Section I Arithmetic.

సెక్షన్ Iఅరథమెటిక్.

1.person calculates 20% profit on selling price find actual profit percentage?

(A) 20%

(B) 33.33%

(C) 25%

(D) Can’t be determined

Ans: (B)



(A) 20%

(B) 33.33%

(C) 25%

(D) కనుక్కోలేము

Ans: (B)

2. A person sold his watch for Rs 144, and got a percentage of profit equal to the cost price. Find the cost of the watch.

(A) 80

(B) 60

(C) 50

(D) 90

Ans: (A)



(A) 80

(B) 60

(C) 50

(D) 90

Ans: (A)

3. A shopkeeper buy 30 articles at the rate of Rs.3 per articles. He sold 16 articles at profit of 15% and rest articles he sold at profit of 30%. Find his profit % on whole transaction ?

(a) 22%

(b) 33%

(c) 11%

(d) None

Ans: (A)



(a) 22%

(b) 33%

(c) 11%

(d) None

Ans: (A)

*4.* A book costing Rs. 15 was sold for Rs. 30.15 What is the gain %?

(A) 100

(B) 1

(C) 101

(D) 101.5

Ans: (A)



(A) 100

(B) 1

(C) 101

(D) 101.5

Ans: (A)

5. A boy buys oranges at 9 for Rs 16 and sells them at 11 for Rs 20. What does he gain or lose per cent?

(A) 5.75%

(B) 6%

(C) 5.26%

(D) 6.5%

Ans: (A)



(A) 5.75%

(B) 6%

(C) 5.26%

(D) 6.5%

Ans: (A)

6. A sells an article for B at 10% profit, then B sells that article for C at 30% profit, C pays 2860, what is the CP of article at which A brought it?

(A) 2400

(B) 2000

(C)1600

(D) 1800

Ans: (A)

A, B B, C C A 

(A) 2400

(B) 2000

(C) 1600

(D) 1800

Ans: (A)

7. By selling a horse for Rs 570, a tradesman would lose 5%. At what price must he sell it to gain 5%?

(A) 600

(B) 630

(C) 580

(D) 610

Ans: (A)



(A) 600

(B) 630

(C) 580

(D) 610

Ans: (A)

8. The cost prices of two shirts are equal, one shirt is sold for 20% profit and the other is sold for 10% loss. Find the overall profit percentage.

(A) 25%

(B) 10%

(C) 5%

(D) 15%

Ans: (A)

8.

(A) 25%

(B) 10%

(C) 5%

(D) 15%

Ans: (A)

9. 5% more is gained by selling a cow for Rs.350 than by selling it for Rs.340. The cost price of the cow is?

(A) 105

(B) 120

(C) 200

(D) 60

Ans: (A)



(A) 105

(B) 120

(C) 200

(D) 60

Ans: (A)

10. By selling an article for Rs 19.50 a dealer makes a profit of 30%. By how much should he increase his selling price so as to make a profit of 40%.

(A) Rs.21

(B) Rs.1.50

(C) Rs.20

(D) Rs.22

Ans: (A)



(A) Rs.21

(B) Rs.1.50

(C) Rs.20

(D) Rs.22

Ans: (A)

11. A person bought two watches for Rs 480. He sold one at a loss of 15% and the other at a gain of 19% and he found that each watch was sold at the same price. Find the Selling prices of the two watches.

(A) 210

(B) 220

(C) 200

(D) 190

Ans: (A)



(A) 210

(B) 220

(C) 200

(D) 190

Ans: (A)

12. A dealer sells a table for Rs 40, making a profit of 25%. He sells another table at a loss o f 10%, and on the whole he makes

neither profit nor loss. What did the second table cost him?

(A) Rs 100

(B) Rs 80

(C) Rs 90

(D) Rs 60

Ans: (A)



(A) Rs 100

(B) Rs 80

(C) Rs 90

(D) Rs 60

Ans: (A)

13. A merchant bought 140 cupboards at an auction. He sold 80 of them at a profit of rs.4000 and the rest at a loss of rs.1200. On

the whole, he gained 10%. Then the cost price of each cupboard is?

