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Manjil Tak..
TEST-10
Problem Figures:


Answer Figures:

(a)
(b)

(c)
(d)
2.

Problem Figures:

| $\begin{array}{ll} +\frac{1}{\Delta} & \\ \hline \Delta \square \end{array}$ |  |  |  | $\triangle \square$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) | (E) |

Answer Figures:

(a)
(b)
(c)
(d)
3.

## Problem Figures:



Answer Figures:

4.

Problem Figures:

(1)
(2)
(3)
(4)
(5)

Answer Figures:

$$
\begin{array}{|l|l|l|l|}
\hline \pitchfork \uparrow & \uparrow \\
\psi & \downarrow & \stackrel{\downarrow}{\psi} & =\stackrel{\uparrow}{\psi} \\
\hline
\end{array}
$$

(a)
(b)
(c)
(d)
5.

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Problem Figures :


Answer Figures :

10.

Problem Figures :

Answer Figures :
11.

Question Figure


Answer Figures

(a)

(b)

(c)

(d)
12.

Question Figure:


Answer Figures:

(a)

(b)

13.

(X)

(a)

(b)

(c)

(d)
23.


(a)

(b)

(c)

(d)
24.

(a)

(b)

(c)

(d)
25. An article was sold at a profit of $14 \%$. Had it been sold for ₹ 121 less, a loss of $8 \%$ would have been incurred. If the same article would have been sold for ₹536.25, then the profit/loss per cent would have been:
a) Profit, 5\%
b) Loss, $5 \%$
c) Loss, $2.5 \%$
d) Profit,
2.5\%
26. An article is sold at a certain price. If it is sold at $80 \%$ of this price, then there will be a loss of $10 \%$. What is the percentage profit when the article is sold at the original selling price?
a) $151 / 2$
b) $121 / 2$ c) 15 d) 12
27. A man sells an article at $5 \%$ above its cost price. If he had bought it at $5 \%$ less than what he had paid for it and sold it at Rs. 2 less, he would have gained $10 \%$. The cost price of the article is
a) Rs. 200
b) Rs. 400
c) Rs. 300
d) Rs. 100
28. Pooja wants to sell a watch at a profit of $20 \%$. She bought it at $10 \%$ less and sold it at Rs. 30 less, but still she gained $20 \%$. The cost price of watch is $\begin{array}{lll}\text { a) Rs. } 240 & \text { b) Rs. } 220 & \text { c) Rs. } 250 \text { d) Rs. } 225\end{array}$
29. A man bought a table at a certain price in wholesale and sold it at $8 \%$ profit to its customer. Had he purchased the table for $8 \%$ less and sold it for Rs. 16 less, he would have gained 8 16/23\%Find at how much did the man purchase that table from wholesale?
a) Rs. 350
b) Rs. 250
c) Rs. 220
d) Rs. 200
30. An oil refinery buys oil at Rs3600 per barrel. there is $10 \%$ wastage. If the refinery wants to earn $5 \%$ profit then at
what price should it sell including $8 \%$ tax on selling price?
a)3674
b) 3711
c) 4219
d)4536
31. A wholesaler sold a washing machine at a discount of $20 \%$ on mark price and he make a profit
of $\mathbf{1 2 1 6 / 5 7 \%}$ but he calculates his profit percent on sum of cost price and selling price instead of cost price. if cost price of the washing machine is Rs. 2000 then find the mark price of the washing machine.
a) Rs. 2250
b) Rs. 3200
c) Rs. 3550
d) Rs. 3300
32. If the profit on selling an article for Rs. 425 is the same as the loss on selling it for Rs. 335, then the cost price of the article is
a) Rs. 410
b) Rs. 380
c) Rs. 400
d) Rs. 390
33. A used car dealer sells a car for Rs7.6lakhs and makes some loss. If he had sold if for Rs 9.2 lakhs his profit would have been thrice his loss. What was the cost price of the car?
a)8.5
b) 8.75
c) 8.25
d) 8
34. Ram sells onions in the streets of Chandni Chowk. Due to recent shortfall in the supply of onions, he doubles his selling price despite the cost price remains same for him due to a fixed price contract. He realizes that his profit have
tripled. Find the original profit percent.
a) $200 / 3 \%$
b) $100 \%$
c) $120 \%$
d) $105 * \mathbf{1} / \mathbf{3} \%$
35. Anu sold an article for ₹ 480 at some profit. Had she sold it for ₹ 400 , then there would have been a loss equal to one-third of the initial profit. What was the cost price of the article?
a) ₹450
b) ₹430
c) ₹ 425
d) ₹ 420
36. An article is sold at a certain price. If it is sold at $33 \mathbf{1 / 3} \%$ of this price, there is a loss of $33 \mathbf{1 / 3 \%}$. What is the ercentage profit when it is sold at $60 \%$ of the original selling price?
a) 20
b) 30
c) $331 / 3$
d) $171 / 3$
37. Shailseh bought a phone online and sold it at a certain price. Had Shailesh increased its selling price by $50 \%$, its profit would have become $21 / 2$ times. Find his actual profit percent.
a) $85 \%$
b) $80 \%$
c) $50 \%$
d) $90 \%$
38. A shopkeeper sells two tables, each procured at cost price p, to Amal and Asim at a profit of $20 \%$ and at a loss of $20 \%$, respectively. Amal sells his table to Bimal at a profit of $30 \%$, while Asim sells his table to Barun at a loss of $30 \%$. If the amounts paid by Bimal and Barun are x and y , respectively, then $\boldsymbol{x}-\boldsymbol{y} / \mathrm{p}$ equals
a) 0.7
b) 1
c) 1.2
d) 0.50
39. Mahesh sold a cow and a goat at a total selling price of Rs. 5304 for both. He sold cow at $8 \%$ profit and goat at y\% profit. Cost price of cow and goat are in the ratio of 9:14 respectively. If the person had sold the goat at the profit percent equal to the profit

