Quiz Date: 31st July 2020

Q1. P, Q and R enter into a partnership with investment of Rs. 3500, Rs. 4500 and Rs. 5500 respectively. if at the end of six months total profit is Rs. 405. Find share of P's in the total profit?
(a) Rs. 200
(b) Rs. 105
(c) Rs. 250
(d) Rs. 151
(e) Rs. 251

Q2. A and B enter into a partnership with Rs. 50,000 and Rs. 60000 respectively. C joins x months before end of the year with the capital of Rs. 70000 and B leaves them after x months from the start of the year. If they share the profit the ratio of 20 : 18 : 21, then find the value of x.
(a) 6 months
(b) 3 months
(c) 9 months
(d) 8 months
(e)10 months

Q3. A, B and c enter into a partnership by investing Rs. 1600, Rs. 3600 and Rs. 4800. A is a working partner and gets one fifth of the total profit for his services and remaining profit is divided amongst the three in their investment ratio. What is the sum of the profit of B and C, if A gets Rs. 5330 as profit?
(a) Rs. 13923
(b) Rs. 10920
(c) Rs. 14940
(d) Rs. 10993
(e) Rs. 11993

Q4. X and Y enter into a partnership with the capitals of Rs. 900 and Rs. 700 respectively. they split half of the profit equally for their efforts and the remaining balance in the ratio of their investments, if X got Rs. 47 more than Y. then what is the total profit made by X and Y?
(a) Rs. 376
(b) Rs. 652
(c) Rs. 752
(d) Rs. 954
(e) Rs. 854

Q5. P being a working partner and gets 10% of the total profit as salary, the remaining is shared between P, Q, R in the ratio 2 : 3 : 4, If P gets Rs. 300000, then find the share of Q ?
(a) 200000
(b) 300000
(c) 400000
(d) 500000

(e) 550000

Q6. A started a business with capital of Rs. 10000 Four months later B joined as a partner with a capital of Rs. 5000. What is the share of A out of total profit of Rs. 2000 at the end of the year.
(a) Rs. 500
(b) Rs. 1200
(c) Rs. 1500
(d) Rs. 800
(e) Rs. 850

Q7. A and B start a business with Rs. 2500 and Rs. 3500 respectively. After 4 month C joins the business with Rs. 4500. At the end of the year, C gets Rs. 900 as his share of profit then find the difference between profit share of B and A?
(a) Rs. 600
(b) Rs. 300
(c) Rs. 1200
(d) Rs. 1500
(e) Rs. 1250

Q8. A man purchases two fans for Rs. 2,160. By selling one fan at a profit of 15% and the other at a loss of 9% he neither gains nor loses in the whole transaction. Find the cost price of each fan in Rs.
(a) Rs. 710, Rs. 1450
(b) Rs. 1530, Rs. 630
(c) Rs. 810, Rs. 1350
(d) Rs. 1340, Rs. 820
(e) None of these
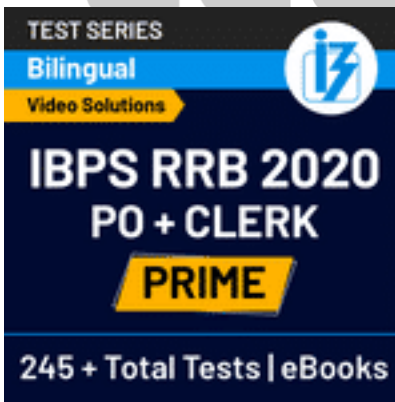
Q9. A merchant has 2000 kg of rice, one part of which he sells at 36% profit and the rest at 16% profit. He gains 28% on the whole. Find the quantity sold at 16%.
(a) 400 kg
(b) 300 kg
(c) 900 kg
(d) 800 kg
(e) None of these

Q10. The cost price of a certain thing is four times of profit earned on it. A shopkeeper gives 20% discount on the marked price of that thing and the marked price of thing is Rs. 1,250. What is the cost price of thing?
(a) Rs. 600
(b) Rs. 750
(c) Rs. 650
(d) Rs. 800
(e) Rs. 850

Q11. A house and a shop were sold for Rs. 1 lakh each, In this transaction, the house sale resulted into 20% loss whereas the shop sale into 20% profit. The entire transaction resulted in:
(a) no loss no gain
(b) gain of Rs. $\frac{1}{24}$ lakh
(c) loss of Rs. $\frac{1}{12}$ lakh
(d) loss of Rs. $\frac{1}{18}$ lakh
(e) None of these

Q12. A manufacturer sells an article to a wholesale dealer at a profit of 10%. The wholesale dealer sells it to a shopkeeper at 20% profit. The shopkeeper sells it to a customer for Rs. 56,100 at a loss of 15%. Then the cost price of the article to the manufacturer is
(a) Rs. 25,000
(b) Rs. 10,000
(c) Rs. 50,000
(d) Rs. 55,000
(e) Rs. 60,000

Q13. In a certain shop, 9 oranges cost as much as 5 apples, 5 apples cost as much as 3 mangoes, 4 mangoes cost as much as 9 lemons. If 3 lemons cost 48 paisa, price of an orange is?
(a) 12 paisa
(b) 14 paisa
(c) 13 paisa
(d) 15 paisa
(e) 20 paisa

Q14. A shopkeeper sells ¾ th of article at a gain of 20% and the remaining at cost price. His actual gain in the whole transaction is
(a) 10%

(b) 15%
(c) 20%
(d) 25%
(e) 30%

Q15. Ratio of cost price to selling price of an article is 5 : 6. If 20% discount is offered on marked price of article then marked price is what percent more than cost price?
(a) 100/3%
(b) 50%
(c) 40%
(d) 200/3%
(e) 60%

