

# Profit and Loss Questions for Bank Clerk Pre Exams.

## Profit and Loss Quiz 12

Directions: Kindly study the following Questions carefully and choose the right answer:

1. Anil makes a profit of 18% on cost price by selling a washing machine for Rs. 5900. If the cost price of the machine is increased by 5% and he wants to earn the same profit, What will be the new profit percent on selling price?

A. 14.63%	B. 12.25%	C. 15.96%	D. 17.14%	E. None of these
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**2.** Hemant had 1 bicycle and 1 car. He sold the bicycle at a profit of 15% and the car at a loss of 8% and earned a profit of Rs 1150 in total. If he had sold the bicycle for Rs 54000 he would have earned a profit of 20%, find the sum of the selling price of both the items.

A. Rs 110600	B. Rs 110680	C. Rs 125960	D. Rs 115690	E. None of these

3. After selling a suit for Rs. 1680 a shopkeeper suffers a loss of 16%. If he wants to earn 15% profit after giving the discount of 8%, what will be the marked price?

A. Rs. <mark>2500</mark>	B. Rs. 2000	C. Rs. 1500	D. Rs. 2600	E. None of these
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4. A Shopkeeper sells 2 things – bed set and sofa set, both at the same price of Rs 34569. In doing so he manages to gain 10% on bed set while he incurred a loss of 10% in selling sofa set. Then the net percentage profit or loss in whole transaction is?

A. 11% Profit	B. 11% loss	C. 1% Profit	D. 1% loss	E. None of these
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**5**. The difference between a discount of 25% and two successive discounts of 10% and 20% on a certain bill was Rs. 90. Find the amount of the bill.

A. Rs. 1500B. Rs. 300C. Rs. 3000D. Data inadequateE. None of these

6. The marked price of a blanket is Rs. 800 that is 25% more than the cost price. After giving some discounts a shopkeeper earns 12.5% profit. If the ratio of the cost price of blanket to the cost price of bed sheet 4 : 3 and the shopkeeper wants to earn 12.5% profit on bed sheet after given the same discount that he given on the blanket, find the marked price of bed sheet.

A. Rs. 810	B. Rs. 640	C. Rs. 600	D. Rs. 990	E. None of these				
7. The cost price of 2 jackets and 3 jeans is Rs 3800 and the cost price of 3 jackets and 2 jeans is Rs 3700. If a shopkeeper earns 14% profit on a jacket and 10% profit on a jeans, find the ratio of the selling prices of the jacket to that of jeans.								
A. 305 : 396	B. 200 : 261	C. 298 : 325	D. 315 : 426	E. None of these				
8. A shopkeeper giving two succe	marks the marked ssive discounts of 1	price 25% more the loss	nan the cost price t ses Rs. 15. Find the	hat is Rs. 1500. After value of x.				
A. 12%	B. 9%	C. 10%	D. 15%	E. 6%				
9. A shopkeepe broken and coul make a profit of	r purchased 50 do d not be sold. At w 20%?	ozen bottles for R hat rate per dozen	s.3000. Out of the should he sell the	ese, 60 bottles were remaining bottles to				
A. Rs. 60	B. Rs. 75	C. Rs. 80	D. Rs. 90	E. None of these				
10. Kohli puchased a batting kit for Rs. 54000. He sold it at a loss of 8 per cent. With this money he again purchased another batting kit and sold it at a profit of 10 per cent. What is his overall loss/profit?								
A. Loss Rs. 657	B. Profit Rs. 567	C. Loss Rs. 648	D. Profit Rs. 648	E. None of these				

#### **Correct Answers:**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
А	E	А	D	С	С	E	С	С	D

#### **Explanations:**

**1.** Cost price of the washing machine  $= \frac{5900}{118} \times 100 = \text{Rs. } 5000$ Profit = 5900 - 5000 = Rs. 900 New cost price = 5000 × 105% = Rs. 5250 New selling price = 5250 + 900 = Rs. 6150 Profit % =  $\frac{900}{6150} \times 100 = 14.63\%$ 

Hence, option A is correct.

