

Quant Quiz For SSC CGL [Beginner Level] : 1st December (Solutions)

S1. Ans.(b)

Sol.

With reference to question

$$MP \times \frac{87}{100} = 7743$$

$$MP = \frac{7743 \times 100}{87}$$

SP if discount is 21%

$$S.P. = \frac{7743}{87} \times 100 \times \frac{79}{100} = \text{Rs. } 7031$$

S2. Ans.(c)

Sol.

Total discount

$$= 850 \times 9 \times \frac{9}{100} + 1425 \times 17 \times \frac{15}{100} = 4322.25$$

$$d\% = \frac{4322.25}{850 \times 9 + 1425 \times 17} \times 100$$

$$d\% = \frac{4322.25}{31875} \times 100$$

$$D\% = 13.56\%$$

$$D\% \cong 14\%$$

S3. Ans.(c)

Sol.

$$H + C = 51250$$

$$D \times \frac{6}{5} = C \times \frac{17}{20}$$

$$D : C$$

$$17:24$$

$$\text{Horse} = \frac{17}{41} \times 64370 \Rightarrow \text{Rs. } 26690$$

S4. Ans.(a)

Sol.

Let C.P. be Rs. 100. Then, marked price = Rs. 125.

$$S.P. = 84\% \text{ of Rs. } 125 = \text{Rs. } \left(\frac{84}{100} \times 125 \right) = \text{Rs. } 105.$$

$$\therefore \text{Profit}\% = (105 - 100)\% = 5\%.$$

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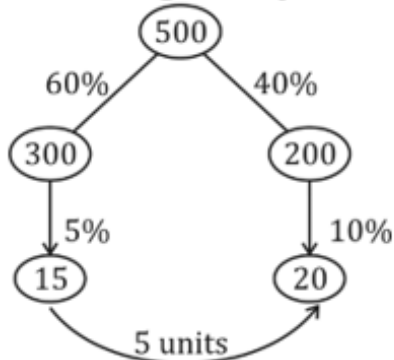
S5. Ans.(c)

Sol.

Let the quantity of the goods = 500 kg

Cost of 1 kg goods be Rs. 1

∴ According to the question,



5 units = Rs. 100, 1 unit = Rs. 20

500 units = Rs. 20 × 500 = Rs. 10000

The worth of goods = Rs. 10000

S6. Ans.(c)

Sol.

$$\text{Successive discount} = \left(20 + \frac{25}{4} - \frac{20 \times 25}{400}\right)\%$$

$$= 25\%$$

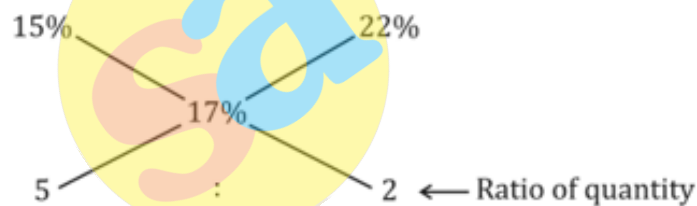
$$x \times \frac{75}{100} = 120$$

$$x = 160$$

Required percent = 60%

S7. Ans.(c)

Sol.



$$\text{Required quantity} = \frac{511}{7} \times 2 = 146$$

S8. Ans.(c)

Sol.

$$\text{ATQ, } \frac{60x}{100} = 100 - 30 = 70$$

$$x = \frac{350}{3}$$

on selling at marked price.

