9 DISCOUNT

Importance : 'Discount' questions are special type of Profit and Loss questions. But as question on this type are regularly asked, hence it is suitable to give it as a separate chapter.

Scope of questions : Questions include/discount, successive discount, equivalent discount, C.P./S.P. after discount. Also questions based on special type, like comparison between two discount or comparisons of 'discount' and no discount' conditions are also asked.

Way to success: Note that all calculations of % discount are done on **'Marked'** price and not on C.P./S.P. use formulae for speedy answers. It is important to expertise in identification on all type of questions.

RULE 1 : If Marked Price = (MP)

Selling Price = (SP)

Then, Discount = MP – SP and

$$\text{Discount\%} = \frac{\text{Discount}}{\text{MP}} \times 100$$

$$\text{Discount\%} = \frac{\text{Marked Price} - \text{Selling Price}}{\text{Marked Price}} \times 100$$

Note: Any kind of Discount is calculated only on marked price and not on selling price or cost price.

RULE 2 : If article is sold on D% discount, then

$$\text{SP} = \frac{\text{MP}(100-\text{D})}{100},$$

$$\text{MP} = \frac{\text{SP} \times 100}{100-\text{D}}$$

RULE 3 : When successive Discounts D_1, D_2, D_3, so on, are given then

$$\text{SP} = \text{MP}\left(\frac{100-D_1}{100}\right)\left(\frac{100-D_2}{100}\right)\left(\frac{100-D_3}{100}\right)$$

RULE 4 : If D_1, D_2, D_3 are successive discounts, then equivalent discount/overall discount is (in percentage)

$$100-\left[\left(\frac{100-D_1}{100}\right)\left(\frac{100-D_2}{100}\right)\left(\frac{100-D_3}{100}\right)\times 100\right]$$

RULE 5 : (Special Case) : When two successive disounts are given, then overall discount is

$$=\left(D_1+D_2-\frac{D_1D_2}{100}\right)\%$$

RULE 6 : If r% of profit or loss occur after giving D% discount on marked price, then $\frac{\text{MP}}{\text{CP}} = \frac{100 \pm r}{100-D}$

(positive sign for profit and negative for loss)

RULE 7 : 'y' articles (quantity/number) are given free on purchasing 'x' articles. Then, Discount% = $\frac{y \times 100}{x+y}$

RULE 8 : A tradesman marks his goods r% above his cost price. If he allows his customers a discount of r_1% on the marked price. Then is profit or loss per cent is

$$\frac{r \times (100-r_1)}{100} - r_1$$

(Positive sign signifies profit and negative sign signifies loss).

RULE 9 : The marked price of an article is fixed in such a way that after allowing a discount of r% a profit of R% is obtained. Then the marked price of the article is $\left(\frac{r+R}{100-r} \times 100\right)$% more than its cost price.

❑❑❑

QUESTIONS ASKED IN PREVIOUS SSC EXAMS

TYPE-I

1. Applied to a bill for ₹ 1,00,000 the difference between a discount of 40% and two successive discounts of 36% and 4% is :
(1) Nil (2) ₹1,440
(3) ₹ 2,500 (4) ₹ 4,000
(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 04.07.1999 (First Sitting & SSC Section officer (Audit) Exam ; 16.11.2003))

2. Successive discounts of 10% and 30% are equivalent to a single discount of :
(1) 40% (2) 35%
(3) 38% (4) 37%
(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 04.07.1999 (Second Sitting)

3. The marked price of a watch was ₹ 720/-. A man bought the same for ₹ 550.80, after getting two successive discounts, the first at 10%. What was the second discount rate?
(1) 12% (2) 14%
(3) 15% (4) 18%
(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 27.02.2000 (Ist Sitting) & (SSC GL Tier-I Exam. 21.04.2013)

4. The marked price of a watch is ₹ 1000. A retailer buys it at ₹ 810 after getting two successive discounts of 10% and another rate which is illegible. What is the second discount rate?
(1) 15% (2) 10%
(3) 8% (4) 6.5%
(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 24.02.2002 (First Sitting)

