Date __/__/____

LESSON → The fish tale

Date 3/4/2021

What is Haiku?

Ans Poems of 3 lines are called Haiku. It is These pomes are about nature. These poems are popular in Japan.

Do you know any pomes about fish?

Ans Yes-

मछली जल की रानी है
जीवन उसका पानी है
हाथ लगाओ डर जायेगी।

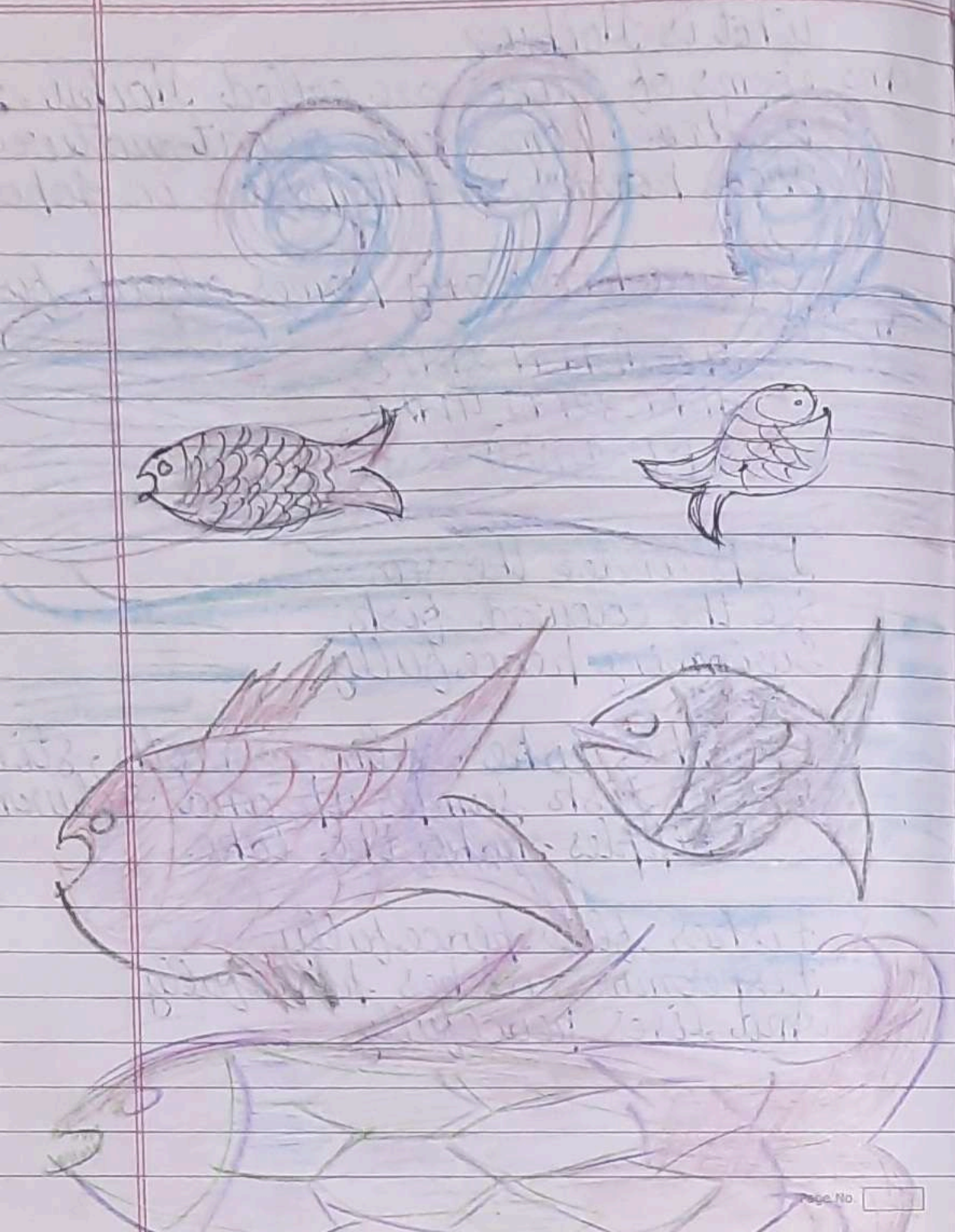
Deep under the sea
See the coloured fish
Swimming peacefully

The lake, calm, smooth, still
A fish jumps up and returns
Ripples shake the lake

Fishes plot peacefully
Fisherman catches peacefully
And lives peacefully

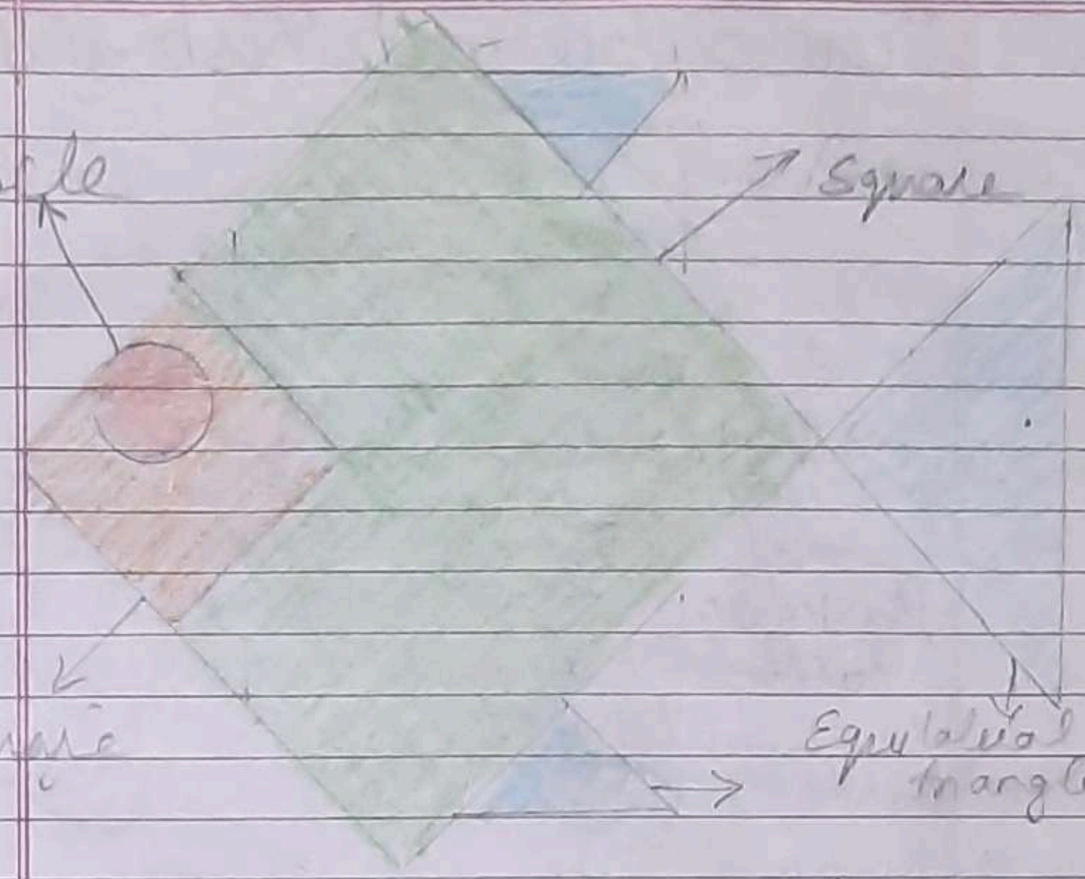
Sathi

Date __/__/____



Sathi

Date __/__/____

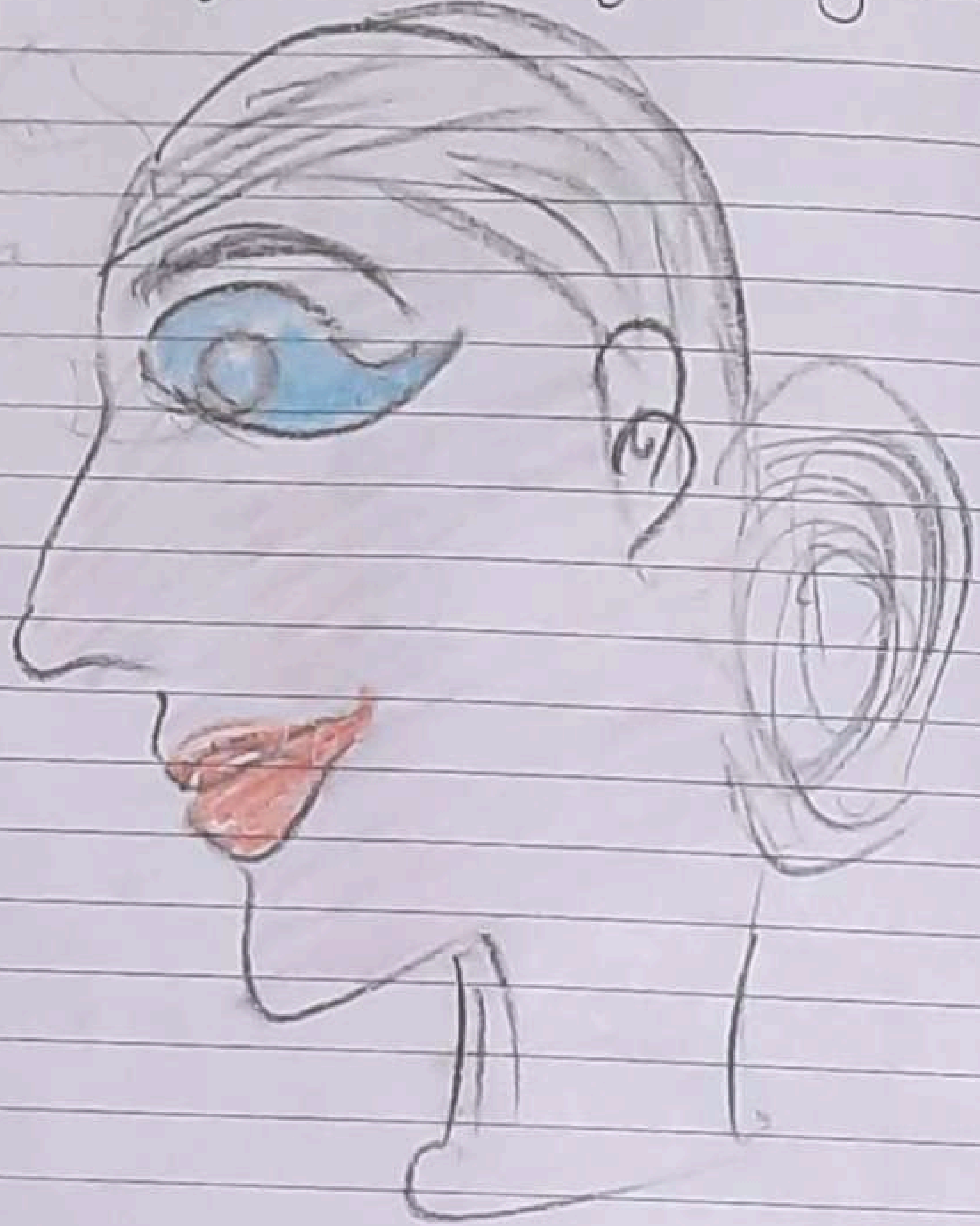


Isosceles Triangle

Tuesday
Date 06/04/2021

Saathi 6

Draw a face with "fish eyes"



Q2 How long is the biggest fish can you imagine?

Ans Yes, 18 m and above. example - Whale shark.

Wednesday
Date 07/04/2021

Saathi 7

Q3 How many times longer is your big fish then your smallest fish?

Ans Smallest fish = 1cm
Longest fish = 18 mts
= 18 x 100 cm
= 1800 cm

Note - 1m = 100cm

1cm x □ = 1800 cm

□ = $\frac{1800 \text{ cm}}{1 \text{ cm}}$

□ = 1800 cm

So longest fish is 1800 times bigger then the smallest fish

Q1 What is school of fish?

Ans Fish like to swim in groups. These groups of fish are called School of fish.

Q2 About how many kilograms do you weigh? 40 kg

Q3 So 12 children like you put together will weigh about ? 12 x 40
= 480 kg

Date __/__/____

Q4 About how much more does the whole shark weigh than 12 children like you put together?

$$\begin{array}{r} {}^{1}\cancel{1}{}^{5}\cancel{6}800 \\ -\ 480 \\ \hline 15520 \end{array}$$

15520

My weight = 40 kg
Weigh of 12 children = 40 × 12 =
= 480 kg.
Weigh of whole shark = 16000 kg

The whale shark will steigh

$$\begin{array}{r} 16000 \\ -\ 480 \\ \hline 15520\ \text{kg} \end{array}$$

Thursday
Date 8/4/2021

Q1 These log ~~boats~~ boats do not go very far. If the wind is helpful, they travel about 4km in one hour.

- How long will they take to go a distance of 10 km?

Solution:-

- Distance covered by log boat in 1 hour - 4km

Distance covered by log boat in ½ hour = 2 km

Distance to be travelled = 4 km + 4 km + 2 km

Time ~~travel~~ taken to travel = 10 km = 1 hour + 1 hour + ½ hour = 2½ hour

Thus, the log boat cover 10km in 2½ hour

Q2 Some ~~boats~~ boats have motor and go further into the sea. Since they go far out they can catch more fish. These boats travel faster at the speed of about 20 km in 1 hour

- How far would the motor boats go in 3 and a half hours?

Solution:

- Distance covered by boat in 1 hour = 20 km

Distance covered by boat in ½ hour = 10 km

Distance covered by boat in 3½ hour = 20 km + 20 km + 20 km + 10 km
= 70 km.

So, the boat can cover 70 km in 3½ hour.

INFORMATION:- Speed = Distance / time

Time = Distance / Speed

distance = speed × time.

- How much time will they to go 85 km?

Solution:

Ans: Distance covered by boat in 1 hour = 20 km

Distance covered by boat in ½ hour = 10 km

Distance covered by boat in 3½ hour = 20 km + 20 km + 20 km + 10 km

Total distance to be ~~covered~~ travelled by boat = 20 km + 20 km + 20 km + ~~20~~ km + 5 km

Distance covered by boat in ¼ hours = 5 km

Time taken to travel = 85 km = 1 hour + 1 hour + 1 hour + ¼ hour = 4¼ h
4.15 hours

They will take 4¼ h to go 85 km

Saathi

Date __/__/____

Long tail boat

Dog boat

Trawler or machine boat.

Motor boat

Saathi

Tuesday
Date 9/4/2021

The fish tale:

Type of boat	Catch of fish in 1 hour (in kg)	Speed of the boat
Dog boat	20 kg	4 km per hour
Long tail boat	600 kg	12 km per hour
Motor boat	800 kg	20 km per hour
Machine boat	6000 kg	22 km per hour

Q1: About how much fish in all will each type of boat bring in 7 trips?

Ans:

Type of boat	1 trips	7 trips
Dog boat	20 kg	7×20 = 140 kg
Long tail boat	600 kg	7×600 = 4200 kg
Motor boat	800 kg	7×800 = 5600 kg
Machine boat	6000 kg	7×6000 kg = 42000 kg

Q2: About how far can a motor boat go in 6 hours ~~Can~~ can

Ans: Speed of motor boat = 20 km per hour
Distance cover by motor boat in 1 hour = 20 km.
So distance covered by motor boat in 6 hour = 20 km × 6
= 120 km

Date __/__/____

Q3: If a long tail boat has to travel 60 km, how long will it take?

Ans: Speed of long tail boat = 12 km per hour.

Distance covered by long tail boat in 1 hour = 12 km

Distance to be travelled by long tail boat = 12 km + 12 km + 12 km + 12 km + 12 km

Time taken by long tail boat to cover 60 km = 1 h + 1 h + 1 h + 1 h + 1 h

So, long tail boat takes 5 hours to cover distance of 60 km.

Q4: What other things have you heard of in Lakhs?

Solution:

The cost of car

Date __/__/____

Televisions

Gold and jewellery can also be in lakhs at times.

Q5: Write the number one thousand. Now write one hundred thousand. So how many zeroes are there in the number one lakh? Easy, isn't it?

Solution:

One thousand can be written as = 1,000

One hundred thousand = 1,00,000

One hundred thousand in international system of numeration is one lakh in Indian system of numeration

So, there are 5-zero in 1,00,000

Sathi

Date __/__/____

Q6 There are about 2 lakh boats on our country. Half of them are without motor. What is the number of boats with a motor? Write it.

Solution:

Total number of boats in the country = 200000. As half of it are motor boats, the remaining half will be without motor.

Therefore number of boats without motor = 200000 ÷ 2
= 100000

Q7: About one forth of the boats with a motor are big machine boats. How many thousand machines boats are there? Come on, try to do without writing?

Solution:

Sathi

Date __/__/____

Total boats in the country = 200000
Number of boats with a motor =
200000 - 100000
= 100000

~~Number~~ Number of machine boats = One fourth boats with motor
So, number of machine boats =
100000 ÷ 4 = 1/100000
25,000

There are 25,000 machine boats.

Q8 Where have you heard of a crore? What was the number used for?

Solution

We have heard of a crore in real estate, where a flat can cost about 1 crore. It can also be heard on box-office, where movies can earn crores of rupees.

100
100
1000

Date __/__/____

Q9: Try writing the number one crore. Don't get lost in all the zeroes!

Solution:

One crore is written as - 10000000

Note :-

1 lakh = 100000 (5 zeros)
5 lakh = 500000
½ lakh = 50,000
1 Crore = 100 × lakh
= 100 × 100000
= 10000000 (7 zeros)
5-crore = 50000000
½ crore = 50,00000
1 lakh = 100 × thousand
= 100 × 1000
= 100000

* This will also lead to huge unemployment of traditional fishermen.

Monday
Date 12/4/2021

The fish tale:

Write a news report about the dangers faced by the fishes in our rivers and seas.

Our rivers and seas are rich source of sea food like fishes, prawns, crabes, lobster etc. Now a days fishing has taken the form of an industry.

Big machines boats or trawler are used for fishing. These trawlers are posing big danger to the fish population and small fishermen. These trawlers go very far from the shore and spread their big net.

These big nets catch all kind of fishes big and small both. Traditional fishermen use net which allow small fishes to escape. Thus traditional fishermen take care of fish population but big trawlers hamper the natural growth of fish population which result in depletion of fish stock in river and ocean. *

The fish tale:-

Sardines	Rs 40/kg
Sword fish	Rs 60/kg
Prawns	Rs 150/kg
Squid	Rs 50/kg

Monday
Date 12/4/2021

Practice time

Q1- At what price per kg did Fazila sell kingfish?

Solution:

Weight of the kingfish - 8kg
Total cost of kingfish - Rs 1200
Weight of 1kg fish :- 1200 ÷ 8 =
150

Fazila sells the kingfish at Rs = 150 per kg.

Q2- Floramma has sold 10kg prawans today. How much money did she get for that?

Solution:

Weight of prawns sold by Floramma = 10 kg
Cost of 1kg prawns = Rs 150
Price of 10 kg prawns = Rs 150 × 10 = 1500

Floramma got Rs 1500 by selling 10kg prawns.

Q3- Gracy sold 6kg sword fish. Mini has earned as much money as Gracy. How many kg of sardines did Mini sell?

Solution:

Weight of swordfish sold by Gracy = 6kg
Cost of 1kg swordfish = 60
Total money Gracy earned by selling 6kg of swordfish = 60 × 6 =
360

Mini earned Rs 360 by selling sardines.

Cost of 1kg sardines = Rs 40
Weight of sardines sold by Mini = 360 ÷ 40
= 9 kg

Mini sold 9kg sardines and

Date __/__/____

Q4- Basheer has Rs-100 He spends 1/4 of the money on squid and another 3/4 on prawns. Total money with Basheer = Rs 100
One fourth - $100 \times \frac{1}{4}$ = Rs 25, Remaining three fourth $100 \times \frac{3}{4} = 75$

a) How many kilograms of squid did he buy?

Solution -

He bought squid for Rs 25
Cost of 1 kg squid = Rs 50
Now, cost of ½ kg squid = Rs 50 ÷ 2 = Rs 25

Basheer can buy ½ kg squid with Rs 25.

b) How many kilograms of prawns did he buy?

Solution:

He bought prawn for Rs-75.
Cost of 1 kg prawn = 150
Cost of ½ kg prawn = Rs 150 ÷ 2
= Rs 75

Page No.

Date __/__/____

Basheer can buy ½ kg Prawns with Rs-75

15-4-21

Women's Meenkar Bank

The meeting of the Meenkar Bank has just begun. Fazila is the president. Twenty fisherwomen have made their own bank. Each saves Rs 25 every month and puts it in the bank.

- How much money does the group collect each month?

Solution

- Number of fisherwoman who joined the bank = 20

Money saved by each of them every month = Rs 25

Total money collected in a month = Rs 25×20
= Rs 500

Page No.

Date __/__/____

Q2 How much money will be collected in ~~ten~~ ten years?

Solution:

Now 1 year = 12 months
10 years = 12 months × 10
= 120 monthes

Total money saved in 10 years = Rs 500 × 120
= Rs 60,000
Rs, 60,000 will be collected in 10 years.

Or

Money collected in one month = Rs 500
Money collected in 1 year = 12 × 500
= Rs 6000
Money saved in 10 year = Rs 6000 × 10
= 60000
= Rs 60000 Ans

Date __/__/____

Q3 Gracy took a ~~loan~~ loan of ~~Rs~~ Rs 4000 to buy a net. She paid back Rs 345 every month for one year. How much money did she pay back the bank?

Solution:

Amount of loan taken by Gracy = Rs 4000
Amount of payment every month = Rs 345

We know,
1 year = 12 months

Total amount paid ~~by~~ back to the bank in 1 year = Rs 345 × 12
= ~~4,440~~ 4140
So, Gracy paid Rs 4140 to bank in 1 year.

Q4 Transi and her sister took a loan of Rs 21,000 to buy a fog boat. They paid back a total of Rs 23520 in one year. How much

Date __/__/____

did they pay back every month?

Solution:

1 year = 12 months
Total amount paid back by Thansi and her sister in 1 year = Rs 23,520.
Amount they paid ~~every~~ every month
= Rs 23,520 ÷ 12
= Rs 1,960

They paid back Rs 1,960 every month.

Qn. Fazila writes the things they need to factory?-

	Item	Price of each	No	Total
1	Bore well	Rs 3000	1	Rs 3000
2	Bamboo rack for fish drying	Rs 2000	20	Rs 20,000
3	Cement tank	Rs 1000	4	Rs 4000
4	Tray + knife	Rs 300	20	Rs 3000
5	Bucket	Rs 75	20	Rs 1500

Find the total cost.
The total cost is:- G. Total = 54,500

Date 14/4/2021

We buy fresh fish for Rs 15 per kg
We sell dried fish for Rs 70 per kg

Solution:

We dry 6kg fresh fish to get 2 kg dried fish.

For 6kg fresh fish we have to pay
6 x 15 = Rs 90

We will sell 2kg dried fish and get 2 x 70 = Rs 140

But if we dry 6000 kg we can earn Rs 50 x 1000 in a month!

That means we earn 50,000 in a month.

Monthly cost:

a Salt = 1500 x 2 = 3000
b cost of 1kg of fresh fish = Rs 15
Cost of 6000 kg of fresh fish = Rs 15 x 6000 = 90,000

Total cost = Cost of fresh fish + Cost of packing and bus charges + Cost of salt = Rs 90,000 + Rs 3000 + 3000 = Rs 96,000

Now, weight of dried fish is 1/3 of the weight of fresh fish.

So, weight of dried fish = 6000 kg ÷ 3
= 2000 kg

Selling ~~price~~ price of dried fish
Rs 78

Money earned by selling 2000 kg of fish = Rs 78 × 2000 = Rs 148000

Cost of drying and selling the fish:
= Money earned by selling the fish - total cost
= Rs 140,000 - 96000
Rs 44,000

(b) When fresh fish is dried it becomes 1/3 of the total weight. In one they plan to dry 6000 kg of fresh fish. How much dried fish will they get in a month?

Solution Fresh fish = 6000 kg
Dried fish = $6000 \times \frac{1}{3}$
$= \frac{6000}{3}$
$= 2000$ kg

Date 17/4/2021

Decimal addition PUP - Point under point.

12.21 + 7.01

$$\begin{array}{r} 12.21 \\ +\ 07.01 \\ \hline 19.22 \end{array}$$

0.72 + 21.1

$$\begin{array}{r} 0.72 \\ +\ 21.10 \\ \hline 21.82 \end{array}$$

6.1 + 7.1

$$\begin{array}{r} 6.1 \\ +\ 7.1 \\ \hline 13.2 \end{array}$$

61 + 7.1

$$\begin{array}{r} 61.0 \\ +\ 07.1 \\ \hline 68.1 \end{array}$$

42.1 + 0.724

$$\begin{array}{r} 42.100 \\ +\ 00.724 \\ \hline 42.824 \end{array}$$

Date

43.1 + 0.724

$$\begin{array}{r} 43.100 \\ +\ 00.724 \\ \hline 43.824 \end{array}$$

8925.37 + 5248.81 + 794.36

$$\begin{array}{r} {\scriptstyle 1\ 1\ 1\ 1\ \ } \\ 8925.37 \\ +5248.81 \\ +0794.36 \\ \hline 14968.54 \end{array}$$

H-W 43.1 + 0.724

$$\begin{array}{r} 43.100 \\ +\ 00.724 \\ \hline 43.824 \end{array}$$

2.56 + 11.234

$$\begin{array}{r} 02.560 \\ +\ 11.234 \\ \hline 13.794 \end{array}$$

Date __/__/____

$8925.37 + 5248.81 + 794.36$

```
  1 11 1 1
  8925.37
+ 5248.81
+ 0794.36
 14968.54
```

Chapter-2

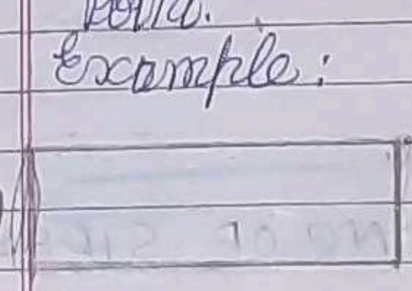
Shapes and angles:

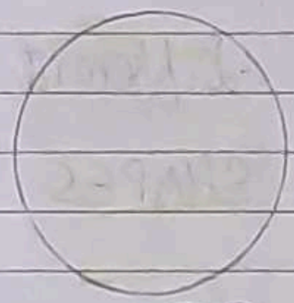
Monday.
Date 19/4/2021

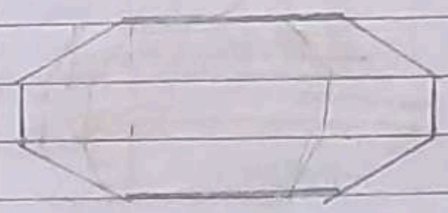
Ques- What is a ~~closed~~ closed shape?

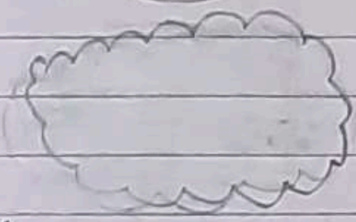
Ans- In geometry, a closed shape can be defined as a enclosed shape or figure whose linesegment and/or curve are connected or meet. They start and end at the same ~~point~~ point.

Example:

1) 

2) 

3) 

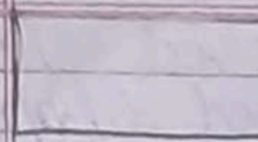
4) 

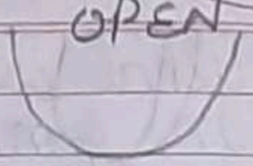
Ques- What is an open shape?

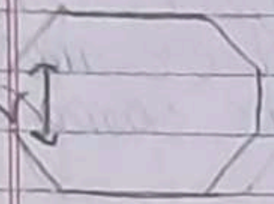
Ans- In geometry, an open shape can be defined as a shape or figure whose line segment, and/or curves do not meet. They donot start and end at the same point.

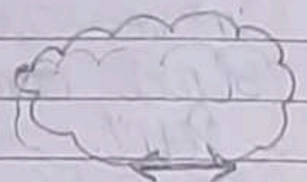
Example:

Date __/__/____

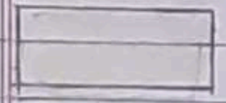
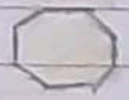
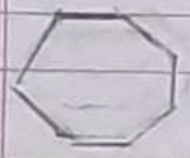
1) 

2) 

3) 

4) 

Different Shapes.

S.No	SHAPES	NAME	NO OF SIDES.
1		Triangle	3 sides
2		Rectangle	4 sides
3		Square	4 sides
4		Pentagon	5 sides
5		Hexagon	6 sides
6		Octagon	8 sides
7		Heptagon	7 sides

Nonagon = 9 sides

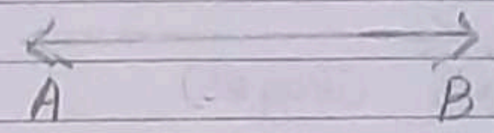
decagon = 10 sides

Date 20/4/2021

Shapes and angles:

Ques- Define Line, Line-segment and Ray.

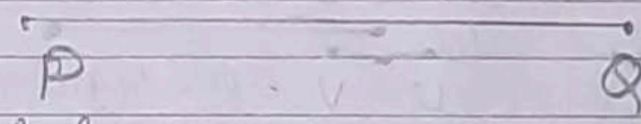
(i) Line :→ Line is a geometrical shape which ~~can~~ can be extends both sides forever or (infinitely).



Symbol : ↔

Example : $\overleftrightarrow{AB}$ (Line AB)

(ii) Line-segment :→ A line-segment is a part of a line which has two end points or (defined length)



Symbol : —

Example : $\overline{PQ}$ (Line-segment PQ)

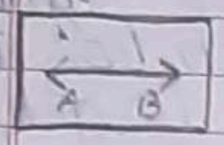
Date __/__/____

(iii) Ray :→ A ray is a part of line that has one end point and goes on infinitely in only one direction. We cannot measure the lenth of the ray.

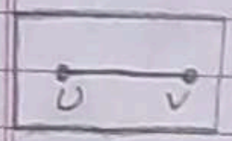
Symbol :→
Example : $\overrightarrow{RS}$ (Ray RS)

Lines, Rays and Line-segments.

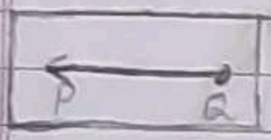
Name each line, ray and segment.



= $\overleftrightarrow{AB}$ (Line AB)
or
$\overleftrightarrow{BA}$ (Line BA)

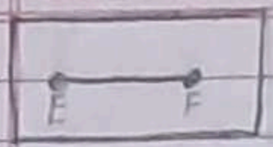


= $\overline{UV}$ (Line segment UV)
or
$\overline{VU}$ (Line segment VU)

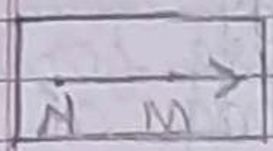


= $\overleftarrow{PQ}$ (Ray PQ)

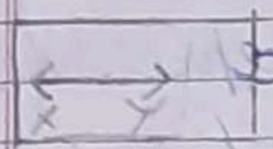
Date __/__/____



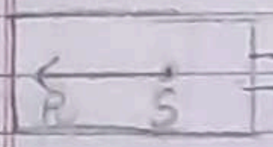
= $\overline{EF}$ (Line segment EF)
or
$\overline{FE}$ (Line segment FE)



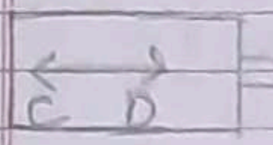
= $\overleftarrow{MN}$ (Ray MN)



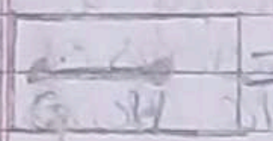
= $\overleftrightarrow{XY}$ (Line ~~segment~~ XY)
or
$\overleftrightarrow{YX}$ (Line YX)



= $\overleftarrow{RS}$ (Ray SR)
or
$\overleftarrow{RS}$ (Ray SR)



= $\overleftrightarrow{CD}$ (Line CD)
or
$\overleftrightarrow{DC}$ (Line DC)



= $\overline{GH}$ (Line segment GH)
or
$\overline{HG}$ (Line segment HG)

Date 22/4/2021

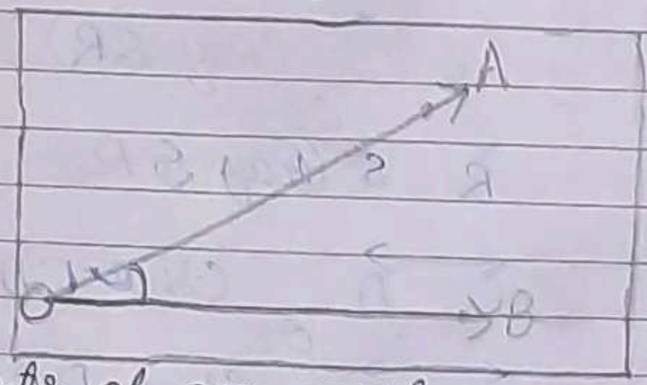
Shapes and angle-

Quest What is an angle?

Ans- In geometry, an angle can be defined as - the figure formed by two rays meeting at a common point.

An angel is represented by the symbol "∠"

Here, the angle below is ∠ AOB

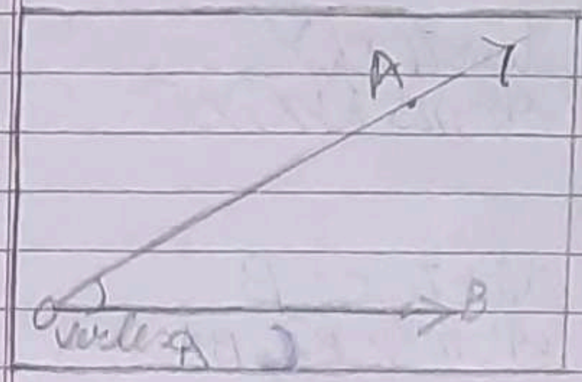


Ques2- Parts of an angle.

a Arms: Two rays joining to form an angle are called Arms of an angle. Here, OA and OB are the arms of the ∠ AOB.

Date __/__/____

b Vertex: The common point at which two rays meet to form an angle is called Vertex. The point O is the vertex of angle ∠ AOB



Parts of an angle

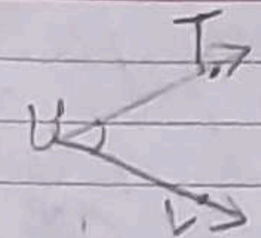
Ques-3 Name the vertex and arms that form each angle

Vertex - E

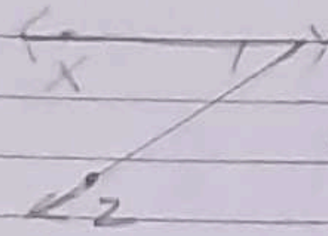
Arms - ED, EF

Vertex - Q

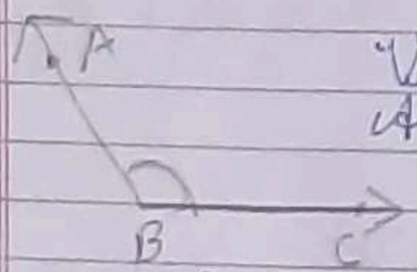
Arms - QP, QR



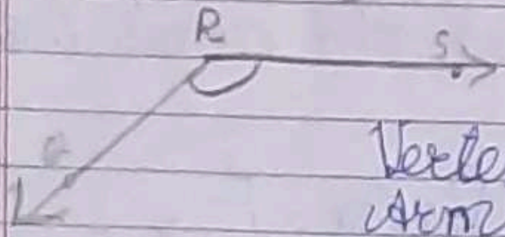
Vertex: U
Arms: $\overrightarrow{UT}$, $\overrightarrow{UV}$



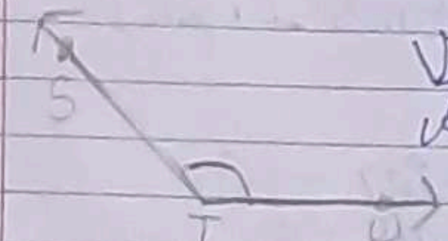
Vertex: Y
Arms: $\overrightarrow{YX}$, $\overrightarrow{YZ}$



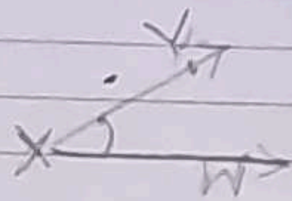
Vertex: B
Arms: $\overrightarrow{BC}$, $\overrightarrow{BA}$



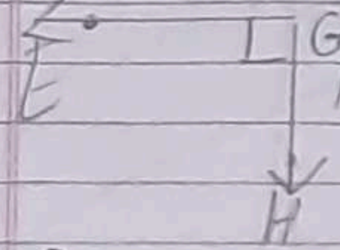
Vertex: R
Arms: RS, RQ



Vertex: T
Arms: $\overrightarrow{TS}$, $\overrightarrow{TU}$



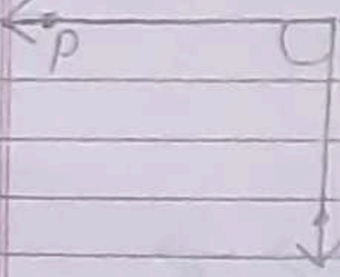
Vertex: X
Arms: $\overrightarrow{XY}$, $\overrightarrow{XW}$



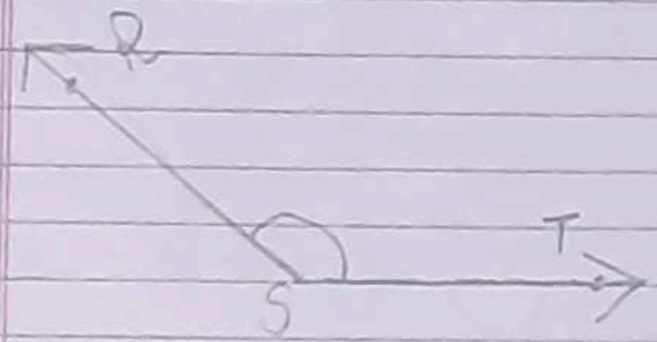
Vertex: G
Arms: $\overrightarrow{GH}$, $\overrightarrow{GF}$

Ques: Draw an angle with the given vertex

1. Verter: Q & arms $\overrightarrow{QP}$, $\overrightarrow{QR}$

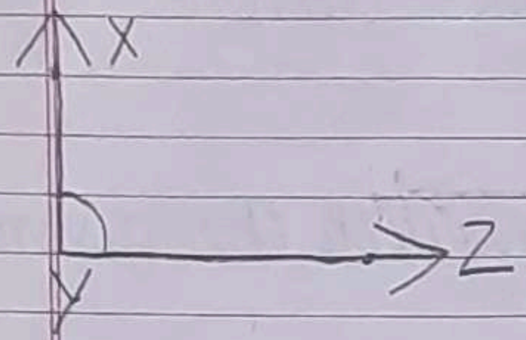


2. Vertex: S & Arms: $\overrightarrow{SR}$, $\overrightarrow{ST}$

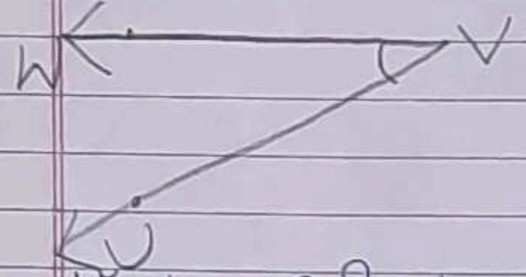


Date __/__/____

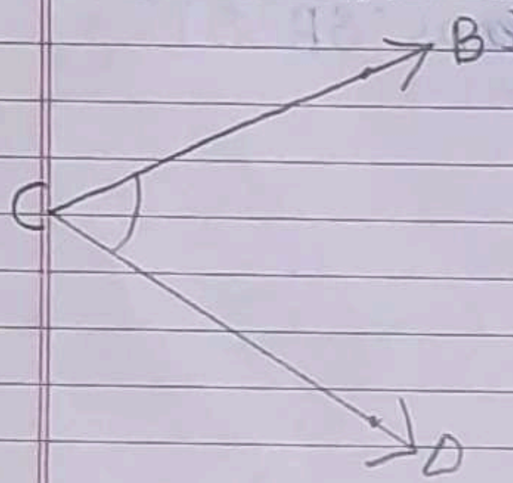
3. Vertex: Y & Arms: $\overrightarrow{YX}$, $\overrightarrow{YZ}$



4. Vertex: V & Arms: $\overrightarrow{VU}$, $\overrightarrow{VW}$

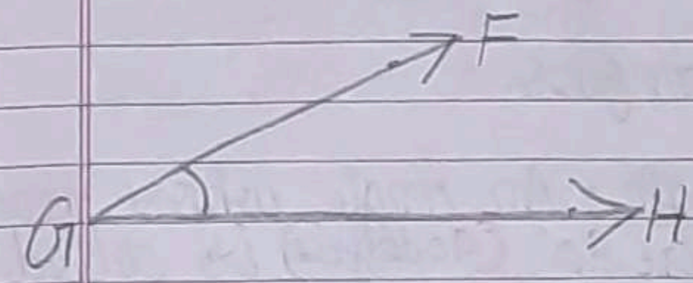


5. Vertex: C & Arms: $\overrightarrow{CB}$, $\overrightarrow{CD}$



Date __/__/____

6. Vertex: G & Arms: $\overrightarrow{GF}$, $\overrightarrow{GH}$



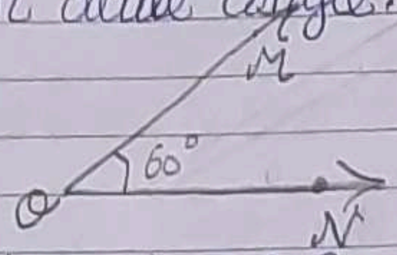
Date 23/4/2021

Shapes and angles -

→ Types of angles.

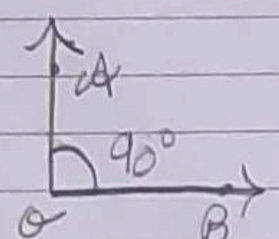
1. Acute Angle: An angle whose measure is less then 90° (90 degree) is called an acute angle. $0° < \theta < 90°$

$0 < 60 < 90$



$\angle MON = 60°$. So $\angle MON$ is an acute angle

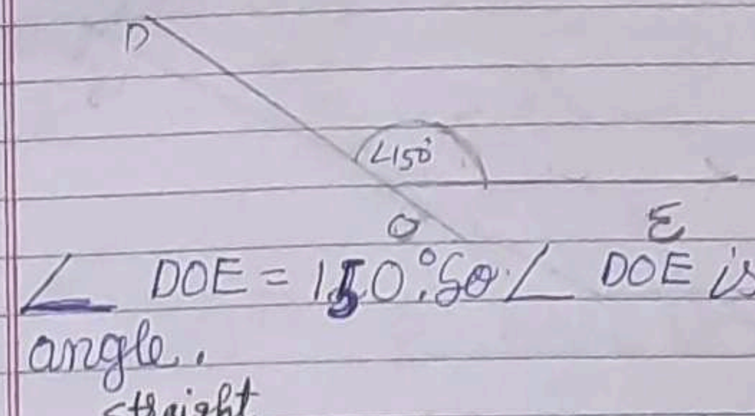
2. Right angle: An angle whose measure is 90° is called right angle.



$\angle AOB = 90°$. So $\angle AOB$ is a right angle.

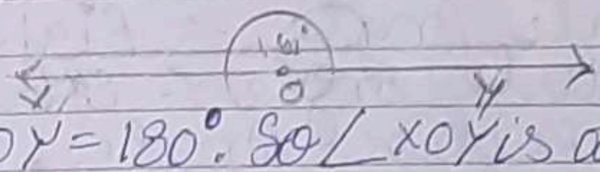
Date

3. Obtuse angle: An angle whose measure is greater than 90° but less than 180° is called an obtuse angle.



$\angle DOE = 150°$. So $\angle DOE$ is an obtuse angle.

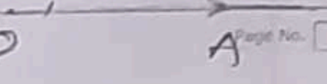
4. Straight Angle: An angle whose measure is 180° is called straight angle.



$\angle XOY = 180°$. So $\angle XOY$ is a straight angle.

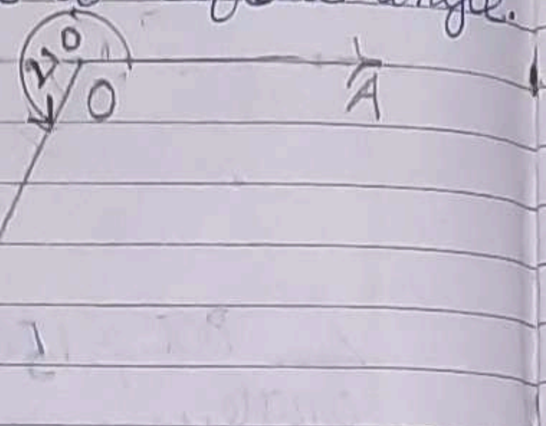
5. Zero angle: An angle measure 0° is called a zero angle.

When two arms of an angle lie on each other, 0° angle is formed



Date __/__/____

6. Reflex angle: An angle whose measure is more than 180° but less than 360° is called a reflex angle.



$\angle AOB = 210°$

So $\angle AOB$ is a reflex angle.

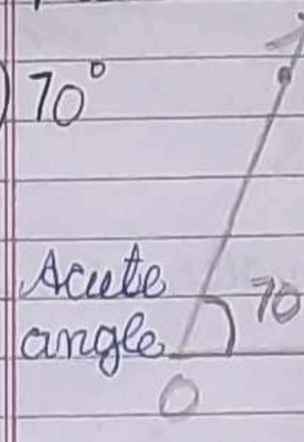
Acute Angle < Right angle < obtuse Angle < Straight Angle < Reflex Angle.

Date 24/4/2021

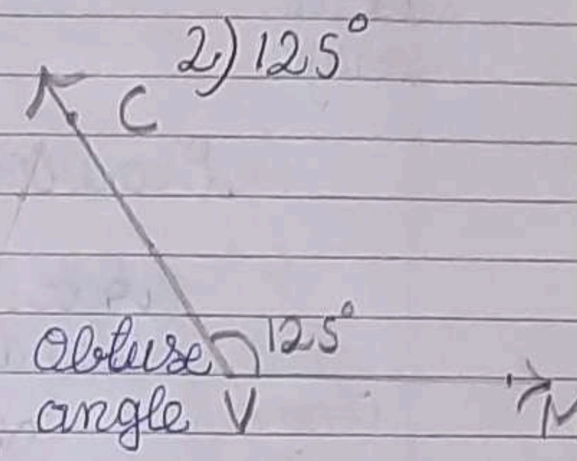
Shapes and angles -

Draw each angle using a protractor.

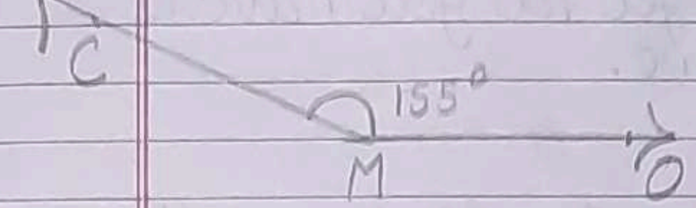
1) 70°



2) 125°



3) 155°



Obtuse angle

Date __/__/____

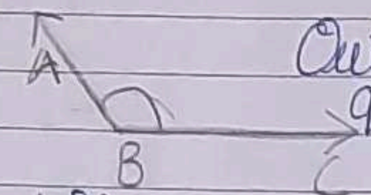
4.) 30°

Acute angle

Drawing angles

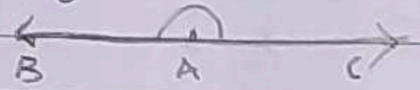
~~Note~~ Acute angles are between 0° and 90°

~~0° on~~ O



Outuse angle are between 90° and 180°

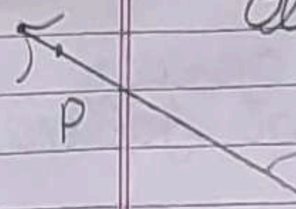
When you get 180° you have a straight line.



Use a protractor to draw these angles. Remember to mark the angle you have drawn.

