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

Worksheet #4

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	CALCULATE & ANSWER
A shopkeeper bought a saree for ₹2,500 but sold it for ₹2,000 due to a discount.	
A fruit seller bought a crate of mangoes for ₹1,800 but sold it for ₹1,440.	
A mobile shop owner bought a phone for ₹15,000 but sold it for ₹12,000.	
A baker bought ingredients for ₹4,000 but sold cakes for ₹3,200.	
A jeweller bought a gold ring for ₹10,000 but sold it for ₹8,000.	
A stationery shop owner bought pens at ₹12 each but sold them at ₹9 each.	
A furniture dealer bought a table for ₹6,000 but sold it for ₹4,800.	
A mobile shop owner bought a phone for ₹15,000 but sold it for ₹12,000.	
A toy shop owner bought a toy car for ₹1,200 but sold it for ₹960.	
A bookseller bought a set of books for ₹7,000 but sold it for ₹5,600.	

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

Worksheet #4(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	CALCULATE & ANSWER
A shopkeeper bought a saree for ₹2,500 but sold it for ₹2,000 due to a discount.	Loss = ₹2,500 - ₹2,000 = ₹500; Loss % $= \frac{500}{2500} \times 100 = 20\%$
A fruit seller bought a crate of mangoes for ₹1,800 but sold it for ₹1,440.	Loss = ₹1,800 - ₹1,440 = ₹360; Loss % $= \frac{360}{1800} \times 100 = 20\%$
A mobile shop owner bought a phone for ₹15,000 but sold it for ₹12,000.	Loss = ₹15,000 - ₹12,000 = ₹3,000; Loss % $= \frac{3000}{15000} \times 100 = 20\%$
A baker bought ingredients for ₹4,000 but sold cakes for ₹3,200.	Loss = ₹4,000 - ₹3,200 = ₹800; Loss % $= \frac{800}{4000} \times 100 = 20\%$
A jeweller bought a gold ring for ₹10,000 but sold it for ₹8,000.	Loss = ₹10,000 - ₹8,000 = ₹2,000; Loss % $= \frac{2000}{10000} \times 100 = 20\%$
A stationery shop owner bought pens at ₹12 each but sold them at ₹9 each.	Loss = ₹12 - ₹9 = ₹3 per pen; Loss % $= \frac{3}{12} \times 100 = 25\%$
A furniture dealer bought a table for ₹6,000 but sold it for ₹4,800.	Loss = ₹6,000 - ₹4,800 = ₹1,200; Loss % $= \frac{1200}{6000} \times 100 = 20\%$
A mobile shop owner bought a phone for ₹15,000 but sold it for ₹12,000.	Loss = ₹15,000 - ₹12,000 = ₹3,000; Loss % $= \frac{3000}{15000} \times 100 = 20\%$
A toy shop owner bought a toy car for ₹1,200 but sold it for ₹960.	Loss = ₹1,200 - ₹960 = ₹240; Loss % $= \frac{240}{1200} \times 100 = 20\%$
A bookseller bought a set of books for ₹7,000 but sold it for ₹5,600.	Loss = ₹7,000 - ₹5,600 = ₹1,400; Loss % $= \frac{1400}{7000} \times 100 = 20\%$