(A) 240

(B) 200

(C) 160

(D) 180

Ans: (A)



(A) 240

(B) 200

(C) 160

(D) 180

Ans: (A)

14. Gita buys a plot of land for rs.96000 she sells 2/5 of it at a loss of 6%. She wants to make a profit of 10% on whole transaction by selling the remaining land. The gain % on the remaining land?

(A) 20

(B) 14.5

(C) 7.7

(D) 20.66

Ans: (A)



(A) 20

(B) 14.5

(C) 7.7

(D) 20.66

Ans: (A)

15. Hareeshl purchased 20 dozen books at Rs 48 per dozen. He sold 8 dozen at 10% profit and the remaining 12 dozen at 20% profit. What is his profit percentage in this transaction?

(A) 16%

(B) 15%

(C) 12%

(D) 14%

Ans: (A)



(A) 16%

(B) 15%

(C) 12%

(D) 14%

Ans: (A)

Section II Reasoning.

సెక్షన్ II రీజనింగ్.

1. A person bought 76 cows and sold 20 cows at 15% profit, 40 cows at 19% profit and remaining at 25% profit and got a profit of rs.6570 as a whole. The cost price of each cow is?

(A) rs.450

(B) rs.420

(C) rs.425

(D) rs.400

Ans: (A)



(A) rs.450

(B) rs.420

(C) rs.425

(D) rs.400

Ans: (A)

2. A man purchases 5 horses and 10 cows for Rs 10000. He sells the horses at 15% profit and the cows at 10% loss. Thus, he gets Rs 375 as profit. Find the cost of 1 horse and 1 cow separately.

(A) Rs 360

(B) Rs 400

(C) Rs 450

(D) Rs 500

Ans: (A)



(A) Rs 360

(B) Rs 400

(C) Rs 450

(D) Rs 500

Ans: (A)

3. The profit earned by a shopkeeper by selling an article at a gain of 8% is rs.28 more than when he sells it at a loss of 8%.

The cost price of the article ?

(A) 175

(B) 165

(C) 170

(D) 190

Ans: (A)



(A) 175

(B) 165

(C) 170

(D) 190

Ans: (A)

4. A shopkeeper sold an article for Rs.940, he get lose. If he sold the same article for Rs.1400 ,then he get profit. If the loss

amount is 30% more than profit amount find C.P ?

(a) 1400

(b) 1200

(c) 1600

(d) None

Ans: (A)



(a) 1400

(b) 1200

(c) 1600

(d) None

Ans: (A)

5. A seller uses 900 gm in the place of one kg to sell his goods. What is his profit?

(A) 9%

(B) 10%

(C) 11.11%

(D) 9.09%

Ans: (A)



(A) 9%

(B) 10%

(C) 11.11%

(D) 9.09%

Ans: (A)

6. A seller uses 840 gm in place of one kg to sell his goods. Find his actual % profit or loss.

When he sells his article on 4% loss on cost price.

(A) 14.2%

(B) 12.5%

(C) 11.11%

(D) 9.09%

Ans: (A)





(A) 14.2%

(B) 12.5%

(C) 11.11%

(D) 9.09%

Ans: (A)

7. A seller uses 840 gm in place of one kg to sell his goods. Find his actual % profit or loss.

When he sells his article on 4% gain on cost price.

(A) 14.2%

(B) 28.57%

(C) 18.11%

(D) 22.22%

Ans: (A)





(A) 14.2%

(B) 28.57%

(C) 18.11%

(D) 22.22%

Ans: (A)

8. By selling 2 items for rs.99 each the seller gains 10% on one and losses 10% on the other. Find the value (in rupees) of loss?

(A) Rs.1

(B) Rs.2

(C) Rs.4

(D) Rs.5

Ans: (A)

8

(A) Rs.1

(B) Rs.2

(C) Rs.4

(D) Rs.5

Ans: (A)

9. A man purchased 120 kg of sugar and was forced to sell it at a loss equal to the selling price of 30 kg of sugar. If he urchased each kilogram of sugar for Rs. 15, than at what price did he sell each kilogram of sugar?

(A) 12

(B) 30

(C) 15

(D) None

Ans: (A)



(A) 12

(B) 30

(C) 15

(D) None

Ans: (A)

10. Two items were sold at Rs. 9000 each. The first was sold at 50% loss and the second was sold at 40% loss. Find the cost price for first and the second items (in Rs.)

