SSC GD Constable Exam: Discount MCQ

Instructions:
- This practice set contains 100 multiple-choice questions (MCQs) on Discount, designed for SSC GD preparation.
- Questions are divided into: 20% Low (Q1–20), 60% Medium (Q21–80), and 20% High (Q81–100) difficulty levels.
- Each question carries 2 marks. There is a negative marking of 0.50 marks for each incorrect answer, as per the latest SSC GD exam pattern.
- Questions cover key topics from the SSC GD Mathematics syllabus, including marked price, selling price, discount percentage, and profit/loss with discounts.
- Answers are provided with concise explanations for clarity.

Section 1: Low Difficulty - Basic Discount Calculations (Questions 1–20)

1. If the marked price of an item is ₹500 and the selling price is ₹450, what is the discount percentage?
   A) 14%
   B) 12%
   C) 10%
   D) 16%
   Answer: C
   Explanation: Discount = MP - SP = 500 - 450 = 50. Discount% = (Discount/MP) × 100 = (50/500) × 100 = 10%.

2. The marked price of an item is ₹1000, and a discount of 20% is given. What is the selling price?
   A) ₹800
   B) ₹820
   C) ₹840
   D) ₹860
   Answer: A

Explanation: SP = MP × (100 - Discount%)/100 = 1000 × (80/100) = 800.

3. If the marked price of an item is ₹400 and a discount of ₹80 is given, what is the discount percentage?
A) 20%
B) 22%
C) 24%
D) 26%
Answer: A
Explanation: Discount% = (Discount/MP) × 100 = (80/400) × 100 = 20%.

4. The marked price of an item is ₹600, and the selling price is ₹540. What is the discount percentage?
A) 10%
B) 12%
C) 14%
D) 16%
Answer: A
Explanation: Discount = MP - SP = 600 - 540 = 60. Discount% = (60/600) × 100 = 10%.

5. If the marked price of an item is ₹200 and a discount of 15% is given, what is the selling price?
A) ₹172
B) ₹170
C) ₹180
D) ₹185
Answer: B
Explanation: SP = MP × (100 - Discount%)/100 = 200 × (85/100) = 170.

6. The marked price of an item is ₹800, and the discount is ₹120. What is the discount percentage?
A) 14%
B) 16%
C) 17%

D) 15%
Answer: D
Explanation: Discount% = (Discount/MP) × 100 = (120/800) × 100 = 15%.

7. If the marked price of an item is ₹1000 and the selling price is ₹850, what is the discount percentage?
A) 17%
B) 16%
C) 15%
D) 18%
Answer: C
Explanation: Discount = MP - SP = 1000 - 850 = 150. Discount% = (150/1000) × 100 = 15%.

8. The marked price of an item is ₹500, and a discount of 10% is given. What is the selling price?
A) ₹450
B) ₹460
C) ₹470
D) ₹480
Answer: A
Explanation: SP = MP × (100 - Discount%)/100 = 500 × (90/100) = 450.

9. If the marked price of an item is ₹300 and the discount is ₹60, what is the discount percentage?
A) 10%
B) 22%
C) 24%
D) 20%
Answer: D
Explanation: Discount% = (Discount/MP) × 100 = (60/300) × 100 = 20%.

10. The marked price of an item is ₹400, and the selling price is ₹360. What is the discount percentage?
A) 16%

B) 12%
C) 14%
D) 10%
Answer: D
Explanation: Discount = MP - SP = 400 - 360 = 40. Discount% = (40/400) × 100 = 10%.

11. If the marked price of an item is ₹600 and a discount of 25% is given, what is the selling price?
A) ₹460
B) ₹450
C) ₹470
D) ₹480
Answer: B
Explanation: SP = MP × (100 - Discount%)/100 = 600 × (75/100) = 450.

12. The marked price of an item is ₹200, and the discount is ₹50. What is the discount percentage?
A) 25%
B) 26%
C) 27%
D) 28%
Answer: A
Explanation: Discount% = (Discount/MP) × 100 = (50/200) × 100 = 25%.

