50 Important Aptitude Questions on Profit and Loss -:

The List of 50 important Aptitude Questions on Profit and Loss Problems with solution was given here. Profit and loss is an inevitable part of quantitative section in competitive exams like IBPS PO, IBPS Clerk, SBI, RBI, RRB PO and Clerk examinations. By understanding few basic formulas and rules anyone can solve profit and loss questions. But, as you know time management is an important factor in competitive exams. Especially in bank exams. We have provide fully solved Profit and Loss Practice Questions for Bank Exams for your upcoming bank exam preparations. We have solved all the questions through the time saving shortcut methods.

1. A man sold an article for Rs. 6800 and incurred a loss. Had he sold the article for Rs. 7600, his gain would have been equal to half of the amount of the loss that he incurred. At what price should he sell the article to have 20% profit?
   (a) Rs. 8000 (b) Rs. 8500 (c) Rs. 8800 (d) Rs. 9000 (e) Rs. 7500

2. The cost price of two cars is same. One is sold at a profit of 20% and the other for Rs. 360 more than the first one. If the overall profit earned after selling the tables is 22%, then what is the cost price of each chair?
   (a) Rs.10,00,000 (b) Rs. 15,00,000 (c) Rs. 9,00,000 (d) cannot be determined (e) NOT

3. If a shopkeeper marks the price of goods 50% more than their cost price and allows a discount of 40%, what is his gain or loss percent?
   (a) 10% loss (b) 5% profit (c) 15% loss (d) 5% loss (e) NOT

4. A retailer brought 40 kg of wheat at a discount of 15% on the market price. Besides, he was given 6 kg of wheat free of cost, by the retailer for purchasing bulk quantity. If retailer sold the entire quantity of rice at the marked price to his customers, then approximately what was his profit percent?
   (a) 50% (b) 25% (c) 18% (d) 35% (e) NOT

5. A shopkeeper bought 30 kg of wheat at the rate of Rs. 45 per kg. He sold 30% of total quantity at the rate of Rs. 50 per kg. Approximately, at what price per kg should he sell the remaining quantity to make 28% profit?
   (a) Rs.69 per kg (b) Rs. 40 per kg (c) Rs.60.85 per kg (d) Rs. 54.70 per kg (e) NOT

6. A mobile phone and a tablet were sold at a profit of 10% and at a loss of 6% respectively. If the cost price of the mobile is 1.5 times of the tablet, what is the overall profit percentage earned by selling both the articles?
   (a) 4% (b) 1% (c) 5% (d) 8% (e) 2%
7. Prateek sold a music system to karthik at 20% profit and karthik sold it to sweta at 40% profit. If sweta paid Rs. 10500 for the music system, what amount did Prateek pay for the same?
(a) 6250 (b) 5000 (c) 8000 (d) 7500 (e) 9000

8. A shopkeeper makes a default of 5% on purchasing the goods and again makes a default of 5% on selling the goods then find the total profit percent?
(a) 10.25% (b) 15.5% (c) 12% (d) 10.5% (e) NOT

9. On selling a book in Rs. 60, publisher get 1/11 part of its cost as loss, then find cost price of the book?
(a) 55 (b) 66 (c) 61 (d) 77 (e) 68

10. The profit after selling a pair of shirts for Rs. 863 is same as loss incurred after selling the same pair of shirts for Rs. 633. What is the cost price of the pair?
(a) 748 (b) 568 (c) 650 (d) data inadequate (e) 550

11. A shopkeeper sold his article with 10% profit and used the weights which are 20% less than the real weights. Then find his total profit%?
(a) 45.5% (b) 37.5% (c) 25% (d) data inadequate (e) NOT

12. Ram sold an article with 2.5% loss. If he sold it 100/- more then Ram get 7.5% profit. What will be the selling price of article if Ram wants to earn 12.5% profit?
(a) 1200 (b) 1000 (c) 1205 (d) 1125 (e) NOT

13. Rajesh purchase some card board of Rs. 14000, paid Rs. 300 for loading & paid Rs. 1300 as wages & prepared 350 boxes. If he sold boxes @ Rs. 55 per box, then Find his profit%?
(a) 23.4% (b) 10% (c) 13% (d) 18% (e) 21.3%