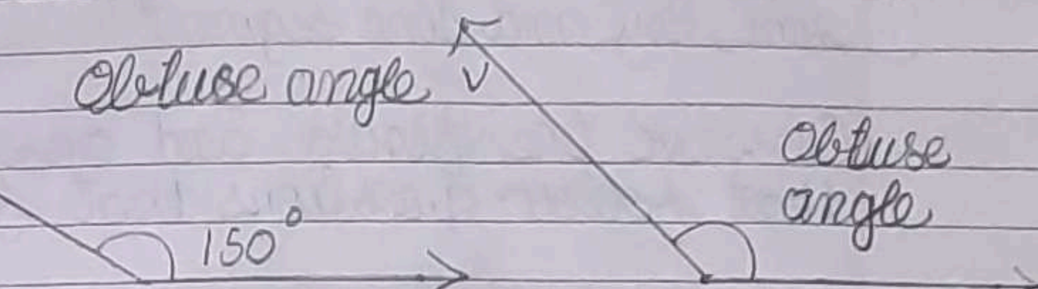
Date __/__/____

150°



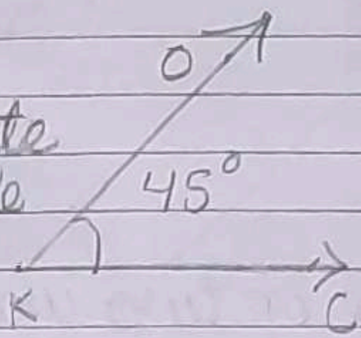
135°

Obtuse angle



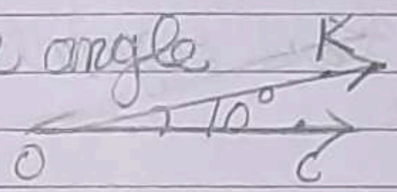
Obtuse angle

45°



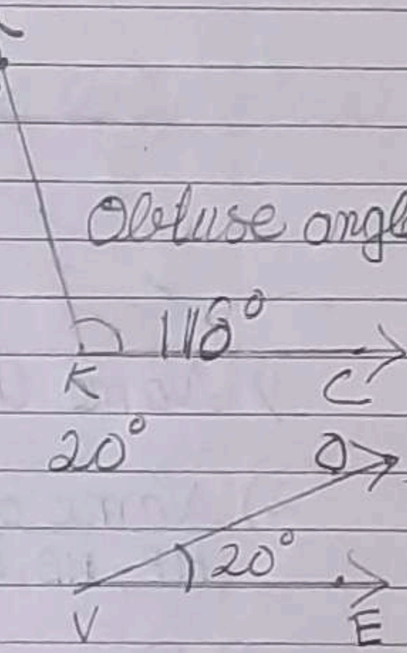
Acute angle

16°



Acute angle

16°



Obtuse angle

118°

20°

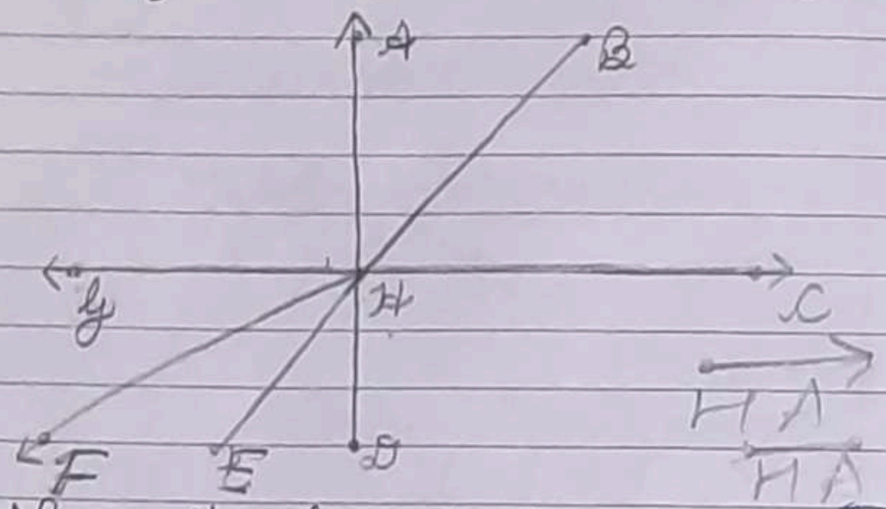
Date 26/4/2021

Saathi

Shapes and angles:

(1.) Line, Ray and line segment

Observe the figure and answer ~~that follow~~ questions that follow.



1) Name the line in two ways - $\overleftrightarrow{GC}$, $\overleftrightarrow{CG}$

2) Name any 3 line segment. = $\overline{HE}$, $\overline{HB}$, $\overline{HD}$, $\overline{EB}$

3) Name any 4 rays = $\overrightarrow{HG}$, $\overrightarrow{HF}$, $\overrightarrow{HA}$ and $\overrightarrow{HC}$, $\overrightarrow{AD}$

4) Name all the points. = Points A, B, C, C, E, F, G and H

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Saathi

5) Name the endpoint of $\overrightarrow{HA}$ = Point H

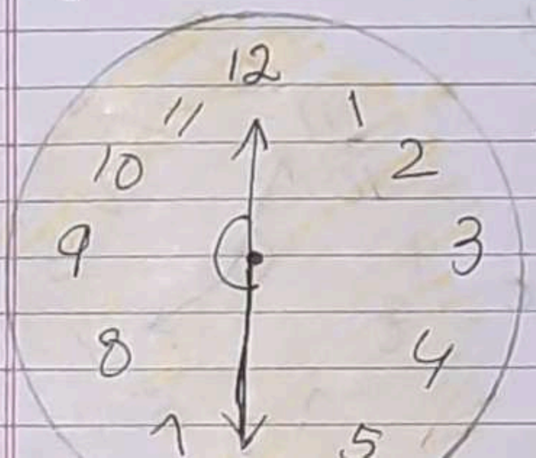
6) Name all the points that lie on $\overleftrightarrow{GC}$ = Points G, H, C

7) Name the rays opposite to each other. $\overrightarrow{HG}$, $\overrightarrow{HC}$

8) Name the line segment that contains the point H = $\overline{BE}$

(2.) Types of angles

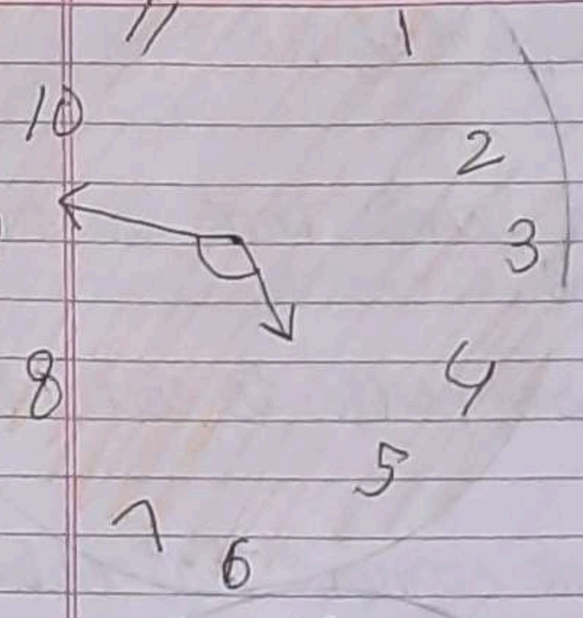
Identify the type of angles formed by the hands of each clock.



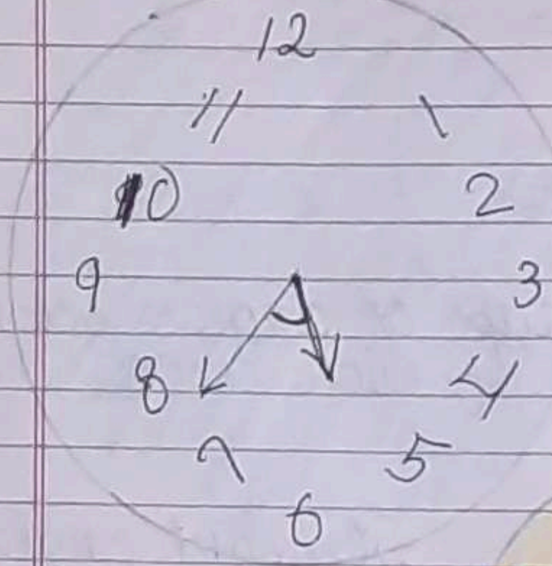
Straight angle

Date 12

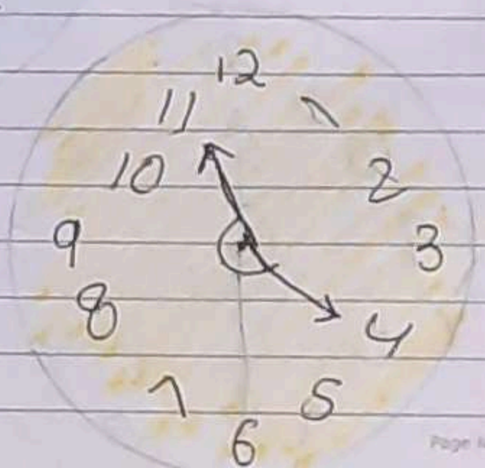
Obtuse angle



Acute angle

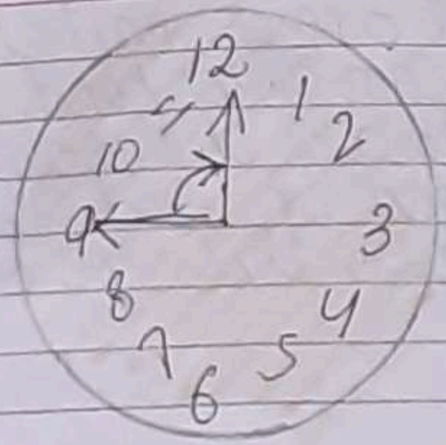


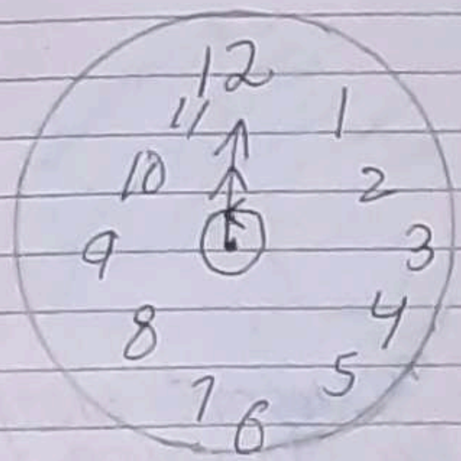
Reflex angle



Date / /

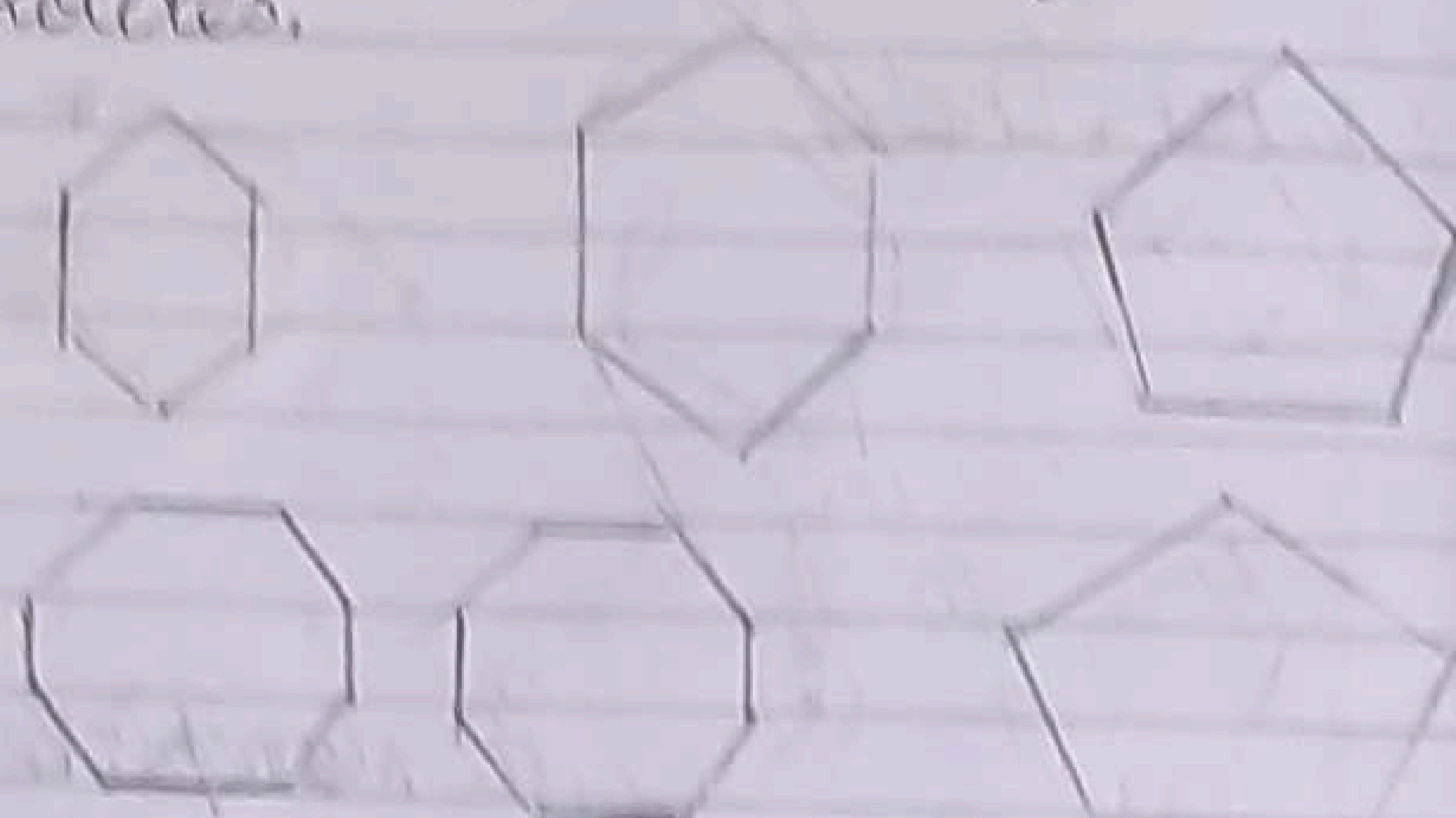
Right angle





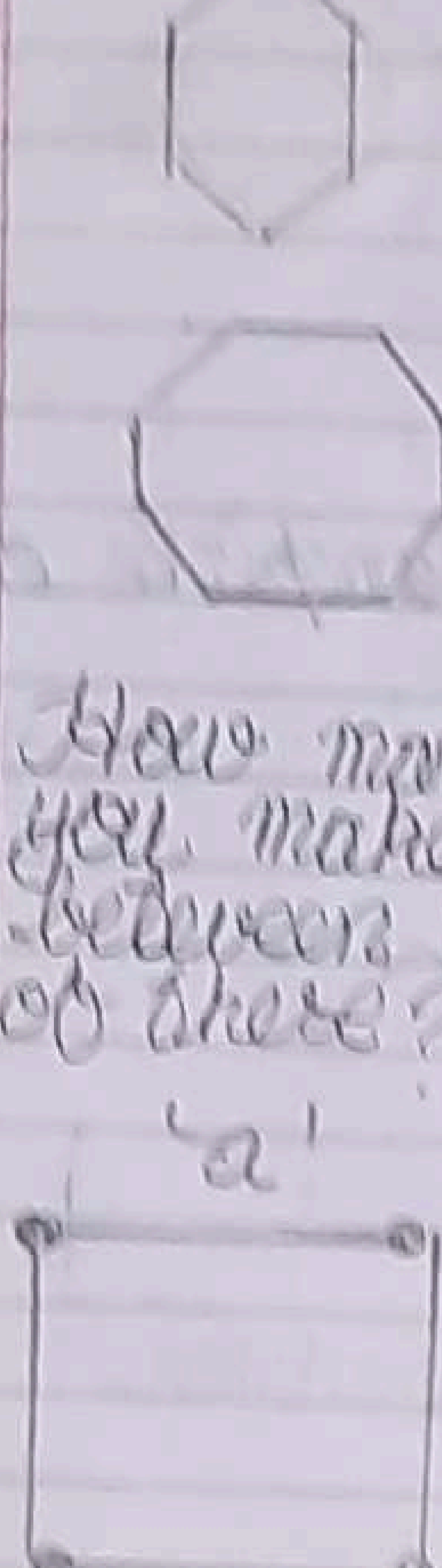
Complete angle

(3) Four different angles markd in for colours. Can you find other angles which are the same as the one marked in red? Mark them in red. Do this for other colours.



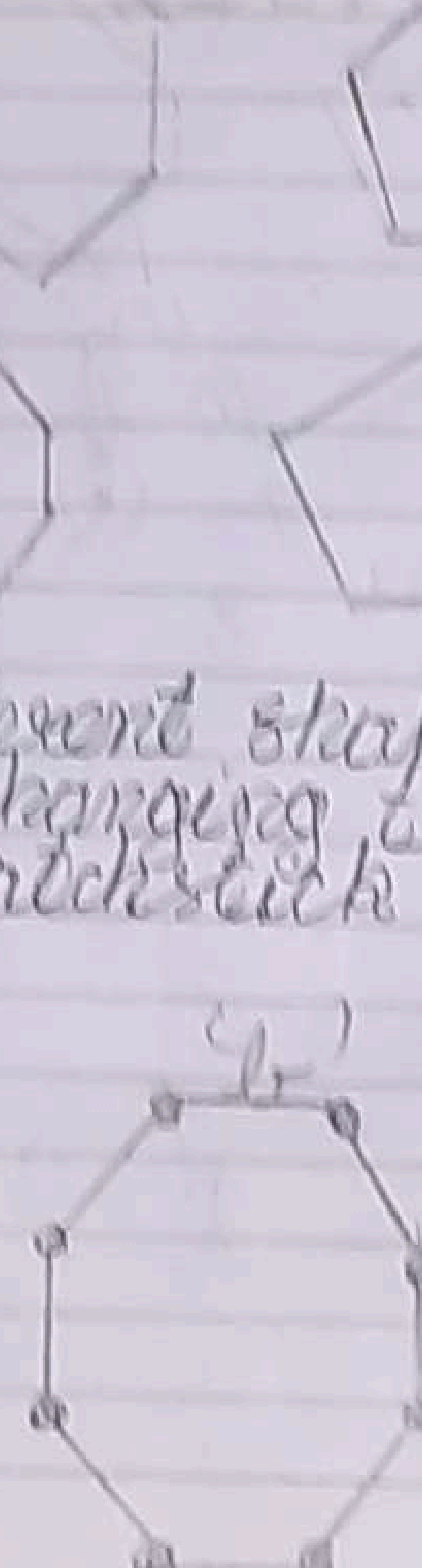
(4) How many different shapes can you make by changing the angle between the matchstick in each of these? Try.

'a'

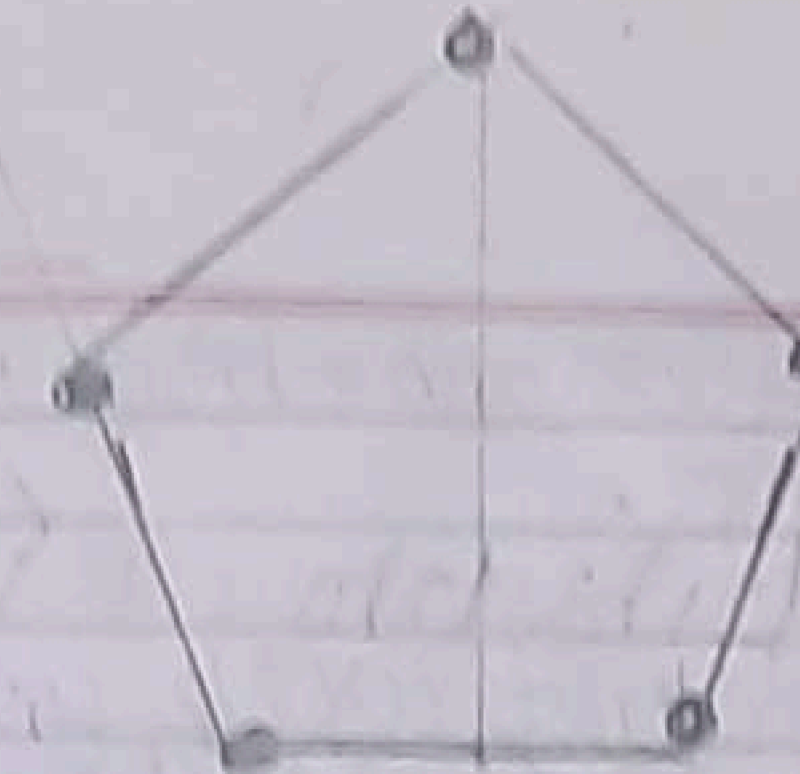


4 Matchstick

'b'

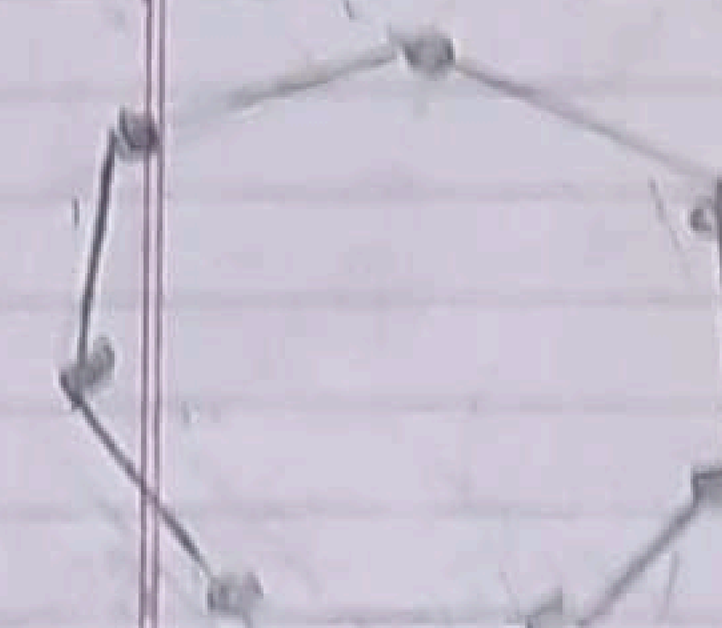


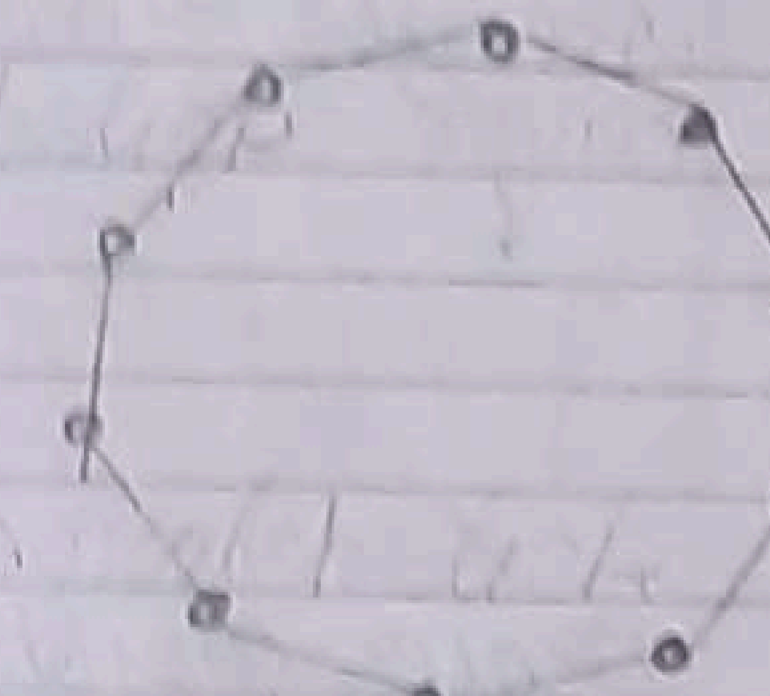
6 match stick



5 matchstic

7 Matchsticks





10 matchsticks

Ques5 (a) Are the angles marked with yellow equal?

Ans The angles marked with yellow are equle.

Ques6 Are the angles marked with green equle?

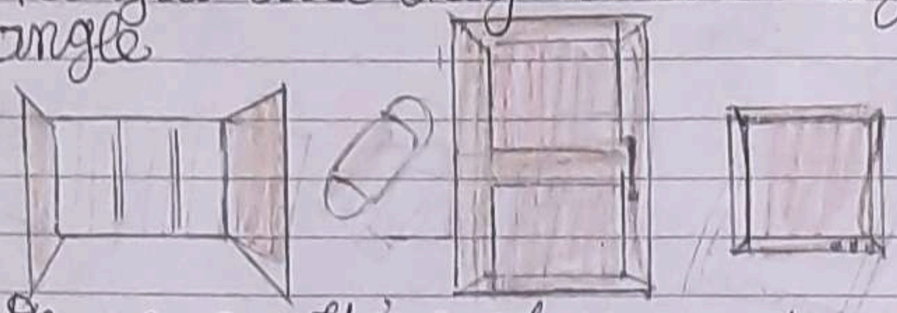
Ans The angles marked with green are equle.

Ques7 (c) Are the angles marked with

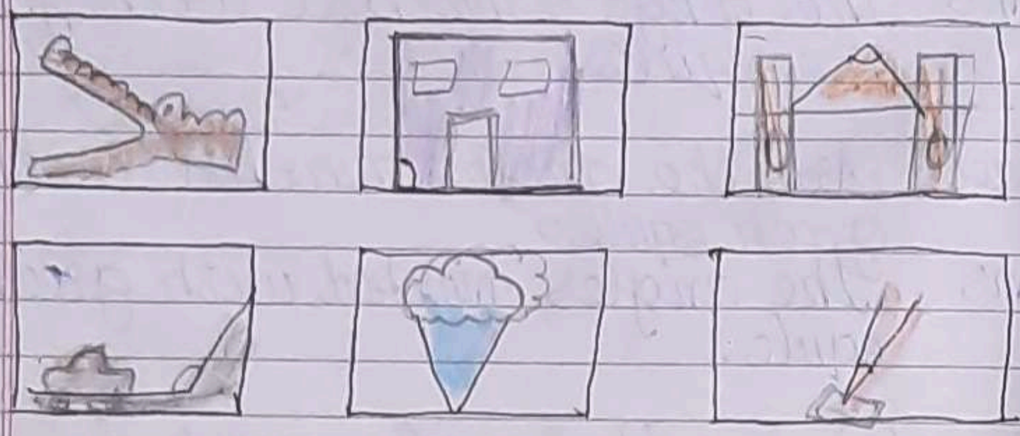
Ans The angles marked with blue are equle.

Ques Go around with your tester and draw here those things in which the tester opens like the letter L Are you sure they all are right angle

Ans



Draw anything of your choice around the angle shown. Also write what kind of angles it is. The first one is done for you.



Ques Look at the shape and answer.

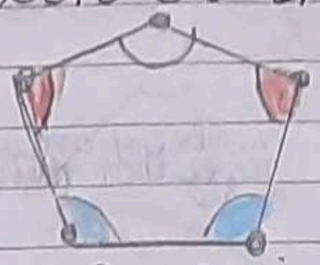


Fig. 1

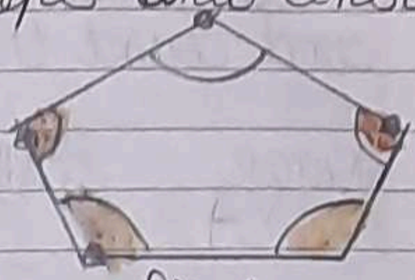


Fig 2.

The angle marked in _____ colour is the biggest angle.

Solution:
All the angles in the figure are equle. coloured Green. below figure-3.

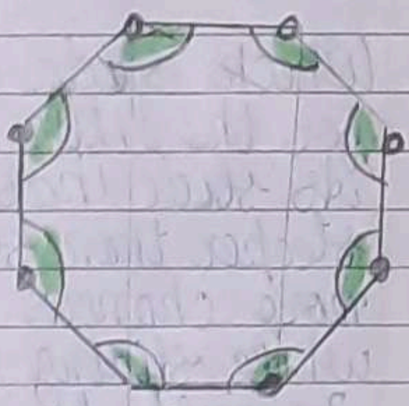


Fig: 3

In figure 1
Angles in blue are equal
Angles in Red are equal.

In figure 2.
Angles in yellow are equal.
Angles in Red are equal.

AJAA

Date 27/4/2021

Ques Write 3 names using straight lines and count the angles.

Name	Number of right angle	Number of angles more than right angle.	number of less than right angle
MAYANK	One	Eight	12
AKASH	Five	Four	8
RAJAT	Two	Four	11

Ques-2 These are two slides in a park.

- Which slide has a larger angle?

Ans Slide 1 has a larger angle.

- Which slide do you think is safer for the little boy? Why?

Ans As slide 1 has a larger angle and steeper than slide 2, there will be more chances for the boy to get hurt while sliding on slide 1. Thus, slide 2 would be safer for the little boy than slide 1.

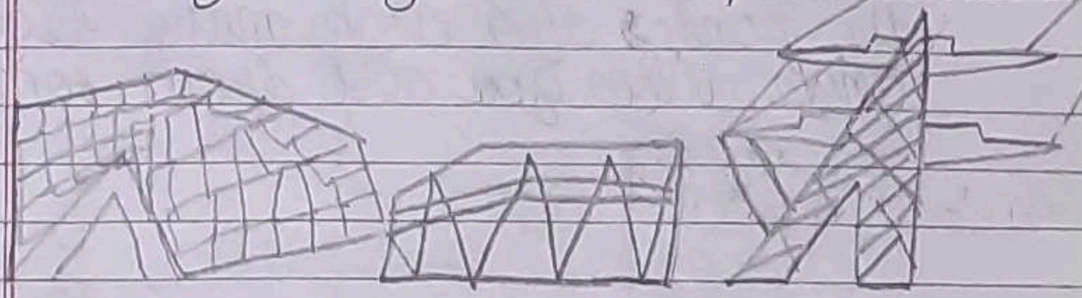
1

Page No.

Date __/__/____

Ques-3 Shapes and Towers

Look for angles in the pictures below.



- From the activity 'Changing Shapes' can you guess why triangles are used in these towers, bridges etc?

Ans The triangles are used in towers and bridges so as to make them strong. We know that a triangle is strongest polygon out of all the other polygons. The angle can get changed in other polygons. However, in a triangle, the angles can not change ones the triangle the angles is built.

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Saathi

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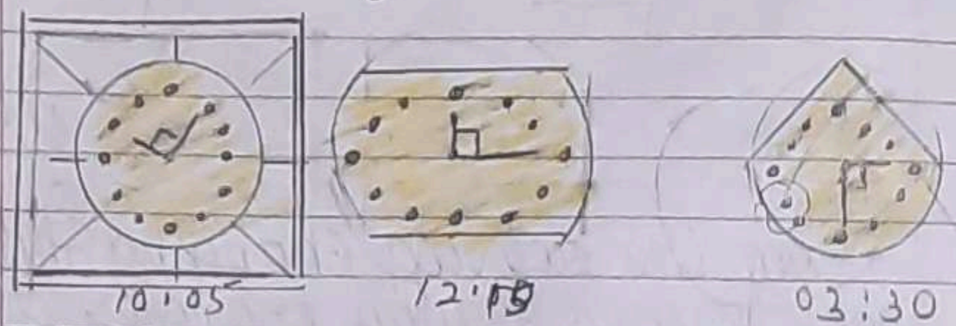
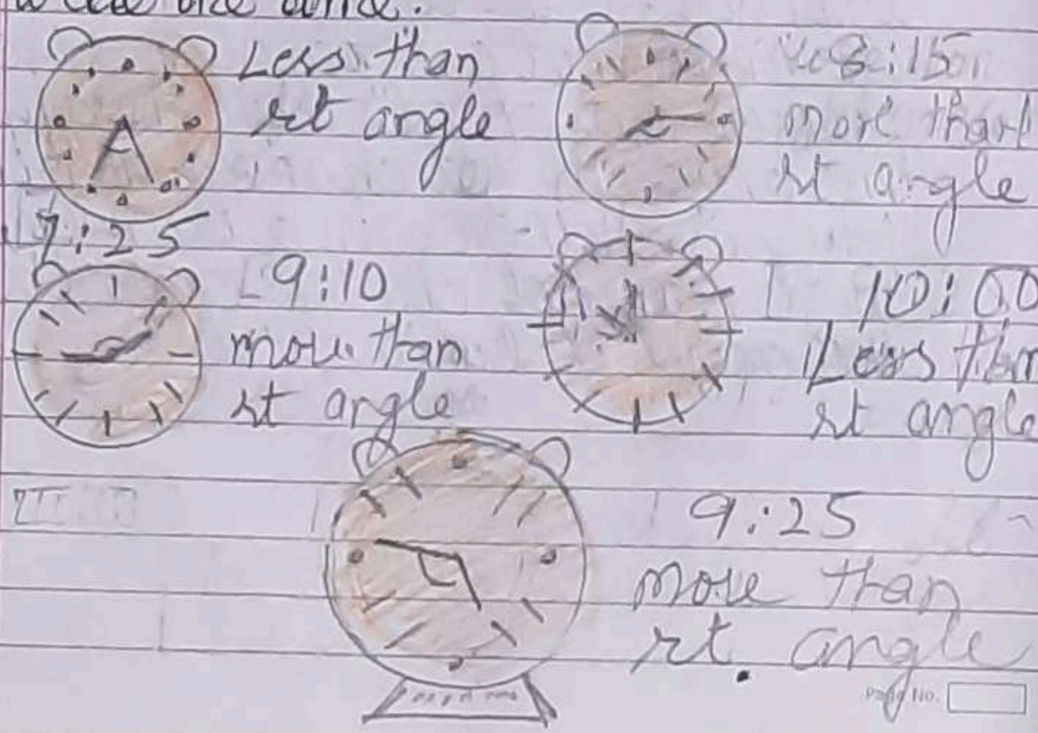
Shapes and angles -

Ques1 There are many times in a day when the handes of a clock make right angle. Now you also draw some more?

Ans



ques2 Write what kind of angle is made by the handes at these times. Also write the time.



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ques-3 Can you guess how many degree in the angle which is -

1 ½ of a right angle - ½ × 90°
= 45°

Ans = 45°

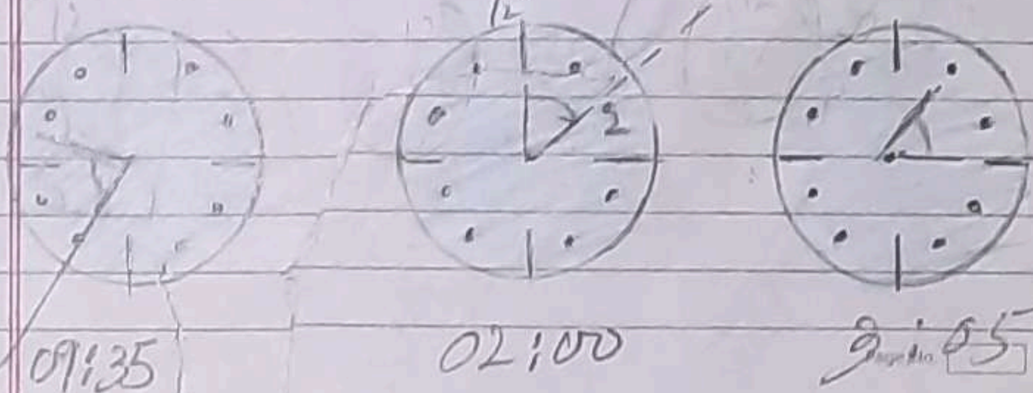
2 ⅓ of right angle - ⅓ of a × 90°
= 30°

Ans = 30°

3. 2 times of a right angle - 2 × 90°
= 180°

Ans = 180°

ques-4 Draw the handes of the clock when when they make an angle which is less than a right angle. Also write the time.



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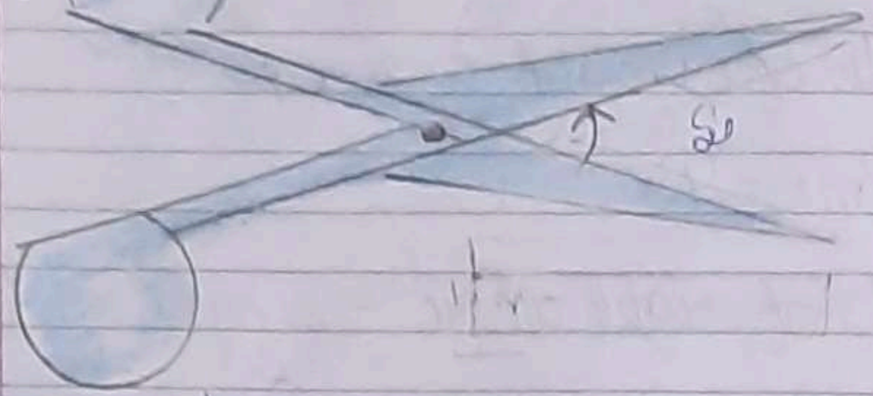
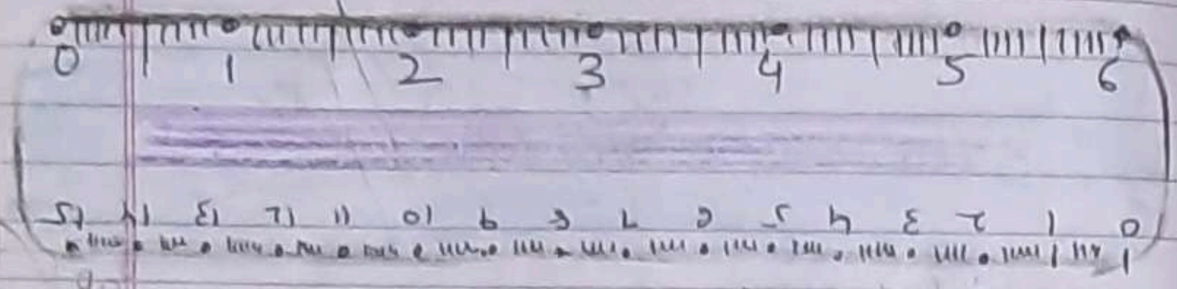
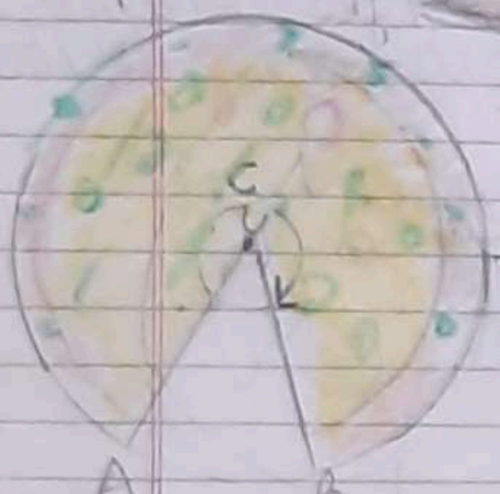
Ques 5 Examples of different angles inspired from real life







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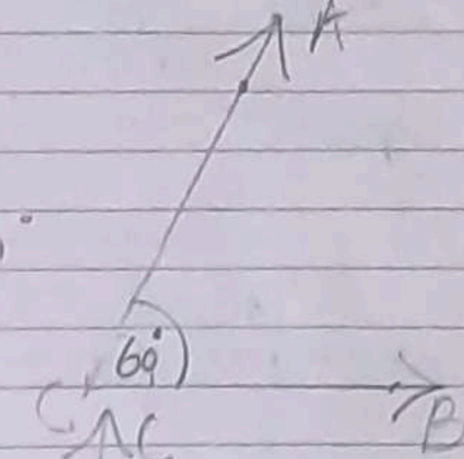
H-W

Use a protractor to draw these angles.

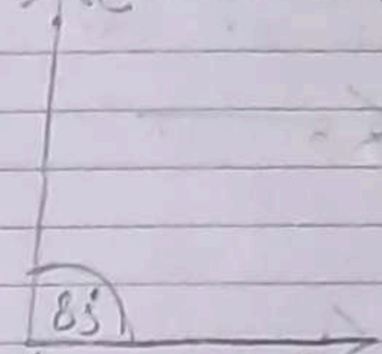
1- 60°

∠ABC = 60°

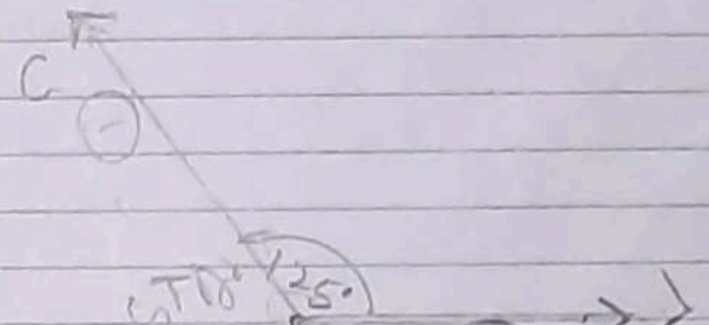


2- 85°

∠CAB = 85°



3- 125°



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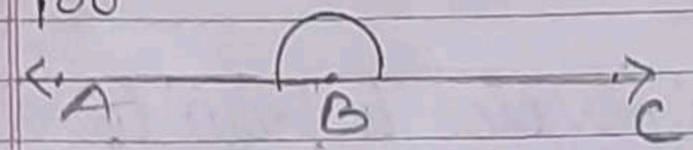
4 - 180°



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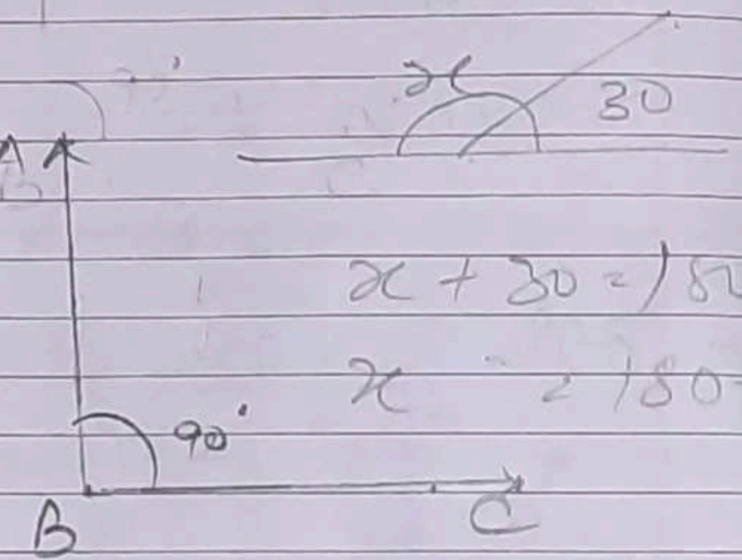
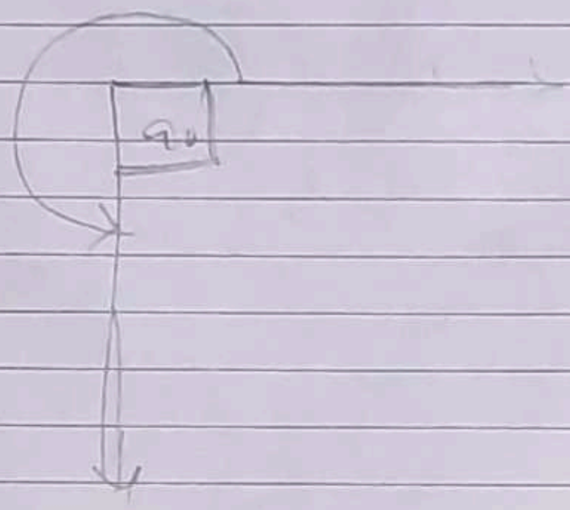


90°

$x + 30 = 180$

$x = 180 - 30$



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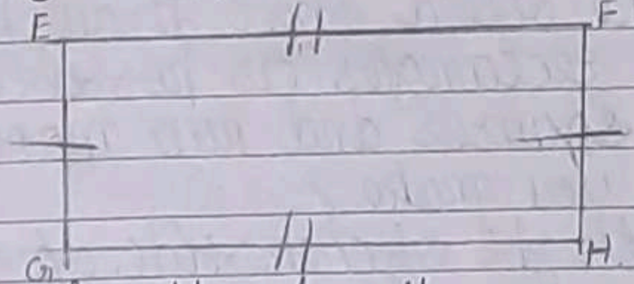
Shapes and angles

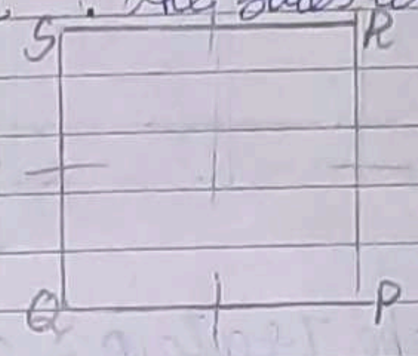
Rectangle: Opposite sides are equal.



Area: Length × breath

Perimetre: 2 [Length + breath]

Square: All sides are equal:



Area: Side × Side

Perimetre: 4 × Side

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How many squares

Ques Measure the side of the red square on the dotted sheet. Draw here as many rectangles as possible using 12 such squares and how many rectangle could you make?

Ans- The lenght of each side of red square is 1 cm.

We can make 7 rectangle as shown in the fig.

Ques-2 Which of these rectangle has the longest and the smallest perimetre?

Ans • Perimeter of the rectangle 1 & 2 = 2 (l + b)
= 2 (12 cm + 1 cm)
= 2 (13 cm)
= 26 cm

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• Perimeter of the rectangle = 3, 4, 5 & 6
= 2 (l + b)
= 2 (4 + 3) cm
= 2 (7 cm)
= 14 cms

Perimeter of rectangle 7
= 2(l + b) ⇒ 2(6 cm + 2 cm)
⇒ 2 (8 cm) = 16 cm.

So, the rectangle 1 and rectangle 2 has the longest perimeter.

And the rectangle 3, rectangle 4, rectangle 5 and rectangle 6 has the smallest perimeter.

Ques-3 How many squares of one centimetre side does stamp A cover? and stamp B?

Ans 1 Stamp A cover 18 squares, each of one cm side.

2 Stamp B covers 8 squares, each of one cm side.

Ques 4 Which stamp has the biggest area? How many squares of side 1 cm does this stamp cover? How much is the area of the biggest stamp?

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Ans Stamp A has the biggest area. Stamp A covers 18 squares, each of 1 cm side. Area of biggest stamp = 18 square cm.

Ques-5 Which two stamps have the same area? How much is the area of each of these stamps?

Ans Stamp D and stamp F has same area. Stamp D and F cover equal no. of square. Each of them cover 12 square of 1 cm. Then area = 12 cm^2.

Ques-6 Find the area of the smallest stamp? The difference between the area of the smallest and biggest stamp?

Ans Stamp E is the smallest stamp. It covers 4 squares, each of 1 cm side.

Area of smallest stamp = 4 square cm.

Difference between the area of smallest stamp and biggest stamp = (18-4) cm^2
= 14 cm^2.

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How many squares

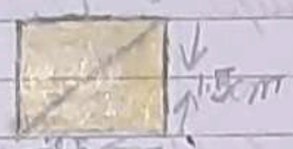
[b] Which has the smaller area- 2 Rs 5 notes together or a hundred -Rs note?

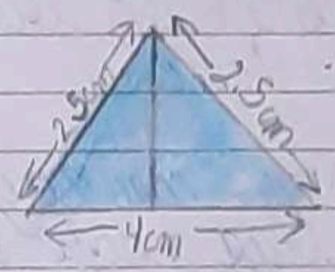
Ans A hundred rupee note has smaller area than 2 Rs 5 notes kept together.

(c) Look at a 10 rupee-note. Is its area more than 100 square cm?

Ans The area of a 10 rupee note is less than 100 cm^2

(d) Is the area of the blue shape more than the area of the yellow shape? Why?





Sol → The yellow and the ~~yellow~~ blue shaped figs. are divided into 2 triangle of equal area. We know ~~see~~ that the area of each triangle of the blue shape is more than the area of each triangle of the yellow shape. We can then say, that area of the blue shape is more than the area of the yellow shape.

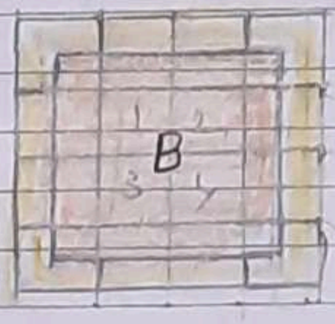
(e) Is the perimeter of the yellow shape more than the perimeter of the blue shape? Why?

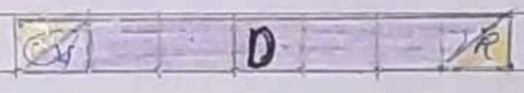
Ans Perimeter of yellow shape = (1.5+1.5+1.5+1.5) cm.
= 6 cm.

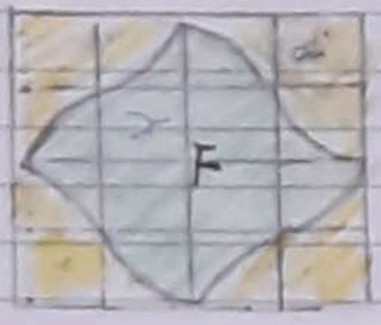
Perimeter of blue shape = 4+2.5+2.5) cm = 9 cm.

Thus we can say that the perimeter of the blue shape is greater than that of yellow shape.

Ques-1 Write the area (in sq. cm) of the shape below.







Solution →
We will ignore a square if it is less than half-filled but we will count the squares as 1, if it is more than half-filled.

Figure A → Covers three square that are more than half-filled, 3 squares that are less than half-filled + 3 complete square.

Area of fig. A = area of 3 more than half-filled square + area of 3 complete squares.
= (3 + 3) square cm
= 6 square cm.

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Figure C → Cover 2 complete square. 2 squre that are more than half filled, 2 squares that are less than half-filled.

Area of fig C = area of 2 complete square + area of 2 sq. 2 sq. that are more than half-filled.
= (2+2) sq cm
= 4 sq cm

Figure D → Cover 5 complete square and two that are half-filled

Area of fig D = area of 5 complete square + are of 2 half filled sq.
= (5+1) sq cm
= 6 sq cm

Figure E → Cover 18 complete square and 6 square that are half-filled.

Area of fig. E = area of 18 complete square + area of 6 half filled square.
= (18+3) square cm

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Ques-1 How many squares

The blue triangle is half is half of the big rectangle. Area of the big rectangle is 20 sq. cm. So find the area of blue rectangle and area of Red rectangle.

Solution →
Area of big rectangle = 20 square cm
Now, it is given that area of blue triangle is half the area of a big rectangle.

So area of blue triangle = (20÷2) sq cm
= 10 sq. cm.

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There are two rectangles. The orange rectangle contain 12 complete squares and the green rectangle contains 8 complete squares.

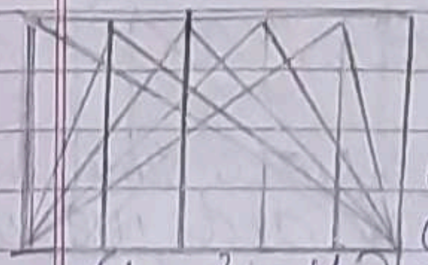
Thus, area of an orange rectangle = 12 square cm. area of green triangle = 8 square cm.

