



RRB Group-D Profit & Loss Questions PDF

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Instructions

For the following questions answer them individually

Question 1

Ratnesh is a fruit seller and he sells mangoes and oranges. Cost price of 4 mangoes is same as selling price of 3 oranges. The selling price of 3 mangoes is same as cost price of 4 oranges. What is the profit percentage made by Ratnesh by selling 12 mangoes and 12 oranges?

- A 24 percent
- B 25 percent
- C 33.33 percent
- D 20 percent

Answer: C

Explanation:

Let us assume that cost price of 1 mango and 1 orange are Rs. M and Rs. O respectively.

Total cost incurred to him = $12M + 12O$... (1)

Selling price of an orange = $\frac{4M}{3}$

Selling price of a mango = $\frac{4O}{3}$

Total revenue generated by selling 12 mangoes and 12 oranges = $\frac{4M}{3} \times 12 + \frac{4O}{3} \times 12$

$\Rightarrow 16M + 16O$

Hence net profit made by Ratnesh in the transaction = $(16M + 16O) - (12M + 12O)$

$\Rightarrow 4M + 4O$

Profit percentage = $\frac{4M+4O}{12M+12O} \times 10 = 33.33$ percent

Hence option B is the correct answer.

Question 2

A juice seller sells one glass of juice at Rs. 50 but costs him only Rs. 38. Further, if the seller uses only 80% of juice and remaining quantity as water, which is free, what will be his actual approximate profit percentage?

- A 64.47%
- B 82%
- C 67.71%
- D 78.2%

Answer: A

Explanation:

If one glass contain only 80% juice, cost = 50

For 100% juice, the cost will be $\frac{50}{0.8} = 62.5$

Actual profit percentage = $\frac{62.5-38}{38} = \frac{24.5}{38} = 0.644 = 64.47\%$

Hence, option A is the right answer.

Question 3

Mukesh purchased three equally priced chairs at a total cost of Rs. 3720. He sold one chair at 30% profit and other two chairs at 12% loss and 16% loss respectively. What will be profit or loss for Mukesh?

- A Rs. 32.4
- B Rs. 27.8
- C Rs. 24.8
- D Rs. 26.2

Answer: C

Explanation:

Cost price of each chair = $3720/3 = \text{Rs. } 1240$
 Profit on one chair = $0.3 * 1240 = \text{Rs. } 372$
 Loss on second chair = $0.12 * 1240 = \text{Rs. } 148.8$
 Loss on third chair = $0.16 * 1240 = \text{Rs. } 198.4$
 Total profit or loss = $372 - 148.8 - 198.4 = \text{Rs. } 24.8$
 Hence, option C is the right answer.

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Question 4

Ram sold a fridge for Rs. 4851 and incurred a loss of 23%. At what price should Ram sell the fridge to realise 18% profit?

- A Rs. 6300
- B Rs. 8000
- C Rs. 7434
- D Rs. 8564

Answer: C

Explanation:

Let us assume that the cost price of the fridge is Rs. x .
 Ram sold the fridge for Rs. 4851 at a loss of 23%
 Hence cost price of fridge = $\frac{4851}{1-0.23} = \text{Rs. } 6300$

To gain 18% Ram should sell the fridge for = $\frac{100+18}{100} \times 6300 = \text{Rs. } 7434$
 Hence option C is the correct answer.

Question 5

A milkman adds water to the milk in the ratio 1 : 4 and sells the mixture at the cost price of milk. However, after realizing that the quality of milk has deteriorated, customers forced the milkman to reduce the price of milk by 20%. In what ratio shall the milkman add water to the milk now so that his profit remains same? (Assume water to be freely available)

- A 5 : 13
- B 3 : 7
- C 7 : 17
- D 9 : 16

Answer: D

Explanation:

Let the CP of milk be Rs. 100/litre
 Mixture contains milk and water in the ratio 4 : 1
 Let there be 5 litres of the mixture.
 Then, milk = 4 l and water = 1 litre
 Total CP of the mixture = Rs.400
 Total SP of the mixture = Rs.500 (as he sells the entire mixture at the CP of milk)
 $\text{Profit} = \frac{100}{400} \times 100\% = 25\%$
 After decrease in price,
 SP of the mixture = Rs.500 - 20% of Rs.500 = Rs.400
 Required profit = 25%
 $\text{Required CP of the mixture} = \frac{400}{1.25} = \text{Rs.320}$
 CP of milk = Rs.100 (assumed)
 So, he can use only 3.2 litres of milk in the mixture. Rest 1.8 litres will be water.
 Required ratio = 1.8 : 3.2 = 9 : 16
 Hence, option D is the correct answer.

Question 6

Satish bought two articles at the same price. He sold one of them at 27% profit and one at 39% loss. What is his net profit/loss percentage?