14. A shopkeeper allows 23% commission on his advertised price and still makes a profit of 10%. If he gains 56/- on one item, his advertised price of the item in Rs. Is?
(a) Rs.450 (b) Rs. 623 (c) Rs. 639 (d) cannot be determined (e) NOT

15. The cost of an apple is twice that of a bananas and the cost of a banana is 25% less than that of a guava.
If the cost of each type of fruit increase by 10%, then the percentage increase in cost of 4 bananas, 2 apples and 3 guavas is:
(a) 20% (b) 10% (c) data inadequate (d) either (a) or (b) (e) 4%

16. A trader bought two horses for Rs. 18500. He sold one at a loss of 25% and other at a profit of 10%. If the selling price of both horse is same, then their cost price are respectively?
(a) 12000, 8000 (b) 13000, 7000 (c) 7250, 12750 (d) 13750, 6250 (e) NOT

17. If cost price of 15 articles is same as selling price of 10 articles, then find gain percent?
(a) 50% (b) 30% (c) 40% (d) 20% (e) 25%

18. A businessman sold 2/3 of his stock at a gain of 20% and the rest at a gain of 14%. The
overall percentage of gain to the businessman is:
(a) 16 % (b) 18% (c) 10% (d) 15% (e) NOT
19. A house worth Rs. 180000 is sold to B by A at 5 % profit; B sells the house back to A at 3 % loss. Then
in entire transaction, what A got?
(a) Loss of 2% (b) gain of 2% (c) gain of 1.85% (d) no loss, no profit (e) NOT
20. A dairyman pays Rs. 25.60 per litres of milk. He adds water and sells the mixture at Rs. 20 per litres,
thereby making 35 % profit. The proportion of water to milk received by the customers is:
(a) 36/39 (b) 45/67 (c) 34/89 (d) 91/125 (e) 67/70
21. In a certain store, the profit is 280 % of the cost. If the cost increases by 25% but, the selling price
remains constant, approximately what percentage of the new cost price is the profit?
(a) 70% (b) 155% (c) 255% (d) 100% (e) NOT
22. Ajay purchased 15 kg wheat @ 15 per kg & 12 kg wheat @ 14 per kg. He mixed both pulses & sold the
mixture @ 20 per kg, find his profit percent?
(a) 25% (b) 37.4% (c) 20.6% (d) 40.1% (e) NOT
23. Ravi sold his goods at C.P. but in place of 1 kg he used the weights of 980 gm, and then, calculates his
profit percent.
(a) 5% (b) 3.23% (c) 2.04% (d) 4.2% (e) NOT
24. A shopkeeper sold a machine with 10 % profit. If he sold it Rs. 80 less amount he gets 10 % loss. Find the cost price of a machine?
(a) Rs. 550 (b) Rs.450 (c) Rs. 440 (d) Rs. 480 (e) Rs. 400
25. Rajesh invest in two schemes, in one scheme he get 5% profit and in other scheme he get 10 % profit,
what is his total profit if he invest in the ratio of 4:9 respectively?
(a) 50/3% (b) 120/7% (c) 110/3% (d) cannot be determined(e) NOT
26. David runs a shop and sold 11 toffees in Rs. 1 then he get 20% loss. How many toffees he give to a
customer in a Rs. 1 to earn 10 % profit?
(a) 10 (b) 6 (c) 9 (d) 8 (e) 11
27. A shopkeeper sold his goods at cost price. By using defective weights he earns 11 1/9 % profits. Then
find how much goods he given to a customer in place of 1 kg?
(a) 990 gms (b) 960 gms (c) 940 gms (d) 870 gms (e) 900 gms
28. A fruit seller consists 28 kg of apple. Some part of apple he sold at 15% profit & remaining with 10%
loss. In total transaction he gets profit of 10%, then find how much apple he sold at loss?
(a) 23 kg (b) 12.8 kg (c) 12.8 kg (d) 5.6 kg (e) NOT
29. On selling an article in Rs. 6500 in place of Rs. 7200 Herman incurred 4 % more loss, what is the cost
price of articles?
(a) 18000 (b) 16500 (c) 17500 (d) 14500 (e) NOT
30. A shopkeeper purchased an article and sold it with 10% loss. If he purchased it at 20% less cost and sold it 55 Rs. more then he get 40% profit. Find the cost price of the article?
(a) Rs. 240 (b) Rs. 260 (c) Rs. 300 (d) Rs. 200 (e) NOT
31. When a person sold 20 articles in Rs. 60 then he get 25% profit, and then find how many articles he purchase in Rs. 60?
(a) 28 (b) 25 (c) 23 (d) 30 (e) NOT
32. After successive discount of 7% and 12% an article was sold for Rs. 205. What is the original price of the article?
(a) Rs. 255 (b) Rs. 260 (c) Rs. 245 (d) Rs. 234 (e) NOT
33. A man bought some fruit at the rate of 16 for Rs, 24 and sold them at the rate of 10 for 22. Find the profit percent?
(a) 70% (b) 140/3% (c) 240/7% (d) data inadequate (e) NOT
34. The ratio between cost price and loss is 6:1, what is the ratio of loss to selling price?
(a) 1:5 (b) 2:5 (c) 3:5 (d) 1:6 (e) 2:3
35. If selling price of an article is 5/4 of cost price, and the ratio between profit and selling price is 1: 2, profit is what percent of cost price?
(a) 125% (b) 120% (c) 13.5% (d) 67.5% (e) 75.5%
DIRECTION: Each of the questions below consist of a question and two statements I and II. You have to decide whether the data provided in the statement are sufficient to answer the question. Read both statement and give answer as-
(a) If data in statement I alone is sufficient to answer the question
(b) If statement II alone is sufficient to answer the question.
(c) If both statement together is required to answer the question
(d) If either of statement is sufficient to answer the question
(e) If neither of statement is sufficient to answer the question.
36. How much profit did the company earn in the year 2010?
I. The company earned 40 % profit more in the year 2011 than that of 2009.
II. The company earned a total profit of Rs. 15 crore in the year 2009 and 2010 together.
37. What is the profit earned by selling a laptop of Rs. 25600?
I. The cost price of 5 laptops is equal to selling price of 4 laptops.
II. 23 % profit is earned in selling each laptop.
38. What is the loss incurred by the shopkeeper on selling the article in his shop?
I. Labeled price of the article sold was 120 % of cost price. Discount offered was 40 %.
II. Cost price is greater than selling price.
39. Find the ratio between the two selling price of an article?
I. The loss incurred on selling the article to B by A is same as profit made by selling the article to
C by
A.

