PROFIT LOSS AND DISCOUNT – 1

CLASS WORK

1. A shopkeeper offers 15% discount on all plastic toys. He offers a further discount of 4% on the reduced price to those customers who pay in cash. What does a customer have to pay in cash for a toy of Rs.200?
   (a) Rs.150.50   (b) Rs.165.80
   (c) Rs.163.20   (d) Rs.173.50

2. A trader purchased 180 bags of cement at Rs.900 per bag. He sold 70 bags at 20% profit and 50 bags at 6% loss. At what rate per bag should the remaining bags be sold so as to gain 9% on the whole transaction?
   (a) Rs.900   (b) Rs.951   (c) Rs.978   (d) Rs.975

3. Bala purchased a pen and sold it at a gain of 10%. If he had bought it at 6% less and sold it for Rs.5 less, the profit would have been 15%. Find the C.P of the pen.
   (a) Rs.452.61   (b) Rs.461.52
   (c) Rs.263.16   (d) Rs.216.63

4. A shop keeper buys oranges at the rate of 4 for Rs.20 and sells them at the rate of 5 for Rs.30. What is his profit percentage?
   (a) 20   (b) 25   (c) 10   (d) 30

5. I bought 15 pens and sold 12 of them at the cost price of 18 pens. What is the profit percentage?
   (a) 20   (b) 30   (c) 40   (d) 50

6. A retailer cheats both while buying and selling goods. While buying the goods, he uses a weighing machine that shows 1000 g when the actual weight is 1100 g and while selling he uses a machine that shows 1100 g when the actual weight is 1000 g. If he sells goods at the cost price, determine his profit percentage?
   (a) 21   (b) 23.5   (c) 28   (d) 19.7

7. There are two shopkeepers having shops side by side. The first shopkeeper sells bicycles. He sells a bicycle worth $30 for $45. One day a customer comes and buys a bicycle. He gives a $50 note to the shopkeeper. The shopkeeper doesn't have change so he goes to the second shopkeeper, gets the change for $50, and gives $5 and the bicycle to the customer. The customer goes away. The next day the second shopkeeper comes and tells the first shopkeeper that the $50 note is counterfeit and takes his $50 back. Now, how much does the first shopkeeper lose?
   (a) $45   (b) $40   (c) $35   (d) $30

8. A dishonest shopkeeper sells goods at a price 6.25% less than the C.P but uses 12.5% less weight. Find his profit percentage.
   (a) 7.14%   (b) 7.54%   (c) 6.84%   (d) 7.24%

9. A woman goes to the market with Rs.500 to buy apples. The price of apples was decreased by 10% and so she could buy 2 kg more. What was the original price of the apples?
   (a) Rs.25.55/kg   (b) Rs.26.66/kg
   (c) Rs.27.77/kg   (d) Rs.28.88/kg

10. A man bought apples at the rate of 8 for $ 34 and sold them at the rate of 12 for $ 57. How many apples should be sold to earn a net profit of $ 45?
    (a) 90   (b) 100   (c) 110   (d) 120

11. What is the maximum percentage discount that a merchant can offer on her Marked Price so that she ends up selling at no profit or loss, if she had initially marked her goods up by 50%?
    (a) 55.55   (b) 44.44   (c) 33.33   (d) 22.22

12. A trader buys goods at a 19% discount on the label price. If he wants to make a profit of 20% after allowing a discount of 10%, by what % should his marked price be greater than the original label price?
    (a) 8%   (b) 3.8%
    (c) 33.33%   (d) None of these

13. A merchant buys two articles for Rs.600. He sells one of them at a profit of 22% and the other at a loss of 8% and makes no profit or loss in the end. What is the selling price of the article that he sold at a loss?
    (a) Rs.404.80   (b) Rs.408.80
    (c) Rs.412.80   (d) Rs.416.80

14. The Maximum Retail Price (MRP) of a product is 55% above its manufacturing cost. The product is sold through a retailer, who earns 23% profit on his purchase price. What is the profit percentage (expressed in nearest integer) for the manufacturer who sells his product to the retailer? The retailer gives 10% discount on MRP.
    (a) 15%   (b) 8%   (c) 22%   (d) 13%

15. Two merchants sell, each an article for Rs.1000. If merchant A computes his profit on cost price, while merchant B computes his profit on selling price, they end up making profits of 25% respectively. By how much is the profit made by merchant B greater than that of merchant A?
    (a) Rs.45.5   (b) Rs.50   (c) Rs.66.66   (d) Rs.33.33

