1. When a discount of $\mathbf{2 0 \%}$ is given on a pizza, the profit is $\mathbf{3 2 \%}$. If the discount is $\mathbf{1 8 \%} \%$, then the profit is:
(A) 35.3\%
(B) 20.6\%
(C) 50\%
(D) 64.7\%
2. During a month-long annual sale, a shopkeeper sells his goods at a discount of $\mathbf{5 0 \%}$. But in the last week, he offers an additional discount of $\mathbf{4 0 \%}$. If the original price of a shirt is ${ }^{\mathbf{~}} \mathbf{x}$, then the price (in rupees) during the last week of the sale will be
(A) $\mathbf{3 0 \%}$ of $x$
(B) $10 \%$ of $x$
(C) $90 \%$ of $x$
(D) $70 \%$ of $x$

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3. A shopkeeper marks the price of an item keeping 20\% profit. If he offers a discount of $\mathbf{1 2 . 5 \%}$ on the marked price, his gain percent will be
(A) 7.5\%
(B) 8\%
(C) $4.5 \%$
(D) $5 \%$
4. An article is listed at Rs 2375 A man purchases it at two
successive discounts of 50 \% and 25 \% spends Rs 165 on repairing of article. If he sells the articles at a profit a of $62.5 \%$ then what is the selling price (in Rs) of the article?
(A) Rs. 1715.39
(B) Rs. 1464.6
(C) Rs. 1467.6
5. The marked price of a watch was Rs. 720. A man bought the same for Rs. 550.80 after getting two successive discounts. the first being $10 \%$. then the second discount rate is
(A) 15\%
(B) $\mathbf{1 8 \%}$
(C) $12 \%$
(D) 14\%
6. A dozen pairs of socks quoted at Rs. 80 are available at a discount of $\mathbf{1 0 \%}$. How many pairs of socks can be bought for $\mathbf{2 4}$ ?
(A) 3
(B) 6
(C) 4
(D) 5

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7. A shopkeeper sells at a discount of $\mathbf{2 0 \%}$ and earns a profit of $60 \%$. If he sells the same table at $\mathbf{4 0 \%}$ discount, then what will be his new profit percent?
(A) 35\%
(B) 40\%
(C) 20\%
(D) 30\%
8. Arvind purchased a wrist watch with $\mathbf{3 0 \%}$ discount on the labelled price. He sold it with 40 \% profit on the price he bought, what was his percent loss on the labelled price?
(A) 4
(B) 8
(C) 2
(D) 6
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9. The difference between a discount of $\mathbf{3 0 \%}$ on Rs. 2,000 and two successive discounts of $\mathbf{2 5 \%}$ and $\mathbf{5 \%}$ on the same amount is
(A) Rs. 25
(B) Rs. 40
(C) Rs. 30
(D) Rs. 35
10. While selling to the retailer, a company allows 30\% discount on the marked price of their products. If the retailer sells those products at marked price, his profit \% will be:
(A) 40\%
(B) 42 6/7 \%
(C) 30\%
(D) $17 / 2 \%$
11. Rita bought a television set with $\mathbf{2 0 \%}$ discount on the labeled price. She made a profit of Rs. 800 by selling it for Rs. 16,800. The labeled price of the set was
(A) Rs. 20,800
(B) Rs.24,000
(C) Rs.18,000
(D) Rs.20,000
12. A shopkeeper allows a discount of $10 \%$ on the marked price of an item but charges a sales tax of $\mathbf{8 \%}$ on the discounted price. If the customer pays Rs. 3,402 as the price including the sales tax, then the marked price is
(A) Rs.3,600
(B) Rs.3,800
(C) Rs. 3,400
(D) Rs. 3,500
(A) 15\%
(B) 8\%
(C) $111 / 9 \%$
(D) None of these
13. A tradesman allows a discount of $15 \%$ on the marked price. How much above the cost price must he mark his goods as to gain $19 \% ?$
(A) $\mathbf{2 5 \%}$
(B) 30\%
(C) 34\%
(D) 40\%
14. A double bed is marked at Rs. 7,5000. The shopkeeper allows successive discounts of $8 \%, 5 \%$ and $2 \%$ on it. What is the net selling price?
(A) Rs. 6,4239
(B) Rs. 6,500.50
(C) Rs. 6,500
(D) Rs. 6,000
15. A trader allows a trade of $\mathbf{2 0 \%}$ and a cash discount of $\mathbf{6 . 2 5 \%}$ on the marked price of the goods and gets a net gain of $\mathbf{2 0 \%}$ of the cost. By how much above the cost should the goods be marked for the sale?
(A) $60 \%$
(B) 70\%
(C) $40 \%$
(D) 50\%

The shopkeeper gives 40 \% discount on the shirt. If the total discount on the shirt and trousers is $\mathbf{3 0} \%$, the discount offered on the trousers is
(A) $\mathbf{2 5 \%}$
(B) 30\%
(C) 15\%
(D) 20\%
18. A machine is marked at - $\mathbf{6 , 8 0 0}$ and available at a discount of 10\%. The shopkeeper gives another off-season discount to the buyer and sells the machine for - 5,202. Find the offseason discount.
(A) 15\%
(B) $\mathbf{1 8 \%}$
(C) 10\%
19. How much percent above the cost price should a shopkeeper mark his goods so as to earn a profit of 32\% after allowing a discount of $12 \%$ on the marked price?
(A) 60\%
(B) $45 \%$
(C) 50\%
(D) 40\%

20: A dealer buys an article marked at Rs. 25,000 with $20 \%$ and $\mathbf{5 \%}$ off. He spends $\mathbf{1 , 0 0 0}$ for its repair and sells it for Rs. $\mathbf{2 5 , 0 0 0}$ what is his gain or loss percent?
(A) Gain of $10 \%$
(B) Loss of $10 \%$
(C) Loss of 25 \%
(D) Gain of 25 \%

1. $\mathbf{A}$
2. $A$
3. D
4. A
5. A
6. C
7. $C$
8. $C$
9. A
10. B
11. D
12. D
13. D
14. D
15. A
16. A
17. A
18. A
19. C
20. D