13. If the marked price of an item is ₹800 and the selling price is ₹720, what is the discount percentage?
A) 20%
B) 12%
C) 10%
D) 16%
Answer: C
Explanation: Discount = MP - SP = 800 - 720 = 80. Discount% = (80/800) × 100 = 10%.

14. The marked price of an item is ₹1000, and a discount of 15% is given. What is the selling price?

A) ₹850
B) ₹860
C) ₹870
D) ₹880
Answer: A
Explanation: SP = MP × (100 - Discount%)/100 = 1000 × (85/100) = 850.

15. If the marked price of an item is ₹500 and the discount is ₹75, what is the discount percentage?

A) 15%
B) 16%
C) 17%
D) 18%
Answer: A
Explanation: Discount% = (Discount/MP) × 100 = (75/500) × 100 = 15%.

16. The marked price of an item is ₹400, and the selling price is ₹340. What is the discount percentage?

A) 15%
B) 16%
C) 17%
D) 18%
Answer: A
Explanation: Discount = MP - SP = 400 - 340 = 60. Discount% = (60/400) × 100 = 15%.

17. If the marked price of an item is ₹600 and a discount of 20% is given, what is the selling price?

A) ₹482
B) ₹490
C) ₹480
D) ₹510
Answer: C

Explanation: SP = MP × (100 - Discount%)/100 = 600 × (80/100) = 480.

18. The marked price of an item is ₹300, and the discount is ₹45. What is the discount percentage?

A) 15%
B) 16%
C) 17%
D) 18%
Answer: A
Explanation: Discount% = (Discount/MP) × 100 = (45/300) × 100 = 15%.

19. If the marked price of an item is ₹1000 and the selling price is ₹900, what is the discount percentage?

A) 20%
B) 10%
C) 14%
D) 16%
Answer: B
Explanation: Discount = MP - SP = 1000 - 900 = 100. Discount% = (100/1000) × 100 = 10%.

20. The marked price of an item is ₹500, and a discount of 12% is given. What is the selling price?

A) ₹450
B) ₹440
C) ₹460
D) ₹470
Answer: B
Explanation: SP = MP × (100 - Discount%)/100 = 500 × (88/100) = 440.

Section 2: Medium Difficulty - Discounts with Profit/Loss and Successive Discounts (Questions 21–80)

21. The marked price of an item is ₹1000, and a discount of 20% is given. If the cost price is ₹700, what is the profit percentage?

A) 11.29%
B) 15.29%
C) 14.29%
D) 17.29%
Answer: C
Explanation: SP = MP × (80/100) = 1000 × (80/100) = 800. Profit = SP - CP = 800 - 700 = 100, Profit% = (100/700) × 100 = 14.29%.

22. An item is marked at ₹500 and sold after a 10% discount. What is the selling price?
A) ₹470
B) ₹460
C) ₹450
D) ₹480
Answer: C
Explanation: SP = MP × (100 - Discount%)/100 = 500 × (90/100) = 450.

23. If the marked price of an item is ₹800 and it is sold at a 25% discount, what is the selling price?
A) ₹600
B) ₹610
C) ₹620
D) ₹630
Answer: A
Explanation: SP = MP × (100 - Discount%)/100 = 800 × (75/100) = 600.

24. The marked price of an item is ₹400, and a discount of ₹80 is given. If the cost price is ₹300, what is the profit percentage?
A) 20%
B) 6.25%
C) 24%
D) 6.67%
Answer: D
Explanation: SP = MP - Discount = 400 - 80 = 320. Profit = SP - CP = 320 - 300 = 20, Profit% = (20/300) × 100 = 6.67%

25. If the marked price of an item is ₹600 and a discount of 15% is given, what is the selling price?
A) ₹510
B) ₹520
C) ₹530
D) ₹540
Answer: A
Explanation: SP = MP × (100 - Discount%)/100 = 600 × (85/100) = 510.

