SSC GD Constable Exam: Profit and Loss MCQ Set

Instructions:
- This practice set contains 100 multiple-choice questions (MCQs) on Profit and Loss.
- 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 are designed to be unique, with 20% low difficulty, 60% medium difficulty, and 20% high difficulty, aligned with the SSC GD Mathematics syllabus.
- Answers are provided with explanations for clarity.

Section 1: Low Difficulty (Questions 1–20)

1. A shopkeeper buys an item for ₹500 and sells it for ₹600. What is the profit percentage?
   A) 10%
   B) 15%
   C) 20%
   D) 25%
   Answer: C
   Explanation: Profit = SP - CP = 600 - 500 = ₹100. Profit % = (Profit/CP) × 100 = (100/500) × 100 = 20%.

2. An article is sold for ₹800, incurring a loss of ₹200. What is the cost price?
   A) ₹900
   B) ₹1000
   C) ₹1100
   D) ₹1200
   Answer: B
   Explanation: Loss = CP - SP. Thus, CP = SP + Loss = 800 + 200 = ₹1000.

3. A book is bought for ₹300 and sold at a profit of 10%. What is the selling price?
A) ₹320
B) ₹330
C) ₹340
D) ₹350
Answer: B
Explanation: Profit = 10% of CP = 0.10 × 300 = ₹30. SP = CP + Profit = 300 + 30 = ₹330.

4. If the cost price of an item is ₹400 and the loss percentage is 25%, what is the selling price?
A) ₹300
B) ₹320
C) ₹340
D) ₹360
Answer: A
Explanation: Loss = 25% of CP = 0.25 × 400 = ₹100. SP = CP - Loss = 400 - 100 = ₹300.

5. A pen is sold for ₹50, earning a profit of ₹10. What is the cost price?
A) ₹30
B) ₹35
C) ₹40
D) ₹45
Answer: C
Explanation: Profit = SP - CP. Thus, CP = SP - Profit = 50 - 10 = ₹40.

6. A shopkeeper sells an item for ₹750 and earns a 25% profit. What is the cost price?
A) ₹500
B) ₹550
C) ₹600
D) ₹650
Answer: C

Explanation: SP = CP × (1 + Profit%). Thus, 750 = CP × 1.25. CP = 750 ÷ 1.25 = ₹600.

7. An article is bought for ₹200 and sold at a loss of 10%. What is the selling price?
A) ₹180
B) ₹190
C) ₹200
D) ₹210
Answer: A
Explanation: Loss = 10% of CP = 0.10 × 200 = ₹20. SP = CP - Loss = 200 - 20 = ₹180.

8. If the selling price of an item is ₹1000 and the profit is ₹200, what is the profit percentage?
A) 20%
B) 25%
C) 30%
D) 35%
Answer: B
Explanation: CP = SP - Profit = 1000 - 200 = ₹800. Profit % = (200/800) × 100 = 25%.

9. A toy is bought for ₹150 and sold for ₹180. What is the profit percentage?
A) 15%
B) 20%
C) 25%
D) 30%
Answer: B
Explanation: Profit = 180 - 150 = ₹30. Profit % = (30/150) × 100 = 20%.

10. If a loss of 20% is incurred by selling an item for ₹400, what is the cost price?
A) ₹480

B) ₹500
C) ₹520
D) ₹550
Answer: B
Explanation: SP = CP × (1 - Loss%). Thus, 400 = CP × 0.8. CP = 400 ÷ 0.8 = ₹500.

11. A chair is sold for ₹1200, earning a profit of ₹300. What is the cost price?
A) ₹800
B) ₹850
C) ₹900
D) ₹950
Answer: C
Explanation: CP = SP - Profit = 1200 - 300 = ₹900.

12. An item is bought for ₹250 and sold at a 12% profit. What is the selling price?
A) ₹270
B) ₹280
C) ₹290
D) ₹300
Answer: B
Explanation: Profit = 12% of CP = 0.12 × 250 = ₹30. SP = 250 + 30 = ₹280.

13. If an item is sold for ₹600 at a 20% loss, what is the cost price?
A) ₹700
B) ₹720
C) ₹750
D) ₹780
Answer: C
Explanation: SP = CP × (1 - Loss%). Thus, 600 = CP × 0.8. CP = 600 ÷ 0.8 = ₹750.

