

Maharashtra Board Solutions Class 6-Maths

(Practice Set 32): Chapter 13- Profit-Loss

BOOK SOLUTIONS
CLASS 6
MATHS

CHAPTER 13
Profit-Loss



Maharashtra Board Solutions→

For any clarifications or questions you can write to info@indcareer.com

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Maharashtra Board Solutions Class 6-Maths

(Practice Set 32): Chapter 13- Profit-Loss

Class 6: Maths Chapter 13 solutions. Complete Class 6 Maths Chapter 13 Notes.

Maharashtra Board Solutions Class 6-Maths (Practice Set 32): Chapter 13- Profit-Loss

Maharashtra Board 6th Maths Chapter 13, Class 6 Maths Chapter 13 solutions

Question 1.

From a wholesaler, Santosh bought 400 eggs for Rs 1500 and spent Rs 300 on transport. 50 eggs fell down and broke. He sold the rest at Rs 5 each. Did he make a profit or a loss? How much?

Solution:

Cost price of 400 eggs = Rs 1500

Transportation cost = Rs 300

∴ Total cost price of 400 eggs = Cost price of 400 eggs + Transportation cost

= 1500 + 300 = Rs 1800

50 eggs fell and broke

∴ Remaining eggs = 400 – 50 = 350

Selling price of 1 egg = Rs 5

∴ Selling price of 350 eggs = 5 x 350 = Rs 1750

Total cost price is greater than the selling price.

∴ Santosh suffered a loss.

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Loss = Total cost price – Selling price

$$= 1800 - 1750$$

$$= \text{Rs } 50$$

∴ Santosh incurred a loss of Rs 50.

Question 2.

Abraham bought goods worth Rs 50000 and spent Rs 7000 on transport and octroi. If he sold the goods for Rs 65000, did he make a profit or a loss? How much?

Solution:

Cost price of goods = Rs 50000

Transportation cost and octroi = Rs 7000

∴ Total cost price for buying goods = Cost price of goods + Transportation cost and octroi

$$= 50000 + 7000 = \text{Rs } 57000$$

Selling price of goods = Rs 65000

Selling price is greater than the total cost price

∴ Abraham made a profit.

Profit = Selling price – Total cost price

$$= 65000 - 57000$$

$$= \text{Rs } 8000$$

∴ Abraham made a profit of Rs 8000.

Question 3.

Ajit Kaur bought a 50 kg sack of sugar for Rs 1750, but as sugar prices fell, she had to sell it at Rs 32 per kg. How much loss did she incur?

Solution:

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Cost price of 50 kg sugar = Rs 1750

Selling price of 1 kg sugar = Rs 32

∴ Selling price of 50 kg sugar = 50×32 = Rs 1600

Loss = Total cost price – Selling price

= $1750 - 1600$ = Rs 150

∴ Ajit Kaur incurred a loss of Rs 150.

Question 4.

Kusumtai bought 80 cookers at Rs 700 each. Transport cost her Rs 1280. If she wants a profit of Rs 18000, what should be the selling price per cooker?

Solution:

Cost price of one cooker = Rs 700

∴ Cost price of 80 cookers = 700×80 = Rs 56000

Transportation cost = Rs 1280

∴ Total cost price = Cost price of 80 cookers + Transportation cost

= $56000 + 1280$

= Rs 57280

Profit = Rs 18000

Profit = Selling Price – Total Cost Price

∴ Required selling price = Total cost price + profit

= $57280 + 18000$

= Rs 75280

∴ Selling price of 80 cookers = Rs 75280

∴ Selling price of 1 cooker = $\frac{75280}{80}$ = Rs 941

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∴ The selling price per cooker should be Rs 941.

Question 5.

Indrajit bought 10 refrigerators at Rs 12000 each and spent Rs 5000 on transport. For how much should he sell each refrigerator in order to make a profit of Rs 20000?

Solution:

Cost price of 1 refrigerator = Rs 12000

Cost price of 10 refrigerator = $10 \times 12000 = \text{Rs } 120000$

Transportation cost = Rs 5000

∴ Total cost price of 10 refrigerators = Cost price of 10 refrigerators + Transportation cost
 $= 120000 + 5000 = \text{Rs } 125000$

Profit = Rs 20000

Profit = Selling Price – Total Cost Price

∴ Required selling price = Total cost price + Profit

$= 125000 + 20000 = \text{Rs } 145000$

∴ Selling price of 10 refrigerators = Rs 145000

∴ Selling price of 1 refrigerator = $\frac{145000}{10} = \text{Rs } 14500$

∴ Indrajit must sell each refrigerator at Rs 14500 to make a profit of Rs 20000.

Question 6.

