NCERT Solutions for Class 4 Maths Chapter 6: The NCERT Class 4 Maths book's Chapter 6, "The Junk Seller," uses real-world examples to teach students about money, profit, and loss. It teaches students the fundamentals of business transactions, including how to calculate expenses, prices, and income, through the story of a trash merchant who gathers and sells a variety of goods.

Students gain knowledge of word problem-solving, money addition and subtraction, and object valuation through fun activities. NCERT Solutions for Class 4 Maths Chapter 6 enhances the student's understanding of daily financial operations by emphasizing practical math abilities like mental calculations and budgeting.

NCERT Solutions for Class 4 Maths Chapter 6 Overview

The NCERT Class 4 Maths book's Chapter 6, "The Junk Seller," uses the engaging tale of a trash the supplier to introduce students to the basic ideas of money, profit, and loss. The chapter includes actual situations where a junk seller gathers used, neglected goods and resells them for a profit. Students gain knowledge of financial computations through this story, including how to add and subtract prices, understand profits and losses, and figure out the cost of things.

Additionally, NCERT Solutions for Class 4 Maths Chapter 6 The Junk Seller clarifies for students the concept of value, how things can be recycled or reused, and why different items have varied costs depending on their utility or condition. Through real-world situations, the exercises and activities aim to enhance fundamental math abilities, particularly mental math. By the end of the chapter, students have a better grasp of common financial transactions, which helps them apply mathematical ideas to practical scenarios and improves their ability to solve problems.

NCERT Solutions for Class 4 Maths Chapter 6 The Junk Seller

Below we have provided NCERT Solutions for Class 4 Maths Chapter 6 The Junk Seller -

NCERT book Page No: 60

Question: 1

(a) What about you? Do you also find Maths difficult?

(b) What is the most difficult thing in your Maths book?

(c) What do you think is the easiest lesson?

Answer:

(a) No, maths is not hard if you practise it properly.

(a) I find all of the subjects simple.

(c) The practice determines this. It will become easier the more you practise.

NCERT book Page No: 61

Find out: how much for a cup of tea?

Question: 2

Ask people and find out the cost of a cup of tea

(a) At a tea stall.

(b) At a hotel.

Answer:

(a) The cost of tea at a tea stall is Rs 5.

(b) The cost of tea at a hotel is Rs 10.

Question: 3

(a) If a person who runs a tea stall earns Rs 30 in a day, how much will he earn in 10 days?

(b) And in a month?

Answer:

(a) Earning in a day = Rs 30 × 1

Hence, earnings in two days will be = Rs 30 × 2

Earnings in 3 days will be = Rs 30 × 3

Earnings in 10 days will be = Rs 30 × 10

= Rs 300

(b) In a month, there are 30 days.

If earning in a day costs Rs 30,

Then, earnings in 30 days will cost = Rs 30 × 30

= Rs 900

Question: 4

Find out: what is a loan?

(a) Have you ever heard of someone taking a loan? For what?

(b) How much loan was taken?

(c) How much money was paid back?

Answer:

Yes, I am familiar with someone who borrowed money to pay for his son's schooling.

(c) He took one lakh rupees.

(c) After a year, he returned the sum of Rs. 1,50,000.

Hariya and Babu want to buy a handcart for Rs 300.

Hariya: I have taken a loan of Rs 300 from a bank for six months. I will pay Rs 51 every month to the bank.

Babu: But I have taken a loan of Rs 300 from Chunnilal. After six months, I will pay back Rs 360.

Question: 5

Who has to pay back more – Hariya or Babu?

Answer: For six months, Hariya should pay Rs 51.

Total money paid by Hariya = Rs 51 × 6

= Rs 306

However, after six months, Babu pays Rs 360. As a result, Babu pays Hariya less money.

NCERT book Page No: 62

I have 9 rickshaws of my own. I give the rickshaws on rent, each for Rs 20 a day. On Sundays I do not take any money for them.

Question: 6

How much does Kiran earn from 9 rickshaws in a day?

