

# DL Assignment - 01

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1. There is a 10% loss if an article is sold at ₹270. Then the cost price of the article is [SSC 2015]
  - (a) ₹250
  - (b) ₹270
  - (c) ₹300
  - (d) ₹320
2. By selling an article for ₹450. I lose 20%. For what price should I sell it to gain 20%? [SSC 2015]
  - (a) ₹470
  - (b) ₹490
  - (c) ₹562.50
  - (d) ₹675
3. A retailer buys a radio for ₹225. His overhead expenses are ₹15. He sells the radio for ₹300. The profit per cent of the retailer is [SSC 2015]
  - (a) 20 %
  - (b) 25 %
  - (c)  $26\frac{1}{7}\%$
  - (d)  $33\frac{1}{3}\%$
4. The cost price of a radio is ₹600 . The 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 MTS 2013]
  - (a) ₹664.50
  - (b) ₹684.50
  - (c) ₹704.50
  - (d) ₹724.50
5. If bananas are bought at the rate of 4 for a rupee, how many must be sold for a rupee so as to gain  $33\frac{1}{3}\%$ ? [SSC 2015]
  - (a) 2
  - (b) 2.5
  - (c) 3
  - (d) 4
6. A merchant loses 10% by selling an article. If the cost price of the article is ₹15, then the selling price of the article is [SSC 2014]
  - (a) ₹12.30
  - (b) ₹13.20
  - (c) ₹13.50
  - (d) ₹16.50
7. There is a profit of 20% on the price of an article. The % of profit, when calculated on selling price is [SSC CGL 2014]
  - (a)  $16\frac{2}{3}\%$
  - (b) 20%
  - (c)  $33\frac{1}{3}\%$
  - (d) None of these
8. If selling price of an article is  $1\frac{1}{3}$  of cost price, find the gain %. [SSC 2014]
  - (a) 1.33%
  - (b) 25%
  - (c)  $33\frac{1}{3}\%$
  - (d)  $66\frac{2}{3}\%$
9. If books bought at price from ₹150 to 300 are sold at prices ranging from ₹250 to ₹350, what is the greatest possible that might be made in selling 15 books? [SSC 2013]
  - (a) ₹750
  - (b) ₹3000
  - (c) ₹4250
  - (d) Cannot be determined
10. A fruit merchant makes a profit of 25% by selling mangoes at a certain price. If he charges ₹1 more on each mango, he would gain 50%. At first the price of one mango was [SSC CPO 2015]
  - (a) ₹4
  - (b) ₹5
  - (c) ₹6
  - (d) ₹7
11. Mahima bought a number of oranges at 2 for a rupee and an equal number at 3 for a rupee. To make a profit of 20% she should sell a dozen for [SSC CGL 2014]

- (a) ₹6  
(b) ₹8  
(c) ₹10  
(d) ₹12
12. Ravi bought a camera and paid 20% less than its original price. He sold it at 40% profit on the price he had paid. The percentage of profit earned by Ravi on the original price was  
(a) 12%  
(b) 15%  
(c) 22%  
(d) 32%
13. By selling an article, a man makes a profit of 25% of its selling price. His profit per cent is [SSC CGL 2010]  
(a)  $16\frac{2}{3}\%$   
(b) 20%  
(c) 25%  
(d)  $33\frac{1}{3}\%$
14. If the cost price of 25 chairs is equal to the selling price of 30 chairs, then the loss % is [SSC 2015]  
(a) 5%  
(b)  $16\frac{2}{3}\%$   
(c) 20%  
(d) 25%
15. Kabir buys one kilogram of apples for ₹120 and sells it to Shashi gaining 25%. Shashi sells it to Geeta who again sells it for ₹198, making a profit of 10%. What is the profit percentage made by Shashi? [SSC SI 2016]  
(a) 10%  
(b) 20%  
(c) 22%  
(d) 25%
16. Ten articles were bought for ₹8, and sold at 8 for ₹10. The gain per cent is [SSC CGL 2015]  
(a) 54.75%  
(b) 55%  
(c) 56.25%  
(d) 57.25%
17. A man purchased an article for ₹1500 and sold it at 25% above the cost price. If he has to pay ₹75 as tax on it, his net profit percentage will be [SSC 2015]  
(a) ₹12.30  
(b) ₹13.20  
(c) ₹13.50  
(d) ₹16.50
18. A man purchases some oranges at the rate of 3 for ₹40 and the same quantity at 5 for ₹60. If he sells all the oranges at the rate of 3 for ₹50, find his gain or loss per cent (to the nearest integer). [SSC CGL 2015]  
(a) 32% profit  
(b) 31% loss  
(c) 34% loss  
(d) 31% profit
19. Divya purchased  $2\frac{1}{2}$  dozen eggs at the rate of ₹20 per dozen. She found that 6 eggs were rotten. She sold the remaining eggs at the rate of ₹22 per dozen. Then her profit or loss per cent is [SSC 2013]  
(a) 12% loss  
(b) 12% profit  
(c) 10% loss  
(d) 10% profit
20. A man bought 20 dozen eggs for ₹720. What should be the selling price of each egg if he wants to make a profit of 20%? hfill [SSC 2010]  
(a) ₹3.25  
(b) ₹3.30  
(c) ₹3.50  
(d) ₹3.60
21. A clock was sold for ₹144. If the percentage of profit was numerically equal to the cost price, the cost of the clock was  
(a) ₹72  
(b) ₹80  
(c) ₹90  
(d) ₹100
22. A vendor loses the selling price of 4 oranges on selling 36 oranges. His loss per cent is  
(a) 9%  
(b) 10%  
(c)  $11\frac{1}{2}\%$   
(d)  $12\frac{1}{2}\%$
23. If the profit on selling an article for ₹425 is the same as the loss on selling it for ₹355, then the cost price of the article is  
(a) ₹370  
(b) ₹380  
(c) ₹390  
(d) ₹400

