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Profit and loss Questions for SBI PO Pre, IBPS PO Pre, SBI Clerk Mains, IBPS Clerk Mains & LIC AAO Exams.

Direction: Read the following questions carefully and choose the right answer.

1. In a showroom, if the customer's total bill amounts to more than Rs. 2500 in a single purchase, then he or she is eligible for an extra discount on the complete bill. Two friends went for shopping. One purchased a Indian traditional worth Rs. 2250 and the other purchased a deodorant worth Rs. 475. If the separate billing were done, then both are not eligible for discount, but if both the products are billed together, then they are given the discount of 5% on the individual item and the extra discount of 15% on the bill amount. Determine the value of extra discount received by them.

A. Rs. 350.3125 B. Rs. 400.6525 C. Rs. 388.3125 D. Rs. 395.7825 E. None of these

2. A man purchased pulses from two shops A and B and mixes them together. The shopkeeper at A sells the pulses at cost price but by adulteration makes a profit of 20%. While shopkeeper at shop B sells without any adulteration. When the man reaches home and cleans the pulses using water he observes that $11\frac{1}{9}\%$ of it gets separated as impurity. How much quantity of pulses the man bought from shop B if he bought 300gms from shop A?

A. 240 gm B. 200 gm C. 180 gm D. 150 gm E. None of these

3. Pranav went to the market and bought apricot, bananas and guava. He purchased at least 25 fruits of each variety and calculated that if the cost of each guava was Re.1 more, and the cost of each banana was Rs.4 more, than his total expenditure on the fruits would have gone up by Rs.136. If he bought a total of 80 fruits, find the number of bananas he purchased.

A. 27 B. 30 C. 25 D. 28 E. None of these

4. Akhil purchases a new phone online. The phone is available for Rs. 15000 which is Rs. 1000 less than the Cost price of the phone; he uses a debit card by which he gets 10% instant discount on the purchase. He had an old phone of present market value Rs. 1600, which he puts for exchange and gets rebate of Rs. 1200 on the new phone. He pays by UPI and after transaction gets a scratch card which gets credited directly to his bank account. If in the whole transaction he makes a profit of 13.6%, how much money he got in scratch card?

A. Rs. 46 B. Rs. 76 C. Rs. 98 D. Rs. 116 E. None of these

5. Lila makes terracotta showpieces for her living. On any day she makes as many showpiece as the price per showpiece. Everyday she sells all her pieces at a profit of Rs. 30 per piece. If at the end of the day she makes a profit of 10%, then much overall profit did she make by the end of the day?

A.Rs. 5000

B. Rs. 6000

C. Rs. 8000

D. Rs. 12000

E. Rs. 9000

6. Aman goes to a shop to purchase a tube light, CFL and an LED bulb. The cost price of an LED bulb is 60% of the total cost price of tube light and CFL. The shopkeeper sells the tube light at a 5% profit, CFL at 25% profit and LED at 25% loss and the total bill is Rs7700. Had the tube light been sold at 20% loss, CFL at 10% profit and LED bulb at 16.66% profit aman would have paid Rs100 more. What is the total cost price of all three together?

A. Rs. 9800

B. Rs. 8000

C. Rs. 8500

D. Rs. 9200

E. None of these

7. Sanjay buys two second hand cars for Rs. 1 lakh and Rs. 150000 respectively. He spends Rs. $(x + 5000)$ on the first car and Rs. x on the second car for repairing them. He marks up the first car by 20% and second car by 30% and sells the two cars to Romy at a discount of 25% each. Now Romy sells both of them for total of Rs. 360000 at a profit of 20%. Find the amount spent by Sanjay on repairing of both the cars.

A. Rs. 62500

B. Rs. 63400

C. Rs. 65200

D. Rs. 68200

E. Rs. 70000

8. A shopkeeper sells a table at a profit of 10% and a chair at a loss of 5% making a total profit of Rs. 50. If he had sold the table at a loss of 8% and the chair at a profit of 12% the total profit would have been Rs. 24. What is the sum of the cost price of table and a chair?

A. Rs. 1770

B. Rs. 1700

C. Rs. 1980

D. Rs. 1680

E. None of these

9. The net profit percent on the sale of a Watch and a Goggle is 50%. The cost price of 6 Watches is equal to the selling price of 10 Goggles, and the cost price of 6 Goggles is equal to selling price of 1 Watch. Find the profit percent on the sale of each Goggle.

A. 160%

B. 180%

C. 200%

D. 150%

E. None of these

10. The cost price of two products P and Q is Rs. 600 and Rs. y respectively. A man marked up the price of these products by 25% and 20% respectively and offered a discount of 30% and 10% respectively on their marked price. If the marked price of product Q is Rs. 150 more than that of product P, then what is the profit amount after selling product Q by the man?

A. Rs. 50

B. Rs. 80

C. Rs. 45

D. Rs. 90

E. Rs. 60

18. Ravi bought a television set and sold it to Ramesh. The profit made by Ravi is 25 percent of the selling price. If the discount percentage offered by Ravi was same as the profit (%) made by him then by how much percent did he mark up the price?

- A. 80% B. 100% C. 75% D. 125% E. 150%

19. Mr. Tevatia buys goods at Himachal Pradesh at a discount of 20% on marked price. He has to pay certain kind of duties of 15% on the net cost he paid for goods bought. He marked a new price and earned a profit of 40% over his total expenses. What is the percentage change in the marked price?

- A. 32.20% B. 28.80% C. 30% D. 26.75% E. None of these

20. The cost price of 5 pillows and 7 bedsheets is Rs. 4500. If the difference between the cost price of one pillow and one bedsheets is Rs. 50. What is the sum of the cost price of one pillow and one bedsheets?

- A. Rs. 758.33 B. Rs. 757.33 C. Rs. 754.33 D. Rs. 780.33 E. Rs. 781.33

21. A shopkeeper marked a product, 20% above the cost price and sold the product for Rs. 3888 by giving two successive discounts of 10% each. Find the cost price of the product and the loss percentage of the shopkeeper.

- A. 4200, 7.4% B. 4000, 2.8% C. 4100, 5.1% D. 4050, 4% E. None of these

22. The marked price of a John Players Denim is Rs. 1490. On the occasion of Rakshabandhan, the showroom offered two successive discounts of 11.25% and D% respectively. If an individual purchased the Denim for Rs. 1193.44, then find the value of value of 'D'?

- A. 9.75 B. 8.75 C. 5.5 D. 10.75 E. 11.25

23. The C.P of a Denim is 10% more than C.P of a T-shirt. The shopkeeper marked up Denim at 20% above the C.P and T-shirt at 30% above the C.P. Find the sum of marked price of 4 Denims and 5 T-shirts, if shopkeeper allowed discount of 20% on T-shirt and 25% on Denim and the difference between selling prices of both is Rs. 50.

- A. Rs. 11680 B. Rs. 10780 C. Rs. 12680 D. Rs. 11780 E. Rs. 13680

24. A vehicle dealer bought 5 second hand tractors for Rs. 2,00,000. He spent Rs. 2,00,000 additional on the maintenance and repairing of these 5 tractors. He sold one of the tractors for Rs. 1,50,000. What should be the average selling price of rest of the four tractors, if he makes 40% profit on the whole transaction?

- A. Rs. 120000 B. Rs. 100000 C. Rs. 102500 D. Rs. 125000 E. Rs. 150000

25. Two denims of Levi's and Mufti, having same marked price have been sold at 15% and 12% discounts, respectively. The cost price of Mufti was Rs. 160 less than the cost price of Levi's. The profit earned on Levi's and Mufti was 6.25% and 20% respectively. Find the marked price of each denim.

A.Rs. 24000 B. Rs. 4000 C. Rs. 4200 D. Rs. 2040 E. Rs. 2080

26. Ram bought a Swift D'zire car with an exchange offer. The sale price of the car was Rs. 8 lacs. He availed 20% discount from the showroom and then 10% reduction in price for his old car. He spent 10% of the cost on the interiors and stereo system. After a month he sold the car to his friend Dev for Rs. 6.4 lacs. Find his profit or loss percentage into this transaction.

A. 10% B. 1.5% C. 1.01% D. 1.4% E. 11%

27. Cost price and marked price of an article is in ratio 4:5. After allowing a discount of Rs. 100, ratio between marked price and selling price is 10:9. Find the ratio of profit after discount as a percent of cost price to the profit without discount as a percent of selling price?

A. $\frac{9}{8}$ B. $\frac{7}{9}$ C. $\frac{9}{16}$ D. $\frac{7}{3}$ E. None of these

28. The difference between successive discount of 20% followed by 25% and 20% followed by 30% on the marked price of an article is Rs. 36. Find the marked price of the article.

A. Rs. 720 B. Rs. 360 C. Rs. 600 D. Rs. 900 E. None of these

29. Mr Anuj, MD of JK enterprises finds out the total revenue of the company is Rs. 999300 and total expenditure of the company is Rs. 666200 and rest is profit. Due to the establishment of a new plant, the revenue is increased by 19% and the expenditure is increased by 13%. Find the percentage change in profit.

A. 48% B. 38% C. 12% D. 62% E. None of these

30. Naman bought a product at 30% discount on MRP, and claims to sell it at profit of 20% on his cost price. When Shubham offered him Rs. 600, he cheated again, by giving him Rs. 100 instead of Rs. 200. Find overall profit of Naman?

A. 50% B. 40% C. 45% D. 60% E. 38%

31. A shopkeeper purchased two products A and B. Cost Price of both these articles are in ratio of 2:3 respectively. Shopkeeper marked up the price and sold both the products after giving discount of 25% and 50 % respectively. Price of both the products were marked up by Rs. 400 and Rs. 1400 respectively. If the selling price of both the products are in ratio of 3:5, then what is cost price of product B ?

- A. Rs. 600 B. Rs. 900 C. rs. 1200 D. Rs. 450 E. Rs. 759

32. A wholesale grain dealer offers a discount of 40% on mark price of grains thereby making a loss of 16.66% on the transaction. What is the percentage of impurities that has to be mixed to gain a 10% profit after the discount?

- A. 27% B. 32% C. 24.24% D. 43% E. None of these

33. Anubhav purchased 4 blue and some red T-shirts. The price of blue T-shirt is $\frac{2}{3}$ of the price of red T-shirt. While billing, the clerk made a mistake and interchanged the number of Blue and Red T-shirts due to which the bill amount decreased by 12.5%. Find number of red T-shirts purchased.