Answer: From 1 rickshaw, she earns = Rs 20

So, from 2 rickshaws, she earns = Rs 20 × 2 = Rs 40

Similarly, from 9 rickshaws, she earns = Rs 20 × 9

= Rs 180

Question: 7

For 10 rickshaws, she will get Rs 20 × 10 = Rs 200

So, for 9 rickshaws, she will get Rs 200 – _____ = _____

Answer: For 9 rickshaws, she will get Rs 200 – 20

= Rs 180

NCERT book Page No: 63

Question: 8

In a week, how much does Kiran earn from one rickshaw?

Answer: We know in a week, there are 7 days.

Money earned by Kiran in a day = Rs 20

Hence, money earned by Kiran in a week from one rickshaw = Rs 20 × 7

= Rs 140

Question: 9

Do it mentally and write the answers.

2×6 = _____ 4×80 = _____

20×6 = _____ 4×81 = _____

2×60 = _____ 9×25 = _____

3×42 = _____ 31×9 = _____

Answer:

2 × 6 = 12

20 × 6 = 120

2 × 60 = 120

3 × 42 = 126

4 × 80 = 320

4 × 81 = 324

9 × 25 = 225

31 × 9 = 279

How Much to Pay for this Junk?

Kiran has bought some junk from junk collectors

Question: 10

How much will Kiran pay for 31 kg newspaper?

Answer: 1 kg newspaper cost = Rs 5

31 kg newspaper cost = Rs 5 × 31 = Rs 155

Hence, the cost of 31 kg newspaper is Rs 155.

NCERT book Page No: 64

Rate-List

Kind of Junk	Price of 1 Kg
1. Waste Paper	Rs 4/-
2. Newspaper	Rs 5/-
3. Iron	Rs 12/-
4. Brass	Rs 170/-
5. Plastic	Rs 10/-

Question: 11

How much will Kiran pay for 42 kg newspaper?

Answer: For 1 kg newspaper Kiran pays = Rs 5

For 42 kg of newspaper, she will pay = Rs 5 × 42

= Rs 210

Hence, Kiran pays Rs 210 for 42 kg of newspaper.

Question: 12

Also, find the cost of

(a) 22 kg of plastic.

(b) 23 kg of waste paper.

(c) 12 kg of iron.

Answer:

(a) The cost of 1 kg of plastic = Rs 10

So, the cost of 22 kg of plastic will be = Rs 10 × 22

= Rs 220

(b) Rate of 1 kg of waste paper = Rs 4

Hence, the cost of 23 kg of waste paper = Rs 4 × 23

= Rs 92

(c) The cost of 1 kg of iron = Rs 12

Hence, the cost of 12 kg of iron will be = Rs 12 × 12

= Rs 144

Question: 13

Guess the total money Kiran will pay to the junk collectors. Will it be

– More than 600?

– Less than 600?

Answer: Total money Kiran pays to the junk collectors are

Cost of 42 kg of newspaper = Rs 210

Cost of 22 kg of plastic = Rs 220

Cost of 23 kg of waste paper = Rs 92

Cost of 12 kg of iron = Rs 144

Therefore, the total cost of all the junk = Rs 666

So, Kiran pays more than Rs 600.

NCERT book Page No: 64-66

Smart Kiran Sells the Junk

Dinu's Rate-List

Kind of Junk	Price of 1 Kg
1. Newspaper	Rs 6/-
2. Iron	Rs 14/-
3. Brass	Rs 180/-
4. Plastic	Rs 12/-
5. Waste Paper	Rs 4.50/-

Question: 14

Kiran bought 1 kg plastic for Rs 10 but sold 1 kg plastic for Rs 12. How much money does she earn on selling 1 kg plastic?

Answer: The cost of 1 kg of plastic that Kiran bought = Rs 10

She sold 1 kg of plastic for Rs 12.

Hence, she earned = Rs 12 – Rs 10

= Rs 2

Question: 15

So, how much money does she earn for 63 kg?

Answer: She earns Rs 2 for 1 kg of plastic.

For 63 kg of plastic, she earns = Rs 2 × 63

= Rs 126

Therefore, Kiran earns Rs 126 for 63 kg of plastic.

This can be calculated as follows:

60   3

2	60 × 2	3 × 2
	120	**6**

By adding the digits in the last row, we will get 126.

Kiran sells 32 kg iron

Question: 16

How much money will Dinu pay for 32 kg iron?