26. An item is marked at ₹1000, and a 10% discount is given. If the cost price is ₹800, what is the profit percentage?
A) 11.5%
B) 13.5%
C) 14.5%
D) 12.5%
Answer: D
Explanation: SP = MP × (90/100) = 1000 × (90/100) = 900. Profit = SP - CP = 900 - 800 = 100, Profit% = (100/800) × 100 = 12.5%.

27. The marked price of an item is ₹500, and the selling price is ₹450. If the cost price is ₹400, what is the profit percentage?
A) 13.5%
B) 12.5%
C) 14.5%
D) 15.5%
Answer: B
Explanation: Profit = SP - CP = 450 - 400 = 50. Profit% = (50/400) × 100 = 12.5%.

28. If the marked price of an item is ₹800 and a discount of 20% is given, what is the selling price?
A) ₹660
B) ₹650
C) ₹640

D) ₹670
Answer: C
Explanation: SP = MP × (100 - Discount%)/100 = 800 × (80/100) = 640.

29. The marked price of an item is ₹600, and a discount of ₹120 is given. What is the discount percentage?
A) 22%
B) 20%
C) 24%
D) 26%
Answer: B
Explanation: Discount% = (Discount/MP) × 100 = (120/600) × 100 = 20%.

30. If the marked price of an item is ₹400 and the selling price is ₹360, what is the discount percentage?
A) 10%
B) 12%
C) 14%
D) 16%
Answer: A
Explanation: Discount = MP - SP = 400 - 360 = 40. Discount% = (40/400) × 100 = 10%.

31. An item is marked at ₹1000, and a 15% discount is given. If the cost price is ₹700, what is the profit percentage?
A) 21.43%
B) 22.43%
C) 23.43%
D) 24.43%
Answer: A
Explanation: SP = MP × (85/100) = 1000 × (85/100) = 850. Profit = SP - CP = 850 - 700 = 150, Profit% = (150/700) × 100 = 21.43%.

32. The marked price of an item is ₹500, and a discount of 25% is given. What is the selling price?

A) ₹375
B) ₹385
C) ₹395
D) ₹405
Answer: A
Explanation: SP = MP × (100 - Discount%)/100 = 500 × (75/100) = 375.

33. If the marked price of an item is ₹600 and a discount of ₹90 is given, what is the discount percentage?

A) 15%
B) 16%
C) 17%
D) 18%
Answer: A
Explanation: Discount% = (Discount/MP) × 100 = (90/600) × 100 = 15%.

34. The marked price of an item is ₹800, and the selling price is ₹720. If the cost price is ₹600, what is the profit percentage?

A) 20%
B) 22%
C) 24%
D) 26%
Answer: A
Explanation: Profit = SP - CP = 720 - 600 = 120. Profit% = (120/600) × 100 = 20%.

35. If the marked price of an item is ₹400 and a discount of 10% is given, what is the selling price?

A) ₹380
B) ₹370
C) ₹360
D) ₹390
Answer: C

Explanation: SP = MP × (100 - Discount%)/100 = 400 × (90/100) = 360.

36. An item is marked at ₹1000, and a 20% discount is given. If the cost price is ₹750, what is the profit percentage?

A) 6.67%

B) 7.67%

C) 8.67%

D) 9.67%

Answer: A

Explanation: SP = MP × (80/100) = 1000 × (80/100) = 800. Profit = SP - CP = 800 - 750 = 50, Profit% = (50/750) × 100 = 6.67%.

37. The marked price of an item is ₹600, and the selling price is ₹540. What is the discount percentage?

A) 12%

B) 10%

C) 14%

D) 16%

Answer: B

Explanation: Discount = MP - SP = 600 - 540 = 60. Discount% = (60/600) × 100 = 10%.

38. If the marked price of an item is ₹800 and a discount of 15% is given, what is the selling price?

A) ₹680

B) ₹690

C) ₹700

D) ₹710

Answer: A

Explanation: SP = MP × (100 - Discount%)/100 = 800 × (85/100) = 680.

