Q1.

A person buys 3 articles for ₹1200 and sells them for ₹500 each. What is the profit percentage?
a) 20% **b)** 25% **c)** 30% **d)** 50%
Answer: b) 25%
Explanation:
Total CP = ₹1200
Total SP = 3 × ₹500 = ₹1500
Profit = ₹1500 − ₹1200 = ₹300
Profit % = (300 / 1200) × 100 = **25%**

Q2.

By selling a bat for ₹690, a shopkeeper gains 15%. What would be the selling price to gain 25%?
a) ₹720 **b)** ₹750 **c)** ₹770 **d)** ₹800
Answer: b) ₹750
Explanation:
15% gain ⇒ SP = ₹690 = 115% of CP
CP = ₹690 / 1.15 = ₹600
To gain 25% ⇒ SP = ₹600 × 1.25 = **₹750**

Q3.

A man gains 20% by selling a chair for ₹600. What is the cost price?
a) ₹500 **b)** ₹520 **c)** ₹480 **d)** ₹550
Answer: a) ₹500
Explanation:
SP = ₹600 = 120% of CP
CP = ₹600 / 1.2 = **₹500**

Q4.

An item is sold at ₹828 after two successive discounts of 10% and 8%. What is the marked price?
a) ₹1000 **b)** ₹1050 **c)** ₹1025 **d)** ₹980
Answer: a) ₹1000
Explanation:
Let MP = x
x × 0.9 × 0.92 = ₹828
x × 0.828 = ₹828 ⇒ x = ₹828 / 0.828 = **₹1000**

Q5.

A man marks a product 60% above its cost and gives a discount of 25%. What is his profit percentage?
a) 20% **b)** 25% **c)** 30% **d)** 35%
Answer: a) 20%
Explanation:
Let CP = ₹100 ⇒ MP = ₹160
After 25% discount ⇒ SP = ₹160 × 0.75 = ₹120
Profit = ₹120 − ₹100 = ₹20 ⇒ Profit % = **20%**

Q6.

By selling a product for ₹2400, a man incurs a 20% loss. At what price should he sell it to gain 25%?
a) ₹3000 **b)** ₹3200 **c)** ₹3750 **d)** ₹4000
Answer: c) ₹3750
Explanation:
CP = 2400 / 0.8 = ₹3000
For 25% gain: SP = 3000 × 1.25 = ₹3750

Q7.

If an article is sold at the loss of 34.8% instead of 17.8%, then the seller gets ₹19.50 less. The cost price of the product is:

Options:
a) ₹300.7
b) ₹330.5
c) ₹331.5
d) ₹114.7

Answer: d) ₹114.7

Explanation:
Difference in loss = 34.8 − 17.8 = 17%
17% of CP = ₹19.50 ⇒ CP = 19.5 / 0.17 = ₹114.7

Q8.

A man sells an article at 20% profit. If he had sold it for ₹200 more, he would have gained 40%. What is the cost price?
a) ₹800 **b)** ₹1000 **c)** ₹1200 **d)** ₹1600
Answer: b) ₹1000
Explanation:
Let CP = x
1.4x − 1.2x = 0.2x = ₹200 ⇒ x = ₹1000

Q9.

A shopkeeper bought 15 kg rice at ₹9.50/kg and 25 kg rice at ₹7.25/kg. He sold the mixture at ₹10.50/kg. His profit is:

Options:
a) ₹105.2
b) ₹96.25
c) ₹108.45
d) ₹95

Answer: b) ₹96.25

Explanation:
Total CP = 15×9.5 + 25×7.25 = ₹323.75
Total SP = 40×10.5 = ₹420
Profit = 420 − 323.75 = ₹96.25

Q10.

An article is marked 30% above cost and sold with two successive discounts of 10% and 5%. Find the profit percentage.
a) 11.15% **b)** 12.5% **c)** 14% **d)** 13.5%
Answer: a) 11.15%
Explanation:
CP = ₹100 ⇒ MP = ₹130
SP = 130 × 0.9 × 0.95 = ₹111.15
Profit = ₹11.15 ⇒ Profit % = 11.15%

Q11.