Answer: The amount by which 1 kg of plastic is sold = Rs 14

Hence, the cost of 32 kg of plastic = Rs 14 × 32

= Rs 448

This can be calculated as follows:

	30	2
10	30 × 10	2 × 10
	300	**20**
4	30 × 4	2 × 4
	120	**8**

By adding the bold numbers, we get the desired number.

300 + 20 + 120 + 8 = 448

Hence, the money paid by Dinu for 32 kg of plastic is Rs 448.

Question: 17

Kiran buys 1 kg iron for Rs 12 but sells it for Rs 14. How much does she earn when she sells 32 kg of iron?

Answer: Money earned by Kiran by selling 1 kg of iron = Rs 14 – Rs 12

= Rs 2

Hence, money earned by her by selling 32 kg of iron = Rs 2 × 32

= Rs 64

This can be calculated as follows:

	30	2
2	30 × 2	2 × 2
	60	**4**

By adding the numbers in the last row, we can find the desired number.

60 + 4 = 64

Therefore, by selling 32 kg of iron, Kiran earn Rs 64.

What will Dinu pay for 152 kg newspaper?

Question: 18

I bought 1 kg newspaper for Rs 5 but sold it for Rs 6. How much money did I earn by selling 152 kg of newspaper?

Answer: Money earned by selling 1 kg of newspaper = Selling price of newspaper – Purchasing price of newspaper

= Rs 6 – Rs 5

= Rs 1

Money earned by her by selling 152 kg of newspaper = Rs 1 × 152

= Rs 152

Therefore, she earns Rs 152 by selling 152 kg of newspaper.

What does Dinu pay for brass?

Question: 19

How much money will Dinu pay for 4 kg brass?

Answer: As per Dinu's price list, the cost of 1 kg of brass = Rs 180

For 4 kg of brass, Dinu will pay = Rs 180 × 4

= Rs 720

This can also be calculated as follows:

	100	80
4	100 × 4	80 × 4
	400	**320**

We get the desired result by adding the digits in the last row.

400 + 320 = 720

Hence, for 4 kg brass Dinu pays Rs 720.

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Question: 20

First, guess the answer and then calculate.

(a) 37 × 18 =

(b) 45 × 24 =

(c) 69 × 52 =

(d) 77 × 55 =

(e) 142 × 5 =

(f) 382 × 3 =

(g) 2 × 175 =

(h) 4 × 206 =

Answer:

(a) Here, the number will be near 40 × 20, i.e., about 800.

Calculation:

	30	7
10	30 × 10	7 × 10
	300	**70**

| 8 | 30 × 8 | 7 × 8 |
| | **240** | **56** |

Now, add the digits in the third and fifth rows, and we get

300 + 70 + 240 + 56 = 666

Therefore, 37 × 18 = 666

(b) 45 × 24

This number will be near 40 × 25 = 1000

Calculation:

	40	5
20	40 × 20	5 × 20
	800	**100**
4	40 × 4	5 × 4
	160	**20**

Add the digits in the third and fifth rows, and we get

800 + 100 + 160 + 20 = 1080

Hence, 45 × 24 = 1080

(c) 69 × 52

Here, the number will be near 70 × 50 = 3500

Calculation:

	60	9
50	60 × 50	9 × 50
	3000	**450**
2	60 × 2	9 × 2
	120	**18**

On adding the digits in the third and fifth rows, we get

3000 + 450 + 120 + 18 = 3588

Hence, 69 × 52 = 3588

(d) By guessing 77 × 55

The number will be near 80 × 50 = 4000

Calculation:

	70	7
50	70 × 50	7 × 50
	3500	**350**
5	70 × 5	7 × 5
	350	**35**

On adding the numbers in the third and fifth rows, we get

3500 + 350 + 350 + 35 = 4235

Therefore, 77 × 35 = 4235

(e) On guessing 142 × 5

The number will be near 140 × 5 = 700

Calculation:

	100	40	2
5	100 × 5	40 × 5	2 × 5
	500	**200**	**10**

By adding the numbers in the last row, we get

500 + 200 + 10 = 710

Therefore, 142 × 5 = 710

(f) 382 × 3

The number will be near 380 × 3 = 1140 on guessing.

