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| 1. | Ans: b  Solution: p%=(p/cp)\*100  P=sp-cp  =392-350=42  So p%=(42/350)\*100=12% |
| 2. | Ans: [a]  Solution: cp = 2500 sp=2400 so there is loss.... . loss% = [(cp-sp)/cp]\*100 = (100/2500)\*100 = 4% |
| 3. | Ans: [b]  Solution: resultant net %=a+b+ab/100  a=+20%  b=-5%  substituting  20-5-20\*5/100  =+14%  profit |
| 4 | Ans: [a]  Solution: CP=(SP\*100)/(100+G%)  =3500/100+40  =25  NOW TO GET 60% PROFIT  25=(SP\*100)/(100+60)  SP=40 |
| 5 | Ans: [d]  Solution: from 30000 , 10% on taxes 10% of 30000 = 3000 so remaining 27000 from that one-third is rent  27000\* (1/3) = 9000 remaining 18000 = half on petrol  so balance is 9000 from that one-third for electricity 9000\*(1/3) = 3000 so remaining 6000 is there as saving |
| 6 | Ans: [c]  Solution:  Each copy is being sold at a LOSS of Rs. 0.20 ( i.e. from 0.70 - 0.50). But still a profit of Rs. 8000 must be made. Now they got Rs15000 already in pocket and they need to make sure after producing all the copies they can still keep Rs 8000 in their pocket. If the number of copies sold is N, then (Producing cost) + Profit = Total cost (N \* (0.70 - 0.50)) + 8000 = 15000 (N \* 0.20) + 8000 = 15000 N \* 0.20 = 15000 - 8000 N \* 0.20 = 7000 N = 7000 / 0.20 N = 35000 Therefore you can sell 35000 copies to make a profit of Rs 8000. |
| 7 | Ans: [b]  Solution: QUE NEEDS TO BE CHANGED TO CALCULATE THE GAIN %  Let the CP be x  ATQ  1.25X\*0.9\*0.9=810  X=800  %GAIN=1000/800= 1 ¼% |
| 8 | Ans: [b]  Solution: ans:=150% number of apples bought, L.C.M of 15,12 is 60 c.p of 60 apples= 10/15\*60=40 s.p of 60 apples= 12/12\*60=60 profit=60-40=20 profit%=(gain\*100/c.p) (20\*100/40)=50 so total profit gained=150% |
| 9 | Ans: [d]  Solution: Let the cost price be 100. Then SP = 120.  Let the marked price be x.  So, 80% of x = 120 → x = 150  Therefore, he marked his goods 50% above the cost price. |
| 10 | Ans: []  Solution: 8%\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*>50,000 108%\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*>? (50,000\*108)/8=6,75,000 ans is 6,75,000 |
| 11 | Ans: []  Solution: CP of 1 item=1/5  Sp of 1 item=1/4  P%=(p/cp)\*100=25% |
| 12 | Ans: []  Solution: CP=750  SP=102%\*750=765  Let MP be X  85%X=765  X=900 |
| 13 | Ans: []  Solution: 1000 gms tea CP=49.5  1gms=49.5/1000  But he sells only 990 gms so actual cost= (49.5/1000)\*990=49.005 |
| 14 | Ans: []  Solution: |
| 15 | Ans: []  Solution: Without the knowledge of at least one of the prices the ratio of CP’s can’t be determined |
| 16 | Ans: []  Solution: (108x/100)-75=98x/100; 108x/100)-(98x/100)=75; x/10=75; x=750 |
| 17 | Ans: []  Solution: gain= (goods left/goods sold)\*100 so gain= (120/880)\*100 |
| 18 | Ans: []  Solution: CP per product=20/6=10/3  Sp of good=16/4=4  Profit=2/3  P%=2/3/10/3\*100  =20% |
| 19 | Ans: [] Solution: 100 = 10% = 110 =20%=132 =(-20%) = 105.6 = 25% = 132 =50% =198. Change in price = 98%. |