Area of orange portion of the triangle
= (12÷2) square cm
= 6 sq. cm

Area of green portion of the triangle =
(8÷2) sq. cm
= 4 sq. cm

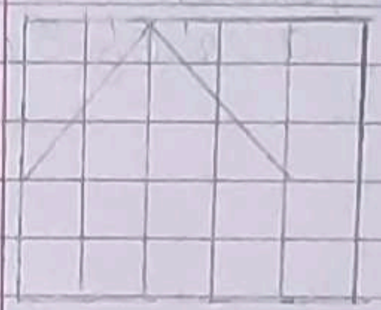
Area of red triangle = (6+4 sq. cm =
10 sq. cm

equal ie 10 sq. cm.

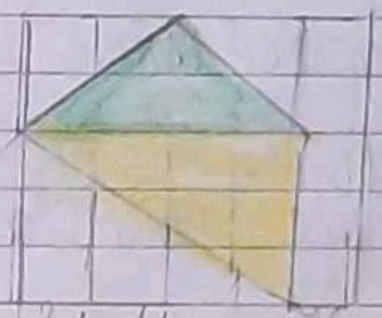


area of green triangle =
area of orang triangle =
area of yellow triangle =
area of blue triangle =
area of Red triangle = ~~10~~
10 sq cm.

ques-2 Surechi draw two sides of a shape. She asked Asif to complete the shape with 2 more sides, so that is area is 10 sq. cm.



- Is he correct? Discuss.
- Explane how the green area is 4 cm² & the yellow area



Solution →

- Yes, Asif is correct.
- We will ignore a square that is less than half-filled and we will count the square as 1 if it is more than half filled.

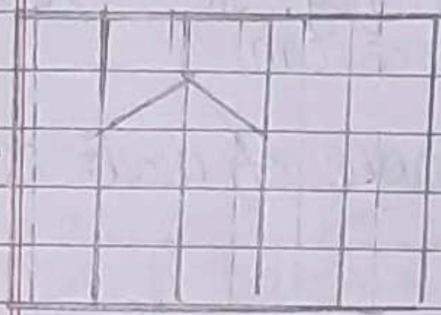
So, total area of green portion = area of 2 complete square + area of 4 half-square
$= (2+2)$ sq. cm $= 4cm^2$

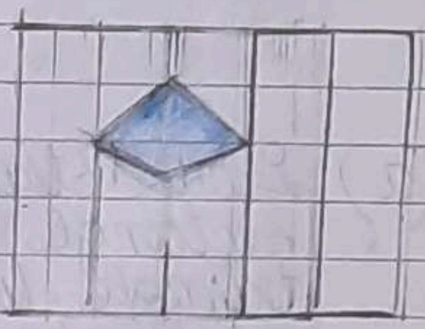
Area of the yellow portion = area of three complete sq. + area of 3 More than half-filled sq.
$= (3+3)$ sq. cm
$= 6 cm^2$

Practice time

ques-3 This is one of the ~~shape~~ sides of a shape. Complete so that area is $4cm^2$.

ques-4 Two sides of a shape are drawn here. Complete the shape by drawing two more sides so that its area is less than 2 square cm





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The given figure comprises of 2 half-filled squares and 2 squares that are less than half-filled. Thus, we will ignore the square that are less than half-filled.

So, area of the given figure = $1cm^2$

Therefore, it clearly proves that the area of the fig. is 1 sq cm is less than 2 square cm.

Ques-5 Here is a rectangle of area 20 sq cm.

(a) Draw 1 straight line in this rectangle to divide it into equal triangle. What is the area of each of the triangles?

Solution →

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The given rectangle is devided into 2 equal triangles by drawing a line as shown below.

Area of rectangle = 20 sq cm
Area of each triangle = ½ of the area of rectangle
= (20 ÷ 2) sq cm
= 10 sq cm

(b) Draw one straight line in this rectangle to divide it into two equal ~~parts~~ rectangle. What is the area of each of the smaller rectangles?

Solution →

The given rectangle is divided into 2 equal rectangle by drawing a line as shown below

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Area of rectangle = 20 sq. cm
Thus, area of each small rectangle
= ½ of area of rectang
= (20 ÷ 2) sq cm
= 10 sq cm.

c) Draw 2 straight lines in this rectangle dividing it into one rectangle and two equal triangle

- What is the area of the rectangle
- What is the area of the triangle?

Solution →

The given rectangle is divided into one rectangle and 2 equal triangles by drawing 2 lines as shown

$\frac{1}{2}(4 \times 6) = \frac{1}{2}(4 \times 2) = \frac{8}{2}$

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Thus, in the red shaded region, we have 2 completely filled squares and 2 squares that are more than half-filled

Thus area of Red triangle = 4 cm²

Similarly, the area of green triangle = 4 sq cm

Now, the area of remaining portion ie the rectangle contains 12 completely filled squares.

- Thus the area of rectangle = 12 sq cm
- Area of each of the triangle = 4 cm²

Practice time

Ziri tried to make some tiles. She started with a square of 2 cm side and made shapes like these.

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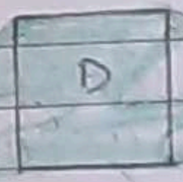

Look at these carefully and find out which of these shapes will tile a floor (without any gaps) Discuss. What is the area of these shapes?

- Make designs in your copy by tilling those shapes.

Solution →

The shape C and D will tile a floor without leaving any gaps.

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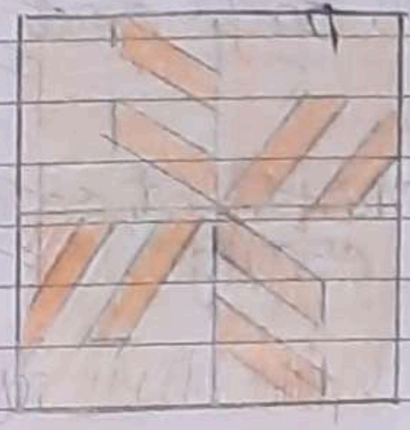
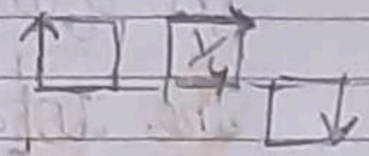
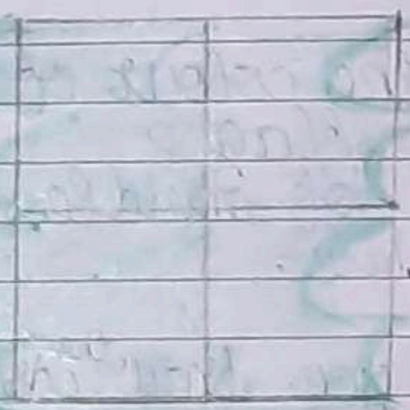
Area of each shape = 2×2
= 4 square cm.

Design with shape C.





Design with shape D



Tuesday
Date 22 / 6 / 2021

Saathi

Parts and Whole

ques 1 Draw a rectangle of ~~length~~ length 8 cm and width 6 cm. Divide it into three equal parts and complete the flag

The top one-third of our flag is saffron (or orange.)

ques What is the colour of the middle ⅓ of the flag?

ans The colour of middle ⅓ of the flag is white.

ques Where will you draw the Ashoka chakra?

ans The Ashoka chakra is drawn at the center of the flag.

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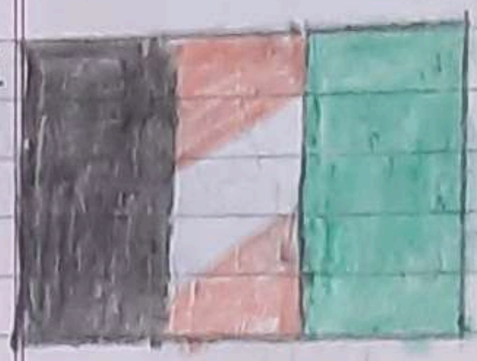
ques How much of the flag will you colour green?

ans ⅓ of the flag is coloured green.

ques 2



Now look at this flag. How much of it is black?

ans Total number of part of the flag 3

Now, we see that out of three equal parts, only one part of the flag is black.

Thus, ⅓ of the flag is black.

ques The green part of the flag can be written as.

ans We can also see that out of three parts of the flag, only

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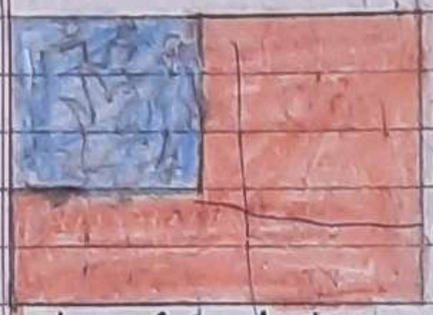
one part is green.
Thus, the green part of the flag is 1/3 of the flag.

ques Is red less than one-third of the flag? Why?

Ans The red portion of the flag is less than 1/3 of the flag, because a white emblem is also present in the red portion on the flag

ques 3 

This is the flag of Myanmar, our neighbour. Is blue more than 1/4 of the flag or less? Guess how much of the black is red. Is it more than 1/2? Is it more than 3/4?

Solution The blue colour is present in less than 1/4 of the flag.

I think, red colour is present in more than 3/4 of the flag.

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Design a flag for your math club. Draw it here.

Wednesday
Date 23/6/2021

Sabthi

Parts and Whole

Chocolate bar.

- Manju had a chocolate. She gave 1/4 to Raji, one-third to Sugatha and 1/6 to Sheela. She ate the remaining part. How many pieces of chocolate did each get?

- What part of the chocolate did Manju eat?

Solution:-
Total no of pieces in the chocolate bar = 12

Manju gives 1/4 of chocolate to Raji. Number of pieces of chocolate given to Raji $\Rightarrow \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{12}{1} = 12 \div 4$
$= 3$

Thus, Sugatha got 4 pieces of chocolate.

Now, Manju gives 1/3 of the chocolate to Sugatha. Number of pieces of chocolate given to Sugatha
$\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{12}{1} = 12 \div 3$
$= 4$

Thus, Sugatha got 4 pieces of chocolate.

Now, Manju gives 1/6 of the chocolate to Sheela. Number of pieces of chocolate given to Sheela
$\frac{1}{6} \times \frac{12}{1} = 12 \div 6$
$= 2$

Thus, Sheela got 2 pieces of chocolate

Total no of pieces of chocolate given to Raji, Sugatha and Sheela =
$3+4+2$
$= 9$

Total number of pieces of chocolate

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left in the bar = 12-9
= 3

As Manju ate the remaining part of the chocolate, she will get 3 pieces of chocolate.
Part of the chocolate eaten by Manju = $\frac{1}{4}$

Parts and whole

Colour the hats

Colour $\frac{1}{3}$ of the hats red.
Colour $\frac{3}{5}$ hats blue.

Ques 1 How many hats did you colour red?
Solution-
Total number of hats = 15
It is given that we have to colour $\frac{1}{3}$ of hats in red.
Number of red coloured hats = $\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{15}{1}$ =
15 ÷ 3
= 5

Ques 2 How many hats did you colour blue?
Solution-
It is given that we have to colour $\frac{3}{5}$ of the total hats in blue.
One-fifth of the hats = 15 ÷ 5 = 3
Number of blue coloured hats = 3 × 3
= 9

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Ques 4 Which part of the hats are not coloured?

Solution -
Number of hats that are not coloured = 1
Thus, part of hats that are not coloured = $\frac{1}{15}$

Solution -
The first gatekeeper thought that the king would give 100 gold coins to Birble as a prize. The first gatekeeper demanded 1/10 of the prize that he would get from the king.
So, number of gold coins that would be received by first gatekeeper = $100 \div 10 = 10$

One tenth means -
Total $\times \frac{1}{10} \Rightarrow 100 \times \frac{1}{10}$

The second gatekeeper demanded 2/5 of the prize that Birble would receive from the king. One-fifth of $100 = 100 \div 5$
$= 20$
So, number of gold coins that

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would be received by second gatekeeper $= 20 \times 2$
$= 40$

The third gatekeeper demanded half of the prize the Birble would received by third gatekeeper $= 100 \div 2$
$= 50$

After listening to his poems, the king became happy. Then Birble requested the king to give him 100 slaps as a prize.

Hence, the third gatekeeper got 50 slaps, second gatekeeper got 40 slaps and the first gatekeeper got 10 slaps. The poet got 0 slaps.

Friday
Date 25/6/2021

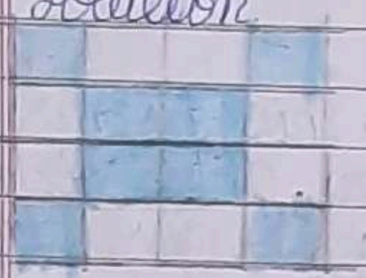
Sakthi

96

'Parts and Whole'

Make different patterns by colouring some squares in the grids B, C, D. What part of the grid did you colour? What part of the grid remained white? Write.

Solution

A 

8 blue $\frac{8}{16}$ white $\frac{8}{16}$

B 

4 blue $\frac{4}{16}$ white $\frac{12}{16}$

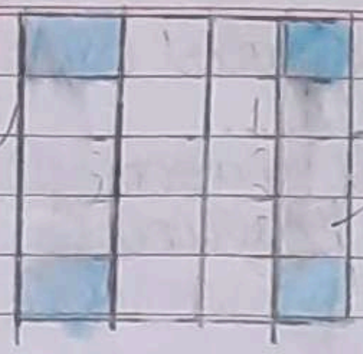
C 

8 blue $\frac{8}{16}$ white $\frac{8}{16}$

Date __/__/____

Sakthi

97



4 blue $\frac{4}{16}$ white $\frac{16}{16}$

Ques 2 Look at grid A again. Is the grid coloured -

a) ½ blue, ½ white b) ¾ blue, ¼ white
c) ⅜ blue, ⅝ white d) ⅛ blue, ⅞ white

Solution -

Total number of square in grid A = 16

Number of squars that are blue-coloured = 8

Number of squars that are white-coloured = 8

Fraction of grid A that is blue-coloured = ½

Fraction of grid A that is white-coloured = ½

So, ½ of the grid A is blue and ½ of the grid A is white

Date __/__/____

29/6/21
Tuesday

Ques 3 Draw grid of 16 squars and make patterns with.....

a) 2/8 red, 1/2 yellow, 1/4 green

b) 5/16 red, 5/16 blue, 1/2 yellow

Solution:

Red $2/8 = \frac{2}{8} \times \frac{2}{2} = \frac{4}{16} = \frac{4}{16}$

Green $1/4 = \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{4}{4} = \frac{4}{16}$

yellow $1/2 = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{8}{8} = \frac{8}{16}$

Date __/__/____

"Parts and Whole"

Ques=1 Ramu's vegetable field has 9 equal parts. What vegetable does he grow?

Solution=

2) Parts of field used for growing potato = 2

Total number of parts of the vegetable field = 9 part

Parts of the field used in Green = 01

Parts of potato = 2/9

Spinish

Part of potato = 1/9

~~Parts of brinjal~~ = 9

Parts of brinjal = 7/9

9

4) Which vegetable are in least part of the field?

What ~~part~~ is the part of the field used to grow radish and tomato together

Date __/__/____

Total no. of potato = 18
Total no. of tomato = 20
Aboobackar got = $\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{20}{1} = \frac{20}{3}$
Aboobackar got Potato = $\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{18}{1} = 6p$

Srija got tomato = $\frac{2}{5} \times \frac{20}{1} = 8t$
Srija got potato $\frac{3}{6} \times \frac{18}{1} = 9p$
Total tomato = $4+8 = 12$
Left tomato = $20-12$
$= 8$
Total potato = $6+9 = 15$
Left potato = $18-15$
$= 03$
∴ Thus, Nancy got 8 tomato and 3 potato

Number of potatoes with srija
$= 3 \times 3$
$= 9.$

30/6/21
Wednesday

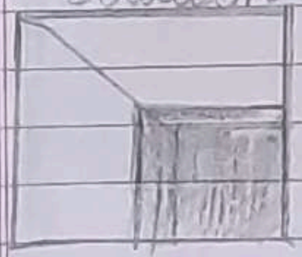
Date __/__/____

Parts and whole

Ques: 1 The card puzzle

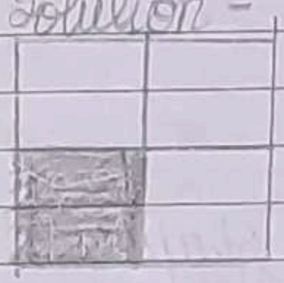
1) Divide the white area in square A into two equal parts.
Got the answer? Was that easy.

Solution:-

A 

2) Divide the white area in square B into three equal parts.
That too is easy, isn't it?

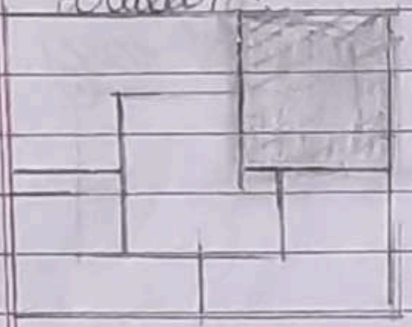
Solution -

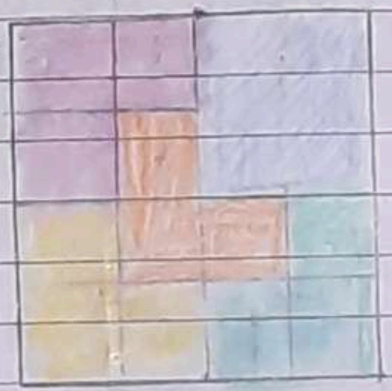
B 

3) Divide the white area in square C into 4 equal parts!!
It is a bit difficult? Don't worry take your time.

Solution:-

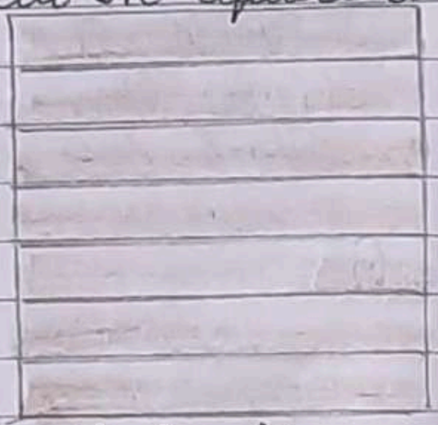
C





4) Divide the white area in square D into 7 equal parts

D

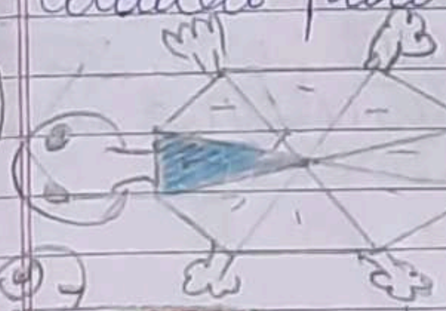


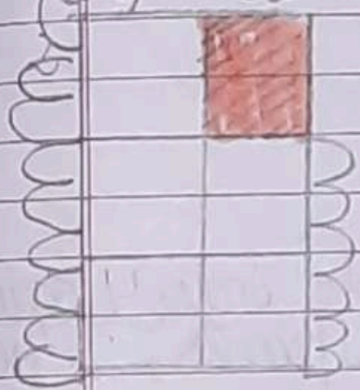
ques 2 What part of each shape is coloured? First guess the answer, then check.
Solution- Following are the gesses.
1) One-eighth of the shape is coloured.
2) One-sixth of the shape is coloured.

3) Two-ninth of the shape is coloured.
4) Four-fifteen of the shape is coloured.

To cross-check our guess, we will divide each of the given shape into equal parts of size of the coloured part as shown below.

(1)





4)

1) One-eighth of the shape is coloured.
2) One-sixth of the shape is coloured.
3) Two-ninth of the shape is coloured
4) Four-fifteenth of the shape is coloured

3

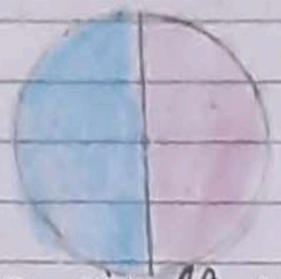
1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15

Total - 15 parts.
Coulved - 4 - sol. 4/15

Date __/__/____

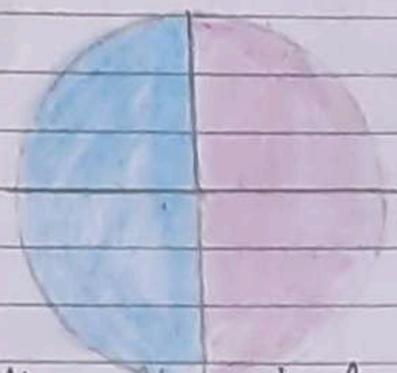
Ques 3 Complete these

1)



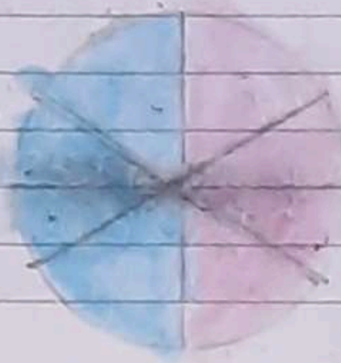
This circle is divide into 2 equal parts. Out of 2 equal parts ~~one part~~ one equal parts is coloured blue

2)



Here the circle is divide into 4 equal parts. Out of 4 equal parts, 2 parts are coloured blue.

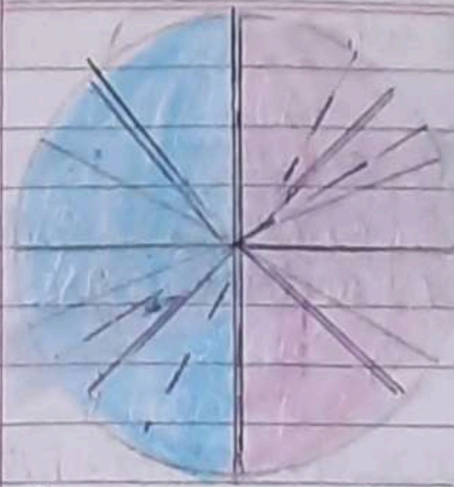
3)



Here, the circle is divided into six equal parts. Out of 6 equal parts 4 parts are coloured blue.

Date __/__/____

4)



Here, the circle is divided into 8 equal parts. Out of 8 equal parts 4 parts are coloured blue.

→ Cutting the halwa

1/6/2021 Thursday

Saathi 106

Parts and whole

Ques 1 Ramesh bought a piece of halwa for his children Ammu and Amu. He divided it equally for them.

Sol • Each will get ___ part of halwa.

Solution :-

When Ramesh divides the piece of halwa in 2 parts, then each child will get half part of halwa.

∴ Each will get $\frac{1}{2}$ part of halwa.

Ques 2 "This pieces is too big. we can't eat it", they said. So he divided the pieces into half again. Now how many pieces will Ammu get.

Solution :-

Sol- When each of the two pieces of halwa is divided into 2 equal parts, then there will be total of 4 pieces of halwa. Now, each of them gets 2 pieces of halwa.

Thus Amu will get 2 pieces of halwa

Total pieces of halwa = 4

Number of pieces with Amu = 2

Part of halwa that Amu gets = $\frac{2}{4}$

Amu will get half of halwa

Saathi 107

Ques 3 What part of halwa it is?

Sol When each of the 4 pieces cut again into halves, then we have a total of 8 pieces of halwa.

Now, each child will get 4 pieces

Ques 4 "Make it even smaller, dad they asked" So he again cut the halwa into smaller pieces.

How many pieces each get?

Sol- As one whole pieces of halwa is now divided into into 8 equal halves each piece is 1/8 part of the whole pieces.

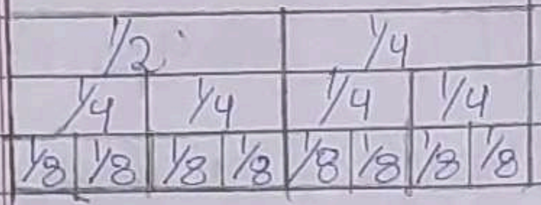
Ques 5 If Ramesh had cut the halwa into 6 equal parts how many pieces would each have got?

Sol- When Ramesh divides the halwa into 6 equal parts, then each of the 2 child gets 3 pieces of halwa

$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{2}{4} = \frac{3}{6} = \frac{4}{8} = \frac{5}{10} = \frac{6}{12} = \frac{7}{14} = \frac{8}{16} = \frac{9}{18} = \frac{10}{20}$

Date __/__/____

Ques 6 Look at the picture. Write what part of the strip is each green piece. Write the part for a piece of each colour.



Sol- The green strip is divided into 4 equal parts. Thus, each is $\frac{1}{4}$ of the whole green strip.

2) How many $\frac{1}{4}$ will make a $\frac{1}{2}$

Sol- 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ will make a $\frac{1}{2}$

$\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1+1}{4}$

$= \frac{2}{4} = \frac{1}{2}$

3) How many $\frac{1}{8}$ will make $\frac{1}{4}$?

Sol- Two one-eighths will make one-fourth

$\frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{8} = \frac{1+1}{8} = \frac{2}{8} = \frac{1}{4}$

Date __/__/____

4) How many $\frac{1}{8}$ are in $\frac{1}{2}$?

Sol- 5 one-eighths makes a half

$\frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{8} = \frac{1+1}{8}$

$\frac{1+1}{8} = \frac{2}{8} = \frac{1}{4}$

2/9/21
Friday

Date __/__/____

sdathi

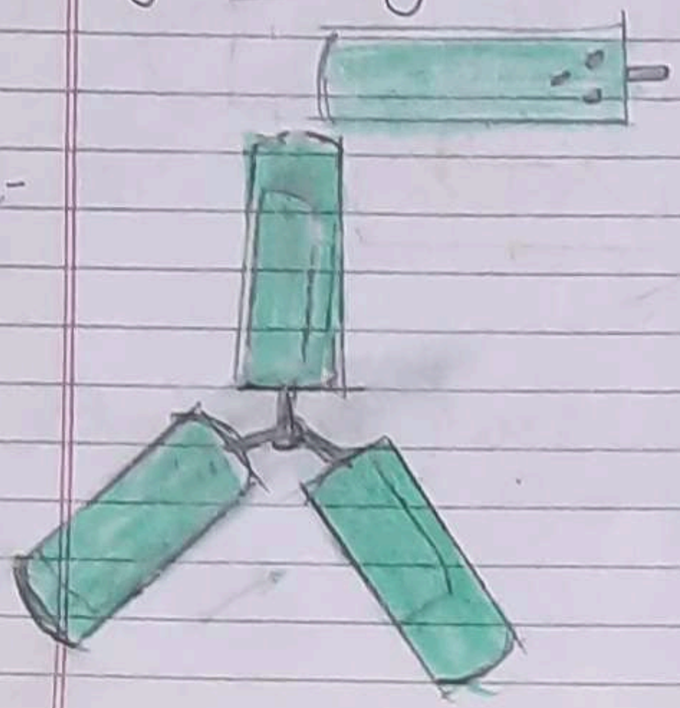
'Parts and whole'

ques 1 This show 1/5 petals of a flower. Complete the flower by drawing the other petals.

Sol-

ques 2 The picture shows 1/3 of the blades of a fan. Complete the picture by drawing the other blads.

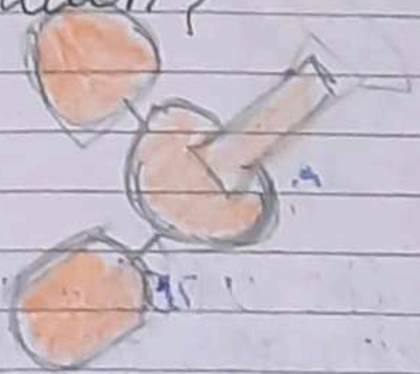
Sol-



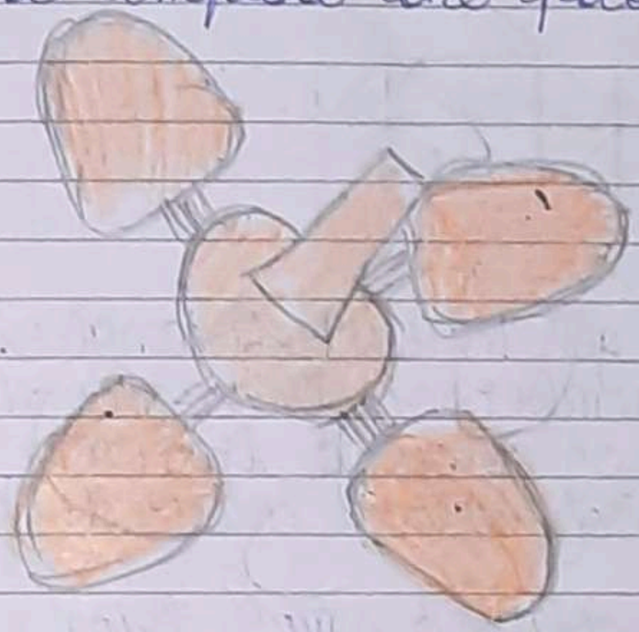
Date __/__/____

sdathi

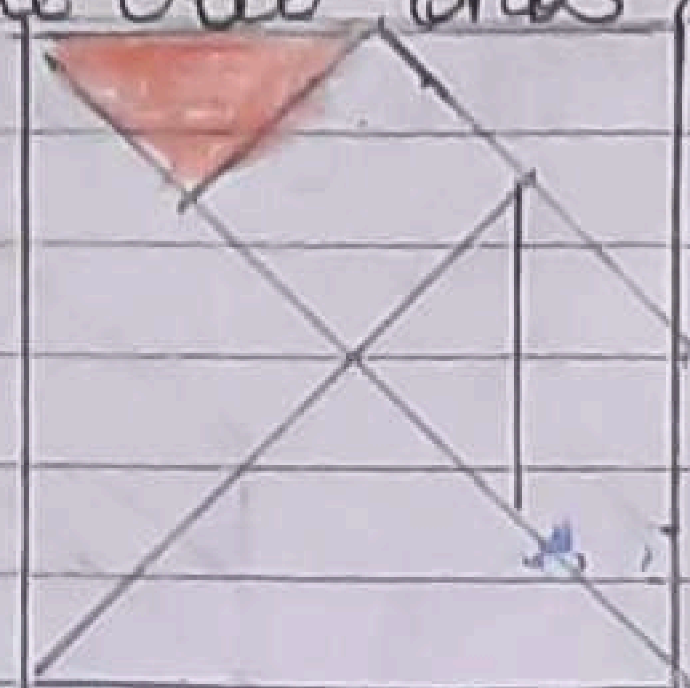
ques 3 Half of the blades of another fan are shown here. Complete the picture by drawing the other half. How many blades have you drawn?



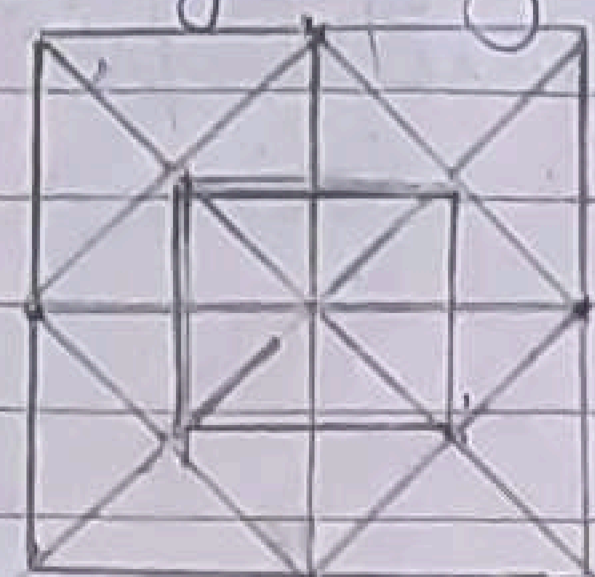
Sol- We have to draw 2 more blades to complete the picture.



Ques4 Look at the small triangle. What part of square it is? How will you find out this?



Sol- We will divide the whole square into small triangles as shown in the adjoining figure.



We will get 16 such triangles.
Total number of triangles = 16
Number of coloured triangle = 1
Fraction of square coloured = 1/16

Thus, the coloured small triangle is 1/16

Ques-5 How many 50P will make Rs1?
Sol- We know that,
Rs 1 = 100 Paise
Number of 50 Paise coins in one rupee
= 100 ÷ 50
= 2

So, 2 50 Paise coin will make one rupee

Ques6 Is 50 paise half of Rs1?
Sol There are two 50P coin in one rupee.
So, 50 paise is half of one rupee

Ques7 How many 25 paise will make Rs1?
Sol- We know that, ~~100 paise~~
100 paise = Rs 1
Number of 25 paise in Rs1 = 100 ÷ 25
= 4

So, ~~there will~~ we will need 4 25p coins to make 100P.

Ques8 25P is 1/4 part of Rs1
We know,
4 25P coins will make 1 rupee
So, 25 paise is 1/4 part of Rs1

Date __/__/____

Sdathi

Ques 9 20 P is ____ part of Rs 1

Sol Number of 20 P coins in Rs 1 = 100 ÷ 20
= 5

There are 5 20 paise coin is 1 rupee
So 20 paise is 1/5 part of one rupee

Ques 10 How many 10 paise will make one rupee

Sol Number of 10 paise coin in one rupee
= 100 ÷ 10
= 10

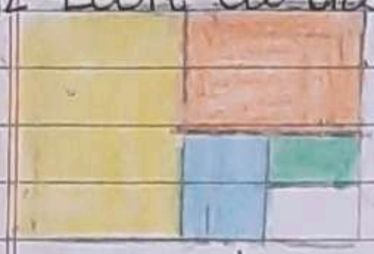
Ten paise coin will make 1 rupee.

Ques 11 So 10 P is ____ part of Rs 1

Sol Ten paise coin will make one rupee.
So 10 paise is 1/10 part of Rs 1

~~Question~~ Patterns

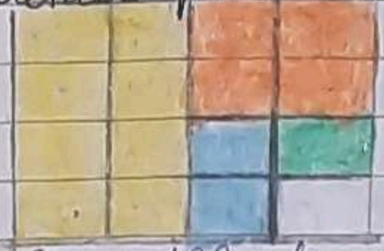
Ques 12 Look at the square



Date __/__/____

Sdathi

a) What part is coloured blue?



Sol- We will draw a grid to find the portion of each colour in the following square.

Total number of small square in the grid. = 16
Number of small blue coloured square = 2
Fraction of blue shaded square-
= 2/16
= 1/8

$\frac{2}{16} \; \frac{1}{8} = \frac{2}{16} = \frac{1}{8}$

Thus, 1/8 of the square is shaded blue.

b) What part is green?

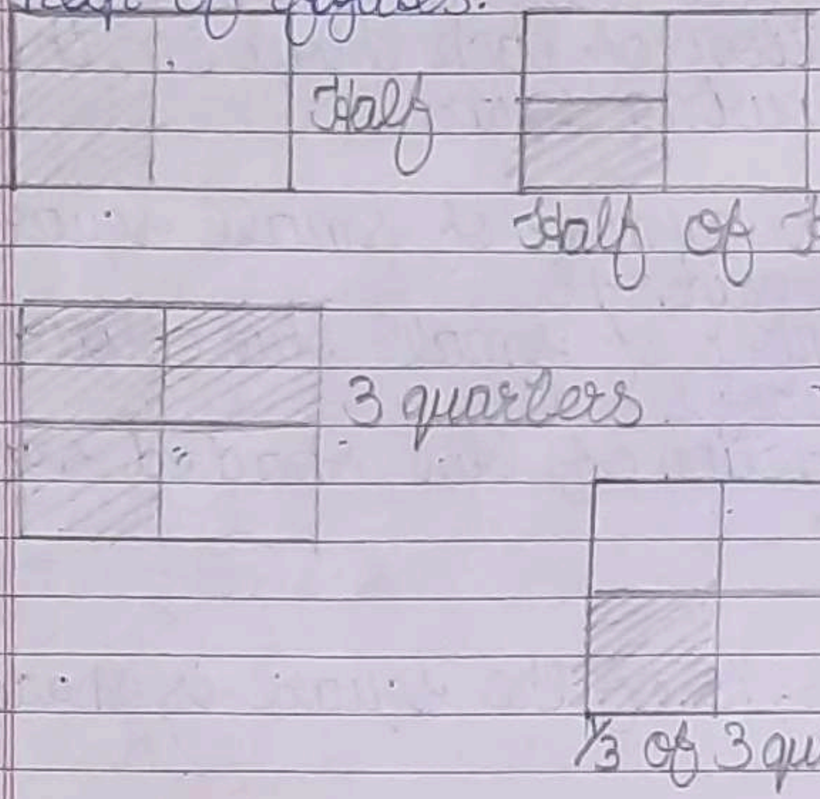
Sol Number of green shaded squares = 1
Fraction of green shaded squares = 1/16
Thus, 1/16 of the square is shaded green.

Saathi

Date __/__/____

Ques 13 Anmune says half of half and one third of three quarters are equal. Do you agree? How will you show this?

Sol We can show the above with the help of figures.



So, half of half is equal to 1/4, and 1/3 of 3/4 is equal to 1/4. Thus, we can say that half of half is equal to 1/3 of 3/4.

Saathi

Date __/__/____

Ques 14 "You want half of the camels, don't you? Take 10 camels" she said to the eldest daughter.

Sol- Total no of camels = 20
Number of camels given to first daughter = 20 ÷ 2
= 10 Ten
Thus, first daughter got 10 camels in her share.

Ques 15 "Take your share", the aunt told the second daughter. She took 1/4 of the camels and got ____ camels.

Sol- Number of camels given to second daughter = 20 ÷ 4
= 5
Thus, second daughter will get 5 camels.

Ques 16 "You can take 1/5 of the camels", the aunt told the third daughter. She got ____ camels

Sol- Number of camels given to 3rd daughter = 20 ÷ 5
= 4
Thus, third daughter got 4 camels.

Date __/__/____

Ques 17 The daughter were very happy and counted their camels. 10+___+___=19

Sol- 10+5+4=19
When the daughter counted their camel, they found there were in total 19 camels to be divided among them in total.

Ques 18 "The one remaining is mine", said the aunt and took her camel away. How did this happen?
Discuss.

Sol- The division of 19 camels among 3 daughters in given fraction was possible only when included ~~her~~ one camel also

5/7/21
Monday

Date __/__/____

Parts and whole

Ques Arun's time table.
a) Sleeping : $\frac{1}{3}$ of a day

Sol- Number of hours in 1 day = 24
Arun sleeps $\frac{1}{3}$ of a day.
Number of hours that sleeps =
$24 \div 3 = 8$

Thus, Arun sleeps for 8 hours in a day.

Use different colour to show

b) Playing : $\frac{1}{8}$ of the day

Sol- Arun plays for $\frac{1}{8}$ of a day.
Number of hours Arun takes to play $= 24 \div 8$
$= 3$

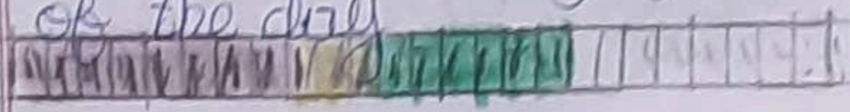
Thus, Arun plays for 3 hours in a day

Date __/__/____

c Sleeping : $\frac{1}{4}$ of a day

Sol Arun studies $\frac{1}{4}$ of a day
Number of hours Arun takes to study = $24 \div 4$
$= 6$

Thus, Arun study for 6 hours of the day



Ques 2 What part of the day does he use for other activities?

Sol Total number of hours spent in studying, playing and sleeping
$= 6 + 3 + 8$
$= 17$

Numbers of hours left for other activities $= 24 - 17$
$= 7$

So, part of the day used for other activities $= \frac{7}{24}$

Thus, Arun uses $\frac{7}{24}$ of the hours on other activities.

Date __/__/____

Ques 2. Shopping list
Look at the follow price list

a) How much does $\frac{1}{2}$ kg tomato cost?

Sol Cost of 1 kg tomato = 12
Cost of $\frac{1}{2}$ kg tomato = Rs $\frac{12}{1} \times \frac{1}{2}$
$=$ Rs 6

b How much does 2 kg of tomato cost?

Sol Cost of 1 kg tomato = Rs 12
Cost of 2 kg tomato = Rs 12×2
$=$ Rs 24

H.W

Ques 3 A school has decided to bring out a magazine every quarter of the year. How many magazine will they have in a year?

Sol We know that,
1 year = 12 months
Quarter of one year = $12 \div 4$
$= 3$
$(\because 12 \times \frac{1}{4} = 3)$
Number of quarter in 1 year
$3 \times$ number $= 12$
number $= \frac{12}{3} = 4$.

H.

They will have 4 magazine in a year.

Ques 4 If they want to print it at the end of each quarter of a year which are the months for printing?

Sol As the magazines are printed at the end of each quarter of the year March, June, September and December will be months for printing.

Ques 5 Mark the number for those months

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

Ques 6 Have you herd of Kumbkaran, the brother of Ravan? He is famous for sleeping for $\frac{1}{2}$ a hour.

Most people sleep about 8 hours a day. Then what part of the day it is?

Sol Total number of hour in 1 day = 24

Number of hours people slept = 8

Part of the day people slept $= \frac{8}{24} = \frac{1}{3}$

Ques 7 So what part of a year do they sleep? A person 60 years old must have slept ____ years!!!

Sol: Number of days in 1 year = 365 days

Number of days in 1 day = 24

Number of hours in 365 days = 365 × 24 = 8760

No of hours that people sleep in 1 day = 8

No of hours that people slept in 365 days = 365 × 8 = 2920

The part of the year that people slept $= \frac{2920}{8760} = \frac{1}{3}$

So, people slept $\frac{1}{3}$ of the year

A man sleeps $\frac{1}{3}$ part of an year. Number of years a man of 60 years slept = 60 ÷ 3 = 20

= 20 years

Date __/__/____

Sathi

Mixed fraction

1→ $2\frac{1}{3} = \frac{(2\times3)+1}{3} = \frac{6+1}{3} = \frac{7}{3}$

2→ $5\frac{3}{4} = \frac{(5\times4)+3}{4} = \frac{20+3}{4} = \frac{23}{4}$

3→ $3\frac{1}{2} = \frac{(3\times2)+1}{2} = \frac{6+1}{2} = \frac{7}{2}$

4→ $1\frac{2}{3} = \frac{(1\times3)+2}{3} = \frac{3+2}{3} = \frac{5}{3}$

5→ $2\frac{3}{5} = \frac{(2\times5)+3}{5} = \frac{10+3}{5} = \frac{13}{5}$

6→ $7\frac{2}{5} = \frac{(7\times5)+2}{5} = \frac{35+2}{5} = \frac{37}{5}$

7 $7\frac{7}{7} = \frac{(7\times7)+7}{7} = \frac{49+7}{7} = \frac{56}{7}$

8 $8\frac{9}{8} = \frac{(8\times8)+9}{8} = \frac{64+9}{8} = \frac{73}{8}$

Page No.

6/4/21
Tuesday

Date __/__/____

Sathi

Parts and whole

Look at the yellow price list.

ITEM.	PRICE/KG.
Tomato	12
Potato	10
Onion	16
Carrot	18
Gourd	8

a) How much does 2 kg of tomato cost?

Sol Cost of 1 kg tomato = Rs 12
Cost of 2 kg tomato = Rs 12×2
$= 24$
∴ 2 kg tomato cost = 24 rupee

b) How much does $\frac{1}{2}$ kg tomato cost?

Sol Cost of 1 kg tomato = Rs 12
Cost of $\frac{1}{2}$ kg tomato = $12\div2$
$= 6$
∴ $\frac{1}{2}$ tomato cost = Rs 6

Page No.

c) Kiran wants $2\frac{1}{2}$ kg of tomato.
How much will it cost?

Sol Cost of 1 kg tomato = Rs 12

Cost of $2\frac{1}{2}$ kg | $2\frac{1}{2} = \frac{(2\times2)+1}{2} = \frac{4+1}{2} = \frac{5}{2}$

i.e. Cost of $2\frac{1}{2}$ kg tomato ($\frac{5}{2}$ kg tomato)

$= Rs\ \frac{12}{1} \times \frac{5}{2}$

$= \frac{12 \times 5}{1 \times 2}$

$= \frac{60}{2}$ 2) 60 (30

$=$ Rs $= 30$

ANOTHER WAY

d) 1 kg tomato = Rs 12

Half kg tomato $= \frac{12}{1} \times \frac{1}{2}$

$= \frac{12 \times 1}{1 \times 2}$

$= \frac{12}{2} = 6 =$ Rs 6

2 kg $= 12 \times 2$

$= 24$ rupee

$\therefore 2\frac{1}{2}$ kg tomato = Rs 24 + Rs 6

= Rs 30

d) How much does $3\frac{1}{2}$ kg potato cost?

Sol | $3\frac{1}{2} = \frac{(3\times2)+1}{2} = \frac{6+1}{2} = \frac{7}{2}$

Cost of 1 kg potato = 10 rupee

cost $3\frac{1}{2}$ kg potato or $\frac{7}{2}$ kg $= \frac{10 \times 7}{2}$

$= 35$

$\therefore 3\frac{1}{2}$ kg potato cost = Rs 35

ANOTHER WAY

1 kg potato = Rs 10

$\frac{1}{2}$ kg potato $= \frac{10}{1} \times \frac{1}{2}$

$= \frac{10}{2}$

= Rs 5

Cost of $3\frac{1}{2}$ kg = 10 + 10 + 10 + 5

= Rs 35

1 = 12

$1 \times \frac{7}{2} = \frac{12}{1} \times \frac{7}{2}$ 2) 70 (35

$= \frac{70}{2}$

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e) What is the price of $1\frac{1}{4}$ kg of carrot?

$1\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{(1\times4)+1}{4} = \frac{4+1}{4} = \frac{5}{4}$

Sol Cost of 1 kg carrot = Rs 18

Cost of $1\frac{1}{4}$ kg carrot = Rs $\frac{18}{1} \times \frac{5}{4}$

$= \frac{18\times5}{4\times1}$

$= Rs\ 90/4$

$= Rs\ 22.5$

4) 90.0 (22.5
8
10
8
20
20
x

ANOTHER WAY

Cost of 1 kg carrot = Rs 18

Cost of $\frac{1}{4}$ kg carrot = $\frac{18}{14} \times \frac{1}{4}$

$= \frac{18}{4} \frac{9}{2} \Rightarrow \frac{9}{2}$

$= Rs\ 9/2 = 4.5$

2) 9 (4.5
8
10
10

Cost of $1\frac{1}{4}$ kg carrot:

$18 + 4.5$

$= 18.00$
04.50

Rs 22.50

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f) The bought gourd of weight $4\frac{3}{4}$ kg and it cost ____?

$4\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{(4\times4)+3}{4} = \frac{16+3}{4} = \frac{19}{4}$

Sol Cost of 1 kg gourd = Rs 8

Cost of $\frac{19}{4}$ kg gourd = $\frac{8}{1} \times \frac{19}{4}$

$= \frac{8^2\times19}{4_1}$

$= 19\times2$

$= Rs\ 38$

4 19
8
152

ANOTHER WAY

Cost of 1 kg gourd = Rs 8

Cost of $\frac{3}{4}$ kg gourd = $\frac{8}{1} \times \frac{3}{4}$

$= \frac{8^2\times4}{3}$

$= Rs\ 6$

Cost of $4\frac{3}{4}$ kg gourd = Rs 32 × Rs 6

$= 38$

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g) Look at the shopping list in Keerti's hand. How much she have to pay to buy all of these?

Sol Cost of 1 kg potato = Rs 10
Cost of $\frac{1}{4}$ kg potato $= 10 \div 4$
$= \frac{10}{4}$

Cost of $2\frac{1}{4}$ kg potato = Rs 10×2 + Rs $\frac{10}{4}$
$=$ Rs $\frac{9}{4} \times 10$
$=$ Rs $\frac{45}{2}$
$=$ Rs $22\frac{1}{2}$

Potato	$2\frac{1}{4} = \frac{9}{4}$
Carrot	$3\frac{3}{4} = \frac{15}{12}$
Gourd	$1\frac{1}{2} = \frac{3}{2}$

h) Make a bill of your own for vegetables you want to buy. Find the total money you have to pay.

Item	Price in Rs (per kg)	Amount
Potato ($3\frac{1}{2}$ kg)	30	Rs 105
Tomato (3kg)	40	Rs 120
Cabbage ($1\frac{1}{4}$ kg)	20	Rs 25
	Total =	Rs 250

7/7/21 Wed

Parts and whole

Raheem's Journey.

Ques Raheem has to trave $1\frac{1}{4}$ km to reach school. What distance does he travel to go to school and come back home?

Sol. Distance covered by Raheem to reach school from home = $1\frac{1}{4}$ km

Distance covered by Raheem to come back home from school = $1\frac{1}{4}$ km

Total distance covered by Raheem =

$1\frac{1}{4} + 1\frac{1}{4}$
$= (1+1) + (\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4})$
$= 2 + \frac{2}{4}$
$= 2 + \frac{1}{2}$
$= 2\frac{1}{2}$ km

OR $1\frac{1}{4} + 1\frac{1}{4}$
(Solve the expression. $1\frac{1}{4} = \frac{5}{4}$
$\frac{5}{4} + \frac{5}{4}$
$\frac{5+5}{4} = \frac{10}{4}$
$= 5/2$

$\frac{20+20}{16}$
$= \frac{40}{16} = \frac{5}{2}$

Thus, the total distance travelled by Raheem go and return from school $= 2\frac{1}{2}$ km.
$= 2$ km and 500 mts.

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Ques2 Latha bought a pencil and a pen for seven and a half rupees. She gave Rs 10. The shopkeeper gave back the money in half and quater rupee. What are the coins she got?

