suresh sell the article?
(1) ₹ 21120 (2) ₹ 21420 (3) ₹ 21230
(4) ₹ 21320 (5) None of these
5. Rita sold her watch for ₹ 700 and got 40% profit. At what price did Rita purchase the watch?
(1) ₹ 600 (2) ₹ 640 (3) ₹ 540
(4) ₹ 500 (5) None of these
6. Sita sold her watch for ₹ 900 and incurred 40% loss. At what price did Sita purchase the watch?
(1) ₹ 1600 (2) ₹ 1640 (3) ₹ 1540
(4) ₹ 1500 (5) None of these
7. Alka sold her watch for ₹ 480 and incurred 40% loss. In order to obtain a profit of 30%, what should be the selling price?
(1) ₹ 1140 (2) ₹ 940 (3) ₹ 1040
(4) ₹ 1060 (5) None of these
8. Renu sold her watch her ₹ 960 and earned 20% profit. In order to obtain a profit of 60%, what should be the selling price?
(1) ₹ 1280 (2) ₹ 1380 (3) ₹ 1080
(4) ₹ 1180 (5) None of these
9. Annu sold her watch for ₹ 520 and earned 30% profit. If she sells the watch and incurs loss of 45% then what would be the selling price?
(1) ₹ 300 (2) ₹ 400 (3) ₹ 340
(4) ₹ 220 (5) None of these
10. Minu sold her watch for ₹ 540 and incurred 40% loss. If she sells the watch and incurs loss of 15% then what would be the selling price?
(1) ₹ 900 (2) ₹ 756 (3) ₹ 657
(4) ₹ 567 (5) None of these
11. Dinesh purchased some lemons. He purchased 3 lemons for ₹ 2. He sold all the lemons and earned 25% profit. At what rate did he sell all the lemons?
(1) 4 for ₹ 3 (2) 5 for ₹ 4 (3) 6 for ₹ 5
(4) 7 for ₹ 8 (5) None of these
12. Ritesh purchased some lemons. He purchased 7 lemons for ₹ 10. He sold all the lemons and incurred 20% loss. At what rate did he sell all the lemons?
(1) 35 for ₹ 3 (2) 35 for ₹ 4 (3) 35 for ₹ 6
(4) 35 for ₹ 8 (5) None of these
13. Ratish purchased some lemons. He sold all the lemons. He sold 8 lemons for ₹ 7 and earned 40% profit. In order to obtain 50% profit what should be the selling rate?
(1) 15 for ₹ 13 (2) 15 for ₹ 16
(3) 16 for ₹ 15 (4) 17 for ₹ 16
(5) None of these
14. Jitendra purchased some lemons. He sold all the lemons. He sold 11 lemons for ₹ 10 and incurred 30% loss. In order to obtain 40% profit what should be the selling rate?
(1) 11 for ₹ 20 (2) 20 for ₹ 11
(3) 11 for ₹ 10 (4) 21 for ₹ 25
(5) None of these
15. Keshav purchased some lemons. He sold all the lemons. He sold 11 lemons for ₹ 10 and incurred 30% loss. What should be the selling rate if he incurs 20% loss?
(1) 77 for ₹ 80 (2) 66 for ₹ 70
(3) 11 for ₹ 10 (4) 80 for ₹ 77
(5) None of these
16. Deepak purchased some lemons. He purchased 5 lemons for ₹ 7. He sold all the lemons. If he sold 2 lemons for ₹ 3. What is the per cent profit in the whole transaction?
(1) 5% (2) 6% (3) 7%
(4) 8% (5) None of these

17. Mukesh purchased some lemons. He purchased 7 lemons for ₹ 9. He sold all the lemons. If he sold 11 lemons for ₹ 13. What is the per cent loss in the whole transaction?
 (1) 5% (2) 6% (3) 7%
 (4) 8% (5) None of these
18. A person buys 100 toffees at 10 a rupee and 200 toffees at 5 a rupee. He mixes them together and sells at 4 a rupee. Find his per cent profit.
 (1) 20% (2) 25% (3) 40%
 (4) 50% (5) None of these
19. The profit earned by selling an article for ₹ 832 is equal to the loss incurred when the same article is sold for ₹ 448. What should be the sale price of the article for making 50 per cent profit?
