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

Worksheet #5

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 kurta for ₹1,200 but sold it for ₹900 due to a sale.	
A vegetable vendor bought 20 kg of potatoes for ₹800 but sold them for ₹600.	
A mobile repair shop owner bought a spare part for ₹1,500 but sold it for ₹1,200.	
A baker sold a cake for ₹1,800, which cost ₹2,000 to make.	
A jeweller bought a silver necklace for ₹5,000 but sold it for ₹4,000.	
A stationery shop owner bought notebooks at ₹25 each but sold them at ₹20 each.	
A furniture dealer bought a sofa for ₹10,000 but sold it for ₹8,000.	
A farmer sold a sack of rice for ₹2,000, which he bought for ₹2,500.	
A toy shop owner bought a doll for ₹1,000 but sold it for ₹800.	
A bookseller bought a set of storybooks for ₹3,000 but sold it for ₹2,400.	

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

Worksheet #5(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 kurta for ₹1,200 but sold it for ₹900 due to a sale.	Loss = ₹1,200 – ₹900 = ₹300; Loss % $= \frac{300}{1200} \times 100 = 25\%$
A vegetable vendor bought 20 kg of potatoes for ₹800 but sold them for ₹600.	Loss = ₹800 – ₹600 = ₹200; Loss % $= \frac{200}{800} \times 100 = 25\%$
A mobile repair shop owner bought a spare part for ₹1,500 but sold it for ₹1,200.	Loss = ₹1,500 – ₹1,200 = ₹300; Loss % $= \frac{300}{1500} \times 100 = 20\%$
A baker sold a cake for ₹1,800, which cost ₹2,000 to make.	Loss = ₹2,000 – ₹1,800 = ₹200; Loss % $= \frac{200}{2000} \times 100 = 10\%$
A jeweller bought a silver necklace for ₹5,000 but sold it for ₹4,000.	Loss = ₹5,000 – ₹4,000 = ₹1,000; Loss % $= \frac{1000}{5000} \times 100 = 20\%$
A stationery shop owner bought notebooks at ₹25 each but sold them at ₹20 each.	Loss = ₹25 – ₹20 = ₹5 per notebook; Loss % $= \frac{5}{25} \times 100 = 20\%$
A furniture dealer bought a sofa for ₹10,000 but sold it for ₹8,000.	Loss = ₹10,000 – ₹8,000 = ₹2,000; Loss % $= \frac{2000}{10000} \times 100 = 20\%$
A farmer sold a sack of rice for ₹2,000, which he bought for ₹2,500.	Loss = ₹2,500 – ₹2,000 = ₹500; Loss % $= \frac{500}{2500} \times 100 = 20\%$
A toy shop owner bought a doll for ₹1,000 but sold it for ₹800.	Loss = ₹1,000 – ₹800 = ₹200; Loss % $= \frac{200}{1000} \times 100 = 20\%$
A bookseller bought a set of storybooks for ₹3,000 but sold it for ₹2,400.	Loss = ₹3,000 – ₹2,400 = ₹600; Loss % $= \frac{600}{3000} \times 100 = 20\%$