39. The marked price of an item is ₹500, and a discount of ₹100 is given. What is the discount percentage?

A) 20%

B) 22%

C) 24%
D) 26%
Answer: A
Explanation: Discount% = (Discount/MP) × 100 = (100/500) × 100 = 20%.

40. If the marked price of an item is ₹400 and the selling price is ₹360, what is the discount percentage?
A) 11%
B) 12%
C) 14%
D) 10%
Answer: D
Explanation: Discount = MP - SP = 400 - 360 = 40. Discount% = (40/400) × 100 = 10%.

41. An item is marked at ₹1000, and a 10% discount is given. If the cost price is ₹800, what is the profit percentage?
A) 14.5%
B) 13.5%
C) 12.5%
D) 15.5%
Answer: C
Explanation: SP = MP × (90/100) = 1000 × (90/100) = 900. Profit = SP - CP = 900 - 800 = 100, Profit% = (100/800) × 100 = 12.5%.

42. The marked price of an item is ₹600, and a discount of 20% is given. What is the selling price?
A) ₹600
B) ₹490
C) ₹480
D) ₹510
Answer: C
Explanation: SP = MP × (100 - Discount%)/100 = 600 × (80/100) = 480.

43. If the marked price of an item is ₹800 and a discount of ₹120 is given, what is the discount percentage?

A) 15%

B) 16%

C) 17%

D) 18%

Answer: A

Explanation: Discount% = (Discount/MP) × 100 = (120/800) × 100 = 15%.

44. The marked price of an item is ₹500, and the selling price is ₹450. If the cost price is ₹400, what is the profit percentage?

A) 12.5%

B) 13.5%

C) 14.5%

D) 15.5%

Answer: A

Explanation: Profit = SP - CP = 450 - 400 = 50. Profit% = (50/400) × 100 = 12.5%.

45. If the marked price of an item is ₹400 and a discount of 25% is given, what is the selling price?

A) ₹300

B) ₹310

C) ₹320

D) ₹330

Answer: A

Explanation: SP = MP × (100 - Discount%)/100 = 400 × (75/100) = 300.

46. An item is marked at ₹1000, and a 15% discount is given. If the cost price is ₹700, what is the profit percentage?

A) 23.43%

B) 22.43%

C) 21.43%

D) 24.43%

Answer: C

Explanation: SP = MP × (85/100) = 1000 × (85/100) = 850. Profit = SP - CP = 850 - 700 = 150, Profit% = (150/700) × 100 = 21.43%.

47. The marked price of an item is ₹600, and the selling price is ₹540. What is the discount percentage?

A) 10%

B) 12%

C) 14%

D) 16%

Answer: A

Explanation: Discount = MP - SP = 600 - 540 = 60. Discount% = (60/600) × 100 = 10%.

48. If the marked price of an item is ₹800 and a discount of 20% is given, what is the selling price?

A) ₹640

B) ₹650

C) ₹660

D) ₹670

Answer: A

Explanation: SP = MP × (100 - Discount%)/100 = 800 × (80/100) = 640.

49. The marked price of an item is ₹500, and a discount of ₹100 is given. What is the discount percentage?

A) 20%

B) 22%

C) 24%

D) 26%

Answer: A

Explanation: Discount% = (Discount/MP) × 100 = (100/500) × 100 = 20%.

50. If the marked price of an item is ₹400 and the selling price is ₹360, what is the discount percentage?

A) 20%
B) 12%
C) 14%
D) 10%
Answer: D
Explanation: Discount = MP - SP = 400 - 360 = 40. Discount% = (40/400) × 100 = 10%.

51. An item is marked at ₹1000, and a 10% discount is given. If the cost price is ₹800, what is the profit percentage?
A) 12.5%
B) 13.5%
C) 14.5%
D) 15.5%
Answer: A
Explanation: SP = MP × (90/100) = 1000 × (90/100) = 900. Profit = SP - CP = 900 - 800 = 100, Profit% = (100/800) × 100 = 12.5%.

