**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 Profit Percentage.

| WORD PROBLEM | CALCULATE & ANSWER |
|---|---|
| A shopkeeper bought a saree for ₹1,800 and sold it for ₹2,250. | |
| A vegetable vendor bought 10 kg of tomatoes at ₹40 per kg and sold them at ₹60 per kg. | |
| A mobile shop owner bought a smartphone for ₹15,000 and sold it for ₹18,000. | |
| A baker bought ingredients for ₹2,000 and sold cakes for ₹2,600. | |
| A jeweller bought a gold chain for ₹30,000 and sold it for ₹36,000. | |
| A stationery shop owner bought pens at ₹10 each and sold them at ₹15 each. | |
| A furniture dealer bought a table for ₹4,500 and sold it for ₹5,400. | |
| A farmer sold a sack of wheat for ₹1,200, which he bought for ₹1,000. | |
| A toy shop owner bought a toy car for ₹800 and sold it for ₹1,000. | |
| A bookseller bought a set of books for ₹5,000 and sold it for ₹6,500. | |

**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 Profit Percentage.

| WORD PROBLEM | CALCULATE & ANSWER |
|---|---|
| A shopkeeper bought a saree for ₹1,800 and sold it for ₹2,250. | Profit = ₹2,250 - ₹1,800 = ₹450;<br>Profit % $= \frac{450}{1800} \times 100 = 25\%$ |
| A vegetable vendor bought 10 kg of tomatoes at ₹40 per kg and sold them at ₹60 per kg. | Profit = ₹60 - ₹40 = ₹20 per kg;<br>Profit % $= \frac{20}{40} \times 100 = 50\%$ |
| A mobile shop owner bought a smartphone for ₹15,000 and sold it for ₹18,000. | Profit = ₹18,000 - ₹15,000 = ₹3,000;<br>Profit % $= \frac{300}{15000} \times 100 = 20\%$ |
| A baker bought ingredients for ₹2,000 and sold cakes for ₹2,600. | Profit = ₹2,600 - ₹2,000 = ₹600;<br>Profit % $= \frac{600}{2000} \times 100 = 30\%$ |
| A jeweller bought a gold chain for ₹30,000 and sold it for ₹36,000. | Profit = ₹36,000 - ₹30,000 = ₹6,000;<br>Profit % $= \frac{6000}{30000} \times 100 = 20\%$ |
| A stationery shop owner bought pens at ₹10 each and sold them at ₹15 each. | Profit = ₹15 - ₹10 = ₹5 per pen;<br>Profit % $= \frac{5}{10} \times 100 = 50\%$ |
| A furniture dealer bought a table for ₹4,500 and sold it for ₹5,400. | Profit = ₹5,400 - ₹4,500 = ₹900;<br>Profit % $= \frac{900}{4500} \times 100 = 20\%$ |
| A farmer sold a sack of wheat for ₹1,200, which he bought for ₹1,000. | Profit = ₹1,200 - ₹1,000 = ₹200;<br>Profit % $= \frac{200}{800} \times 100 = 25\%$ |
| A toy shop owner bought a toy car for ₹800 and sold it for ₹1,000. | Profit = ₹1,000 - ₹800 = ₹200;<br>Profit % $= \frac{200}{800} \times 100 = 25\%$ |
| A bookseller bought a set of books for ₹5,000 and sold it for ₹6,500. | Profit = ₹6,500 - ₹5,000 = ₹1,500;<br>Profit % $= \frac{1500}{5000} \times 100 = 30\%$ |