A trader marks his goods 40% above cost and allows a discount of 10%. Find his profit percentage.
a) 26% **b)** 28% **c)** 30% **d)** 25%
Answer: a) 26%
Explanation:
CP = ₹100 ⇒ MP = ₹140
SP = 140 × 0.9 = ₹126
Profit = ₹26 ⇒ Profit % = 26%

Q12.

An article is sold at 20% profit. If it had been sold for ₹80 more, the profit would have been 30%. Find the cost price.
a) ₹600 **b)** ₹700 **c)** ₹800 **d)** ₹900
Answer: c) ₹800
Explanation:
Let CP = x
1.2x + 80 = 1.3x ⇒ 0.1x = 80 ⇒ x = ₹800

Q13.

A product is sold at a 25% discount and yet a 20% profit is made. Find the ratio of marked price to cost price.
a) 8:5 **b)** 5:4 **c)** 4:3 **d)** 6:5
Answer: a) 8:5
Explanation:

CP = ₹100 ⇒ SP = ₹120
SP = 75% of MP ⇒ MP = ₹120 / 0.75 = ₹160
MP : CP = 160 : 100 = 8 : 5

Q14.

A trader purchased an old bicycle for ₹480. He spent 20% of the cost on repairs. He wishes to earn a net profit of ₹144 on selling this bicycle. By what percent should he hike the original purchase price?

Options:
a) 40
b) 45
c) 43
d) 50

Answer: d) 50

Explanation:
Cost of repairs = 20% of ₹480 = ₹96
Total cost = ₹480 + ₹96 = ₹576
He wants a profit of ₹144 → SP = ₹576 + ₹144 = ₹720
Hike over original price = ₹720 – ₹480 = ₹240
Hike % = (240 ÷ 480) × 100 = **50%**

Q15.
A trader sells an item at 10% profit. If he had bought it for 10% less and sold it for ₹20 more, his profit would have been 25%. What was the original cost price?
a) ₹600 b) ₹700 c) ₹800 d) ₹900
Answer: c) ₹800
Explanation:
Let original CP = ₹x
SP = 1.1x
New CP = 0.9x, New SP = 1.1x + 20
⇒ 1.1x + 20 = 1.125x ⇒ 0.025x = 20 ⇒ x = ₹800

Q16.
A man bought an article for ₹1600. He sold it at 10% loss and then bought it back at 20% less than he sold it for. Finally, he sold it for ₹1800. What is the overall gain?
a) ₹448 b) ₹488 c) ₹520 d) ₹540
Answer: b) ₹488

Explanation:
First sale: SP = 1600 × 0.9 = ₹1440
Rebought at 1440 × 0.8 = ₹1152
Final sale = ₹1800
Net gain = -160 + 648 = ₹488

Q17.
By selling an item for ₹720, a trader gains 20%. What is the cost price?
a) ₹580 b) ₹600 c) ₹620 d) ₹640
Answer: b) ₹600
Explanation:
SP = ₹720, Profit = 20%
CP = 720 / 1.2 = ₹600

Q18.
A vendor sells bananas at ₹5 each and gains 25%. What is the cost price per banana?
a) ₹4.00 b) ₹4.20 c) ₹4.25 d) ₹4.50
Answer: a) ₹4.00
Explanation:
SP = ₹5, Profit = 25% ⇒ CP = 5 / 1.25 = ₹4.00

Q19.
A man sells two items at ₹500 each. On one, he gains 20%, and on the other, he loses 20%. What is the net result?
a) 2% loss b) 3% loss c) 4% loss d) No loss or gain
Answer: c) 4% loss
Explanation:
Net loss % = (20^2 / 100) = 400 / 100 = 4% loss

Q20.
On selling a shirt at 80% of the marked price, a trader makes a 20% profit. How much percent above cost is the marked price?
a) 40% b) 50% c) 60% d) 70%
Answer: b) 50%
Explanation:
Let CP = ₹100 ⇒ SP = ₹120
0.8 × MP = 120 ⇒ MP = 150 ⇒ 50% above CP