$$\text{profit} = \frac{350}{3} - 100 = 16\frac{2}{3}\%$$

S9. Ans.(c)**Sol.**

Suppose marked price = Rs. K

$$\therefore K - 12.5\% \text{ of } K = 140 + 20\% \text{ of } 140$$

$$\Rightarrow 87.5\% \text{ of } K = 140 + 28 = 168$$

$$\therefore K = \frac{16800}{87.50} = 192.$$

S10. Ans.(c)**Sol.**

C.P	S.P
100	120
80	100

$\xrightarrow{20\% \text{ profit}}$ (from 100 to 120)
 $\xrightarrow{25\% \text{ profit}}$ (from 80 to 100)
 $\xrightarrow{20\% \text{ loss}}$ (from 100 to 80)

$$(120 - 100)r \rightarrow 180 \text{ Rs.}$$

$$20r \rightarrow 180 \text{ Rs.}$$

$$100r \rightarrow 900 \text{ Rs.}$$

S11. Ans.(c)**Sol.**

C.P	S.P
100	95
100	103.33

Profit 3.33%

$$(103.33 - 95)r \rightarrow 65$$

$$8.33r \rightarrow 65$$

$$1r \rightarrow \frac{65}{8.33} \cong 7.80$$

$$100r \rightarrow 780$$

$$\text{CP} = \text{Rs. } 780$$

$$\text{S.P} = 936$$

$$\text{Profit \%} = \frac{156}{780} \times 100$$

$$= 20\%$$

S12. Ans.(a)**Sol.** Let C.P of watch = x

$$\text{Profit \%} = x\%$$

$$x \times \frac{(100 + x)}{100} = 96$$

$$x^2 + 100x = 9600$$

$$x^2 + 100x - 9600 = 0$$

$$x^2 + 160x - 60x - 9600 = 0$$

$$x(x + 160) - 60(x + 160) = 0$$

$$x = 60$$

$$\text{New S.P} = 60 \times \frac{220}{100}$$

$$= 132$$

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S13. Ans.(b)**Sol.**

Let C.P of 1000 gm → Rs. 1000

C.P of 1100 gm → Rs. 1000

C.P of 1000 gm for shopkeeper → $\frac{10000}{11}$

S.P of 900 gm → Rs. 1000

S.P of 1000 gm → $\frac{10000}{9}$

$$\text{Profit} = \frac{10000}{9} - \frac{10000}{11}$$

$$= \frac{20000}{99}$$

$$\text{Profit \%} = \frac{\frac{20000}{99}}{\frac{10000}{11}} \times 100$$

$$= \frac{200}{9} = 22\frac{2}{9}\%$$

S14. Ans.(b)**Sol.**

$$\text{Profit \%} = 14\frac{2}{7}\%$$

$$= \frac{1}{7} \rightarrow \text{Profit}$$

$$= \frac{1}{7} \rightarrow \text{S.P}$$

$$\text{C.P} = 7 - 1 = 6$$

$$7r \rightarrow 280$$

$$1r \rightarrow 40$$

$$6r \rightarrow 240$$

$$\text{C.P} \Rightarrow 240$$

$$\text{S.P} \Rightarrow 280$$

$$\text{Actual Profit} = \frac{40}{240} \times 100$$

$$= \frac{50}{3} = 16.66\%$$

S15. Ans.(a)**Sol.**

$$P\% = M\% - D\% - \frac{MD}{100}$$

$$32 = M - 12 - \frac{12M}{100}$$

$$44 = \frac{22}{25}M$$

$$M = 50\%$$

$$P = 50 - 20 - \frac{20 \times 50}{100}$$

$$= 50 - 20 - 10$$

$$= 20\%$$

S16. Ans.(d)

Sol.

Pen × Profit (%) = Total Profit

50 × 10 = 500

100 × 17.5 = 1750

Total 150 pens × 15 = 2250

∴ Remaining profit % of pen = 17.5%

S17. Ans.(c)

Sol. 40 dozen bananas means = 480 bananas

30 bananas rotten = 480 - 30 = 450

bananas remaining = 450

∴ C.P of 40 dozen bananas = Rs. 250

to make 20% S.P of 450 bananas

= 250 × $\frac{120}{100}$ = Rs. 300

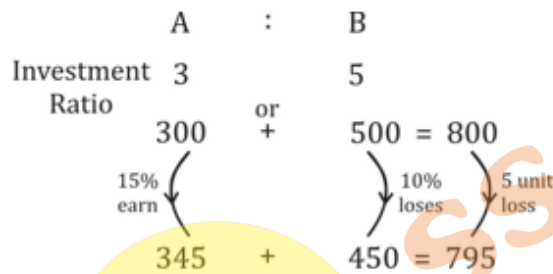
∴ S.P of 1 bananas = $\frac{300}{450}$ = Rs. $\frac{2}{3}$

S.P of 1 dozen bananas = $\frac{2}{3}$ × 12

= Rs. 8

S18. Ans.(d)

Sol.

