

## Profit and Loss Questions and Answers for Bank Exams Pdf

1. Oranges are bought at 5 for Rs. 10 and sold at 6 for Rs. 15. The profit or loss as percentage is

- a. 25%
- b. 35%
- c. 40%
- d. 50%

Ans: A

Suppose, number of oranges bought = L.C.M. of 5 and 6 = 30.

$$\text{C.P. of 30 oranges} = ₹ \left( \frac{10}{5} \times 30 \right) = ₹ 60.$$

$$\text{S.P. of 30 oranges} = ₹ \left( \frac{15}{6} \times 30 \right) = ₹ 75.$$

$$\therefore \text{Profit\%} = \left( \frac{15}{60} \times 100 \right)\% = 25\%.$$

2. Reynolds superink pens are bought at the rate of 8 for Rs. 100. To make a profit of 60 percent, these must be sold at

- a. 5 for Rs. 100
- b. 6 for Rs. 100
- c. 9 for Rs. 200
- d. None of these

Ans: A

C.P. of 8 pens = ₹ 100. S.P. of 8 pens = 160% of ₹ 100 = ₹ 160.

For ₹ 160, pens sold = 8.

$$\text{For ₹ 100, pens sold} = \left( \frac{8}{160} \times 100 \right) = 5.$$

3. Nikita bought 3 kg of wheat at the rate of Rs. 9.50 per kg and 40 kg of wheat at the rate of Rs. 8.50 per kg and mixed them. She sold the mixture at the rate of Rs. 8.90 per kg. Her total profit or loss in the transaction was

- a. Rs. 2 loss
- b. Rs. 2 profit
- c. Rs. 7 loss
- d. Rs. 7 profit

Ans: A

$$\begin{aligned} \text{C.P. of 70 kg wheat} \\ &= ₹ (30 \times 9.50 + 40 \times 8.50) = ₹ (285 + 340) = ₹ 625. \\ \text{S.P. of 70 kg wheat} \\ &= ₹ (70 \times 8.90) = ₹ 623. \\ \therefore \text{Loss} &= ₹ (625 - 623) = ₹ 2. \end{aligned}$$

4. A shopkeeper bought 30 kg of wheat at the rate of Rs. 45 per kg. He sold forty percent of the total quantity at the rate of Rs. 50 per kg. Approximately at what price per kg should he sell the remaining quantity to make 25 percent overall profit?

- a. Rs. 50
- b. Rs. 52
- c. Rs. 54
- d. Rs. 56
- e. Rs. 60

Ans: E

C.P. of 30 kg wheat = ₹ (30 × 45) = ₹ 1350.

Quantity of wheat sold = 40% of 30 kg = 12 kg.

Quantity left = (30 - 12) kg = 18 kg.

For 25% profit, desired S.P. = ₹  $\left(\frac{125}{100} \times 1350\right)$  = ₹ 1687.50.

Money realised by selling 12 kg wheat = ₹ (12 × 50) = ₹ 600.

Balance required = ₹ (1687.50 - 600) = ₹ 1087.50.

∴ Required price = ₹  $\left(\frac{1087.50}{18}\right)$  per kg  
= ₹ 60.41 per kg ≈ ₹ 60 per kg.

5. Samant bought a microwave oven and paid 10% less than the original price. He sold it with 30% profit on the price he had paid. What percentage of profit did Samant earn on the original price?

- a. 17%
- b. 20%
- c. 27%
- d. 32%

Ans: A

Let original price = ₹ 100.

Then, C.P. = ₹ 90, S.P. = 130% of ₹ 90 = ₹  $\left(\frac{130}{100} \times 90\right)$  = ₹ 117.

∴ Required percentage = (117 - 100)% = 17%.

6. A shopkeeper bought an article for Rs. 2090.42. Approximately, what will be the percentage profit if he sold that article for Rs. 2602.58?

- a. 15%
- b. 20%
- c. 25%

d. 30%

Ans: C

$$\text{Profit} = ₹ (2602.58 - 2090.42) = ₹ 512.16.$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Profit \%} &= \left( \frac{512.16}{2090.42} \times 100 \right) \% = \left( \frac{512160}{209042} \times 10 \right) \% \\ &= 24.5\% \approx 25\%.\end{aligned}$$

7. Sam purchased 20 dozens of toys at the rate of Rs. 375 per dozen. He sold each one of them at the rate of Rs. 33. What was his percentage profit?

a. 3.5

b. 4.5

c. 5.6

d. 6.5

Ans: C

$$\text{C.P. of 1 toy} = ₹ \left( \frac{375}{12} \right) = ₹ 31.25. \text{ S.P. of 1 toy} = ₹ 33.$$

$$\therefore \text{Profit \%} = \left( \frac{1.75}{31.25} \times 100 \right) \% = \frac{28}{5} \% = 5.6\%.$$

8. Abhishek purchased 140 shirts and 250 trousers at Rs. 450 and Rs. 550 respectively. What should be the overall average selling price of shirts and trousers so that 40% profit is earned?

a. Rs. 700

b. Rs. 710

c. Rs. 720

d. Rs. 725

Ans: C

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Total C.P.} &= ₹ (140 \times 450 + 250 \times 550) \\ &= ₹ (63000 + 137500) = ₹ 200500.\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Total S.P.} = ₹ \left( \frac{140}{100} \times 200500 \right) = ₹ 280700.$$

$$\begin{aligned}\therefore \text{Average S.P.} &= ₹ \left( \frac{280700}{140 + 250} \right) = ₹ \left( \frac{280700}{390} \right) \\ &= ₹ 719.74 \approx 720.\end{aligned}$$

9. Raju purchased an item for Rs. 8200 and sold it at a gain of 25%. From that amount he purchased another item and sold it at a loss of 20%. What is his overall gain/loss?

- a. Loss of Rs. 120
- b. Gain of Rs. 120
- c. Loss of Rs. 140
- d. Neither loss nor gain

Ans: D

$$\text{Initial investment} = ₹ 8200.$$

$$\text{S.P. of 1st item} = ₹ \left( \frac{125}{100} \times 8200 \right) = ₹ 10250.$$

$$\text{C.P. of 2nd item} = ₹ 10250. \quad \text{Loss} = 20\%.$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Final receipt} = \text{S.P. of 2nd item} &= ₹ \left( \frac{80}{100} \times 10250 \right) \\ &= ₹ 8200.\end{aligned}$$

Since initial investment = final receipt, there was neither gain nor loss.

10. Ashok buys a car at 20% discount of the price and sells it at 20% higher price. His percentage gain is

- a. 20%
- b. 40%
- c. 50%

d. 60%

Ans: C

Let the price of the car be ₹ 100.

Then, C.P. = 80% of ₹ 100 = ₹ 80.

S.P. = 120% of ₹ 100 = ₹ 120.

Gain = ₹ (120 - 80) = ₹ 40.

∴ Gain% =  $\left(\frac{40}{80} \times 100\right)\% = 50\%$ .