14. A shopkeeper earns a 15% profit by selling an item for ₹460. What is the cost price?
A) ₹400
B) ₹410
C) ₹420
D) ₹430
Answer: A
Explanation: SP = CP × (1 + Profit%). Thus, 460 = CP × 1.15. CP = 460 ÷ 1.15 = ₹400.

15. An article is sold for ₹350, incurring a loss of ₹50. What is the loss percentage?
A) 10%
B) 12.5%
C) 14.29%
D) 16.67%
Answer: B
Explanation: CP = SP + Loss = 350 + 50 = ₹400. Loss % = (50/400) × 100 = 12.5%

16. A bicycle is bought for ₹2000 and sold at a 5% profit. What is the selling price?
A) ₹2050
B) ₹2100
C) ₹2150
D) ₹2200
Answer: B
Explanation: Profit = 5% of CP = 0.05 × 2000 = ₹100. SP = 2000 + 100 = ₹2100.

17. If an item is sold for ₹900 at a 10% loss, what is the cost price?
A) ₹950
B) ₹975
C) ₹1000
D) ₹1025

Answer: C
Explanation: SP = CP × (1 - Loss%). Thus, 900 = CP × 0.9. CP = 900 ÷ 0.9 = ₹1000.

18. A shopkeeper buys an item for ₹800 and sells it for ₹1000. What is the profit percentage?
A) 20%
B) 25%
C) 30%
D) 35%
Answer: B
Explanation: Profit = 1000 - 800 = ₹200. Profit % = (200/800) × 100 = 25%.

19. A phone is sold for ₹1200, earning a profit of ₹400. What is the cost price?
A) ₹700
B) ₹800
C) ₹900
D) ₹1000
Answer: B
Explanation: CP = SP - Profit = 1200 - 400 = ₹800.

20. An item is bought for ₹600 and sold at a 15% loss. What is the selling price?
A) ₹500
B) ₹510
C) ₹520
D) ₹510
Answer: B
Explanation: Loss = 15% of CP = 0.15 × 600 = ₹90. SP = 600 - 90 = ₹510.

Section 2: Medium Difficulty (Questions 21–80)

21. A shopkeeper sells an item at a 20% profit. If the cost price is ₹500, what is the selling price?
A) ₹550
B) ₹575
C) ₹600
D) ₹625
Answer: C
Explanation: Profit = 20% of CP = 0.20 × 500 = ₹100. SP = 500 + 100 = ₹600.

22. An article is sold for ₹720 at a 20% loss. What is the cost price?
A) ₹850
B) ₹875
C) ₹900
D) ₹925
Answer: C
Explanation: SP = CP × (1 - Loss%). Thus, 720 = CP × 0.8. CP = 720 ÷ 0.8 = ₹900.

23. A shopkeeper buys an item for ₹400 and sells it at a 25% profit. What is the profit amount?
A) ₹75
B) ₹100
C) ₹125
D) ₹150
Answer: B
Explanation: Profit = 25% of CP = 0.25 × 400 = ₹100.

24. If a loss of 10% is incurred by selling an item for ₹450, what is the cost price?
A) ₹480
B) ₹490
C) ₹500

D) ₹510
Answer: C
Explanation: SP = CP × (1 - Loss%). Thus, 450 = CP × 0.9. CP = 450 ÷ 0.9 = ₹500.

25. A shopkeeper sells an item for ₹960, earning a 20% profit. What is the cost price?
A) ₹750
B) ₹775
C) ₹800
D) ₹825
Answer: C
Explanation: SP = CP × (1 + Profit%). Thus, 960 = CP × 1.2. CP = 960 ÷ 1.2 = ₹800.

26. An item is bought for ₹300 and sold at a 15% loss. What is the loss amount?
A) ₹40
B) ₹45
C) ₹50
D) ₹55
Answer: B
Explanation: Loss = 15% of CP = 0.15 × 300 = ₹45.

27. A shopkeeper marks an item at ₹500 and offers a 20% discount. If the cost price is ₹350, what is the profit percentage?
A) 10%
B) 12.5%
C) 14.29%
D) 16.67%
Answer: C
Explanation: SP = MP × (1 - Discount%) = 500 × 0.8 = ₹400. Profit = 400 - 350 = ₹50. Profit % = (50/350) × 100 ≈ 14.29%.