16. In a certain store, the profit is 320% of the cost. If the cost increases by 25% but the selling price remaining constant, approximately what percentage of the selling price is the profit(approx)?
    (a) 60   (b) 66   (c) 70   (d) 77

17. A man bought an article and sold it at a gain of 5 %. If he had bought it at 5% less and sold it for Re 1 less, he would have made a profit of 10%. The C.P. of the article was
    (a) Rs.150   (b) Rs.190   (c) Rs.200   (d) Rs.220

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18. The cash difference between the selling prices of an article at a profit of 4% and 6% is Rs.3. The ratio of the two selling prices is
(a) 51:52   (b) 52:53
(c) 53:54   (d) None of these

19. A shopkeeper calculated his profit on the marked price and finds it to be 30%. He forgets the fact that he gave a discount of 20%. What is his actual profit percentage?
(a) 14.28% (b) 28.57% (c) 20%   (d) 25%

20. The local fruit vendor buys a certain number of oranges at Rs.7 a dozen and an equal number at Rs.6 a dozen. He sells the oranges at Rs.7.50 a dozen and makes a profit of Rs.80. How many oranges did he buy?
(a) 20 dozens   (b) 30 dozens
(c) 40 dozens   (d) 80 dozens

HOME ASSIGNMENT

1. The cost of a pair of shoes in two different shops is Rs.1200. The first seller gives at 20% and 4% discount, whereas the second seller gives 10% and 14% discount. What is the difference in the selling price of the shoes sold by the two sellers?
(a) Rs.8.2   (b) Rs.7.6   (c) Rs.8.3   (d) Rs.7.2

2. Sunil bought goods worth Rs.8000. He sold 40% of the goods at 20% loss. On how much profit he should sell the rest of the goods such that he neither gains nor losses at the end of the transaction?
(a) 13.6%   (b) 16.67%   (c) 26.67%   (d) 13.33%

3. If a salesman made a profit of 12% by selling an item whose marked price is 20% more than its cost price, then what was the discount % of the item?
(a) 12/5%   (b) 13/3%   (c) 21/4%   (d) 20/3%

4. X sold an article to Y. Y gave X Rs.20. X gives the 20 rupee to Z and gets the change. He gives Rs.12 back to Y. Y left with the article. Now Z comes back to X and says that the 20 rupee note is counterfeit and demands refund. X gave 20 rupees to Z. Now, if X had been selling the article at 100% profit, how much has X lost in the whole transaction?
(a) Rs.12   (b) Rs.16   (c) Rs.32   (d) Rs.4

5. By selling an article at 80% of its marked price, a merchant makes a loss of 12%. What will be the profit/loss percent made by the merchant if he sells the article at 95% of its marked price?
(a) 5%profit   (b) 1%loss
(c) 4.5% profit   (d) 5.5% loss

6. The marked prices of two articles are in the ratio of 1:2, their discount percentages are also in the ratio of 1:2 and the profit they get is also in the ratio of 1:2. What is the ratio of their cost price?
(a) 1:2   (b) 2:5
(c) 5:8   (d) Cannot be determined

7. If the cost of an article is x, the first discount given is y% of cost and the second discount given is z% of cost, the selling price of x is
(a) $x(1 - y/100)(1 - z/100)$
(b) $x(1 + y/100)(1 - z/100)$
(c) $x(1 - y/100)(1 + z/100)$
(d) $x(1 + y/100)(1 + z/100)$

8. A dishonest merchant sells his grocery using weights 15% less than the true weights and makes a profit of 20%. Find his total gain percentage.
(a) 41.17% (b) 45.23% (c) 33.33% (d) 36.78%

9. A man bought two bicycles for Rs.2500 each. If he sells one at a profit of 5%, then for how much should he sell the other so that he makes a profit of 20% on the whole?
(a) 5%   (b) 25%   (c) 35%   (d) 40%

10. A certain number of bags were bought at Rs.4992 per dozen and sold at 18 bags for Rs.8208. What is the approximate gain or loss percent?
(a) 9.6% loss   (b) 10.9% gain
(c) 9.6% gain   (d) 10.9% loss

ANSWER KEY

1.	(d)	2.	(d)	3.	(d)	4.	(b)	5.	(c)
6.	(d)	7.	(a)	8.	(a)	9.	(c)	10.	(c)

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