II. The loss incurred on selling the article to C by A is same as profit made by selling the article to B by
A. loss incurred by A = 100.

40. What is the ratio of selling price and cost price of the bicycle?
I. The profit made by trader is 40% of cost price.
II. The ratio between loss and cost price is 4:5.

41. What is the loss %?
I. Loss incurred by selling the product is same as profit made by selling the same product at same cost
price.
II. Loss = 20% of C.P.

42. Find cost price of the book?
I. Selling price of the book is 145% of cost price. And selling price =200
II. Ratio of selling S.P. and C.P. is 13:10.

43. Find his profit percent?
I. S.P. is 45% of C.P.
II. C.P. is 100% of S.P.

44. At what price should Rose sell the article to have 15 % profit?
I. The initial selling price is 400/-.  
II. Initial profit is 5%.

45. What was the cost price of the washing machine purchased by Mary?
I. Mary got 10 % concession on the labeled price and sold the washing machine for Rs. 6000 with 20
% profit on the labeled price.
II. Mary got 10 % discount on purchasing the washing machine.

46. An item costing Rs. 45000 is sold at certain discount. Find the rate of discount offered?
I. The profit earned after discount is 5%
II. The item is marked at a price 25% above the cost price.

47. What is the marked price of bag?
I. Cost price is Rs. 500.
II. Selling price is 23% more than marked price.

48. How many articles were sold?
I. Total profit is Rs. 3530. And S.P. per article is 655/-
II. Cost price per article is 545/-

49. A shopkeeper sells some chocolates at Rs. 200 each. What percent profit does he make?
I. Number of chocolates sold is given
II. Cost price of each chocolate is given.