Q21.
A product is marked ₹1200. After successive discounts of 10% and 15%, what is the final selling price?
a) ₹900 b) ₹918 c) ₹960 d) ₹980
Answer: b) ₹918
Explanation:
SP = 1200 × 0.9 × 0.85 = ₹918

Q22.
A fruit seller sells 30 apples at the cost price of 25 apples. What is his profit percentage?
a) 16.66% b) 20% c) 25% d) 30%
Answer: b) 20%
Explanation:
CP = ₹25, SP = ₹30 ⇒ Profit % = (5 / 25) × 100 = 20%

Q23.
A man sells two articles for ₹1200 each. On one, he gains 20% and on the other, he loses 20%. What is the overall result?
a) ₹80 loss b) ₹100 loss c) ₹120 loss d) No loss, no gain
Answer: b) ₹100 loss
Explanation:
CP_1 = ₹1200 / 1.2 = ₹1000
CP_2 = ₹1200 / 0.8 = ₹1500
Total CP = ₹1000 + ₹1500 = ₹2500
Total SP = ₹1200 + ₹1200 = ₹2400
Loss = ₹100

Q24.
A trader gains 20% on selling a product. Had he sold it for ₹100 more, his gain would have been 30%. What is the cost price?
a) ₹800 b) ₹900 c) ₹1000 d) ₹1100
Answer: c) ₹1000
Explanation:
Let CP = ₹x
1.3x − 1.2x = ₹100 ⇒ 0.1x = ₹100 ⇒ x = ₹1000

Q25.
A dishonest dealer sells goods at cost price but uses a false weight of 960 g instead of 1 kg. What is his profit percentage?
a) 4.16% b) 5.26% c) 6.25% d) 7.5%

Answer: a) 4.16%
Explanation:
CP of 960 g = ₹96
SP = ₹100
Profit = ₹4 ⇒ Profit % = (4 / 96) × 100 = 4.16%

Q26.
A dealer marks goods at 100% above cost and gives two successive discounts of 15% and 50%. What is the overall loss percentage?
a) 10% b) 15% c) 20% d) 25%
Answer: b) 15%
Explanation:
CP = ₹100 ⇒ MP = ₹200
SP = ₹200 × 0.85 × 0.50 = ₹85
Loss = ₹15 ⇒ Loss % = (15 / 100) × 100 = 15%

Q27.
A man sells two items, one at 25% gain and the other at 25% loss. If both are sold at the same price, what is the net result?
a) No gain, no loss b) 6.25% gain c) 6.25% loss d) 12.5% loss
Answer: c) 6.25% loss
Explanation:
Use formula: Loss % = $(x^2 / 100) = (25^2 / 100) = 6.25\%$

Q28.
A trader sells a product for ₹750, making a 25% profit on the cost price. What is the cost price?
a) ₹600 b) ₹625 c) ₹650 d) ₹700
Answer: a) ₹600
Explanation:
SP = 1.25 × CP ⇒ 750 = 1.25x ⇒ x = ₹600

Q29.
A person marks his goods 60% above cost and gives two successive discounts of 25% and 20%. What is the net profit or loss percentage?
a) 4% loss b) 5% loss c) 6% loss d) 3% loss
Answer: a) 4% loss
Explanation:
CP = ₹100 ⇒ MP = ₹160
SP = 160 × 0.75 × 0.8 = ₹96
Loss = ₹4 ⇒ Loss % = 4%

Q30.
A man sold one-third of his stock at a profit of 25%, another third at a loss of 10%, and the remaining at no gain or loss. Find the overall profit or loss percentage.
a) 2.5% gain b) 3% profit c) 5% profit d) 1% loss
Answer: c) 5% profit
Explanation:
Let total stock worth = ₹300
1/3 at 25% profit → ₹100 → Gain = ₹25
1/3 at 10% loss → ₹100 → Loss = ₹10
1/3 at 0% gain/loss → ₹100 → Gain = ₹0
Net Gain = ₹15 ⇒ % = (15 / 300) × 100 = 5%