 (1) ₹ 960 (2) ₹ 1060 (3) ₹ 1200
 (4) ₹ 920 (5) None of these
20. The profit earned by selling an article for ₹ 900 is double the loss incurred when the same article is sold for ₹ 600. What should be the sale price of the article for making 40 per cent profit?
 (1) ₹ 980 (2) ₹ 1080 (3) ₹ 1200
 (4) ₹ 700 (5) None of these
21. A dishonest fruit vendor professes to sell his goods at cost price but he uses a weight of 800 g. for the kg. weight. Find his gain per cent.
 (1) 20% (2) 40% (3) 25%
 (4) 50% (5) None of these
22. A dishonest fruit vendor professes to sell his goods at a profit of 10% but he uses a weight of 16 gram for 20 gram. Find his gain per cent.
 (1) 14% (2) 24% (3) 35%
 (4) 37.5% (5) None of these
23. A grocer sells rice at a profit of 20% and uses a weight which is 25% less. Find his total percentage gain.
 (1) 50% (2) 55% (3) 60%
 (4) 65% (5) None of these
24. A cloth dealer professes to lose 20% on a certain garments, but he uses a metre having a length of 90 cm only and charges for the metre. Find his gain or loss per cent.
 (1) $11\frac{1}{9}\%$ gain (2) $11\frac{1}{9}\%$ loss
 (3) 12.5% loss (4) 12.5% gain
 (5) None of these
25. A tradesman defrauds to the extent of 10% in buying goods and also defrauds to the extent of 10% in selling. His gain per cent is—
 (1) 21% gain (2) 19% gain (3) 20% gain
 (4) $22\frac{2}{9}\%$ gain (5) None of these
26. A tradesman by means of false balance defrauds to the extent of 10% in buying goods and also by means of false balance defrauds to the extent of 10% in selling. His gain per cent is—
 (1) 21% gain (2) 19% gain (3) 20% gain
 (4) $22\frac{2}{9}\%$ (5) None of these
27. A tradesman marks his goods 20% above the cost price. He offers 10% discount to customers. What is his gain in per cent?
 (1) 10% gain (2) 8% gain (3) 12% gain
 (4) 32% gain (5) None of these
28. Rishav marks his goods 30% above the cost price but allows 30% discount for cash payment. If he sells the article for ₹ 2730, find his cost price.
 (1) ₹ 3500 (2) ₹ 2800 (3) ₹ 2950
 (4) ₹ 3000 (5) None of these
29. A dealer wants to earn 20% profit on an article after offering 25% discount to the customer. If the cost price of an item is ₹ 300, then the markprice (label price) of the article would be—
 (1) ₹ 480 (2) ₹ 435 (3) ₹ 580
 (4) ₹ 600 (5) None of these
30. A dealer wants to earn 25% profit on an article after offering 50% discount to the customer. If the markprice (label price) of the article is ₹ 500, then the cost price of the article must be—
 (1) ₹ 200 (2) ₹ 300 (3) ₹ 400
 (4) ₹ 250 (5) None of these
31. If a discount of 20% is given on the marked price of an article, the shopkeeper gets a profit of 60%. Find his per cent profit if he offers a discount of 25% on the same article.
 (1) 20% (2) 30% (3) 50%
 (4) 75% (5) None of these
32. If a discount of 30% is given on the marked price of an article, the shopkeeper gets a profit of 5%. Find his per cent loss if he offers a discount of 50% on the same article.
 (1) 20% (2) 25% (3) 30%
 (4) 15% (5) None of these
33. What will be the percentage profit after selling an article at a certain price if there is a loss of 40% when the article is sold at $\frac{1}{3}$ rd of the previous selling price?
 (1) 20% (2) 80% (3) 75%
 (4) 60% (5) None of these
34. What will be the percentage profit after selling an article at label price if there is a loss of 20% when the article is sold at one third of the label price?