Sol Cost of pen and pencil = Rs $7\frac{1}{2}$

Total money given to shopkeeper = Rs 10

Total money returned to Latha by shopkeeper = Rs 10 - Rs $7\frac{1}{2}$ (or $\frac{15}{2}$)

$= 10 - 7\frac{1}{2}$ $= 10 - \frac{15}{2}$

$= 3\frac{1}{2}$ $= \frac{20-15}{2} = \frac{5}{2}$

$= Rs\ 2\frac{1}{2}$

We know that,
1 quater rupee = 25P
1 half rupee = 50P

Now the shopkeeper can return Rs $2\frac{1}{2}$ in the following ways:

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Date __/__/____ Sathi 133

a) 1 half rupee coin and 8 quater rupee coin [50p + 25 + 25 + 25 + 25 + 25 + 25 + 25 + 25

b) 4 half rupee coins and 2 quater rupee coins 50 + 50 + 50 + 50 + 25 + 25

c) 2 half rupee coins and 6 quarter rupee coins.
50 + 50 + 25 + 25 + 25 + 25 + 25 + 25

d) 3 half rupee coins and 4 quarter rupee coins
50 + 50 + 50 + 25 + 25 + 25 + 25 = 1.50

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Thurs

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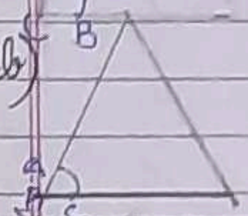
Worksheet-1

Ques 1 Five different shapes are made by matchsticks. Write the number of matchsticks used to make the given shape and ~~make~~ name the marked angels as acute angle, obtuse angle or right angle:

	Shape	Number of matchstick	Name of angle
a)		4	Right angles
b)		3	Acute angle
c)		4	Right angle
d)		6	Obtuse angle
e)		8	Obtuse angle

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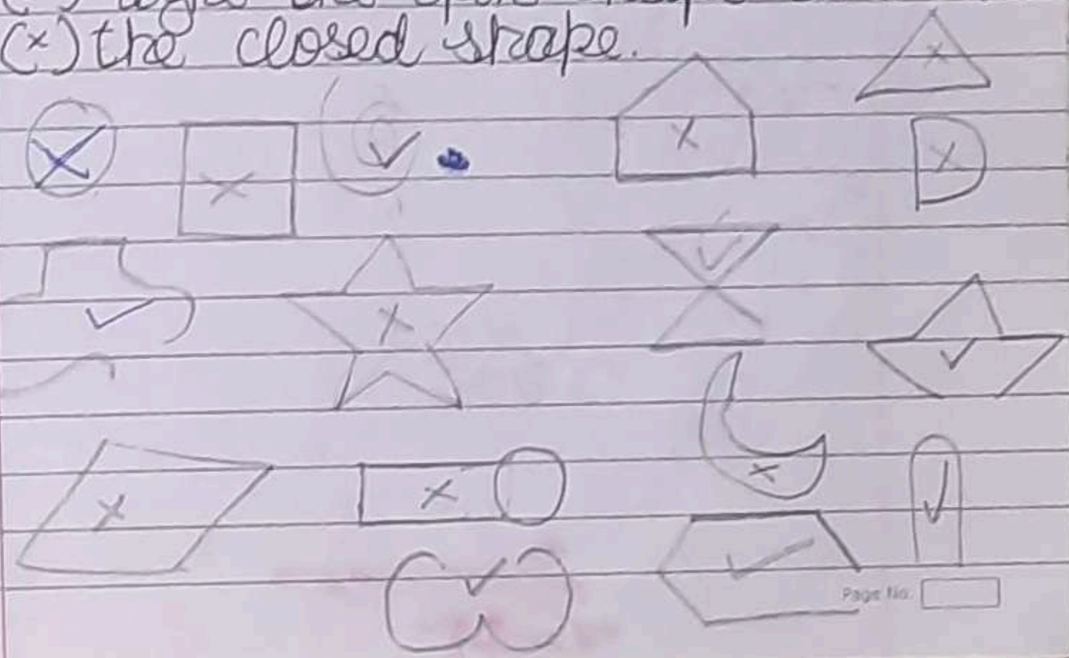
Ques 2 Write the following angles as acute, obtuse, right or straight angles. One has been done for you.

a) 40° = Acute angle
b) 125° = Obtuse angle
c) 180° = Straight angle
d) 146° = Obtuse angle
e) 90° = Right angle
f) 61° = Acute angle
g) 82° = Acute angle
h) 150° = Obtuse angle

Ques 3 Observe the following shapes. Tick (✓) right the open shape and cross (×) the closed shape.



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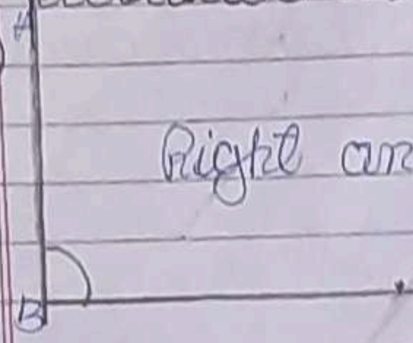
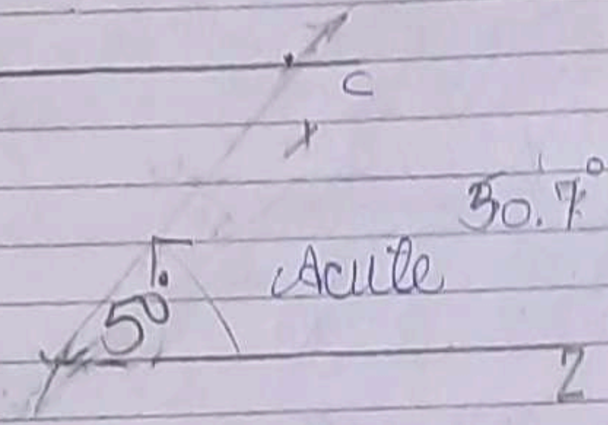
Ques 4 Measure the angles using a protractor (D)

a)



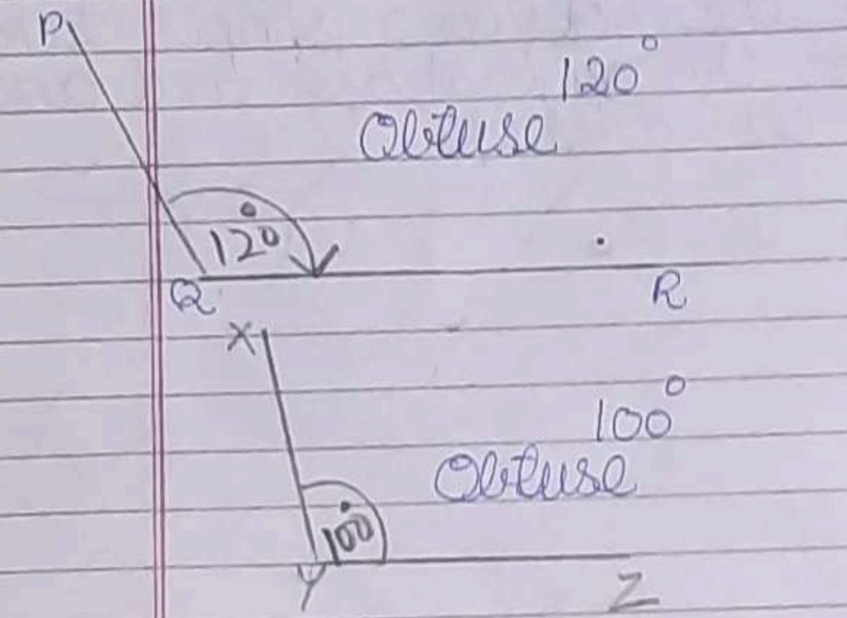
90°

Right angle



30.7°

Acute



120°

Obtuse

100°

Obtuse

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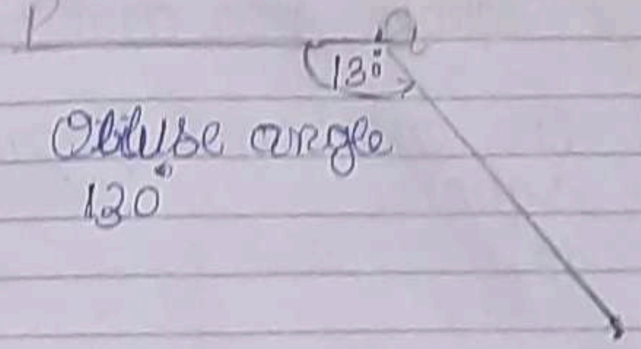
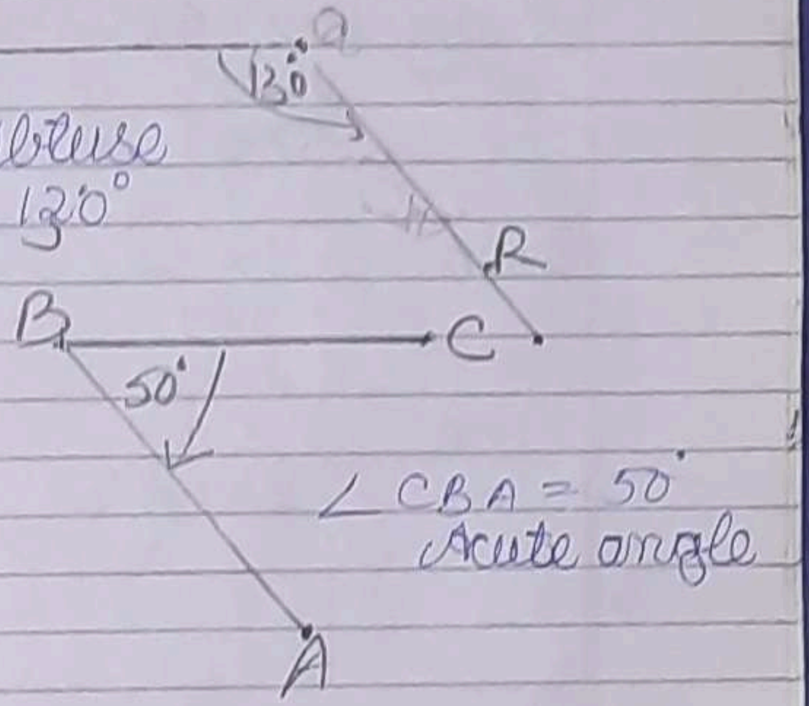


Obtuse angle

120°



Obtuse

120°

$\angle CBA = 50°$

Acute angle

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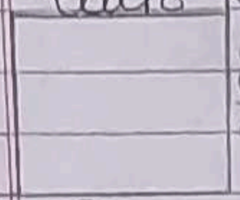
Friday

Hindriya vidyalaya Bantalab
Worksheet
Class-5 Sub-Maths

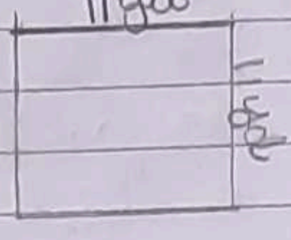
Square-Area and Perimeter

Ques1 Find the area and perimeter of each square.



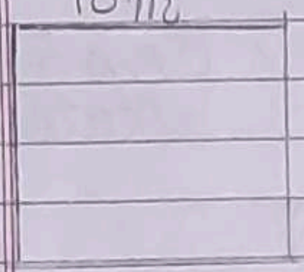
Area = Side × Side
= 5 × 5
= 25 cm²

Perimeter = 4 × side
= 5 × 4
= 20 cm



Area = Side × Side
= 11 × 11
= 121 yard²

Perimeter = 4 × Side
= 11 × 4
= 44 yds



Perimeter = 4 × Side
= 10 × 4
= 40 m

Area = Side × Side
= 10 × 10
= 100 m²

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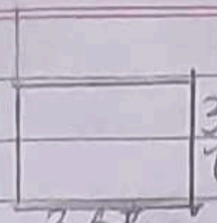
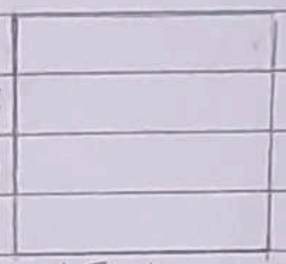


Area = Side × Side
= 3 × 3
= 9 ft²

Perimeter = 4 × Side
= 4 × 3
= 12 ft



7
15
×15
225

Area = Side × Side
= 15 × 15
= 225 in²

Perimeter = 4 × Side
= 15 × 4
= 60 inch

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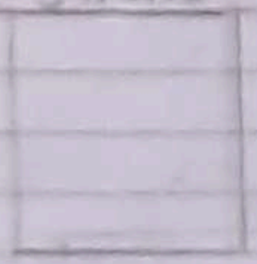
9 mm

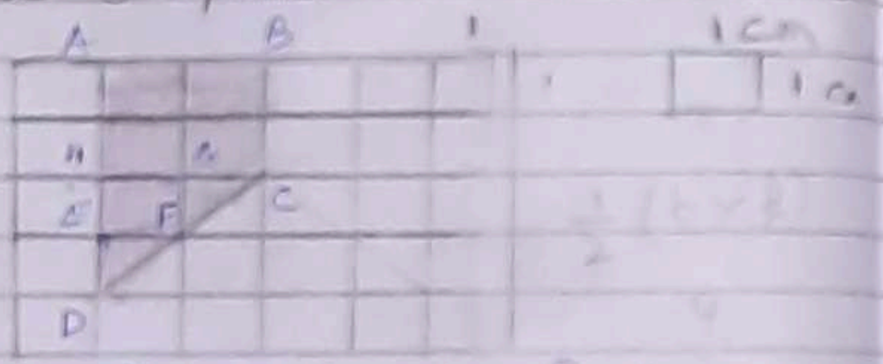


9 mm

Area = Side × Side
= 9 × 9
= 81 mm²

Perimeter = 4 × Side
= 4 × 9
= 36 mm

Ques 2 This is one of the sides of a shape Complete the shape so that the area is 6 sq cm



Area of triangle (EFD) $= \frac{1}{2} \times B \times h$

$= \frac{1}{2} \times 1 \times 1$

$= \frac{1}{2}$ cm²

or of $\triangle EFD = \frac{1}{2}$ cm²

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Area of $\triangle CFG = \frac{1}{2}$ cm²

Area of shape ABCH = 2 cm × 2 cm
= 4 cm²

Area of shape EFGH = 1 cm × 1 cm
= 1 cm²

Area of shape ABCD = (At ABCH (4)
+ (At EFGH (1)
+ At EED (½
+ At CFG (½

$= \frac{4}{1} + \frac{1}{1} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$

$\frac{4+1}{1} + \frac{1+1}{2}$

$\frac{5}{1} + \frac{2}{2}$

$\frac{10+2}{2}$

$= \frac{12}{2}^{6}$

Area of shape = ABCD = $\frac{6}{1}$ cm²

Sabithi

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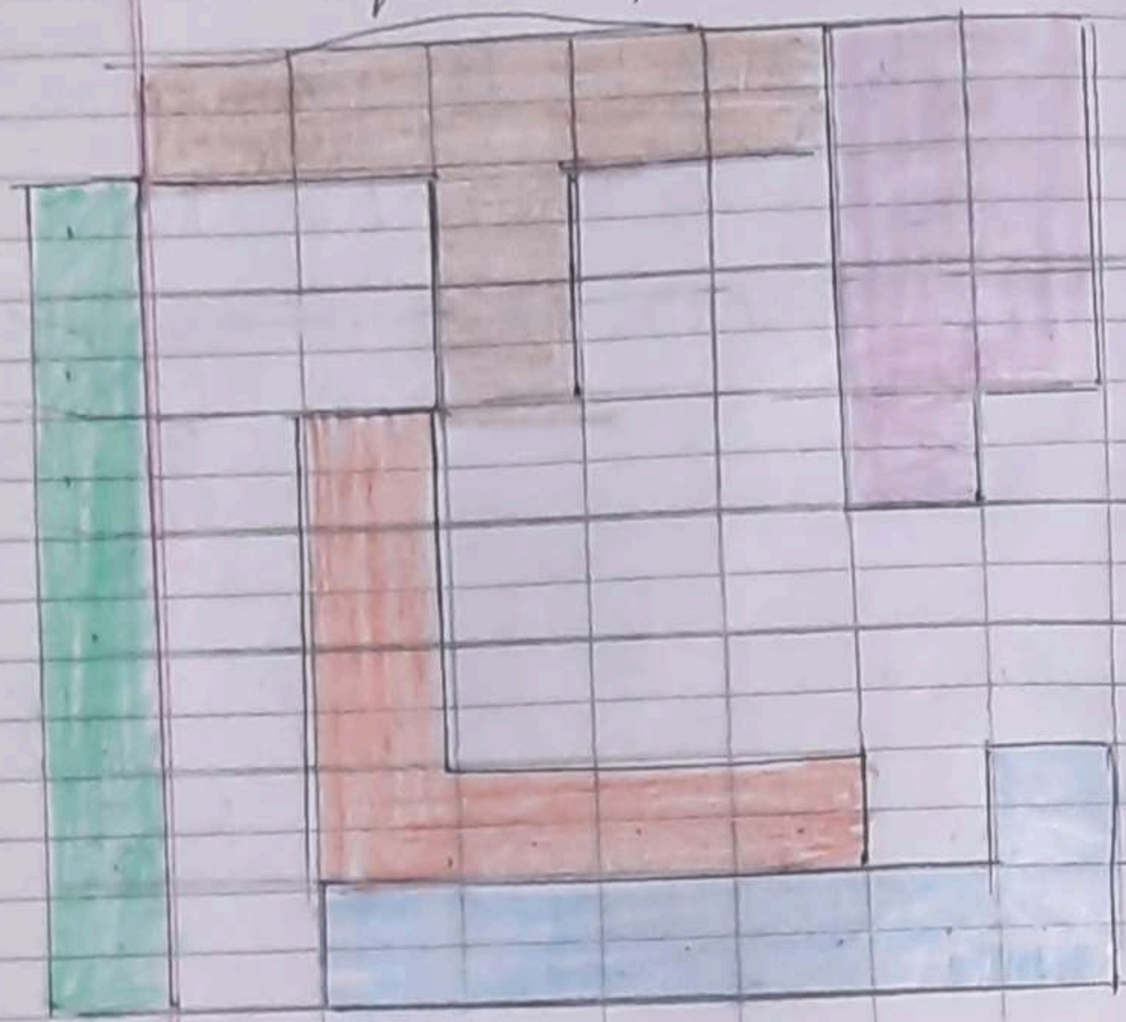
Ques 4 Make 4 shape using 7 squares in the squard paper.



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$$Ar = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{\text{base}}{1} \times \frac{\text{height}}{1}$$

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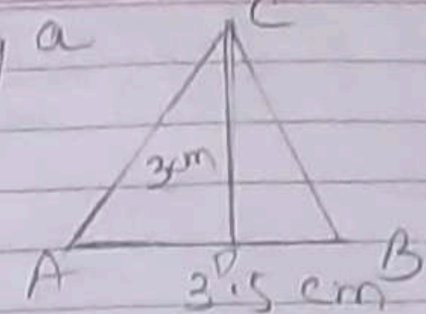
Fig a

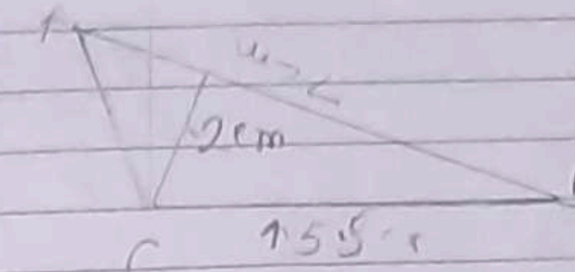


Area = $\triangle ABC = \frac{1}{2} BA \times BC$

$= \frac{1}{2} \times 3.5 \times 3$

$= \frac{10.5}{2} = \frac{105}{20}$

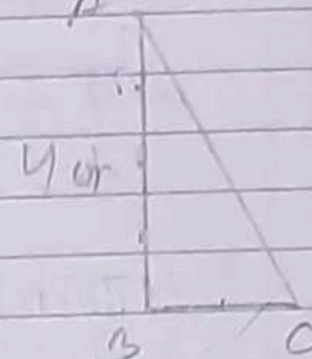
$= 5.25 cm^2$



B Area $= \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{7}{1} \times \frac{2}{1}$

$= \frac{14}{2}$

$= 7 cm^2$



$Ar = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{2}{1} \times \frac{4}{1}$

$1 \times \frac{8}{2} \times$

$\frac{8}{2} \quad 4 \quad 4 cm^2$

$= \frac{8}{2} \quad 1$

1

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Solution - Q1

$\frac{12}{1} \times \frac{3}{4}$

$\frac{36}{4}$ 9

1

Ans- $\frac{9}{1}$

Solution - Q2

$\frac{120}{1} \times \frac{1}{4}$

$\frac{120}{4}$ $4\overline{)120,030}$

-12

000

-0

$\overline{x}$

Solution - Q3

$100 \times \square = 20$

$\square = \frac{20}{100}$

$\frac{1}{5}$

Solution - Q4

$\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2}$

$\frac{1}{4}$

Solution - Q5

$\frac{12}{1} \times \frac{1}{3}$

$\frac{12}{3}$ 4

1 $\frac{4}{1}$

Solution - Q6

12.21

$+ 7.01$

19.22

L	Th	Th	H	T	O
		2	0.	0	3 1

L	Th	Th	H	T	O
2	0	0	3	0	1

L	Th	Th	H	T	O
2	0	3	0	0	1

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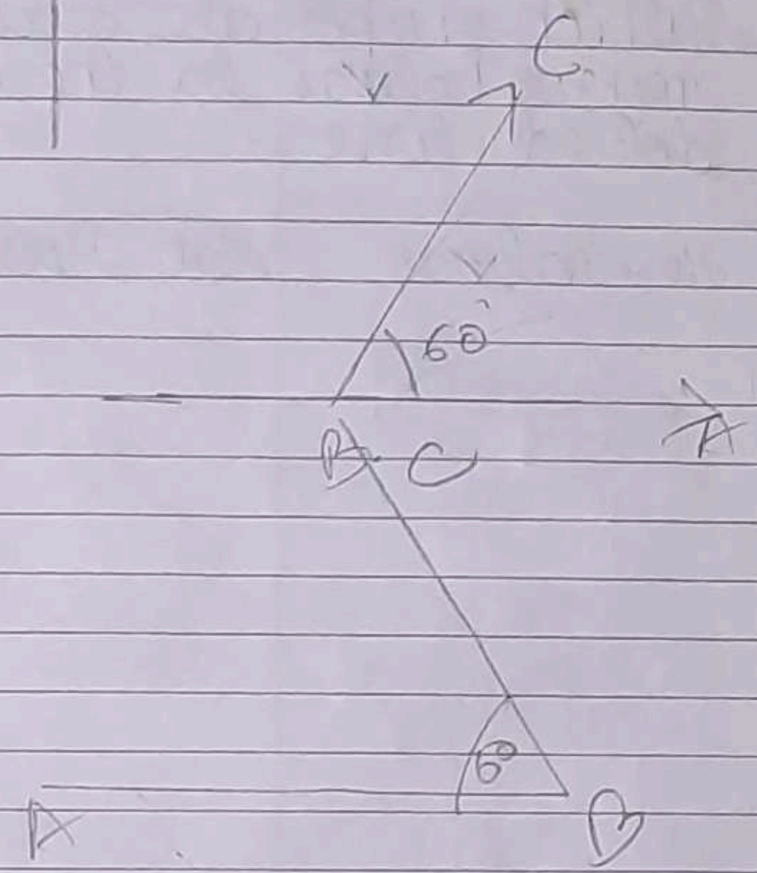
2 m

2 m

2 m

2 m



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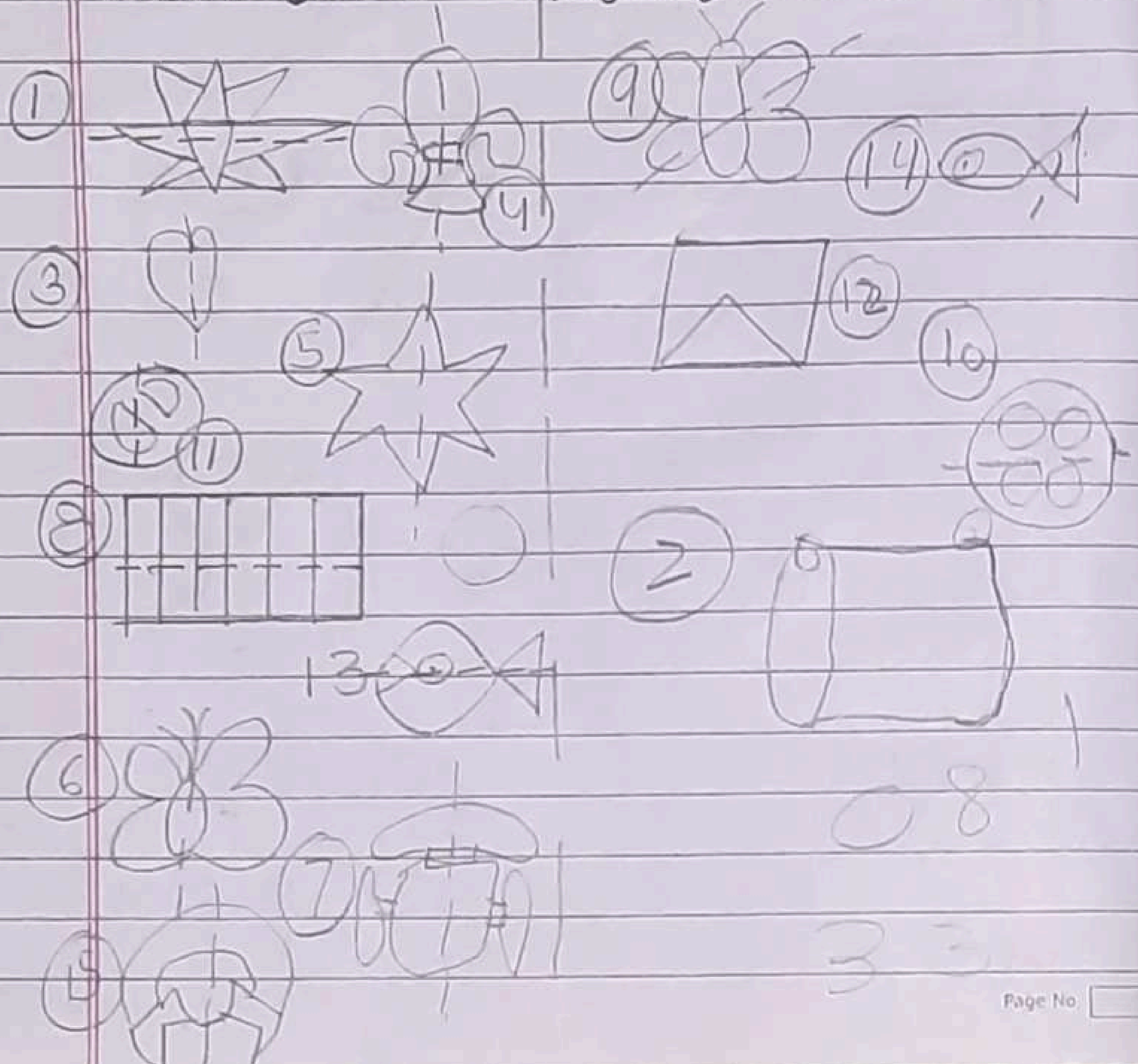
Does it look the same.

Mirror halves

Ques Which shapes are divided into 2 mirror halves by the ~~mirror halve~~ dotted line.

Mirror Halves | Not Mirror halves



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Does it look the same

Q1 Which of the alphabet will look same after a half turn?

Sol H, I, N, O, S, Z, X (IN, NO, SO)

Ques 2 Which of these english words reads the same on half turn?

ZOOM ✗	half-turn	WOOZ
MOW ✓	"	MOW
SWIMS ✓	"	SWIMS
SIS ✓	"	SIS
NOON ✓	"	NOON

Ques 3 Give a half turn to the numbers 0 to 9, look which are same

Ans 0, 1, ~~8~~, 8,

Ques Think of all 2, 3, 4 digit number which look same after a half turn.

Example-

Sol 2 digit number - 11, 88, ~~13~~, ~~18~~
3 digit number - 111, 100, 133, 188
4 digit number - 1111, 1001, 1333, 1888, 888,

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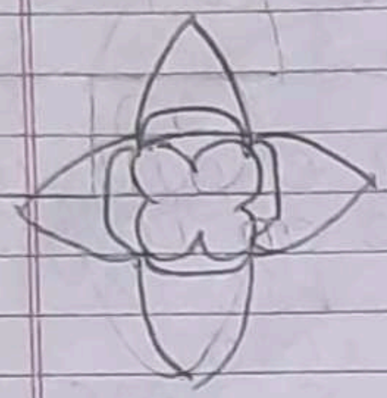
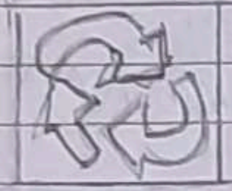
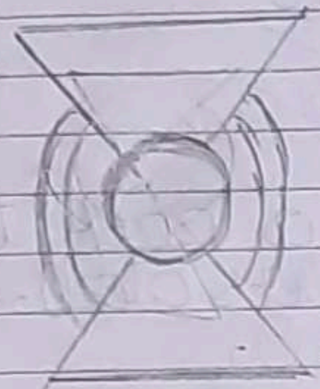
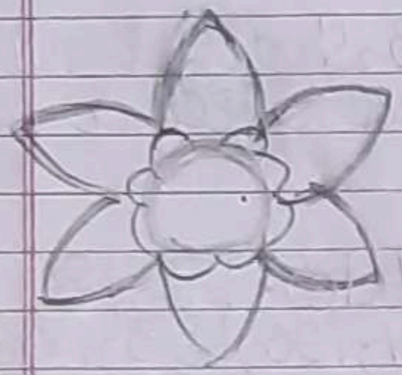
Ques Which among the following picture will look same on half turn?

Sol









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Think of all 2, 3, 4 digit numbers which look the same on half a turn.

Two digit numbers that look the same on half a turn are:-

11 , 88

Three digit number that look the same on half a turn are:-

808, 101, 111, 181, 818, 888

4 digit number that look the same on half a turn are

1001 , 1111, 8008, 8888, 8118, 1881

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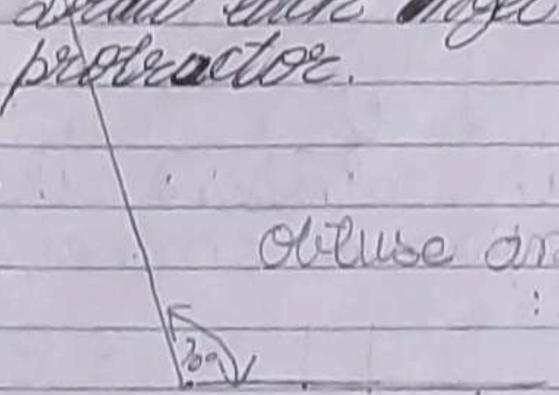
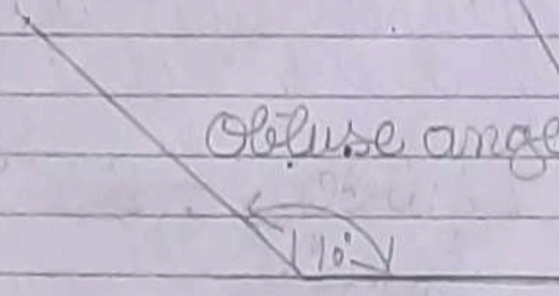
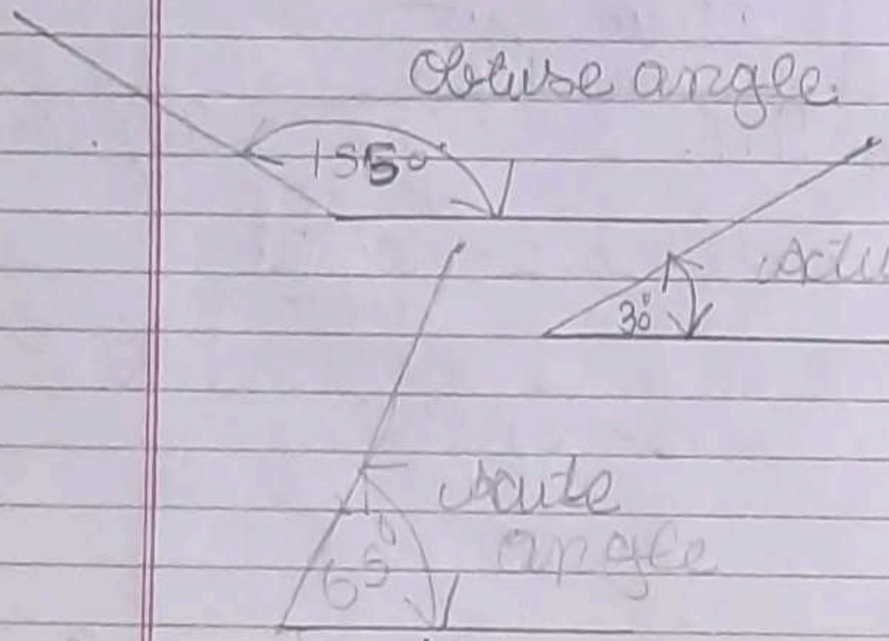
Saathi

Draw each angel using a protractor.

Obtuse angle







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Lines, Rays and Line segment

Date __/__/____

Saathi

Choose the correct answer

1) Which of these figures is a line segment?

a) ⟷ b) — c) → d) ↕

2) Which of the following is a line

a) ∿ b) | c) ↙↗ d) ↘

3) Which of these figures is a ray?

a) • b) ↝ c) ↕ d) ↙

4) Which of the following is a line segment?

a) ↓ b) ⟷ c) ↙ d) ↱

5) Which of the following is a ray?

a) ⋯ b) ↗ d) ⟷ ?

6) Which of these figures is a line?

a) → b) ↗ c) ↘ d) ↓

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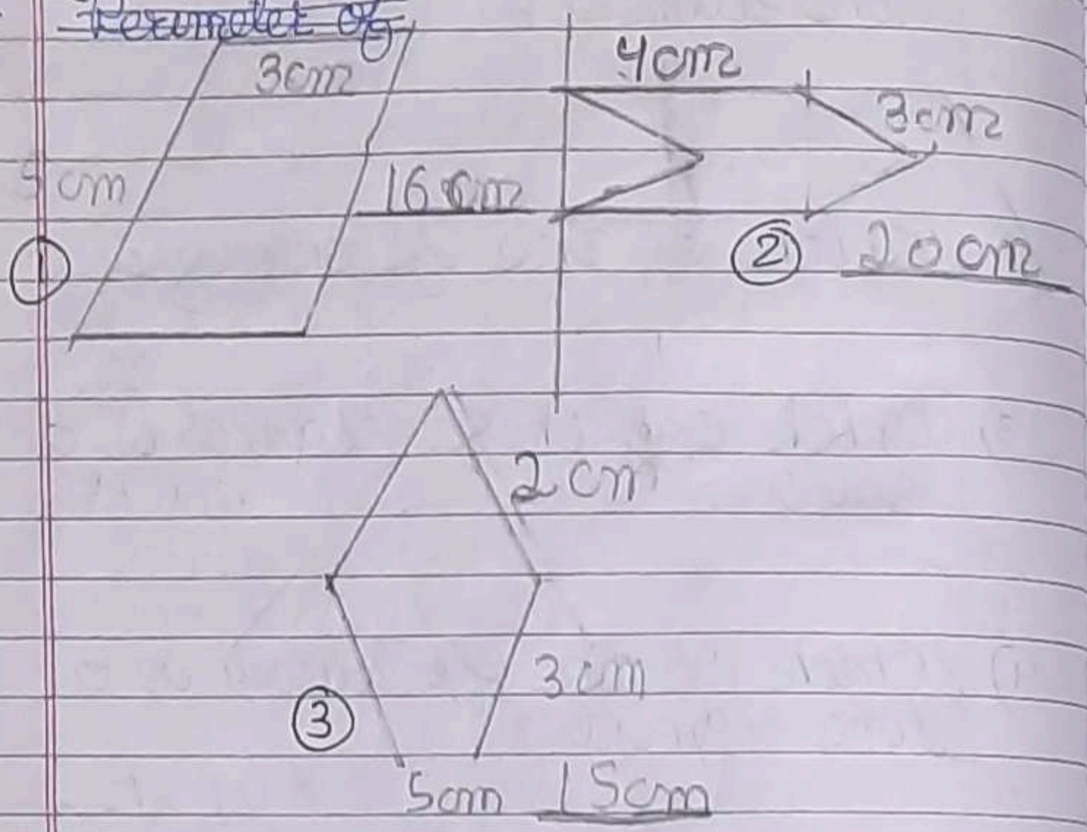
Find the perimeter of the shape given below.

Sol- ~~Perimeter of~~



a) Which figure has greatest (maximum) perimeter = ~~Figure 2~~ Figure 2

b) Which figure has least (minimum) perimeter = Figure 3

c) What is the difference between the figure 1 and 2 = 20-16 = 4

Thus, difference between figure 1 and 2 is = 4

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Saathi 153

Ques Perimeter of a rectangle field = 18 cm; its breadth is 2 cm find length of the field?

Sol- Perimeter of rt = 18 cm
Lenght = ?
Breadth = 2cm
2(L+B) = Perimeter
2(?+2cm) = 18cm
Let the number be = x
∴ 2(x + 2cm) = 18cm.
= ~~2x+4cm~~
2x+4 = 18
= 2x = 18-4
= 2x = 14
= x = 14/2, 7
∴ x = 7 Hence Length = 7cm.

Ques The perimeter of a square field is 200 m. Find the area of field?

Sol Perimeter of square = 200 m
Perimeter = 4 × Side
200 = 4 × x [Let the side be x)
= 200 = 4x
= 4x = 200 ∴ side = 50 m.
x = 200/4 = 50 Therefore

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Side = 50 m
Area of a sq.
Side × Side (by giving value)
50 × 50
= 2500 sq m

Side = 50 m

Ques 7 A classroom blackboard is 75 cm long and 12 cm wide. Find the perimeter of blackboard?

Length = 75 cm.
Breadth = 12 cm.
Perimeter = ?

Perimeter = 2(L+B)
Perimeter = 2(75+12)
= 2(87)
= 2 × 87
= 174 cm
= 1 m and 74 cm

87
× 2
174
1 m = 100 cm
1.74
100
1.74 cm

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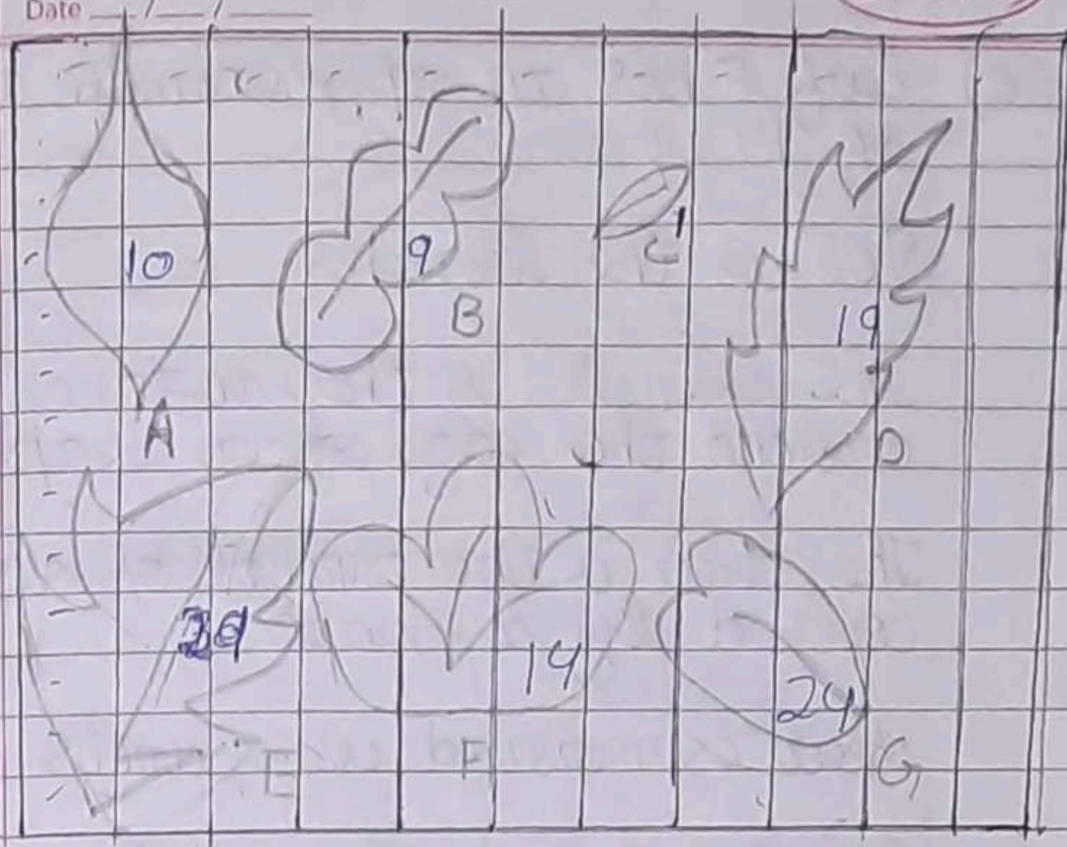
12-3

Date __/__/____



a) The biggest leaf is leaf E. Its area is approximately 29 sq cm

b) The smallest leaf of leaf C. Its area is approximately 1 sq cm

c) Leaf A and leaf B seem to have the same area

d) Leaf A has an approximately area of 10 sq cm

Page No

e) leaf F has an approximate area of 14 sq cm

Fill in the blanks

The perimetre is the distance around the edge of a shape

The area is the amount of surface covered by a shape.

Area is measured in sq units

Perimeter of rectangle = 2(L+B)

Perimeter of square = 4×S

Area of rectangle = L×B

Perimeter of triangle = Add all sides

Area of square - S×S

Area of triangle $\frac{1}{2}$ (b×h)

Unit fraction = any fraction with 1 as numerator and whole number denominator, $\frac{1}{10}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{5}, \frac{1}{9}, \frac{1}{7}$ as

Q1 Types of fraction

Proper fraction (Denominator > numerator)	$\frac{2}{5}, \frac{7}{10}, \frac{8}{16}$
Improper fraction (Numerator > Denominator)	$\frac{5}{2}, \frac{10}{2}, \frac{8}{2}$
Mixed fraction Whole number and fraction	$3\frac{5}{7}, 2\frac{4}{9}$

Note: Whole number: A number without fraction or and an integer.

Q2 Write the ~~number~~ numerator and denominator for the following fractions.

Fractions	Numerator	Denominator
$\frac{10}{2}$	10	2
$\frac{9}{15}$	9	15
$\frac{12}{32}$	12	32

Q3 Write the equivalent Fraction

$\frac{1}{4}\frac{\times 2}{\times 2} = \boxed{\frac{2}{8}}$ $\frac{5}{6} = \boxed{\frac{10}{12}}$

$\frac{4}{6} = \boxed{\frac{8}{12}}$

$\frac{1}{2} = \boxed{\frac{4}{8}}$

$\frac{3}{6} = \boxed{\frac{6}{12}}$

$\frac{3}{4} = \boxed{\frac{6}{8}}$

$\frac{1}{2} = \boxed{\frac{2}{4}}$

$\frac{2}{3} = \boxed{\frac{4}{6}}$

$\frac{1}{3} = \boxed{\frac{2}{6}}$

Q4 Write 2 examples each of -

Proper fraction = $\frac{7}{10}$ $\frac{14}{20}$

Improper fraction: $\frac{10}{7}$ $\frac{8}{5}$

Mixed fraction $2\frac{1}{4}$ $7\frac{3}{4}$

$\frac{1}{4} = \frac{\boxed{}}{8}$ $\frac{1}{4} = \frac{2}{8} = \frac{6}{24}$

$\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{2}{2} = \frac{2}{8}$

$\frac{2}{8} \times \frac{3}{3} = \frac{6}{24}$

quotient

$4\overline{)9}$ $2\frac{1}{4}$

8

1

Divisor Divident

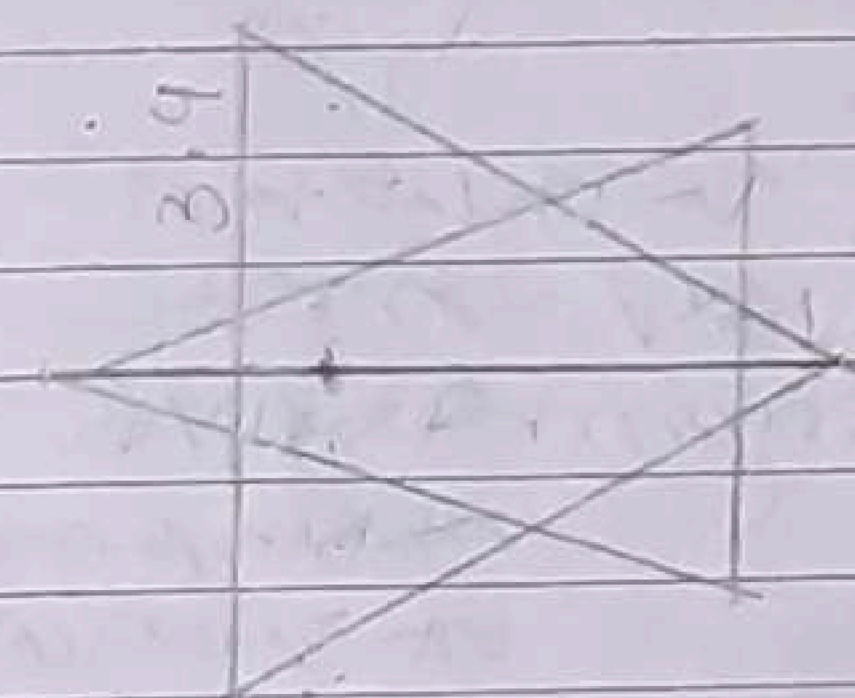
Remainder

$Q\frac{R}{Dr}$

Unit fraction.

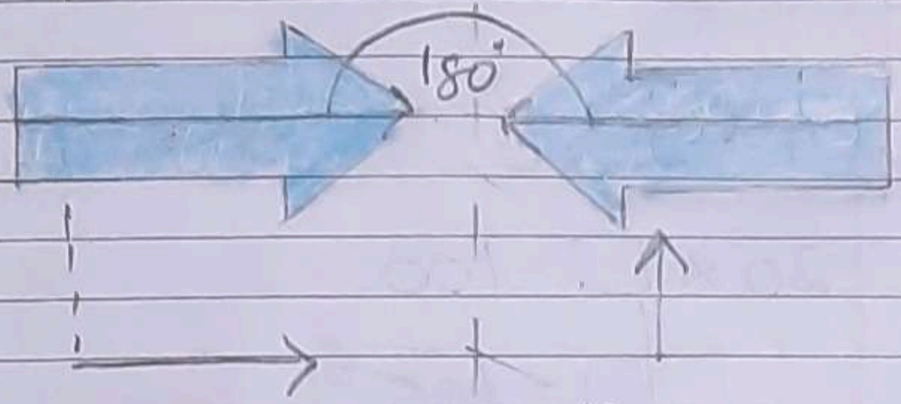
num always 1 ← whole number

$\frac{1}{10}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{5}$

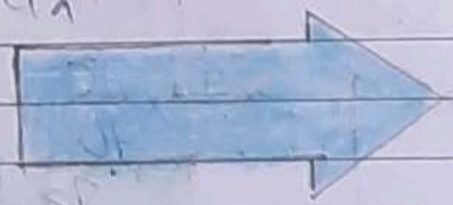


$\frac{1}{8}, \frac{1}{8}, \frac{2}{8}$

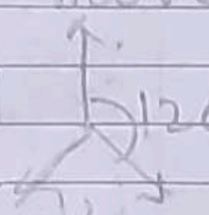
$\frac{1}{2}$ & min

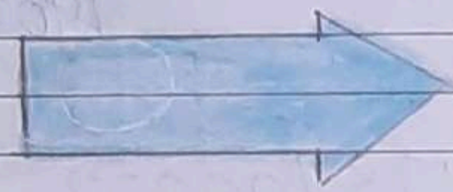


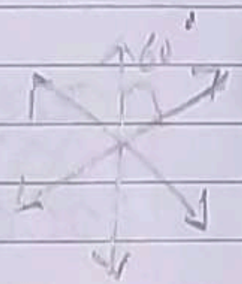
~~X~~ min



$\frac{1}{3}$ - 120° rotation move







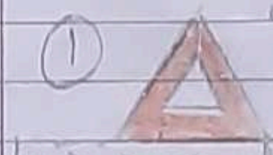
2-8-21
Monday

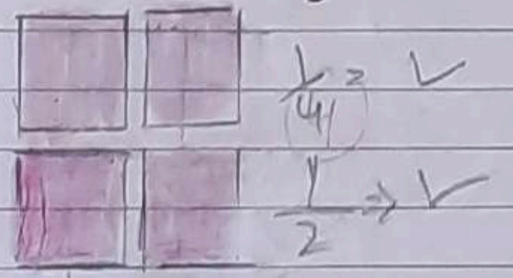
DOES IT LOOK THE SAME

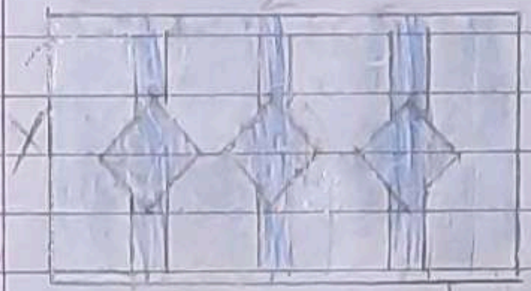
Practice time

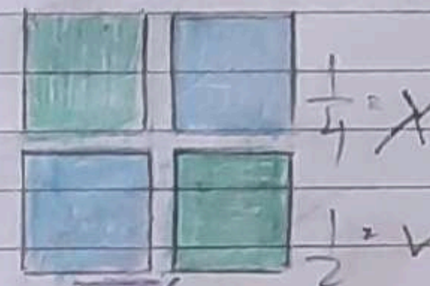
Ques 1) ~~Among~~ Among the following shapes, find out which ones would look same after $\frac{1}{4}$ turn. Put a (✓)

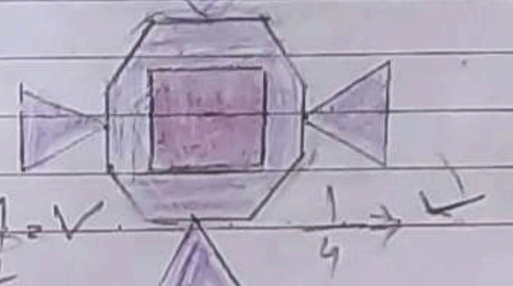
Put a (×) at the shape that will not look same after a half turn.