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percent
incurred on selling cow, then its selling price would have been Rs. 3024. Find the value of $y \%$
a) $15 \%$
b) $18 \%$
c) $20 \%$
d) $28.5 \%$
40. On selling a pen at $5 \%$ loss and a book at $15 \%$ gain, arim gains Rs. 7. If he sells the pen at $5 \%$ gain and the book at $10 \%$ gain, he gains Rs. 13. What is the cost price of the book in Rupees?
a) less by Rs. 550 as the amount Mr. y paid
b) same as the amount Mr. y paid
c) greater by Rs. 85 as the amount Mr. y paid
d) greater by Rs. 850 as the amount Mr. y paid
43. A merchant can buy goods at the rate of Rs. 20 per good. The particular good is part of an overall collection and the value is linked to the number of items that are already on the market. So, the merchant sells the first good for Rs. 2, second one for Rs. 4, third for Rs. 6...and so on. If he wants to make an overall profit of at least $40 \%$, what is the minimum number of goods he should sell?
a) 24
b) 18
c) 27
d) 32
44. A villager buys a goat and a sheep together for Rs 14,250 . He sold the sheep at a profit of $10 \%$ and the goat at a loss of $20 \%$. If he sold both the animals at the same price, then what was the cost price of the cheaper animal?
a) 8250
b) 6600
c) 7500
d) 6000
45. A person sold a laptop at $37.5 \%$ profit. Had he bought the laptop at Rs 1000 more and sold it at Rs 1000 more then, profit could be 33 1/3\%. Find the initial cost price of the laptop?
a) Rs. 9800
b) Rs. 10000
c) Rs. 8000
d) Rs. 7500
46. Two shopkeeper Sourav and Jagdish sells similar roducts to their customer. Sourav calculates his profit percentage on the cost price whereas Jagdish calculates his profit percentage on selling price. Sourav gets $25 \%$ profit and Jagdish gets $37.5 \%$ profit on their products. If the selling price of the products for both the shopkeeper are same and the difference between their profit is Rs. 1400 then find the cost price of the product for which Jagdish sells.
a) Rs. 5000
b) Rs. 4200
c) Rs. 5450
d) Rs. 4350
47. A shopkeeper sold t-shirt and a trouser to its customer. Cost price of a t-shirt is $40 \%$ more than the selling price of a trouser. The trouser is sold on 33 $\mathbf{1 / 3} \%$ profit while the ratio of selling price of $t$-shirt to the trouser is 5:4 respectively. find the overall profit/loss percent of the shopkeeper?
a) $4 \quad 28 / 43 \%$
b) $4 \quad 2 / 41 \%$
c) $20 \%$
d) $10 \%$
48. The initial profit percentage for a shirt is $87.5 \%$, which is sold after giving a discount of $20 \%$ Due to some reason the cost price of making a shirt increases by $25 \%$ Now a shirt is sold after raising the marked price by Rs. 500 and giving a discount of $25 \%$ If the percentage profit still remains the same, find the new selling price of the shirt.
a) Rs. 800
b) Rs. 1000
c) Rs. 1200
d) Rs. 1500
49. Sachin sold two products, a piece of keyboard and a piece of mouse for Rs 5328. If he sold keyboard at a profit of $22 \%$ and a piece of mouse at a loss of $20 \%$ then find the overall profit/loss in rupees. The Cost price of keyboard is equal to Selling price of a piece of mouse?
a) Rs. 72
b) Rs. 88
c) Rs. 122
d) Rs. 60
50. Two successive discounts of $a \%$ and $b \%$ on the marked price of an article are equivalent to the single discount of
a) $(a+b) \%$
b) $(\boldsymbol{a}+\boldsymbol{b}-\boldsymbol{a b} / \mathbf{1 0 0}) \%$
c) $\boldsymbol{a}+\boldsymbol{b} / \mathbf{1 0 0} \%$
d) $\boldsymbol{a}+\boldsymbol{b} / \mathbf{2} \%$