52. The marked price of an item is ₹600, and a discount of 25% is given. What is the selling price?
A) ₹490
B) ₹450
C) ₹500
D) ₹510
Answer: B
Explanation: SP = MP × (100 - Discount%)/100 = 600 × (75/100) = 450.

53. If the marked price of an item is ₹800 and a discount of ₹120 is given, what is the discount percentage?
A) 15%
B) 16%
C) 17%
D) 18%
Answer: A

Explanation: Discount% = (Discount/MP) × 100 = (120/800) × 100 = 15%.

54. The marked price of an item is ₹500, and the selling price is ₹450. If the cost price is ₹400, what is the profit percentage?

A) 15.5%

B) 13.5%

C) 14.5%

D) 12.5%

Answer: D

Explanation: Profit = SP - CP = 450 - 400 = 50. Profit% = (50/400) × 100 = 12.5%.

55. If the marked price of an item is ₹400 and a discount of 25% is given, what is the selling price?

A) ₹375

B) ₹310

C) ₹300

D) ₹330

Answer: C

Explanation: SP = MP × (100 - Discount%)/100 = 400 × (75/100) = 300.

56. An item is marked at ₹1000, and a 15% discount is given. If the cost price is ₹700, what is the profit percentage?

A) 21.43%

B) 22.43%

C) 23.43%

D) 24.43%

Answer: A

Explanation: SP = MP × (85/100) = 1000 × (85/100) = 850. Profit = SP - CP = 850 - 700 = 150, Profit% = (150/700) × 100 = 21.43%.

57. The marked price of an item is ₹600, and the selling price is ₹540. What is the discount percentage?

A) 10%

B) 12%
C) 14%
D) 16%
Answer: A
Explanation: Discount = MP - SP = 600 - 540 = 60. Discount% = (60/600) × 100 = 10%.

58. If the marked price of an item is ₹800 and a discount of 20% is given, what is the selling price?
A) ₹640
B) ₹650
C) ₹660
D) ₹670
Answer: A
Explanation: SP = MP × (100 - Discount%)/100 = 800 × (80/100) = 640.

59. The marked price of an item is ₹500, and a discount of ₹100 is given. What is the discount percentage?
A) 20%
B) 22%
C) 24%
D) 26%
Answer: A
Explanation: Discount% = (Discount/MP) × 100 = (100/500) × 100 = 20%.

60. If the marked price of an item is ₹400 and the selling price is ₹360, what is the discount percentage?
A) 10%
B) 12%
C) 14%
D) 16%
Answer: A
Explanation: Discount = MP - SP = 400 - 360 = 40. Discount% = (40/400) × 100 = 10%.

61. An item is marked at ₹1000, and a 10% discount is given. If the cost price is ₹800, what is the profit percentage?

A) 12.5%

B) 13.5%

C) 14.5%

D) 15.5%

Answer: A

Explanation: SP = MP × (90/100) = 1000 × (90/100) = 900. Profit = SP - CP = 900 - 800 = 100, Profit% = (100/800) × 100 = 12.5%.

62. The marked price of an item is ₹800, and a discount of 20% is given. What is the selling price?

A) ₹480

B) ₹490

C) ₹640

D) ₹510

Answer: C

Explanation: SP = MP × (100 - Discount%)/100 = 800 × (80/100) = 640.

63. If the marked price of an item is ₹800 and a discount of ₹120 is given, what is the discount percentage?

A) 15%

B) 16%

C) 17%

D) 18%

Answer: A

Explanation: Discount% = (Discount/MP) × 100 = (120/800) × 100 = 15%.

64. The marked price of an item is ₹500, and the selling price is ₹450. If the cost price is ₹400, what is the profit percentage?

A) 12.5%

B) 13.5%

C) 14.5%

D) 15.5%
Answer: A
Explanation: Profit = SP - CP = 450 - 400 = 50. Profit% = (50/400) × 100 = 12.5%.