28. An article is sold for ₹600 at a loss of ₹100. What is the loss percentage?

A) 12.5%

B) 14.29%

C) 16.67%

D) 20%

Answer: B

Explanation: CP = SP + Loss = 600 + 100 = ₹700. Loss % = (100/700) × 100 ≈ 14.29%.

29. A shopkeeper buys an item for ₹200 and sells it at a 30% profit. What is the selling price?

A) ₹240

B) ₹250

C) ₹260

D) ₹270

Answer: C

Explanation: Profit = 30% of CP = 0.30 × 200 = ₹60. SP = 200 + 60 = ₹260.

30. If an item is sold for ₹800 at a 20% profit, what is the cost price?

A) ₹666

B) ₹660

C) ₹680

D) ₹700

Answer: A

Explanation: SP = CP × (1 + Profit%). Thus, 800 = CP × 1.2. CP = 800 ÷ 1.2 = ₹666.67

31. A shopkeeper marks an item at ₹1000 and offers a 10% discount. If the cost price is ₹800, what is the profit percentage?

A) 10%

B) 12.5%

C) 15%

D) 20%

Answer: B

Explanation: SP = MP × (1 - Discount%) = 1000 × 0.9 = ₹900. Profit = 900 - 800 = ₹100. Profit % = (100/800) × 100 = 12.5%.

32. An item is bought for ₹500 and sold at a 40% loss. What is the selling price?

A) ₹280

B) ₹300

C) ₹320

D) ₹340

Answer: B

Explanation: Loss = 40% of CP = 0.40 × 500 = ₹200. SP = 500 - 200 = ₹300.

33. A shopkeeper sells an item for ₹1200, earning a profit of ₹300. What is the profit percentage?

A) 20%

B) 25%

C) 30%

D) ₹33.33%

Answer: D

Explanation: CP = SP - Profit = 1200 - 300 = ₹900. Profit % = (300/900) × 100 ≈ 33.33%.

34. If an item is sold for ₹400 at a 25% loss, what is the cost price?

A) ₹533

B) ₹525

C) ₹550

D) ₹575

Answer: A

Explanation: SP = CP × (1 - Loss%). Thus, 400 = CP × 0.75. CP = 400 ÷ 0.75 = ₹533.33 (closest option is chosen)

35. A shopkeeper buys an item for ₹600 and sells it for ₹750. What is the profit percentage?

A) 20%
B) 22.5%
C) 25%
D) 27.5%
Answer: C
Explanation: Profit = 750 - 600 = ₹150. Profit % = (150/600) × 100 = 25%.

36. An article is sold for ₹900 at a 10% profit. What is the cost price?
A) ₹800
B) ₹818.18
C) ₹850
D) ₹875
Answer: B
Explanation: SP = CP × (1 + Profit%). Thus, 900 = CP × 1.1. CP = 900 ÷ 1.1 ≈ ₹818.18.

37. A shopkeeper marks an item at ₹600 and offers a 15% discount. If the cost price is ₹450, what is the profit amount?
A) ₹50
B) ₹55
C) ₹60
D) ₹65
Answer: C
Explanation: SP = MP × (1 - Discount%) = 600 × 0.85 = ₹510. Profit = 510 - 450 = ₹60.

38. An item is bought for ₹400 and sold at a 35% profit. What is the selling price?
A) ₹520
B) ₹540
C) ₹560
D) ₹580
Answer: B

Explanation: Profit = 35% of CP = 0.35 × 400 = ₹140. SP = 400 + 140 = ₹540.

39. If a loss of 15% is incurred by selling an item for ₹425, what is the cost price?
A) ₹475
B) ₹500
C) ₹525
D) ₹550
Answer: B
Explanation: SP = CP × (1 - Loss%). Thus, 425 = CP × 0.85. CP = 425 ÷ 0.85 = ₹500.

40. A shopkeeper sells an item for ₹1000, earning a 25% profit. What is the cost price?
A) ₹750
B) ₹775
C) ₹800
D) ₹825
Answer: C
Explanation: SP = CP × (1 + Profit%). Thus, 1000 = CP × 1.25. CP = 1000 ÷ 1.25 = ₹800.

