

By the end of this lesson you will be able to \_\_\_\_\_.

**Mark Up**

Many stores buy their merchandise at \_\_\_\_\_ and then resell it to the public at a \_\_\_\_\_ price. They do this in order to make \_\_\_\_\_.

**Example 1 – Percent of Increase**

Caps & Hats bought a shipment of baseball caps a wholesale cost of \$\_\_\_\_\_ per hat. They are selling them in their store for \$\_\_\_\_\_ per hat. What is the percent of increase?



**What you can do...**

1) \_\_\_\_\_

2) \_\_\_\_\_

3) \_\_\_\_\_

4) \_\_\_\_\_

What is the profit made on each hat sold? \_\_\_\_\_

Answer in a complete sentence: \_\_\_\_\_

## Depreciation

After you buy a car the value \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_ in value for each year of use. If you want to sell your car, you often can't sell it for \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_ the price, therefore creating a \_\_\_\_\_.

### Example 2 - Percent of Decrease

You bought your car for \$\_\_\_\_\_ in 2004. Today it is only worth \$\_\_\_\_\_.  
What is the percent of decrease?



#### What you can do...

- 1) \_\_\_\_\_
- 2) \_\_\_\_\_
- 3) \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) \_\_\_\_\_

What is the loss of value on the car? \_\_\_\_\_

Answer in a complete sentence: \_\_\_\_\_

## Profit and Loss

Stores buy product to sell at a \_\_\_\_\_ price in order to make \_\_\_\_\_.  
But sometimes they can't sell their product so they need to \_\_\_\_\_ to a  
better sale price. If they mark the item down correctly they will \_\_\_\_\_ make a profit off  
each item sold, but if they mark it down too much they may \_\_\_\_\_ money on each item  
sold.

### Example 3 - Profit or Loss?

A store sells step-ladders at a retail price that was marked up \_\_\_\_\_. But a month later, they  
still have many ladders left. They decide to cut the price of the ladders \_\_\_\_\_. Will the  
store still be able to make a profit off their ladders?



#### What you can do...

- 1) \_\_\_\_\_
- 2) \_\_\_\_\_
- 3) \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) \_\_\_\_\_
- 6) \_\_\_\_\_

The store is able to keep \_\_\_\_\_% of the  
\_\_\_\_\_% mark up. But is it enough?

Answer in a complete sentence: \_\_\_\_\_

#### Example 4 - Profit or Loss?

A jeweler buys gold necklaces and sells them at a retail price with a \_\_\_\_\_% mark up. For a Valentine's Day Sale the jeweler decided to mark them down \_\_\_\_\_%. Will the jeweler still be able to make a profit on the necklaces?



#### What you can do...

- 1) \_\_\_\_\_
- 2) \_\_\_\_\_
- 3) \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) \_\_\_\_\_
- 6) \_\_\_\_\_

The store is able to keep \_\_\_\_\_% of the \_\_\_\_\_% mark up. But is it enough?

Answer in a complete sentence: \_\_\_\_\_

**Your Turn to Practice.** [Fill in the information for each problem from the video.]

**Find the percent of change for each problem.**

1) Original Price: \$\_\_\_\_\_   
 Mark Up Price: \$\_\_\_\_\_

2) Original Price: \$\_\_\_\_\_   
 Mark Up Price: \$\_\_\_\_\_

3) Mrs. Carr started her school year with 25 students. By the end of the year, her class has grown to 28 students. What was the percent of increase?

4) The regular price for a sweater is \$40. But you decide to wait for the sale and now it costs \$18. What is the percent of the discount?

5) A store sells model trains with a 70% mark up. For a weekend sale they mark down the price 25%. What percent is the profit or loss for the store?