65. If the marked price of an item is ₹400 and a discount of 25% is given, what is the selling price?
A) ₹300
B) ₹310
C) ₹320
D) ₹330
Answer: A
Explanation: SP = MP × (100 - Discount%)/100 = 400 × (75/100) = 300.

66. An item is marked at ₹1000, and a 15% discount is given. If the cost price is ₹700, what is the profit percentage?
A) 21.43%
B) 22.43%
C) 23.43%
D) 24.43%
Answer: A
Explanation: SP = MP × (85/100) = 1000 × (85/100) = 850. Profit = SP - CP = 850 - 700 = 150, Profit% = (150/700) × 100 = 21.43%.

67. The marked price of an item is ₹600, and the selling price is ₹540. What is the discount percentage?
A) 10%
B) 12%
C) 14%
D) 16%
Answer: A
Explanation: Discount = MP - SP = 600 - 540 = 60. Discount% = (60/600) × 100 = 10%.

68. If the marked price of an item is ₹800 and a discount of 20% is given, what is the selling price?
A) ₹640
B) ₹650
C) ₹660
D) ₹670
Answer: A
Explanation: SP = MP × (100 - Discount%)/100 = 800 × (80/100) = 640.

69. The marked price of an item is ₹500, and a discount of ₹100 is given. What is the discount percentage?
A) 20%
B) 22%
C) 24%
D) 26%
Answer: A
Explanation: Discount% = (Discount/MP) × 100 = (100/500) × 100 = 20%.

70. If the marked price of an item is ₹400 and the selling price is ₹360, what is the discount percentage?
A) 10%
B) 12%
C) 14%
D) 16%
Answer: A
Explanation: Discount = MP - SP = 400 - 360 = 40. Discount% = (40/400) × 100 = 10%.

71. An item is marked at ₹1000, and a 10% discount is given. If the cost price is ₹800, what is the profit percentage?
A) 13.5%
B) 12.5%
C) 14.5%
D) 15.5%

Answer: B

Explanation: SP = MP × (90/100) = 1000 × (90/100) = 900. Profit = SP - CP = 900 - 800 = 100, Profit% = (100/800) × 100 = 12.5%.

72. The marked price of an item is ₹600, and a discount of 5% is given. What is the selling price?

A) ₹570

B) ₹490

C) ₹500

D) ₹510

Answer: A

Explanation: SP = MP × (100 - Discount%)/100 = 600 × (95/100) = 570.

73. If the marked price of an item is ₹800 and a discount of ₹120 is given, what is the discount percentage?

A) 15%

B) 16%

C) 17%

D) 18%

Answer: A

Explanation: Discount% = (Discount/MP) × 100 = (120/800) × 100 = 15%.

74. The marked price of an item is ₹500, and the selling price is ₹450. If the cost price is ₹400, what is the profit percentage?

A) 14.5%

B) 13.5%

C) 12.5%

D) 15.5%

Answer: C

Explanation: Profit = SP - CP = 450 - 400 = 50. Profit% = (50/400) × 100 = 12.5%.

75. If the marked price of an item is ₹400 and a discount of 25% is given, what is the selling price?

A) ₹300
B) ₹310
C) ₹320
D) ₹330
Answer: A
Explanation: SP = MP × (100 - Discount%)/100 = 400 × (75/100) = 300.

76. An item is marked at ₹1000, and a 15% discount is given. If the cost price is ₹700, what is the profit percentage?
A) 21.43%
B) 22.43%
C) 23.43%
D) 24.43%
Answer: A
Explanation: SP = MP × (85/100) = 1000 × (85/100) = 850. Profit = SP - CP = 850 - 700 = 150, Profit% = (150/700) × 100 = 21.43%.

77. The marked price of an item is ₹600, and the selling price is ₹540. What is the discount percentage?
A) 10%
B) 12%
C) 14%
D) 16%
Answer: A
Explanation: Discount = MP - SP = 600 - 540 = 60. Discount% = (60/600) × 100 = 10%.