5. Successive discounts of 10% and 20% are equivalent to a single discount of :
(1) 30% (2) 15%
(3) 28% (4) 12%
(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 24.02.2002 (Ist & IInd Sitting) & (SSC CGL Exam. 08.02.2004 (Ist Sitting) & (SSC CHSL DEO & LDC Exam. 11.12.2011 (Ist Sitting)

6. The equivalent single discount for two successive discounts of 15% and 10% is
(1) 25% (2) 20%
(3) 23.5% (4) 20.5%
(SSC CGLPrelim Exam. 24.02.2002 (Middle Zone)

7. The marked price of an article is ₹ 500. It is sold at successive discounts of 20% and 10%. The selling price of the article (in rupees) is :
(1) 350 (2) 375
(3) 360 (4) 400
(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 11.05.2003 (First Sitting)

8. An item is marked for ₹ 240 for sale. If two successive discounts of 10% and 5% are allowed on the sale price, the selling price of the article will be
(1) ₹ 205.20 (2) ₹ 204
(3) ₹ 34.80 (4) ₹ 36
(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 11.05.2003 (Second Sitting)

9. The price of an article is raised by 30% and then two successive discounts of 10% each are allowed. Ultimately the price of the article is
(1) increased by 10%
(2) increased by 5.3%
(3) decreased by 3%
(4) decreased by 5.3%
(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 11.05.2003 (Second Sitting)

10. A single discount equivalent to the successive discounts of 10%, 20% and 25% is
(1) 55% (2) 45%
(3) 46% (4) 60%
(SSC Section Officer (Commercial Audit) Exam. 16.11.2003) & (SSC DEO Exam. 02.08.2009) & (SSC CISF ASI Exam. 29.08.2010)

11. List price of an article at a show room is ₹ 2,000 and it is being sold at successive discounts of 20% and 10%. Its net selling price will be :
(1) ₹ 1900 (2) ₹ 1700
(3) ₹ 1440 (4) ₹ 1400
(SSC CGLPrelim Exam. 08.02.2004 (Second Sitting)

12. The difference between a single discount of 30% on ₹ 550 and two successive discounts of 20% and 10% on the same amount is
(1) Nil (2) ₹ 11
(3) ₹ 22 (4) ₹ 44
(SSC CPO S.I. Exam. 05.09.2004)

13. The marked price of a watch is ₹ 800. A shopkeeper gives two successive discounts and sells the watch at ₹ 612. If the first discount is 10%, the second discount is :
(1) 10% (2) 12%
(3) 15% (4) 20%
(SSC CPO S.I. Exam. 26.05.2005) & (SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 21.04.2013)

14. A person paid ₹ 17,000 for a motor-car after a single discount of 15%. If he is given successive discounts of 5% and 10% then how much he would pay ?
(1) ₹ 17,000 (2) ₹ 17,010
(3) ₹17,100 (4) ₹ 18,900
(SSC Section Officer (Commercial Audit) Exam. 25.09.2005)

15. The list price of a clock is ₹ 160. A customer buys it for ₹ 122.40 after two successive discounts. If first discount is 10%, the second is
(1) 10% (2) 12%
(3) 15% (4) 18%
(SSC CGL Exam. 24.02.2002 (Middle Zone) & (SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 13.11.2005 (IInd Sitting) & (SSC GL Tier-I Exam. 19.05.2013))

16. A shopkeeper gives two successive discounts on an article marked ₹ 450. The first discount given is 10 per cent. If the customer pays ₹ 344.25 for the article, the second discount given is
(1) 14 per cent (2) 10 per cent
(3) 12 per cent (4) 15 per cent
(SSC Section Officer (Commercial Audit) Exam. 26.11.2006 (Second Sitting)

17. A company offers three types of successive discounts : (i) 25% and 15%, (ii) 30% and 10%, (iii) 35% and 5%. Which offer is the best for a customer?
(1) First offer
(2) Second offer
(3) Third offer
(4) Any one; all are equally good
(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 04.02.2007 (First Sitting)

18. An article is listed at ₹ 900 and two successive discounts of 8% and 8% are given on it. How much would the seller gain or lose, if he gives a single discount of 16%, instead of two discounts ?
(1) Gain of ₹ 4.76
(2) Loss of ₹ 5.76
(3) Gain of ₹ 5.76
(4) Loss of ₹ 4.76
(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 04.02.2007 (First Sitting)

19. A dealer buys a car listed at ₹ 200000 at successive discounts of 5% and 10%. If he sells the car for 179550, then his profit is

(1) 10% (2) 9%

(3) 5% (4) 4%

(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 04.02.2007 (Second Sitting)

20. An article listed at ₹ 800 is sold at successive discounts of 25% and 15%. The buyer desires to sell it off at a profit of 20% after allowing a 10% discount. What would be his list price ?