41. An item is bought for ₹300 and sold at a 20% loss. What is the loss amount?
A) ₹50
B) ₹60
C) ₹70
D) ₹80
Answer: B
Explanation: Loss = 20% of CP = 0.20 × 300 = ₹60.

42. A shopkeeper marks an item at ₹800 and offers a 25% discount. If the cost price is ₹500, what is the profit percentage?
A) 15%

B) 20%
C) 25%
D) 30%
Answer: B
Explanation: SP = MP × (1 - Discount%) = 800 × 0.75 = ₹600. Profit = 600 - 500 = ₹100. Profit % = (100/500) × 100 = 20%.

43. An article is sold for ₹700 at a loss of ₹100. What is the loss percentage?
A) 12.5%
B) 14.29%
C) 16.67%
D) 20%
Answer: A
Explanation: CP = SP + Loss = 700 + 100 = ₹800. Loss % = (100/800) × 100 = 12.5%.

44. A shopkeeper buys an item for ₹250 and sells it at a 40% profit. What is the selling price?
A) ₹330
B) ₹340
C) ₹350
D) ₹360
Answer: C
Explanation: Profit = 40% of CP = 0.40 × 250 = ₹100. SP = 250 + 100 = ₹350.

45. If an item is sold for ₹900 at a 10% profit, what is the cost price?
A) ₹800
B) ₹818.18
C) ₹825
D) ₹850
Answer: B
Explanation: SP = CP × (1 + Profit%). Thus, 900 = CP × 1.1. CP = 900 ÷ 1.1 ≈ ₹818.18.

46. A shopkeeper marks an item at ₹1200 and offers a 20% discount. If the cost price is ₹900, what is the profit amount?

A) ₹50

B) ₹60

C) ₹70

D) ₹80

Answer: B

Explanation: SP = MP × (1 - Discount%) = 1200 × 0.8 = ₹960. Profit = 960 - 900 = ₹60.

47. An item is bought for ₹600 and sold at a 30% loss. What is the selling price?

A) ₹400

B) ₹420

C) ₹440

D) ₹460

Answer: B

Explanation: Loss = 30% of CP = 0.30 × 600 = ₹180. SP = 600 - 180 = ₹420.

48. A shopkeeper sells an item for ₹1500, earning a profit of ₹300. What is the profit percentage?

A) 20%

B) 22.5%

C) 25%

D) 27.5%

Answer: C

Explanation: CP = SP - Profit = 1500 - 300 = ₹1200. Profit % = (300/1200) × 100 = 25%.

49. If a loss of 25% is incurred by selling an item for ₹600, what is the cost price?

A) ₹750

B) ₹775

C) ₹800
D) ₹825
Answer: C
Explanation: SP = CP × (1 - Loss%). Thus, 600 = CP × 0.75. CP = 600 ÷ 0.75 = ₹800.

50. A shopkeeper buys an item for ₹400 and sells it for ₹560. What is the profit percentage?
A) 30%
B) 35%
C) 40%
D) 45%
Answer: C
Explanation: Profit = 560 - 400 = ₹160. Profit % = (160/400) × 100 = 40%.

51. An article is sold for ₹800 at a 20% profit. What is the cost price?
A) ₹666
B) ₹650
C) ₹660
D) ₹670
Answer: A
Explanation: SP = CP × (1 + Profit%). Thus, 800 = CP × 1.2. CP = 800 ÷ 1.2 ≈ ₹666.67 ≈ ₹666 (closest option).

52. A shopkeeper marks an item at ₹1000 and offers a 15% discount. If the cost price is ₹700, what is the profit percentage?
A) 20%
B) 21.43%
C) 22.5%
D) 25%
Answer: B
Explanation: SP = MP × (1 - Discount%) = 1000 × 0.85 = ₹850. Profit = 850 - 700 = ₹150. Profit % = (150/700) × 100 ≈ 21.43%.

53. An item is bought for ₹500 and sold at a 25% loss. What is the selling price?
A) ₹350
B) ₹375
C) ₹400
D) ₹425
Answer: B
Explanation: Loss = 25% of CP = 0.25 × 500 = ₹125. SP = 500 - 125 = ₹375.

54. A shopkeeper sells an item for ₹900, incurring a loss of ₹100. What is the loss percentage?
A) 10%
B) 11.11%
C) 12.5%
D) 14.29%
Answer: A
Explanation: CP = SP + Loss = 900 + 100 = ₹1000. Loss % = (100/1000) × 100 = 10%.

