

Profit, Loss and Discount

Q1. Fill in the blanks in the following table:

Selling Price (S.P.)	Cost Price (C.P.)	Profit/Loss	(Profit/Loss) %
₹6500	₹5000	_____	_____
₹_____	₹9000	Profit	6%
₹2420	₹_____	Loss	12%

Q2. Find whether the shopkeeper will gain profit or incur loss in the following scenarios:

- CP of 10 articles = SP of 8 articles : _____
- CP of an article is $\frac{2}{3}$ more than its SP : _____
- An article was bought at ₹15 more than SP : _____
- Each article was bought at ₹x and sold at ₹y and $x < y$: _____

Q3. Shashi bought 12000 candles at ₹15 per dozen. She made packets of 12 candles each. She spent ₹5 on packaging of each packet. She sold 600 packets at ₹35 each and the remaining packets at ₹40 each. Find her profit or loss percent in the whole transaction.

Answer: _____

Q4. If the SP of 10 pens is equal to the CP of 8 pens, find the profit or loss percent.

Answer: _____

Q5. By selling a camera for ₹2688, Shubham loses 4%. At what price must he sell it to gain 12%?

Answer: _____

Q6. Raman bought a piece of land for ₹55,000. He sold it to Mr. Lal at a profit of 4%. Mr. Lal sold it to Mr. Kalra at a loss of 4%. How much money did Mr. Kalra pay for the land?

Answer: _____

Q7. Find the error in the following statements. Write the correct statement under each of the following:

a. Discount is always calculated on cost price.

b. Overhead expenses are included in the selling price.

c. The printed price of an article is called its selling price.

d. When $SP > CP$, then there is neither loss nor profit.

Q8. A quilt was sold for ₹880 after allowing a discount of 12% on the marked price. Find the marked price of the quilt.

Answer: _____

Q9. Kiran marks all her goods at 30% above the cost price. She then gave a flat 20% off on each of them. What is her profit or loss%?

Answer: _____

Q10. An article was bought at ₹2000. What should be the marked price of an article if the shopkeeper wants to gain 20% on it after allowing a discount of 20%?

Answer: _____

Answers

1.

Selling Price (S.P.)	Cost Price (C.P.)	Profit/Loss	(Profit/Loss) %
₹6500	₹5000	<u>Profit</u>	<u>30%</u>
<u>₹9540</u>	₹9000	Profit	6%
₹2420	<u>₹2750</u>	Loss	12%

2. a. Profit; b. Loss; c. Loss; d. Profit

3. Profit of 85%

4. Loss of 20%

5. ₹3136

6. ₹54,912

7. a. Discount is always calculated on marked price.

b. Overhead expenses are included in the cost price.

c. The printed price of an article is called its marked price.

d. When $SP = CP$, then there is neither loss nor profit. OR

When $SP > CP$, then there is profit.

8. ₹1000

9. Profit of 4%

10. ₹3000