- A. 10 B. 6 C. 8 D. 4 E. 12

34. MRP of a Television is Rs. 37000 Merchant agreed to provide a discount of 15%. But the customer negotiated again and asked the merchant to reduce 1450 Rs more. Finally, Merchant agreed to provide the customer a discount of Rs more 1450 and he still gained 25% in that. If no discount was allowed, what would be his gain percentage (Approx) ?

- A. 58% B. 60% C. 54% D. 49% E. 46%

35. The shopkeeper gives discount of 10% and sold it at Rs. 558. The ratio of Marked Price and Cost Price is 31 : 25. If he gives a discount of 15% instead of 10%, then what amount of profit he would have earned.

- A. Rs. 27 B. Rs. 36 C. Rs. 84 D. Rs. 120 E. Rs. 60

36. A farmer produced 140 kg of Banana. Total production cost per kg is 15. He could sell 126 kg of Banana to Distributor as 10% Banana was scrapped. He still gained Rs. 420. If all 140 kg Banana were sold by farmers and none was scrapped, his profit percent would have increased by _____ ? (Selling price per kg remains same in both cases).

- A. 6.67 B. 12.33 C. 16.50 D. 13.33 E. None of these

37. Anuj buys a share of company ABC and earns a profit of 25% by selling them. The stock market fluctuates and price of some share drops down including share price of company ABC. Anuj again bought share of ABC at 25% less price than what he bought earlier and sold for Rs. 25 less and he still has managed to earn 25% profit. Find the cost of the share when Anuj bought the share for 1st time.

- A. Rs. 60 B. Rs. 45 C. Rs. 80 D. Rs. 75 E. None of these

38. The marked price of an article is Rs. 3500 more than its cost price. If a shopkeeper offers 20% discount on the marked price then the profit he gets is Rs. 1400. The marked price of the article is what percent more than its cost price?

- A. 33.33% B. 66.67% C. 50% D. 40% E. None of these

39. When a shopkeeper offers 25% discount on the marked price then the ratio of cost price to selling price becomes 2: 3. The marked price of the article is how much percentage above the cost price?

- A. 33.33% B. 50% C. 66.67% D. 40% E. None of these

40. By what percentage above the cost price, a fan should be sold if a shopkeeper wants to make a profit of Rs. 500 and the marked price of the article is Rs. 6000 which is 50% above the cost price?

- A. 25% B. 12.5% C. 20% D. 15% E. None of these

41. The marked price of an article was Rs. 10 per piece. To increase the sales, a shopkeeper gives 20% discount on the marked price. If the shopkeeper gains Rs. 4500 by selling 9000 such articles then What is the cost price of the article?

- A. Rs. 7 B. Rs. 7.5 C. Rs. 6.5 D. Rs. 7.25 E. None of these

42. The marked price of a mobile phone is Rs. 6000 more than the cost price. If the mobile phone was sold at 15% discount on the marked price then the gain was Rs. 3000. By what percentage above the cost price the mobile phone should be sold to gain Rs. 4200?

- A. 25% B. 30% C. 20% D. 24% E. None of these

43. Three friends, A, B, and C bought 5, 6, and 4 articles respectively. If each one had paid an equal amount because of getting some percentage of discount. If the marked price of one such article was Rs. 200 then what was the selling price these all 15 articles if the shopkeeper had earned the maximum profit?

- A. Rs. 1800 B. Rs. 3000 C. Rs. 2700 D. Rs. 2100 E. Rs. 2400

44. The cost price of three articles A, B, and C are in the ratio of 5 : 7 : 3 respectively and the selling price of these articles are in the ratio of 3 : 4 : 2 respectively. If each of the articles was sold for the profit of Rs. 250 then what was the overall profit percentage?
- A. 15% B. 25% C. 12.5% D. 20% E. None of these
45. Amit bought 10 kg of apple for Rs 42.5 and was cheated by shopkeeper by 6.25% on market price but while selling the same at the market price he uses 12.5% less weight .Find the total profit earned by Amit by selling 8kg of apple
- A. Rs. 5.71 B. Rs. 4.76 C. Rs. 2.57 D. Rs. 3.61 E. None of these
46. A shopkeeper purchased a product from distributor for Rs 18,000. He marked up the price 30% above his cost price. Customer went to purchase the product and he has given two successive discounts, one of 10% and another of x%. If customer bought the product in Rs. 20,007, find the value of x.
- A.8 B.10 C.15 D.5 E. 20
47. A shopkeeper purchases a table and a chair at cost price for Rs. 2500. He sells the table at 10% profit and the chair at 15% profit and makes a profit of 11.4%. What is the difference between the cost price of a table and a chair?
- A. Rs. 1200 B. Rs. 1100 C. Rs. 900 D. Rs. 1150 E. None of these
48. Birbal gives 18 kg of wheat to Akbar and in return, Akbar gives some quantity of rice at cost price making a profit of 20%. The cost price of 10kg of rice is equal to cost price of 15kg of wheat. What is the quantity of the rice given by Akbar to Birbal?
- A. 9 Kg B. 12 Kg C. 10 Kg D. 8 Kg E. None of these
49. Sanjeev purchases two products P and Q from a shop. The shopkeeper makes a profit of 10% on Q and a loss of 1% on P and the total profit in the transaction is 5%. Had the product P been sold at 20% profit and product Q at 10% loss, Sanjeev would have paid Rs 6840. What is difference between the cost price of P and Q?
- A. Rs. 580 B. Rs. 600 C. Rs. 720 D. Rs. 680 E. None of these
50. A shopkeeper mixes Basmati rice and White rice together in the ratio of 3 : 4. The rate of Basmati rice is Rs 160 and that of White rice is Rs 90. He sells the mixture at 16.67% profit and also uses a faulty weighing machine which shows 700gms as 1Kg. What is his net profit percentage?
- A. 72.67% B. 80% C. 66.67% D. 75.33% E. None of these

1. शोरूम में, यदि ग्राहक का एक एकल खरीद का कुल बिल 2500 रु से अधिक है, तो वह पूर्ण बिल पर अतिरिक्त छूट के लिए पात्र है। दो दोस्त खरीदारी के लिए गए। एक ने भारतीय पारंपरिक 2250 रु कीमत और दूसरे ने डिओडोरेंट 475 रु कीमत खरीदा। यदि अलग-अलग बिलिंग की गई थी, तो दोनों छूट के लिए पात्र नहीं हैं, लेकिन यदि दोनों उत्पादों का एक साथ बिल बनाया जाता है, तो उन्हें प्रत्येक उत्पाद पर 5% की छूट दी जाती है और बिल राशि पर 15% की अतिरिक्त छूट दी जाती है। उनके द्वारा प्राप्त अतिरिक्त छूट का मूल्य निर्धारित करें।

A. Rs. 350.3125 B. Rs. 400.6525 C. Rs. 388.3125 D. Rs. 395.7825 E. इनमें से कोई नहीं।

2. एक आदमी ने दो दुकानों A और B से दालें खरीदीं और उन्हें मिलाया। A पर दुकानदार लागत मूल्य पर दालों की बिक्री करता है लेकिन मिलावट करके 20% का लाभ कमाता है। जबकि दुकान B पर दुकानदार बिना किसी मिलावट के बेचता है। जब आदमी घर पहुंचता है और पानी का उपयोग करके दालों को साफ करता है तो वह देखता है कि इसमें से 11 1/9% अशुद्धता के रूप में अलग हो जाते हैं। यदि दुकान A से 300 ग्राम खरीदा तो आदमी ने दुकान B से कितनी मात्रा में दाल दी?

A. 240 ग्राम B. 200 ग्राम C. 180 ग्राम D. 150 ग्राम E. इनमें से कोई नहीं।

3. प्रणव ने बाजार जाकर खुबानी, केले और अमरूद खरीदे। उन्होंने प्रत्येक किस्म के कम से कम 25 फल खरीदे और गणना की कि यदि प्रत्येक अमरूद की कीमत 1 रु अधिक थी, और प्रत्येक केले की कीमत 4 रु अधिक थी, तो फलों पर उनके कुल खर्च में रु 136 की वृद्धि हुई। यदि उसने कुल 80 फल खरीदे, तो उसके द्वारा खरीदे गए केले की संख्या ज्ञात करें।

A. 27 B. 30 C. 25 D. 28 E. इनमें से कोई नहीं।

4. अखिल ने एक नया फोन ऑनलाइन खरीदा। फोन 15000 रु पर उपलब्ध है जो फोन की लागत मूल्य से 1000 रु कम है; वह डेबिट कार्ड का उपयोग करता है जिसके द्वारा उसे खरीद पर 10% तत्काल छूट मिलती है। उनके पास वर्तमान 1600 रु बाजार मूल्य का एक पुराना फोन था जिसे वह बदलने के लिए डालता है और नए फोन पर 1200 रु की छूट प्राप्त करता है। वह UPI द्वारा भुगतान करता है और लेनदेन के बाद एक स्कैच कार्ड प्राप्त करता है जो सीधे उसके बैंक खाते में जमा हो जाता है। यदि पूरे लेन-देन में वह 13.6% का लाभ कमाता है, तो उसे स्कैच कार्ड में कितना पैसा मिला?

A. Rs. 46 B. Rs. 76 C. Rs. 98 D. Rs. 116 E. इनमें से कोई नहीं।

5. लीला अपने रहने के लिए टेराकोटा शोपीस बनाती है। किसी दिन वह उतने ही शोपीस बनाती है जितनी शोपीस की कीमत है। हर दिन वह 30 रु प्रति पीस के लाभ पर अपने सभी पीसों को बेचती है। यदि दिन के अंत में वह 10% का लाभ कमाती है, तो दिन के अंत तक उसे कुल कितना लाभ हुआ?