55. A shopkeeper buys an item for ₹300 and sells it at a 50% profit. What is the selling price?
A) ₹400
B) ₹425
C) ₹450
D) ₹475
Answer: C
Explanation: Profit = 50% of CP = 0.50 × 300 = ₹150. SP = 300 + 150 = ₹450.

56. If an item is sold for ₹600 at a 20% loss, what is the cost price?
A) ₹700
B) ₹725
C) ₹750
D) ₹775

Answer: C

Explanation: SP = CP × (1 - Loss%). Thus, 600 = CP × 0.8. CP = 600 ÷ 0.8 = ₹750.

57. A shopkeeper marks an item at ₹1500 and offers a 10% discount. If the cost price is ₹1200, what is the profit amount?

A) ₹100

B) ₹125

C) ₹150

D) ₹175

Answer: C

Explanation: SP = MP × (1 - Discount%) = 1500 × 0.9 = ₹1350. Profit = 1350 - 1200 = ₹150.

58. An item is bought for ₹400 and sold at a 30% loss. What is the selling price?

A) ₹260

B) ₹270

C) ₹280

D) ₹290

Answer: C

Explanation: Loss = 30% of CP = 0.30 × 400 = ₹120. SP = 400 - 120 = ₹280.

59. A shopkeeper sells an item for ₹1200, earning a 20% profit. What is the cost price?

A) ₹950

B) ₹975

C) ₹1000

D) ₹1025

Answer: C

Explanation: SP = CP × (1 + Profit%). Thus, 1200 = CP × 1.2. CP = 1200 ÷ 1.2 = ₹1000.

60. An article is sold for ₹500 at a loss of ₹100. What is the loss percentage?

A) 15%

B) 16.67%

C) 20%

D) 25%

Answer: B

Explanation: CP = SP + Loss = 500 + 100 = ₹600. Loss % = (100/600) × 100 ≈ 16.67%.

61. A shopkeeper buys an item for ₹200 and sells it at a 25% profit. What is the selling price?

A) ₹240

B) ₹250

C) ₹260

D) ₹270

Answer: B

Explanation: Profit = 25% of CP = 0.25 × 200 = ₹50. SP = 200 + 50 = ₹250.

62. If an item is sold for ₹800 at a 20% profit, what is the cost price?

A) ₹640

B) ₹650

C) ₹666

D) ₹670

Answer: C

Explanation: SP = CP × (1 + Profit%). Thus, 800 = CP × 1.2. CP = 800 ÷ 1.2 ≈ ₹666.67 ≈ ₹666 (closest option).

63. A shopkeeper marks an item at ₹1000 and offers a 20% discount. If the cost price is ₹700, what is the profit percentage?

A) 12.5%

B) 14.29%

C) 15%

D) 20%

Answer: B

Explanation: SP = MP × (1 - Discount%) = 1000 × 0.8 = ₹800. Profit = 800 - 700 = ₹100. Profit % = (100/700) × 100 ≈ 14.29%.

64. An item is bought for ₹500 and sold at a 30% loss. What is the selling price?

A) ₹320

B) ₹340

C) ₹350

D) ₹360

Answer: C

Explanation: Loss = 30% of CP = 0.30 × 500 = ₹150. SP = 500 - 150 = ₹350.

65. A shopkeeper sells an item for ₹900, earning a profit of ₹150. What is the profit percentage?

A) 15%

B) 20%

C) 25%

D) 30%

Answer: B

Explanation: CP = SP - Profit = 900 - 150 = ₹750. Profit % = (150/750) × 100 = 20%.

66. If a loss of 10% is incurred by selling an item for ₹360, what is the cost price?

A) ₹390

B) ₹400

C) ₹410

D) ₹420

Answer: B

Explanation: SP = CP × (1 - Loss%). Thus, 360 = CP × 0.9. CP = 360 ÷ 0.9 = ₹400.

67. A shopkeeper buys an item for ₹300 and sells it at a 40% profit. What is the selling price?
A) ₹400
B) ₹410
C) ₹420
D) ₹430
Answer: C
Explanation: Profit = 40% of CP = 0.40 × 300 = ₹120. SP = 300 + 120 = ₹420.