 (1) 20% (2) 80% (3) 75%
 (4) 60% (5) None of these

35. If a merchant estimates his profit as 20% of the selling price, what is his actual profit per cent?
 (1) 20% (2) 25% (3) 30%
 (4) 44% (5) None of these
36. If a merchant estimates his loss as 25% of the selling price, what is his actual loss per cent?
 (1) 20% (2) 25% (3) 30%
 (4) 44% (5) None of these
37. I sell 9 articles for the same money as I paid for 12. What is my gain in per cent?
 (1) 24% (2) 25% (3) 30%
 (4) 33% (5) None of these
38. I sell 12 articles for the same money as I paid for 10. What is my loss in per cent?
 (1) 20% (2) 25% (3) 30%
 (4) 35% (5) None of these
39. By selling 75 metres of cloth, I gain the selling price of 25 metres. Find the gain per cent.
 (1) $33\frac{1}{3}\%$ (2) 50% (3) 25%
 (4) 45% (5) None of these
40. By selling 85 metres of cloth, I lose the selling price of 15 metres. Find the loss per cent.
 (1) 12% (2) 15% (3) 18%
 (4) 20% (5) None of these
41. By selling 48 metres of cloth a person gains the cost price of 12 metres. Find the gain per cent.
 (1) 25% (2) 20% (3) 28%
 (4) 30% (5) None of these
42. A chair was sold at a loss of 10 per cent. If it was sold for ₹ 84 more, there would have been a gain of 4 per cent. For how much was the chair sold?
 (1) ₹ 600 (2) ₹ 640 (3) ₹ 540
 (4) ₹ 500 (5) None of these
43. An article is sold at 50% profit. If its CP and SP are increased by ₹ 32 and ₹ 12 respectively, the percentage of profit becomes 10%. Find the cost price.
 (1) ₹ 58 (2) ₹ 60 (3) ₹ 68
 (4) ₹ 54 (5) None of these
44. Two chairs and three tables cost ₹ 1025 and three chairs and two tables cost ₹ 1100. What is the difference between the cost of one table and that of one chair?
 (1) ₹ 75 (2) ₹ 35 (3) ₹ 125
 (4) ₹ 100 (5) None of these
45. A man buys 20 pens and 16 books for ₹ 360. He sells pens at a profit of 40% and books with a gain of 25%. If his overall gain is ₹ 120, the CP of the pen is—
 (1) ₹ 13 (2) ₹ 12 (3) ₹ 15
 (4) ₹ 10 (5) None of these
46. A man buys two horses for ₹ 1550. He sells one so as to lose 23% and the other so as to gain 27%. On the whole he neither gains nor loses. What does each horse cost?
 (1) ₹ 807, ₹ 743 (2) ₹ 817, ₹ 733
 (3) ₹ 827, ₹ 723 (4) ₹ 837, ₹ 713
 (5) None of these
47. A person bought two watches for ₹ 960. He sold one at a loss of 20% and the other at a gain of 60% and he found that each watch was sold at the same price. Find the cost price of two watches.
 (1) ₹ 640, ₹ 320 (2) ₹ 540, ₹ 420
 (3) ₹ 440, ₹ 520 (4) ₹ 650, ₹ 310
 (5) None of these
48. A man sells two articles, each for the same price ₹ 550. He earns 20% profit on the first and incurs 20% loss on the second. What would be his approximate overall per cent profit or percent loss?
 (1) 4% gain (2) 4% loss (3) 4.4% gain
 (4) 4.4% loss (5) None of these
49. A man purchases two articles, each for the same price ₹ 600. He earns 20% profit on the first and incurs 20% loss on the second. What would be his approximate overall per cent profit or percent loss?
 (1) 4% gain (2) 4% loss (3) 4.4% gain
 (4) 4.4% loss (5) None of these
50. A man sells two horses for ₹ 11900. The cost price of the first is equal to the selling price of the second. If the first is sold at 30% loss and the second at 25% gain, what is his total gain or loss (in rupees)?
 (1) ₹ 600 loss (2) ₹ 700 loss (3) ₹ 750 gain
 (4) ₹ 700 gain (5) None of these
51. Radha purchased 10 dozens pens at ₹ 70 per dozen. He sold 7 dozens pens at 7% profit and the remaining 3 dozens at 17% profit. What is his profit percentage in this transaction?