A. Rs. 5000 B. Rs. 6000 C. Rs. 8000 D. Rs. 12000 E. Rs. 9000

6. अमन एक ट्यूब लाइट, सीएफएल और एक एलईडी बल्ब खरीदने के लिए एक दुकान पर जाता है। एक एलईडी बल्ब की लागत मूल्य ट्यूब लाइट और सीएफएल की कुल लागत मूल्य का 60% है। दुकानदार ट्यूब लाइट को 5% लाभ पर, सीएफएल को 25% लाभ पर और एलईडी को 25% हानि पर बेचता है और कुल बिल 7700 रु है। अगर ट्यूब लाइट 20% हानि पर, सीएफएल 10% लाभ पर और एलईडी बल्ब 16.66% लाभ पर बेची गई होती तो अमन 100 रुपये अधिक चुकाता। तीनों की एक साथ कुल लागत मूल्य क्या है?

A. Rs. 9800 B. Rs. 8000 C. Rs. 8500 D. Rs. 9200 E. इनमें से कोई नहीं।

7. संजय दो पुरानी कार क्रमशः 1 लाख रु और 150000 रु में खरीदी है। उनकी मरम्मत के लिए वह पहली कार पर $(x + 5000)$ रुपये और दूसरी कार पर x रु खर्च करता है। वह पहली कार को 20% और दूसरी कार को 30% तक चिह्नित करता है और दोनों कारों को 25% प्रति कार की छूट पर रोमी को बेचता है। अब रोमी दोनों को कुल मिलाकर 20% लाभ के लिए 360000 रु में बेच देता है। संजय द्वारा दोनों कारों की मरम्मत पर खर्च की गई राशि ज्ञात करें।

A. Rs. 62500 B. Rs. 63400 C. Rs. 65200 D. Rs. 68200 E. Rs. 70000

8. एक दुकानदार 10% के लाभ पर एक टेबल और 5% की हानि पर एक कुर्सी बेचता है वह कुल 50 रु लाभ कमाता है। यदि उसने टेबल को 8% की हानि पर और कुर्सी 12% के लाभ पर बेचा है तो कुल लाभ 24 रु हुआ। टेबल और एक कुर्सी की लागत मूल्य का योग क्या है?

A. Rs. 1770 B. Rs. 1700 C. Rs. 1980 D. Rs. 1680 E. इनमें से कोई नहीं।

9. घड़ी और चश्मे की बिक्री पर कुल लाभ प्रतिशत 50% है। 6 घड़ियों का लागत मूल्य 10 चश्मों की बिक्री मूल्य के बराबर है, और 6 चश्मों का लागत मूल्य 1 घड़ी के बिक्री मूल्य के बराबर है। प्रत्येक चश्मे की बिक्री पर लाभ प्रतिशत ज्ञात करें।

A. 160% B. 180% C. 200% D. 150% E. इनमें से कोई नहीं।

10. दो उत्पादों P और Q की लागत मूल्य क्रमशः 600 रु और y रु है। एक व्यक्ति ने इन उत्पादों की कीमत में क्रमशः 25% और 20% की वृद्धि अंकित की और उनके अंकित मूल्य पर क्रमशः 30% और 10% की छूट दी। यदि उत्पाद Q का चिह्नित मूल्य उत्पाद P की तुलना में 150 रु अधिक है, तो आदमी द्वारा उत्पाद Q को बेचने के बाद लाभ राशि क्या है?

A. Rs. 50 B. Rs. 80 C. Rs. 45 D. Rs. 90 E. Rs. 60

11. मीनू के पास कुछ धन है। उस धन से वह या तो 40 पुस्तके या 90 पेन खरीद सकती है। वह धन का 20% भोजन के लिए और शेष से 36 पेन और कुछ पुस्तके खरीदती है। उसके द्वारा खरीदी गयी पुस्तकों की संख्या बताइए।

A. 15 B. 14 C. 18 D. 16 E. 12

12. एक फल विक्रेता सेब और संतरे बेचता है और दोनों से समान आय प्राप्त करता है। वह प्रत्येक सेब पर 20% का लाभ तथा प्रत्येक संतरे पर 25% का लाभ अर्जित करता है। यदि बेचे गए संतरों की संख्या और बेचे गए सेब की संख्या का अनुपात $3:2$ है तो संतरे और सेब के लागत मूल्य का अनुपात बताइए।

A. 25 : 16 B. 16 : 25 C. 36 : 25 D. 49 : 36 E. 36 : 49

13. एक दुकानदार एक थोक विक्रेता से कोई वस्तु खरीदता है। दुकानदार सूची मूल्य से 15% मूल्य बढ़ा देता है। एक व्यक्ति मांगे गए मूल्य पर 10% की दर से विक्रय कर का भुगतान करने के बाद उसे 7590 रूपये में खरीदता है। यदि दुकानदार ने उसे सूची मूल्य पर 20% की छूट पर खरीदा तो दुकानदार का लाभ प्रतिशत बताइए।

A. 52.56 B. 43.75 C. 37.89 D. 39.45 E. इनमें से कोई नहीं।

14. एक विक्रेता को 20% की हानि हुई, जब उसने एक वस्तु के चिह्नित मूल्य पर 25% की छूट प्रदान की। यदि वस्तु का चिह्नित मूल्य 40000 रूपये है तो उस पर 900 रूपये का लाभ अर्जित करने के लिए उसे चिह्नित मूल्य पर कितने प्रतिशत छूट देनी चाहिए?

A. 5% B. 7% C. 6% D. 3% E. इनमें से कोई नहीं।

15. सामान्य तराजू के स्थान पर एक दुकानदार दोषपूर्ण तराजू प्रयोग करता है। वह खरीदते वक्त 1.4 किग्रा का तथा बेचते वक्त 840 ग्राम का पैमाना प्रयोग करता है। यदि अंत में वह 10% की छूट प्रदान करता है तो उसका कुल लाभ बताइए।

A. 50% B. 48% C. 40% D. 38% E. इनमें से कोई नहीं।

16. अजीत ने अपने किताबों की दुकान से संख्यात्मक योग्यता की 100 किताबें खरीदीं। उसने 20% किताबें 10% के लाभ पर, शेष की 37.5% किताबें 15% लाभ पर और शेष की 80% किताबें 8% के लाभ पर और शेष किताबें 20% के लाभ पर बेचीं। यदि उसने सभी किताबें 16% के लाभ पर बेचीं होती तो उसे 1505 रूपये अधिक का लाभ होता तो प्रत्येक किताब का लागत मूल्य बताइए।

A. Rs. 250 B. Rs. 375 C. Rs. 350 D. Rs. 450 E. इनमें से कोई नहीं।

17. एक दूधवाला 100 लीटर दूध में 20 लीटर पानी मिलाता है। वह दूध को 10% लाभ पर बेचने का दावा करता है। दूधवाले द्वारा अर्जित वास्तविक लाभ (% में) बताइए। (पानी मुफ्त में मिलता है।)

A. 16.67% B. 20% C. 25% D. 28.56% E. 32%

18. रवि ने एक टेलीविज़न खरीदा और रमेश को बेच दिया। रवि द्वारा अर्जित लाभ विक्रय मूल्य का 25% है। यदि रवि द्वारा दिया गया छूट प्रतिशत उसके द्वारा अर्जित लाभ प्रतिशत के बराबर है तो उसने मूल्य में कितने प्रतिशत वृद्धि की?

A. 80% B. 100% C. 75% D. 125% E. 150%

19. तेवतिया जी हिमाचल प्रदेश से कुछ सामान अंकित मूल्य पर 20% छूट पर खरीदते हैं। इसके बाद उन्होंने सामान खरीदने की लागत मूल्य पर 15% का एक विशेष कर भी अदा किया। उन्होंने इस सामान को एक नया अंकित मूल्य दिया और अपने कुल खर्च पर 40% मुनाफा कमाया। अंकित मूल्य में हुए प्रतिशत बदलाव को ज्ञात करें।

A. 32.20% B. 28.80% C. 30% D. 26.75% E. इनमें से कोई नहीं।

20. 5 तकियों और 7 बेडशीट की लागत मूल्य 4500 रुपये है। यदि एक तकिए और एक बेडशीट की लागत मूल्य के बीच का अंतर 50 रुपये है। तो एक तकिया और एक बेडशीट की लागत मूल्य का योग क्या होगा?

A. Rs. 758.33 B. Rs. 757.33 C. Rs. 754.33 D. Rs. 780.33 E. Rs. 781.33

21. एक दुकानदार ने एक उत्पाद को लागत मूल्य से 20% ऊपर चिह्नित किया और उत्पाद को 10% की दो क्रमिक छूट देकर 3888 रुपये में बेचा। उत्पाद की लागत मूल्य और दुकानदार के हानि प्रतिशत का पता लगाएं।

A. 4200, 7.4% B. 4000, 2.8% C. 4100, 5.1% D. 4050, 4% E. इनमें से कोई नहीं।

22. जॉन प्लेयर्स डेनिम की चिह्नित कीमत 1490 रुपये है। रक्षाबंधन के अवसर पर, शोरूम ने क्रमशः 11.25% और D% की दो क्रमिक छूट प्रदान करता है। यदि किसी व्यक्ति ने 1193.44 रुपये में डेनिम खरीदा है, तो 'D' का मान ज्ञात करो?

- A. 9.75 B. 8.75 C. 5.5 D. 10.75 E. 11.25

23. एक डेनिम का क्रय मूल्य एक टी-शर्ट के क्रय मूल्य से 10% अधिक है। दुकानदार ने डेनिम को क्रय मूल्य से 20% अधिक और टी-शर्ट को क्रय मूल्य से 30% अधिक चिह्नित किया। 4 डेनिम और 5 टी-शर्ट की चिह्नित कीमत का योग ज्ञात करें, अगर दुकानदार ने टी-शर्ट पर 20% और डेनिम पर 25% की छूट दी और दोनों की बिक्री मूल्य के बीच का अंतर 50 रुपये है।

- A. Rs. 11680 B. Rs. 10780 C. Rs. 12680 D. Rs. 11780 E. Rs. 13680

24. एक वाहन डीलर ने 2,00,000 रुपये में 5 सेकंड हैंड ट्रैक्टर खरीदे। उन्होंने इन 5 ट्रैक्टरों के रखरखाव और मरम्मत पर 2,00,000 रुपये अतिरिक्त खर्च किए। उन्होंने एक ट्रैक्टर को 1,50,000 रुपये में बेचा। बाकी चार ट्रैक्टरों की बिक्री का औसत मूल्य क्या होना चाहिए, अगर वह पूरे लेनदेन पर 40% लाभ कमाता है?