Lalitabai sowed seeds worth Rs 13700 in her field. She had to spend Rs 5300 on fertilizers and spraying pesticides and Rs 7160 on labor. If, on selling her produce, she earned Rs 35400 what was her profit or her loss?

Solution:

Cost price of seeds = Rs 13700

Cost of fertilizers and pesticides = Rs 5300

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Labor cost = Rs 7160

∴ Total cost price = Cost price of seeds + Cost of fertilizers and pesticides + Labor cost

= 13700 + 5300 + 7160

= Rs 26160

Selling price = Rs 35400

Selling price is greater than the total cost price.

∴ Lalitabai made a profit.

Profit = Selling price – Cost price

= 35400 – 26160

= Rs 9240

∴ Lalitabai made a profit of Rs 9240.

Questions and Activities

Question 1.

At Diwali, in a certain school, the students undertook a Design a Diya project. They bought 1000 diyas for Rs 1000 and some paint for Rs 200. To bring the diyas to the school, they spent Rs 100 on transport. They sold the painted lamps at Rs 2 each. Did they make a profit or incur a loss? (Textbook pg. no. 67 and 68)

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Total Cost price and Profit or Loss



- i. Is Anju right?
- ii. What about the money spent on paints and transport?
- iii. How much money was actually spent before the diyas could be sold?
- iv. How much actual profit was made in this project of colouring the diyas and selling them?



Cost price of diyas ₹ 1000
and selling price ₹ 2000.
So, profit was ₹ 1000.

Ans:

- i. No, Anju is wrong.

Cost price of diyas also includes the painting and transportation cost.

∴ Total cost price of diyas = Cost of diyas + Cost of paint + Transportation cost

$$= 1000 + 200 + 100$$

$$= \text{Rs } 1300$$

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ii. The cost of paint was Rs 200 and that for transportation was Rs 100. These costs are also to be added to the cost price of diyas.

iii. Rs 1300 was actually spent before the diyas could be sold.

iv. Total Cost Price of 1000 Diyas = Rs 1300

Selling Price of 1 Diya = Rs 2

∴ Selling Price of 1000 Diyas = $2 \times 1000 = \text{Rs } 2000$

∴ Profit = Selling Price – Total Cost Price

= $2000 - 1300$

= Rs 700

∴ The profit made by coloring the diyas and selling them was Rs 700.

Question 2.

A farmer sells what he grows in his fields. How is the total cost price calculated? What does a farmer spend on his produce before he can sell it? What are the other expenses besides seeds, fertilizers and transport? (Textbook pg. no. 68)

Solution:

The farmer, in order to calculate the total cost price of his produce, needs to consider all the expenses associated with the growing and selling of his produce.

Following are the things on which farmer spends money before he can sell it.

1. Time and energy
2. Ploughing and tilling
3. Irrigation and electricity cost
4. Harvesting and cleaning
5. Packing

As given above, there are a multiple of costs to be included besides seeds, fertilizers and transport for the farmer to price its produce appropriately.

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- Chapter 2- Angles (Practice Set 3)
- Chapter 3- Integers (Practice Set 4)
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The Maharashtra State Board of Secondary and Higher Secondary Education or MSBSHSE (Marathi: महाराष्ट्र राज्य माध्यमिक आणि उच्च माध्यमिक शिक्षण मंडळ), is an **autonomous and statutory body established in 1965**. The board was amended in the year 1977 under the provisions of the Maharashtra Act No. 41 of 1965.

The Maharashtra State Board of Secondary & Higher Secondary Education (MSBSHSE), Pune is an independent body of the Maharashtra Government. There are more than 1.4 million students that appear in the examination every year. The Maha State Board conducts the board examination twice a year. This board conducts the examination for SSC and HSC.

The Maharashtra government established the Maharashtra State Bureau of Textbook Production and Curriculum Research, also commonly referred to as Ebalbharati, in 1967 to take up the responsibility of providing quality textbooks to students from all classes studying under the Maharashtra State Board. MSBHSE prepares and updates the curriculum to provide holistic development for students. It is designed to tackle the difficulty in understanding the concepts with simple language with simple illustrations. Every year around 10 lakh students are enrolled in schools that are affiliated with the Maharashtra State Board.

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FAQs

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Who developed the Maharashtra State board books?

As of now, the MSCERT and Balbharti are responsible for the syllabus and textbooks of Classes 1 to 8, while Classes 9 and 10 are under the Maharashtra State Board of Secondary and Higher Secondary Education (MSBSHSE).

How many state boards are there in Maharashtra?

The Maharashtra State Board of Secondary & Higher Secondary Education, conducts the HSC and SSC Examinations in the state of Maharashtra through its nine Divisional Boards located at Pune, Mumbai, Aurangabad, Nasik, Kolhapur, Amravati, Latur, Nagpur and Ratnagiri.

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