(A) 18000, 15000

(B) 24000, 20000

(C) 16000, 14000

(D) 20000, 16000

Ans: (A)



(A) 18000, 15000

(B) 24000, 20000

(C) 16000, 14000

(D) 20000, 16000

Ans: (A)

11. A product costs a company Rs.64 to manufacture, and it sold the product to a dealer for Rs. 80 who, in turn, sold it to a

shopkeeper for Rs. 98 who, in turn, sold it to a customer for Rs. 120.find the company’s profit percentage.

(A) 25%

(B) 87.5%

(C) 50%

(D) None

Ans: (A)





(A) 25%

(B) 87.5%

(C) 50%

(D) None

Ans: (A)

12. A man purchases a certain number of mangoes at 3 per rupee and the same number at 4 per rupee. He mixes them

together and sells them at 3 per rupee. What is his gain or loss per cent?

(A) 12. 5

(B) 

(C) 

(D) 14.28

Ans: (A)



(A) 12. 5

(B) 

(C) 

(D) 14.28

Ans: (A)

*13.* I have purchased a box full of pencils at the rate of 7 for Rs.5 and sold the whole box at the rate of 9 for Rs.8. In this process

I gained Rs.44. How many pencils were contained in the box?

(A) 115

(B) 120

(C) 252

(D) 164

Ans: (A)



(A) 115

(B) 120

(C) 252

(D) 164

Ans: (A)

14. An article is sold at 20% profit. If C.P and S.P are rs.100 less, profit would be 4% more, what is CP?

(A) Rs.1600

(B) Rs.800

(C) Rs.600

(D) Rs.400

Ans: (A)



(A) Rs.1600

(B) Rs.800

(C) Rs.600

(D) Rs.400

Ans: (A)

15. An article is sold at 20% profit. If its cost price is increased by Rs 50 and at the same time if its selling price is also increased by Rs 30, the percentage of profit decreases by 3.33 %

Find the cost price.

(A) Rs 900

(B) Rs 800

(C) Rs 850

(D) Rs 700

Ans: (A)



(A) Rs 900

(B) Rs 800

(C) Rs 850

(D) Rs 700

Ans: (A)

Section III English.

సెక్షన్ III ఇంగ్లీష్.

1. What will be the percentage profit after selling an article at a certain price if there is a loss of 12.5% when the article is sold at

half of the previous selling price?

(A) 75%

(B) 10%

(C) 99%

(D) 50%

Ans: (A)

1. What will be the percentage profit after selling an article at a certain price if there is a loss of 12.5% when the article is sold at

half of the previous selling price?

(A) 75%

(B) 10%

(C) 99%

(D) 50%

Ans: (A)

2. Suresh purchased a horse at 9/10th of its selling price and sold it at 8% more than its selling price. Find his gain per cent.

(A) 30%

(B) 10%

(C) 50%

(D) 20%

Ans: (A)

2. Suresh purchased a horse at 9/10th of its selling price and sold it at 8% more than its selling price. Find his gain per cent.

(A) 30%

(B) 10%

(C) 50%

(D) 20%

Ans: (A)

3. A person sells his table at a profit of 12.5 % and the chair at a loss of 8.33 % but on the whole he gains Rs 25. On the other hand, if he sells the table at a loss of 8.33 % and the chair at a profit of 12.5 % then he neither gains nor loses. Find the cost price of the table.

(A) 360

(B) 250

(C) 200

(D) 400

Ans: (A)

3. A person sells his table at a profit of 12.5 % and the chair at a loss of 8.33 % but on the whole he gains Rs 25. On the other hand, if he sells the table at a loss of 8.33 % and the chair at a profit of 12.5 % then he neither gains nor loses. Find the cost price of the table.

(A) 360

(B) 250

(C) 200

(D) 400

Ans: (A)

4. A shopkeeper sold an article for Rs.40,000 then he get profit. If the same article sold for Rs.32,000 he get loss. If the ratio of profit and loss amount is 5:3. If the shopkeeper sold same article for Rs.30,000. Find his loss % ?