- A. Rs. 120000 B. Rs. 100000 C. Rs. 102500 D. Rs. 125000 E. Rs. 150000

25. लेवी और मुफ्ती समान अंकित मूल्य वाले दो डेनिम क्रमशः 15% और 12% छूट पर बेचे गए हैं। मुफ्ती की लागत मूल्य लेवी की लागत मूल्य से 160 रुपये कम था। लेवी और मुफ्ती पर अर्जित लाभ क्रमशः 6.25% और 20% था। प्रत्येक डेनिम के अंकित मूल्य का पता लगाएं।

- A. Rs. 24000 B. Rs. 4000 C. Rs. 4200 D. Rs. 2040 E. Rs. 2080

26. राम ने एक्सचेंज ऑफर के साथ स्विफ्ट डिजायर कार खरीदी। कार की बिक्री कीमत 8 लाख रुपये थी। उन्होंने शोरूम से 20% की छूट और फिर अपनी पुरानी कार की कीमत में 10% की कटौती का लाभ उठाया। उन्होंने लागत का 10% अंदरूनी और स्टीरियो सिस्टम पर खर्च किया। एक महीने के बाद उसने अपने दोस्त देव को 6.4 लाख रुपये में कार बेच दी। इस सौदे में उसका लाभ या हानि प्रतिशत ज्ञात कीजिए।

- A. 10% B. 1.5% C. 1.01% D. 1.4% E. 11%

27. एक वस्तु का लागत मूल्य और चिह्नित मूल्य 4: 5 के अनुपात में है। 100 रुपये की छूट की देने के बाद, चिह्नित मूल्य और बिक्री मूल्य के बीच का अनुपात 10: 9 है। लाभों का अनुपात ज्ञात करें [प्रतिशत में], जब लाभों की गणना लागत मूल्य और विक्रय मूल्य पर की जाती है और वस्तु पर कोई छूट नहीं दी जाती है।

- A. $\frac{9}{8}$ B. $\frac{7}{9}$ C. $\frac{9}{16}$ D. $\frac{7}{3}$ E. इनमें से कोई नहीं।

28. एक वस्तु के लागत मूल्य पर 20% के बाद 25% और 20% के बाद 30% के बाद क्रमिक छूट के बीच का अंतर 36 रुपये है। वस्तु का चिह्नित मूल्य ज्ञात कीजिए।

- A. Rs. 720 B. Rs. 360 C. Rs. 600 D. Rs. 900 E. इनमें से कोई नहीं।

29. जेके उद्यमों के एमडी श्री अनुज को पता चलता है कि कंपनी का कुल राजस्व 999300 रुपये है और कंपनी का कुल व्यय 666200 रुपये है और शेष लाभ है। एक नए कारखाने की स्थापना के कारण, राजस्व में 19% की वृद्धि हुई है और व्यय में 13% की वृद्धि हुई है। लाभ में प्रतिशत परिवर्तन का पता लगाएं।

A. 48% B. 38% C. 12% D. 62% E. इनमें से कोई नहीं।

30. नमन ने MRP पर 30% की छूट पर एक वस्तु खरीदी, और इसे MRP पर 20% के लाभ पर बेचने का दावा किया। जब शुभम ने उसे 600 रुपये की छूट दी, तो उसने फिर से धोखा दिया, उसे 200 रुपये के बदले 100 रुपये दिए। नमन का कुल लाभ ज्ञात करें?

A. 50% B. 40% C. 45% D. 60% E. 38%

31. एक दुकानदार ने दो उत्पाद A और B खरीदे। इन दोनों वस्तुओं का मूल्य क्रमशः 2: 3 के अनुपात में है। दुकानदार ने मूल्य को चिह्नित किया और क्रमशः 25% और 50% की छूट देने के बाद दोनों उत्पादों को बेच दिया। दोनों उत्पादों की कीमत क्रमशः 400 रुपये और 1400 रुपये थी। यदि दोनों उत्पादों का विक्रय मूल्य 3: 5 के अनुपात में है, तो उत्पाद B की लागत मूल्य क्या है?

A. Rs. 600 B. Rs. 900 C. rs. 1200 D. Rs. 450 E. Rs. 759

32. एक थोक अनाज डीलर अनाज के अंकित मूल्य पर 40% की छूट देता है जिससे लेनदेन पर 16.66% की हानि होती है। छूट के बाद 10% लाभ प्राप्त करने के लिए किन अशुद्धियों का प्रतिशत मिलाया जाना है?

A. 27% B. 32% C. 24.24% D. 43% E. इनमें से कोई नहीं।

33. अनुभव ने 4 नीली और कुछ लाल टी-शर्ट खरीदीं। नीली टी-शर्ट की कीमत लाल टी-शर्ट की कीमत का $\frac{2}{3}$ है। बिलिंग करते समय, क्लर्क ने एक गलती की और नीली और लाल टी-शर्ट की संख्या को आपस में बदल दिया, जिसके कारण बिल की राशि में 12.5% की कमी आई। खरीदी गई लाल टी-शर्ट की संख्या ज्ञात करें।

A. 10 B. 6 C. 8 D. 4 E. 12

34. एक वस्तु का लागत मूल्य और चिह्नित मूल्य 4: 5 के अनुपात में है। 100 रुपये की छूट की के बाद, चिह्नित मूल्य और बिक्री मूल्य के बीच का अनुपात 10: 9 है। लागत मूल्य के प्रतिशत के रूप में छूट के बाद लाभ और बिक्री मूल्य के प्रतिशत के रूप में छूट के बिना लाभ के अनुपात का पता लगाएं।

A. 58% B. 60% C. 54% D. 49% E. 46%

35. दुकानदार 10% की छूट देता है और इसे 558 रुपये में बेचता है। अंकित मूल्य और लागत मूल्य का अनुपात 31: 25 है। यदि वह 10% के बजाय 15% की छूट देता है, तो उसे कितना लाभ होगा।

A. Rs. 27 B. Rs. 36 C. Rs. 84 D. Rs. 120 E. Rs. 60

36. एक किसान ने 140 किलो केले का उत्पादन किया। प्रति किलो उत्पादन लागत 15 है। वह डिस्ट्रीब्यूटर को 126 किलो केले बेच सकता था क्योंकि 10% केले खराब हो गए थे। उसे अभी भी 420 रुपये का लाभ प्राप्त हुआ। यदि सभी 140 किलोग्राम केले किसानों द्वारा बेचे जाते थे और कोई भी खराब नहीं हुआ था, तो उनके लाभ प्रतिशत में _____ की वृद्धि होती? (प्रति किलो बिक्री मूल्य दोनों शर्तों में समान रहता है)।

A. 6.67 B. 12.33 C. 16.50 D. 13.33 E. इनमें से कोई नहीं।

37. अनुज एक कंपनी ABC के शेयर खरीदता है और उन्हें बेचकर 25% का लाभ कमाता है। शेयर बाजार में उतार-चढ़ाव होता है और कुछ शेयरों की कीमत कंपनी ABC के शेयर सहित नीचे गिर जाती है। जिस कीमत पर अनुज ने पहले शेयर खरीदे उससे 25% कम कीमत पर फिर से ABC के शेयर खरीदे और 25 रु कम में बेच दिए और वह अभी भी 25% लाभ अर्जित करने में कामयाब रहा है। उन शेयर की कीमत का पता लगाएं जब अनुज ने पहली बार शेयर खरीदे थे।

A. Rs. 60 B. Rs. 45 C. Rs. 80 D. Rs. 75 E. इनमें से कोई नहीं।

38. एक वस्तु की अंकित कीमत इसकी लागत कीमत से 3500 रुपये अधिक है। यदि एक दुकानदार अंकित मूल्य पर 20% छूट प्रदान करता है तो उसके द्वारा प्राप्त लाभ 1400 रुपये है। वस्तु की अंकित कीमत इसकी लागत मूल्य से कितना प्रतिशत अधिक है ?

A. 33.33% B. 66.67% C. 50% D. 40% E. इनमें से कोई नहीं।

39. जब एक दुकानदार अंकित मूल्य पर 25% छूट प्रदान करता है तो लागत मूल्य और बिक्री मूल्य का अनुपात 2 : 3 हो जाता है। वस्तु का अंकित मूल्य लागत मूल्य से कितना प्रतिशत ज्यादा है ?

A. 33.33% B. 50% C. 66.67% D. 40% E. इनमें से कोई नहीं।

40. यदि कोई दुकानदार 500 रुपये का लाभ लेना चाहता है तो दुकानदार को लागत मूल्य से कितना प्रतिशत अधिक पर पंखा बेचना चाहिए और पंखे का अंकित मूल्य 6000 रुपये है। जो लागत मूल्य से 50% अधिक है ?

A. 25% B. 12.5% C. 20% D. 15% E. इनमें से कोई नहीं।

41. एक वस्तु की चिह्नित कीमत 10 रुपये प्रति वस्तु थी। बिक्री बढ़ाने के लिए, एक दुकानदार चिह्नित मूल्य पर 20% छूट देता है। अगर दुकानदार 9000 वस्तु 4500 रु में बेचता है वस्तु की लागत कीमत क्या है?

A. Rs. 7 B. Rs. 7.5 C. Rs. 6.5 D. Rs. 7.25 E. इनमें से कोई नहीं।

42. मोबाइल फोन की अंकित कीमत लागत मूल्य से 6000 रुपये अधिक है। यदि मोबाइल फोन को चिह्नित मूल्य पर 15% छूट पर बेचा गया था तो लाभ 3000 रुपये था। लागत मूल्य से ऊपर किस प्रतिशत से मोबाइल फोन बेचा जाना चाहिए ताकि 4200 रुपये का लाभ प्राप्त हो सके?

A. 25% B. 30% C. 20% D. 24% E. इनमें से कोई नहीं।



43. तीन दोस्तों, A, B, और C क्रमशः 5, 6, और 4 वस्तुएँ खरीदी। यदि कुछ छूट प्रतिशत प्राप्त करने के लिए प्रत्येक व्यक्ति ने समान राशि का भुगतान किया। यदि एक वस्तु की चिह्नित कीमत 200 रुपये थी। तो दुकानदार ने अधिकतम लाभ अर्जित किया था तो इन सभी 15 वस्तुओं का बिक्री मूल्य क्या था?

