



Profit and Loss, Discount questions for ssc-cpo PDF

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Instructions

For the following questions answer them individually

Question 1

Marked price of an article is 60% more than its cost price. If the article is sold at a profit of 20%, then what will be the discount percentage?

- A 37.5%
- B 17.5%
- C 15%
- D 25%

Answer: D

Explanation:

Let the Cost Price be Rs.100x

Then, Marked Price = 160% of 100x = Rs.160x

Given, Profit = 20%

Selling Price = 120% of Rs.100x = Rs.120x

$$\text{Discount percentage} = \frac{160x - 120x}{160x} \times 100 = \frac{40x}{160x} \times 100 = 25\%$$

Question 2

After giving a discount of 25%, a shopkeeper earns 40% profit. Marked price is what percent more than the cost price?

- A 80%
- B 75%
- C 86.67%
- D 85%

Answer: C

Explanation:

Let the Marked Price be Rs.100x

Discount = 25% of Rs.100x = Rs.25x

Selling Price = Rs.100x - Rs.25x = Rs.75x

Cost Price = $75x \times \frac{100}{140} = \frac{75x}{7}$

$$\text{Required percentage} = \frac{100x - \frac{75x}{7}}{\frac{75x}{7}} \times 100 = \frac{375x}{75x} \times 100 = 5 \times 100 = 500\%$$

Question 3

Ramesh purchases 75 articles for ₹ 10800 and sells them at a loss equal to the selling price of 5 articles. What will be the selling price of one article?

- A ₹156
- B ₹135

C ₹144

D ₹132

Answer: B

Explanation:

Given that the Cost Price of 75 articles = Rs.10800

Let the Selling Price of each article = Rs.x

Then, Selling Price of 75 articles = Rs.75x

Selling Price of 5 articles = Rs.5x

$$\Rightarrow 10800 - 75x = 5x$$

$$\Rightarrow 80x = 10800$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 135$$

Therefore, Selling Price of each article = Rs.135

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Question 4

An article was bought for ₹ 400 and a repairing charge of ₹ 50 was paid on it. It is sold at a profit of 20%, after a discount of 10% on its marked price. The marked price is:

A ₹540

B ₹640

C ₹580

D ₹600

Answer: D

Explanation:

$$\text{Total Cost Price} = \text{Rs.}400 + \text{Rs.}50 = \text{Rs.}450$$

$$\text{Selling Price} = \text{Rs.}450 \times \frac{120}{100} = \text{Rs.}540$$

$$\text{Discount} = 10\%$$

$$\text{Then, Marked Price} = 540 \times \frac{100}{90} = \text{Rs.}600$$

Question 5

If 15 apples cost as much as 6 strawberries, 2 strawberries cost as much as 16 bananas, 6 bananas cost as much as 15 potatoes, then what is the cost of 1 potato if an apple costs ₹ 20?

A ₹25

B ₹22.50

C ₹2.50

D ₹2.25

Answer: C

Explanation:

$$15A = 6S \Rightarrow A : S = 6 : 15$$

$$2S = 16B \Rightarrow S : B = 16 : 2$$

$$6B = 15P \Rightarrow B : P = 15 : 6$$

where A = Apples, S = Straw berries, B = Bananas and P = Potatoes

Multiplying A : S by 16 and S : B by 15,

A : S = 96 : 240 and S : B = 240 : 30

Hence, A : S : B = 96 : 240 : 30

Multiplying B : P by 2,

B : P = 30 : 12

Then, A : S : B : P = 96 : 240 : 30 : 12

Let the cost of Apples, Straw berries, Bananas and Potatoes be Rs.96x, Rs.240x, Rs.30x and Rs.12x respectively.

Given, Rs.96x = 20 $\Rightarrow x = \frac{20}{96} = \frac{5}{24}$

Therefore, Cost of 1 potato = $12x = 12 \times \frac{5}{24} = \text{Rs.}2.5$

Question 6

The list price of an article is ₹ 80. A customer pays ₹ 30 for it. He was given 2 successive discounts, one of them being 50%. What was the other discount?

- A 20%
- B 12.50%
- C 30%
- D 25%

Answer: D

Explanation:

Given, Marked Price = Rs.80

Selling Price = Rs.30

Discount = Rs.80-Rs.30 = Rs.50

One discount = 50%

50% of 80 = Rs.40

Let the other discount be x%

$$40 \times \frac{100 - x}{100} = 30$$

$$\Rightarrow 200 - 2x = 150 \Rightarrow 2x = 50 \Rightarrow x = 25$$

Therefore, The other discount = 25%

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Question 7

The marked price of an item for sale is ₹ 240. If two successive discount of 10% and 5% are given on the marked price, then the selling price of the item (in ₹) will be:

- A ₹34.80
- B ₹205.20
- C ₹36
- D ₹204

Answer: B

Explanation:

MP-discount=SP

$$SP = 240 \times (90/100) \times (95/100)$$

$$= \text{Rs } 205.2$$

Question 8

Mohit sells a **Almirah** to Rohit at a profit of 11% and Rohit sells it to Neha at a profit of 20%. If Neha pays ₹ 6,200 for it. then the cost price of almirah for Mohit is:

- A 4654.65
- B 4244.65
- C 4634.65
- D 4184.65

Answer: A

Explanation:

Mohit's CP = x

Mohit's SP = $1.11x$

Rohit's CP = $1.11x$

Rohit's SP = $1.11 \times 1.2x$

Neha's CP = $1.11 \times 1.2x$

$1.332x = 6200$

$x = 6200 / 1.332$

$x = 4654.654$

Question 9

Rekha sells a **DVD** player to Liza at a profit of 15% and Liza sells it Megha at a profit of 25%. If Megha pays ₹ 2875 for it, then what was the cost price for Rekha.