(1) ₹ 620 (2) ₹ 600

(3) ₹ 640 (4) ₹ 680

(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 04.02.2007 (Second Sitting)

21. The difference between a discount of 40% on ₹ 500 and two successive discounts of 36% and 4% on the same amount is

(1) zero (2) ₹ 1.93

(3) ₹ 2.00 (4) ₹ 7.20

(SSC Section Officer (Commercial Audit) Exam. 30.09.2007 (IInd Sitting) & (SSC CGL Tier-I Exam. 19.06.2011 (IInd Sitting)

22. An article is listed at ₹ 920. A customer pays ₹ 742.90 for it after getting two successive discounts. If the rate of first discount is 15%, the rate of 2nd discount is

(1) 3% (2) 5%

(3) 8% (4) 12%

(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 27.07.2008 (First Sitting)

23. The marked price of watch was ₹ 820. A man bought the watch for ₹ 570.72 after getting two successive discounts, of which the first was 20%. The second discount was

(1) 18% (2) 15%

(3) 13% (4) 11%

(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 27.07.2008 (Second Sitting)

24. A bicycle, marked at ₹ 2,000, is sold with two successive discount of 20% and 10%. An additional discount of 5% is offered for cash payment. The selling price of the bicycle at cash payment is

(1) ₹ 1,368 (2) ₹ 1,468

(3) ₹ 1,568 (4) ₹ 1,668

(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 27.07.2008 (Second Sitting)

25. The difference between a discount of 40% on ₹ 500 and two successive discounts of 30% and 10% on the same amount is

(1) ₹ 15 (2) 0

(3) ₹ 20 (4) ₹ 10

(SSC CPO S.I. Exam. 09.11.2008)

26. The marked price of a T.V. is ₹ 16,000. After two successive discounts it is sold for ₹ 11,400. If the first discount is 5%, then the rate of second discount is

(1) 15% (2) 20%

(3) 30% (4) 25%

(SSC CPO S.I. Exam. 06.09.2009)

27. The difference between a discount of 30% on ₹ 2,000 and two successive discounts of 25% and 5% on the same amount is

(1) ₹ 30 (2) ₹ 35

(3) ₹ 25 (4) ₹ 40

(SSC CPO S.I. Exam. 06.09.2009)

28. If on a marked price, the difference of selling prices with a discount of 30% and two successive discounts of 20% and 10% is ₹ 72, then the marked price (in rupees) is

(1) 3,600 (2) 3,000

(3) 2,500 (4) 2,400

(SSC CGL Tier-I Exam. 16.05.2010 (Second Sitting)

29. Successive discounts of 10%, 20% and 30% is equivalent to a single discount of

(1) 60% (2) 49.6%

(3) 40.5% (4) 36%

(SSC CPO SI Exam. 03.09.2006) & (SSC CGL Tier-I Exam.16.05.2010 (IInd Sitting) & (SSC CAPF's SI & CISF ASI Exam. 23.06.2013)

30. Two successive discounts of 20% and 20% is equivalent to a single discount of

(1) 42% (2) 40%

(3) 36% (4) 34%

(SSC (South Zone) Investigator Exam 12.09.2010)

31. Two successive discounts of 10% and 5% are equivalent to a single discount of

(1) 14% (2) 14.25%

(3) 14.50% (4) 15%

(SSC CPO S.I. Exam 12.12.2010 (Paper-I)

32. What single discount is equivalent to two successive discounts of 20% and 15%?

(1) 35% (2) 32%

(3) 34% (4) 30%

(SSC CGL Tier-1 Exam 26.06.2011 (First Sitting) **&** (SSC CHSL DEO Exam. 02.11.2014) (Ist Sitting)