 (1) 8% (2) 7% (3) 10%
 (4) 14% (5) None of these
52. A man bought a chair and sold it at a gain of 10%. If he had bought it at 20% less and sold it for ₹ 10 more, he would have gained 40%. Find the cost price of the chair.
 (1) ₹ 500 (2) ₹ 600 (3) ₹ 550
 (4) ₹ 650 (5) None of these
53. 20 kg of potato costs as much as 5 kg of tomato, 12 kg tomato costs as much as 30 kg of onion, 15 kg of onion costs as much as 18 kg of cabbage. If 10 kg of cabbage costs ₹ 50. What would be the cost of 24 kg of potato?
 (1) ₹ 90 (2) ₹ 72 (3) ₹ 108
 (4) ₹ 96 (5) None of these

54. A reduction of 10% in the price of salt enables a person to buy 2 kg more for ₹ 180. Find the reduced and the original price per kg of salt respectively.
 (1) ₹ 10, ₹ 9 (2) ₹ 9, ₹ 10 (3) ₹ 20, ₹ 18
 (4) ₹ 18, ₹ 20 (5) None of these
55. A 25% hike in the price of potato forces a person to purchase 2 kg less for ₹ 75. Find the original price of the potato.
 (1) ₹ 7 (2) ₹ 8 (3) ₹ 7.5
 (4) ₹ 8.5 (5) None of these
56. Sunil calculates his profit percentage on the selling price whereas Sujeet calculates his profit on the cost price. They find that the difference of their profits is ₹ 900. If the selling price of both of them are the same, and Sunil gets 50% profit and Sujeet gets 40% profit, then find their selling price.
 (1) ₹ 4200 (2) ₹ 4500 (3) ₹ 4000
 (4) ₹ 4800 (5) None of these
57. Two third of a commodity is sold at 30% profit, three fourth is sold at 16% profit and the remaining at 12% profit. If a total profit of ₹ 100 is earned, then find the value of the commodity.
 (1) ₹ 300 (2) ₹ 400 (3) ₹ 450
 (4) ₹ 600 (5) None of these
58. A horse worth ₹ 8000 is sold by A to B at 20% loss. B sells the horse back to A at 20% gain. Find the value of loss amount.
 (1) ₹ 1380 (2) ₹ 1480 (3) ₹ 1180
 (4) ₹ 1280 (5) None of these
59. A person sells his table at a profit of 25% and the chair at a loss of 20% but on the whole he gains ₹ 18. On the other hand if he sells the table at a loss of 20% and the chair at a profit of 25% then he neither gains nor loses. Find the cost price of the table and the chair.
 (1) ₹ 200, ₹ 160 (2) ₹ 160, ₹ 200
 (3) ₹ 250, ₹ 180 (4) ₹ 210, ₹ 170
 (5) None of these
60. A person sold his watch for ₹ 24. If the percentage of his loss was equal to the cost price, then the watch would have cost him.
 (1) ₹ 40 (2) ₹ 60 (3) ₹ 50
 (4) ₹ 80 (5) ₹ 40 or ₹ 60

PROFIT AND LOSS

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| 1. (1) | 2. (2) | 3. (3) | 4. (4) | 5. (4) | 6. (4) | 7. (3) | 8. (1) | 9. (4) | 10. (5) |
| 11. (3) | 12. (5) | 13. (3) | 14. (1) | 15. (1) | 16. (5) | 17. (5) | 18. (4) | 19. (1) | 20. (1) |
| 21. (3) | 22. (4) | 23. (3) | 24. (2) | 25. (1) | 26. (4) | 27. (2) | 28. (4) | 29. (1) | 30. (1) |
| 31. (3) | 32. (2) | 33. (2) | 34. (5) | 35. (2) | 36. (1) | 37. (5) | 38. (5) | 39. (2) | 40. (2) |
| 41. (1) | 42. (1) | 43. (1) | 44. (1) | 45. (2) | 46. (4) | 47. (1) | 48. (5) | 49. (5) | 50. (2) |
| 51. (3) | 52. (1) | 53. (1) | 54. (2) | 55. (3) | 56. (1) | 57. (2) | 58. (5) | 59. (2) | 60. (5) |