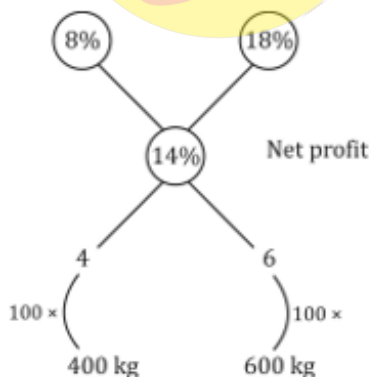


loss % = $\frac{5}{800} \times 100 = -\frac{5}{8}\%$

((-) sign shows loss)

S19. Ans.(c)

Sol.



Total Quantity = 10 × 100 = 1000 kg

8% profit quantity = 400 kg

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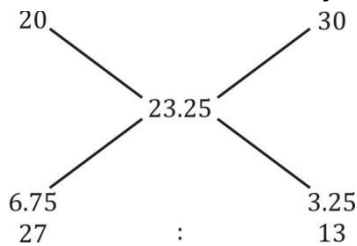
S20. Ans.(c)**Sol.**

	A	B	Total
CP →	5	+ x	= 5 + x
	↓ 20% profit		
SP →	6	+ 6	= 12

$$5 + x = 12 \text{ Because there is no profit no loss } x = 7$$

$$\text{Then loss is } 7 - 6 = 1$$

$$\therefore \text{Loss \%} = \frac{1}{7} \times 100 = 14\frac{2}{7}\%$$

S21. Ans.(b)**Sol.** Therefore no. of boys : Number of girls = 13 : 27**S22. Ans.(c)****Sol.** In order to sell at a 25% profit by selling at 13.75 the cost price should be $13.75/1.25 = 11$. Also since water is freely available, we can say that the ratio of water and soda must be 1 : 11.**S23. Ans.(a)****Sol.** Assume there is 20 litres of the mixture in both the vessels.

In vessel A, milk = 16 litres and water = 4 litres

25% from A to B = milk in B = 15 + 4 = 19 litres = water in B = 5 + 1 = 6 litres ratio = 19 : 6

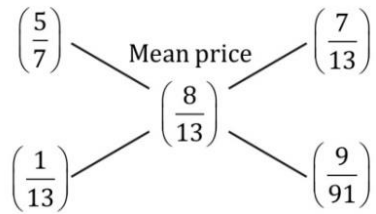
Equal amount from vessel B to vessel A = milk in A = 12 + $\frac{19}{5} = \frac{79}{5}$ = water in A = 3 + $\frac{6}{5} = \frac{21}{5}$

Hence, the ratio is 79 : 21

S24. Ans.(c)**Sol.** Eliminating the option, we get (c) as answer because average always lies between greatest and lowest.**S25. Ans.(d)****Sol.** Let the C.P. of spirit be Rs. 1 per liter.Spirit in 1 litre mix. of A = $\frac{5}{7}$ litre; C.P. of a litre mixture in A = Rs. $\frac{5}{7}$.Spirit in 1 litre mixture of B = $\frac{7}{13}$ litre; C.P. of 1 litre mixture in B = Rs. $\frac{5}{13}$.Spirit in 1 litre mixture of C = $\frac{8}{13}$ litre; Mean price = Rs. $\frac{8}{13}$.

By the rule of alligation, we have

C.P. of 1 litre mixture in A C.P. of 1 litre mixture in B



$$\therefore \text{Required ratio} = \frac{1}{13} : \frac{9}{91} = 7 : 9.$$

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