33. The single discount equal to three consecutive discounts of 10%, 12% and 5% is

(1) 26.27% (2) 24.76%

(3) 9% (4) 11%

(SSC CGLTier-1 Exam 26.06.2011 (Second Sitting)

34. Two successive discounts of 5%, 10% are given for an article costing ₹850. Present cost of the article is (in ₹) :

(1) 725 (2) 726.75

(3) 700 (4) 650

FCI Assistant Grade-III Exam. 05.02.2012 (Paper-I) East Zone (IInd Sitting)

35. A shopkeeper purchased a chair marked at ₹ 800, at two successive discounts of 10% and 15% respectively. He spent ₹ 28 on transportation and sold the chair for ₹ 800. His gain percent is :

(1) 40% (2) 30%

(3) 25% (4) 14%

(SSC CGL Prelim Exam. 27.02.2000 (Second Sitting)

36. The discount series 10%, 20%, 40% is equivalent to a single discount of

(1) 50% (2) 56.8%

(3) 60% (4) 62.28%

(SSC CPO S.I. Exam. 07.09.2003) & (SSC DEO Exam. 31.08.2008) & (SSC CHSL DEO & LDC Exam. 04.12.2011) & (SSC GL Tier-II Exam. 16.09.2012)

37. The single discount, which is equivalent to successive discounts of 25% and10 %, is :

(1) 35 % (2) 34.5%

(3) 33 % (4) 32.5 %

(SSC CHSL DEO & LDC Exam. 28.11.2010 (Ist Sitting)

38. The single discount equivalent to two successive discounts of 20% and 5% is

(1) 24% (2) 25%

(3) 22% (4) 23%

(SSC SAS Exam. 26.06.2010**)** & (SSC CHSL DEO & LDC Exam. 28.11.2010 (IInd Sitting)

39. The difference between a discount of 35% and two successive discounts of 20% on a certain bill was ₹ 22. The amount of the bill was

(1) ₹ 200 (2) ₹ 220

(3) ₹1,100 (4) ₹ 2,200

(SSC Multi-Tasking (Non-Technical) Staff Exam. 20.02.2011)

40. The marked price of a watch is ₹ 1,600. The shopkeeper gives successive discounts of 10% and x% to the customer. If the customer pays ₹ 1,224 for the watch, the value of x is

(1) 5% (2) 10%

(3) 15% (4) 20%

(SSC Multi-Tasking (Non-Technical) Staff Exam. 27.02.2011) & (SSC GL Tier-I Exam. 21.04.2013 (Ist Sitting)

41. A single discount equivalent to discount series 20%, 20% and 10% is

(1) 50% (2) 48.4%

(3) 42.4% (4) 40.4%

(SSC CHSL DEO & LDC Exam. 04.12.2011 (IInd Sitting (North Zone)

42. The price of a certain television set is discounted by 10% and the reduced price is then discounted by 10%. This series of successive discounts is equivalent to a single discount of

(1) 20% (2) 19%

(3) 18% (4) 11%

(SSC CHSL DEO & LDC Exam. 04.12.2011 & 28.10.2012 (Ist Sitting (East Zone)

43. The single discount which is equivalent to successive discounts of 20%, 15% and 10% is

(1) 32·7% (2) 34·2%

(3) 36·9% (4) 38·8%

(SSC CHSL DEO & LDC Exam. 04.12.2011 (IInd Sitting (East Zone)

44. The single discount equivalent to the discount series of 20%,10% and 5% is :

(1) 11.66% (2) 31.6%

(3) 35.66% (4) 32%

(SSC CHSL DEO & LDC Exam. 11.12.2011 (IInd Sitting (Delhi Zone) & (SSC CHSL DEO & LDC Exam. 10.11.2013)

45. Successive discounts of p% and q% on the catalogue price of an article is equivalent to a single discount of :

(1) $\left(x - y - \frac{xy}{100}\right)\%$

(2) $\left(p - q - \frac{pq}{100}\right)\%$

(3) $\left(p + q - \frac{pq}{100}\right)\%$

(4) $\left(p + q + \frac{pq}{100}\right)\%$

(SSC CHSL DEO & LDC Exam. 11.12.2011 (Ist & IInd Sitting (East Zone) & (SSC Graduate Level Tier-II Exam.29.09.2013)

46. A chair listed at ₹350 is available at successive discounts of 25% and 10%. The selling price of the chair is

(1) ₹ 236.25 (2) ₹ 230.25

(3) ₹ 240.25 (4) ₹ 242.25

(SSC CHSL DEO & LDC Exam. 21.10.2012 (Ist Sitting)

47. A trader allows two successive discounts of 30% and 15% on selling an article. If he gets ₹ 476 for that article, find its marked price.