Solutions

S1. Ans.(b)
Sol.
Ratio of profit of P, Q, and R.
3500 : 4500 : 5500
7 : 9 : 11
$\Rightarrow 7x + 9x + 11x = 405$
$\Rightarrow 27x = 405 \Rightarrow x = 15$
P's share = 7x = 7 × 15 = Rs. 105

S2. Ans.(c)
Sol.
Ratio of their investments
A : B : C = 50,000 × 12 : 60,000 × x : 70,000 × (12 − x)
60 : 6x : 7 (12 − x)
Now, $\frac{60}{6x} = \frac{20}{18} \Rightarrow x = 9$

S3. Ans.(b)
Sol.
A : B : C = 1600 : 3600 : 4800
A : B : C = 4 : 9 : 12
Profit of $A = \frac{x}{5} + \frac{4x}{5} \times \frac{4}{25} = 5330$
$\Rightarrow \frac{x}{5} + \frac{16x}{125} = 5330$
41x = 5330 × 125
$\Rightarrow x = 16250$
Sum of profit of B and C = 16250 − 5330
= Rs. 10920

S4. Ans.(c)

Sol.
Ratio of investment of x and y is 9 : 7
Total profit = K
$$\frac{9}{16} \times \frac{K}{2} - \frac{7K}{16 \times 2} = 47$$
$2K = 47 \times 16 \times 2$
$K = Rs. 752$

S5. Ans.(b)
Sol.
Let the total profit is Rs. x
As the salary of P $= x \times \frac{10}{100}$
$$= \frac{10x}{100} = \frac{x}{10}$$
The remaining profit $= X - \frac{x}{10} = \frac{9x}{10}$
In the ratio 2 : 3 : 4, the share of P
$$= \frac{9x}{10} \times \frac{2}{9} = \frac{x}{5}$$
Total money of P $\Rightarrow \frac{x}{10} + \frac{x}{5} = 300000$
$\frac{3x}{10} = 300000 \Rightarrow x = 1000000$
Share of Q = remaining profit $\times \frac{3}{9}$
$$= \frac{9x}{10} \times \frac{3}{9} = \frac{x \times 3}{10} = \frac{1000000 \times 3}{10}$$
= Rs. 300000

S6. Ans.(c)
Sol.
Investment of a $= 10000 \times 12$
Investment of B $= 5000 \times 8$
So, the ratio is $12 \times 10000 : 8 \times 5000$
$= 3 : 1$
Profit of A $= \frac{3}{4} \times 2000 = Rs. 1500$

S7. Ans.(b)
Sol.
Investment of A $= 2500 \times 12$
Investment of B $= 3500 \times 12$
Investment of C $= 4500 \times 8$
So, the ratio is 5 : 7 : 6
$\Rightarrow \frac{6}{18} \times x = 900 \Rightarrow x = 2700$
So, difference of profit of A and B is
$\frac{2}{18} \times 2700 = Rs. 300$

S8. Ans.(c)
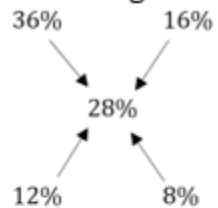Sol.

$$= 3:5$$
$$CP_1 = \frac{3}{8} \times 2160 = 810$$
$$CP_2 = \frac{5}{8} \times 2160 = 1350$$

S9. Ans.(d)
Sol.
According to law of mixture

$$\frac{Quantity\ sold\ at\ 36\%\ profit}{Quantity\ sold\ at\ 16\%\ profit} = \frac{3}{2}$$

∴ Quantity sold at 16% profit
$$= \frac{2}{5} \times 2000$$
$$= 800 \text{ kg}$$

S10. Ans. (d)
Sol.

Let profit is Rs. x

∴ Selling price = $1250 \times \dfrac{80}{100}$

= 1,000

∴ Profit = S. P. – C. P.

x = 1,000 – 4x

⇒ x = 200

∴ Cost price = Rs. 800

S11. Ans.(c)
Sol.

Total C. P. = $1,00,000 \times \dfrac{100}{80} + 1,00,000 \times \dfrac{100}{120}$

$= \dfrac{6,25,000}{3}$

∴ Net loss/profit $= \dfrac{6,25,000}{3} - 2,00,000$

$= \dfrac{25000}{3}$

$= \dfrac{1}{12} \ lakhs$

S12. Ans.(c)
Sol.

$100 \xrightarrow{+10\%} 110 \xrightarrow{+20\%} 132 \xrightarrow{-15\%} 112.2$

∴ 112.2 → 56100

$1 \to \dfrac{56100}{112.2}$

$100 \to \dfrac{56100}{112.2} \times 100 = 50,000 \ rupees$

S13. Ans.(a)
Sol.

Cost of one lemon $= \dfrac{48}{3} = 16$ paise

Cost of 3 mangoes $= 3 \times \dfrac{9 \times 16}{4}$

= 108 paisa

∴ Cost of one orange $= \dfrac{108}{9}$

= 12 paisa

S14. Ans.(b)
Sol.

Let C.P. of the whole article be 100.

$$\therefore \text{His actual gain} = \frac{\frac{3}{4} \times 120 + \frac{1}{4} \times 100 - 100}{100} \times 100$$

$$= 15\%$$

S15. Ans.(b)
Sol.
Let M.P. = x
And cost price and selling price be 5y and 6y
So,
Lets marked price=x
$80\%x = 6y$
$x = \frac{30y}{4}$
$x = 7.5y$
Required percentage $= \frac{7.5y - 5y}{5y} \times 100$
$= \frac{2.5y}{5y} \times 100$
$= 50\%$

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