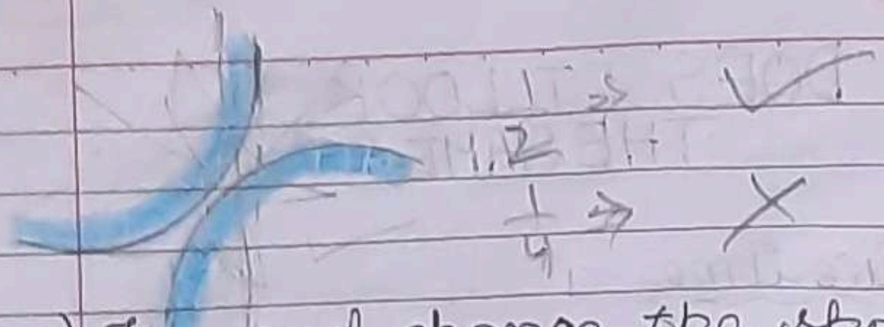




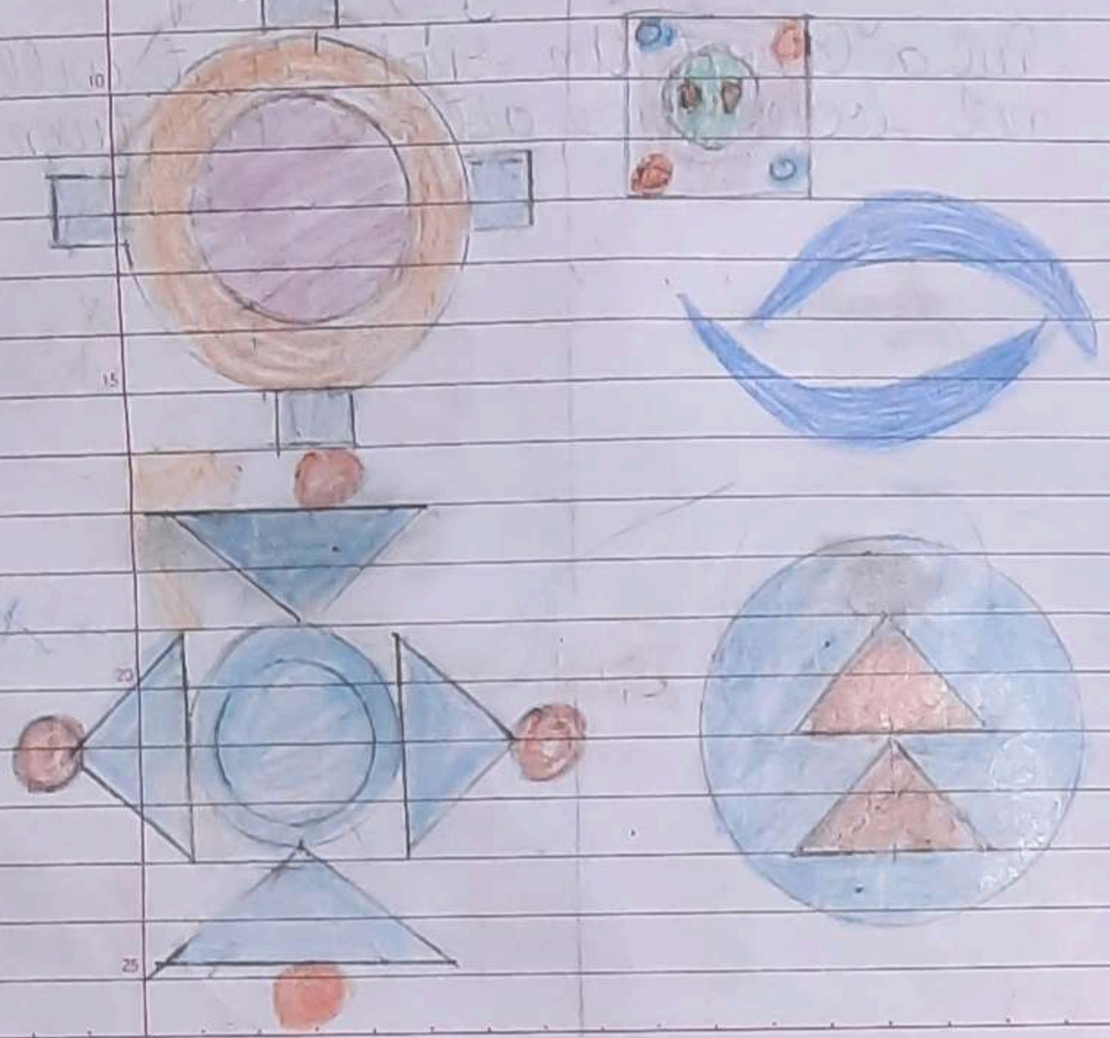




Camlin Page 5
Date / /



Ques 2) Try and change the shapes in such a way that the new shape remains the same or giving it half a turn.



Turn

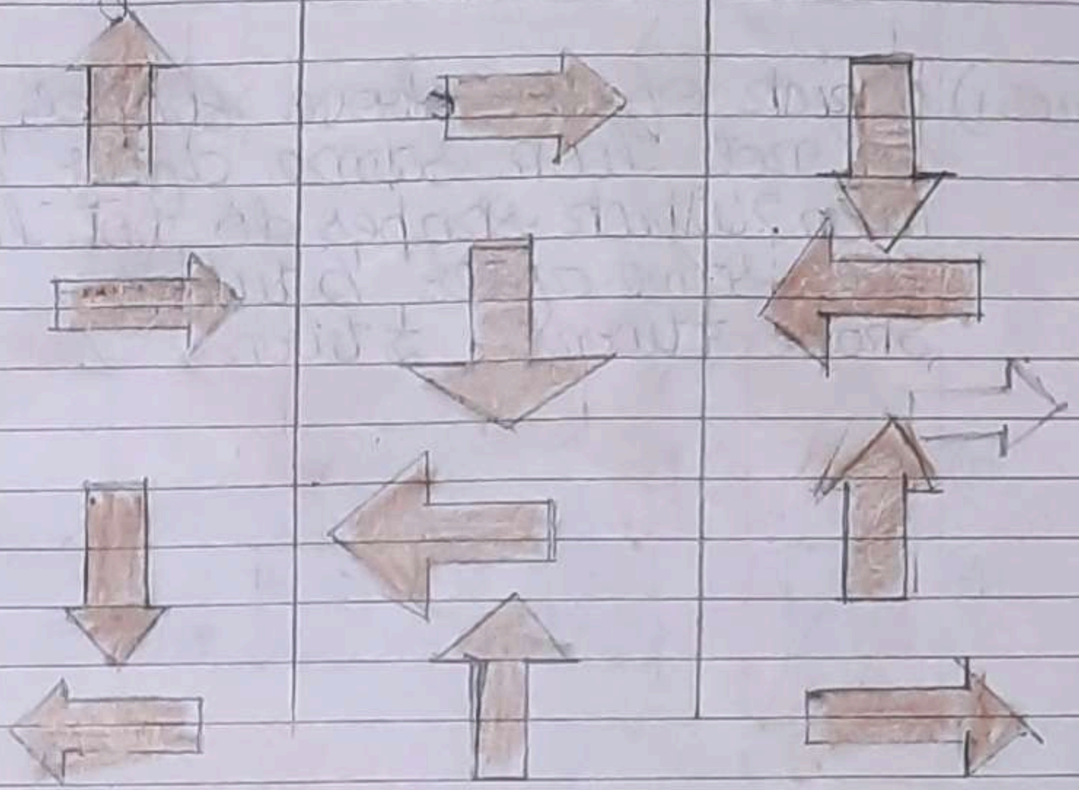
$\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{1}{6}$

90° 180° 120° 60°

¼ turn ↔

Camlin Page 6
Date / /

Figure	¼ turn	½ turn



¼ turn

Thursday
5-8-21

DOES IT LOOK THE SAME

Ques1) Which of the above shapes do not look same after 1/4 turn? Which shapes do not look the same after 1/2 turn?

Shape	$\frac{1}{4}$ turn	$\frac{1}{2}$ turn
a)		
b)		
c)		
d)		

Image (a), (c) and (d) not look same after $\frac{1}{4}$ turn

Image (a) does not look same after $\frac{1}{2}$ turn

Ques2) Which gear will look the same on $\frac{1}{3}$ turn?

(a) (b)

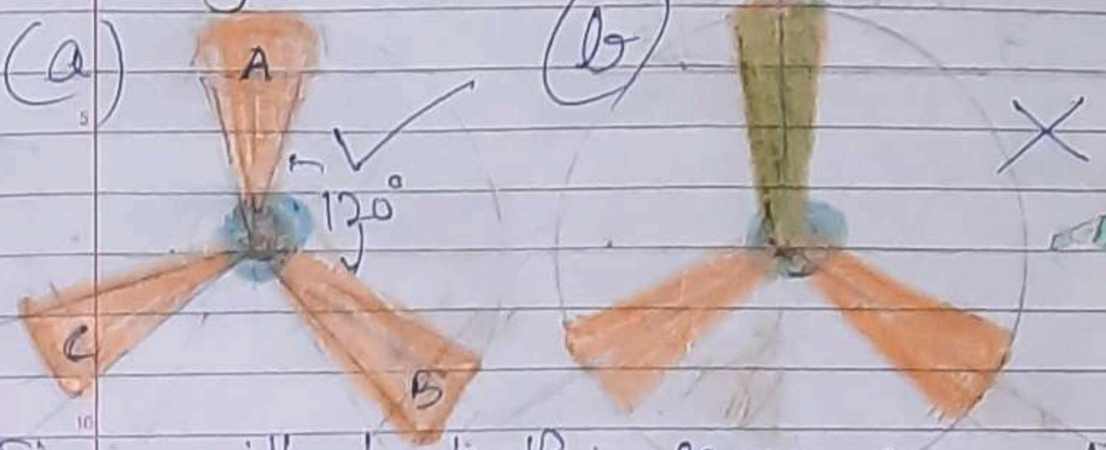
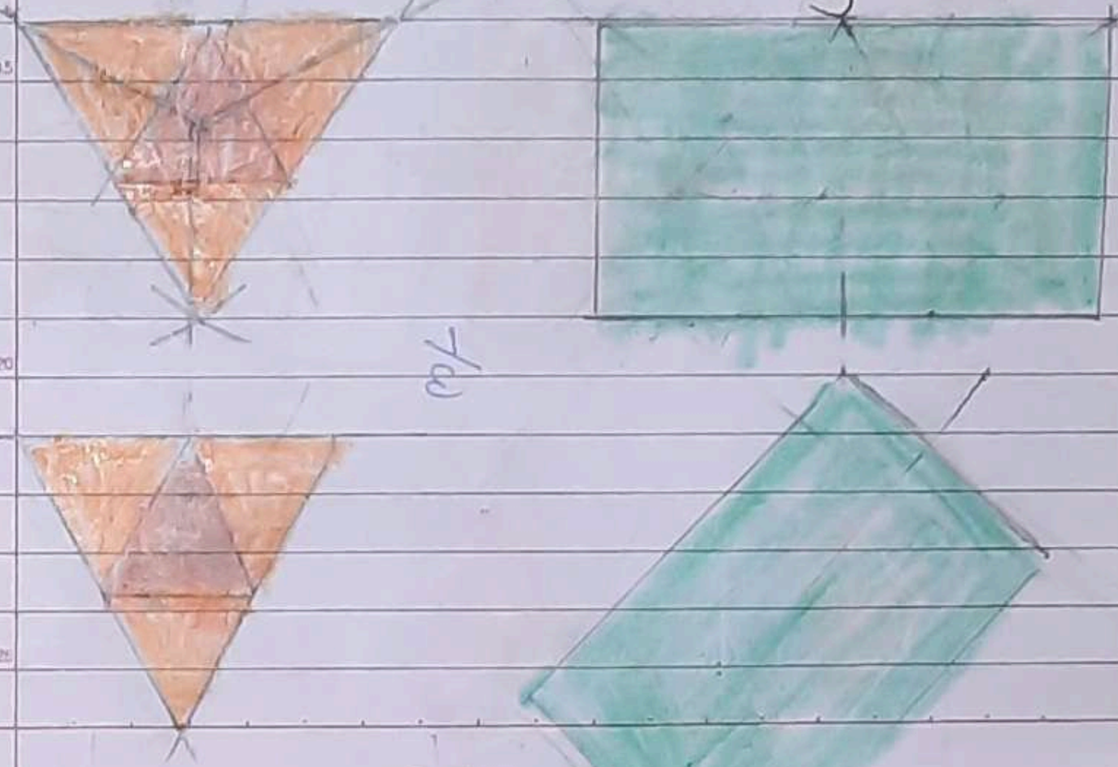
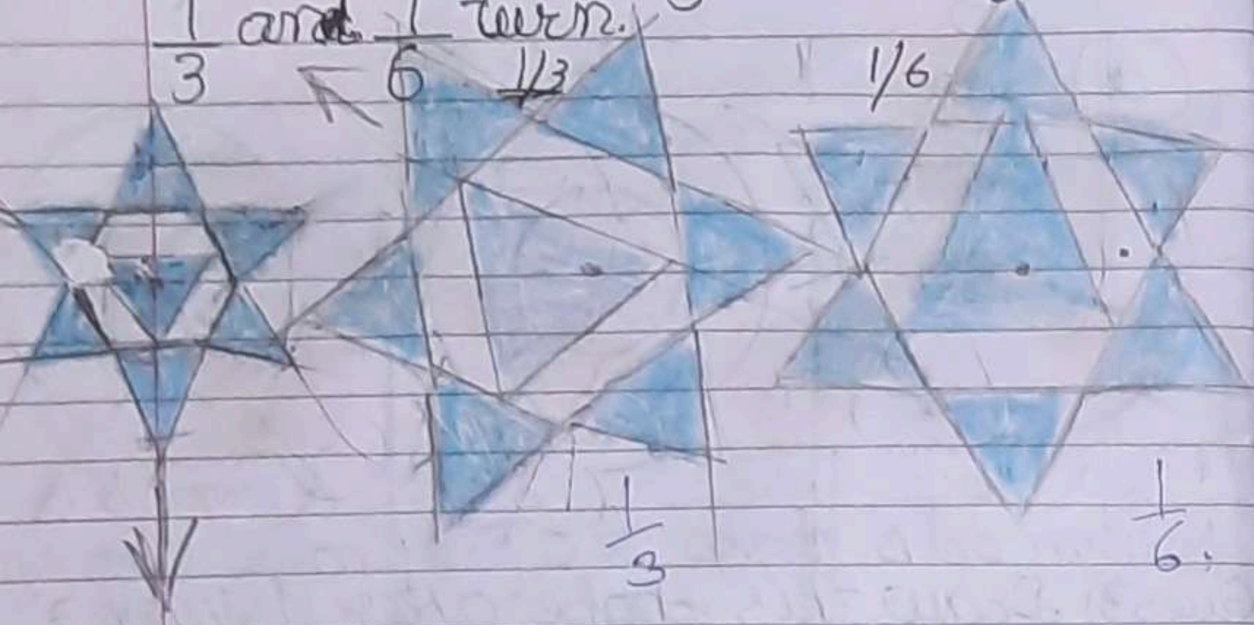


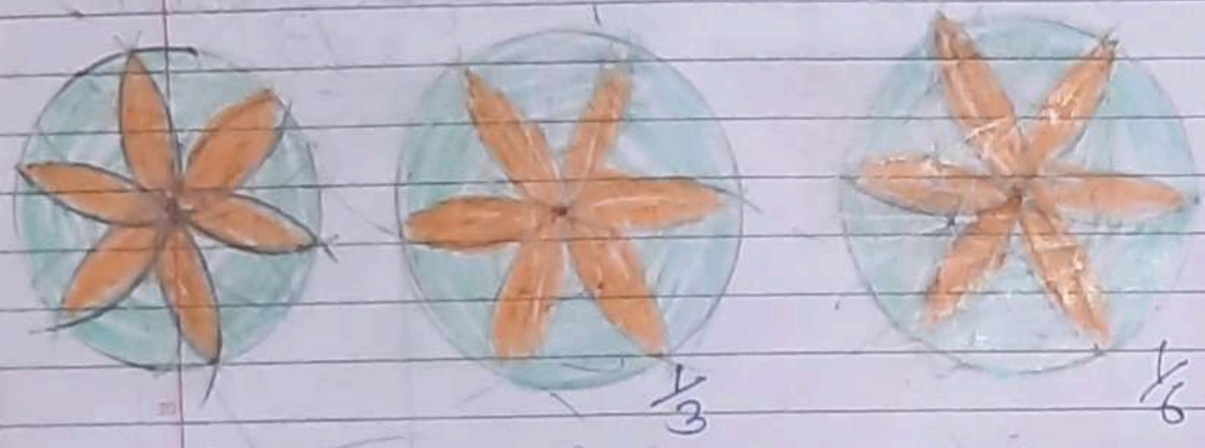
Fig a will look the same A moves to B position and B moves to C position all wing same

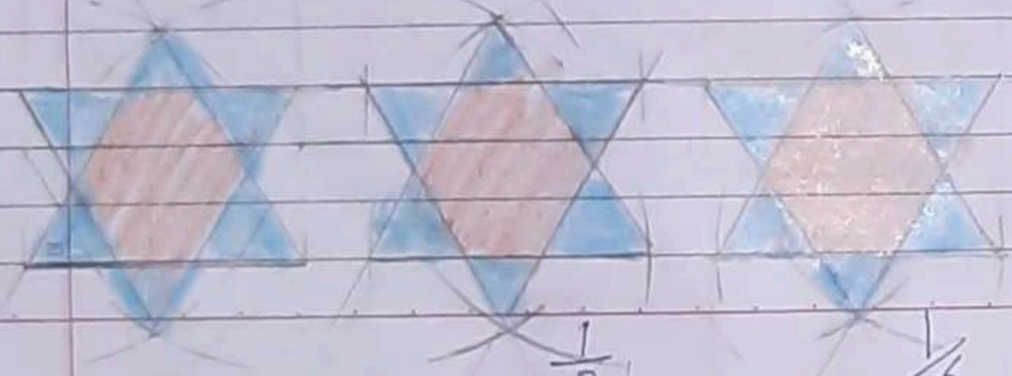
Ques3) Draw this shape after $\frac{1}{3}$ turn?



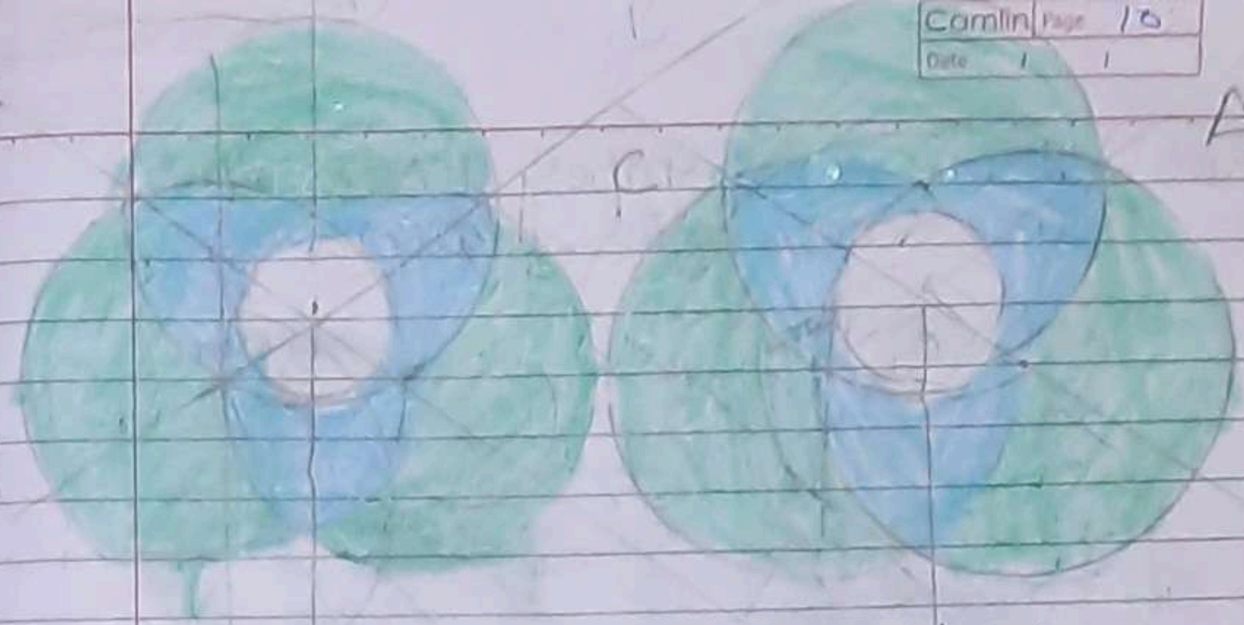
Ques 4) Look at the following shapes. Draw how they look after $\frac{1}{3}$ and $\frac{1}{6}$ turn.





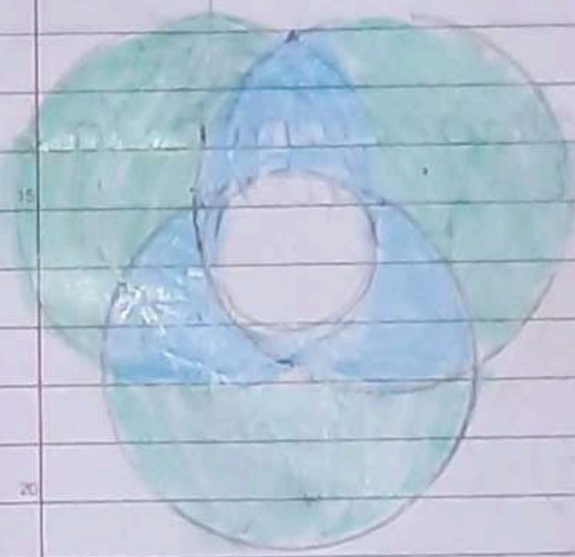


A



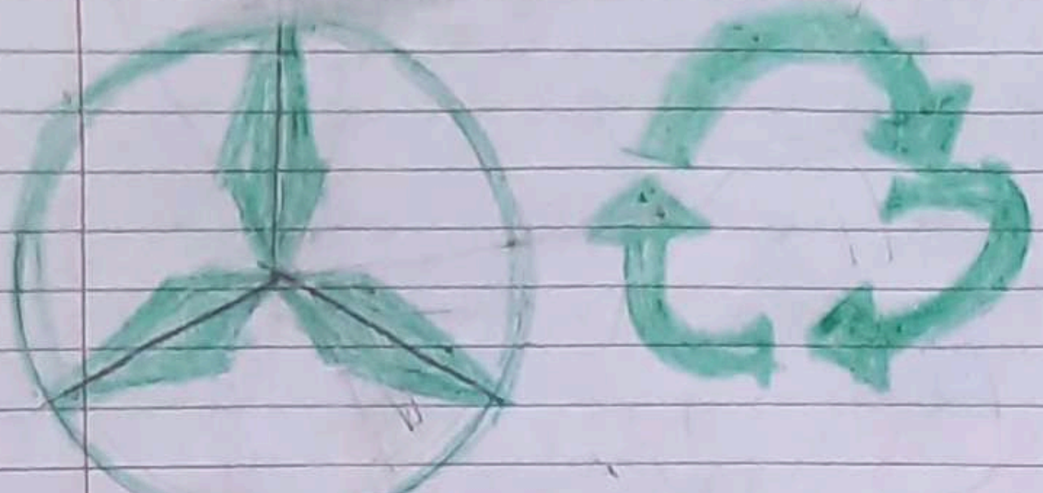
$\frac{1}{3}$ turn

C

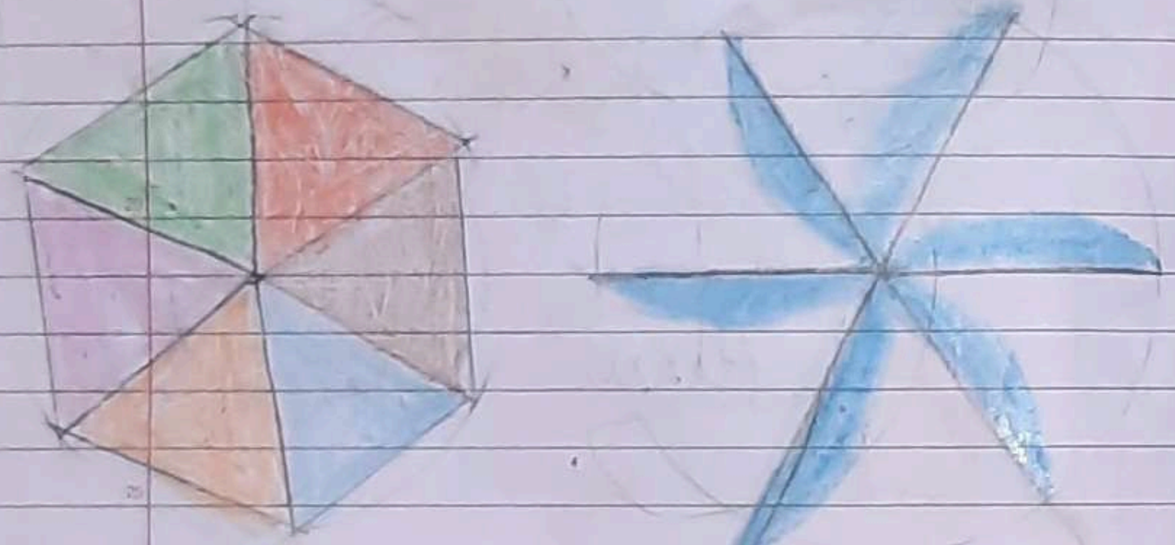


$\frac{1}{6}$ turn.

Ques 5) Draw some shapes which looks the same after $\frac{1}{3}$ turn.



- Draw some shapes which look the same after $\frac{1}{6}$ turn.

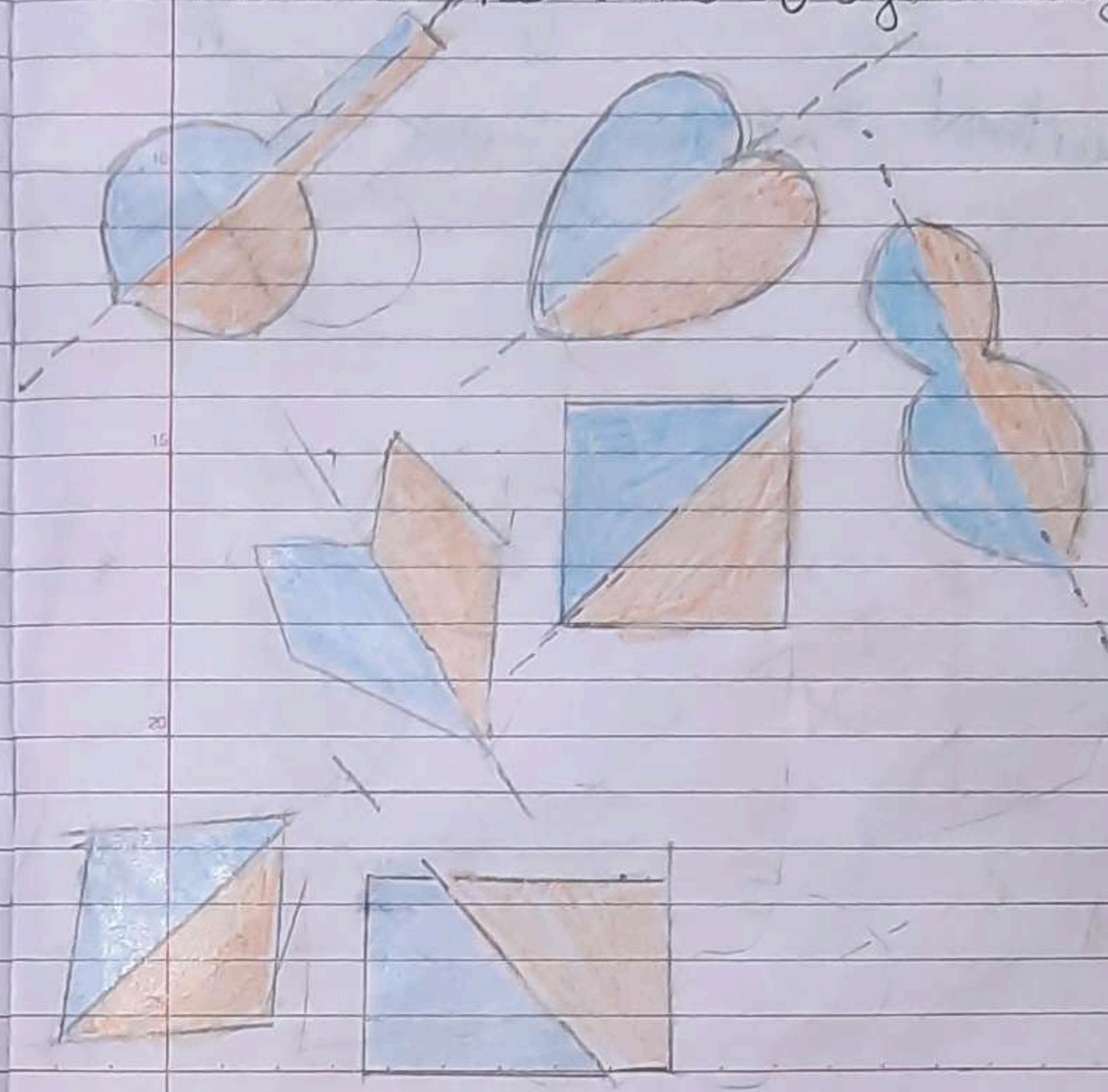


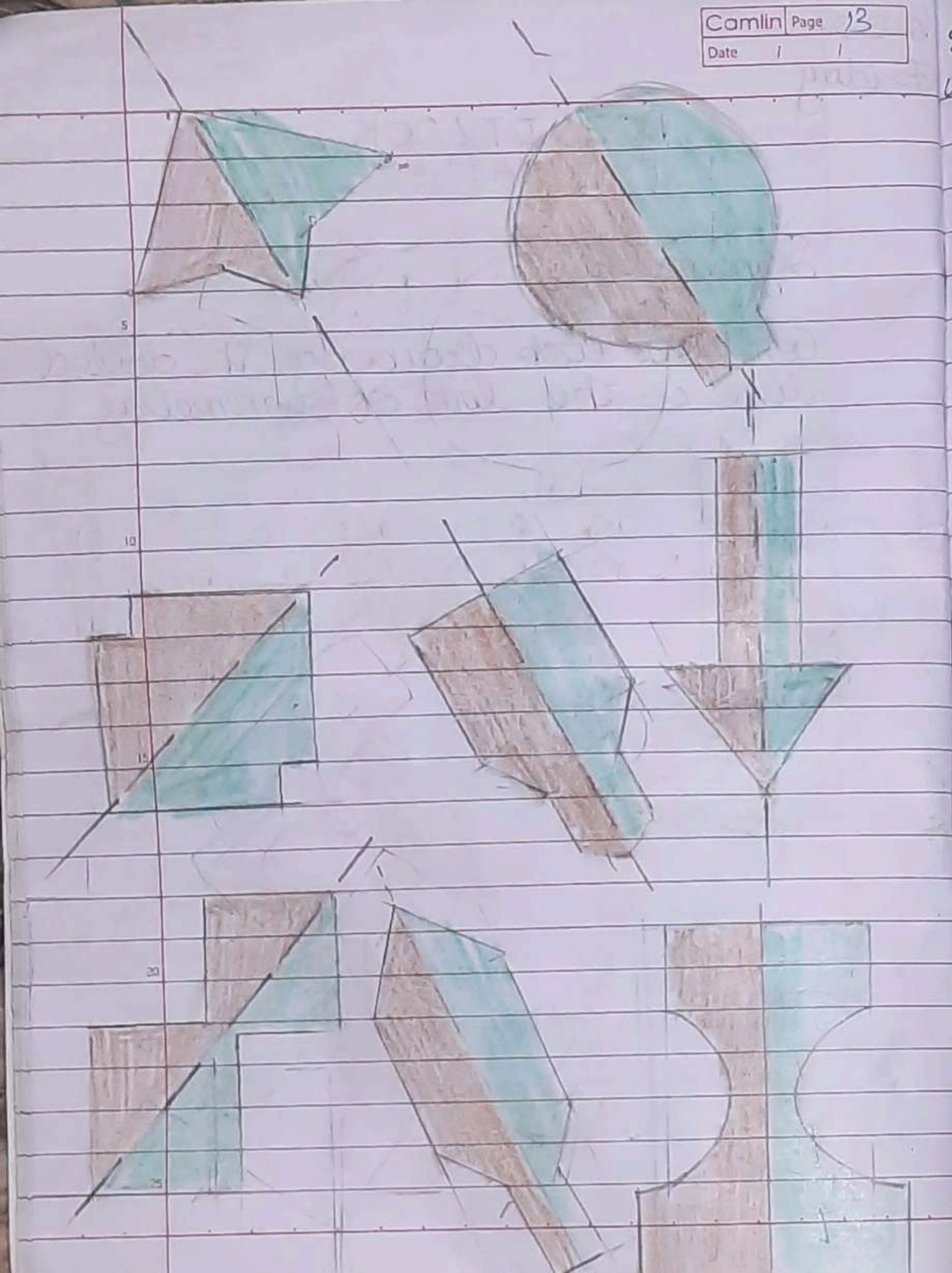
6-8-21
Friday

DOES IT LOOK THE SAME

Symmetry

Complete each drawing. The dotted line is the line of symmetry.





9-8-21
Monday

~~BE MY MUTIEP~~

Be my multiply, I'll be your factor

1	2	Cat 3	4	5	6

C - cat - 3 steps
R - Rat - 2 steps

Rat	13	C3	12	11	10	9
C4						
M1						
C5 M2	14	19	M3 20	C6 21		
C9 M8	29	M7 28	C8 27	M6 26		

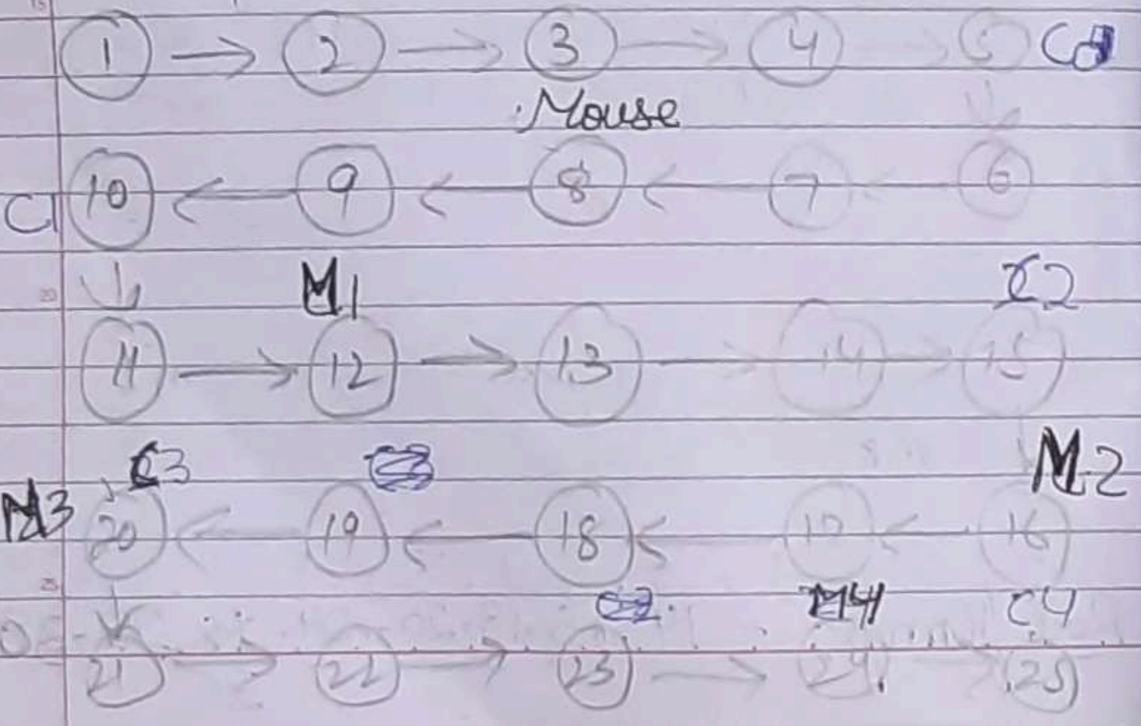
Cat jumps - 3, 6, 9, 12, 15, 18, 21, 24, 2
Rat jumps - 14, 16, 18, 20, 24, ~~28~~ 26, ~~28~~ ~~30~~

Yes, the mouse can get away.

The steps on which both the cat and the mouse jumps- 18 and 24

Ques1 Can the mouse get away?
Ans Yes, the mouse can get away.

Ques2 Cat starts from the 5th step and jumps five steps, Mouse starts from 8th step and jumps 4 steps.
Can the mouse get away?



So the cat and mouse will meet at step NO- 20.
Now, the mouse cannot get away

1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30
31	32	33	34	35	36
37	38	39	40	41	42
43	44	45	46	47	48
49	50	51	52	53	54
55	56	57	58	59	60

Boxes 12, 24, 36, 48 and 16 have common numbers/colours/dots of all the three colours

letters on the top of those boxes are MOUS and E. letters in order will be EMO S and U that is MOUSE

wednesday
11/8/21

BE MY MULIIPLE
I WILL BE YOUR FACTOR

Ques1) To play this game, everyone stands in a circle. One player calls out '1'. The next player says 2 and so on. A player who has to call out ~~3 or 'Meow' instead of the number~~ 3 or a number which can be divided by 3 has to say 'Meow' instead of the number. One who forgets to say 'Meow' is out of the game. The last player left is the winner.
Which number did you replace with 'Meow'?
3, 6, 9....

Sol The numbers replaced by word 'Meow' are- 3, 6, 9, 12, 15, 18, 21, 24, 27, 30 and so on

Ques2) We say these numbers are the multiples of 3. Play the game by changing the number to 9. Now which number did you replace with 'Meow'

These numbers are the multiples of 4 - 4, 8, 12, 16, 20, 24, 32, 36, 40

Ques3) Write any 10 numbers which are the multiples of 5 -
5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50

Ques4) Think of a number. If it is a multiple of 3 write it in red circle. If it is a multiple of 5 write it in a blue circle.

3 = 3, 6, 9, 12, 15, 18, 21, 24, 27, 30
5 = 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50

3	5
6	10
9	~~15~~
14	20
~~15~~ → 15 ←	25
18	30
21	35
24	40
27	45
30	50

Ques5) If you ~~write~~ write the multiples ~~of~~ common to 3 and 5 in purple part, then will they still be in both the red and the blue circles?

Sol No, if we ~~write~~ write the multiples ~~of~~ common to 3 and 5 in the purple part then we will not write ~~that~~ those numbers in red and blue circles.

Ques6) Which is the smallest among these common ~~numbers~~ multiple?

Ans Smallest among the common multiples will be 15.

Repeat the game using the numbers 2 and 7

2 = 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20
7 = 7, 14, 21, 28, 35, 42, 49, 56, 63, 70

2 10 18	7 35 63
4 12 20	14 ~~14~~ 42 70
6 ~~14~~	28 21 49
8 16	~~28~~ 56

Write the common multiples of 2 and 7.

Sol 14, 28

Ques 7) Write common multiple between 2 & 5?

Sol - 2 = 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20

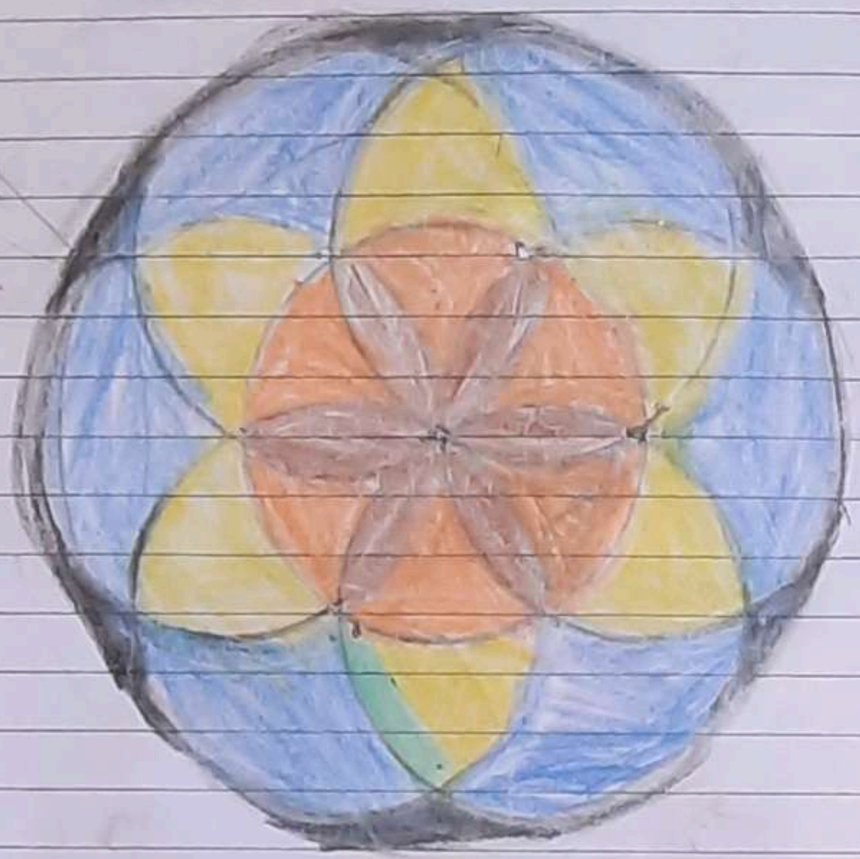
5 = 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30.....

Common mult between 2 & 5 = 10, 20, 30...

And in digrame —

2	5
4	10
6	15
8	20
10	25
12	30
14.....	35.....

2		5
4		~~10~~
6	10	15
8		20
12		25
14....		30
		35....



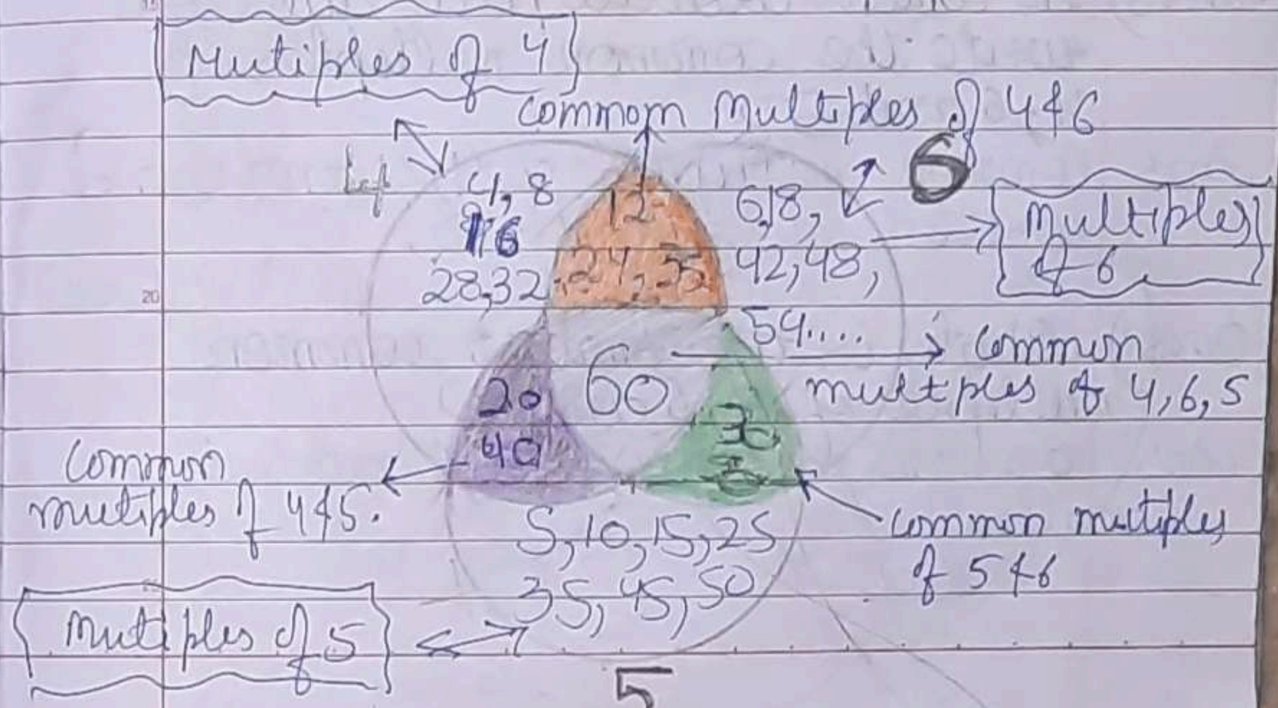
Friday
13/8/21

BE MY MULTIPLE I'll BE YOUR FACTOR

Common multiple between 4, 6, and 5

Mult of 4 = 4, 8, 12, 16, 20, 24, 28...60...
Mult of 6 = 6, 12, 18, 24, 30, 36, 42, 60...
Mult of 5 = 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35...60...

- Comm. Mult between 4 & 6 = 12, 24, 36
Comm. Mult between 6 & 5 = 30, 60, 90...
Comm. Mult between 4 & 5 = 20, 40, 60
Comm. Mult between 4, 6 and 5 = 60, 120...



2 2 2

Q1 What common multiples of 5 and 6 did you write in the green part?

Ans Common multiples of 5 and 6 are 30 and 60, which is written in the green part.

Ques2) What common multiples of 4 & 6 are written in the orange part?

Ans Common multiples of 4 & 6 are 12, 24 and 36 which are written in orange part.

Ques 3) In which coloured part did you write the common multiples of 4, 6 and 5?

Ans Common multiples of 4, 6 and 5 are written in grey part.

Ques4) What is the smallest common multiple of 4, 6 and 5?

Ans Common multiples of 4, 6 and 5 is smallest

60

Monday
16-8-21

$F_1 \times F_2 = M$

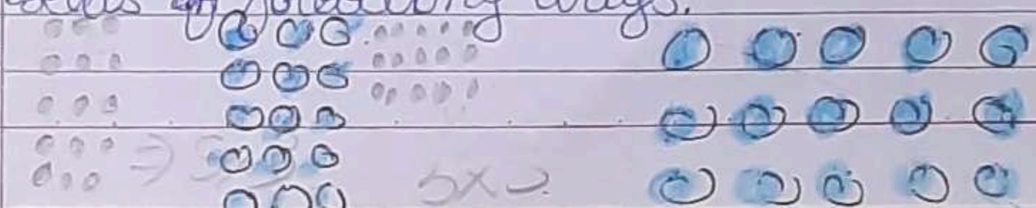
Be my multiple, I will be your factor

Ques1) Ammini is arranging 12 tamarind seeds in the different form of rectangle. Try to make more rectangles like this using 12 tamarind seeds. How many different rectangles can you make?

Sol Different types of rectangles made by 12 tamarind seeds are as follows:

Ques2) If there are 15 tamarind seeds how many rectangles can you make?

Sol We can make two different rectangles ~~from~~ from 15 tamarind seeds in following ways:



Ques 3) What is the lenght and width of the rectangle you collered?

Sol In the first case, the length and breadth of coloured rectangle is 5 and 4 boxes. In the second case, the length and breadth of coloured rectangle is 10 and 2 boxes.

	Factors	$\frac{2 \times 1}{\text{Factor}}$
2	= 2, 1	$1 \times 8 = 8$
3	= 1, 3	$2 \times 4 = 8$
4	= 1, 2, 4	$4 \times 2 = 8$
5	= 1, 5	8×1
6	= 1, 2, 3, 6	$2 \times \_\_ = 6$
7	= 1, 7	$3 \times \_\_ = 6$
8	= 1, 2, 4, 8	
9	= 1, 3, 9	
10	= 1, 2, 5, 10	
11	= 1, 11	
12	= 1, 2, 6, 12	
13	= 1, 13	
14	= 1, 2, 7, 14	

FACTORS.

15 1, 3, 15, 5

16 1, 2, 8, 16

17 1, 17

18 1, 2, 9, 18, 3, 6

19 1, 19

20 20, 2, 5, 4, 10

21 1, 21, 7, 3

22 1, 11, 22

23 1, 23

24 1, 12, 6, 24, 2, 4

25 1, 5, 25

26 1, 13, 26, 2

27 1, 27, 3, 9

FACTORS

28 1, 14, 28, 2

29 1, 29

30 1, 3, 30, 10

31 1, 31

32 1, 32, 16, 4, 8, 2

33 1, 33, 11

34 1, 34, 17, 2

35 1, 5, 7, 35

36 1, 4, 9, 36, 6

37 1, 37

38 1, 38, 19, 12,

39 1, 39

40 1, 20, 4, 40, 10

FACTORS

41 = 1, 41

42 = 1, 42, 7, 6

43 = 1, 43

44 = 1, 11, 44, 2, 22

45 = 1, 45, 9, 5, 15, 3

46 = 1, 46

47 = 1, 47

48 = 1, 48, 8, 6

49 = 1, 49, 7, 9

50 = 1, 5, 50, 10

Complete the multiplication chart given here.

X	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
2	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24
3	3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30	33	36
4	4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36	40	44	48
5	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60
6	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60	66	72
7	7	14	21	28	35	42	49	56	63	70	77	84
8	8	16	24	32	40	48	56	64	72	80	88	96
9	9	18	27	36	45	54	63	72	81	90	99	108
10	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120
11	11	22	33	44	55	66	77	88	99	110	121	132
12	12	24	36	48	60	72	84	96	108	120	132	144

Ques1) What are the factors of 10?