(1) ₹ 700 (2) ₹ 400

(3) ₹ 900 (4) ₹ 800

(SSC CHSL DEO & LDC Exam. 21.10.2012 (IInd Sitting) & (SSC MTS Exam. 10.03.2013)

48. In selling an article, the single discount equivalent to two successive discounts of 25% and 5% is

(1) 28.75% (2) 30%

(3) 27.5% (4) 26%

(SSC CHSL DEO & LDC Exam. 28.10.2012 (Ist Sitting)

49. The marked price of a table is ₹800. A retailer bought it after two successive discounts of 10% and 15%. He spent ₹13 on transportation and sold it for ₹875. His profit was

(1) 40% (2) 37%

(3) 28% (4) 25%

(SSC CHSL DEO & LDC Exam. 28.10.2012 (Ist Sitting)

50. Alex sold his goods after announcing two successive discounts of 30% each. The effective discount altogether is

(1) 52% (2) 49%

(3) 50% (4) 51%

(SSC CHSL DEO & LDC Exam. 04.11.2012 (IInd Sitting)

51. A sofa-set listed at ₹ 800 is sold to a retailer at successive discounts of 25% and 15% by the wholesaler. Then the cost price of the sofa-set for retailer is

(1) ₹ 500 (2) ₹ 510

(3) ₹ 550 (4) ₹ 560

(SSC Delhi Police S.I. (SI) Exam. 19.08.2012)

52. The printed price of a book is ₹ 320. A retailer pays ₹ 244.80 for it. He gets successive discounts of 10% and an another rate. His second rate is :

(1) 15% (2) 16%

(3) 14% (4) 12%

(SSC CHSL DEO & LDC Exam. 04.11.2012 (Ist Sitting)

53. A single discount of 50% on an article costing ₹10000 is better than two successive discounts of 40% and 10% by

(1) ₹ 400 (2) ₹ 1000

(3) ₹ 500 (4) ₹ 600

(SSC Multi-Tasking Staff Exam. 10.03.2013, Ist Sitting : Patna)

54. Two successive discounts of 70% and 30% are equivalent to a single discount of

(1) 75% (2) 79%

(3) 100% (4) 89%

(SSC Multi-Tasking Staff Exam. 17.03.2013, IInd Sitting)

55. A purchased a dining table, marked at ₹ 3,000 at a successive discounts of 10% and 15% respectively. He gave ₹ 105 as transportation charge and sold it at ₹ 3,200. What is his gain percentage?

(1) $22\frac{1}{3}\%$ (2) 25%

(3) $33\frac{1}{3}\%$ (4) $37\frac{17}{24}\%$

(SSC Multi-Tasking Staff Exam. 24.03.2013, Ist Sitting)

56. A dealer buys a table listed at ₹ 1,500 and gets successive discounts of 20% and 10%. He spends ₹ 20 on transportation and sells at a profit of 20%. Find the Selling Price of the table (in rupees).

(1) 1320 (2) 1080

(3) 1200 (4) 1230

(SSC FCI Assistant Grade-III Main Exam. 07.04.2013)

57. A shopkeeper marks the price of an article at ₹ 80. What will be the selling price, if he allows two successive discounts of 5% each?

(1) ₹ 72.2 (2) ₹ 72

(3) ₹ 85 (4) ₹ 7.2

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 21.04.2013, Ist Sitting)

58. Which of the following successive discounts is better to a customer?

(a) 20%, 15%, 10% or

(b) 25%, 12%, 8% ?