| 20 | Ans: []  Solution: let MP be x  After discount SP=70x/100  CP=(SP\*100)/100-L%  CP=70X/84  Now if the discouynt is 10%  Sp=90x/100  Cp=90/(100+g%)  70/84=90/(100+g%)  G=8% |
| 21 | **Ans: 8**  **Solution:** 150 pens for Rs.1000 => total CP = 1000. 1 pen free for every 9 pens => he can sell 135 pens (for least possible profit) SP of each pen = 10 and discount = 20% => SP = 8. Total SP = 135 X 8 = 1080 => SP/CP = 1080/1000 = 1.08 => 8%. |
| 22 | **Ans: 875**  **Solution:** CP = 100, SP (with tax) =120  New   SP = 100 - 5 = 95  \therefore  Effective discount = 120 - 95 = 25  So, at SP of 95 ----> discount = 25  and      at SP of 3325 -----> discount = \inline \frac{25}{95}\times 3325=875 |
| 23 | **Ans: 31**  **Solution:** Primary Cost: 35% of 12600 = 4410 Miscellaneous costs: 2% of 12600 = 252 Gross Profit = 12600 - 4410 - 1400 - 650 - 252 = 5888 Trading Cost = 0.25 \* 5888 = 1472 Hence, Net Profit = 4416 Percentage Profit = 4416/14000 = 31 |
| 24 | **Ans: None of these**  **Solution:** let tea cost Rs. X and sugar cost Rs. Y  According to questions  X+4Y = 6.28…….(1)  And  (X+ 50% of X) +4(Y+10%ofY) =7.42  That is 15X+44Y=74.2…..(2)  Solving equation 1 and 2  We will get values of x and y  1.28 and 1,25 |
| 25 | **Ans:25%**  **Solution:**LET INITIAL DISCOUNT BE X  Therefor he sells itfor 1500  Now two discount that he get is the x and 20% |
| 26 | **Ans: 33.6%**  **Solution:** The right answer is33.6% gain.  Number of copies produced = 5500  Free copies given away = 500  Number of copies left for sale = 5000  But he gives one copy free with every 49 copies.  This means, for every 50 copies sold, he gets the price of only 49 copies.  ∴For 5000 copies, he gets the price of×49 = 4900 copies only.Market price of a copy = Rs. 200Discount = 25%∴Selling price of a copy = 200×75/100 = Rs. 150∴Selling price of 4900 copies = 4900×150 = Rs. 735000Cost price = Rs. 550000∴Gain = Rs. 185000 =33.6% of 550000 |
| 27 | **Ans:** 11.11  10% profit neans 1/10  Now 1 will be the profit and 10 will be the S.P  Therefore CP will be 10-1 =9  Hence it will be 1/9  That is 11.11% |
| 28 | Ans: Q  Solution: For P, SP=1080 and loss=10% => CP = 1080/0.9 =1200 => loss = 1200-1080 = 120. For Q, SP=1800 and loss=10% => CP = 1800/0.9 = 2000 => loss = 2000-1800 = 200 |
| 29 | **Ans: 750**  **Solution:** 750. Cp of 1 bedsheet is x Acc to question 15000 - 15x = 5x X = 750 |
| 30 | **Ans: 50**  **Solution:** regular price = $100  discounted price = $100 - 20% = $80   c + .2c = 1.2c = 80  c = 66.6   if sold at regular price, profit is 100-66.66 = 33.33   33.33/66.66 = 50% |
| 31 | **Ans: 48**  **Solution:** Let there be n number of balls in each packet. ∴ 6n x 8 = CP + 96 ⇒48n = CP + 96  ------------ (i) Also, 6 (n - 1) x 9 = CP + 90 ⇒54n - 54 = CP + 90 54n = CP + 144 ------------(ii) Solving equations (i) and (ii), we get, n = 8 ∴ CP = 48 x 8 96 = 384 - 96 =  Rs.288 Each packet cost = Rs.48. |
| 32 | **Ans: 29.85**  **Solution:** 10% lost, 5% rejected, 5% decay and 5% stolen, so only 75% will be sold. The 28% profit must be realised on this 75%. 28% profit per item = 17.5\*1.28  Call the unit price x  0.75x = 17.5\*1.28  x = (17.5\*1.28)/.75  x = 29.86  So the correct answer is A. Rs 29.86 |