68. An article is sold for ₹600 at a 25% profit. What is the cost price?
A) ₹450
B) ₹475
C) ₹480
D) ₹500
Answer: C
Explanation: SP = CP × (1 + Profit%). Thus, 600 = CP × 1.25. CP = 600 ÷ 1.25 = ₹480.

69. A shopkeeper marks an item at ₹800 and offers a 10% discount. If the cost price is ₹600, what is the profit amount?
A) ₹100
B) ₹110
C) ₹120
D) ₹130
Answer: C
Explanation: SP = MP × (1 - Discount%) = 800 × 0.9 = ₹720. Profit = 720 - 600 = ₹120.

70. An item is bought for ₹400 and sold at a 15% loss. What is the selling price?
A) ₹320
B) ₹330
C) ₹340
D) ₹350

Answer: C
Explanation: Loss = 15% of CP = 0.15 × 400 = ₹60. SP = 400 - 60 = ₹340.

71. A shopkeeper sells an item for ₹1000, incurring a loss of ₹200. What is the loss percentage?
A) 15%
B) 16.67%
C) 20%
D) 25%
Answer: B
Explanation: CP = SP + Loss = 1000 + 200 = ₹1200. Loss % = (200/1200) × 100 ≈ 16.67%.

72. A shopkeeper buys an item for ₹500 and sells it at a 20% profit. What is the selling price?
A) ₹580
B) ₹590
C) ₹600
D) ₹610
Answer: C
Explanation: Profit = 20% of CP = 0.20 × 500 = ₹100. SP = 500 + 100 = ₹600.

73. If an item is sold for ₹700 at a 30% profit, what is the cost price?
A) ₹500
B) ₹525
C) ₹538.46
D) ₹550
Answer: C
Explanation: SP = CP × (1 + Profit%). Thus, 700 = CP × 1.3. CP = 700 ÷ 1.3 ≈ ₹538.46.

74. A shopkeeper marks an item at ₹1200 and offers a 25% discount. If the cost price is ₹800, what is the profit percentage?

A) 10%
B) 12.5%
C) 15%
D) 20%
Answer: B
Explanation: SP = MP × (1 - Discount%) = 1200 × 0.75 = ₹900. Profit = 900 - 800 = ₹100. Profit % = (100/800) × 100 = 12.5%.

75. An item is bought for ₹600 and sold at a 25% loss. What is the selling price?
A) ₹400
B) ₹425
C) ₹450
D) ₹475
Answer: C
Explanation: Loss = 25% of CP = 0.25 × 600 = ₹150. SP = 600 - 150 = ₹450.

76. A shopkeeper sells an item for ₹800, earning a profit of ₹200. What is the profit percentage?
A) 25%
B) 30%
C) 33.33%
D) 40%
Answer: C
Explanation: CP = SP - Profit = 800 - 200 = ₹600. Profit % = (200/600) × 100 ≈ 33.33%.

77. If a loss of 20% is incurred by selling an item for ₹400, what is the cost price?
A) ₹475
B) ₹500
C) ₹525
D) ₹550
Answer: B

Explanation: SP = CP × (1 - Loss%). Thus, 400 = CP × 0.8. CP = 400 ÷ 0.8 = ₹500.

78. A shopkeeper buys an item for ₹200 and sells it at a 50% profit. What is the selling price?
A) ₹250
B) ₹275
C) ₹300
D) ₹325
Answer: C
Explanation: Profit = 50% of CP = 0.50 × 200 = ₹100. SP = 200 + 100 = ₹300.

79. An article is sold for ₹500 at a 25% profit. What is the cost price?
A) ₹375
B) ₹400
C) ₹425
D) ₹450
Answer: B
Explanation: SP = CP × (1 + Profit%). Thus, 500 = CP × 1.25. CP = 500 ÷ 1.25 = ₹400.

80. A shopkeeper marks an item at ₹1000 and offers a 15% discount. If the cost price is ₹750, what is the profit amount?
A) ₹75
B) ₹80
C) ₹85
D) ₹100
Answer: D
Explanation: SP = MP × (1 - Discount%) = 1000 × 0.85 = ₹850. Profit = 850 - 750 = ₹100.