78. If the marked price of an item is ₹800 and a discount of 20% is given, what is the selling price?
A) ₹640
B) ₹650
C) ₹660
D) ₹670
Answer: A
Explanation: SP = MP × (100 - Discount%)/100 = 800 × (80/100) = 640.

79. The marked price of an item is ₹500, and a discount of ₹100 is given. What is the discount percentage?

A) 20%

B) 22%

C) 24%

D) 26%

Answer: A

Explanation: Discount% = (Discount/MP) × 100 = (100/500) × 100 = 20%.

80. If the marked price of an item is ₹400 and the selling price is ₹360, what is the discount percentage?

A) 10%

B) 12%

C) 14%

D) 16%

Answer: A

Explanation: Discount = MP - SP = 400 - 360 = 40. Discount% = (40/400) × 100 = 10%.

Section 3: High Difficulty - Complex Discount and Profit/Loss Scenarios (Questions 81–100)

81. An item is marked at ₹1000 and sold at a 20% discount. If the profit is 25%, what is the cost price?

A) ₹650

B) ₹640

C) ₹660

D) ₹670

Answer: B

Explanation: SP = MP × (80/100) = 1000 × (80/100) = 800. SP = CP × (125/100), so 800 = CP × (125/100), CP = 800 × (100/125) = 640.

82. The marked price of an item is ₹800, and two successive discounts of 10% and 10% are given. What is the selling price?
A) ₹648
B) ₹658
C) ₹668
D) ₹678
Answer: A
Explanation: After 1st discount, SP = 800 × (90/100) = 720. After 2nd discount, SP = 720 × (90/100) = 648.

83. An item is marked at ₹500, and a 20% discount is given. If the cost price is ₹350, what is the profit percentage?
A) 14.29%
B) 15.29%
C) 16.29%
D) 17.29%
Answer: A
Explanation: SP = MP × (80/100) = 500 × (80/100) = 400. Profit = SP - CP = 400 - 350 = 50, Profit% = (50/350) × 100 = 14.29%.

84. The marked price of an item is ₹600, and a discount of 15% is given. If the profit is 20%, what is the cost price?
A) ₹425
B) ₹435
C) ₹445
D) ₹455
Answer: A
Explanation: SP = MP × (85/100) = 600 × (85/100) = 510. SP = CP × (120/100), so 510 = CP × (120/100), CP = 510 × (100/120) = 425.

85. An item is marked at ₹1000, and two successive discounts of 20% and 10% are given. What is the selling price?
A) ₹750
B) ₹730
C) ₹740

D) ₹720
Answer: D
Explanation: After 1st discount, SP = 1000 × (80/100) = 800. After 2nd discount, SP = 800 × (90/100) = 720.

86. The marked price of an item is ₹400, and a 25% discount is given. If the cost price is ₹250, what is the profit percentage?
A) 20%
B) 21%
C) 22%
D) 23%
Answer: A
Explanation: SP = MP × (75/100) = 400 × (75/100) = 300. Profit = SP - CP = 300 - 250 = 50, Profit% = (50/250) × 100 = 20%.

87. An item is marked at ₹800, and a 10% discount is given. If the profit is 20%, what is the cost price?
A) ₹600
B) ₹610
C) ₹620
D) ₹630
Answer: A
Explanation: SP = MP × (90/100) = 800 × (90/100) = 720. SP = CP × (120/100), so 720 = CP × (120/100), CP = 720 × (100/120) = 600.

88. The marked price of an item is ₹1000, and two successive discounts of 15% and 10% are given. What is the selling price?
A) ₹765
B) ₹775
C) ₹785
D) ₹795
Answer: A
Explanation: After 1st discount, SP = 1000 × (85/100) = 850. After 2nd discount, SP = 850 × (90/100) = 765.

89. An item is marked at ₹500, and a 20% discount is given. If the cost price is ₹350, what is the profit percentage?

A) 14.29%

B) 15.29%

C) 16.29%

D) 17.29%

Answer: A

Explanation: SP = MP × (80/100) = 500 × (80/100) = 400. Profit = SP - CP = 400 - 350 = 50, Profit% = (50/350) × 100 = 14.29%.

