Q:1 A shopkeeper sold some quantity of rice for Rs. 96 thereby making a 20% profit on it. But in order to get more profit, the shopkeeper used the false weight of 950 grams instead of 1 kilogram. Find his profit percent on the whole. (find the approx value)
1. 10%
2. 5%
3. 12%
5. 8%

Q:2 On the occasion of Durga Pooja, two types of discounts are given by a shopping mall. If customers buy and pay through a cash payment he gets 20% off, and if he pays through a card payment he gets 25% off. Find the total discount of the customer if he pays through both payment modes.
1. 55%
2. 60%
3. 45%
5. 50%

Q:3 A refrigerator is sold after allowing two successive discounts of 12% and 10% at a profit of Rs 3760. Find the cost price of refrigerator if the marked price is 50% above cost price.
1. Rs. 25000
2. Rs. 20000
3. Rs. 15000
5. Rs. 12000

Q:4 Suresh purchased an item for 'x' and marked up the price 75% above its cost price and then sold it to Mukesh at 'x + 568' after allowing three successive discounts of 10%, 15% and 20% respectively, then what is the value of 'x'?
1. 6000
2. 7500
3. 9000
5. 10000

Q:5 The cost price of the article is Rs. 5500, the seller also includes 15% GST on this article while seeling it. If he wants to get a profit of 12%, then find the selling price.
1. Rs. 8523
2. Rs. 6052

3. Rs. 6985
5. Rs. 5464

Q:6 A shopkeeper purchases an article at Rs 85500. If he marked 25% above the cost price of the article and during the sale, he gives a 20% discount then, find the profit or loss of the shopkeeper.
1. 5% profit
2. 5% loss
3. 10% profit
5. No profit No loss

Q:7 In a mobile store, there are 2 items, mobile charger and earphones, on which 20% and 10% discounts are offered respectively. Marked up price of both the items is 140% of the cost price and the cost price of the mobile chargers and earphones is Rs. 300 and Rs. 400 respectively. What will be the change in the total profit amount if the discount percent on both the items are interchanged by mistake?
1. Rs. 15
2. Rs. 17.5
3. Rs. 14
5. Rs. 12.5

Q:8 During a Sales promotion, A shopkeeper sells two products, A and B having the same cost price of Rs. 700 at a profit of 30% and 60% respectively. In normal days, he decides to sell product A at a loss of 20% and product B the same as before. What is the difference in total profit earned through these products during sales promotion and normal days?
1. Rs. 280
2. Rs. 270
3. Rs. 320
5. Rs. 310

Q:9 A seller is cheated by a company by 20% so he also cheats on his customer by 50%. If he offers a scheme of buy 2 gets 1 free, then what is the profit percent earned by the seller?
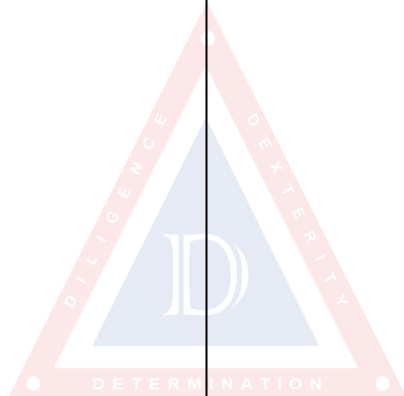1. 20%
2. 33.33%
3. 32.5%
5. 40.55%

Q:10 A shopkeeper sells an article at Rs. 8393 by giving a discount of 23%. Find the cost price of this article if the shopkeeper gains 9% profit after selling it at the marked price.

1. Rs. 8562

2. Rs. 26538

3. Rs. 10000

5. Rs. 12300

Answer Key

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

Answers and Solutions

Q:1 The correct answer is **option 2** i.e. **5%.**
First, find the actual cost price with the given selling price and profit percent = C.P. = (S.P. × 100)/100 + profit%.
After finding C.P. use the false weight concept to find the actual selling price.
Then, find the profit and subsequently profit percent
Actual cost price = (96 × 100)/(100 + 20) = Rs. 80
Now, according to question
Selling price for (950/1000) kg = cost price of 1 kg (False weight concept).
So, selling price for 1 kg = 1000/950 × C.P.
⇒ 1000/950 × 80 = 84.21 i.e. Rs. 84 approx.
So, gain = (84 – 80) = Rs. 4
Gain% = gain/C.P. × 100 = (4/80) × 100 = 5%
Hence, there is a 5% gain in the whole transaction