| 33 | **Ans: 0.90 , 1**  **Solution:** Total money = Rs. 225 Saving of the person = 10% of 225 = 22.5/- With 22.5/- person bought 25 kg sugar => each kg costs Rs. 0.90 |
| 34 | **Ans:11**  Net equivalent discount is 1% now calculating 1% 0f 99 that is 0.99  Then 99-o.99 =97.01  Calculating 1% of 97.01 ans so on  So total number of time will be 11 |
| 35 | **Ans:** None of these |
| 36 | **Ans: Gain Rs. 1.60**  right question is loses rs 2.40.If he sells 12 candies for rs 16,how much does he loss or gain? sol:- CP-SP=2.40; Sp=12 so CP=Rs 14.40 New SP=rs 16 so he gained rs 1.60(16-14.40) |
| 37 | **Ans: 30**  **Solution:** Assume the price of rice to be x  Assume the consumption of rice to be y  So as per your questions, if x= x + 30, then what should be the value of y  so to equalize the value of y, the value of y will be treated as y-30 means the consumption of rice should also decrease by 30 per cent so the overall equation doesn’t get affected |
| 38 | **Ans:450**  Rs. 450 Cost price= 540\*(100/120)=450 |
| 39 | **Ans: 20**  **Solution:** from 6000 is what percentage of 30000   = (6000/30000)\*100 = 20% |
| 40 | **Ans: []49.67**  **Solution:**c.p = 1,50,000rs        s.p= 75,500     loss = c.p – s.p             = 1,50,000 – 75,500             = 74,500  Loss% = (loss/c.p)\*100               = (74,500/1,50,000)\*100               = 49.67% |
| 41. | **Ans: b**  **Solution:** Gain = 30 – 20 – 20 x 30 /100 = 4 % ( a+ b +/- a x b /100) |
| 42. | **Ans: a**  **Solution:** s.p = Rs 640, discount = 20% so m.p = 640 x 100/80 = 800  So if m.p = s.p = 800 and profit is 20%, then , c.p = 800 x 100/120 = Rs 667 |
| 43. | **Ans: b**  **Solution:** as per statement , let c.p be Rs . X, with loss of 4 %,  X = 20 x 100/96  To gain 20 % , S.P = 20 x 100/96 x 120 /100 = Rs 25 |
| 44 | **Ans: a**  **Solution:** To gain 40 % , S.P = 16000 x 140/100 = 22400  More charge = 22400 – 18500 = Rs 3900 |
| 45 | **Ans: c**  **Solution:** c.p should be exactly between 56 and 42 |
| 46 | **Ans: a**  **Solution:** Let CP = Rs. 100, then SP will be 120. He gives cloth worth Rs. 80 instead of Rs. 100. Hence, % Profit = [(120 - 80) /80] \*100 = 50% |
| 47 | **Ans: c**  **Solution:** x = y + 500  So, .16x + .7y = 1000  Putting x = y + 500 in above equation  We get y = 4000  So x = 4500 |
| 48 | **Ans:c**  **Solution:** 3:2 is the ratio given for  Percentage of m.p over c.p is 3 parts  Percentage of discount over c.p is 2 parts  , inverse of ratio 3:2 = ½ :1/3  It denotes ½ then 1/3  So , ½ = 50 % and 1/3 will be = 33.33 % and this is the original discount  since s.p = c.p |
| 49 | **Ans: a**  **Solution**: Suppose all pens are bought in bulk, then number of free pens = 15  So s.p of remaining 135 pens = 135 x 8 (20% discount) = 1080   * **Profit % = 1080- 1000 /1000 x 100 = 8 %** |
| 50 | **Ans: D**  **Solution:**Data is not given so Can’t be determined |