Name: **Grade:** **Score:**

Worksheet #3

PROFIT AND LOSS

Learning goal: Students will be able to define, identify, and differentiate profit and loss, also to find Profit % or Loss % using real-world examples.

Instructions: Calculate the Loss Percentage.

WORD PROBLEM	GIVEN	CALCULATE & ANSWER
A shopkeeper bought a saree for ₹2,000 but sold it for ₹1,500 due to a discount.		
A fruit seller bought a crate of mangoes for ₹1,200 but sold it for ₹900.		
A mobile shop owner bought a phone for ₹10,000 but sold it for ₹8,000.		
A baker bought ingredients for ₹3,000 but sold cakes for ₹2,100.		
A jeweller bought a gold ring for ₹5,000 but sold it for ₹4,000.		
A stationery shop owner bought pens at ₹15 each but sold them at ₹12 each.		
A furniture dealer bought a table for ₹4,000 but sold it for ₹3,200.		
A farmer sold a sack of wheat for ₹1,000, which he bought for ₹1,200.		
A toy shop owner bought a toy car for ₹800 but sold it for ₹640.		
A bookseller bought a set of books for ₹6,000 but sold it for ₹4,800.		

Name: **Grade:** **Score:**

Worksheet #3(Answer)

PROFIT AND LOSS

Learning goal: Students will be able to define, identify, and differentiate profit and loss, also to find Profit % or Loss % using real-world examples.

Instructions: Calculate the Loss Percentage.

WORD PROBLEM	GIVEN	CALCULATE & ANSWER
A shopkeeper bought a saree for ₹2,000 but sold it for ₹1,500 due to a discount.	CP = ₹2,000, SP = ₹1,500	Loss = ₹2,000 - ₹1,500 = ₹500; Loss % $= \frac{500}{2000} \times 100 = 25\%$
A fruit seller bought a crate of mangoes for ₹1,200 but sold it for ₹900.	CP = ₹1,200, SP = ₹900	Loss = ₹1,200 - ₹900 = ₹300; Loss % $= \frac{300}{1200} \times 100 = 25\%$
A mobile shop owner bought a phone for ₹10,000 but sold it for ₹8,000.	CP = ₹10,000, SP = ₹8,000	Loss = ₹10,000 - ₹8,000 = ₹2,000; Loss % $= \frac{2000}{10000} \times 100 = 20\%$
A baker bought ingredients for ₹3,000 but sold cakes for ₹2,100.	CP = ₹3,000, SP = ₹2,100	Loss = ₹3,000 - ₹2,100 = ₹900; Loss % $= \frac{900}{3000} \times 100 = 30\%$
A jeweller bought a gold ring for ₹5,000 but sold it for ₹4,000.	CP = ₹5,000, SP = ₹4,000	Loss = ₹5,000 - ₹4,000 = ₹1,000; Loss % $= \frac{1000}{5000} \times 100 = 20\%$
A stationery shop owner bought pens at ₹15 each but sold them at ₹12 each.	CP = ₹15, SP = ₹12	Loss = ₹15 - ₹12 = ₹3 per pen; Loss % $= \frac{3}{15} \times 100 = 20\%$
A furniture dealer bought a table for ₹4,000 but sold it for ₹3,200.	CP = ₹4,000, SP = ₹3,200	Loss = ₹4,000 - ₹3,200 = ₹800; Loss % $= \frac{800}{4000} \times 100 = 20\%$
A farmer sold a sack of wheat for ₹1,000, which he bought for ₹1,200.	CP = ₹1,200, SP = ₹1,000	Loss = ₹1,200 - ₹1,000 = ₹200; Loss % $= \frac{200}{1200} \times 100 = 16.67\%$
A toy shop owner bought a toy car for ₹800 but sold it for ₹640.	CP = ₹800, SP = ₹640	Loss = ₹800 - ₹640 = ₹160; Loss % $= \frac{160}{800} \times 100 = 20\%$
A bookseller bought a set of books for ₹6,000 but sold it for ₹4,800.	CP = ₹6,000, SP = ₹4,800	Loss = ₹6,000 - ₹4,800 = ₹1,200; Loss % $= \frac{1200}{6000} \times 100 = 20\%$