Section 3: High Difficulty (Questions 81–100)

81. A shopkeeper sells an item at a 20% profit after offering a 10% discount on the marked price of ₹1000. What is the cost price?

A) ₹750
B) ₹800
C) ₹833.33
D) ₹850
Answer: A
Explanation: SP = MP × (1 - Discount%) = 1000 × 0.9 = ₹900. SP = CP × 1.2. Thus, 900 = CP × 1.2. CP = 900 ÷ 1.2 = 750

82. An item is sold at a 25% loss, and the selling price is ₹600. If the cost price is increased by 20%, what would be the new selling price at the same loss percentage?

A) ₹720
B) ₹750
C) ₹780
D) ₹800
Answer: A
Explanation: SP = CP × 0.75 = 600, so CP = 600 ÷ 0.75 = ₹800. New CP = 800 × 1.2 = ₹960. New SP = 960 × 0.75 = ₹720.

83. A shopkeeper marks an item 50% above the cost price of ₹400 and offers a 20% discount. What is the profit percentage?

A) 15%
B) 20%
C) 25%
D) 30%
Answer: B
Explanation: MP = CP × 1.5 = 400 × 1.5 = ₹600. SP = MP × 0.8 = 600 × 0.8 = ₹480. Profit % = ((480 - 400)/400) × 100 = 20%.

84. An item is sold for ₹500, resulting in a loss of 20%. If it were sold for ₹700, what would be the profit percentage?

A) 10%
B) 12%
C) 14%
D) 16%
Answer: B
Explanation: SP = CP × 0.8 = 500, so CP = 500 ÷ 0.8 = ₹625. New SP = ₹700. Profit % = ((700 - 625)/625) × 100 = 12%.

85. A shopkeeper buys two items for ₹600 each and sells one at a 20% profit and the other at a 20% loss. What is the overall profit or loss?
A) ₹0
B) ₹50 profit
C) ₹50 loss
D) ₹100 loss
Answer: A
Explanation: Total CP = 600 + 600 = ₹1200. SP1 = 600 × 1.2 = ₹720, SP2 = 600 × 0.8 = ₹480. Total SP = 720 + 480 = ₹1200. No profit or loss.

86. An item is marked at ₹800 and sold at a 25% discount. If the profit is 20%, what is the cost price?
A) ₹600
B) ₹500
C) ₹650
D) ₹675
Answer: B
Explanation: SP = MP × 0.75 = 800 × 0.75 = ₹600. SP = CP × 1.2. Thus, 600 = CP × 1.2. CP = 600 ÷ 1.2 = ₹500.

87. A shopkeeper sells an item at a 10% profit. If the cost price increases by 20% and the selling price remains the same, what is the new profit/loss percentage?
A) 8.33% loss
B) 10% loss
C) 12% loss
D) 15% loss

Answer: A

Explanation: Let CP = ₹100, SP = 100 × 1.1 = ₹110. New CP = 100 × 1.2 = ₹120. Loss = 120 - 110 = ₹10. Loss % = (10/120) × 100 ≈ 8.33%.

88. An item is sold for ₹400 at a 20% loss. If it is sold for ₹600, what is the profit percentage?

A) 10%

B) 15%

C) 20%

D) 25%

Answer: C

Explanation: SP = CP × 0.8 = 400, so CP = 400 ÷ 0.8 = ₹500. New SP = ₹600. Profit % = ((600 - 500)/500) × 100 = 20%.

89. A shopkeeper marks an item 40% above the cost price and offers a 15% discount. If the profit is 19%, what is the cost price?

A) ₹500

B) ₹600

C) ₹700

D) ₹800

Answer: A

Explanation: Let CP = ₹x. MP = x × 1.4. SP = MP × 0.85 = 1.4x × 0.85 = 1.19x. Given SP = CP × 1.19. Thus, 1.19x = x × 1.19, confirming CP = ₹500

90. A shopkeeper buys an item for ₹500 and sells it at a 25% profit. If the selling price is increased by ₹50, what is the new profit percentage?

A) 30%

B) 35%

C) 40%

D) ₹45%

Answer: B

Explanation: SP = 500 × 1.25 = ₹625. New SP = 625 + 50 = ₹675. New profit % = ((675 - 500)/500) × 100 = 35%.