A. Rs. 1800 B. Rs. 3000 C. Rs. 2700 D. Rs. 2100 E. Rs. 2400

44. तीन वस्तुओं A, B, और C के लागत मूल्य क्रमशः 5 : 7 : 3 के अनुपात में हैं और इन वस्तुओं के बिक्री मूल्य क्रमशः 3 : 4 : 2 के अनुपात में हैं। यदि प्रत्येक वस्तु 250 रुपये के लाभ के लिए बेची गई थी। तो कुल लाभ प्रतिशत क्या था?

A. 15% B. 25% C. 12.5% D. 20% E. इनमें से कोई नहीं।

45. अमित ने 10 किलो सेब 42.5 रुपये में खरीदे और दुकानदार द्वारा उसे बाजार मूल्य पर 6.25% ठगा गया, लेकिन बाजार मूल्य पर समान बेचते समय वह 12.5% कम वजन का उपयोग करता है। 8 किलोग्राम सेब बेचकर अमित द्वारा अर्जित कुल लाभ ज्ञात करें।

A. Rs. 5.71 B. Rs. 4.76 C. Rs. 2.57 D. Rs. 3.61 E. इनमें से कोई नहीं।

46. एक दुकानदार ने डिस्ट्रीब्यूटर से 18,000 रुपये में एक वस्तु खरीदी। उन्होंने अपनी लागत मूल्य से 30% अधिक कीमत को चिह्नित किया। ग्राहक वस्तु खरीदने गया और उसे लगातार दो छूट दी, एक 10% और दूसरी x%। यदि ग्राहक ने वस्तु को 20,007 रुपये में खरीदा है, तो x का मान ज्ञात करें।

A.8 B.10 C.15 D.5 E. 20

47. एक दुकानदार एक टेबल और एक कुर्सी खरीदता है, जिसकी कीमत 2500 रु है। वह टेबल को 10% लाभ पर और कुर्सी को 15% लाभ पर बेचता है और 11.4% का लाभ कमाता है। एक मेज और एक कुर्सी की लागत मूल्य के बीच अंतर क्या है?

A. Rs. 1200 B. Rs. 1100 C. Rs. 900 D. Rs. 1150 E. इनमें से कोई नहीं।

48. बीरबल अकबर को 18 किलो गेहूं देता है और बदले में, अकबर चावल की कुछ मात्रा लागत मूल्य पर देता है, जिससे 20% का लाभ होता है। 10 किलोग्राम चावल की लागत मूल्य 15 किलोग्राम गेहूं की लागत मूल्य के बराबर है। अकबर द्वारा बीरबल को दिए गए चावल की मात्रा कितनी है?

A. 9 Kg B. 12 Kg C. 10 Kg D. 8 Kg E. इनमें से कोई नहीं।

49. संजीव एक दुकान से दो उत्पाद P और Q खरीदता है। दुकानदार Q पर 10% का लाभ और P पर 1% का नुकसान करता है और लेनदेन में कुल 5% लाभ होता है। यदि उत्पाद P को 20% लाभ पर बेचा गया और उत्पाद Q को 10% की हानि पर बेचा गया, तो संजीव ने 6840 रुपये का भुगतान किया होगा। P और Q के लागत मूल्य में क्या अंतर है?

A. Rs. 580 B. Rs. 600 C. Rs. 720 D. Rs. 680 E. इनमें से कोई नहीं।

50. एक दुकानदार 3 : 4 के अनुपात में बासमती चावल और सफेद चावल को एक साथ मिलाता है। बासमती चावल की कीमत 160 रुपये है और सफेद चावल की कीमत 90 रुपये है। वह इस मिश्रण को 16.67% लाभ पर बेचता है और एक दोषपूर्ण तौल मशीन का भी उपयोग करता है जो 1 किग्रा के रूप में 700 ग्राम दिखाता है। उसका कुल लाभ प्रतिशत क्या है?

A. 72.67% B. 80% C. 66.67% D. 75.33% E. इनमें से कोई नहीं।

CORRECT ANSWERS:

1	C	11	D	21	B	31	A	41	B
2	D	12	B	22	A	32	C	42	B
3	A	13	B	23	D	33	C	43	E
4	B	14	E	24	C	34	C	44	D
5	E	15	A	25	A	35	A	45	C
6	B	16	C	26	C	36	D	46	D
7	D	17	E	27	C	37	C	47	B
8	B	18	B	28	D	38	C	48	C
9	C	19	B	29	E	39	E	49	B
10	E	20	A	30	A	40	B	50	C



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Explanations:

1. Total bill amounts to Rs. 2725
Cost of Indian traditional = Rs. 2250
Value after 5% discount = Rs. 2137.5
Cost of deodorant = Rs. 475
Value of 5% discount = Rs. 451.25
Combined cost before the extra discount = Rs. 2588.75

$$\text{Extra 15\% discount} = 2588.75 \times \frac{15}{100} = \text{Rs. } 388.3125$$

Hence, option C is correct.

2. Pulses bought from Shop A = 300gms
Shopkeeper at A sells at cost price but with adulteration and makes a profit of 20%
Profit = 20%

$$\frac{\text{Profit}}{\text{Cost}} = \frac{20}{100} = \frac{1}{5}$$

He saves 1 unit pulses for sale of every 5 unit, which means in every 5 unit of pulses he mixes 1 unit impurity.

Ratio of Impurity : Pulses = 1 : 5

$$\text{Impurity} = \frac{300}{6} = 50 \text{ gm, pulses} = \frac{5 \times 300}{6} = 250 \text{ gm}$$

After mixing the two pulses from shop A and B

$$\text{After washing, impurity} = 11 \frac{1}{9} \% = \frac{1}{9}$$

Ratio of Impurity: Pulses = 1 : 8

In Every 9 units of pulses 8 unit is pure pulses and 1 unit is impurity

But impurity comes from A only 1 unit of Final mixture = 1 unit of pulses from A

Total pulses = 8 unit

Pulses from A = 5 units

Pulses from B = (8 - 5) = 3 units

5 units = 250gm, so 3 units = 150gm

Hence, quantity of pulses the man bought from shop B = 150gm

Hence, correct answer is 150gm

Hence, option D is correct.

3. Let the number of apricot, bananas and Guava bought be a, b and g.

Given that $a + b + g = 80$

$a \geq 25, b \geq 25, g \geq 25$

$\Rightarrow 25 \leq a, b, c \leq 30$

As the increase in cost per guava by Re.1 and the increase in cost per banana by Rs.4 increases the overall bill by Rs.136, $g + 4b = 136$

In order to satisfy, the above condition, g must be a multiple of 4. Hence, it has to be 28.

Hence, b is 27 and a is 25.

Hence, Pranav purchased 27 bananas

Hence option A is correct.

4. CP = Rs. 16000

Available at price = Rs. 15000

Price payable after 10% discount = $90\% (15000) = \text{Rs. } 13500$

Profit = Rs. $(16000 - 13500) = \text{Rs. } 2500$

Market price of old phone = Rs. 1600

Exchanged at Rs 1200, Loss = Rs. $(1600 - 1200) = \text{Rs. } 400$

Profit after exchange = Rs. $(2500 - 400) = \text{Rs. } 2100$

Total profit = 13.6%

$13.6\% (16000) = 2176$

Scratch card value = Total profit – profit after exchange

= Rs. $(2176 - 2100) = \text{Rs. } 76$

Hence, option B is correct.



5. Let Lila make x showpieces a day.

→ Cost Price = Rs. x per showpiece

→ Total cost = $(x)(x) = \text{Rs. } x^2$

Selling Price per piece = Rs. $(x + 30)$

→ Total Selling Price = Rs. $x(x + 30)$

$$\text{Gain \%} = \frac{[\text{SP} - \text{CP}] \times 100}{\text{CP}} = 10\%$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{[x(x + 30) - x(x)] \times 100}{x^2} = 10$$

$$\rightarrow x = 300$$

Her overall profit = $30x$ i.e. Rs. 9000.

Hence, option E is correct.

6. Let CP (tube light) = $100T$, and CP (CFL) = $100C$

$$\text{Then CP (LED)} = \frac{60}{100} \times (100T + 100C) = 60(T + C)$$

Case 1: Tube light – 5% profit, CFL – 25% profit, LED – 25% loss
 $105T + 125C + (T + C) 45 = 7700 \rightarrow 150T + 170C = 7700$ -----eq (i)

Case 2: Tube light – 20% loss, CFL – 10% profit, LED → 16.67% profit
 $80T + 110C + (T + C) 70 = 7800 \rightarrow 150T + 180C = 7800$ -----eq (ii)

By eq(ii) – eq(i)

$$10C = 100 \rightarrow C = 10 \rightarrow \text{CP (CFL)} = 100C = \text{Rs.}1000$$

Putting value of C in eq(ii)

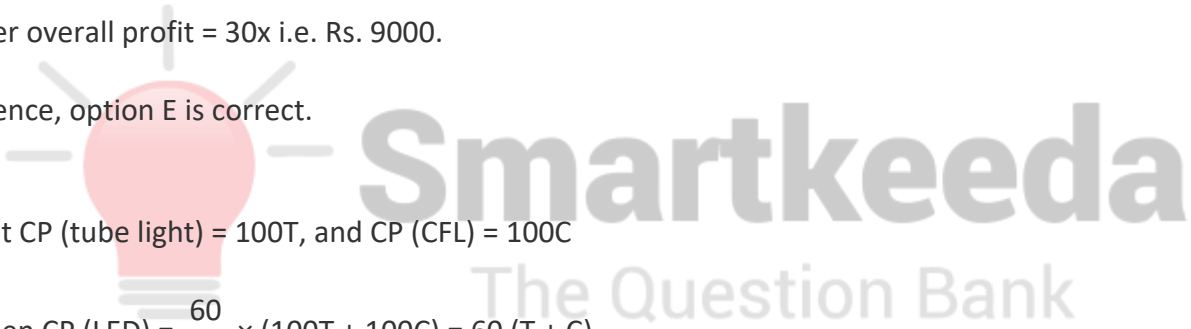
$$150T + 1800 = 7800 \rightarrow 150T = 6000 \rightarrow T = 40$$

$$\text{CP (tube light)} = 100T = \text{Rs.}4000$$

$$\text{CP (LED)} = (T + C) 60 = (40 + 10) 60 = \text{Rs.}3000$$

Sum of all three = Rs.8000

Hence, option B is correct.