10
5×2
1×10

Ques2) What are the factors of 36?

36	
2×18	4×9
3×12	6×6
1×36	

Ques4) What is the biggest number for which you can find the factors from this chart?

Ans 144 is the largest number for which we can find out factors from this chart.

Ques5) What can you do for numbers biggers than that?

Ans For numbers le larger than this, we will extend our multiplication chart, both row wise and column-wise, and then complete the chart.

Prime numbers

Prime numbers are those numbers which have only two factors, ist- the number it self and 2nd one.

Example - 2, 3, 7, 11....

Composite numbers

Composite numbers are those numbers which are not prime number and

51 to 100 = 11 prime
2 is one even prime
1 to 50

it have factors more than 2.
Factors of composite numbers come in different-different tables. different tables
Example - 4, 6, 8, 21..... Prime Prime

Prime numbers 1 to 100
1 to 100

2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23, 29, 31, 37, 41, 43, 47, 53, 59, 61, 67, 71, 73, 79, 83, 89, 97

2	3	5	7	11	13	17	19	23	29
31	37	41,	43,	47	53	59,	61,	67	71,
79,	83	87	89,	97					

(25) 1-50 Prime - 14 5

Composite Number, 1 to 100,

4, 6, 8, 9, 10, 12, 14, 15, 16, 18, 20
21, 22, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30, 32, 33, 34,
35, 36, 38, 39, 40, 42, 44, 45, 46, 48, 49, 50
51, 52, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 60, 62, 63, 64,
65, 66, 68, 69, 70, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78.
74 80, 81, 82, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88 90, 91, 92
99 93, 94, 95, 96, 98, 99, 100

1 Universal number

Ques1) Write the factors of 25 in the red circle and the factors of 35 in the blue circle.

25 → 1, 5, 25

35 → 1, 5, 7, 35

1 and 5 are the common factors of 25 and 35. Thus, it is written in common part of both circles.

Ques2) Now write the factors of 40 and 60 in the red and blue circle:

40 → 1, 2, 4, 5, 8, 10, 20, 40

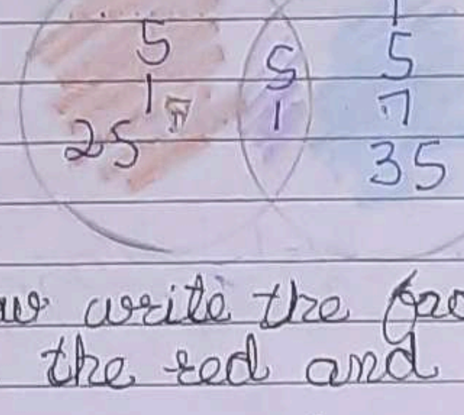
60 → 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 12, 15, 20, 30, 60

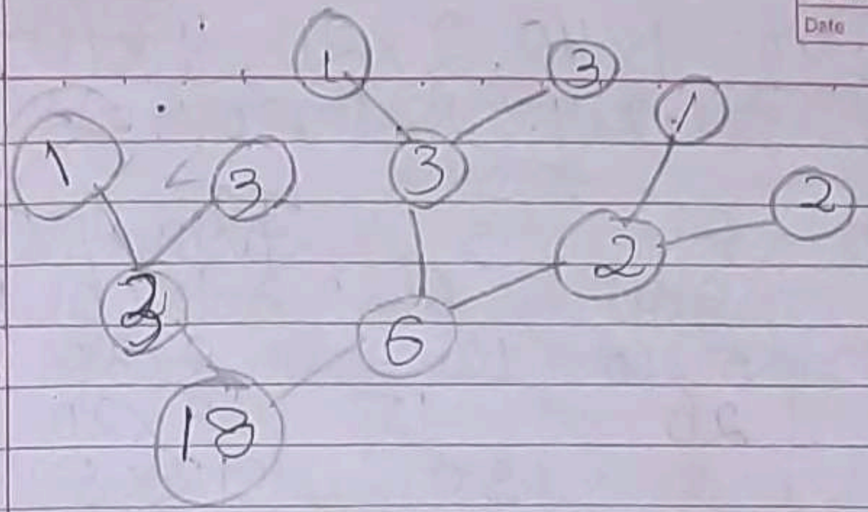
Ques3) Draw a factor tree of 18?

Venn diagram

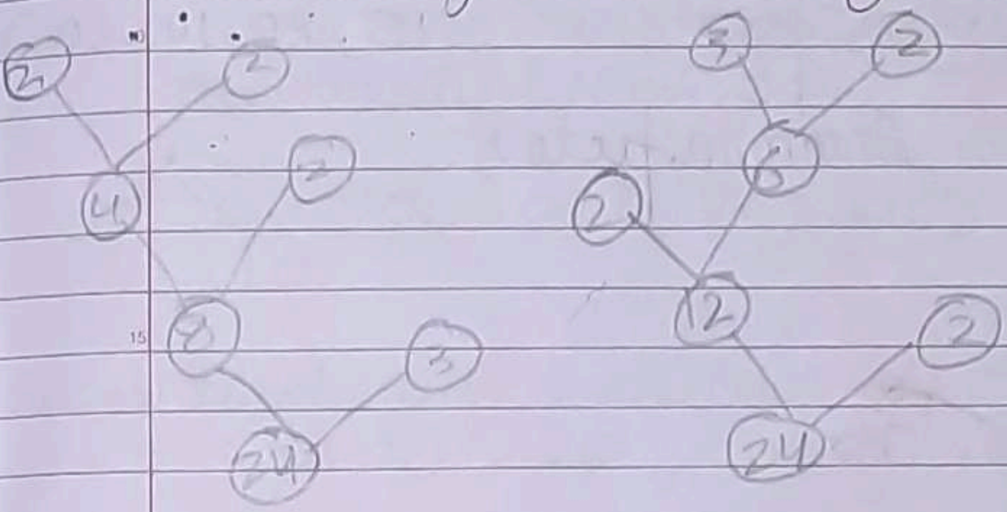
1×18
2×9
3×6

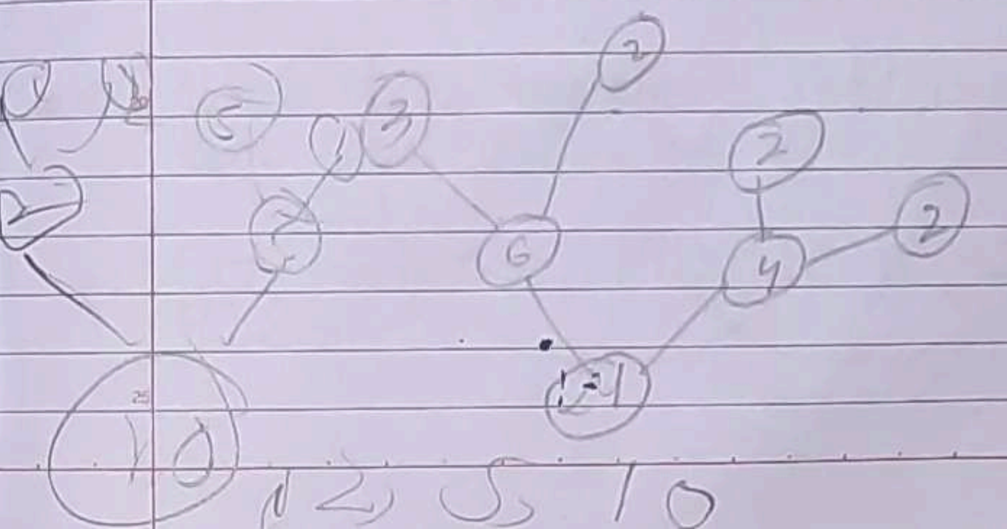
factors of 18 → 1, 2, 3, 6, 9, 18





Ques4 In how many ways can you draw a factor tree for 24?





factors of 40: $1\times40, 2\times20, 4\times10, 8\times5$
$\Rightarrow 1, 2, 4, 5, 8, 10, 20, 40$

1 3 factors of 60
2,4 6 1×60 10×6
8 5,10 12 2×30
20 15 3×20
40 30 12×5
60 15×4
$\Rightarrow 1, 2, 3, 5, 4, 12, 6$
$15, 20, 10, 60$

Common factors.

Saturday
21-8-21

Be my multiple, I will be your factor.

A multiple is a number that can be made out of adding groups of another number together.

Ques1) Find 2 multiples of 6 between 40 and 50. 42 and 48

Ques2) Circle the numbers below that are multiples of 30.

50, 140, 200, (120), (210), 130, (270)

Ques3) Find two multiples of 8 between 60 and 75. 64 and 72

Ques4) Circle the numbers below that are multiples of 40

60, (160), 350, 140, (200), (320), 300
420

New

Ques 5) Fill the table below.

Number	Multiple of 50	Multiple of 70
150	Yes	No
140	No	Yes
200	No	No
120	Yes	No
210	Yes	Yes
350	No	Yes
420	~~No~~ Yes	Yes

Ques 6) I am a ~~number~~ multiple of 70. I am between 300 and 500. ~~420~~ I am 20 more than a multiple of 100.
420

Ques 7) I am a multiple of 60. I am between 400 and 600. I am 40 away from a multiple of 100.
540

Sol 6 Multiples of 70 are :— b/w 300 & 500
1 × 70 = 070
2 × 70 = 140
3 × 70 = 210
4 × 70 = 280
5 × 70 = 350
6 × 70 = 420 — (i)
7 × 70 = 490

Multiples of 100
1 × 100 = 100
2 × 100 = 200
3 × 100 = 300
4 × 100 = 400 — (ii)
5 × 100 = 500
Consider i & ii
420 is 20 more than 400.
ie multiple of 100.

Sol 7 Multiple of 60.
1 × 60
2 × 60
3 × 60
4 × 60
5 × 60 = 300
6 × 60 = 360
7 × 60 = 420
8 × 60 = 480
9 × 60 = 540
10 × 60 = 600

Multiple of 100 = 5 × 100
540 is 40 away from 500.

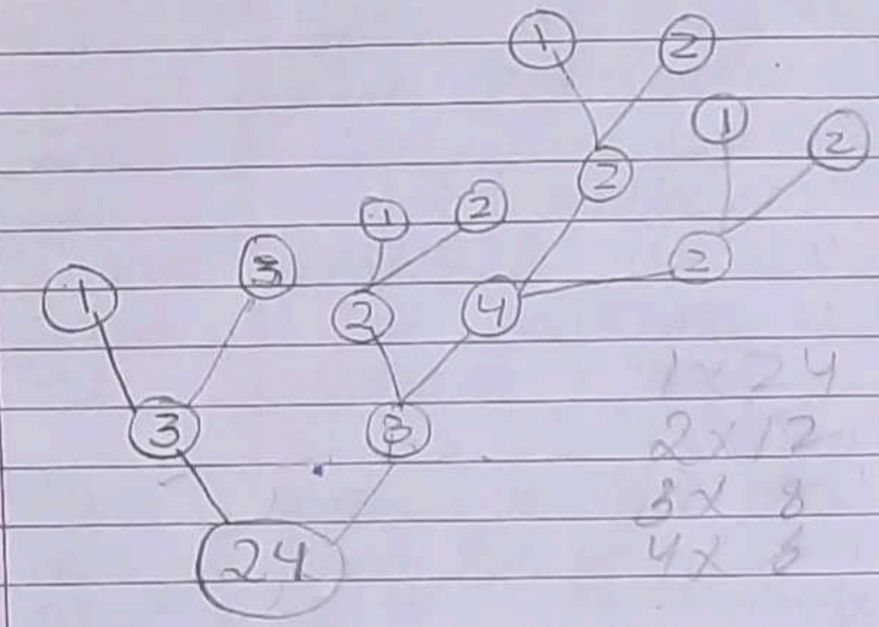
540 Ans.

Monday
23-8-21

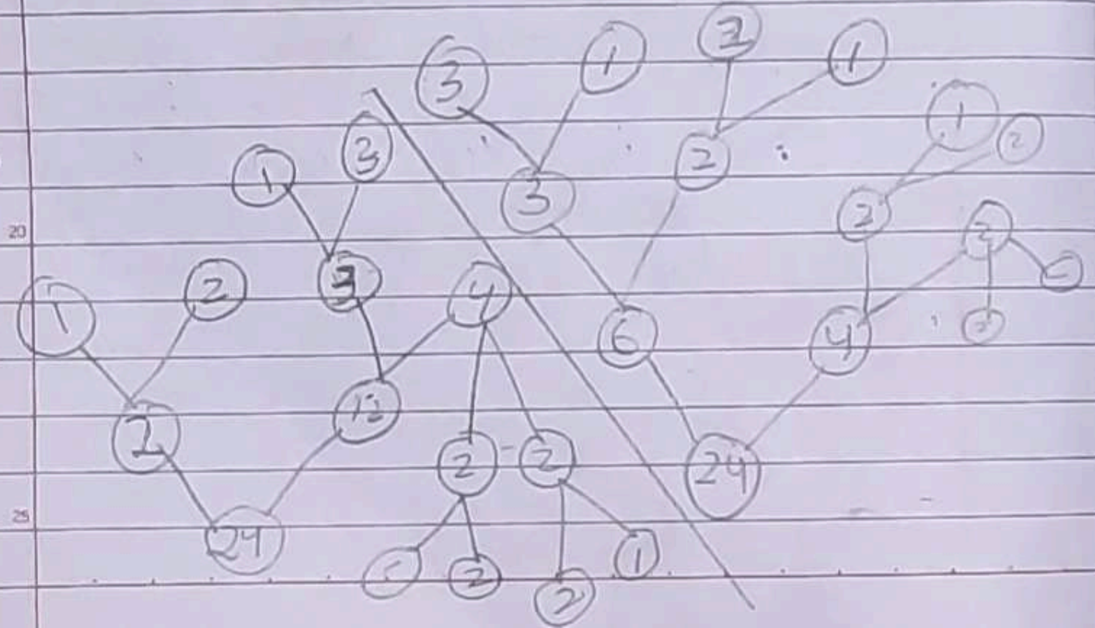
Be my multiple, I'll be your factor.

Factor tree '24'

1×24, 3×8, 6×4, 2×12.



1×24
2×12
3×8
4×6



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Date / /

Camlin Page 42
Date / /

Ques) There is a garden in Anu's house. In the middle of the garden there is a path. They desided to tile there path using tiles of length 2 feet, 3 feet and 5 feet.

The mason tiled the first row with 2 feet tiles, the second row with 3 feet tiles and the row with 5 feet tiles. The mason has not cut any of the tiles. Then what is the shortest length of the path?

Sol- Mult. of 2 = 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32....

~~Mult of 3~~

Mult. of 3 = 3, 6, 9, 12, 15, 18, 21, 24, 27, 30, 33, 36.....

Mult of 5 = 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, ...

Smallest comm. Mult between 2, 3, 5 is 30.

So the shortest length of the path is 30 m.

Ques 4) Rani, Geeta and Naseemma live near each other. The distance ~~between~~ from there house to road is 90 feet. They ~~de~~decided to till the path to road. They all ~~brought~~ the tiles of different ~~designh~~ designs and length. Rani brought shortest tile, Geeta brought the midde size one and Naseemma bought the longest one. If they could tile the path without any of the tiles, what is the size of the tiles each has brought? Suggest 3 solutions. Explain how do you get answer.

Sol length of the path = 90 feet
Now, they have to choose a size of a tile that can be tiled on the path without cutting. So size of tile should be factor of 90

Factor of 90 are 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 9, 10, 15, 18, 30, 45 and 90

Rani choose the smallest size tile, Geeta takes the middle sized and Naseema the lagest.

So we can choose the tiles in the followings ways:

a) Rani can take tiles of size 1 foot × 1 foot, Geeta can choose tiles of size 2 feet × 2 feet, Naseema can buy tiles of size 3 feet × 3 feet

b) Rani can take tiles of size 2 feet × 2 feet, Geeta can choose tiles of size 3 feet × 3 feet, Naseema can buy tiles of size 5 feet × 5 feet.

c) Rani can take tiles of size 3 feet × 3 feet, Geeta can choose tiles of size 5 feet × 5 feet, Naseema can buy tiles of size 6 feet × 6 feet.

Ques 9) Manoj has made a new house. He wants to lay tiles on the floor. The size of the room is 9 feet × 12 feet. In the market, there are three kinds of square tiles: 1 foot × 1 foot, 2 feet × 2 feet and 3 feet × 3 feet. Which size of tile should he buy for his room so that he can lay it without cutting?

Sol Size of the room = 9 feet × 12 feet.
And there are 3 kinds of square tiles, 1 foot × 1 foot, 2 feet × 2 feet and 3 feet × 3 feet.
Now size of tile that he should buy to lay it without cutting should be a factor of 9 and 12 both.
As we know, 1 is a factor of all numbers, so he can buy tiles of measure 1 foot × 1 foot.
Now, 2 is not a factor of 9, so tiles of measure 2 foot × 2 foot cannot be laid without cutting.
Also, we know 3 is a factor of both 9 and 12, so he can also

choose the tiles of measure 3 feet × 3 feet.
Thus, he can buy tiles with measure 3 feet × 3 feet or 1 foot × 1 foot for his room.

Ques 6) If she makes group of 1 bangle each, she will get 18 groups.

Sol

Numbers of bangles	Different group we can make.
18	1, 2, 9, 18, 3, 6
24	1, 12, 6, 24, 2, 4
5	1, 5
9	1, 3, 9
7	1, 7
2	1, 2
10	1, 2, 5, 10
1	1
20	20, 2, 4, 5, 10
13	1, 13
21	1, 21, 7, 3

Wednesday
25/3/21

L.C.M (Lowest comm. Mult.)

Ques1) Find L.C.M of 12 and 18?

Sol Mult. of 12 = 12, 24, 36, 48, 60....
Mult. of 18 = 18, 36, 54, 72, 90...

L.C.M of (12+18) = 36

OR

2 | 12	2 | 18
2 | 6	3 | 9
3 | 3	3 | 3
1	1

12 = 2×2×3
18 = 2×3×3

L.C.M of (12+18) = 2×3×2×3

L.C.M = 36

Ques2) Find L.C.M of 36 and 64?

Sol

2 | 36	2 | 64
2 | 18	2 | 32
3 | 9	2 | 16
3 | 3	2 | 8
1	4 | 4

36 = 2×2×3×3
64 = 2×2×2×2×4

L.C.M of (36+64) = 2×2×3×2×3×2×

L.C.M = 576

Ques3) Find L.C.M and H.C.F of 18, 12, 14?

L.C.M	H.C.F
Lowest Comm. Mult	Higest, Comm. Factor

18, 12, 14

2 | 18	2 | 12
3 | 9	2 | 6
3 | 3	3 | 3
1	1

2 | 14
7 | 7
1

18 = 2×3×3
12 = 2×2×3
14 = 2×7

8, 12, 14

2 | 8	2 | 12
2 | 4	2 | 6
2 | 2	3 | 3
1	1

2 | 14
7 | 7
1

8 = 2×2×2
12 = 2×2×3
14 = 2×7

L.C.M of (8,12,14) H.C.F of (8,12,14)

= 2×2×7×2×3 = 2

= ~~336~~ 168

Thursday
26-8-21

Q 1, Find the L.C.M and H.C.F

Ques) 26, 32 =

Sol

2	26
13	13
	1

2	32
4	16
2	4
2	2
	1

2	32
2	16
2	8
2	4
2	2
	1

26 = 2×13

32 = 2×4×2×2

26 = 2×13

32 = 2×2×2×2×2

L.C.M of 26 & 32 = 2×13×4×2×2
= ~~406~~ 416.

H.C.F of 26 & 32 = 2

Ques) 32, 58

Sol

2	32
2	16
2	8
2	4
2	2
	1

2	58
29	29
	1

32 = 2×2×2×2×2

58 = 2×29

L.C.M of 32 & 58 = 2×2×2×2×2×29
= 928

(Ques 3)

H.C.F of 32 & 58 = 2

Working
25
× 37
175
+ 75×
925

Ques 3) 25 & 37

Sol

5	25
5	5
	1

37	37
	1

25 = 5 × 5 × 1
37 = 37 × 1

L.C.M of 25 & 35 = 5 × 5 × 37
= 925

H.C.F of 25 & 37 = 1

(Ques 4)
Working
158
× 2
316
× 50
15800

Ques 4) 158 & 200

Sol

2	158
79	79
	1

2	200
2	100
50	50
	1

158 = 2 × 79 × 1
200 = 2 × 2 × 50 × 1

L.C.M of 158 & 200 = 2 × 79 × 1 × 2 × 50 ×
= 15800

H.C.F of 158 & 200 = 2

Ques 5) 49, 98

7	49
7	7
	1

2	98
7	49
7	7
	1

49 = 7 × 7 × 1
98 = 2 × 7 × 7 ... 7 × 7 × 2

L.C.M of 49 & 98 = 7 × 2 × 7 ×
= ~~686~~
= 98

H.C.F of 49 & 98 = 7
7 × 7 × 1
7 × 7 × 2

7 × 7 = 49 H.C.F

Wednesday
1-9-2?

can you see the pattern

Ques1, Using the same rule take it forward till you get back to what you started with.

Sol: L, ∠, Γ, ^, 7, >, ⅃, V, L

P, P, ⊽, ∂, d, d, ⌓, ?, P

Ques2) See this pattern

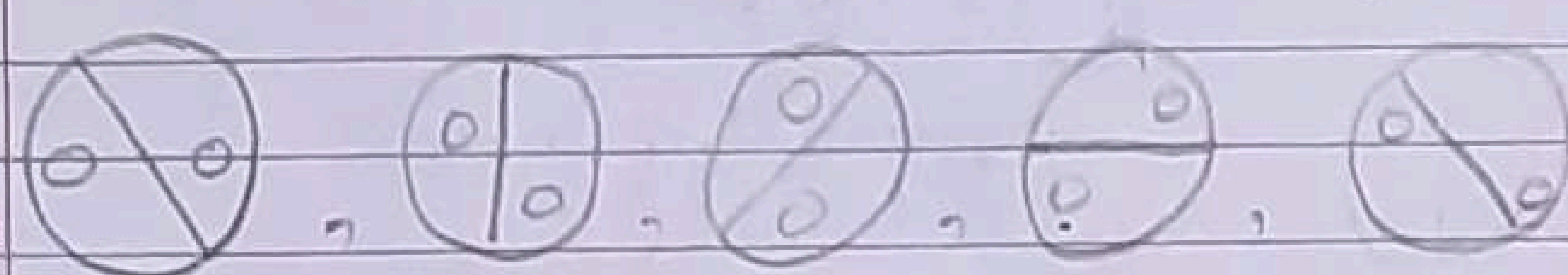
a) F, F, π, ∂, ∃.

Following the pattern, the next figure will be

⊔ (x) ⅄ (✓) ∃ (x)

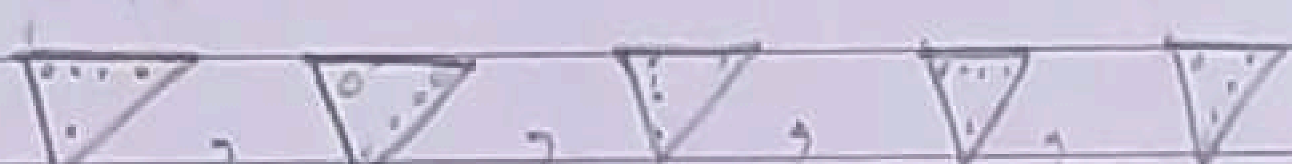
Ques3 What should come next?

Sol 1,

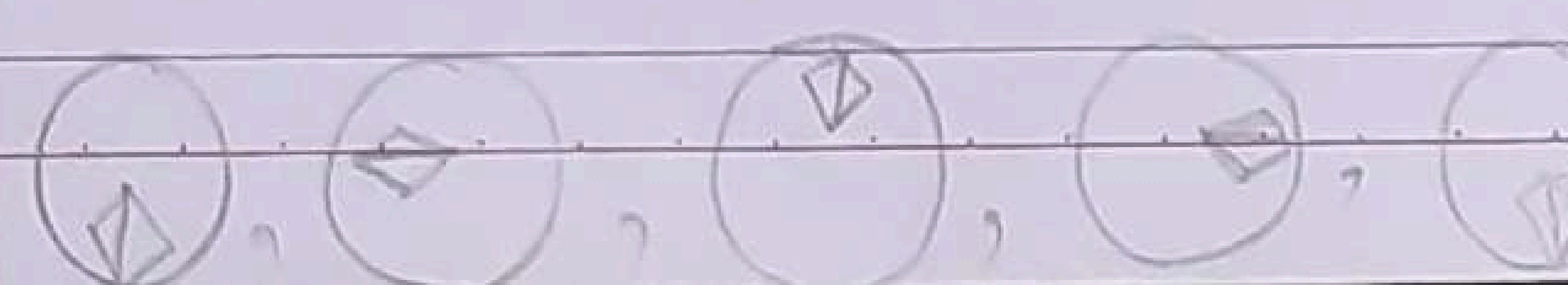


2, N, Z, N, Z, N

3,

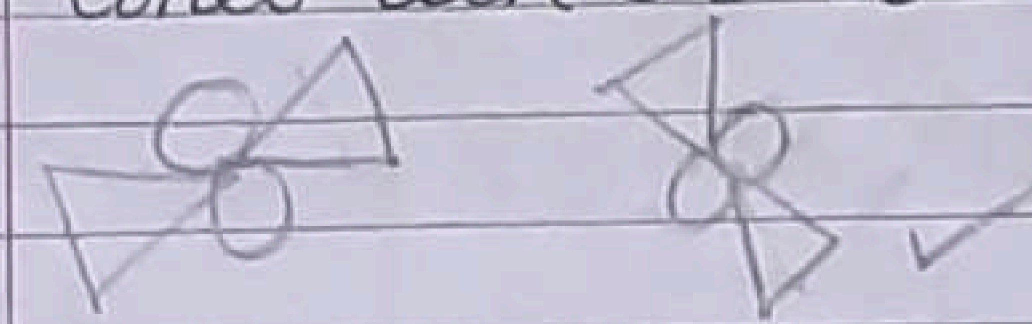


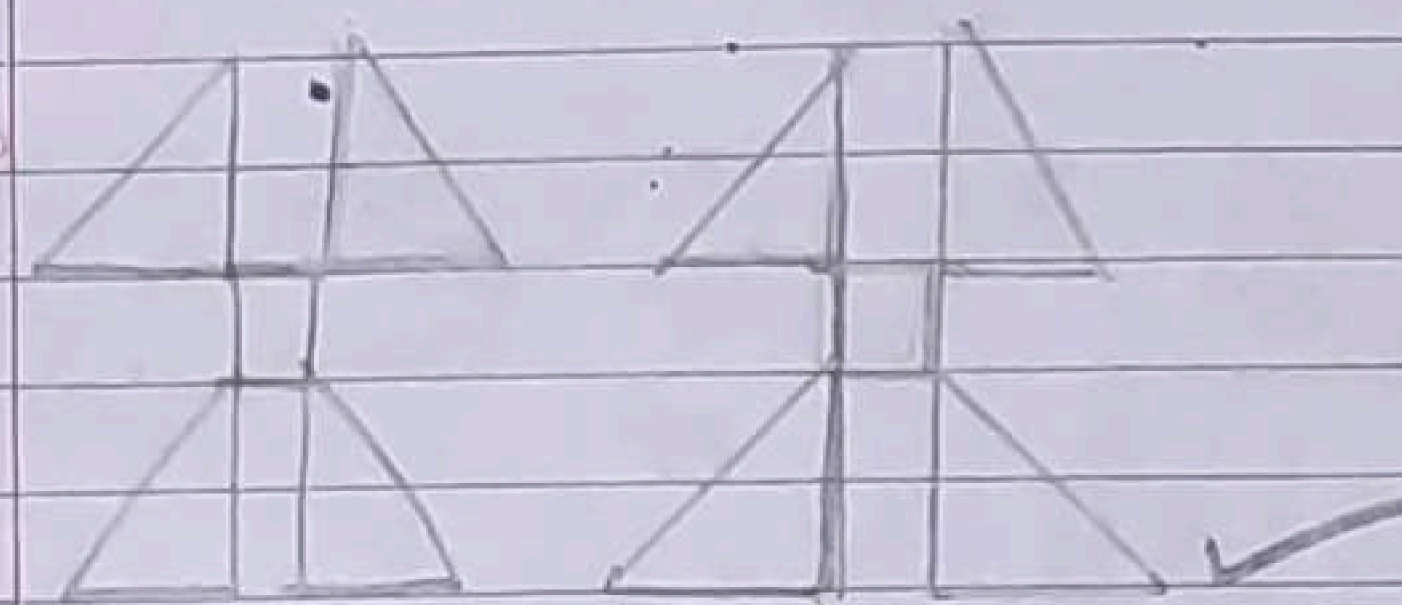
4,

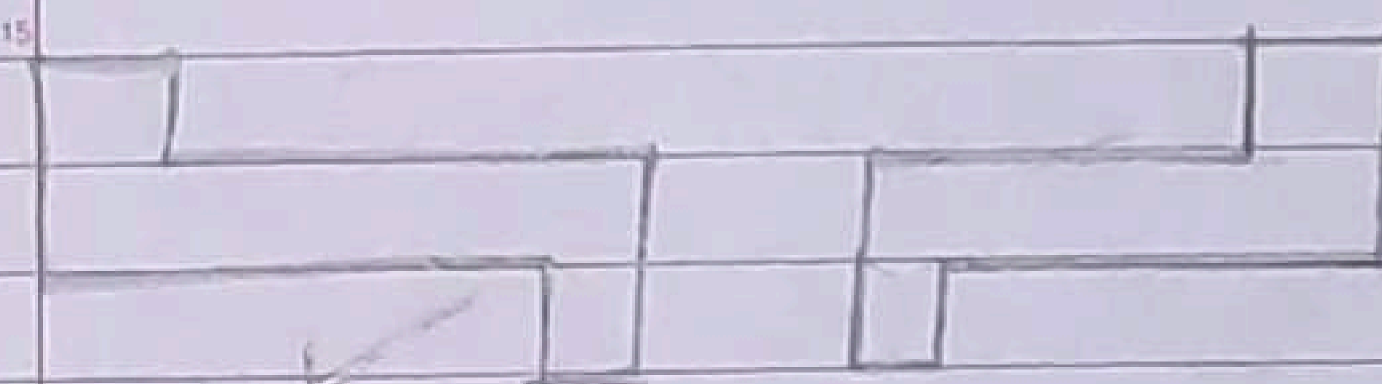


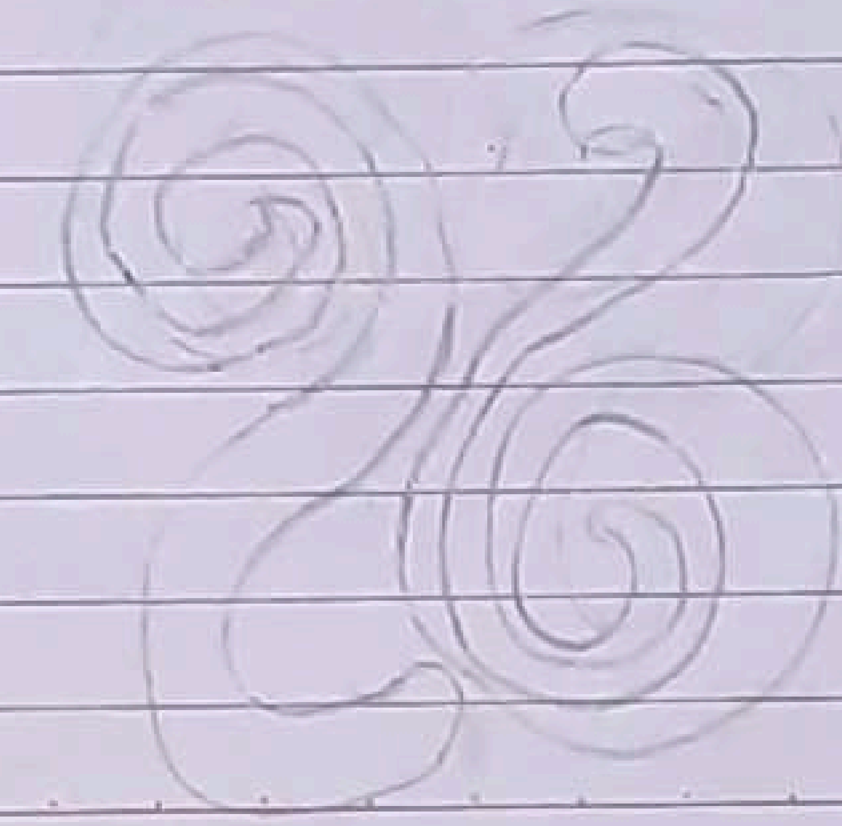
Ques4; Some patterns are given below on the left side of the red line. Choose what comes next from the write side of the line and tick (✓) it.

Sol



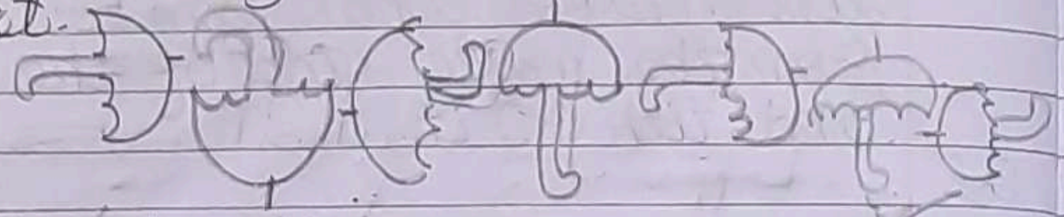




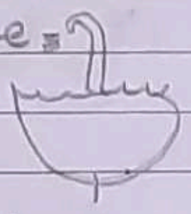


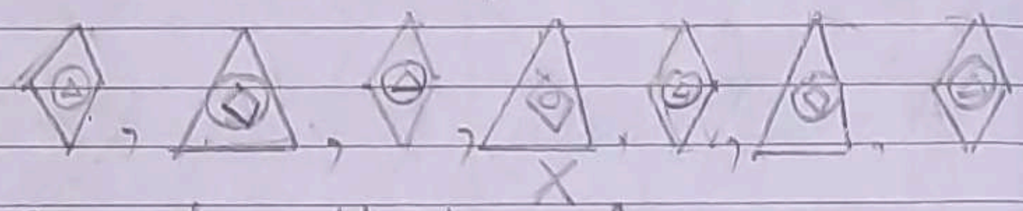
Camlin Page 55
Date / /

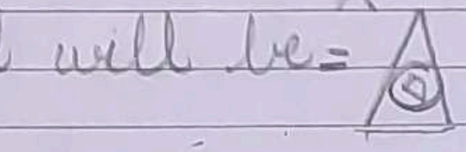
Ques, Mark the picture which is breaking the rule; also correct it.

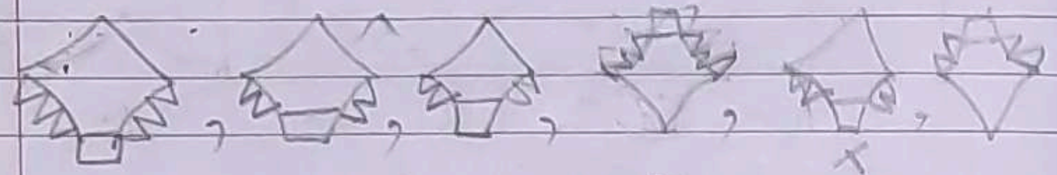
1, 

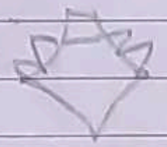
Correct will be =



2, 

Correct will be = 

3. 

Correct will be = 

Thursday
2-9-21

Can you see the pattern?

Camlin Page 56
Topic - Magic square

Ques, Fill this square using all the numbers from 46 to 54.

C1. Rule: The Tolle of each line is, 150.

	C1	C2	C3		
R1	y = 53	Z = 48	49	= 150	46, 47, 48
R2	46	P = 50	Q = 54	= 150	49, 50, 51, 52
R3	X = 51	52	47	= 150	53, 54
	150	150	150		

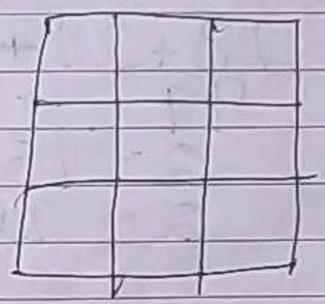
(R3) $x + 52 + 47 = 150$
$x + 99 = 150$
$x = 150 - 99$
$x = 51$

(C1) $y + 46 + 51 = 150$
$y + 97 = 150$
$y = 150 - 97$
$y = 53$

(R1) $53 + Z + 49 = 150$
$Z + 102 = 150$
$Z = 150 - 102$
$Z = 48$

(C2) $48 + P + 52 = 150$
$P + 100 = 150$
$P = 150 - 100$
$P = 50$

(C3) $49 + Q + 47 = 150$
$Q + 96 = 150$
$Q = 150 - 96$
$Q = 54$



$x - 99 = 150 - 99$

Ques 2, Fill this square using all the numbers from 21 to 29

Rule: The total of each side is, 75.

y=24	23	Z=28	=75
x=29	25	21	=75
22	P=27	Q=26	=75
=75	=75	=75	

21, 22, 23, 24
25, 26, 27, 28
29

(R2) $x + 25 + 21 = 75$
$x + 46 = 75$
$x = 75 - 46$
$x = 29$

(C1) $y + 29 + 22 = 75$
$y + 51 = 75$
$y = 75 - 51$
$y = 24$

(C2) $23 + 25 + P = 75$
$48 + P = 75$
$P = 75 - 48$
$P = 27$

$24 + 23 + Z = 75$
$47 + Z = 75$
$Z = 75 - 47$
$Z = 28$

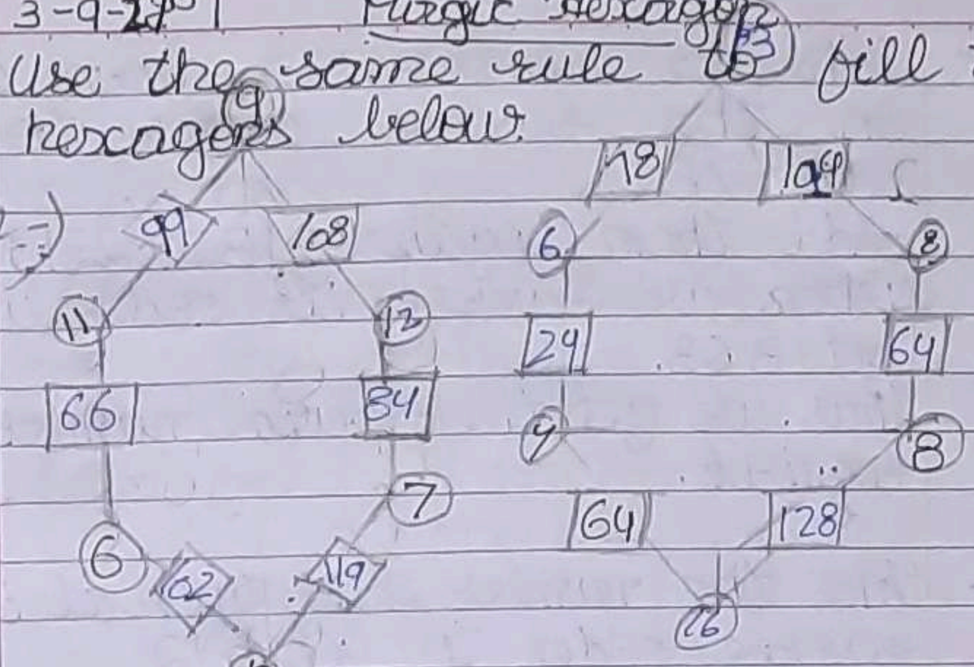
(C3) $28 + 27 + Q = 75$
$49 + Q = 75$
$Q = 75 - 49$
$Q = 26$

Can you see the pattern?

Friday
3-9-21

Magic Hexagon

Ques1, Use the same rule to fill the hexagons below:



Ques2, Now you try to change these numbers into special numbers-

a) 28 b) 132 c) 273

A- Take number 28, turn it in reverse order to get 82.
Add them together: 28 + 82 = 110
But this is not a special number because when we reverse its order we get: 011.
Now we add: 011 + 110 = 121
When we reverse its order, we get 121. Thus, it is a special number.

B- Take a number, 132, turn it in the reverse order to get 231.
Add them together: 132 + 231 = 363
When we reverse it's order, we get 363.
Thus, we get the special number as required.

C- Take the number 273, turn it in reverse order to get 372
Add them together: 273 + 372 = 645
But this not a special number because when we reverse it's order, we get 546.
Now if we subtract them, we get
645 - 546 = 99
When we reverse it's order, we get 99, which is a special number.

* Special words numbers which read the same both ways are called Palindromes.

Rough
645
-546
099

Another way.
(c) Number 273
Now turn it back to front = 372
Then add them together = 645
Is this a special number = NO.
OK carry on with the number - 645
Now turn it back to front = 546
Then add them together = 1191
Is this a special number = NO
OK, carry on with number - 1191
Now, turn it back to front - 1911
Then, add them together = 3102
Is this a special number = NO
Now, turn it back to front 2013
Then add them together = 5115
Is this a special number = yes.

Wednesday
Date-6-9-21

CAN YOU SEE THE PATTERN?

Calender Magic

Look at the calendar below.

Mon	Tues	Wed	Th	Fri	Satur	Sun
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31		JAN		

The total of all the yellow numbers will be = 99

Ques1, Now choose any 3×3 box from calender and find total - from easiest way.

M	T	W	TH	F	S	SUN
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30				

The easiest way for solveing this questions will be -

Take ~~the~~ smallest number = 8
Add 8 to it . . = +8
= 16
Multiply it by nine (9) = 16×9
= 114

OR

Take the middle number = 16
Multiply it by 9 . . = 16×9
= 114

CAN YOU SEE THE PATTERNS?

Thursday
Date- 9-9-21

Ques1, Complete the pattern.

1, 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, [90]

2, A, B, AA, BB, A, A, A, BB, [B]

3, 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, [21]

4, A, B, A, A, B, A, A, A, B, A, A, A, [A]

5, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, [22]

6, 1, 22, 333, 4, 4, 4, 4, 5, 5, 5, 5, [5]

7, A, B, B, C, C, C, D, D, D, D, E, E, [E]

8, 4, 8, 12, 16, 20, 24, 32, 36, [40]

Ques2, Complete the following pattern

1.

2.

3.

4,

Monday
13-9-21

Can you see the pattern

NO LEMONS NO MELON
STEP NOT ON PETS

Ques1, Did you notice that it reads the same from both sides - right to left and left ~~to~~ right? Now try and use words in a ~~sep~~ special way.

Sol
MADAM
EYE
RACE CAR
A SANTA AT NASA

Ques2, ~~Ans~~ Ask your friend - write down your age. Add 5 to it. Multiply the sum by 2. Subtract 10 from it. Next divide it by 2. ~~Hh~~ ~~dd~~ What did you get? Is your friend surprised?

Sol Let the age of my frind be 9 years.

Write your age = 9
Add 5 to it = 9+5=14
Multply your ~~num~~ ans by 2,
14×2=28
Subtract it from 10=28-10-18
Divided it by 2 = 18/2 = 9

After doing all the operations, we get the number we start from.

Ques3 Look at this patten of numbers and take it forward.

1 = 1×1
121 = 11×11
12321 = 111×111
1234321 = ?

Sol The sum we are writing after equatio sign is dependent on the

center number in the number before equatio sign.

1 = 1×1
121 = 11×11
12321 = 111×111
1234321 = 1111×1111

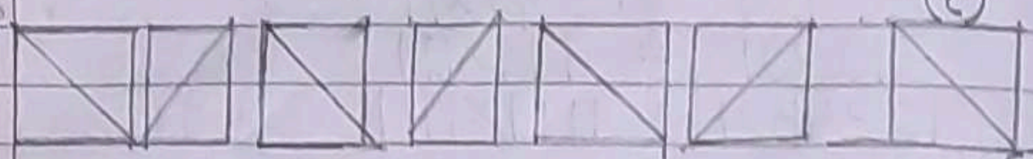
Wednesday
Date-15-9-21

Camlin Page 67
Date / /

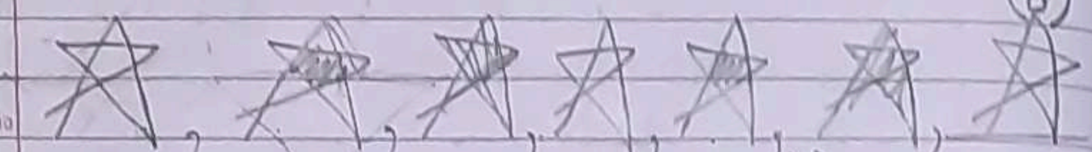
Patterns

Circle the shape that comes next in the sequence

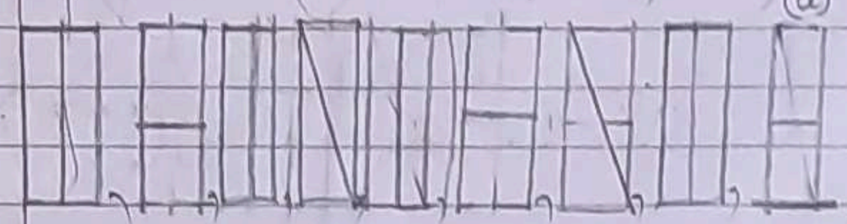
(c)



(b)

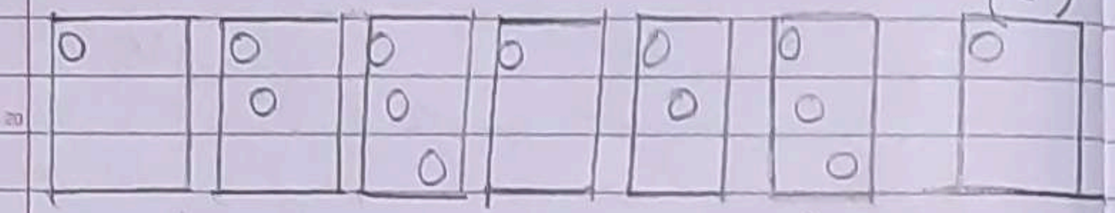


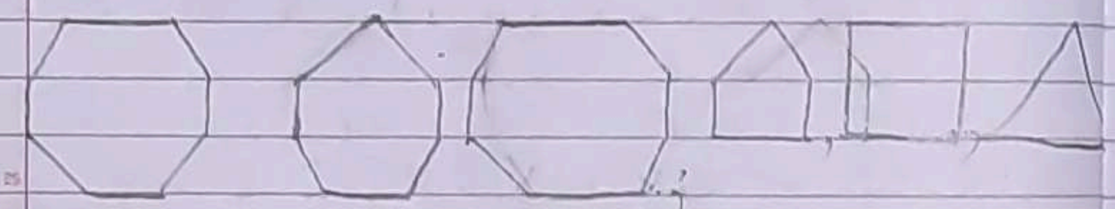
(a)



(d)

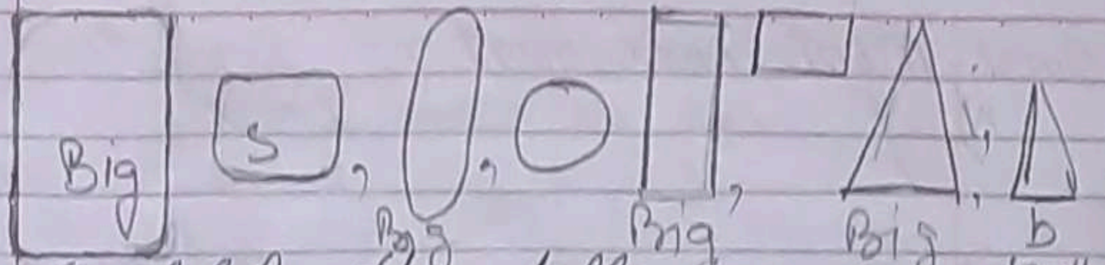
(c)



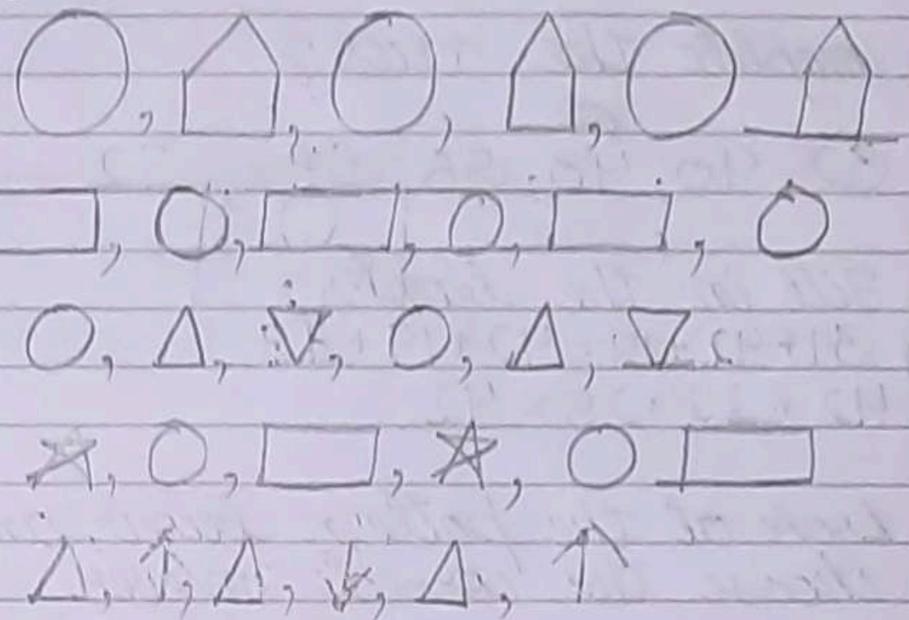


8 7 6 5 4 3

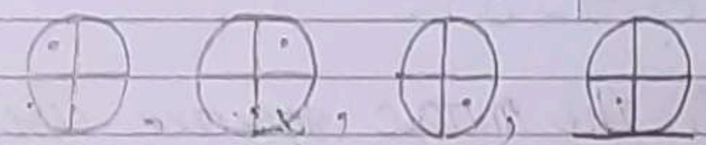
Camlin Page 68
Date / /



Ques2, Complete the following series of geometrical pattern:

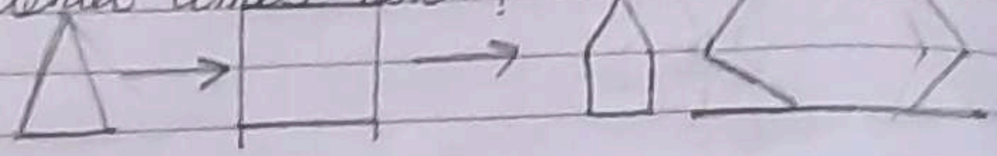


Ques3, What will be the next figure in the following series?



