Q:1 Find a equivalent discount equal to three successive discounts of 20%, 10% & 5% of a product.
1. 35%
2. 34.4%
3. 31.6%
4. 32%

Q:2 A shopkeeper purchased 510 eggs at the rate of Rs 20/dozen. 30 eggs were broken on the way. In order to make a gain of 20%. Find the rate at which he must sell the remaining eggs.
1. Rs. 22.50/dozen
2. Rs. 25.50/dozen
3. Rs. 26/dozen
4. Rs. 26.50/dozen

Q:3 A dishonest shopkeeper offers a 15% discount on a new variety of tea. But later it was found, that he weighed only 700 gm instead of 1 kg. Find his gain or loss percentage.
1. 18.6%
2. 20%
3. 25.25%
4. 21.4%

Q:4 If the cost price of 18 apples is equal to the selling price of 15 apples then, what would be the profit in selling 20 apples if the cost price of each apple is Rs.80?
1. Rs. 250
2. Rs. 480
3. Rs. 400
4. Rs. 320

Q:5 The cost price of 1 quintal of sugar bag is Rs. 2000. If the shopkeeper sells half of the bag of sugar at 20% profit and the rest at 10 % loss. Find the profit on the whole.
1. Rs. 100
2. Rs 200
3. Rs. 305
4. Rs. 250

Q:6 What will be the difference between a single discount of 20% on Rs. 2000 and 2 successive discounts of 10% and 10%?
1. Rs.20
2. Rs.25
3. Rs.30
4. Rs.200

Q:7 Ramu buys 10 identical watches at Rs 24000. He sells 3 of them at a loss of 20%. At what price (combined) should he sell the other 7 watches to gain a net profit of 10%?
1. Rs 20640
2. Rs 21550
3. Rs 20430
4. Rs 21780

Q:8 Mr. Reddy had some old clothes in his stock. After allowing a successive discount of 50% and 50% on the listed price, he sold cloth for Rs 50000. Find the listed price of the cloth.
1. 2 lakh
2. 20 lakh
3. 10 lakh
4. 2.5 lakh

Q:9 A shopkeeper marked up the cost price of the article by 33.33% and then later gave a discount of 25% on the same article. If the cost price of the article was Rs. 575, what is the final amount the customer paid?
1. Rs 625
2. Rs 600
3. Rs 575
4. Rs 500

Q:10 An article was sold at Rs.31.5 at a profit of 12.5%. What would be the selling price if it is sold at a 20% loss?
1. Rs.21
2. Rs.24.33
3. Rs.25.8
4. Rs.22.4

Answer Key

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

Answers and Solutions

Q:1 The correct answer is **option 3** i.e. **31.6%.**
Equivalent discount% = x% + y% + z% − (xy/100)% − (yz/100)% − (xz/100)% + (xyz/10000)%
Where, x, y, and z are three successive discounts
⇒ x% = 20%
⇒ y% = 10%
⇒ z% = 5%
Equivalent discount% = 20% + 10% + 5% − 2% − 0.5% − 1% + 0.1% = 31.6%

Q:2 The correct answer is **Option 2** i.e. **Rs. 25.50/dozen.**
Cost of 510 eggs = 20/12 × 510 = Rs 850
To make 20% profit,
He must sell all the eggs at price = 850 × 120/100 = Rs 1020
30 eggs were broken:
He must sell 480 eggs at price = 1020/480 × 12 = Rs 25.50/dozen

Q:3 The correct answer is **Option 4** i.e. **21.4%.**
Let, the total quantity be 1 kg
He offers a 15% discount on 1 kg
i.e. 15% of 1 kg = 15/100 × 1000 grams = 150 grams
It shows be change only for 850 grams
But when he sold he weighed only 700 grams of tea
So, He must gain (850 − 700) gm = 150 gm
Therefore,
Gain% = (Gain/C.P.) × 100 = (150/700) × 100 = 150/7 = 21.4%

Q:4 The correct answer is **Option 4** i.e. **Rs.320.**
Let the cost price be CP and the selling price be SP
⇒ 18 CP = 15 SP
⇒ SP/CP = 18/15
Profit% = [(18 − 15)/15] × 100 = 20%
The cost price of one apple = Rs.80
Profit on one apple = (80 × 0.2) = Rs.16

Profit on 20 apples = (16 × 20) = Rs.320

Q:5 The correct answer is **Option 1** i.e. **Rs. 100.**
1 quintal = 100 kg
So, the price of 100 kg = Rs. 2000
He sells half of the bag i.e. 50 kg at 20% profit
Cost price of 50 kg = Rs. 1000
The selling price of 50 kg = Cost price + profit
Profit = (profit % × Cost price)/100 = (20 × 1000)/100 = Rs. 200
Selling price (I) = 1000 + 200 = Rs. 1200
Rest half at 10% loss:
i.e. the selling price of the other 50 kg = Cost price of the other 50 kg − loss
Loss = (loss % × cost price)/100 = (10 × 1000)/100 = Rs. 100
Selling price (II) = 1000 − 100 = Rs. 900
Total selling price = 1200 + 900 = Rs. 2100
Hence,
Profit = Total selling price − Cost price
⇒ 2100 − 2000 = Rs. 100

Q:6 The correct answer is **Option 1** i.e. **Rs.20.**
Single discount of 10% and 10% discount = 10 + 10 + (10 × 10)/100 = 21%
The difference between the two discounts is (21% − 20%) = 1%
⇒ 1% of 2000 = 2000 × (1/100) = Rs.20

Q:7 The correct answer is **Option 1** i.e. **Rs. 20640.**
Cost of 10 watches = Rs 24000
Net profit = 10%
Selling price of 10 watches = (100 + 10)% of 24000 = Rs 26400
Cost of 1 watch = 24000/10 = Rs 2400
Selling Price of 1 watch (20% loss) = (100 − 20)% of 2400 = Rs 1920
Hence,
Selling Price of 7 watches = 26400 − (3 × 1920) = Rs 20640

Q:8 The correct answer is **Option 1** i.e. **2 lakh.**
Given,
Discount = 50% + 50%
⇒ r = 50%
⇒ S.P. = Rs 50,000
Formula:

2

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Successive discount = r + r − [(r.r/100)]
So,
Net discount = 50 + 50 − [(50 × 50/100)] = 50 + 50 − 25 = 75%
⇒ (100 − 75)% = 25% = Rs 50,000
Listed price = 100%
So, 100% = (50000/25)100 = 200000 = 2 lakh

Q:9 The correct answer is **option 3** i.e. **Rs 575.**
The final price paid by the customer = 575[1 + (1/3)][1 − (1/4)]
⇒ 575(4/3)(3/4) = Rs 575

Q:10 The correct answer is **option 4** i.e. **Rs.22.4.**
Let the cost price of the article be 'x'
⇒ 112.5% of x = 31.5
⇒ x = 31.5 × 100/112.5
⇒ x = 28
When selling at a loss of 20%
⇒ 80% of x
⇒ 80/100 × 28
⇒ Rs.22.4