7. Amount spent on repairing of first car = Rs. $(x + 5000)$

Amount spent on repairing of second car = Rs. x

Total Cost price of first car = Rs. $(100000 + x + 5000)$

Total Cost price of second car = Rs. $(150000 + x)$

Selling price of first car = Rs. $(105000 + x) \times 1.2 \times 0.75 = 0.9 (105000 + x)$

Selling price of second car = Rs. $(150000 + x) \times 1.3 \times 0.75 = 0.975 (150000 + x)$

Total C.P of Romy = $\{0.9 (105000 + x) + 0.975 (150000 + x)\}$

Selling Price of Romy = $\{0.9 (105000 + x) + 0.975 (150000 + x)\} \times 1.2$

Given that S.P of Romy = Rs. 360000

$$\{0.9 (105000+x) + 0.975 (150000 + x)\} \times 1.2 = 360000$$

$$1.875x = 59250$$

$$x = \text{Rs. } 31600$$

Total amount spent by Sanjay on repairing of both the cars = $2x + 5000 = 2 (31600) + 5000 = \text{Rs. } 68200$

Hence, option D is correct.

8. Let the CP of Table = $100T$ and CP of chair = $100C$

Sells a table at a profit of 10% and a chair at a loss of 5% making a total profit of Rs 50

$$10T - 5C = 50 \text{ -----eq(i)}$$

Sells the table at a loss of 8% and the chair at a profit of 12% the total profit Rs 24

$$12C - 8T = 24 \text{ -----eq(ii)}$$

Solving eq1 and eq2, we get

$$T = 9 \text{ and } C = 8$$

The cost price of table – $100T = 900$ and chair – $100C = 800$

Total CP of both = $900 + 800 = 1700$

Hence, option B is correct.

9. Let the C.P. of one Watch and one Goggle be x and y respectively.
 \therefore The S.P. of a Watch and a Goggle will be $6y$ and $0.6x$ respectively.
 \therefore Profit percentage on sale of one Watch and one Goggle is 50%

$$\therefore \frac{\{(6y + 0.6x) - (x + y)\}}{(x + y)} \times 100 = 50$$

$$\Rightarrow 6y + 0.6x = 1.5x + 1.5y$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 5y$$

$$\therefore \text{Reqd. \%} = \frac{0.6x - y}{y} \times 100 = \frac{0.6 \times 5 - 1}{1} \times 100 = 200\%$$

Hence, option C is correct.

10. Cost price of product P = Rs. 600 and Cost price of product Q = Rs. y

Marked price of P = 125% of 600 = Rs. 750

Marked price of Q = 120% of y = Rs. $1.2y$

Selling price of P = 70% \times 750 = Rs. 525

$$\text{Selling price of Q} = 90\% \times 1.2y = \frac{108y}{100}$$

$$1.2y - 750 = 150$$

$$y = \text{Rs. } 750$$

Cost price of Product Q = Rs. 750

Profit amount after selling the product Q

$$= 108 \times \frac{750}{100} - 750 = 750 \times \frac{8}{100} = \text{Rs. } 60$$

Hence, option E is correct.



11. Let Meenu has Rs x

For simplification, $x = \text{LCM}(40, 90) = 360$

Thus, price of one book = $\frac{360}{40} = \text{Rs. } 9$

Similarly, price of one pen = $\frac{360}{90} = \text{Rs. } 4$

Now, amount left after keeping money for food = Rs. $(360 - 20\% \text{ of } 360) = \text{Rs. } 288$

Price of 36 pens, $P = 4 \times 36 = \text{Rs. } 144$

Amount left = Rs. $(288 - 144) = \text{Rs. } 144$

Therefore, No. of books Meenu buys = $\frac{144}{9} = 16$

Hence, option D is correct.

12. Let P be revenue from each apple and orange.

Cost of apples = $P \times \frac{100}{120} = \frac{5P}{6}$

Cost of oranges = $P \times \frac{100}{125} = \frac{4P}{5}$

Let the number of apples sold by the fruit vendor be $2n$, then the number of oranges sold would be $3n$.

Cost price of each apple = $\frac{1}{2n} \times \frac{5P}{6} = \frac{5P}{12n}$

Cost price of each orange = $\frac{1}{3n} \times \frac{4P}{5} = \frac{4P}{15n}$

Therefore, reqd. ratio = $\frac{4P}{15n} : \frac{5P}{12n} = 16 : 25$

Hence, option B is correct.



- 13.** Let the listed price = Rs.100
CP of shopkeeper = $100 - 20 = \text{Rs.}80$
Marked price by shopkeeper = $100 + 15 = \text{Rs.}115$
Now,

$$115 = 7590 \times \frac{100}{110} = 6900$$

$$\Rightarrow 80 = \frac{6900}{115} \times 80 = \text{Rs.}4800$$

CP of shopkeeper = Rs.4800
Profit = $6900 - 4800 = \text{Rs.}2100$

$$\text{Profit \%} = \frac{2100}{4800} \times 100 = 43.75\%$$

Hence, option B is correct.

- 14.** SP when 25% discount is allowed = 75% of 40,000 = Rs. 30,000

$$\text{CP when there is loss of } 20\% = 30000 \times \frac{100}{80} = \text{Rs. } 37500$$

SP to gain Rs.900 = Rs. (37500 + 900) = Rs. 38400
New Discount = Rs. (40000 - 38400) = Rs. 1600

$$\text{Discount \%} = 1600 \times \frac{100}{40000} = 4\%$$

Hence, option E is correct.

- 15.** Let's say the price of 1000g of goods = Rs.1000
Now he gets 1400g of goods at Rs.1000

$$\text{Hence CP of shopkeeper for 1 g} = \frac{1000}{1400} = \text{Rs.} \frac{5}{7}$$

$$\text{CP of shopkeeper for 840g} = \frac{5}{7} \times 840 = \text{Rs.}600$$

Now instead of selling 1000g he sells 840g for Rs.900 (10% discount)

$$\text{Profit} = \frac{900 - 600}{600} \times 100 = 50\%$$

Hence, option A is correct.

16. Let cost price of each book = 'P'.

Books sold at 10% profit = 20% of 100 = 20

Books sold at 15% profit = 37.50% of 80 = 30

Books sold at 8% profit = 80% of 50 = 40

Books sold at 20% profit = 100 – 20 – 30 – 40 = 10

Total SP of books = $[20 \times 1.1P] + [30 \times 1.15P] + [40 \times 1.08P] + [10 \times 1.2P] = 22P + 34.5P + 43.2P + 12P = 111.7P$

Total SP when all the books are sold at 16% profit = 116% of $100 \times P = 116P$

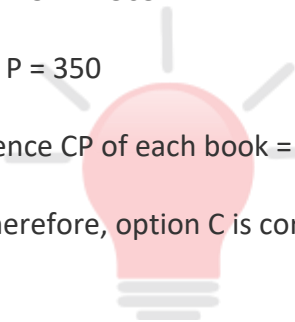
Difference = $116P - 111.7P = 1505$ (Given)

$\Rightarrow 4.3P = 1505$

$\Rightarrow P = 350$

Hence CP of each book = Rs.350

Therefore, option C is correct.



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17. Let us assume that the milkman has 100 litres of milk and the cost price of each litre of milk is Rs. 10. So the total amount spent by him = $Rs. 100 \times 10 = Rs. 1000$

Now, he sells the mixture at 10 % profit. Hence, he is selling 1 litre for Rs. 11.

Thus, the amount earned by him = $Rs. 120 \times 11 = Rs. 1320$

Thus, he makes a profit of Rs. 320 on investment of Rs. 1000.

Hence, profit percentage = $\frac{320 \times 100}{1000} = 32\%$

Therefore, option E is correct.

18. Let the selling price of the TV be Rs. 100

Hence, the profit made by Ravi is Rs. 25. Thus, the cost price of the TV must be Rs. 75

Thus, profit percentage earned by Ravi is

$$25 \times \frac{100}{75} = 33.33\%$$

Now, Rs. 100 is obtained after a discount of 33.33 %

So let us assume that the marked price was Rs. X

$$\text{So we have } x \times \frac{2}{3} = 100$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 150$$

Thus, the mark up percentage must be 100.

Hence, option B is correct.

19. Let the marked price at Himachal Pradesh be Rs. 100.

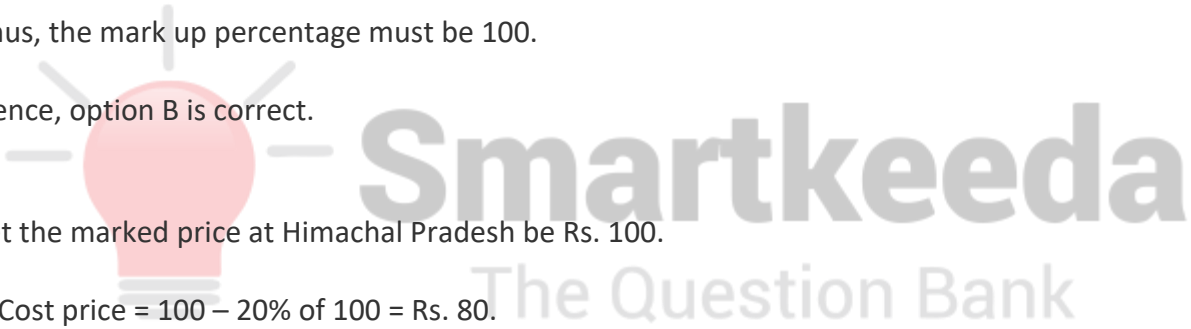
$$\therefore \text{Cost price} = 100 - 20\% \text{ of } 100 = \text{Rs. } 80.$$

He has to pay duties, then marked price = 80 + 15% of 80 = Rs. 92.

Mr. Tevatia earned 40% on Rs. 92, thus new marked price = 140% of 92 = Rs. 128.80

Thus, percentage change in marked price = 28.80%

Hence, option B is correct.



20. Let the cost price of one pillow is Rs. P and the cost price of one bedsheet is Rs. B

$$\text{Acq, } 5P + 7B = 4500 \text{(I)}$$

$$P - B = 50 \text{(II)}$$

Multiply equation (II) by 7 and adding both the equation $12P = 4850$,

$$P = \frac{4850}{12}$$

Put the value of P in the equation (ii)

$$B = \frac{4850}{12} - 50 = \frac{4250}{12}$$

$$P + B = \frac{4850}{12} + \frac{4250}{12} = \frac{9100}{12} = 758.33$$

Hence, option A is correct.