(a) 11%

(b) 14%

(c) 10%

(d) None

Ans: (A)

4. A shopkeeper sold an article for Rs.40,000 then he get profit. If the same article sold for Rs.32,000 he get loss. If the ratio of profit and loss amount is 5:3. If the shopkeeper sold same article for Rs.30,000. Find his loss % ?

(a) 11%

(b) 14%

(c) 10%

(d) None

Ans: (A)

5. man bought a certain quality of rice at the rate of Rs 150 per quintal. 10% of the rice was spoiled. At what price should he sell the remaining to gain 20% of his outlay?

(A) 100

(B) 400

(C) 300

(D) Rs 200

Ans: (A)

5. man bought a certain quality of rice at the rate of Rs 150 per quintal. 10% of the rice was spoiled. At what price should he sell the remaining to gain 20% of his outlay?

(A) 100

(B) 400

(C) 300

(D) Rs 200

Ans: (A)

*6.* Mr. Singh purchased 40,000 apples at Rs.7 each. Found that 30% of these were spoilt and hence were found unfit to be sold. At what price should he sell each of the remaining apples so as to get an overall profit of 25%?

(A) Rs. 8.75

(B) Rs.10

(C) Rs. 11.25

(D) Rs.12.50

Ans: (A)

*6.* Mr. Singh purchased 40,000 apples at Rs.7 each. Found that 30% of these were spoilt and hence were found unfit to be sold. At what price should he sell each of the remaining apples so as to get an overall profit of 25%?

(A) Rs. 8.75

(B) Rs.10

(C) Rs. 11.25

(D) Rs.12.50

Ans: (A)

7. A horse worth Rs 9000 is sold by A to B at 10% loss. B sells the horse back to A at 10% gain. Who gains and who loses? Also find the values.

(A) A, Rs. 810

(B) B, Rs.810

(C) Rs. B, 800

(D) A, Rs. 900

Ans: (A)

7. A horse worth Rs 9000 is sold by A to B at 10% loss. B sells the horse back to A at 10% gain. Who gains and who loses? Also find the values.

(A) A, Rs. 810

(B) B, Rs.810

(C) Rs. B, 800

(D) A, Rs. 900

Ans: (A)

8. A fruit merchant makes a profit of 25% by selling mangoes at a certain price. If he charges Re 1 more on each mango, he

would gain 50%. Find what price per mango did he sell at first. Also find the cost price per mango.

(A) 5

(B) 10

(C) 18

(D) 16

Ans: (A)

8. A fruit merchant makes a profit of 25% by selling mangoes at a certain price. If he charges Re 1 more on each mango, he

would gain 50%. Find what price per mango did he sell at first. Also find the cost price per mango.

(A) 5

(B) 10

(C) 18

(D) 16

Ans: (A)

9. Rakesh calculates his profit percentage on the selling price whereas Ramesh calculates his on the cost price. They find that the difference of their profit is Rs 10. If the selling price of both of them are the same and both of them get 25% profit, find their

selling price.

(A) 1000

(B) 1800

(C) 1500

(D) 2000

Ans: (A)

9. Rakesh calculates his profit percentage on the selling price whereas Ramesh calculates his on the cost price. They find that the difference of their profit is Rs 10. If the selling price of both of them are the same and both of them get 25% profit, find their

selling price.

(A) 1000

(B) 1800

(C) 1500

(D) 2000

Ans: (A)

10. A horse and a cow were sold for Rs 540, making a profit of 25% on the horse and 20% on the cow. By selling for Rs 538, the

profit would be 20% on the horse and 25% on the cow. Find the cost of horse

(A) 300

(B) 250

(C) 200

(D) 350

Ans: (A)

10. A horse and a cow were sold for Rs 540, making a profit of 25% on the horse and 20% on the cow. By selling for Rs 538, the

profit would be 20% on the horse and 25% on the cow. Find the cost of horse

(A) 300

(B) 250

(C) 200

(D) 350

Ans: (A)

11. C.P of 5 chair is equal C.P of 12 stool. C.P of 7 stools is equal to C.P of 2 tables , C.P. of 3 tables equal to C.P of 2 sofas. If C.P of 5 sofas is Rs.8750. Find C.P of 1 chair ?

