

Durgadas bought sugar sacks to sale at the rate of ₹ 3500 per sack. He sold some sacks of sugar at the rate of ₹ 4000 per sack. some sacks got wet due to rain. To sell the wet sugar sacks, as early as possible. Durgadas sold them at the rate of ₹ 3000 per sack.

Let's see—



Durgadas bought a sack of sugar = ₹ 3500

Durgadas sold a sack of sugar = ₹ 4000

Teacher — Shishir tell me, how much more money did Durgadas get after selling a sack.

Shishir — $4000 - 3500 = ₹ 500$

Durgadas got ₹ 500 more.

Teacher — Well done! We saw, when the object is sold at the price more than its cost price, we get profit. The profit is gained by subtracting the cost price from the selling price.

Means **Profit = Selling Price — Cost Price**

Let's look at it again—

- Price at which an object is purchased = Cost Price
- Price at which an object is sold = Selling Price

Durgadas bought a sack of sugar = ₹ 3500

Durgadas sold a wet sack of sugar = ₹ 3000

Teacher— Abdul, tell me how much less money did Durgadas get after selling



the wet sack of sugar?

Abdul — $3500 - 3000 = ₹ 500$

Durgadas got ₹ 500 less.

Teacher — Very good! We saw when the object is sold at the price less than its cost price, we suffer a loss. We calculate the loss by subtracting the selling price from the cost price.

Means, **Loss = Cost Price – Selling Price**

Activity



Children will set up a market where they will keep one of their items like pencil, notebook, eraser, scale or ball etc. for sale. All the children will write the cost price of their items in the notebook and the selling price in front of the object. Now the children will find out the conclusion on the basis of the cost price and selling price—

For example— Kamal bought his pencil for ₹ 5 but fixed ₹ 3 as the selling price because he had used a little of it. Similarly, Megha bought a new notebook for ₹ 10 but will sell it for ₹ 13 because she has put cover on the notebook.

Children, discuss the profit and loss on your items.

Word problem

Example 1: Radhey bought a goat for ₹ 8000. After some days he sold his goat for ₹ 12000. Find whether Radhey earned profit or suffered loss and by how much?

Solution : Cost Price of the goat = ₹ 8000

Selling Price of the goat = ₹ 12000

Cost Price < Selling Price

So, Radhey gained profit.

Profit = Selling Price – Cost Price

= 12000 – 8000

= ₹ 4000

Hence, Radhey gained a profit of ₹ 4000.

Example 2 : Shikha bought a bicycle for ₹ 2400 and sold it at the loss of ₹ 800.

Tell, at how much price did Shikha sell the bicycle ?

Solution : Cost Price of the bicycle = ₹ 2400

Selling Price of the bicycle = ?

Loss = ₹ 800

Loss = Cost Price – Selling Price

Selling Price = Cost Price – Loss

= 2400 – 800

= ₹ 1600

Therefore, Shikha sold the bicycle for ₹ 1600.

We have learnt

- The price at which an item is purchased is called its Cost Price.
- The price at which an item is sold is called its Selling Price.
- If Cost Price < Selling Price, we gain profit
Profit = Selling Price – Cost Price
- If Cost Price > Selling Price, we suffer loss.
Loss = Cost Price – Selling Price
- To understand and solve the word problems of profit and loss



Exercise



₹

%



1. Fill in the blanks —

Cost Price (₹)	Selling Price (₹)	Profit (₹)	Loss (₹)
6000	6500	---	---
4320	4300	---	---
---	2000	250	X
535	---	X	15

- Kamal bought a T.V. for ₹ 10000. He sold the same T.V. for ₹ 7000 after two years. Find whether he gained profit or suffered loss and by how much?
- Radha sold a hearing aid for ₹ 360 on which she gained a profit of ₹ 60. Find out the cost price of the hearing aid. 
- A shopkeeper bought one dozen eggs at ₹ 60. He sold one egg for ₹ 6. Find whether he gained a profit or suffered a loss on selling one dozen eggs.
- A man bought a sofa-set for ₹ 8400. He spent ₹ 400 on its transportation. At what price should he sell the sofa-set so as to gain a profit of ₹ 800 ? 
- Sunita bought a mobile phone for ₹ 6000. After two months she sold it without any profit or loss. What price did she sell the mobile phone ? 