(1) (a) is better

(2) (b) is better

(3) (a) or (b) (both are same)

(4) None of these

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 21.04.2013, Ist Sitting)

59. The cost price of an article is ₹ 100. A discount series of 5%, 10% successively reduces the price of a article by

(1) ₹ 4.5 (2) ₹ 14.5

(3) ₹ 24.5

(4) None of the above

(SSC Constable (GD) Exam. 12.05.2013 Ist Sitting)

60. An article is marked at ₹ 5,000. The shopkeeper allows successive discounts of x%, y%, z% on it. The net selling price is

(1) ₹ $\frac{(100-x)(100+y)(100+z)}{200}$

(2) ₹ $\frac{(100+x)(100+y)(100-z)}{200}$

(3) ₹ $\frac{(100-x)(100-y)(100-z)}{200}$

(4) ₹ $\frac{(100-x)(100+y)(100-z)}{200}$

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 19.05.2013 Ist Sitting)

61. A shopkeeper purchased a chair marked at ₹ 600 at two successive discounts of 15% and 20% respectively. He spent ₹ 28 on transportation and sold the chair for ₹ 545. His gain percent was

(1) 25% (2) 30%

(3) 35% (4) 20%

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-II Exam. 29.09.2013)

62. The marked price of a piano was ₹ 15,000. At the time of sale, there were successive discounts of 20%, 10% and 10% respectively on it. The sale price was

(1) ₹ 9,720 (2) ₹ 9,750

(3) ₹ 9,760 (4) ₹ 9,780

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-II Exam. 29.09.2013)

63. Successive discounts of 30% and 20% is equivalent to a single discount of

(1) 50% (2) 40%

(3) 44% (4) 10%

(SSC CHSL DEO & LDC Exam. 10.11.2013, IInd Sitting)

64. Two successive discounts of 10% and 5%, in this order, are given on a bill of ₹ 110. Find the net amount of money payable to clear the bill.

(answer to the nearest rupee)

(1) ₹ 94 (2) ₹ 95

(3) ₹ 96 (4) ₹ 97

(SSC CGL Tier-I Re-Exam. (2013)

65. A plate was sold for ₹ 6,300 after giving two successive discounts of $12\frac{1}{2}$% and 10%. Find the marked price.

(1) ₹ 7,300 (2) ₹ 7,700

(3) ₹ 8,000 (4) ₹ 7,250

(SSC CGL Tier-I Exam. 19.10.2014 (Ist Sitting)

66. A double bed is marked at ₹ 7,500. The shopkeeper allows successive discounts of 8%, 5% and 2% on it. What is the net selling price ?

(1) ₹ 6, 500 (2) ₹ 6,000

(3) ₹ 6,423.90 (4) ₹ 6,500.50

(SSC CHSL DEO & LDC Exam. 16.11.2014)

67. Two successive discounts of 10% and 20%, equals a single discount of

(1) 30% (2) 25%

(3) 28% (4) 29%

(SSC CHSL (10+2) DEO & LDC Exam. 16.11.2014 , Ist Sitting TF No. 333 LO 2)

68. The difference between a discount of 30% and two successive discounts of 20% and 10% on the marked price of an article is Rs. 144. The marked price of the article is

(1) Rs. 7,200 (2) Rs. 7,400

(3) Rs. 7,500 (4) Rs. 7,000

(SSC CGL Tier-II Exam, 2014 12.04.2015 (Kolkata Region) TF No. 789 TH 7)

69. 10% discount and then 20% discount in succession is equivalent to total discount of

(1) 28% (2) 15%

(3) 30% (4) 24%

(SSC CGL Tier-I Exam, 09.08.2015 (Ist Sitting) TF No. 1443088)

70. Allowing 20% and 15% successive discounts, the selling price of an article becomes Rs. 3,060; then the marked price will be

(1) Rs. 4,000 (2) Rs. 4,400

(3) Rs. 5,000 (4) Rs. 4,500

(SSC CGL Tier-I Exam, 09.08.2015 (Ist Sitting) TF No. 1443088)

71. Find a simple discount equivalent to a discount series of 10%, 20% and 25%.

(1) 55% (2) 45%

(3) 52% (4) 46%

(SSC CGL Tier-I Exam, 16.08.2015 (Ist Sitting) TF No. 3196279)

72. The difference between successive discounts of 40% followed by 30% and 45% followed by 20% on the marked price of an article is Rs. 12. The marked price of the article is :

(1) ₹ 800 (2) ₹ 400

(3) ₹ 200 (4) ₹ 600

(SSC CGL Tier-I Exam, 16.08.2015 (Ist Sitting) TF No. 3196279)

73. A dealer buys a table listed at Rs. 1,500 and gets successive discounts of 20% and 10%. He spends Rs. 20 on transportation and sells it at a profit of 20%. Find the selling price of the table.

