Q:1 By selling 150 articles, a man gains a profit equal to the cost price of 30 articles. Find the profit percentage.
1. 18%
2. 27%
3. 20%
4. 25%

Q:2 A shopkeeper offers two plans of discount. In scheme A, two successive discounts of 25% and 16% are offered, and in scheme B, 38% of a one-time discount is offered. If the marked price is Rs 200, what is the difference between the discounted amount in Scheme I and Scheme II?
1. Rs 6, discount amount of scheme I being higher
2. Rs 6, discount amount of scheme II being higher
3. Rs 2, discount amount of scheme I being higher
4. Rs 2, discount amount of scheme II being higher

Q:3 Akash went to an electric shop and bought an inverter at a discount of 12%, and then he sold the inverter for Rs. 4590 and still made a profit of 20%. Find the discount.
1. Rs.221.50
2. Rs.400.52
3. Rs.521.59
4. Rs.520.50

Q:4 A shopkeeper sold a cellphone for Rs 12,500. If the ratio of cost price to selling price is 4 : 5, find his profit percentage.
1. 20%
2. 25%
3. 30%
4. 28%

Q:5 What is the selling price of the mangoes having a cost price of Rs 351 if 10% profit is earned after selling?
1. Rs 385.9
2. Rs 334.9
3. Rs 386.1
4. Rs 387.1

Q:6 By selling an article for Rs. 1984, the shopkeeper gets a profit of 28%. Find the cost price of an article.
1. Rs 1550
2. Rs 1720

3. Rs 1628
4. Rs 1116

Q:7 A dishonest shopkeeper uses a weight of 905 gm instead of 1 kg and sells rice at its cost price. What will be his profit percentage on selling 8 kg rice?
1. 10.5%
2. 12.3%
3. 14.5%
4. 21.3%

Q:8 A shopkeeper gives two types of discounts to the customer. One is a successive discount of 30% and 20%, and the other is 50%. What is the percent difference between the two types of discounts?
1. 4%
2. 6%
3. 8%
4. No percent difference

Q:9 Rahul went to a grocery store to buy some pulses. The shopkeeper had a reputation for being dishonest. Instead of weighing the pulses accurately, he used a faulty weighing scale. Rahul ordered 2 kg of lentils, but the shopkeeper cleverly manipulated the scale. The shopkeeper's scale showed 2 kg, but it was only 1.5 kg. If the actual price of lentils is Rs. 120 per kg, and the shopkeeper offers a 10% discount, calculate how much extra money Rahul paid due to the dishonest shopkeeper.
1. Rs. 40
2. Rs. 45
3. Rs. 37
4. Rs. 36

Q:10 A vendor marks up the price by 33.33% but still gets 20% profit after selling it at a specific discount. Find the discount percentage.
1. 10%
2. 15%
3. 16.16%
4. 18.18%

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Answer Key

1. (3)	2. (4)	3. (3)	4. (2)	5. (3)
6. (1)	7. (1)	8. (2)	9. (4)	10. (1)

Answers and Solutions

Q:1 The correct answer is **option 3** i.e **20%.**
A man gets a profit of 30 articles after selling a total of 150 articles
Profit = Selling price - Cost Price
According to the question,
$30\ CP = 150\ SP - 150\ CP$
$180\ CP = 150\ SP$
$CP/SP = 5/6$
Profit% $= (SP - CP)/CP \times 100$
$= (6 - 5)/5 \times 100$
$= 100/5 = 20\%$

Q:2 The correct answer is **Option 4** i.e. **Rs 2, discount amount of scheme II being higher.**
In Scheme I:
Effective discount on two successive discounts = $(x + y - xy/100)$
$\Rightarrow (25 + 16 - 25 \times 16/100)$
$\Rightarrow 25 + 16 - 4$
$\Rightarrow 37\%$
Difference in the discount% in scheme I and II = 38 - 37 = 1%
1% of M.P. = $1/100 \times 200$ = Rs 2
So, Scheme II offers more discounts.

Q:3 The correct answer is **Option 3** i.e. **Rs.521.59.**
Let the M.P. of inverter = Rs.x
C.P. in which Akash bought the inverter
$\Rightarrow (4590 \times 100)/120$ = Rs. 3825
Then,
Marked price $\times (100 - \text{discount }\%)/100$ = Cost price
$\Rightarrow x \times 88/100 = 3825$
$\Rightarrow x = (3825 \times 100)/88 = 4346.59$
Discount = $(4346.59 - 3825)$ = Rs. 521.59

Q:4 The correct answer is **option 2** i.e. **25%.**
Profit = Selling price - Cost price
Profit% = $(\text{profit} \times 100)/\text{Cost price}$
Selling price = 5x

Cost price = 4x
Profit$(\%)$ = $(SP - CP)/CP \times 100$
Profit$(\%)$ = $(5x - 4x)/4x \times 100 = x/4x \times 100 = 25\%$

Q:5 The correct answer is **option 3** i.e. **Rs 386.1.**
Cost price of the mango = Rs 350
Profit = 10%
Selling price = Cost price $\times (100 + \text{profit }\%)/100$
$= 350 \times (100 + 10\%)/100$
$= 350 \times 110/100$
The selling price of the mangoes = Rs 386.1

Q:6 The correct answer is **Option 1** i.e. **Rs 1550.**
C.P. = $(SP \times 100)/(100 + P\%)$
S.P. = 1984
Profit % = 28%
C.P. = $(1984 \times 100)/(100 + 28\%)$
$\Rightarrow (1984/128)100 = 1550$
C.P. = Rs. 1550

Q:7 The correct answer is **Option 1** i.e. **10.5%.**
Original weight of rice = 1 kg = 1000 gm
Let cost of 1 gm is Rs. 1
Cost price of 1000 gm = Rs. 1000
The selling price of 905 gm = Rs. 1000 ($\because$ giving only 905 gm instead of 1000 gm)
Profit = [error/ (true weight)] $\times$ 100
Profit = $[(1000 - 905)/ 905] \times 100 = (95/905) \times 100 = 10.5\%$
So, the profit percentage = 10.5%

Q:8 The correct answer is **option 2** i.e. **6%.**
Successive discount = $x + y - xy/100 = 30 + 20 - 600/100 = 50 - 6 = 44\%$
The other discount = 50%
Hence, Difference = 50 - 44 = 6%

Q:9 The correct answer is **Option 4** i.e. **Rs. 36.**
Rahul ordered 2 kg, but the shopkeeper provided only 1.5 kg
The actual cost of 1.5 kg of lentils = Rs. 120 × 1.5 = Rs.180
The shopkeeper offers a 10% discount on the actual cost.
After 10% discount, the cost price of the 2 kg lentils by Rahul = $2 \times 120 \times (100 - 10)/100 = 216$
So, the extra money Rahul paid was due to the

dishonest shopkeeper = 216 – 180 = Rs 36

Q:10 The correct answer is **option 1** i.e. **10%**.
Let the cost price is 300x
After marking up the price by 33.33%,
$\Rightarrow 300x \times (4/3) = 400x$
The profit is 20%
Selling price = 1.2 × 300x $\Rightarrow$ 360x
Discount = 400x – 360x $\Rightarrow$ 40x
Discount% = 40x/400x × 100 $\Rightarrow$ 10%