Calculation:

	300	80	2
3	300 × 3	80 × 3	2 × 3
	900	**240**	**6**

On adding the digits in the last row, we will get

900 + 240 + 6 = 1146

So, 382 × 3 = 1146

(g) 2 × 175

On guessing this number will be near 2 × 175 = 350

Calculation:

	100	70	5
2	100 × 2	70 × 2	5 × 2
	200	**140**	**10**

On adding the digits in the last row, we get

200 + 140 + 10 = 350

(h) 4 × 206

This number will be near 5 × 200 = 1000 on guessing.

Calculation:

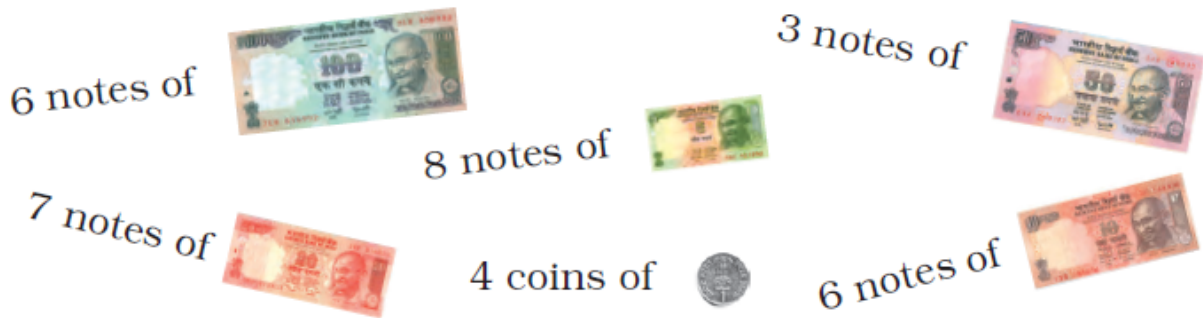|	200	6
4	200 × 4	6 × 4
	800	**24**

On adding the digits in the last row, we get

800 + 24 = 824

Therefore, 4 × 206 = 824

Fill My Diary

Kiran bought some junk from the junk collectors. She paid them Rs 841. She sold the junk at Dinu's big shop and Dinu gave her these notes and coins.

6 notes of

3 notes of

8 notes of

7 notes of

4 coins of

6 notes of

Kiran wrote the record in her diary.

11 March 2007

Money I paid — Rs 841

Money I got— Rs 600
— Rs 150
— Rs 140
— Rs 60
— Rs 40
— Rs   4

Total Rs 994

Rs 994
– Rs 841

Money I earned :   Rs 153

Later, she paid Rs 919 to the junk collectors. When she sold the junk, she got these notes and coins from Dinu.

28 coins of ⬤

5 notes of 🟩100

18 notes of 🟧10

9 notes of 🟧20

1 note of 🟪50

Question: 21

Find out how much she earned this time.

Answer:

18 March 2007

Money paid by Kiran = Rs 919

Money she got from Dinu

Rs 100 × 5 = Rs 500

Rs 50 × 1 = Rs 50

Rs 20 × 9 = Rs 180

Rs 10 × 18 = Rs 180

Rs 5 × 28 = Rs 140

Total money she got from Dinu = Rs 1050

Rs 1050

– Rs 919

_____

Total money she earned = Rs 131 = Rs 131

_____

Benefits of NCERT Solutions for Class 4 Maths Chapter 6

The NCERT Solutions for Class 4 Maths Chapter 6, "The Junk Seller," offer various benefits to students:

Practical Application of Math: The solutions help students relate mathematical concepts to real-life situations like buying, selling, and managing money.

Improves Financial Literacy: Students learn about basic financial transactions, including profit, loss, and budgeting, which enhances their understanding of money management.

Enhanced Problem-Solving Skills: By working through the chapter's exercises, students develop logical thinking and problem-solving abilities, especially in the context of word problems.

Strengthens Mental Math: The chapter involves frequent use of addition, subtraction, and mental calculations, helping students improve their arithmetic skills.

Engaging and Relatable Learning: The use of a junk seller's story makes learning more engaging, allowing students to connect mathematical concepts with everyday activities.