(1) Rs. 1,420 (2) Rs. 1,300

(3) Rs. 1,320 (4) Rs. 1,380

(SSC CGL Tier-I Re-Exam, 30.08.2015)

74. If the cost of an article is Rs. P after two successive reductions of 20% and 25%, the original price of the article was

(1) Rs. $\frac{5P}{3}$ (2) Rs. $\frac{4P}{5}$

(3) Rs. $\frac{3P}{5}$ (4) Rs. $\frac{5P}{4}$

(SSC Constable (GD) Exam, 04.10.2015, Ist Sitting)

75. A scooter is sold at three successive discounts of 10%, 5% and 2%. If the marked price of the scooter is Rs. 18,000, find its net selling price.

(1) Rs. 15028.20

(2) Rs. 15082.00

(3) Rs. 15082.20

(4) Rs. 15080.00

(SSC Constable (GD) Exam, 04.10.2015, IInd Sitting)

76. A single discount equivalent to the series of discounts 20%, 10% and 5% is equal to :
(1) 32% (2) 30%
(3) 30.7% (4) 31.6%
(SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam, 15.11.2015 (Ist Sitting) TF No. 6636838)

77. Successive discounts of 20% and 10% are equivalent to a single discount of :
(1) 15% (2) 28%
(3) 25% (4) 30%
(SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam, 15.11.2015 (IInd Sitting) TF No. 7203752)

78. The list price of an electric fan is Rs. 300. If two successive discounts of 15% and 10% are allowed, its selling price would be
(1) Rs. 227.50 (2) Rs. 225
(3) Rs. 230 (4) Rs. 229.50
(SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam, 20.12.2015 (Ist Sitting) TF No. 9692918)

79. The successive discount of 15%, 20% and 25% on an article is equivalent to the single discount of
(1) 60% (2) 47%
(3) 49% (4) 40%
(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam.10.09.2016)

80. If the successive discounts be 20%, 10% and 5%, then the single equivalent rate of discount is :
(1) 31.6% (2) 31.5%
(3) 31% (4) 31.4%
(SSC CHSL (10+2) Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 08.09.2016) (Ist Sitting)

81. An item is offered for sale at Rs. 250, less by successive discounts of 20% and 15%, The sale price of the item is :
(1) 82% of Rs. 250
(2) 77% of Rs. 250
(3) 68% of Rs. 250
(4) 65% of Rs. 250
(SSC CAPFs (CPO) SI & ASI, Delhi Police Exam. 20.03.2016) (IInd Sitting)

82. A discount series of 15%, 20% and 25% is equal to the single discount of
(1) 48% (2) 49%
(3) 50% (4) 51%
(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 27.08.2016) (Ist Sitting)

83. The list price of an article is Rs. 900. It is available at two successive discounts of 20% and 10%. The selling price of the article is :
(1) Rs. 640 (2) Rs. 648
(3) Rs. 540 (4) Rs. 548
(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 28.08.2016) (IInd Sitting)

84. A merchant changed his trade discount from 25% to 15%. This would increase selling price by
(1) $3\frac{1}{3}\%$ (2) $6\frac{1}{6}\%$
(3) $13\frac{1}{3}\%$ (4) $16\frac{1}{3}\%$
(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 01.09.2016) (Ist Sitting)

85. Successive discounts of 20% and 10% are given on an item marked at Rs. 700. Find the selling price.
(1) Rs. 504 (2) Rs. 196
(3) Rs. 582 (4) Rs. 601
(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 02.09.2016) (IInd Sitting)

86. Two successive discounts of 10% and 20% are equivalent to a single discount of
(1) 28% (2) 27%
(3) 25% (4) 30%
(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 06.09.2016) (Ist Sitting)

