

Discount and linear equation

Q1. The marked price on an item was Rs 2000/- but the shopkeeper offered a double discount of 20% and 15%. How much did he finally sell the item for?

- (a) Rs. 640 (b) Rs. 1300 (c) Rs. 1360 (d) Rs. 1600

Q2. Applied to a bill for Rs. 1,00,000 the difference between a discount of 40% and two successive discounts of 36% and 4% is:

- (a) Nil (b) Rs. 1440 (c) Rs. 2500 (d) Rs. 4000

Q3. One shopkeeper was offering two successive discounts of 15% and 10% on an item while the second one is offering flat 25% discount on the same item. Which shopkeeper should I buy the item from?

- (a) First Shopkeeper (b) Second Shopkeeper
(c) Any of them; both are same (d) Data Insufficient

Q4. On a 20% discount sale, an article costs Rs. 600. What was the original price of the article?

- (a) Rs. 720 (b) Rs. 750 (c) Rs. 745 (d) Rs. 775

Q5. Find the single equivalent discount of 10%, 15% and 20%.

- (a) 38.8% (b) 45% (c) 61.2% (d) None of the above

Q6. Printed price of an article is Rs. 900 but the retailer gets a discount of 40%. He sells the article for Rs. 900. Retailer's gain percent is:

- (a) 40 (b) 60 (c) $66\frac{2}{3}$ (d) $68\frac{1}{3}$

Q7. The marked price of a watch was Rs. 1500. A man bought the same watch for Rs. 1020, after getting two successive discounts. If the first discount was 20%, what was the second discount rate?

- (a) 12% (b) 15% (c) 14% (d) 18%

Q8. The cost price of the goods for a shopkeeper was X. He marked them at a 20% higher price than the Cost Price. Finally he sold the goods at 30% discount. Did he earn a profit or incur a loss? How much?

- (a) 5% Profit (b) 5.5% Profit (c) 10% Loss (d) 16% Loss

Q9. A retailer buys 40 pens at the marked price of 36 pens from a wholesaler. If he sells these pens giving a discount of 1%, what is the profit percent?

- (a) 9% (b) 10% (c) $10\frac{1}{9}$ % (d) 11%.

Q10. A dealer offers a discount of 20% on the marked price of an article and still makes a profit of 20%. If its marked price is Rs. 3000, then the cost price of the article is:

- (a) Rs. 2000 (b) Rs. 1920 (c) Rs. 2880 (d) None of these

Q11. The marked price of a chair was Rs 12,800/-. The shopkeeper was offering it for a discount of 20% but on further bargaining agreed to offer a successive discount and finally sold the chair for Rs 9,216/- What was the second discount offered by him?

- (a) 5% (b) 10% (c) 20% (d) 25%

Q12. Successive discounts of 40% and 30% are equivalent to a single discount of :

- (a) 10% (b) 42% (c) 70% (d) None of these

Q13. The MRP of a racket is Rs. 3000. A shopkeeper allowed a discount of 15% and gives a shuttle cock free costing Rs. 150, still gain 20% find the cost price of the racket?

- (a) Rs. 1920 (b) Rs. 2000 (c) Rs. 2250 (d) None of these

Q14. After allowing a discount of 20% there is gain of 4% in transaction, then at what percent above than cost price the MRP was listed ?

- (a) 24% (b) 25% (c) 30% (d) 33.33%

Q15. If $12x + 13y = 29$ and $13x + 12y = 21$ then $x + y$ is _____

- (a) 4 (b) -2 (c) 2 (d) -4

Q16. The sum of the digits of a two digit number is 9. If 27 is added to it the digits of the number get reversed then number is _____

- (a) 36 (b) 12 (c) 3 (d) 19

Q17. Aruna has only Rs 1 and Rs 2 coins with her. If the total number of coins that she has is 50 and the amount of money with her is Rs 75, then the number of Rs 1 and Rs 2 coins are, respectively _____

- (a) 35 and 15 (b) 35 and 20 (c) 15 and 35 (d) 25 and 25

Q18. The father's age is six times his son's age. Four years hence, the age of the father will be four times his son's age. The present ages of the son and the father are, respectively _____

- (a) 4 and 24 (b) 5 and 30 (c) 6 and 36 (d) 3 and 24

Q19. Divide 56 into two equal parts such that three times the first part exceeds one third of the second by 48. The parts are _____.

- (a) 20, 36 (b) 25, 31 (c) 24, 32 (d) None of these

Answer key

1	C	5	A	9	B	13	B	17	D
2	B	6	C	10	A	14	C	18	C
3	B	7	B	11	B	15	C	19	A
4	B	8	D	12	D	16	A		