Can you see the pattern? Comelin Page 69 Date 16 / 9 / 21

Ques1, What comes next?

A) 

B) Orange → Rang → Ain

Ques2, Complete the series?

32, 40, 48, 56, 64, 72

Ques3, Fill in the blanks?

a) 39 + 42 + 19 = 42 + 19 + 39

b) 42 × 25 = 25 × 42

Ques4, Look at the pattern below, and choose the correct answer.

(9 - 1) ÷ 8 = 1
(98 - 2) ÷ 8 = 12
(987 - 3) ÷ 8 = 123
(9876 - 4) ÷ 8 = 1234
(98765 - 5) ÷ 8 = 12345

Ques5, Complete the magic square using all the numbers from 35 to 43

Comelin Page 70 Date / /

in such a way that the total of each line is 117.

a = 42	b = 35	40	= 117 35, 36, 37, 38,
37	39	c = 41	= 117 39, 40, 41, 42,
d = 38	43	C = 36	= 117 43
117	117	117	

b + 39 + 43 = 117
b + 82 = 117
b = 117 - 82
b = 35

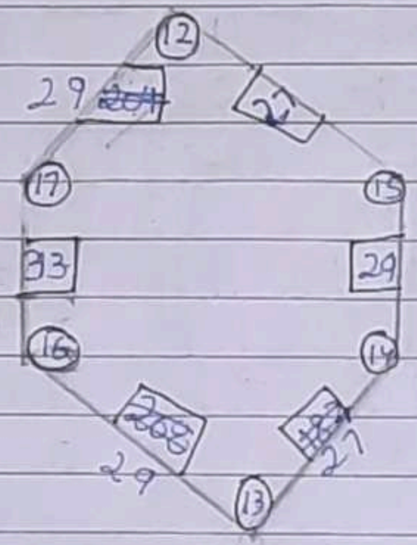
a + 35 + 40 = 117
a + 75 = 117
a = 117 - 75
a = 42

42 + 37 + d = 117
79 + d = 117
d = 117 - 79
d = 38

38 + 43 + C = 117
81 + C = 117
C = 117 - 81
36

C + 39 + 37 = 117
C + 76 = 117
C = 117 - 76
C = 41

Ques6, Observe the pattern and fill in the boxes.

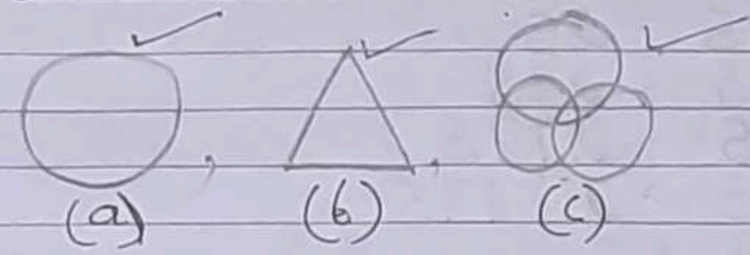


Ques7, What is the sum of-
$1+3+5+7+9+11+13 = 49$

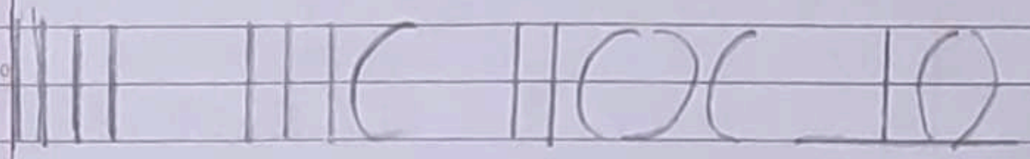
Ques8, How many 1/5 turns will be needed to bring the object back to its initial position?

Ans 5 turns will be needed to bring the object back to its initial position.

Ques9, Which of these figure look the same on 1/3 turns?



Ques10, What comes next?



Ques11, Guess the age.

STEP-1, To your age add 10 = 18
STEP-2, Now double it = 20×2=40
STEP-3, From this subtract 20 - 20 = 20
STEP-4, Divide it by 2 = 20/2 = 10

10

Ques 12, complete the pattern.

5 × 5 = 25
55 × 5 = 275
555 × 5 = 2775
5555 × 5 = 27775
55555 × 5 = 277775

Can you see the pattern?

Ques 1

1, 7, 14, 21, 28, 35, 42, 49

2, 15, 25, 35, 45, 55, 65, 75

3, 8, 12, 16, 20, 24, 32, 36

4, 50, 48, 46, 44, 42, 40, 38, 36, 34

5, 99, 90, 81, 72, 63, 54, 45

6, 3, 6, 9, 12, 15, 18, 21, 24

7, 15, 30, 45, 60, 75, 90, 105

8, 40, 60, 80, 100, 120, 140, 160

9, 80, 70, 60, 50, 40, 30, 20

10, 0, 11, 22, 33, 44, 55, 66

Ques 2, Continue the pattern: - P.T.O

X , X , O , X , X , O , X , X , O , X

1 2 3 1 2 3 1 2 3 1 2 3 1

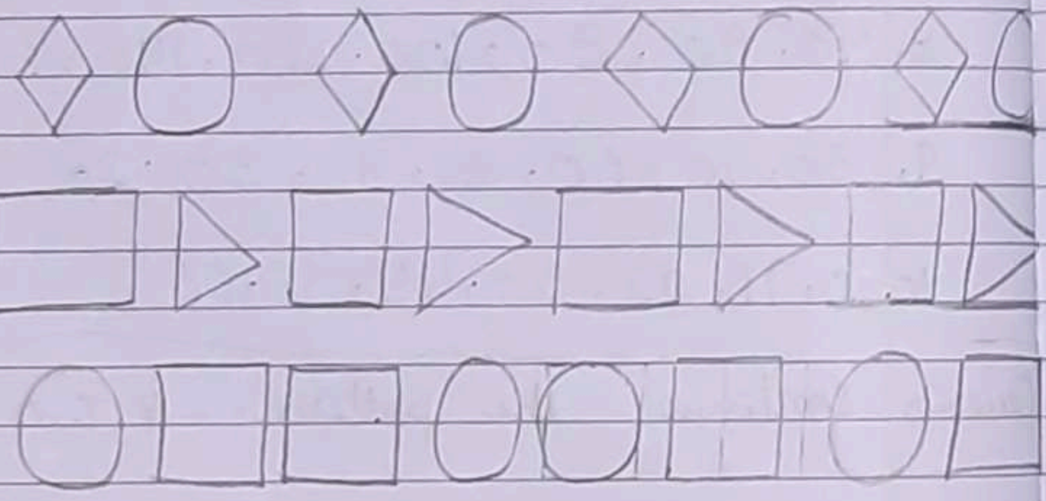
A B B , A B B A B B A B

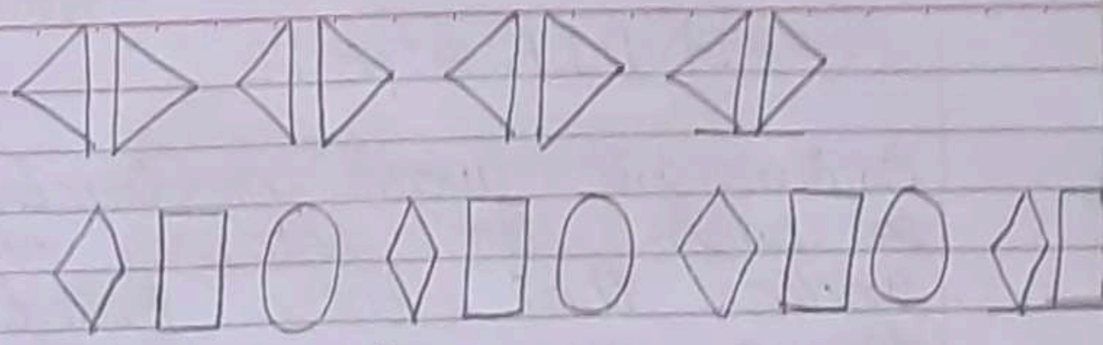
A ↓ ↓ ↑ ↑ ↓ ↓ ↑ ↑ ↓ ↓ ↑

D C D C D C D C D C D

X 6 6 X 9 9 X 6 6 X 9 9 X

Ques3, Look at each of the pattern below and then use the space to complete the pattern.





MAPPING YOUR WAY

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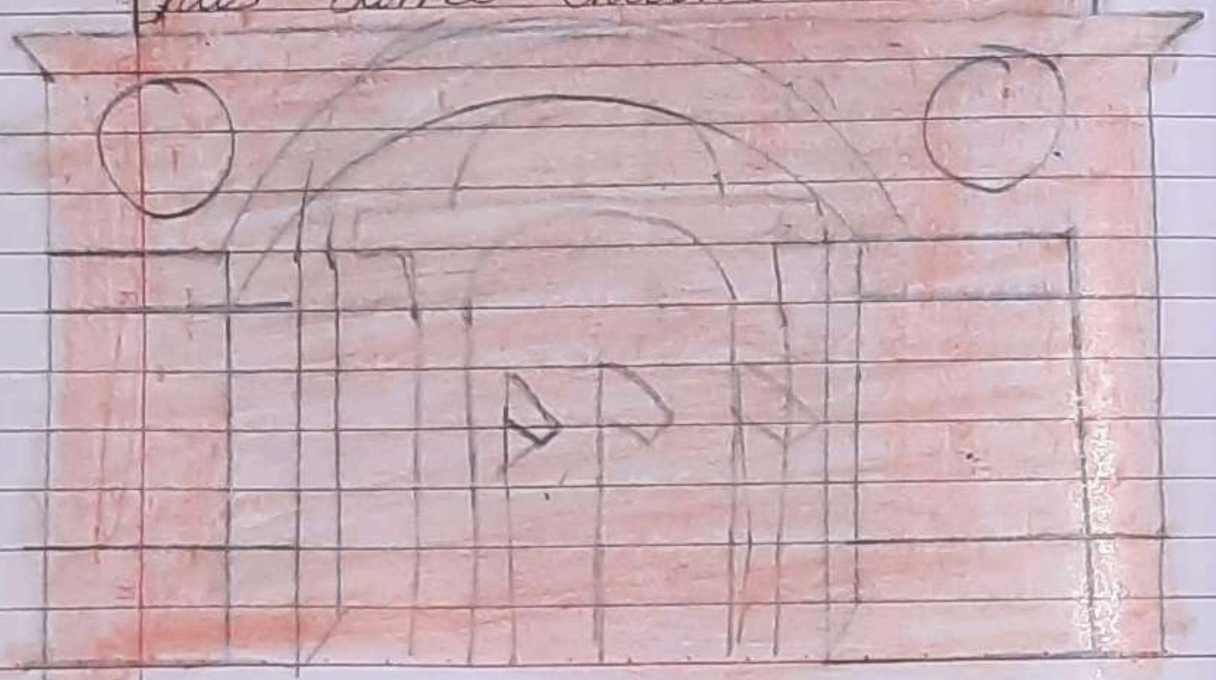
Date 25/9/21
Saturday

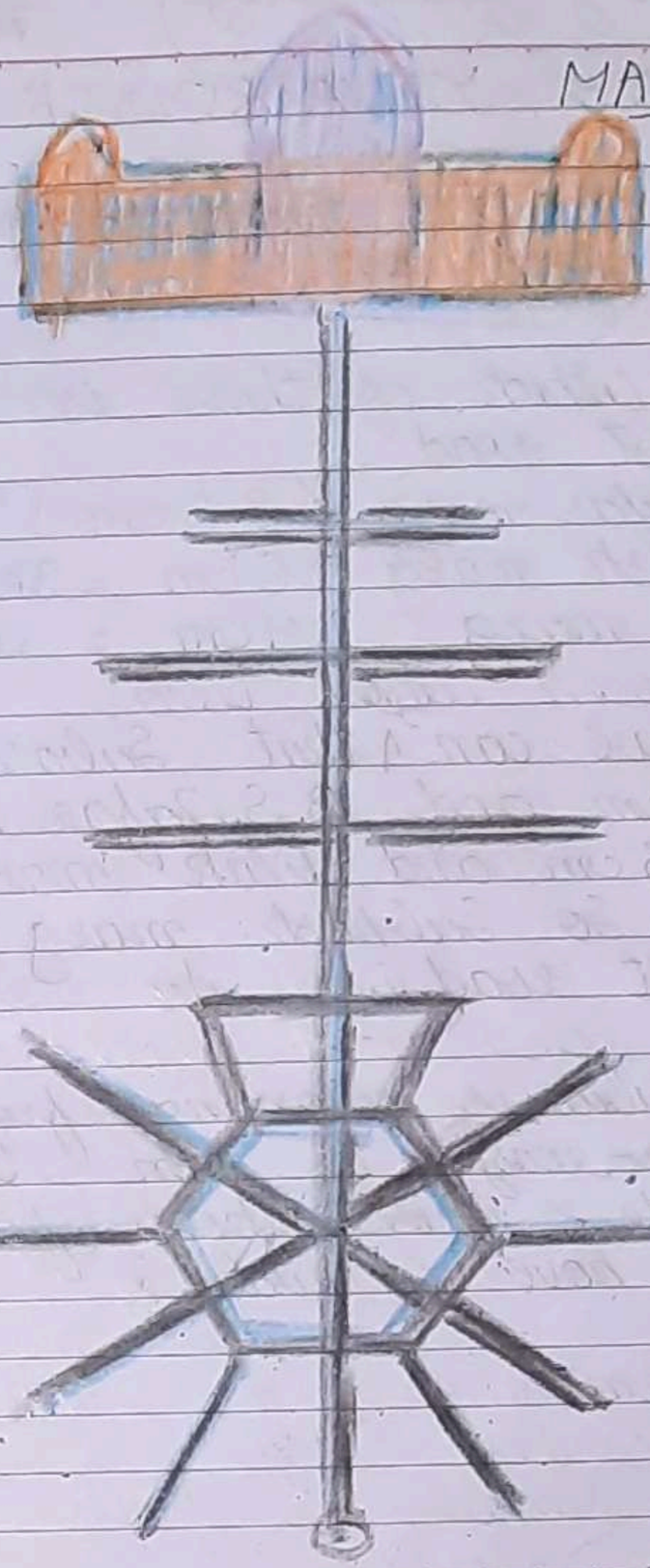
INDIA GATE

India gate was constructed to honor the soldiers of India that were killed during world war I which was on 28 July 1914 - 11 November 1918. This structure boasts of a beautiful architecture by india. It was ~~made~~ by Edwin Lutyens in 10 february 1924. It was first inaugurated in the year 1931 and still has same charm.



Camlin Page 78
Date / /

MAP-1



(Mapping your way)

MARK YOUR ROUTE

Ques 2) Look at the mape carefully and find out.

a) • ~~this~~ which of these is the longest road
- B.S. Zafar marg = 3.5 cm 1.7 km.
- Subhash marg = 6 cm = 3 km
- Tilak marg = 4 cm = 2 km.

Sol) As we can see that Subash marg is 6 cm and B.S. Zafar marg is 3.5 cm and Tilak marg is 4 cm. So Subhash marg is the longest road.

b) If Rubia is comming from Jama-masjid to join the parade, guess how far she will have to walk?

Ans $\frac{1}{2}$ km

Ques 3) The total route of the parade is ~~to~~ about how long?

$$\begin{array}{r} 0^{2}.7 \\ +\ 4.5 \\ +\ 0.6 \\ +\ 2.5 \\ \hline 8.3 \end{array}$$

$2 \overline{)1}\ 6$
$1 - \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{6}{1}$

$\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{35}{10}$
2

$\frac{7}{4}$
$4 \overline{)7}\ (1.7$
$\frac{4}{30}$
$\frac{28}{2}$

TOPIC - Mark the route.

~~Trip to~~
~~Red fort~~

Camlin Page 81
Date 29/9/21
Wednesday

Mapping your way

FIND FROM MAP 4 :-

a) Which of these is nearest to Yamuna river - the Diwan-e-Aa or the Diwan-e-Khaas?

Ans Nearest to Yamuna river is Diwan-e-Khaas.

b) Between which two buildings is Aaram Gah?

Ans Aaram Gah is between Rang mahal and Diwan-e-khaas.

c) Which buildings ~~do this map~~ you pass ~~with~~ while going from Rang mahal to Hammam

Ans We will pass Aaram Gah and Diwan-e-khaas, while going from Rang mahal to Hammam

d) Which building on this map is farthest from Meena bazar

Ans Moti Mahal is farthest from Meena bazar.

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Date / /

e) About how far is Lahori Gate from Diwan-e-Khaas?

Ans ~~600 m~~

1cm = 100m

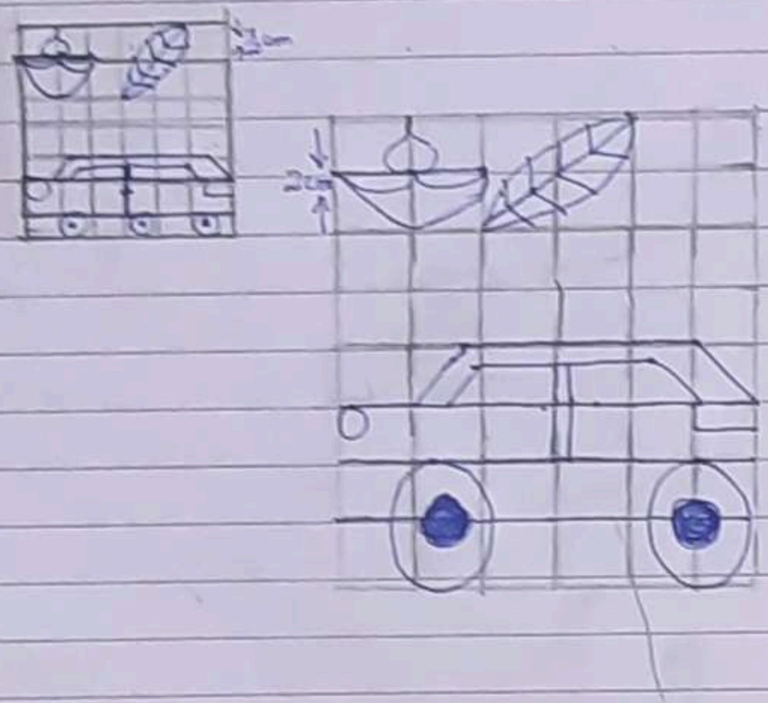
6cm = 100 × 6

= 600cm

Mapping your way

Make it Bigger, Make it ~~to~~ smaller

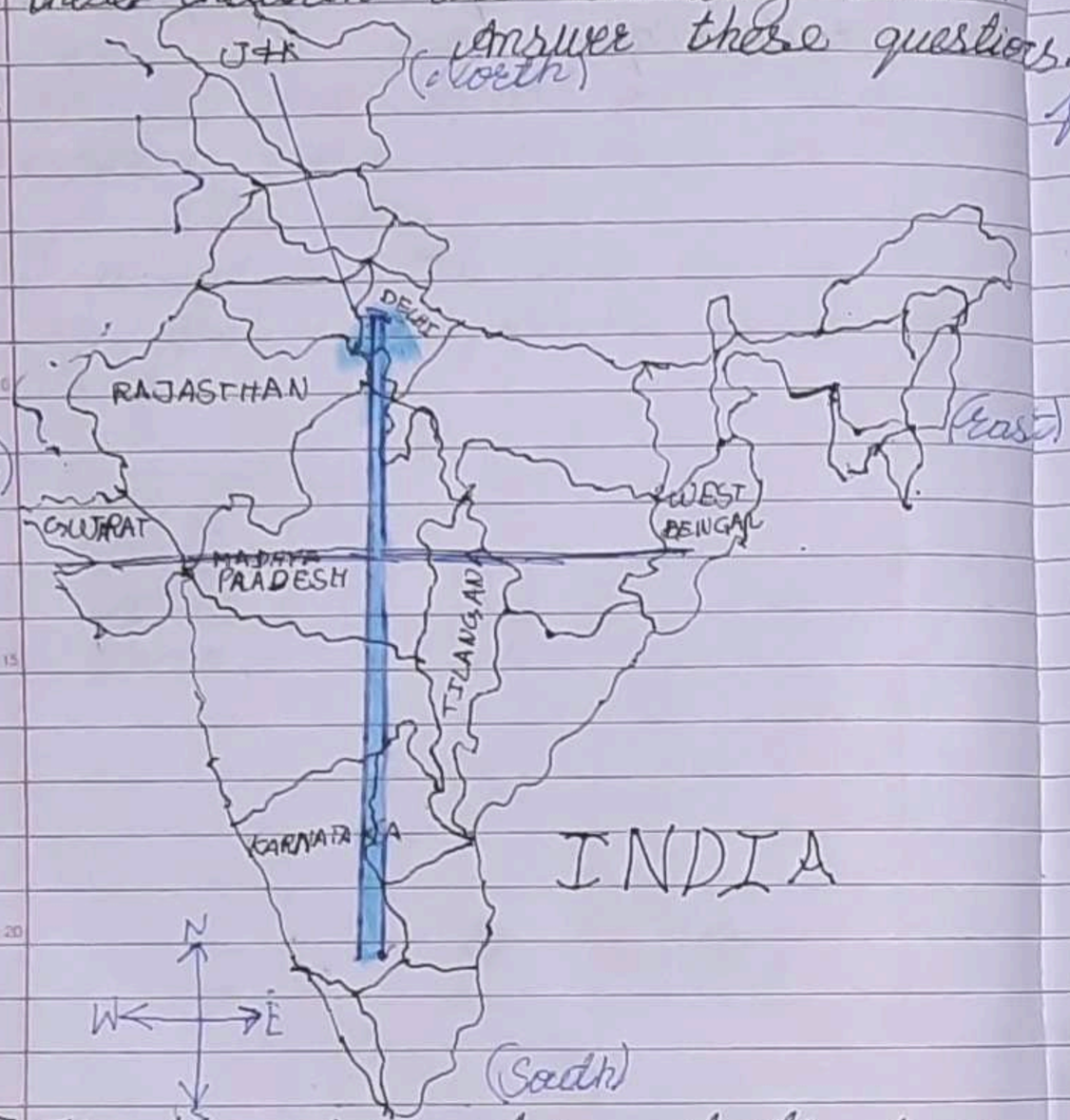
Ques1) There are ~~some~~ pictures drawn on a 1cm square grid. Try making ~~some~~ pictures on a the same
2 cm grid and also on a ½ cm grid. One picture is already done.



Now try this:

This is the part of parade-route map 3

Ques 1) Look at the map of India below and find the states these children are talking about. Answer these questions.



(A) The Karnataka team starts from ~~Bang~~ Bangalore and moves in the north direction. Which states does it cross to come Delhi?

Sol Firstly we will put a line straight from Bangalore to Delhi. ~~States~~ Line crossing the states from Bangalore to Delhi will Karnataka team ~~will~~ cross ~~to~~ come Delhi. Those states are- ~~Andhra~~ Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Haryana.

(B) Jammu and Kashmir is to the north of Delhi so the team from there travels towards south to reach Delhi which state does it cross? Firstly we will put a line from Jammu Kashmir to Delhi. Line crossing the states will team cross to reach Delhi, Those states are- Himachal pradesh, Punjab, Haryana.

(C) Nonu lives in Gujarat. Nonu's frind Javed lives in West Bengal. Noun wants to visit his frind. In which direction he will travel

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Date / /

As we can see west Bengal is in ~~so~~ the east of Gujarat so Nouse will travel in the east to meet his friend Javed.

D Is there any state in west of Gujarat?

Ans No, there is no state in west of Gujarat. There is only sea in in the west of Gujarat.

E If 1cm on the map shows 200 km on the ground, use this scale to find out:

1 About how far is Delhi from Jaipur?

Ans 250 km

2 estimate how far is Jaipur from Bhopal?

On the map = 2.4 cm ∴ 1 cm = 200 km

On the ground = 480 km   2 cm = 400 km

1 cm = 200 km   1cm = 200km 4cm = 480

10 mm = 200 km   2.4 = 2.4 × 200 = 480

1 mm = 200/10   480.0 km

1 mm = 20 km

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Date / /

F Look at the map and tell.

1 Which state is surrounded by 4 other states.

Telangana

2 Which state has the largest area?

Firstly we will count the ~~the~~ more than half filled and full filled squares of states of India.

We have counted some of the states whose area ~~is~~ seems large. Here is part of our calculation-

Rajasthan = 11 Sq cm
Chhatisgard = 4 Sq cm
Madhya pradesh = 6 Sq cm
Maharastra = 5 Sq cm
Uttar pradesh = 4 Sq cm
Tamil Nadu = 2 Sq cm

3 Which state is about 8 times bigger in area than Sikkim?

- Uttar pradesh ✓
- Tripura
- Maharastra
- Himachal pradesh

Sol As we know the area of Sikkim is half so we can solve this question like this:-

$\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{8}{1}$

This means $\frac{1}{2}$ = 8 times so ∴

∴ we will egnore one ans ~~mu~~ devide 2 and 8 like this

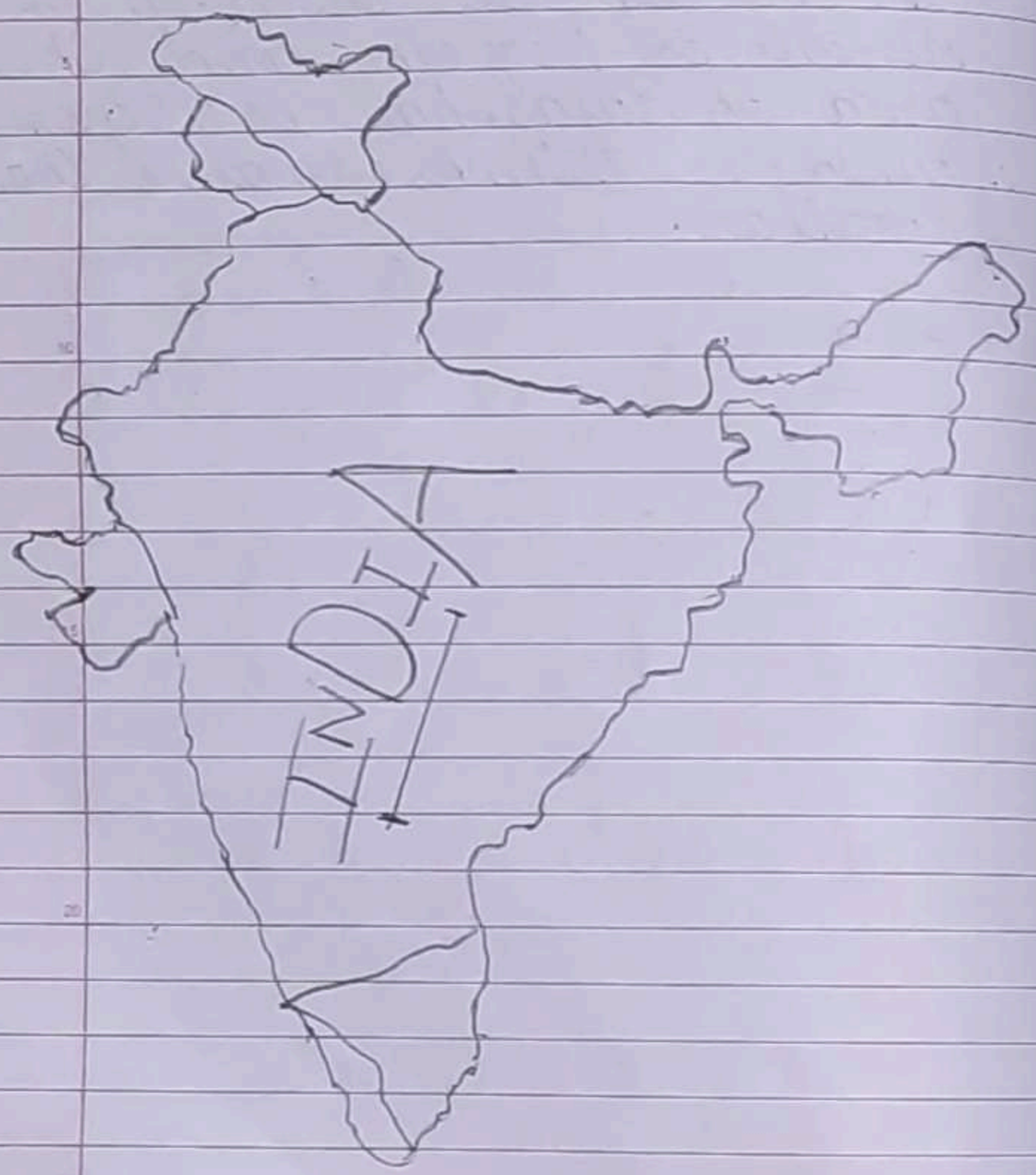
$\frac{1}{\cancel{2}_1} \times \frac{\cancel{8}^4}{1}$

∴ We have to find a state whose area is 4 Sq cm. That state is Uttar pradesh

∴ Ans is:- (~~Uttate~~ pradesh)

4 About how many times of Punjab is the area of Rajasthan.

Sol As we can see the area of Punjab is 1 Sq cm and the area of Rajasthan is 11 Sq.cm.
∴ Punjab is 11 times smaller than Rajathan.



Ques1) Which state is surrounded by 4 other states?
Ans Telangana

Ques2) Which state has largest area?
Rajasthan

Ques3) Which are the places ~~around~~ along the sea coast of south India.
Ans Tamil nadu
Kerla
Karnataka
Andhra pradesh

Ques4 Which colour is used to show the sea?
Blue colour is used to show the sea.

Ques5) Mark those states which have the sea on one side.
Ans. Maharastra Gujarat
Andhra pradesh Odisha
Tamil nadu West Bengal
Kerala, ~~Manipur, Nagaland~~

Ques6) Name one state which does not have the sea on one side.

Ans Haryana

Ques7) Name 4 Eastern states of India.
Mizoram
Nagaland
Sikkim
Arunachal pradesh

Ques8) Name 4 south Indian states.
Karnataka
Tamil Nadu
Andhra pradesh
Telangana

Ques9) What is the capital of Tamil nadu?
Chennai

Ques10) Sai is going Tamil Nadu to Punjab Name the states which fall in between his route.

Haryana
Rajasthan
Madhya pradesh
Maharashtra
Telangana
Andhra pradesh

Ques11) Harsha is travelling from Delhi to Mumbai (Maharashtra) Name the states that fall in her route

Ans Rajasthan
Madhya pradesh

Rough work ↓

```
 1  5
 ~~1 2 8~~
    3 1 2 9
 ×  1 6 9 0
    0 0 0 0
  2 8 1 0 8 ×
 1 8 7 7 4 × ×
3 1 2 9 × × ×
5 2 8 7 0 1 0
```

~~2 4~~
~~1 7 4~~
~~4 2~~

Ques 7) 1195 × 1585

```
      1 1 9 5
   × 1 5 8 5
    2 2 5 9 7 5
   + 9 5 6 0 ×
  + 5 9 7 5 × ×
  + 1 1 9 5 × ×
    8 1 7 5 7 5
```

~~4 2~~
~~7 4~~
~~4 2~~

```
       1  1  9  5
   ×   1  5  8  5
   2 2  5  9  7  5
  + 9  5  6  0  ×
 + 5 9  7  5  ×  ×
+ 1 1 9 5  ×  ×  ×
 1 8 9 4 0  7  5
```

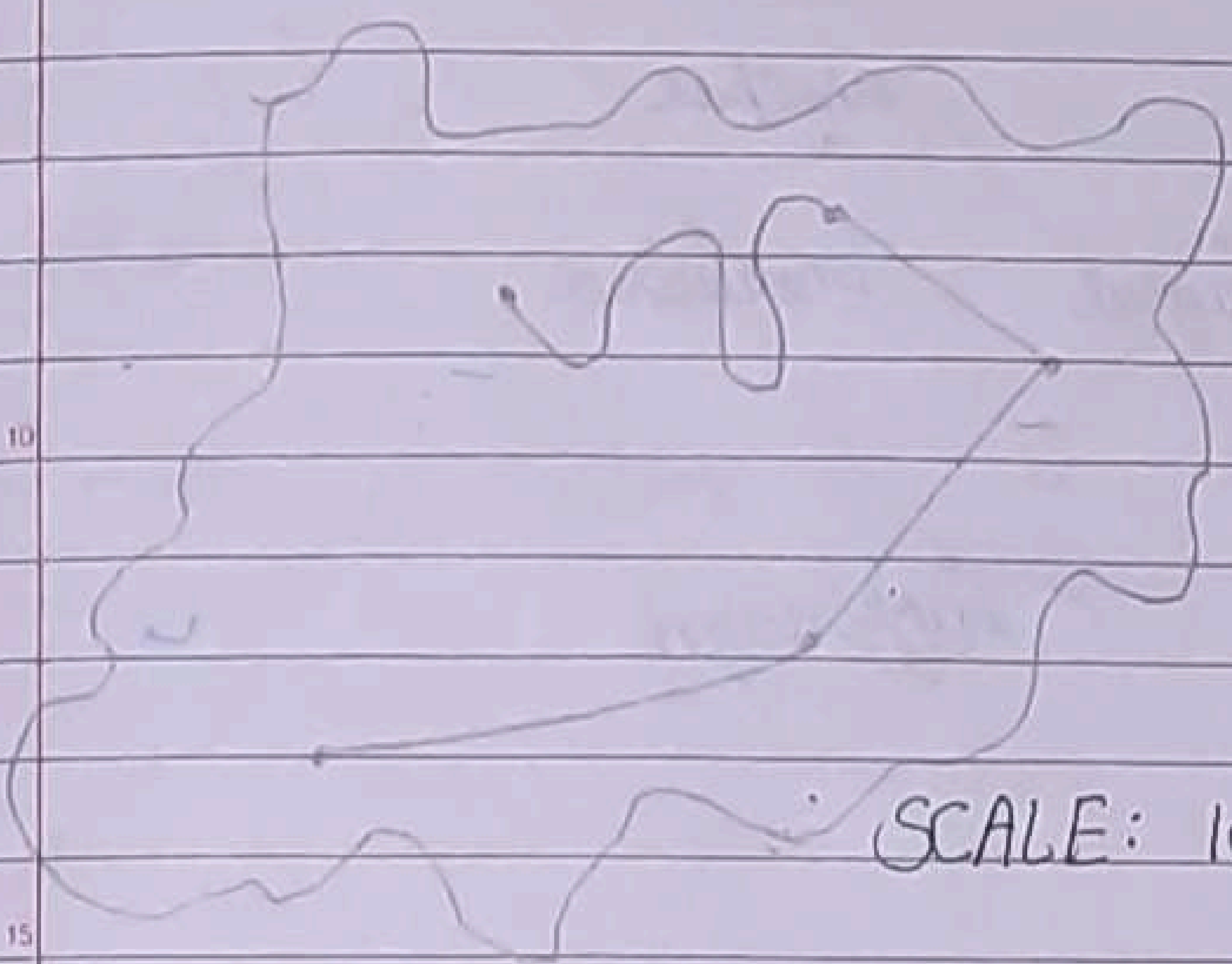

[CHAPTER 8]
Mapping your way

Mapping your way

Lines between towns

There are 5 towns. Find out:

~~Que~~



SCALE: 1cm = 10km

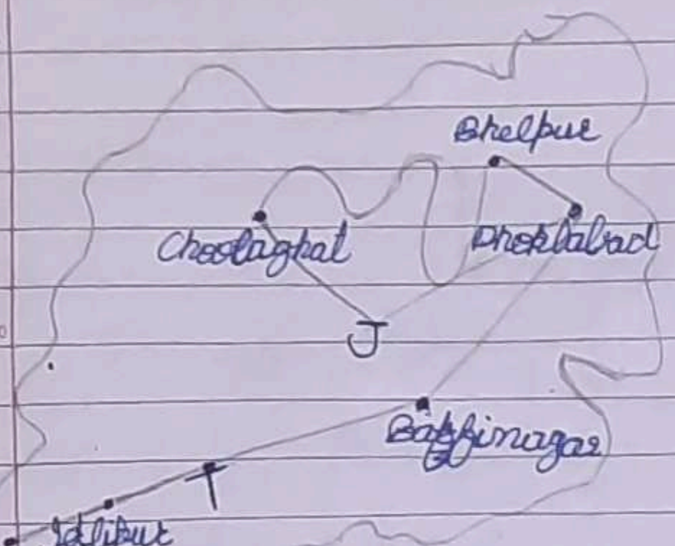
Ques1) How many cm away is Iddlipur from Barfinagar on the map?

Sol) 6 cm

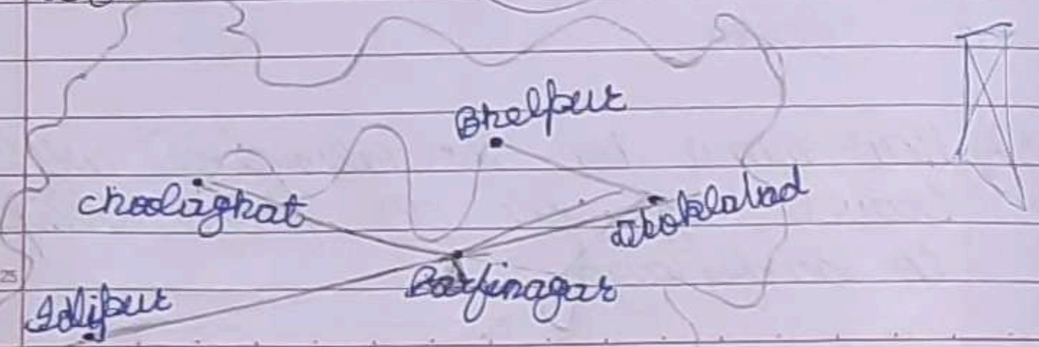
(Sol2) 1cm = 10km
6cm = 10 ~~km~~ × 6
= 60 km

Ques2) How many km ~~to~~ (kilometres) will you travel if you go from Idlipur to Barfinagar?

Ques3) There is a place called Thikpagram midway between Ellipur and Barfinagar. Mark it with 'T'



Ques4) A town called Tablipur is 35 km away from both Chooliaghat and Dhoklabad. Wher do you think it can be? Mark 'T' for it.

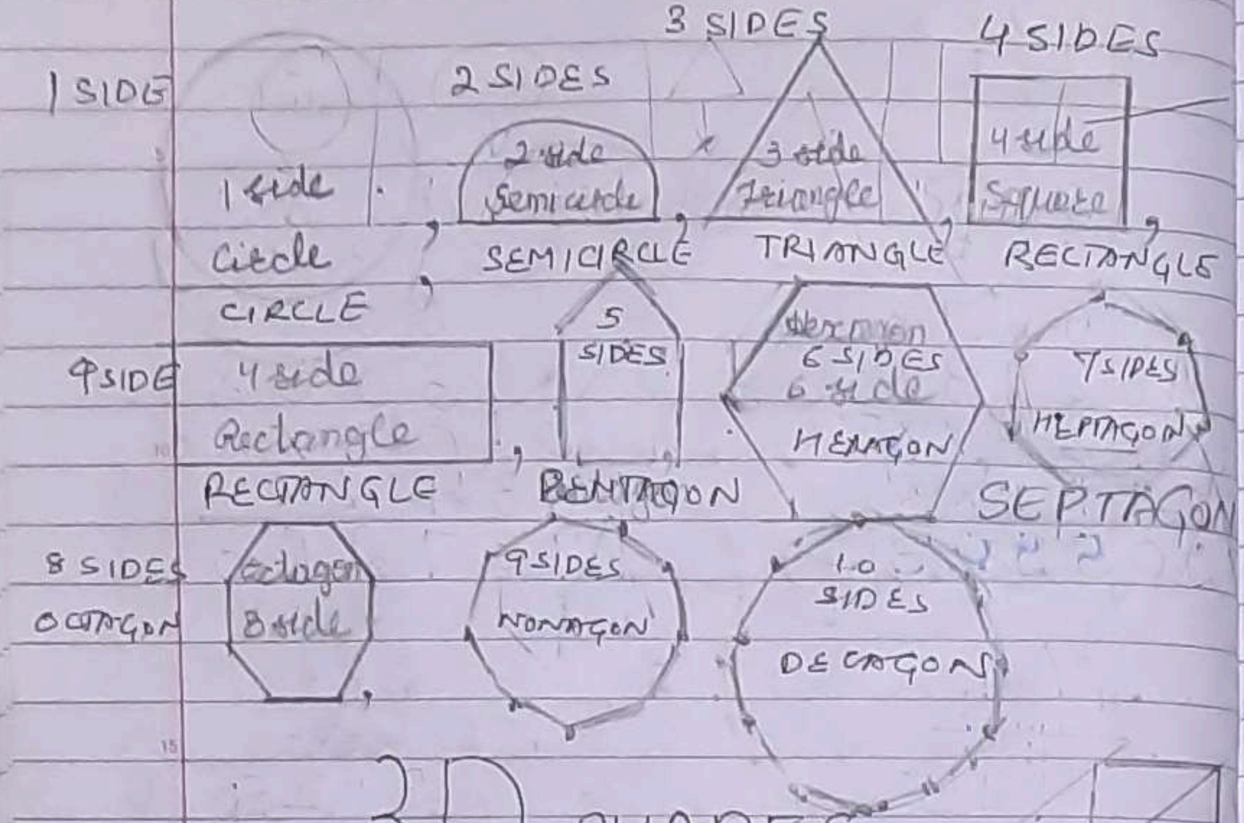


Ques5) Measure the length of the route between Bhelpur and Chooliaghat?
60 km

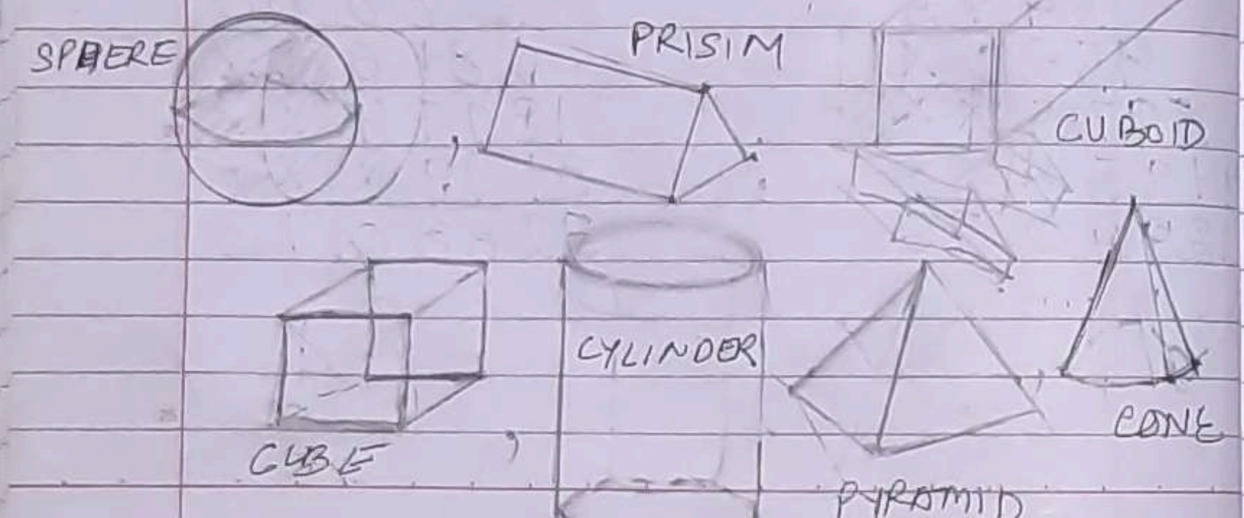
	2091		1034
×	1533	×	1390
	6273		0000
6	2733		9306x
104	55xx		3102xx
209	1xxx		1034xxx
3205503			1437260

	1195		3129
	1585	×	1690
	5975		0000
9	560x		28161x
59	75xx		18774xx
119	5xxx		3129xxx
1294075			5288010

2D SHAPES



3D SHAPES

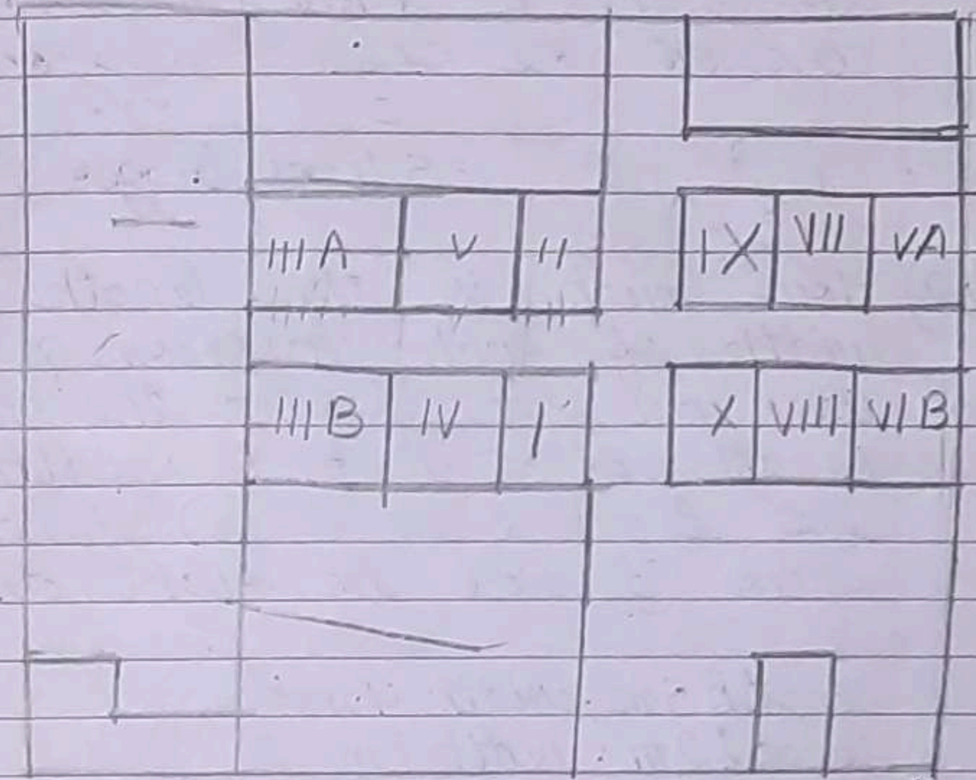


[Mapping your way]

Abhi's school

Abhi's school look like this from the top.

Use the squares to find out:



Ques) How many times bigger is the area of the assembly ground then that of the office?

A.G = 15
Off 3
= 5 times bigger

Office area = 3 sq.u
Assembly ground area = 15 sq.u

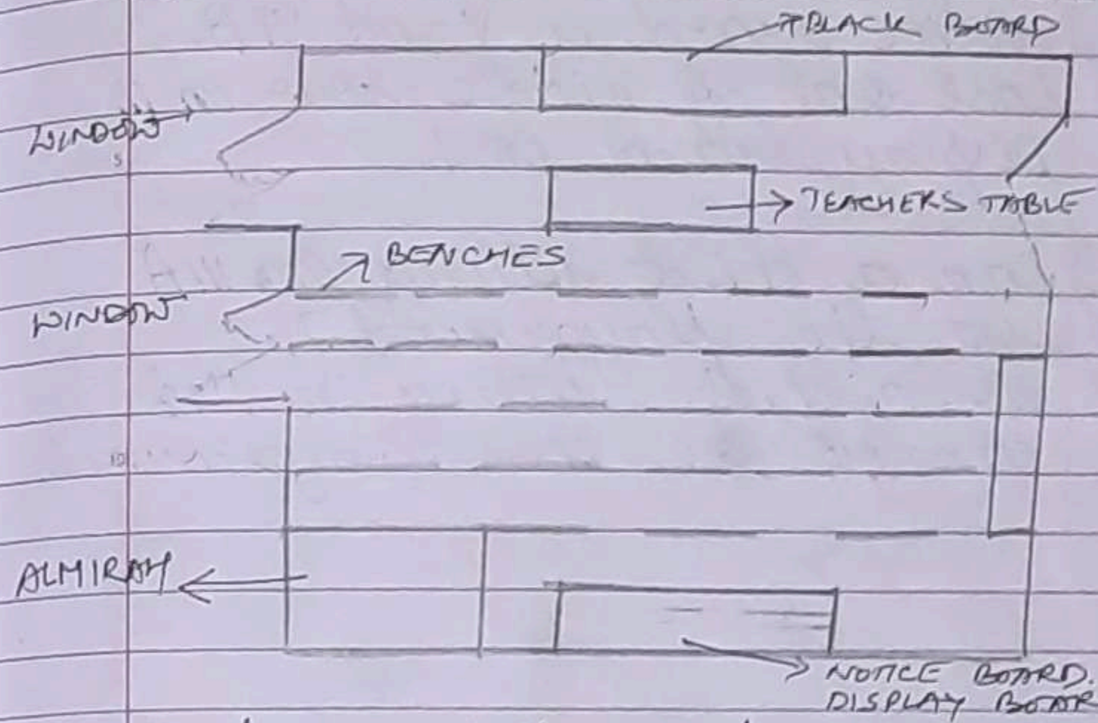
3 office area × [] = Assembly ground ar
[] = A.G
Office
= 15
3
= 5 times bigger

Ques 2) How much is the length and width of each classroom?

Sol We can see from the map Length is 5 m and width is less than 2 cm (5 m) hence option (a) will be right ans.