Q:2 The correct answer is **option 4** i.e. **40%**
Successive discount = 1st discount + 2nd discount – (1st discount × 2nd discount)/100
Successive discount = 20 + 25 – 500/100 = 45 – 5 = 40
Hence, combined discount = 40%

Q:3 The correct answer is **option 2** i.e. **Rs. 20000.**
Suppose the cost price of the refrigerator = Rs. X
Markup = 50%
So, Marked price = 1.5X
Two successive discounts of 12% and 10%
So, Selling price = 1.5X × 0.88 × 0.9 = 1.188X
Profit = Rs. 3760
So, ⇒ 1.188X − X = 3760
⇒ 0.188X = 3760
⇒ X = 20000
Hence, cost price of refrigerator = Rs. 20000

Q:4 The correct answer is **Option 4** i.e. **8000**
Suppose, Cost price = Rs. x
So, Marked price = 175% of x = 1.75x

Three successive discounts of 10%, 15% and 20%
So, Selling price = 90% of 85% of 80% of 1.75x = (x + 568)
Given, Item is sold at 'x + 568'
Hence, 1.071x = x + 568
⇒ 0.071x = 568
⇒ x = 8000

Q:5 The correct answer is **Option 3** i.e. **Rs. 6985.**
Cost price = Rs. 5500
15% GST = 15% of 5500 = Rs. 825
12% Profit = 12% of 5500 = Rs. 660
Selling price of article = Rs. (5500 + 825 + 660) = Rs. 6985

Q:6 The correct answer is **Option 5** i.e. **No profit No loss.**
The CP of the article = Rs. 85500
Marked price = 125% of 85500 = Rs.106875
Now, after giving a 20% discount
Selling price = 80% of 106875 = Rs. 85500
Hence, No profit No loss

Q:7 The correct answer is **option 3** i.e. **Rs. 14**
Marked up price of both items is 140% of the cost price.
The cost price of mobile charger and earphones are Rs. 300 and Rs. 400 respectively.
So, selling price of charger when sold at 20% discount = 80% of 140% of 300 = Rs. 336
and, selling price of earphones when sold at 10% discount = 90% of 140% of 400 = Rs. 504
We know, Profit = SP − CP
Hence, Profit amount = (336 – 300) + (504 – 400) = Rs. 140
Given that the discount percent on both the items are interchanged by mistake
So, selling price of charger when sold at 10% discount = 90% of 140% of 300 = Rs. 378
and selling price of earphones when sold at 20% discount = 80% of 140% of 400 = Rs. 448
Hence, Profit amount = (378 – 300) + (448 – 400) = Rs. 126
Required change = 140 − 126 = Rs. 14

Q:8 The correct answer is **Option 4** i.e. **Rs. 350**
Given, the cost price is Rs. 700

During sales promotion:

One item, A was sold for 30% profit i.e. 0.3 × 700 = Rs. 210

And, another item, B was sold for 60% profit i.e. 0.6 × 700 = Rs. 420

Total profit = 210 + 420 = Rs. 630

During Normal days:

One item, A was sold for 20% loss i.e. 0.2 × 700 = Rs. 140

Another item, B was sold for same 60% profit i.e. 0.6 × 700 =Rs. 420

Total profit = 420 – 140 = Rs. 280

Hence, Difference in Profit during sales promotion and normal days = 630 – 280 = Rs. 350

Q:9 The correct answer is **option 2** i.e. **33.33%**

Suppose the cost of 1 unit = 1

Suppose the company pretend to sell 100 units but actually it sold 80 units because it cheated on the seller by 20%.

So, Unit price for the seller = 100/80 = 1.25

Now, seller pretends to sell 100 units to the customer but he actually sells 50 units because he cheated on a customer by 50%.

So, Unit price for the customer = (1.25 × 100)/50 = 2.5

The seller offers a scheme of buy 2 get 1 free.

Cost price of 3 units for seller = 1.25 × 3 = 3.75

Selling price of 3 units for customer under the offer scheme = 2.5 × 2 + 2.5 × 0 = 5

So, Profit amount = 5 − 3.75 = 1.25

Hence, Profit percent = (1.25/3.75) × 100 = 33.33%

Q:10 The correct answer is **Option 3** i.e. **Rs. 10000.**

Marked price × (100 – 23)% = Rs. 8393

Thus, Marked price = Rs. 10900

If the shopkeeper sells it at the marked price he gains 9%

Marked price = Cost price × (109)% = 10900

Cost price = (10900/109) × 100

Cost price = Rs.10000