- A ₹1800
- B ₹2000
- C ₹1500
- D ₹1900

Answer: B

Explanation:

Let the Rekha's cost price = x

Rekha's selling price = $1.15x$

Liza's cost price = $1.15x$

Liza's selling price = $1.15x$

Megha's cost price = $1.25 \times 1.15x$

$= 1.4375x$

$1.4375x = 2875$

$x = 2875 / 1.4375$

$x = \text{Rs } 2000$

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Question 10

A shop keeper reduces the selling price of an article by 39, a gain of 10% turns in to a loss of 3%, then the original price of the article is?

- A ₹350
- B ₹300

C ₹250

D ₹200

Answer: B

Explanation:

Here the net change is $10+3=13\%$

Given that this 13% change has occurred due to the change in SP i.e SP has decreased by 39

So we can say that 13% of CP = 39

$$13 \times \text{CP} / 100 = 39$$

$$\text{CP} = 3900 / 13$$

$$\text{CP} = \text{Rs } 300$$

Question 11

A person bought 80 m cloth at ₹110 per m and sold 75 % of it at a gain of 6 %. At what gain percent did he sell the remaining cloth, if he gained 10% on his outlay?

A 26%

B 22%

C 28%

D 24%

Answer: B

Explanation:

Given that 1m cost = Rs 110

$$\text{Total cost price} = 110 \times 80$$

$$= 8800$$

Total profit = 10%

Therefore total SP = 1.1 CP

$$= 1.1 \times 8800$$

$$= \text{Rs } 9680$$

$$75\% \text{ of cloth} = 80 \times (3/4)$$

$$= 60\text{m}$$

It is sold at 6% profit so CP of 60m cloth = $60 \times 110 = 6600$

$$\text{SP of 60m cloth} = 1.06 \times 6600$$

$$= \text{Rs } 6996$$

$$\text{SP of remaining cloth} = 9680 - 6996$$

$$= \text{Rs } 2684$$

$$\text{CP of 20m cloth} = 20 \times 110 = 2200$$

$$\text{Profit percent} = ((2684 - 2200) / 2200) \times 100$$

$$= 484 / 22$$

$$= 22\%$$

Question 12

A sold an article to B at 25% profit. B sold it to C at a profit of 10% and C sold it to D at 40% loss. If D bought it for ₹46.20, then the difference between the profits of A and B is:

A ₹8.50

B ₹15

C ₹6

D ₹7

Answer: D

Explanation:

Let the A's CP = x

A's SP = $1.25x$

B's CP = $1.25x$

B's SP = $1.1 \times 1.25x$

C's CP = $1.1 \times 1.25x$

C's SP = $0.6 \times 1.1 \times 1.25x$

D's CP = $0.6 \times 1.1 \times 1.25x = 46.20$

$0.825x = 46.20$

$x = 46.20 / 0.825$

$x = \text{Rs } 56$

A's profit = $0.25x = 56/4 = 14$

B's profit = $0.125x = 7$

Difference = $14 - 7 = \text{Rs } 7$

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Question 13

Suman sold an article for 882 after allowing 16% discount on its marked price. Had she not allowed any discount, she would have gained 20% on the cost price. What is the cost price of the article?

A 875

B 850

C 890

D 880

Answer: A

Explanation:

MP - discount = SP

$MP - 0.16MP = 882$

$0.84MP = 882$

$MP = 882 \times 100 / 84$

Given in the second case MP = SP

Therefore $1.2CP = SP$

$CP = SP / 1.2$

$CP = (882 \times 100) / (84 \times 1.2)$

$CP = 875$

Question 14

A person buys 25 kg of rice for ₹600 and sells them at a loss equal to the selling price of 5 kg rice. What will be the loss percentage?

A 14.28%

B 16.66%

C 25%

D 20%

Answer: B

Explanation:

Cost Price of 25 kg of rice = Rs.600

Then, Cost Price of 1 kg of rice = Rs.24

Given, Cost Price of 25 kg of rice - Selling Price of 25 kg of rice = Selling Price of 5 kg of rice

=> Cost Price of 25 kg of rice = Selling Price of 30 kg of rice

Here, Cost Price of 25 kg of rice = Rs.600

=> Selling Price of 30 kg of rice = Rs.600

Then, Selling Price of 1 kg of rice = Rs.20

Therefore, Loss percentage = $\frac{24 - 20}{24} \times 100 = \frac{4}{24} \times 100 = \frac{1}{6} \times 100 = 16.67\%$

Question 15

Selling price of first article is ₹ 470 and cost price of second article is ₹ 470. If there is a loss of 20% on first article and profit of 20% on second article, then what will be the overall profit or loss percentage?

- A** 2.22% loss
- B** 4% profit
- C** No profit no loss
- D** 1.80% loss

Answer: A

Explanation:

Selling Price of first article = Rs.470

Loss = 20%

Cost Price of first article = $Rs.470 \times \frac{100}{80} = Rs.587.5$

Cost Price of second article = Rs.470

Profit = 20%

Selling Price of second article = $Rs.470 \times \frac{120}{100} = Rs.564$

Overall Cost Price of both articles = Rs.587.5 + Rs.470 = Rs.1057.5

Overall Selling Price of both articles = Rs.470 + Rs.564 = Rs.1034

Therefore, Loss percent = $\frac{1057.5 - 1034}{1057.5} \times 100 = \frac{23.5}{1057.5} \times 100 = 2.22\%$

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