My Introduction

Nowadays it is asked to fill the information like- date of birth, roll number, Aadhar card number, mobile number on OMR (Optical Mark Recognition) sheet. Similarly, in future you will also have to give your information on OMR sheet for different examination. Format of OMR sheet is given below. For example- one Aadhar number is filled and being shown -

Aadhar Number — 590308569074

Aadhar Number											
5	9	0	3	0	8	5	6	9	0	7	4
☐ 0	☐ 0	☒ 0	☐ 0	☒ 0	☐ 0	☐ 0	☐ 0	☐ 0	☒ 0	☐ 0	☐ 0
☐ 1	☐ 1	☐ 1	☐ 1	☐ 1	☐ 1	☐ 1	☐ 1	☐ 1	☐ 1	☐ 1	☐ 1
☐ 2	☐ 2	☐ 2	☐ 2	☐ 2	☐ 2	☐ 2	☐ 2	☐ 2	☐ 2	☐ 2	☐ 2
☐ 3	☐ 3	☐ 3	☒ 3	☐ 3	☐ 3	☐ 3	☐ 3	☐ 3	☐ 3	☐ 3	☐ 3
☐ 4	☐ 4	☐ 4	☐ 4	☐ 4	☐ 4	☐ 4	☐ 4	☐ 4	☐ 4	☐ 4	☒ 4
☒ 5	☐ 5	☐ 5	☐ 5	☐ 5	☐ 5	☒ 5	☐ 5	☐ 5	☐ 5	☐ 5	☐ 5
☐ 6	☐ 6	☐ 6	☐ 6	☐ 6	☐ 6	☐ 6	☒ 6	☐ 6	☐ 6	☐ 6	☐ 6
☐ 7	☐ 7	☐ 7	☐ 7	☐ 7	☐ 7	☐ 7	☐ 7	☐ 7	☐ 7	☒ 7	☐ 7
☐ 8	☐ 8	☐ 8	☐ 8	☐ 8	☒ 8	☐ 8	☐ 8	☐ 8	☐ 8	☐ 8	☐ 8
☐ 9	☒ 9	☐ 9	☐ 9	☐ 9	☐ 9	☐ 9	☐ 9	☒ 9	☐ 9	☐ 9	☐ 9

Now, you also fill your Aadhar number —

Aadhar Number											
☐ 0	☐ 0	☐ 0	☐ 0	☐ 0	☐ 0	☐ 0	☐ 0	☐ 0	☐ 0	☐ 0	☐ 0
☐ 1	☐ 1	☐ 1	☐ 1	☐ 1	☐ 1	☐ 1	☐ 1	☐ 1	☐ 1	☐ 1	☐ 1
☐ 2	☐ 2	☐ 2	☐ 2	☐ 2	☐ 2	☐ 2	☐ 2	☐ 2	☐ 2	☐ 2	☐ 2
☐ 3	☐ 3	☐ 3	☐ 3	☐ 3	☐ 3	☐ 3	☐ 3	☐ 3	☐ 3	☐ 3	☐ 3
☐ 4	☐ 4	☐ 4	☐ 4	☐ 4	☐ 4	☐ 4	☐ 4	☐ 4	☐ 4	☐ 4	☐ 4
☐ 5	☐ 5	☐ 5	☐ 5	☐ 5	☐ 5	☐ 5	☐ 5	☐ 5	☐ 5	☐ 5	☐ 5
☐ 6	☐ 6	☐ 6	☐ 6	☐ 6	☐ 6	☐ 6	☐ 6	☐ 6	☐ 6	☐ 6	☐ 6
☐ 7	☐ 7	☐ 7	☐ 7	☐ 7	☐ 7	☐ 7	☐ 7	☐ 7	☐ 7	☐ 7	☐ 7
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☐ 9	☐ 9	☐ 9	☐ 9	☐ 9	☐ 9	☐ 9	☐ 9	☐ 9	☐ 9	☐ 9	☐ 9

Note:- Make the children practise to fill different information on OMR sheet.