#### 2.

Cost price of the bicycle =  $\frac{54000}{120\%}$  = Rs 45000 According to the question, Let the cost price of car = Rs x 45000 × 15% - x × 8% = 1150 6750 - 1150 = x × 8% 5600 = x × 8% x = 70000 Selling price of the bicycle = 45000 × 115% = Rs. 51750 Selling price of the car = 70000 × 92% = Rs. 64400 Sum = 51750 + 64400 = Rs. 116150 Hence, option E is correct.

#### 3.

Cost Price =  $\frac{1680}{84} \times 100 = \text{Rs.}2000.$ 

Marked price =  $2000 \times \frac{115\%}{92\%}$  = Rs.2500. Hence, option A is correct. **4.** When two articles are sold at same price but one of them at a profit and another at a loss and the percentage profit is the same as the percentage loss then there is always loss

And loss (%) =  $\left(\frac{\text{common gain or loss}}{10}\right)^2$  $\Rightarrow$  here loss % =  $\left(\frac{10}{10}\right)^2$  = 1<sup>2</sup> = 1 Hence, option (D) is correct. **5.** Let the bill amount be Rs. x. The difference between a discount of 25% and two successive discounts of 10% and 20% on a certain bill was Rs. 90. So, we can write now,  $[x \times (100 - 25)\%] - [x \times (100 - 10)\% \times (100 - 20)\%] = 90$  $\Rightarrow$  (x × 75%) – (x × 90% × 80%) = 90  $\Rightarrow x(\frac{75}{100} - \frac{7200}{10000}) = 90$  $\Rightarrow$  x (7500 - 7200) = 90 × 10000  $\Rightarrow$  x  $\times$  300 = 900000  $\Rightarrow x = \frac{900000}{300}$  $\Rightarrow$  x = 3000 : The bill amount was Rs. 3000. Hence, option (C) is correct. 6. Marked price = Rs. 800 Cost price = 800 ÷ 125 × 100 = Rs.640 Profit = 640 × 12.5% = Rs.80 Discount = 800 - 640 - 80= Rs.80 Discount % = 80 ÷ 800 × 100 = 10%Ratio of the cost price of blanket to the bed sheet = 4 : 3 Cost price of bed sheet =  $\frac{640}{4} \times 3$  = Rs. 480 Marked price of bed sheet =  $480 \times 112.5\% \div 90\%$  = Rs 600 Hence, option C is correct.

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7. Let the cost price of 1 jacket = Rs x, cost price of 1 jeans = Rs y

2x + 3y = 3800....1

3x + 2y = 3700....2

(Equation 1) × 3 – (Equation 2) × 2

y = 800

x = 700

Cost price of 1 jacket = Rs 700, cost price of 1 jeans = Rs 800

Ratio of the selling price,

= 700 \times 114\% : 800 \times 110\%

= 399 : 440

Hence, option E is correct.
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**8.** Let the cost price = Rs. 1500 Marked price =  $1500 \times 125\% = 1875$ After giving two successive discounts of 12% and x% loss = Rs. 15  $1875 \times (100 - 12) \% \times (100 - x) \% - 1500 = -15$  $1875 \times .88 \times (100 - x) \% - 1500 = -15$  $1650 \times (100 - x) \% - 1500 = -15$ 

 $\frac{[1650 \times (100 - x) - 150000]}{100} = -15$ 

165000 - 1650x - 150000 = - 1500 15000 + 1500 = 1650x 16500 = 1650x x = 10%

Hence, option C is correct.

**9.** Since there are 12 quantities in a dozen  $\Rightarrow$  dozen of bottles broken =  $\frac{60}{12}$  = 5 dozen

Reqd. amount to gain 20% profit = Rs 3000 ×  $\frac{120}{100}$  = Rs 3600

$$= \text{Rs} 3000 \times \frac{1}{100} = \text{Rs} 36$$

Since shopkeeper has to gain this amount by selling remaining 45 dozen of bottles  $\Rightarrow$  S.P. Per Dozen = Rs $\frac{3600}{45}$  = Rs. 80 Hence, option (C) is correct.

## 10.

First selling price =  $\frac{54000 \times 92}{100}$  = Rs. 49680

 $= 49680 \times \frac{110}{100} = \text{Rs. } 54648$ 

∴ Profit = 54648 – 54000 = Rs. 648

Hence, option D is correct.

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