24. A fruit seller buys 240 apples for ₹600. Some of these apples are bad and are thrown away. He sells the remaining apples at ₹3.50 each and makes a profit of ₹198. The per cent of apples thrown away are [SSC 2015]
- 5%
  - 6%
  - 7%
  - 8%
25. A sold an article to B at 20% profit and B sold to C at 15% loss. If A sold it to C at the selling price of B, then A would make [SSC CGL 2014]
- 2% profit
  - 2% loss
  - 5% profit
  - 5% loss
26. A sells an article to B at a gain of 20% and B sells it to C at a gain of 10% and C sells it to D at a gain of  $12\frac{1}{2}\%$ . If D pays ₹29.70, then A purchased the article for [SSC 2013]
- ₹10
  - ₹20
  - ₹30
  - ₹40
27. A sells an article to B at a gain of 10%. B sells it to C at a gain of  $7\frac{1}{2}\%$ . C disposes of it at a loss of 25%. If the prime cost to the manufacturer A was ₹3200 then the price obtained by C is [SSC 2013]
- ₹2580
  - ₹2670
  - ₹2800
  - ₹2838
28. A car worth ₹150000 was sold by X to Y at 5% profit sold the car back to X at 2% loss. In the entire transaction
- X gained ₹4350
  - Y lost ₹4350
  - X gained ₹3150
  - X lost ₹3150
29. Rashi wants to sell a watch at a profit of 20%. She bought it at 10% less and sold it at ₹30 less, but she gained 20%. The cost price of watch is [SSC CGL 2015]
- ₹220
  - ₹225
  - ₹240
  - ₹250
30. A dealer sold a bicycle at a profit of 10%. Had he bought the bicycle at 10% less price and sold it at a price ₹60 more, he would have gained 25%. The cost price of the bicycle was [SSC CGL 2015]
- ₹2000
  - ₹2200
  - ₹2400
  - ₹2600
31. An article was sold at a profit of 12%. If the cost price would be 10% less and selling price would be ₹5.75 more, there would be a profit of 30%. Then at what price it should be sold to make a profit of 20%? [SSC 2014]
- ₹115
  - ₹120
  - ₹138
  - ₹215
32. If the ratio of cost price to selling price is 10 : 11, then the rate of per cent of profit is [SSC CGL 2015]
- 0.1%
  - 1%
  - 1.1%
  - 10%
33. A profit of 12% is made when a mobile phone is sold at ₹P and there is 4% loss when the phone is sold at ₹Q. Then  $Q : P$  is [SSC CGL 2015]
- 1 : 1
  - 4 : 5
  - 6 : 7
  - 3 : 1
34. The cost price : selling price of an article is  $a : b$ , if  $b$  is 200% of  $a$  then the percentage of profit on cost price is
- 75%
  - 100%
  - 125%
  - 200%
35. Veer buys a watch at  $\frac{4}{5}$ th of its marked price and sells it for 17% more than its marked price. His profit% is [SSC CGL 2015]
- 37.5%
  - 40.25%
  - 46.25%
  - 50.5%
36. By selling an article at  $\frac{2}{3}$  of the marked price, there is a loss of 10%. The profit per cent, when the article is sold at the marked price, is

- (a) 20%
- (b) 30%
- (c) 35%
- (d) 40%

37. The marked price of an article is 50% above cost price. When marked price is increased by 20% and selling price is increased by 20%, the profit doubles. If the original marked price is ₹300, then original selling price is

- (a) ₹200
- (b) ₹240
- (c) ₹250
- (d) ₹275

38. A shopkeeper sold his goods at half the list price and thus lost 20%. If he had sold on the listed price, his gain percentage would be

- (a) 20%
- (b) 35%
- (c) 72%
- (d) 60%