87. The price of a chair is Rs. 500. It has been sold at two successive discounts of 10% each. What is its selling price?
(1) Rs. 400 (2) Rs. 405
(3) Rs. 415 (4) Rs. 425
(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 01.09.2016 (IIIrd Sitting)

88. Two consecutive discounts $x\%$ and $y\%$ are equivalent to the single discount of
(1) $\left(x - y + \frac{xy}{100}\right)\%$
(2) $\left(x + y + \frac{xy}{100}\right)\%$
(3) $\left(x - y - \frac{xy}{100}\right)\%$
(4) $\left(x + y - \frac{xy}{100}\right)\%$
(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 03.09.2016 (IInd Sitting)

89. Two shopkeepers announce the same price of Rs. 700 for a sewing machine. The first offers successive discounts of 30% and 6% while the second offers successive discounts of 20% and 16%. The difference in their selling price is :
(1) Rs. 9.8 (2) Rs. 16.8
(3) Rs. 22.4 (4) Rs. 36.4
(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 04.09.2016 (IInd Sitting)

90. When a discount of 20% is given on a sweater, the profit is 28%. If the discount is 14%, then the profit is
(1) 42 per cent
(2) 46.4 per cent
(3) 33.2 per cent
(4) 37.6 per cent
(SSC CHSL (10+2) Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 16.01.2017) (IInd Sitting)

91. A shopkeeper offers 15% discount on all plastic toys. He offers a further discount of 4% on the reduced price to those customers who pay cash. What does a customer have to pay (in Rs.) in cash for a toy of Rs 200?
(1) 133.7 (2) 129.8
(3) 163.2 (4) 153.3
(SSC CGL Tier-II (CBE) Exam. 12.01.2017)

92. A dinner set is quoted for Rs. 1500. A customer pays Rs. 1173 for it. If the customer got a series of two discounts and the rate of first discount is 15% then the rate of second discount was
(1) 15% (2) 7%
(3) 9% (4) 8%
(SSC CGL Tier-II (CBE) Exam. 12.01.2017)

93. A trader marks the sale price 25% more on cost price and gives a 10% discount at the time of selling. The gain per cent is
(1) $12\frac{1}{2}\%$ (2) $12\frac{1}{3}\%$
(3) $11\frac{1}{2}\%$ (4) 12%

SHORT ANSWERS

TYPE-I

1. (2)	**2.** (4)	**3.** (3)	**4.** (2)
5. (3)	**6.** (3)	**7.** (3)	**8.** (1)
9. (2)	**10.** (3)	**11.** (3)	**12.** (2)
13. (3)	**14.** (3)	**15.** (3)	**16.** (4)
17. (3)	**18.** (2)	**19.** (3)	**20.** (4)
21. (4)	**22.** (2)	**23.** (3)	**24.** (1)
25. (1)	**26.** (4)	**27.** (3)	**28.** (1)
29. (2)	**30.** (3)	**31**. (3)	**32.** (2)
33. (2)	**34.** (2)	**35.** (3)	**36.** (2)
37. (4)	**38.** (1)	**39.** (4)	**40.** (3)
41. (3)	**42.** (2)	**43.** (4)	**44.** (2)
45. (3)	**46.** (1)	**47.** (4)	**48.** (1)

DISCOUNT

49. (1)	**50.** (4)	**51.** (2)	**52.** (1)
53. (1)	**54.** (2)	**55.** (3)	**56.** (1)
57. (1)	**58.** (2)	**59.** (2)	**60.** (3)
61. (1)	**62.** (1)	**63.** (3)	**64.** (1)
65. (3)	**66.** (3)	**67.** (3)	**68.** (1)
69. (1)	**70.** (4)	**71.** (4)	**72.** (4)
73. (3)	**74.** (1)	**75.** (3)	**76.** (4)
77. (2)	**78.** (4)	**79.** (3)	**80.** (1)
81. (3)	**82.** (2)	**83.** (2)	**84.** (3)
85. (1)	**86.** (1)	**87.** (2)	**88.** (4)
89. (1)	**90.** (4)	**91.** (3)	**92.** (4)
93. (1)			