21. Selling price of the product = Rs. 3888

$$\text{Overall discount percentage} = 10 + 10 - \frac{10 \times 10}{100} = 19\%$$

$$\text{Marked price of the product} = \frac{3888}{0.81} = \text{Rs. } 4800$$

$$\text{Cost price of the article} = \frac{4800}{1.2} = \text{Rs. } 4000$$

$$\text{Reqd. loss \%} = \frac{4000 - 3888}{4000} \times 100 = 2.8\%$$

Hence, option B is correct.

22. Marked price = 1490

1st discount = 11.25%

$$\text{Price after 1st discount} = 1490 - \frac{1490 \times 11.25}{100} = 1322.375$$

2nd discount = D%

$$\text{Price after 2nd discount} = 1322.375 - \frac{1322.375 \times D}{100} = 1193.44$$

$$\Rightarrow 1322.375 \times \left(1 - \frac{D}{100}\right) = 1193.44$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(1 - \frac{D}{100}\right) = \frac{1193.44}{1322.375} = 0.90249$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{100 - D}{100}\right) = 0.90249$$

$$\Rightarrow D = 9.75\%$$

Hence, option A is correct.

23. Let cost price of T-shirt Rs. 100x and cost price of Denim Rs. 110x

Marked price of Denim

$$\frac{110x \times 120}{100} = \text{Rs. } 132x$$

$$\text{Marked price of T-shirt} = \frac{100x \times 130}{100} = \text{Rs. } 130x$$

$$\text{Selling price of Denim} = \frac{132x \times 75}{100} = \text{Rs. } 99x$$

$$\text{Selling price of T-shirt} = \frac{130x \times 80}{100} = \text{Rs. } 104x$$

According to the question,

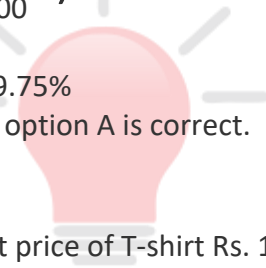
$$\Rightarrow 104x - 99x = 50$$

$$\Rightarrow 5x = 50$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 10$$

Marked price of 4 Denim and 5 T-shirt = Rs. $[(132 \times 10) \times 4 + (130 + 10) \times 5] = \text{Rs. } 11780$

Hence, option D is correct.



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The Question Bank

24. Initial cost price of 5 tractors = Rs. 2,00,000

Maintenance and repairing cost of the 5 tractors = Rs. 2,00,000

Final cost price of 5 tractors = 2,00,000 + 2,00,000 = Rs. 4,00,000

Now,

Profit to be made on the whole transaction = 40%

Total selling price of the 5 tractors

⇒ 4,00,000 + 40% of 4,00,000 = Rs. 5,60,000

Selling price of 1 tractor = Rs. 1,50,000

Let the average selling price of the remaining 4 tractors be y.

Thus, $4 \times y + 1,50,000 = 5,60,000$

$$\Rightarrow y = \frac{5,60,000 - 1,50,000}{4} = \text{Rs. } 1,02,500$$

Hence, option C is correct.

25. Let the marked price of each denim was Rs. 'x'

Then, the S.P. of Levi's denim = 85% of x = Rs. $\frac{17x}{20}$

And, the S.P. of Mufti denim = 88% of x = Rs. $\frac{22x}{25}$

$$\text{C.P. of Levi's denim} = \frac{17x}{20} \times \frac{100}{106.25} = \text{Rs. } \frac{4x}{5}$$

$$\text{C.P. of Mufti denim} = \frac{22x}{25} \times \frac{100}{120} = \text{Rs. } \frac{11x}{15}$$

According to the question,

$$\Rightarrow \frac{4x}{5} - \frac{11x}{15} = 160$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{12x - 11x}{15} = 160$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{x}{15} = 160$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 2400$$

∴ The marked price of each denim = Rs. 2400

Hence, option A is correct.

26. Selling price of the car = Rs. 800000

Price after first discount of 20% = 800000 – 20% of 800000 = Rs. 640000

Price after second discount of 10% = 640000 – 10% of 640000 = Rs. 576000

Now, he spent 10% of cost price on the interiors.

Total cost price = 576000 + 10% of 576000 = Rs.633600

Profit percentage earned by selling it at Rs. 640000

$$\Rightarrow \frac{640000 - 633600}{633600} \times 100 = 1.01$$

Hence, option C is correct.

27. Let the cost price and marked price be 400x and 500x

$$\frac{500x}{500x - 100} = \frac{10}{9}$$

$$450x = 500x - 100 \rightarrow x = 2$$

Cost price = 800

Selling price = 900

Marked price = 1000

$$\text{Profit after discount as percent of C.P} = \left[\frac{900 - 800}{800} \right] 100 \dots\dots\dots\text{I}$$

$$\text{Profit without discount as a percent of S.P} = \left[\frac{1000 - 800}{900} \right] 100 \dots\dots\dots\text{II}$$

$$\frac{\text{I}}{\text{II}} = \frac{9}{16}$$

Hence, option C is correct.



28. Successive discount of 20% and 25% is equal to single discount of 40%

$$\text{successive discount} = -A - B + \left(\frac{AB}{100}\right)$$

Successive discount of 20% and 30% is equal to single discount of 44%

According to the question,

$$(44 - 40)\% \text{ of M.P} = 36$$

$$\text{M.P} = 900$$

Hence, option D is correct.

29.

$$\frac{\text{Revenue}}{\text{Expenditure}} = \frac{999300}{666200} = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\text{Profit} \Rightarrow \frac{\text{revenue} - \text{expenditure}}{\text{expenditure}} \times 100$$

$$\frac{3 - 2}{2} \times 100 = 50\%$$

Let expenditure = 200

Therefore revenue = 300

$$\text{Profit} = 300 - 200 = 100$$

{We can assume any value for expenditure as we have to calculate the profit in terms of %, here 200 is taken to avoid fractions}

$$\text{New Revenue} = \frac{300 \times 119}{100} = 357$$

$$\text{New Expenditure} = \frac{200 \times 113}{100} = 226$$

$$\text{Profit} = (357 - 226) = 131$$

$$\text{Percentage increase in profit} = (131 - 100) / 100 = 31\%$$

Hence, option E is correct.

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The Question Bank

- 30.** Let the MRP be Rs.100, Cost price = Rs. 70 and Selling Price = Rs. 70(1.2) = Rs. 84
 Shubham gave him Rs. 600, he should have returned Rs. 200.
 Actual S.P = 600 – 200 = 400
 84 unit corresponds to 400

$$1 \text{ unit will correspond to } \frac{400}{84} = \frac{100}{21}$$

$$\text{Profit} = 84 - 70 = 14$$

$$14 \text{ units corresponds to } 100 \times \frac{14}{21} = \frac{200}{3}$$

He returned Rs. 100 instead of Rs. 200. So, he cheated of Rs. 100.

$$\text{Actual profit} = \frac{200}{3} + 100 = \frac{500}{3}$$

CP = Rs. 70

$$70 \text{ will correspond to } 100 \times \frac{70}{21} = \frac{7000}{21}$$

$$\text{Actual profit \%} = \frac{500 \times 21 \times 100}{3 \times 7000} \rightarrow 50\%$$

Hence, option A is correct.

- 31.** Cost Price of Both Products A and B are in ratio of 2 : 3

$$\text{CP of A} = 2x$$

$$\text{CP of B} = 3x$$

Price of both the products are marked by 400 Rs and 1400 Rs.

$$\text{MP of A} = 2x + 400$$

$$\text{MP of B} = 3x + 1400$$

Now, Shopkeeper given discount of 25% and 50% respectively.

$$\text{SP of A} = 75 \% \text{ of } (2x + 400) = 1.5x + 300$$

$$\text{SP of B} = 50 \% \text{ of } (3x + 1400) = 1.5x + 700$$

Selling price of both products are in ratio of 3 : 5.

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1.5x + 300}{1.5x + 700} = \frac{3}{5}$$

$$7.5x + 1500 = 4.5x + 2100$$

$$3x = 600$$

$$x = 200$$

$$\text{CP Of B} = 3x = 600$$

Hence, option A is correct.

32. The marked price of grain be Rs 100/kg

Selling price after discount = $0.6 * 100 = \text{Rs. } 60$

Let the cost price of grain be Rs x per kg

According to question

Loss of 16.66% i.e. the grains are sold at $\frac{5}{6}$ of its cost price

Cost price of grains per kg = Rs 72

Selling price after 10% profit = 79.2

Grains of Rs 60 per kg are being sold at Rs 79.2 per kg after mixing impurities

$$\% \text{ of impurities} = \frac{79.2 - 60}{79.2} \times 100 = 24.24\%$$

Hence, option C is correct.

33. Number of red T-shirts = x, cost of red T-shirts = 3

Number of blue T-shirts = 4, cost of blue T-shirt = 2

\therefore Right bill will be $(4 \times 2) + (x \times 3) = \text{Rs } 8 + 3x$

Wrong bill = $(4 \times 3) + (2 \times x) = 12 + 2x$

Bill amount decreased by 12.5% = $\frac{1}{8}$ of original price

$$\Rightarrow \frac{8 + 3x}{12 + 2x} = \frac{8}{7}$$

$$\Rightarrow 56 + 21x = 96 + 16x$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 8$$

Hence, option C is correct.



34. MRP = 37,000

$$\text{After discount of 15\%} = \frac{85}{100} \times 37,000 = 31,450$$

Merchant given discount of Rs 1450 more

$$\text{SP} = 30,000$$

He still gains 25%

$$\text{CP} = \frac{100}{125} \times 30,000 = 24,000$$

If no discount was allowed, SP would be 37,000

$$\text{Profit amount} = 37000 - 24000 = 13000$$

$$\text{Profit \%} = \frac{13000}{24000} \times 100 = 54.16\%$$

Hence, option C is correct.