- A 12% loss
- B 12% profit
- C 6% profit
- D 6% loss

Answer: D

Explanation:

Let the CP of each article be Rs. 100x
 Then, total CP = $100x \times 2 = 200x$
 SP of the article sold at 27% profit = Rs. 127x
 SP of the article sold at 39% loss = Rs. 61x
 Total SP of both articles = Rs. (127x + 61x) = Rs. 188x
 Since CP > SP, we can say that Satish incurred loss in this transaction.
 Net loss incurred = Rs. (200x - 188x) = Rs. 12x
 $\text{Net profit \%} = \frac{12x}{200x} \times 100 = 6\%$
 Therefore, option D is the right answer.

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Question 7

A trader mixed three varieties of rice A, B and C in the ratio 2 : 1 : 3. The cost prices of rice A, B and C are Rs. 90, Rs. 110 and Rs. 70 respectively. At what rate must he sell the mixture to gain a profit of 12%?

- A Rs. $99\frac{1}{3}$ per kg
- B Rs. $93\frac{2}{3}$ per kg
- C Rs. $96\frac{1}{3}$ per kg
- D Rs. $93\frac{1}{3}$ per kg

Answer: D

Explanation:

Let us assume that the shopkeeper mixes 2kg of A, 1kg of B and 3kg of C.
 The cost price of the mixture will be
 $= \text{Rs. } (90 * 2 + 110 * 1 + 70 * 3) = \text{Rs. } 500$
 For 12% gain, SP = Rs. 500 + 12% of Rs. 500 = Rs. 560
 SP per kg = Rs. $\frac{560}{6} = \text{Rs. } 93\frac{1}{3}$ per kg.
 Hence, option D is the right answer.

Question 8

A milkman sells one litre of milk at Rs. 60 which costs him Rs. 48. If he adds 20% water, which is available for free, to one litre of milk and sells the mixture at the same cost, what will be his actual profit percentage?

- A 65%
- B 40%
- C 50%
- D 55%

Answer: C

Explanation:

One litre of milk contains $\frac{1}{1.2}$ litre of pure milk.

Cost price = $\frac{1}{1.2} * 48 = \text{Rs. } 40$

Selling price = Rs. 60

Profit percentage = $\frac{60-40}{40} * 100 = 50\%$

Hence, option C is the right answer.

Question 9

Raja bought toffees at the rate 6 toffees for Rs. 5 and sold them at the rate of 5 toffees for Rs 6. What is his net profit/loss?

- A 50% profit
- B 44% loss
- C 44% profit
- D 50% loss

Answer: C

Explanation:

For ease of calculation, we can assume that he bought 30 toffees (lcm of 5 and 6)

CP = Rs. 25

SP = Rs. 36

Profit = Rs. 11

Profit % = $\frac{11}{25} * 100 = 44\%$.

Therefore, option C is the right answer.

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Question 10

Abhi bought three articles at the same price. He sold two of them at 20% profit and one at 30% loss. What is his net profit/loss?

- A 5% loss

- B 6.66% profit
- C 3% loss
- D 3.33% profit

Answer: D

Explanation:

Let the CP of each article be Rs. 100
 Then, total CP = Rs. 300
 SP of each of the two articles sold at 20% profit = Rs. 120
 Sp of the article sold at 30% loss = Rs. 70
 Total SP = Rs. (120 + 120 + 70) = Rs. 310
 Net profit = Rs. (310 - 300) = Rs. 10
 Net profit % = $10/300 \times 100\% = 3.33\%$.
 Therefore, option D is the right answer.

Question 11

A retailer marked the price 25% higher than the cost price and then offered two successive discounts of 10% each. What is his net profit/loss?

- A 2.5% profit
- B 1.25% profit
- C 3% loss
- D 5% loss

Answer: B

Explanation:

Let the CP be Rs. 100
 Then, marked price = Rs. 100 + 25% of Rs 100 = Rs. 125
 After the first discount, SP = Rs. 125 - 10% of Rs. 125 = Rs. 112.5
 After the second discount, SP = RS 112.5 - 10% of Rs. 112.5 = Rs. 101.25
 So, the final SP = Rs. 101.25
 Net profit = Rs. 1.25
 Net profit % = 1.25%
 Hence, option B is the correct answer.

Question 12

Aman sold his cycle at a loss of 10%. Had he sold the cycle at Rs. 112 more than the current selling price, he would have gained 10%. What would be the selling price of the cycle in order to have a profit 25%?

- A Rs. 800
- B Rs. 700
- C Rs. 500
- D Rs. 600

Answer: B

Explanation:

Let the CP be x
 Then, the current selling price = $\frac{9x}{10}$
 It is given that, $\frac{9x}{10} + 112 = \frac{11x}{10}$
 On solving, we get CP = Rs. 560

In order to have a profit of 25%,
SP = Rs. (560×1.25) = Rs. 700.
Therefore, option B is the right answer.

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Question 13

Mukesh bought a computer with 40% discount on the marked price. He sold it at a gain of 70% on the price he bought. What was his profit percentage on the marked price?

- A 2.5%
- B 2%
- C 3%
- D 3.5%

Answer: B

Explanation:

Let the marked price of the cycle be x Rs.