(a) Rs.800

(b) Rs.600

(c) Rs.400

(d) None

Ans: (A)

11. C.P of 5 chair is equal C.P of 12 stool. C.P of 7 stools is equal to C.P of 2 tables , C.P. of 3 tables equal to C.P of 2 sofas. If C.P of 5 sofas is Rs.8750. Find C.P of 1 chair ?

(a) Rs.800

(b) Rs.600

(c) Rs.400

(d) None

Ans: (A)

12. A shop owner marks his product 40% above the cost price and offers a discount of 25%, find the loss or profit incurred by

the shop owner?

(A) Profit 15%

(B) Loss 5%

(C) Loss 15%

(D) Profit 5%

Ans: (A)

12. A shop owner marks his product 40% above the cost price and offers a discount of 25%, find the loss or profit incurred by

the shop owner?

(A) Profit 15%

(B) Loss 5%

(C) Loss 15%

(D) Profit 5%

Ans: (A)

13. Goods are sold so that when 4% is taken off the list price, a profit of 20% is made. How much percent is the list price more than the cost price?

(A) 30 %

(B) 25 %

(C) 50 %

(D) 6.66 %

Ans: (A)

13. Goods are sold so that when 4% is taken off the list price, a profit of 20% is made. How much percent is the list price more than the cost price?

(A) 30 %

(B) 25 %

(C) 50 %

(D) 6.66 %

Ans: (A)

14. A trader making 15% profit, after giving 8% discount on marked price, what is the marked price, if Cost price is 200/-?

(A) Rs.250

(B) Rs.240

(C) Rs.280

(D) Rs.200

Ans: (A)

14. A trader making 15% profit, after giving 8% discount on marked price, what is the marked price, if Cost price is 200/-?

(A) Rs.250

(B) Rs.240

(C) Rs.280

(D) Rs.200

Ans: (A)

15. Satish marks his goods 25% above cost price but allows 12.5% discount for cash payment. If he sells the article for Rs 875, find his cost price.

(A) 600

(B) 400

(C) 800

(D) 600

Ans: (A)

15. Satish marks his goods 25% above cost price but allows 12.5% discount for cash payment. If he sells the article for Rs 875, find his cost price.

(A) 600

(B) 400

(C) 800

(D) 600

Ans: (A)

Section IV General Knowledge.

సెక్షన్ IV జనరల్ నాలెడ్జ్.

1. An article is marked for sale at Rs 275. The shopkeeper allows a discount of 5% on the marked price. His net profit is 4.5%. What did the shopkeeper pay for the article?

(A) 200

(B) 300

(C) 250

(D) 400

Ans: (A)



(A) 200

(B) 300

(C) 250

(D) 400

Ans: (A)

2. If a trader sold an article at rs.3060 after allowing 15% and 10% successive discounts on marked price, then the marked price is?

(A) 3000

(B) 4000

(C) 5000

(D) 6000

Ans: (A)



(A) 3000

(B) 4000

(C) 5000

(D) 6000

Ans: (A)

3. A buys an article listed at rs.1200 and gets successive discounts of 10% and 20%. He spends 10% of his cost price on transport. At what price should he sell the article to earn a profit of 15%?

(A) 1125

(B) 1100

(C) 1130.75

(D) 1092.96

Ans: (A)



(A) 1125

(B) 1100

(C) 1130.75

(D) 1092.96

Ans: (A)

4. If a discount of 10% is given on the marked price of an article, the shopkeeper gets a profit of 20%. Find his % profit if he offers a discount of 20% on the same article.

(A) 2.63 %

(B) 6.25%

(C) 7.5

(D) 8.33%

Ans: (A)



(A) 2.63 %

(B) 6.25%

(C) 7.5

(D) 8.33%

Ans: (A)

5. A shopkeeper give discount of 12% on Mark price of an article and sold it Rs.880, he get the profit 32%. If he had not give discount on M.P. of an article , find gain % ?

(a) 70%

(b) 50%

(c) 60%

(d) None

Ans: (A)



(a) 70%

(b) 50%

(c) 60%

(d) None

Ans: (A)

6. A discount of 40% on the marked price of a trouser enables a man to purchase a shirt also, which costs him Rs. 320. How much did the man pay for the trouser?

