

# Profit and loss Questions for SBI Clerk Mains, IBPS Clerk Mains, RBI Assistant Mains, LIC AAO, SBI PO Pre, IBPS PO Pre and RRB Scale I Pre Exams. 

Profit n Loss Quiz 16
Directions: Read the following questions carefully and choose the right answer.

1. 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
2. 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
3. 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
4. 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
5. Two denims of Levi's and Mufti, having same marked price have been sold at $\mathbf{1 5 \%}$ 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 $\mathbf{2 0 \%}$ respectively. Find the marked price of each denim.
A.Rs. 24000
B. Rs. 4000
C. Rs. 4200
D. Rs. 2040
E. Rs. 2080
6. 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\%
7. 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
8. The difference between successive discount of $20 \%$ followed by $\mathbf{2 5 \%}$ and $\mathbf{2 0 \%}$ 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
9. 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
10. Naman bought a product at $\mathbf{3 0 \%}$ 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\%

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| $\mathbf{1}$ | $\mathbf{2}$ | $\mathbf{3}$ | $\mathbf{4}$ | $\mathbf{5}$ | $\mathbf{6}$ | $\mathbf{7}$ | $\mathbf{8}$ | $\mathbf{9}$ | $\mathbf{1 0}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| B | A | D | C | A | C | C | D | E | A |

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## Explanations:

1. Selling price of the product $=$ Rs. 3888

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

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

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

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

Hence, option B is correct.
2. $\quad$ Marked price $=1490$
$1^{\text {st }}$ discount $=11.25 \%$
Price after $1^{\text {st }}$ discount $=1490-\frac{1490 \times 11.25}{100}=1322.375$
$2^{\text {nd }}$ discount $=D \%$
Price after $2^{\text {nd }}$ discount $=1322.375-\frac{1322.375 \times D}{100}=1193.44$
$\Rightarrow 1322.375 \times\left(1-\frac{\mathrm{D}}{100}\right)=1193.44$
$\Rightarrow\left(1-\frac{D}{100}\right)=\frac{1193.44}{1322.375}=0.90249$
$\Rightarrow\left(\frac{100-\mathrm{D}}{100}\right)=0.90249$
$\Rightarrow \mathrm{D}=9.75 \%$

Hence, option A is correct.
3. Let cost price of T-shirt Rs. 100x and cost price of Denim Rs. 110x

## Marked price of Denim

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

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

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

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

According to the question,
$\Rightarrow 104 \mathrm{x}-99 \mathrm{x}=50$
$\Rightarrow 5 \mathrm{x}=50$
$\Rightarrow \mathrm{x}=10$
Marked price of 4 Denim and 5 T-shirt $=$ Rs. $[(132 \times 10) \times 4+(130+10) \times 5]=$ Rs. 11780
Hence, option D is correct.
4. 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
$\Rightarrow 4,00,000+40 \%$ 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, $4 \times y+1,50,000=5,60,000$
$\Rightarrow \mathrm{y}=\frac{5,60,000-1,50,000}{4}=$ Rs. $1,02,500$

Hence, option C is correct.
5. Let the marked price of each denim was Rs. ' $x$ '

Then, the S.P. of Levi's denim $=85 \%$ of $x=$ Rs. $\frac{17 x}{20}$
And, the S.P. of Mufti denim $=88 \%$ of $x=$ Rs. $\frac{22 x}{25}$
C.P. of Levi's denim $=\frac{17 x}{20} \times \frac{100}{106.25}=$ Rs. $\frac{4 x}{5}$
C.P. of Mufti denim $=\frac{22 x}{25} \times \frac{100}{120}=$ Rs. $\frac{11 x}{15}$

According to the question,
$\Rightarrow \frac{4 x}{5}-\frac{11 x}{15}=160$
$\Rightarrow \frac{12 x-11 x}{15}=160$

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

$\Rightarrow x=2400$
$\therefore$ The marked price of each denim $=$ Rs. 2400 Hence, option A is correct.
6. 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.
7. Let the cost price and marked price be 400x and 500x
$500 x=\underline{10}$
$500 x-100 \quad 9$
$450 x=500 x-100 \rightarrow x=2$

Cost price $=800$
Selling price $=900$

Marked price $=1000$

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

Profit without discount as a percent of S.P $=\left[\frac{1000-800}{900}\right] 100$ $\qquad$
$\frac{1}{11}=\frac{9}{16}$

Hence, option C is correct.
8. Successive discount of $20 \%$ and $25 \%$ is equal to single discount of $40 \%$
successive discount $=-A-B+\left(\frac{A B}{100}\right)$

Successive discount of $20 \%$ and $30 \%$ is equal to single discount of $44 \%$
According to the question,
$(44-40) \%$ of $\mathrm{M} . \mathrm{P}=36$
M.P = 900

Hence, option D is correct.
9.
$\frac{\text { Revenue }}{\text { Expenditure }}=\frac{999300}{666200}=\frac{3}{2}$

Profit $\Rightarrow \frac{\text { revenue }- \text { expenditure }}{\text { Expenditure }} \times 100$
$\frac{3-2}{2} \times 100=50 \%$
Let expenditure $=200$
Therefore revenue $=300$

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)

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

New Expenditure $=\frac{200 \times 113}{100}=226$
Profit $=(357-226)=131$
Percentage increase in profit $=(131-100) / 100=31 \%$ Hence, option E is correct.
10. 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 unit will correspond to $\frac{400}{84}=\frac{100}{21}$

Profit $=84-70=14$
14 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.
Actual profit $=\frac{200}{3}+100=\frac{500}{3}$
$C P=$ Rs. 70
70 will correspond to $100 \times \frac{70}{21}=\frac{7000}{21}$
Actual profit $\%=\frac{500 \times 21 \times 100}{3 \times 7000} \rightarrow 50 \%$

Hence, option A is correct.

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