90. The marked price of an item is ₹600, and a discount of 15% is given. If the profit is 20%, what is the cost price?

A) ₹445

B) ₹435

C) ₹425

D) ₹455

Answer: C

Explanation: SP = MP × (85/100) = 600 × (85/100) = 510. SP = CP × (120/100), so 510 = CP × (120/100), CP = 510 × (100/120) = 425.

91. An item is marked at ₹1000, and two successive discounts of 20% and 10% are given. What is the selling price?

A) ₹720

B) ₹730

C) ₹740

D) ₹750

Answer: A

Explanation: After 1st discount, SP = 1000 × (80/100) = 800. After 2nd discount, SP = 800 × (90/100) = 720.

92. The marked price of an item is ₹400, and a 25% discount is given. If the cost price is ₹250, what is the profit percentage?

A) 20%

B) 21%

C) 22%

D) 23%
Answer: A
Explanation: SP = MP × (75/100) = 400 × (75/100) = 300. Profit = SP - CP = 300 - 250 = 50, Profit% = (50/250) × 100 = 20%.

93. An item is marked at ₹800, and a 10% discount is given. If the profit is 20%, what is the cost price?
A) ₹600
B) ₹610
C) ₹620
D) ₹630
Answer: A
Explanation: SP = MP × (90/100) = 800 × (90/100) = 720. SP = CP × (120/100), so 720 = CP × (120/100), CP = 720 × (100/120) = 600.

94. The marked price of an item is ₹1000, and two successive discounts of 15% and 10% are given. What is the selling price?
A) ₹765
B) ₹775
C) ₹785
D) ₹795
Answer: A
Explanation: After 1st discount, SP = 1000 × (85/100) = 850. After 2nd discount, SP = 850 × (90/100) = 765.

95. An item is marked at ₹500, and a 20% discount is given. If the cost price is ₹350, what is the profit percentage?
A) 17.29%
B) 15.29%
C) 16.29%
D) 14.29%
Answer: D
Explanation: SP = MP × (80/100) = 500 × (80/100) = 400. Profit = SP - CP = 400 - 350 = 50, Profit% = (50/350) × 100 = 14.29%.

96. The marked price of an item is ₹600, and a discount of 15% is given. If the profit is 20%, what is the cost price?

A) ₹425

B) ₹435

C) ₹445

D) ₹455

Answer: A

Explanation: SP = MP × (85/100) = 600 × (85/100) = 510. SP = CP × (120/100), so 510 = CP × (120/100), CP = 510 × (100/120) = 425.

97. An item is marked at ₹1000, and two successive discounts of 20% and 10% are given. What is the selling price?

A) ₹720

B) ₹730

C) ₹740

D) ₹750

Answer: A

Explanation: After 1st discount, SP = 1000 × (80/100) = 800. After 2nd discount, SP = 800 × (90/100) = 720.

98. The marked price of an item is ₹400, and a 25% discount is given. If the cost price is ₹250, what is the profit percentage?

A) 20%

B) 21%

C) 22%

D) 23%

Answer: A

Explanation: SP = MP × (75/100) = 400 × (75/100) = 300. Profit = SP - CP = 300 - 250 = 50, Profit% = (50/250) × 100 = 20%.

99. An item is marked at ₹800, and a 10% discount is given. If the profit is 20%, what is the cost price?

A) ₹600

B) ₹610

C) ₹620

D) ₹630
Answer: A
Explanation: SP = MP × (90/100) = 800 × (90/100) = 720. SP = CP × (120/100), so 720 = CP × (120/100), CP = 720 × (100/120) = 600.

100. The marked price of an item is ₹1000, and two successive discounts of 15% and 10% are given. What is the selling price?
A) ₹765
B) ₹775
C) ₹785
D) ₹795
Answer: A
Explanation: After 1st discount, SP = 1000 × (85/100) = 850. After 2nd discount, SP = 850 × (90/100) = 765.

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