50. What is the ratio of C.P. to S.P.?
I. Profit % = 80%
II. Loss % = 10%.
SOLUTION AND EXPLANATION OF PROFIT & LOSS
Solution and explanation of Profit and loss:
1. (c)
Let cost price of an article is cp. Also selling price = 7600.
7600-cp = (cp-6800)/2 => cp = 22000/3.
Then selling price of article to have 20% profit = 120/100 * cp = 120/100 * 22000/3
Selling price = 8800 rupees.
2. (c)
Let the SP of first car be SP1 and second car be SP2, then
SP1 = 120/100 * CP
SP2 = 360 + SP1 (120/100 * CP) = 1806/5 CP
Total profit = (total SP - total CP)/total CP * 100
= (SP1 + SP2 - 2CP)/2CP * 100 = (1812/5 - 2) CP/2CP * 100
Then on solving CP = Rs. 9, 00,000.
3. (a)
Let CP be 100
Then Marked price = 150
After a discount of 40%, SP = 90
Loss percent = (100 - 90)/100 * 100 = 10%.
4. (d)
Let the cost price of wheat per kg be 100.
At a discount of 15% the consumer pay (85 * 40) = 3400 rupees.
If retailer has not allowed discount then selling price of 40 + 6 kg wheat = 46 * 100 = 4600 rupees.
% profit = 4600 - 3400/3400 * 100 = 35%( approx.)
5. (c)
Initial total price = 30 * 45 = Rs. 1350
To have 28% profit, selling price of 30 kg is Rs. 1728.
Price of 70% quantity is (1728 - 450)/70% * 30 = Rs. 60.85.
6. (a)
Cost price of mobile = 1.5 of cost price of tablet
SP of mobile = 110/100 * CP of mobile
SP of tablet = 94/100 * CP of Tablet.
Total CP = 2.5 of CP of tablet
Total SP = 2.59 of CP of tablet
% profit = 4%.
7. (a)
Amount payed by Prateek =
8. (a)
Total profit = % Default 1 + % Default 2 + % Default 1 * % Default 2
= 5 + 5 + 25/100 = 10.25%
9. (b)
CP - SP = LOSS
CP - 60 = CP/11
CP = 66.
10. (a)
According to the question,
863-CP = CP-633
CP = (863 +633)/2
=1496/2 = 748.
11. (b)
12. (d)