Since 40% discount was given, the cost price of computer for Mukesh = $0.6 \times x = 0.6x$

Selling price of the computer for Mukesh at 70% gain = $1.7 \times 0.6x = 1.02x$

$$\text{Profit percentage} = \frac{\text{Selling price} - \text{Marked price}}{\text{Marked price}} \times 100$$

$$= \frac{1.02x - x}{x} \times 100$$

$$= 2\%$$

Hence, option B is the right answer.

Question 14

The marked price of an article is Rs 1200 and retailer gets a discount of 25%. If he sells that article for Rs 1200, then what is the profit percentage of retailer?

- A 33.33
- B 25
- C 37.5
- D 16.66

Answer: A

Explanation:

Marked price = Rs. 1200 and discount % = 25%

$$\Rightarrow \text{Cost price for the retailer} = 1200 - \left(\frac{25}{100} \times 1200 \right)$$

$$= 1200 - 300 = \text{Rs. } 900$$

Now, selling price = Rs. 1200

$$\Rightarrow \text{Profit \%} = \frac{(1200 - 900)}{900} \times 100$$

$$= \frac{300}{9} = 33.33\%$$

\Rightarrow Ans - (A)

Question 15

On selling 56 chairs, Mohan earns profit equal to the selling price of 6 chairs. What is the profit percentage?

- A 9.28
- B 10.71
- C 12
- D 13.7

Answer: C

Explanation:

Let cost price of a chair = Rs. x and selling price = Rs. y

Profit on selling 56 chairs = Rs. $56(y - x)$

According to ques,

$$\Rightarrow 56(y - x) = 6y$$

$$\Rightarrow 56y - 56x = 6y$$

$$\Rightarrow 56x = 56y - 6y = 50y$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{y}{x} = \frac{56}{50}$$

Let $x = 50$ and $y = 56$

$$\text{Thus, profit \%} = \frac{(y-x)}{x} \times 100$$

$$= \frac{(56-50)}{50} \times 100$$

$$= 6 \times 2 = 12\%$$

\Rightarrow Ans - (C)

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Question 16

A merchant marks the price of his articles 20% above the cost price. If he allows 20% discount, then what is the profit or loss percentage?

- A 2% loss
- B 4% profit
- C 4% loss
- D No profit/loss

Answer: C

Explanation:

Let cost price = Rs. $100x$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Marked price} = 100x + \left(\frac{20}{100} \times 100x\right) = \text{Rs. } 120x$$

Discount % = 20%

$$\Rightarrow \text{Selling price} = 120x - \left(\frac{20}{100} \times 120x\right) = \text{Rs. } 96x$$

$$\therefore \text{Selling price} < \text{Cost price, thus loss \%} = \frac{(100x-96x)}{100x} \times 100 = 4\%$$

\Rightarrow Ans - (C)

Question 17

X, Y and Z are partners in a company. In one year X receives $\frac{1}{4}$ part of profit, Y receives $\frac{1}{5}$ part of profit and Z receives Rs 22000. How much amount (in Rs) will X get as profit?

- A 10000
- B 12000
- C 15000
- D 18000

Answer: A

Explanation:

Let total profit earned = Rs. $20x$

Profit earned by X = $\frac{1}{4} \times 20x = 5x$

Profit earned by Y = $\frac{1}{5} \times 20x = 4x$

=> Profit earned by Z = $20x - (5x + 4x) = 11x$

According to ques,

=> $11x = 22,000$

=> $x = \frac{22,000}{11} = \text{Rs. } 2,000$

∴ Amount earned by X as profit = $5 \times 2,000 = \text{Rs. } 10,000$

=> Ans - (A)

Question 18

The marked price of an article is 60% more than its cost price. What maximum discount percentage can be offered by the shopkeeper to sell his article at no profit or no loss?

- A 37.5
- B 62.5
- C 50
- D 25

Answer: A

Explanation:

Let cost price = Rs. $100x$

Markup % = 60%

=> Marked price = $100x + \left(\frac{60}{100} \times 100x\right) = \text{Rs. } 160x$

To have no profit/loss, => Selling price = Rs. $100x$

∴ Discount % = $\frac{(160x - 100x)}{160x} \times 100$

= $\frac{600}{16} = 37.5\%$

=> Ans - (A)

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Question 19

If A purchase 9 chairs for Rs 5 and sells all the chairs at the rate of 5 chairs for Rs 9, then what will be the profit percentage?

- A 212
- B 224
- C 248
- D 194

Answer: B

Explanation:

Cost price of 9 chairs = Rs. 5

=> Cost price of 45 chairs = $5 \times 5 = Rs. 25$

Selling price of 5 chairs = Rs. 9

=> Selling price of 45 chairs = $9 \times 9 = Rs. 81$

\therefore Profit % = $\frac{(81-25)}{25} \times 100$

=> $56 \times 4 = 224\%$

=> Ans - (B)

Question 20

Cost price of an article is Rs 122. If profit percentage is 56%, then what is the selling price (in Rs) of the article?

- A 277.27
- B 217.85
- C 175.68
- D 190.32

Answer: D

Explanation:

Cost price = Rs. 122

Profit % = 56%

=> Selling price = $122 + \left(\frac{56}{100} \times 122\right)$

= $122 + 68.32 = Rs. 190.32$

=> Ans - (D)

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