(A) 480

(B) 540

(C) 800

(D) None

Ans: (A)



(A) 480

(B) 540

(C) 800

(D) None

Ans: (A)

7. If by selling an article for Rs.60 a person loses 1/7th of his out lay. What would he have gained or lost percent by selling it for Rs.77?

(A) + 15

(B )+ 10

(C )- 5

(D) - 6

Ans: (A)



(A) + 15

(B )+ 10

(C )- 5

(D) - 6

Ans: (A)

8. A man purchased an article at 3/4th of the list price and sold at half more than the list price. What was his gain percent?

(A) 50

(B) 100

(C) 20

(D) 200

Ans: (A)



(A) 50

(B) 100

(C) 20

(D) 200

Ans: (A)

9. A man purchased 30 kg of rice at the rate of rs.10 per kg and 35 kg at the rate of rs.11 per kg. He mixed the two. At what price per kg in rupees he sell the mixture to make a 30% profit in the transaction.

(A).12.5

(B).13

(C).13.7

(D).14.25

Ans: (A)



(A).12.5

(B).13

(C).13.7

(D).14.25

Ans: (A)

10. Two cycles together cost of rs.8000, by selling first one merchant gains 10 % and on second one incurred loss of 10%, on overall incurred loss by 2.5%, find the cost price of second cycle?

(A) 3000

(B) 2500

(C) 5000

(D) 1000

Ans: (A)



(A) 3000

(B) 2500

(C) 5000

(D) 1000

Ans: (A)

11. How many kgs of rice costing rs.6 per kg must be mixed with 30 kgs of rice costing rs.4.2 per kg, so that 40% gain may be obtained by selling the mixture at rs.7 per kg?

(A) 25

(B) 24

(C) 30

(D) 28

Ans: (A)



(A) 25

(B) 24

(C) 30

(D) 28

Ans: (A)

12. Merchant A sold an article after giving a 30% discount. Merchant B sold the same article after giving three successive

discounts of 10% each. Merchant C discount of 15%, 10% and 5%. If the market prices of the three Merchant were the same,

find the ascending order of their selling prices.

(A) ACB

(B) ABC

(C) BCA

(D) BAC

Ans: (A)

ABC

(A) ACB

(B) ABC

(C) BCA

(D) BAC

Ans: (A)

13.Rajesh bought a flat for Rs.2 lakhs. Mahesh bought a plot of land for Rs.2.5 lakhs. The rates of increase in the prices of the flat and the plot are 25% p.a. and 20% p.a. respectively. Rajesh and Mahesh agree to exchange their possessions after 2 years

under the condition that one would pay the other the difference in the price. Which of the following holds true?

(A)Rajesh has to pay Rs.47500 to Mahesh. 

(B) Mahesh has to pay Rs. 47500 to Rajesh

(C)Neither of the two would have to pay

any amount to the other.

(D)None of the above

Ans: (A)



(A)

(B) 

(C)

(D) **పైవేవికావు**

Ans: (A)

14. 1/6th of cost price, 1/7th of selling price and 1/8th of marked price are equal. Find Discount percentage and profit percentage?

(A) 12.5%, 11.11%

(B) 12.5%, 14.28%

(C) 14.28%, 16.66%

(D) 12.5%, 20%

Ans: (A)



(A) 12.5%, 11.11%

(B) 12.5%, 14.28%

(C) 14.28%, 16.66%

(D) 12.5%, 20%

Ans: (A)

15. Match the following:

1. (SP/CP) > 1 a. No profit and No loss

2. (SP/CP) =1 b. Profit

3. (SP/CP)<1 c. Loss

(A) 1-b, 2-a, 3-b

(B) 1-a, 2-b, 3-c

(C) 1-a, 2-c, 3-b

(D) None

Ans: (A)

15. Match the following:

1. (SP/CP) > 1 

2. (SP/CP) =1 

3. (SP/CP)<1 

(A) 1-b, 2-a, 3-b

(B) 1-a, 2-b, 3-c

(C) 1-a, 2-c, 3-b

(D) None

Ans: (A)