35. SP = 558

Shopkeeper gives discount of 10% on MP.

$$\text{MP} = \frac{100}{90} \times 558 = 620$$

When gives discount of 15%

$$\text{SP} = \frac{85}{100} \times 620 = 527$$

Ratio of MP to Cost Price = 31 : 25

$$\text{CP} = 500$$

$$\text{Profit} = \text{Rs. } (527 - 500) = \text{Rs. } 27$$

Hence, option A is correct.

36. Total Production : 140 kg

Out of which, 10% was returned.

So, total 126 kg were sold.

Total Production Cost = $140 \times 15 = 2100$

Profit = 420

$$\text{SP Per Kg} = \frac{2520}{126} = 20$$

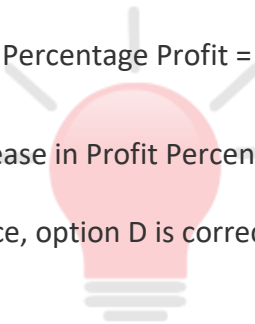
$$\text{Percentage Profit} = \frac{420}{2100} \times 100 = 20\%$$

If he sold all 140 Kg Banana at Rs 20, he would have gained Rs. $(2800 - 2100) = \text{Rs. } 700$

$$\text{New Percentage Profit} = \frac{700}{2100} \times 100 = 33.33\%$$

Increase in Profit Percent = 13.33

Hence, option D is correct.



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The Question Bank

37. Let the initial cost of share be Rs X

Selling share at 25% profit selling price of share = $1.25X$

Cost price of share after market fluctuation = 75% of X = $\frac{3}{4} X$

Selling price of share when bought at Rs. $\frac{3}{4} X = 1.25X - 25$

According to the question,

$$1.25 \left(\frac{3}{4} X \right) = 1.25X - 25$$

X = Rs. 80.

Hence, option C is correct.

38. Let the cost price = Rs. x then the MP = Rs. $(x + 3500)$

When the shopkeeper offers 20% discount on the MP then the SP = $(100 - 20)\%$ of $(3500 + x) = 80\%$ of $(3500 + x)$

$$= 80 \times \frac{3500 + x}{100} = 0.8 (3500 + x) = 2800 + 0.8x$$

Profit = Rs. 1400

Therefore, CP = SP - P = $2800 + 0.8x - 1400 = 1400 + 0.8x = x$

$$0.2x = 1400$$

$$x = 7000 = \text{CP}$$

And MP = Rs. $(x + 3500) = \text{Rs. } (7000 + 3500) = \text{Rs. } 10500$

$$\text{The reqd. \%} = \frac{3500 \times 100}{7000} = 50\%$$

Hence, option C is correct.

39. Let the marked price = Rs. $100x$

When 25% discount was offered then the SP = 75% OF $100x = \text{Rs. } 75x$

Let the CP = Rs. a then according to the question,

$$\frac{a}{75x} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$3a = 150x$$

$$a = 50x$$

$$\text{The reqd. \%} = \frac{(100x - 50x) \times 100}{50x} = 100\%$$

Hence, option E is correct.



40. MP = Rs. 6000

$$CP = \frac{6000 \times 100}{100 + 50} = \text{Rs. } 4000$$

When profit = 500 then the reqd. %

$$= \frac{500 \times 100}{4000} = 12.5\%$$

Hence, option B is correct.

41. 20% discount on the marked price = 20% discount on Rs 10 = $(100 - 20)\%$ of 10 = 80% of 10 = Rs. 8 = SP

Let the cost price of one article = Rs. x then the CP of 9000 articles = $9000 \times x$

$$SP = 8 \times 9000 = \text{Rs } 72000$$

$$CP = SP - \text{Gain} = 72000 - 4500 = 67500 = 9000x$$

$$x = \text{Rs } 7.5 = \text{CP of one article}$$

Hence, option B is correct.

42. Let CP = Rs. $100x$ then MP = Rs. $(100x + 6000)$

$$SP = (100 - 15)\% \text{ of } (100x + 6000) = 85x + 5100 = 100x + 3000$$

$$15x = 2100$$

$$x = 140$$

Therefore, CP = $100x$ = Rs. 14000

$$\text{The reqd. answer} = \frac{4200 \times 100}{14000} = 30\%$$

Hence, option B is correct.

43. When they purchased the article on the marked price then

$$\text{The amount paid by A} = 5 \times 200 = 1000$$

$$\text{By B} = 6 \times 200 = 1200$$

$$\text{By C} = 4 \times 200 = 800$$

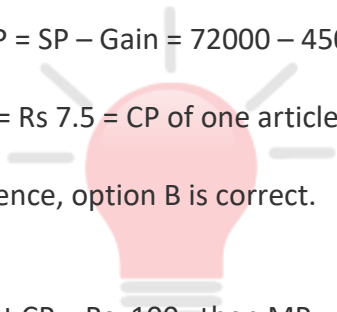
The shopkeeper will earn maximum profit only when he offers less discount

The maximum price c can pay = 800

Therefore, to get maximum profit, all of them will have to pay Rs. 800

$$\text{The SP} = 800 \times 3 = \text{Rs } 2400$$

Hence, option E is correct.



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The Question Bank

44. Let us first take CP and SP of A and B (any two term)

$$\frac{5x + 250}{7x + 250} = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$20x + 1000 = 21x + 750$$

$$x = 250$$

The cost price of all the three articles = $5x + 7x + 3x = 15x = 15 \times 250$

The total profit = $250 \times 3 = 750$

$$\text{The reqd. \%} = \frac{750 \times 100}{15 \times 250} = 20\%$$

Hence, option D is correct.

45. Let the market price of 10 kg apple be Rs X.

Amit was cheated by the shopkeeper by 6.25% i.e. Amit bought the apples for 6.25% more than market price. $106.25\% X = 42.5$

$$X = 40$$

Market price of 10 kg of apples is Rs 40

Market price of 1 kg apple = Rs 4

Market price of 8kg apple = $4 \times 8 = \text{Rs } 32$

$$\text{Cost price of 8 kg Apples} = \frac{42.5}{10} \times 8 = \text{Rs } 34$$

Now, while selling the apples, Amit uses faulty balance which weights 12.5% less than actual weight

He weighs $\frac{1}{8}$ less than the actual weight

$$\text{Quantity Sold} = \frac{7}{8} \times (\text{Actual Quantity})$$

$$\text{Selling price} = \frac{8}{7} \times \text{Cost price}$$

$$\text{Selling price of 8kg Apples} = 32 \times \frac{8}{7} = 36.57$$

$$\text{Profit} = \text{SP} - \text{CP} = 36.57 - 34 = \text{Rs } 2.57$$

Hence, option C is correct.

46. Cost price for Shopkeeper = 18,000

He marked up the price by 30%.

$$\text{MRP} = \frac{130}{100} \times 18,000 = 23400$$

Shopkeeper given two successive discount of 10% and x%.

$$\text{Price after first discount} = \frac{90}{100} \times 23,400 = 21,060$$

Now, customer bought it in 20,007 Rs

$$20,007 = \frac{100 - x}{100} \times 21,060$$

$$100 - x = 95$$

$$x = 5 \%$$

Hence, option D is correct.

47. Let the cost price of a table and a chair be 100T and 100C

$$100 T + 100 C = 2500 \dots\dots\text{eq (i)}$$

Profit of 11.4% on 2500, so the total selling price

$$= \frac{111.4}{100} \times 2500 = 2785$$

He sold table at 10% and chair at 15% profit

$$110 T + 115 C = 2785 \dots\text{eq (ii)}$$

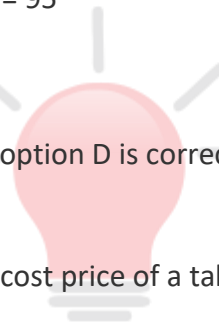
Solving eq (i) and eq (ii)

We get T = 18 and C = 7

Price of a table and a chair = 100 T = Rs. 1800 and 100 C = Rs. 700

Difference = Rs.(1800 – 700) = Rs. 1100

Hence, option B is correct.



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The Question Bank

48. CP of 10kg rice = CP of 15 kg of wheat

CP of 18kg of wheat = CP of 12kg of rice

So in exchange for 18kg of wheat Birbal should have got 12 kg of rice.

But Akbar made a profit of 20%

$$\frac{\text{Profit}}{\text{Cost}} = \frac{20}{100} = \frac{1}{5}$$

It means for sale of every 5 units, 1 unit is saved out of 6 units.

So out of 12 kg which was to be given to Birbal only $\frac{5}{6}$ is given

$$\frac{5}{6} \times 12 = 10\text{kg}$$

Hence, option C is correct.

49. Let the cost price of P = Rs. $100x$ and that of Q = Rs. $100y$, so the total cost price = Rs. $100(x + y)$

When P is sold at 1% loss and Q at 10% profit and the total profit is 5%

$$99x + 110y = 105(x + y)$$

$$6x = 5y \text{ eq(I)}$$

When P is sold at 20% profit and Q at 10% loss

$$120x + 90y = 6840 \text{ eq..... (II)}$$

Using eq. (I) and eq. (II), we get

$$y = 36 \text{ and } x = 30$$

Cost price of P = $100x = \text{Rs. } 3000$ and Q = $100y = \text{Rs. } 3600$

Difference = Rs. $(3600 - 3000) = \text{Rs. } 600$

Hence, option B is correct.



50. Basmati Rice (Rs 160) and White Rice (Rs 90) mixed in ratio 3 : 4.

$$\text{The rate of the mixture} = \frac{160 \times 3 + 90 \times 4}{3 + 4} = \text{Rs. } 120$$

$$\text{Selling price} = 116.67\% \text{ CP} = \frac{7}{6} \times 120 = \text{Rs. } 140$$

Further a faulty weighing machine shows 700 gms as 1000 gms.

So, weight sold is 700 gms when the price is taken for 1000 gms, so for sale of every 700 gms, 300 gms of rice is saved

(profit of 300 gms for sale of every 700gms)

$$\text{Profit} = \frac{3}{7} \times 100$$

$$\text{SP} = \frac{10}{7} \times \text{CP}$$

$$\text{Selling price after faulty weight measurement} = \frac{10}{7} \times 140 = \text{Rs. } 200$$

$$\text{Total profit} = (\text{Final Selling price} - \text{Cost price}) = \text{Rs. } (200 - 120) = \text{Rs. } 80$$

$$\text{Profit \%} = \frac{80}{120} \times 100 = 66.67\%$$

Hence, option C is correct.



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