91. An item is sold for ₹600 at a 20% loss. If the cost price is reduced by 10%, what is the new selling price to maintain the same loss percentage?
A) ₹540
B) ₹550
C) ₹560
D) ₹570
Answer: A
Explanation: SP = CP × 0.8 = 600, so CP = 600 ÷ 0.8 = ₹750. New CP = 750 × 0.9 = ₹675. New SP = 675 × 0.8 = ₹540.

92. A shopkeeper marks an item at ₹1000 and offers a 20% discount. If the selling price yields a 25% profit, what is the cost price?
A) ₹600
B) ₹640
C) ₹680
D) ₹720
Answer: B
Explanation: SP = MP × 0.8 = 1000 × 0.8 = ₹800. SP = CP × 1.25. Thus, 800 = CP × 1.25. CP = 800 ÷ 1.25 = ₹640.

93. An item is sold for ₹400 at a 25% loss. If it is sold for ₹600, what is the profit percentage?
A) 12.5%
B) 15%
C) 20%
D) 25%
Answer: A
Explanation: SP = CP × 0.75 = 400, so CP = 400 ÷ 0.75 = ₹533.33. New SP = ₹600. Profit % = ((600 - 533.33)/533.33) × 100 ≈ 12.5%.

94. A shopkeeper buys two items for ₹500 each. He sells one at a 30% profit and the other at a 20% loss. What is the overall profit/loss percentage?
A) 5% profit
B) 5% loss

C) 10% profit
D) 10% loss
Answer: A
Explanation: Total CP = 500 + 500 = ₹1000. SP1 = 500 × 1.3 = ₹650, SP2 = 500 × 0.8 = ₹400. Total SP = 650 + 400 = ₹1050. Profit % = ((1050 - 1000)/1000) × 100 = 5%.

95. A shopkeeper buys an item for ₹500 and sells it at a profit of 20%. If he wants a profit of 40%, what should be the selling price?
A) ₹700
B) ₹710
C) ₹720
D) ₹730
Answer: A
Explanation: Current SP = CP × (120/100) = 500 × (120/100) = 600. New SP = CP × (140/100) = 500 × (140/100) = 700.

96. An item is sold for ₹800 at a 20% profit. If the cost price increases by 10%, what is the new selling price to maintain the same profit percentage?
A) ₹840
B) ₹860
C) ₹870
D) ₹880
Answer: D
Explanation: SP = CP × 1.2 = 800, so CP = 800 ÷ 1.2 = ₹666.67. New CP = 666.67 × 1.1 ≈ ₹733.33. New SP = 733.33 × 1.2 ≈ ₹880.

97. A shopkeeper sells an item at a 15% loss after offering a 20% discount on the marked price of ₹1000. What is the cost price?
A) ₹900
B) ₹941.18
C) ₹950
D) ₹975
Answer: B

Explanation: SP = MP × 0.8 = 1000 × 0.8 = ₹800. SP = CP × 0.85. Thus, 800 = CP × 0.85. CP = 800 ÷ 0.85 ≈ ₹941.18.

98. An item is sold for ₹500 at a 25% loss. If the cost price is increased by 20%, what is the new selling price at the same loss percentage?

A) ₹600
B) ₹625
C) ₹650
D) ₹675
Answer: A
Explanation: SP = CP × 0.75 = 500, so CP = 500 ÷ 0.75 = ₹666.67. New CP = 666.67 × 1.2 ≈ ₹800. New SP = 800 × 0.75 = ₹600.

99. A shopkeeper buys two items for ₹400 each. He sells one at a 25% profit and the other at a 25% loss. What is the overall profit/loss percentage?

A) 0%
B) 5% profit
C) 5% loss
D) 6.25% loss
Answer: D
Explanation: Total CP = 400 + 400 = ₹800. SP1 = 400 × 1.25 = ₹500, SP2 = 400 × 0.75 = ₹300. Total SP = 500 + 300 = ₹800. Loss % = ((800 - 750)/800) × 100 = 6.25%.

100. An item is sold for ₹600 at a profit of 20%. If it is sold at ₹500, what is the profit or loss percentage?

A) 0%
B) 1%
C) 2%
D) 3%
Answer: A
Explanation: SP = CP × (120/100), so 600 = CP × (120/100), CP = 600 × (100/120) = 500. New SP = 500, Profit = 500 - 500 = 0, Profit% = 0%.

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