97.5% of CP +100 = 107.5% of CP
10% of CP=100. CP=1000
After 12.5% profit, CP=112.5/100 * 1000
CP = 1125
13. (a)
Total selling price = 350 * 55 = 19250
Total cost price= 14000 + 300 +1300 =15600
Rajesh profit % = 19250-15600/15600 *100 = 23.4 %
14. (c)
Commission= 23%
Profit = 56/-
Profit % = 10%
Let advertised price of the item be x
SP = x-23
CP = 100/110 *SP
Also SP-CP = 56
10/110 SP = 56
SP = 56*11
So, x = 616+23 = 639.
15. (b)
Let the price of guava be 100.
Then price of banana = 75% of guava = 75
And price of apple = 150.
After 10 % increase in all prices the new prices are
Guava = 110, banana = 82.5 and apple = 165.
% increase in cost of 4 bananas, 2 apples and 3 guavas = 990-900/900 * 100 = 10%
16. (e)
SP1 of first horse = 75% of CP1.
SP2 of second horse = 110% of CP2
Also SP1=SP2
75/100 * CP1 = 110/100 *CP2
And CP1+CP2 = 18500
On solving we get,
CP1 = 11000
CP2 = 7500.
17. (a)
18. (a)
Let x be the overall % of gain
By using the rule of alligation,
20 \% 14 \%
X
2/3 1/3
20-x: x-14 = 2:1
3x= 48
Then, x = 16\%.
19. (c)
Total profit that A received = 5-3-15/100 = 1.85\% of initial price
Total profit of A= 1.85\% * 180000. = gain of 1.85 \%.
20. (d)
Cost price =20 *100/135 = 400/27.
Proportion of water to milk = = 91/125.
21. (c)
Profit = 280/100 CP
SP-CP = 280/100 CP, SP =380/100 * CP
Also CP increases to 25\%, new CPn = 125/100 * CP
But SP remain the same, new profit = 380/100 – 125/100 = 255/100 CP= 255\% of CP
22. (b)
Total cost price = 15*15 + 12* 14= 393
Selling price = 27*20 = 540
Profit \% = 540-393/393 * 100= 37.4\%
23. (c)
Profit \% = 20/980 *100 = 2.04\%
24. (e)
SP OF MACHINE = 110/100 CP
Also SP -80 = 90/100 * CP
Solving above both equation we get cost price = 440/110 * 100 = 400.
25. (c)
Total price = 4/13 * 5 + 9/13 * 10
= 110/13 \%
26. (d)
As per the question,
Where x = no. of toffees to get 10\% profit.
110/11 * 80/100=x
Then on solving we get x = 8.
27. (a)
Let the default weight be x
=>x/100-x * 100 =100/900
Then x= 10 gms.
Correct weight = 990 gms.
28. (d)
Let x kg of apple be sold at 15 \% profit
Then, 115\% of x + 90\% of (28-x) =20
On solving we get x = 22.4 kg.
Quantity of apples sold at loss = 28-22.4 = 5.6 kg.
29. (c)
By selling the article at Rs. 6500 Herman get 4% more loss instead of Rs. 7200.
So it is clear that
7200-6500=4% of x (cost price)
Then, cost price of the article = 17500.
30. (e)
Let CP1 be x = 100%
SP1 = 90% OF x
CP2 = 80% OF x
SP2 = 80 * 140 /100 = 112% OF x
SP2-SP1 = 55
112% of x – 90% of x = 55
22% of x = 55
Then x = 250
31. (b)
SP of an article = Rs. 3(60/20)
Profit % = 25%
CP of an article = 3 *100/125 = Rs. 2.4 per article.
In Rs. 60 the original quantity = 60/2.4 = 25 articles
32. (e)
Total discount = 7+12+12*7/100 = 19.84%
Original price = 205/80.16 *10000 = 2050000/8016 = 255.75.
33. (b)
Profit percent = (22/10- 24/16)/24/16 * 100 = 140/3 %
34. (a)
CP/LOSS = 6/1
CP/CP-SP= 6/1
SP =5/6 CP
LOSS= 1/6 CP
LOSS/SP = 1/5
35. (d)
SP = 5/4 CP
PROFIT/SP = ½
PROFIT/5/4CP = ½
PROFIT/CP = ½ * 5/4 *100 = 67.5%
36. (e)
From statement I, let profit in year 2009 be x, then profit in 2011 = 140% x
From statement II, total profit in 2009 +2010 = 15 crore,
Also on combining both statements we do not get the desired result.
37. (c)
From statement I, CP of 5 laptop = SP of 4 laptops, SP= 25600, CP = 4/5*25600, PROFIT = SP-CP.
From statement II, PROFIT % = 23, SP=25600, PROFIT = 23/100 * 100/123 * SP
By using either of statement we can calculate the profit.
38. (e)
From statement I, loss% = 80 % CP
From statement II, CP > SP,
Also by combining both statements we do not get the required result.
39. (e)
From statement I, LOSS OF A-B = PROFIT OF A-C
From statement II, LOSS OF A-C = PROFIT OF A-B
Also on combining both statements, we do not get the required result.
40. (d)
From statement I, profit = 40% of CP, SP/CP = 140/100
From statement II, LOSS/CP = 4/5, SP/CP = 1/5
41. (b)
From statement I, LOSS = PROFIT
From statement II, loss % = 20 %
42. (a)
From statement I, SP = 145% OF CP, SP/CP = 145/100, CP = 200*100/145
From statement II, SP/CP = 13/10
43. (e)
From statement I, loss occurred instead of profit
From statement II, loss occurred instead of profit
44. (c)
From statement I, SP = 400/-
From statement II, PROFIT = 5%
On combining both statements, SP to have 15% profit is 400*115 / 105.
45. (a)
From statement I, labeled price = 6000*100/120=5000, price at which Mary purchased = 4500/-
From statement II, discount = 10%,
46. (c)
From statement I, profit % after discount = 5%,
From statement II, 45000= 125% of CP, CP = 36000,
ON combining both statements we get, SP = 105% OF CP = 37800,
Discount offered = 45000-37800/45000 * 100 = 16%
47. (e)
From statement I, CP = 500/-
From statement II, SP = 123% MP,
Also On combining both the statement we do not get the required result
48. (c)
From statement I, SP= 655/- and total profit = 3530.
From statement II, CP = 545/-, Total articles = 3530/ (655-545) = 33
49. (b)
From statement I, if no. of chocolates is known we cannot find as cost price of each chocolate is not given.
From statement II, if cost price of each chocolate is given then we can calculate the profit % of chocolates.
50. (d)
From statement I, SP-CP/CP = 80/100, CP/SP = 100/180

From statement II, CP-SP/CP = 10/100, CP/SP = 100/90