(A) Length 5 m, width 4 m ✓
(B) Length 2 m; width 1 m
(C) Length 12 m, width 10 m
(D) Length 5 m, width 5 m

Ques 3) All the classrooms in Ashi's school look like this. MAP: 8



Look carefully and answer.

a) Which of these is exactly opposite to the blackboard?

Options: Almirah, Window, Notice board, Display board.
Ans Display board

b) Now look at the school map again and mark where would be these:

Blackboard in III A and VII-Almirah in IV and X.
Notice board in V and VI B.
Last seat of middle-row in II.
Display board in I.

c) Can a child sitting in III A see the playground?
Ans No, a child sitting in III A cannot see the playground.

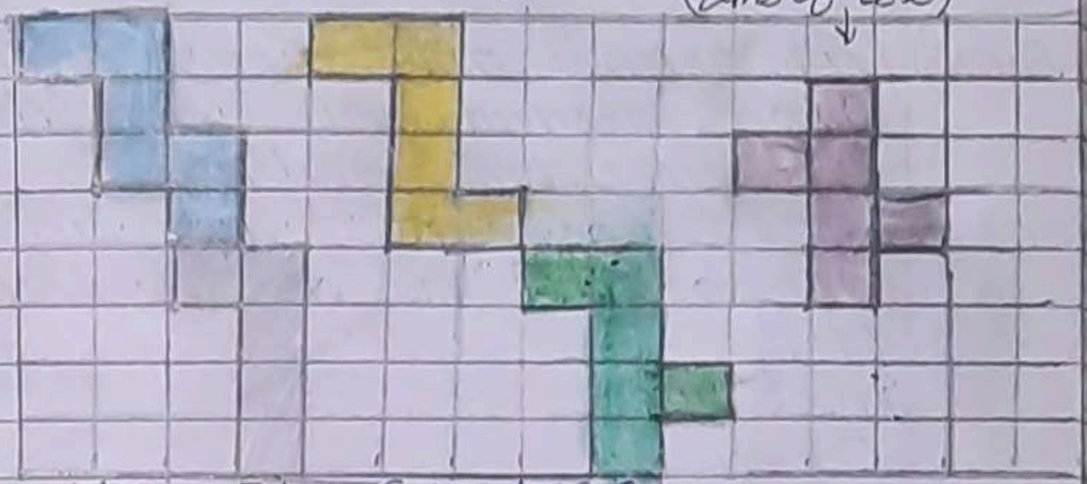
Boxes and Sketches

TOPIC 4) Shapes that fold into a cube

A. Buddu wants to make a paper cube using a squared sheet. He knows that all ~~sides~~ the faces of a cube are squared.

He drew two different shapes.

(Ans of Q2)



(Ans of Q4 →) (Ans of Q2 →)

Ques) Will both these shapes fold into a cube?

Ans→ Yes, both of these shapes will fold into a cube.

Ques2) Draw atleast one more shape which can be fold into a cube.

Ques3) What will be the area of each face of the cube?

Ans The area of each face of the cube is 1sq.cm.

Ques4) Draw at least one shape which not fold into a cube?

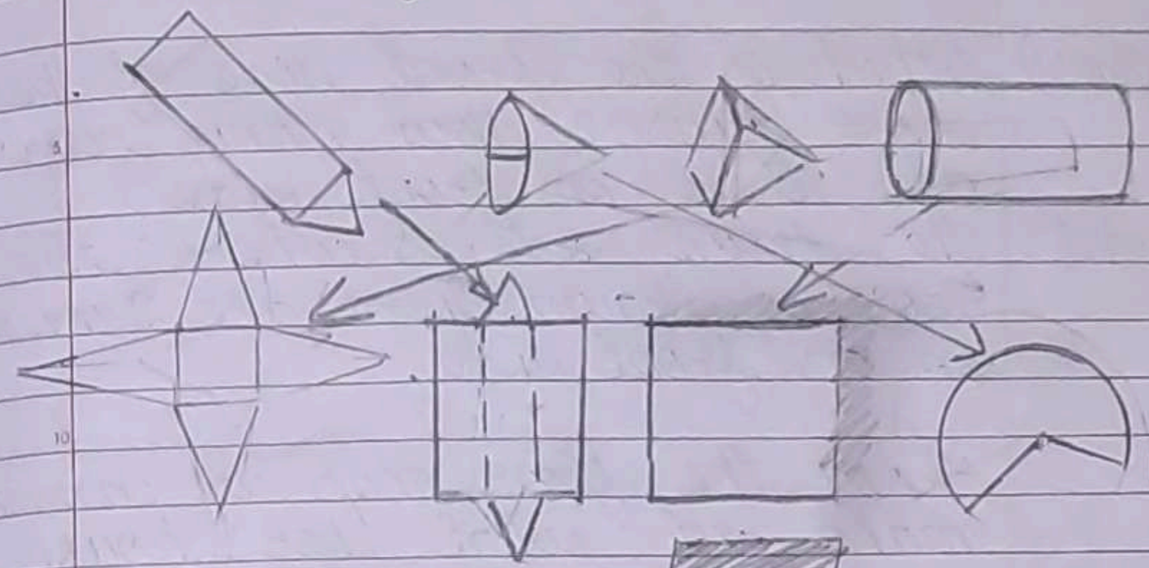
Ques5) Look around and discuss which things around you look like a cube. List a few.

Ans Few things that look like cube around me are following:
Dice
Sweet box
Ice cube
Ring box, ect.

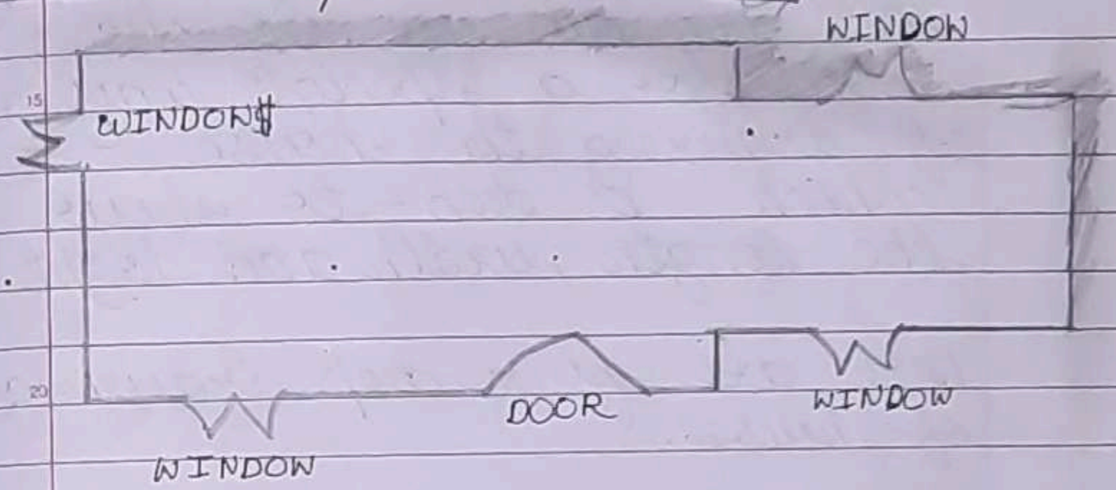
Topic-2) Boxes and Boxes

All boxes are not cubes. Here are some different kinds of boxes. Match the shape on

the left with a box onto which it will fold.



TOPIC-3: Floor maps



For making a house a floor map is first made. Have you ever seen a floor map? Here is a floor map of Vikha's house.

It shows where the windows and the doors in the house.

Ques1) Which is the front side of her ~~house~~ house? How many windows are there on front side?

Ans The front side is where the door is drawn. There are 2 windows ~~in~~ on front side.

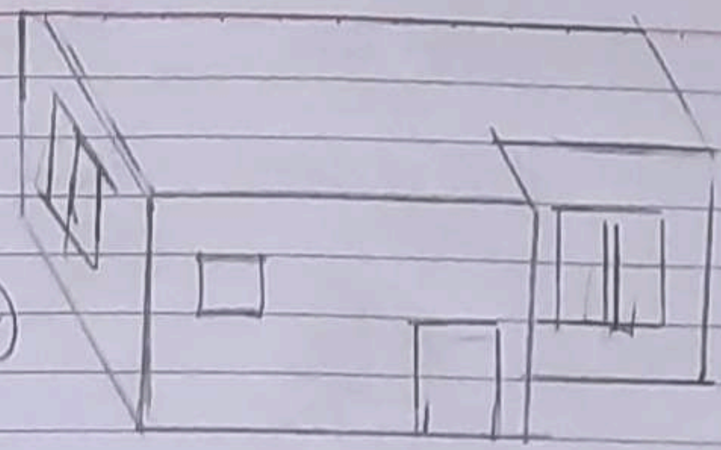
From the floor map we cannot make out what her house really looks like or how high the windows are. So we look for a special way of drawing the house which is deep - to show the length, width and height.

Here are four deep drawings of houses.

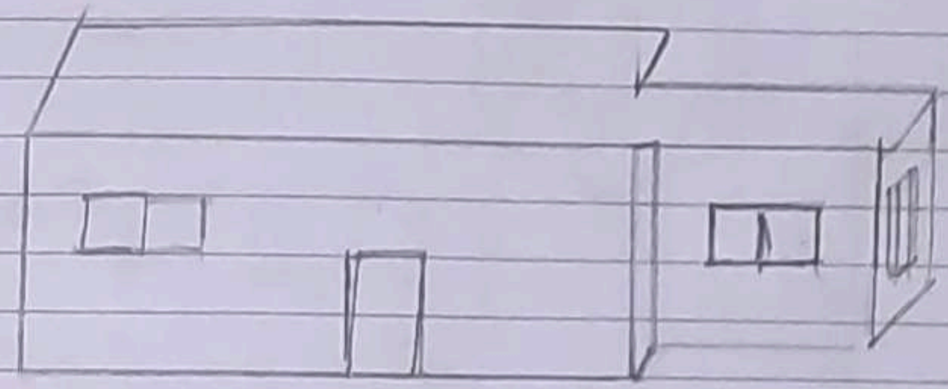
Ques2) Which one is Vibha's house?

Ans The house (C) is the house of Vibha.

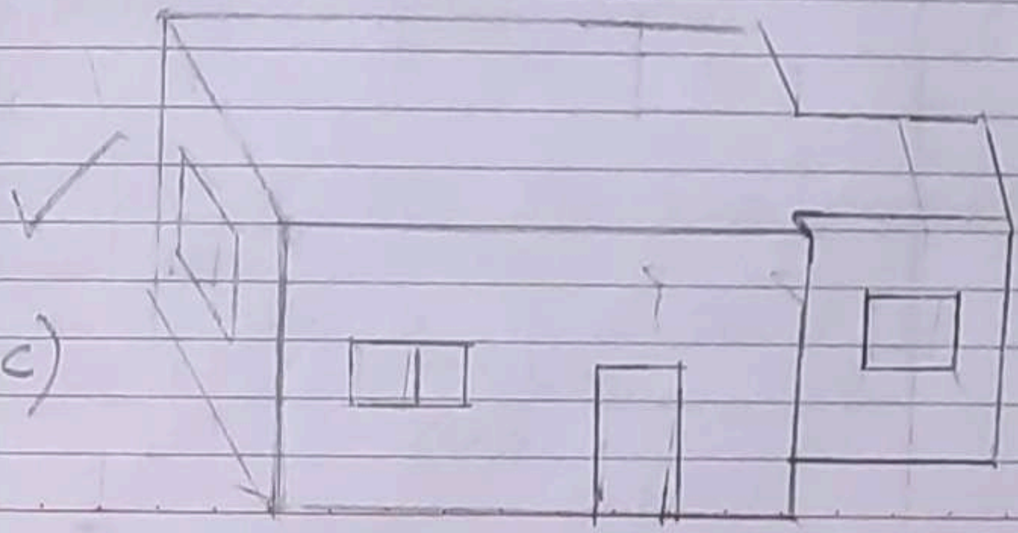
a)



b).

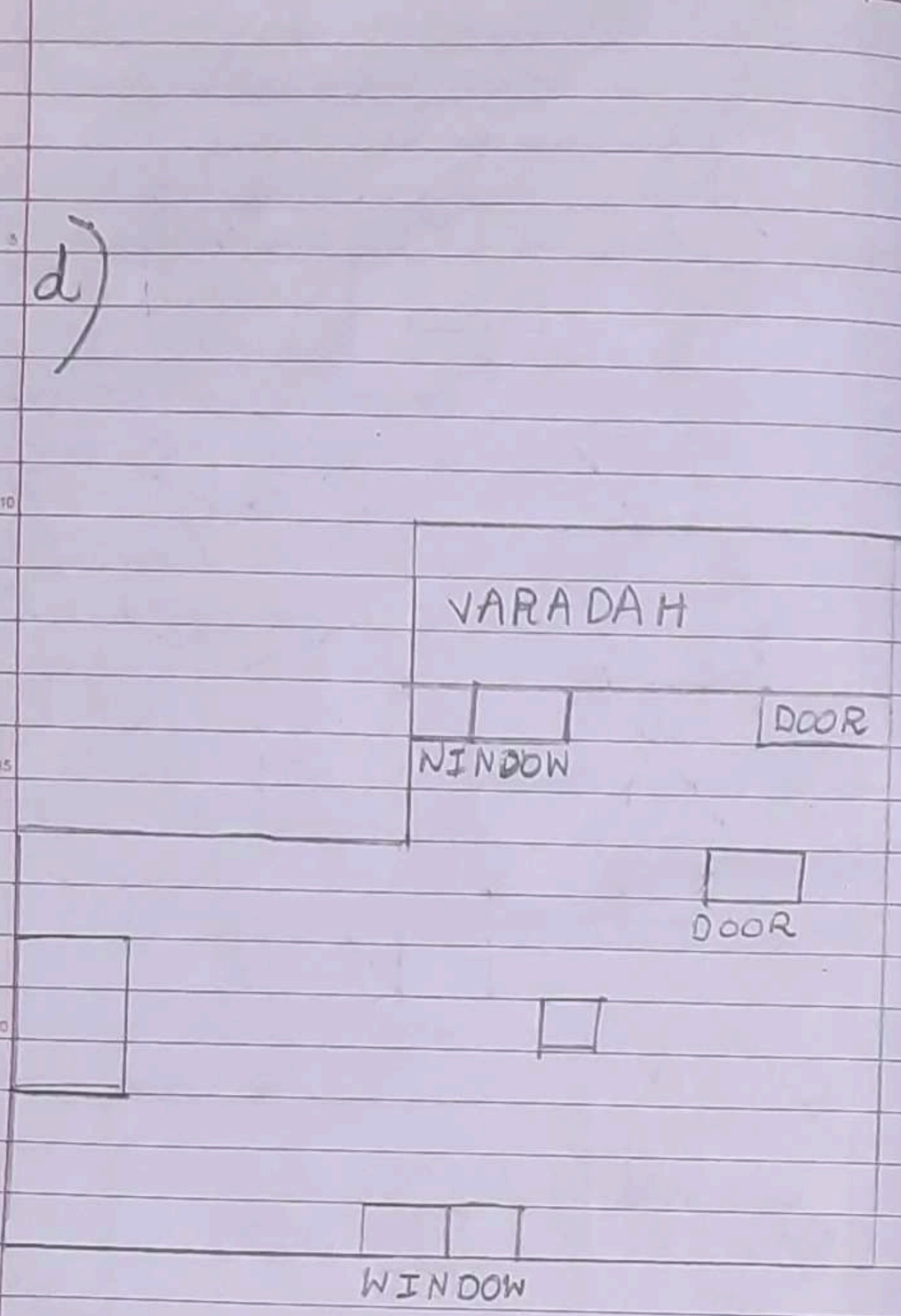


c)



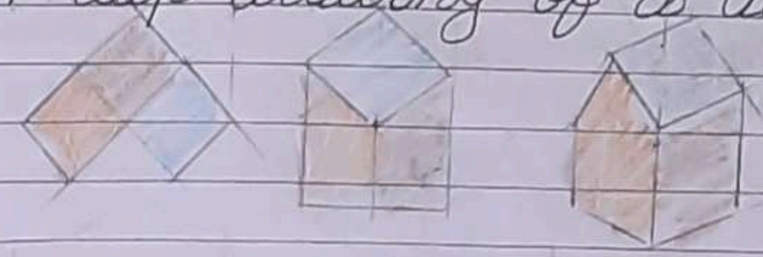
d)

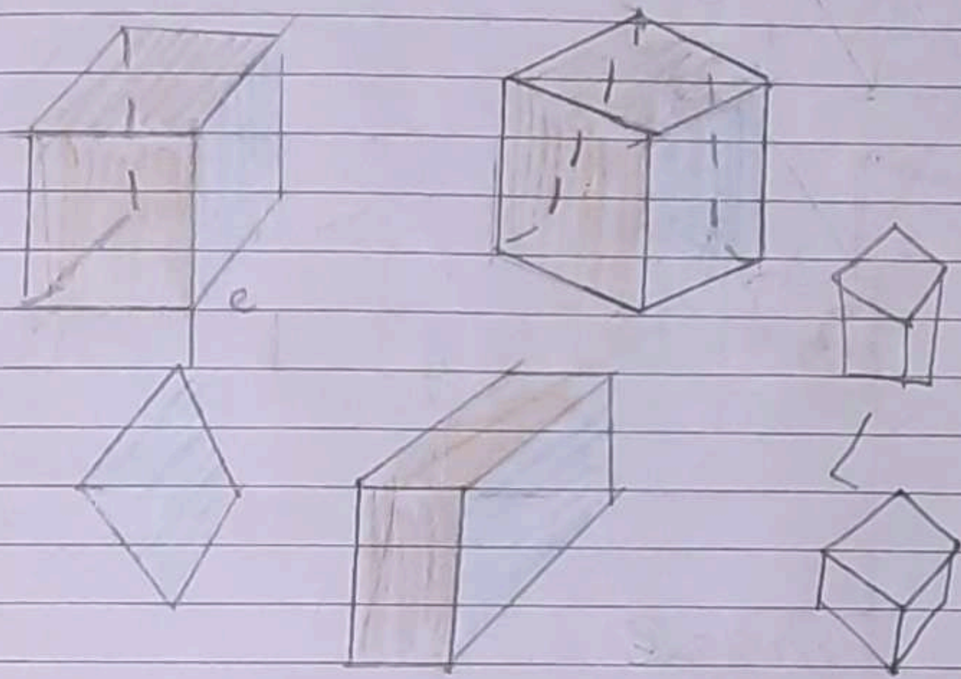
VARADAH



Boxes and sketches

A deep drawing of a cube

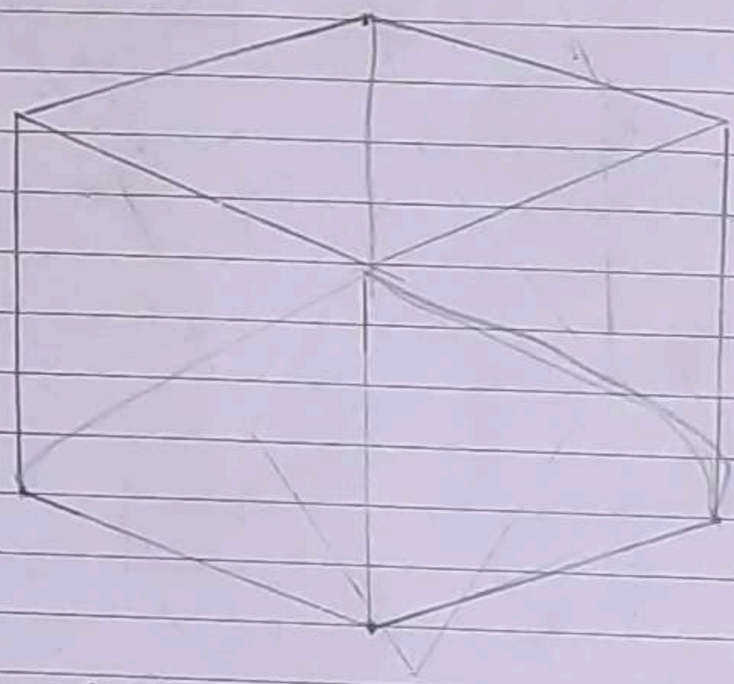




Ques1) Which of the drawing correct to you? Discuss.

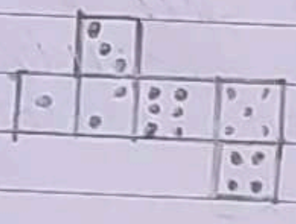
Ans The drawings (e, d, c and b) look correct to me.

Ques 2) Can you add some lines to make drawing [f] into a deep drawing of the cube?

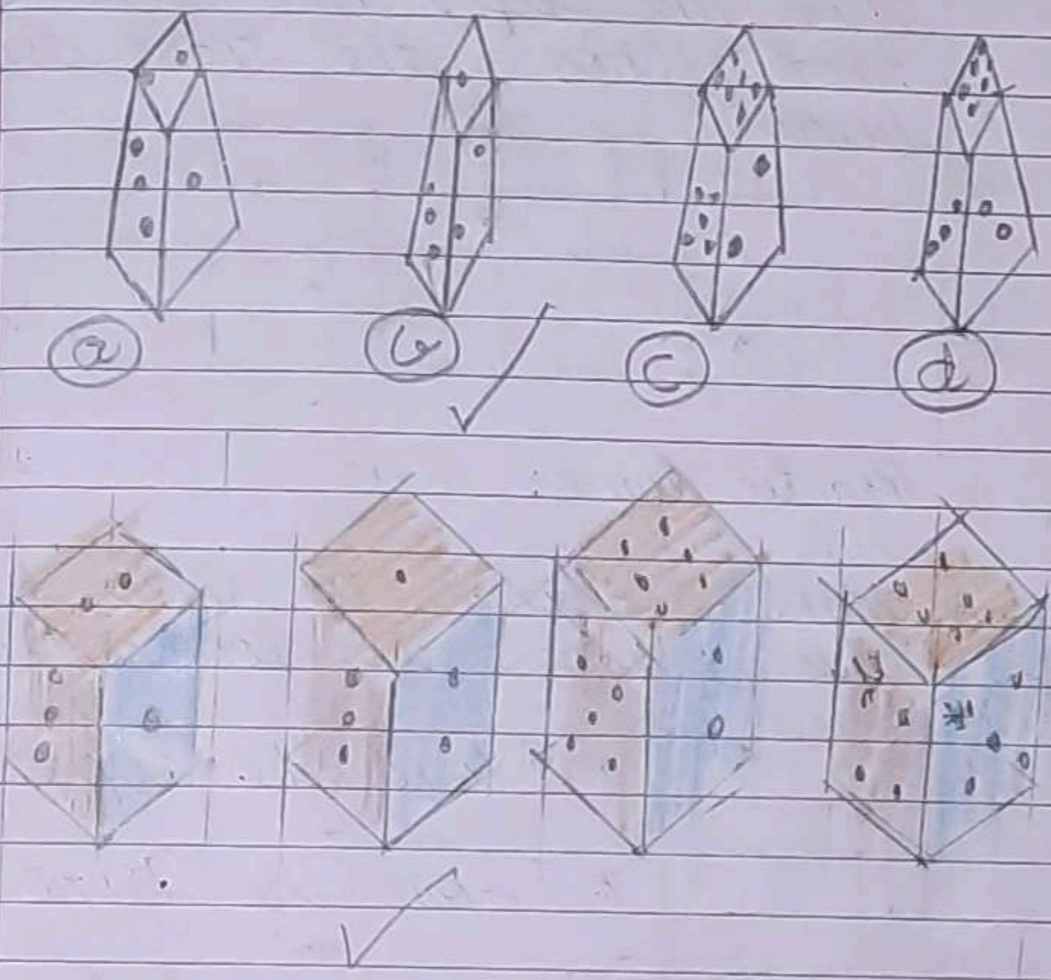


Puzzle

This cut-out is folded to make a cube.



* Which of these are the correct deep drawings of that cube?



Boxes and Sketches

Ques1) If you look at the bridge from the top, how will it look? Choose the right drawing below:

a)

b) ✓

Practic time:

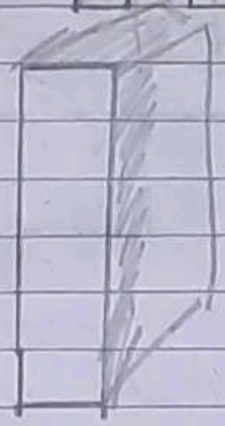
Ques1) Make drawings to show how this bridge will look.

* From the top
* From the front
* From the side

Top = ☐

Front:

Side:



Ques2) How many cubes are needed to make this interesting model?

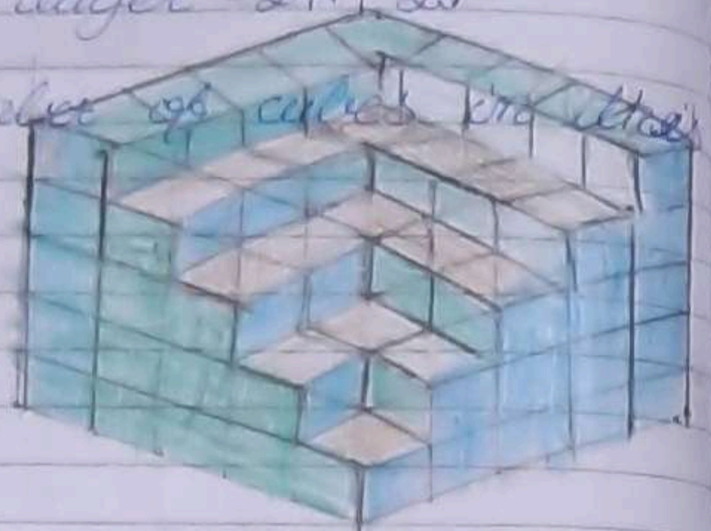
Sol Number of cubes on the top layer = 4+5 = 9

Number of cubes on the second layer = 9+7 = 16

Number of cubes on the third layer = 16+5 = 21

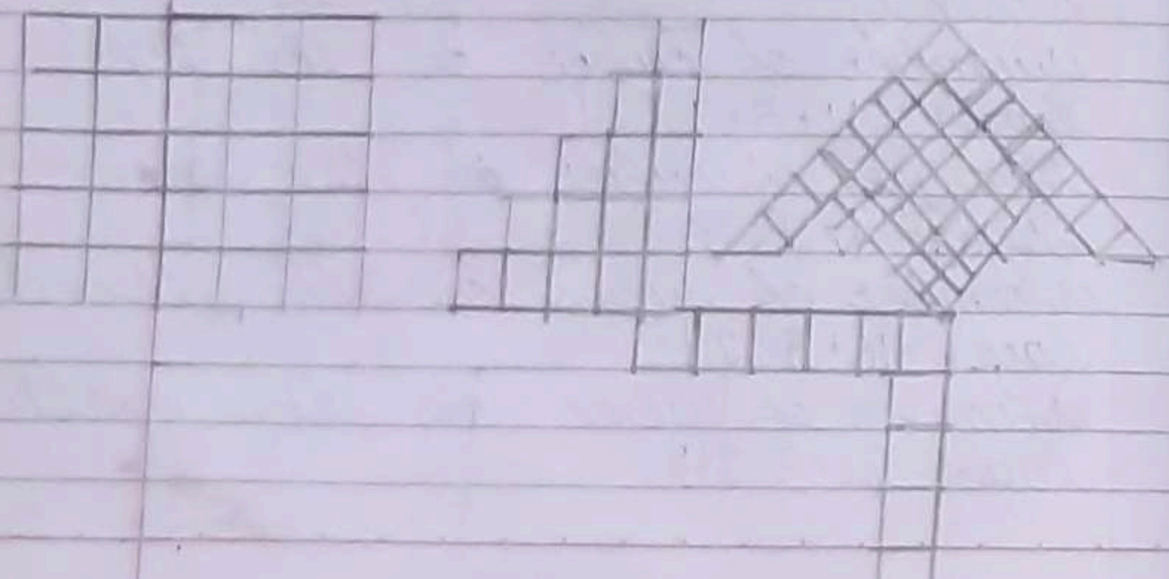
Number of cubes on the forth layer = 21+3 = 24

Number of cubes on the bottom layer - 24+1=25



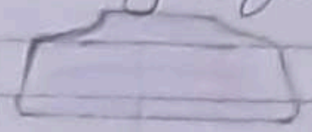
Total number of cubes in the model - 09
+16
+21
+24
+25
95

Ques3) Here are some drawings of the model. Mark the correct top view drawing with 'T' and the correct side view drawing with 'S'.

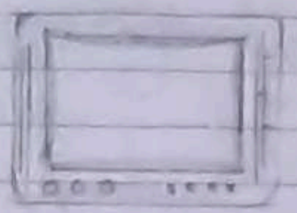


Ques4) Draw top view, side view and front view of 5 things that you see on your daily life.

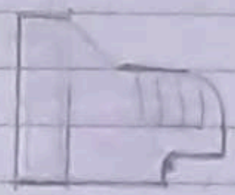
1) TV (Television) = Top view =



Front view -

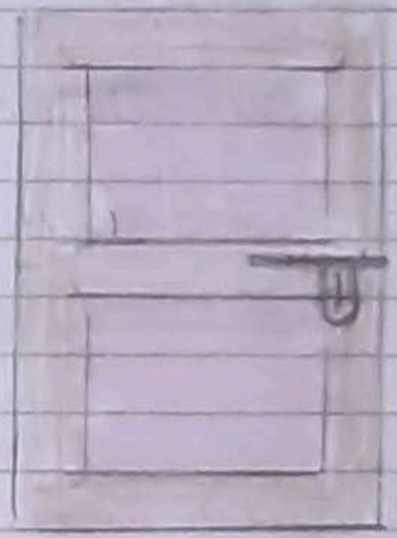


Side view =



2) Cube = Top view

Front view =>

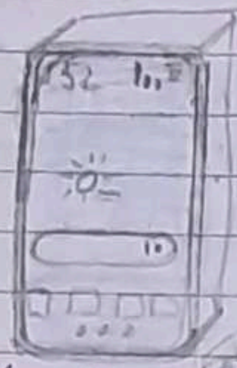


Side view

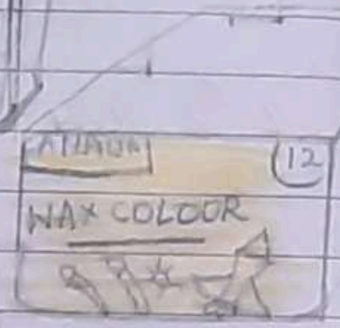
3) Soket - Top view

Side view

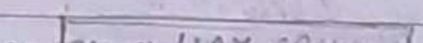
Front view



4) Colour box - Top view



Front view



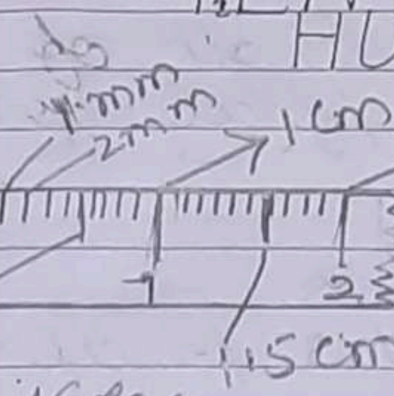
Side view - Cannot see

5) Man Side view - Pencil.

Top view.

Front view

TENTHS AND HUNDREDTHS



We know
1 cm = 10 mm
10 mm = 1 cm
1 × 10 mm = 1 cm

Note:-

i) $1\text{ mm} = \frac{1}{10}\text{ cm} = 0.1\text{ cm}$ or $1\text{ mm} = \frac{1}{10}\text{ cm}$

ii) $2\text{ mm} = \frac{2}{10}\text{ cm} = 0.2\text{ cm}$

iii) $5\text{ mm} = \frac{5}{10}\text{ cm} = 0.5\text{ cm}$

iv) $10\text{ mm} = \frac{10}{10}\text{ cm} = 1\text{ cm}$

v) $12\text{ mm} = \frac{12}{10}\text{ cm} = 1.2\text{ cm}$

vi) $15\text{ mm} = \frac{15}{10}\text{ cm} = 1.5\text{ cm}$

$\frac{10\text{ mm}}{10} = \frac{1\text{ cm}}{10}$

$1\text{ mm} = \frac{1}{10}\text{ cm}$

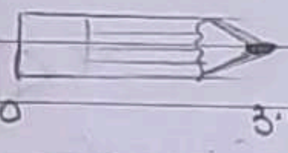
vii $20\ mm = \frac{20}{10}\ cm = 2\ mm$

Ques1) What was the length of the smallest pencil you have used?

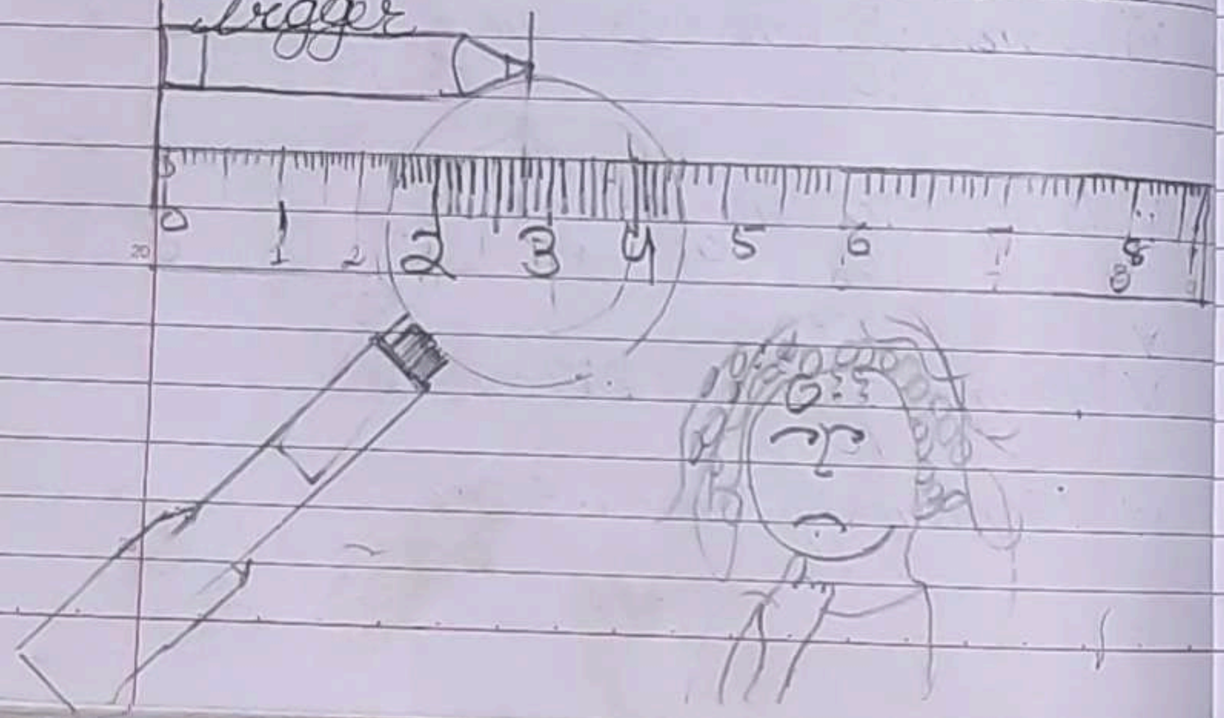
Ans 2 cm.

Ques2) How long is this pencil?

Guess. 3.4 cm.



Ques3) We can see that Anju used a lens to make it look bigger



(16) Tenth and Hundredths

Note :-

(i) Ten = 10

(ii) Tenth = $\frac{1}{10} = 0.1$

~~(iii) Hun~~

(दसवाँ हिस्सा)

iii Hundred = 100

iv Hundredth = $\frac{1}{100} = 0.01$

(सौवां हिस्सा)

Note 2 :-

H	T	O	.	Tenths	Hundredths
3	5	4	.	7	2

3×100 (Hundred's place) + 5×10 (Ten's place) + 4×1 + $\frac{7}{10} = \frac{7 \times 10}{1 \times 10} = .7$ + $\frac{2}{1} \times \frac{1}{100} = \frac{2}{100} = .02$

$= 300 + 50 + 4 + .7 + .02$

$= 354.72$

	H	T	O	.	Tenth	Hundredth	Thousandth
					place	place	place
Decimal					$\frac{1}{10}$	$\frac{1}{100}$	$\frac{1}{1000}$

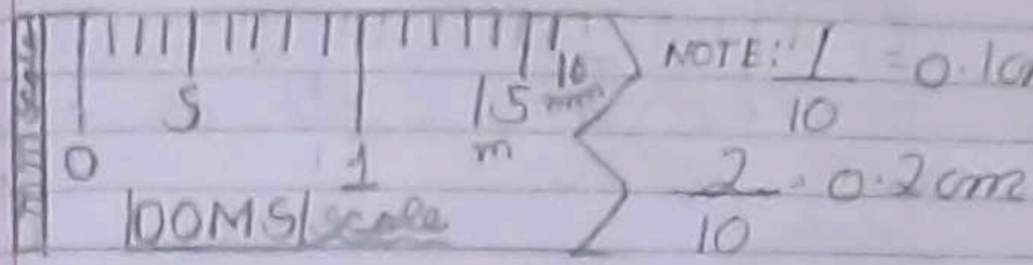
Ques 1) $\frac{256}{100} = 2.56$

Ques 2) $\frac{654321}{10000} = 65.4321$

Ques 3) $25.42 = \frac{2542}{100}$

Ques 4) $2.756 = \frac{2756}{1000}$

Tenths and Hundredths



NOTE:-

i. 1 cm = 10 mm

ii. 1 mm = $\frac{1}{10}$ cm = 0.1 cm

iii. 2 mm = $\frac{2}{10}$ cm = 0.2 cm

iv. 5 mm = $\frac{5}{10}$ cm = 0.5 cm

v. 10 mm = $\frac{10}{10}$ cm = 1 cm

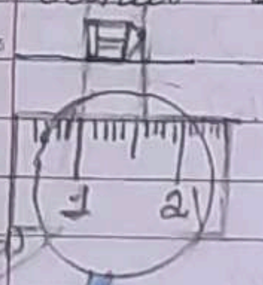
vi. 15 mm = $\frac{15}{10}$ cm = 1.5 cm

vii. 20 mm = $\frac{20}{10}$ = 2 cm or 2.0 cm

ix. 30 mm = $\frac{30}{10}$ = 3 cm or 3.0 cm

* What is the length of this pencil? 6 mm

What is its length in centimetre? 0.6 cm



Frogs

* What does 0.9 cm means? It is the same as 9 millimetre. We can also say this is nine-tenth of a cm. Right?

* So 30.5 cm is the same as 30 cm and 5 millimetre.

* About how many of the big frogs will fit on the 1m scale?

Sol) Let 0.9 cm = 1 cm

1 m = 100 cm

Big frog is as long as 30.5 cm

$\therefore 30.5 \times \square = 100$

$\square = 100 \div 30.5 \Rightarrow 100 \times \frac{10}{305}$

Ans: 3 of big frogs can sit on 1m scale.

$\Rightarrow 305\overline{)1000}\ (3.27$

915

850

610

2400

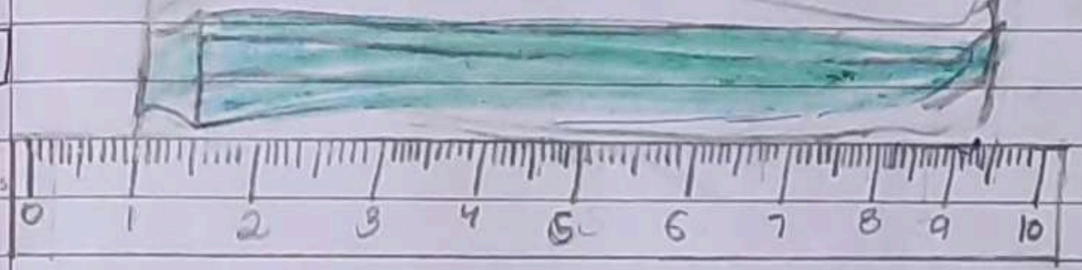
2135

265

100 of small frogs can sit on 1m scale. Practice time

Ques 1] Length of the nail - 2 cm and 9 mm or 2.9 cm.

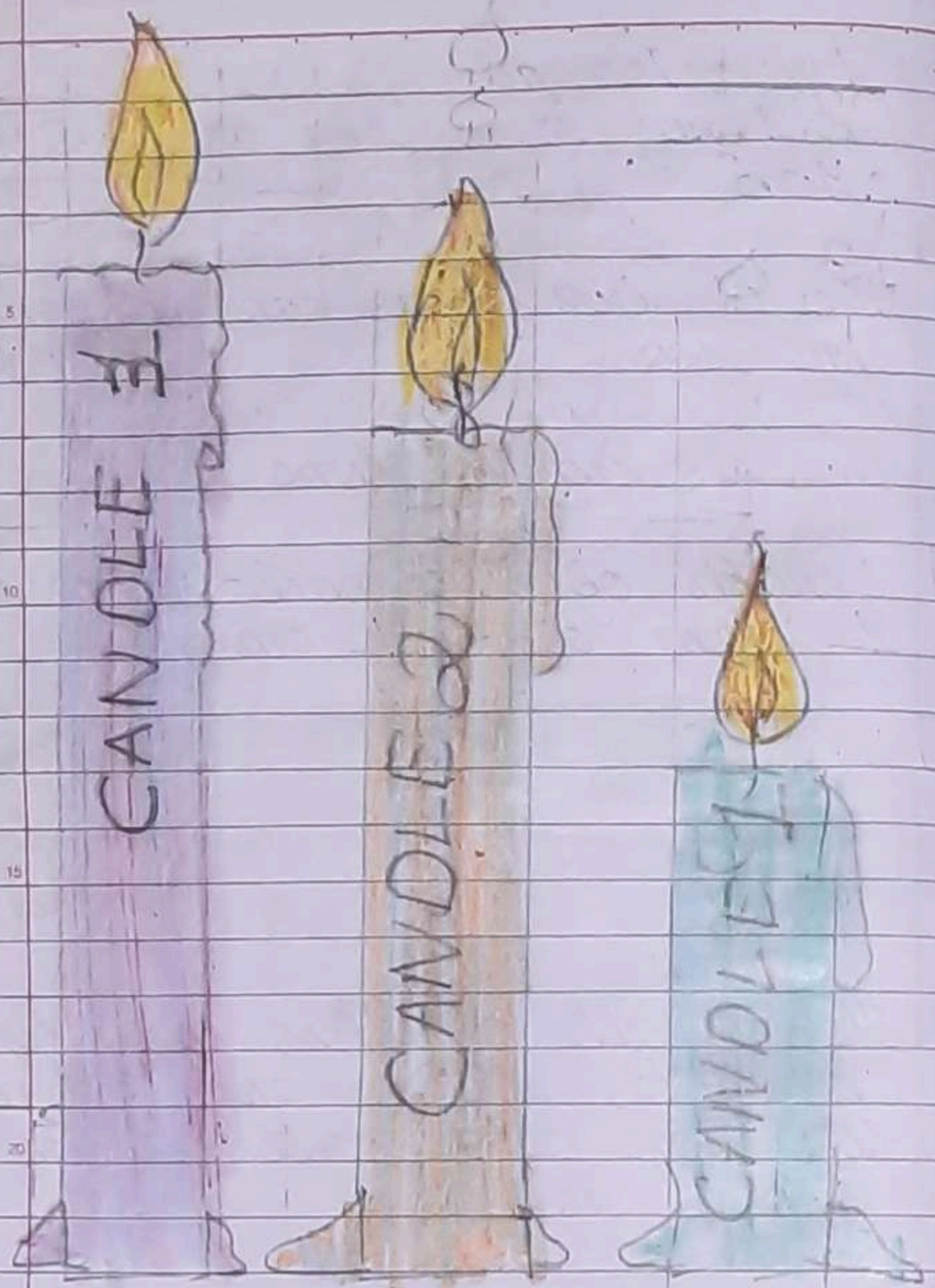
Ques 2]



* The length of this Lady finger (Bhindi) is 8 cm and 3 mm We can also write it as 8.3 cm.

{HOME-WORK}

Ques 3] Using the scale on this page find the difference in length between candle 1 and 3



Length of:	Length in cm + mm	Length in cm
Candle 1	18cm+5 mm	18.5 cm
Flame 1	1cm+5 mm	1.5 cm
Candle 2	16 cm+5 mm	16.5 cm
Flame 2	1cm+5 mm	1.5 cm
Candle 3	15cm+5mm	15.5 cm
Flame 3	1cm+5mm	1.5 cm

Guess, Draw and measure

Ques 2) Guess the length to draw these things. Ask your friend to draw the same. After you make the drawings use a scale to measure the length. Whose drawing showed a better guess? Drawing Your friend's drawing and its measurement.

Ans	Drawings	Your ~~friend~~ and its measurement
1	An ant of length less than 1cm.	6 mm
2	Pencil of length about 7cm	7 cm
3	$2\pi r = 20cm$ $r = \frac{20}{2\pi}$ $r = 3.18$	$r = 3.18cm$
4	A Bangle of diameter 20cm	
5	A curly hair of length 16cm	16 cm

Your friend's drawing and its measurement.

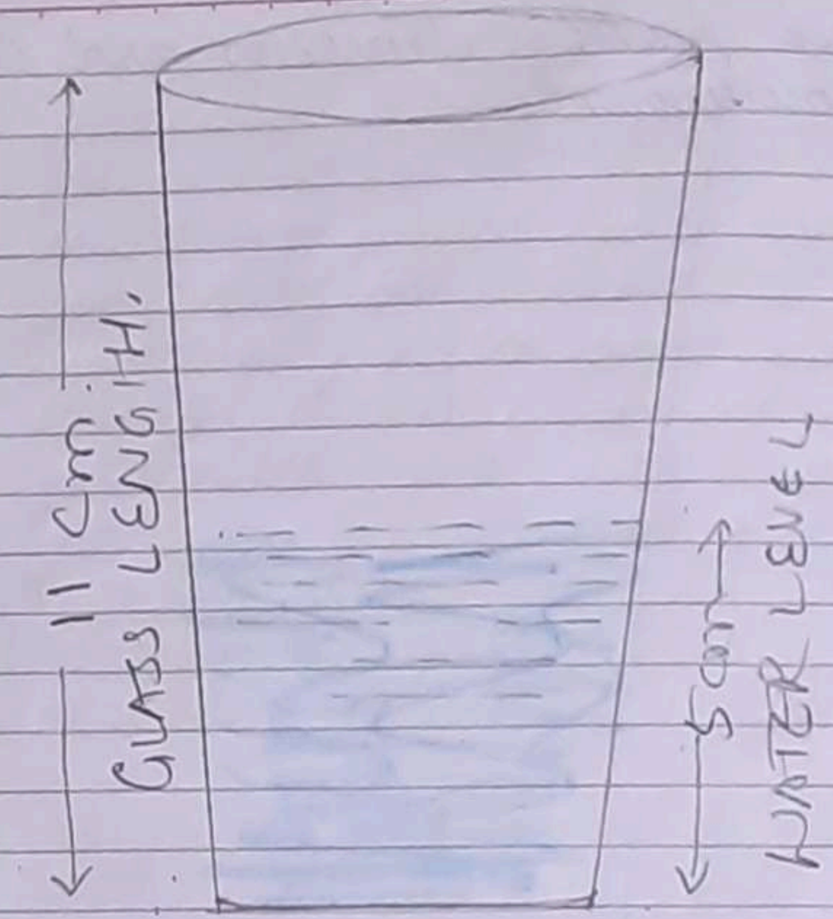
1

2

3

4

5



NOTE:-

i Rs 1 = 100 P

ii $1P = \frac{1}{100} = 0.01 Rs$

iii $5P = \frac{5}{100} = 0.05 Rs$

iv $30P = \frac{30}{100} = 0.30 Rs$

v $75P = \frac{75}{100} = 0.75 Rs$

vi $99P = \frac{99}{100} = 0.99 Rs$

vii $2P = \frac{2}{100} = 0.02 Rs.$

All the market

(1) How many paise does a matchbox cost? 50P

(2) How many matchbox can be got for Rs 2.50 P? 5

Sol Cost of 1 matchbox = Rs 0.50
to, no of matchbox bought in Rs 2.50

= Rs $\frac{2.50}{0.50}$

$2.50 = \frac{250}{100} \times \frac{100}{50}$

= for Rs 2.50 we can get 5 match Bdl.

Lets Make the equation
$0.50P \times \square = 2.50$
$\square = \frac{250}{100} \div \frac{50}{100}$
$\square = \frac{250}{100} \times \frac{100}{50}$
$\square = \frac{250}{50}$
$= Rs 5$

(3) How many Rs does the soap cost? Rs 8.75

(4) Arun wanted to buy a soap. He has a Rs 5 coin 2 one rupee coin and 4 half rupee coin. Write in rupee what money he will get back.

Sol $1 \times 5 = Rs\ 5$
$2 \times 1 = Rs\ 2$
$4 \times 50 = Rs\ 2$
$= 9$

$= Rs\ 9.00$
$Rs\ 8.25$
0.25

Rs 0.25

(A)(5) An egg costs Rs 2 and a half rupee. How much will one and a half dozen cost?

Sol 1 dozen : 12 = 1 dozen = 12 eggs
½ dozen : 6 ½ dozen = 6 eggs
1½ dozen : 18 Total egg = 18 eggs

Cost of 1 egg = 2.50
Cost of 1½ dozen egg = 18
Cost of 18 eggs = $\frac{250}{100} \times \frac{18}{1}$

cost of 18 eggs = Rs 45.

= 45 Rs

B How many pens can Kannan buy? How much money is left?

Sol Rs 6.50 Total Rs = 60
Rs 45 Spend = 45
15 left Left = 15 Rs.

Cost of 1 pen = Rs 6.50
Cost of 2 pen = Rs 13

$\frac{650}{100} \times \frac{2}{1}$ = $\frac{5}{1}$

6.50 × 2 = 13.00

6.50 + 6.50 = 13.00

= Cost of 2 pen = Rs 13

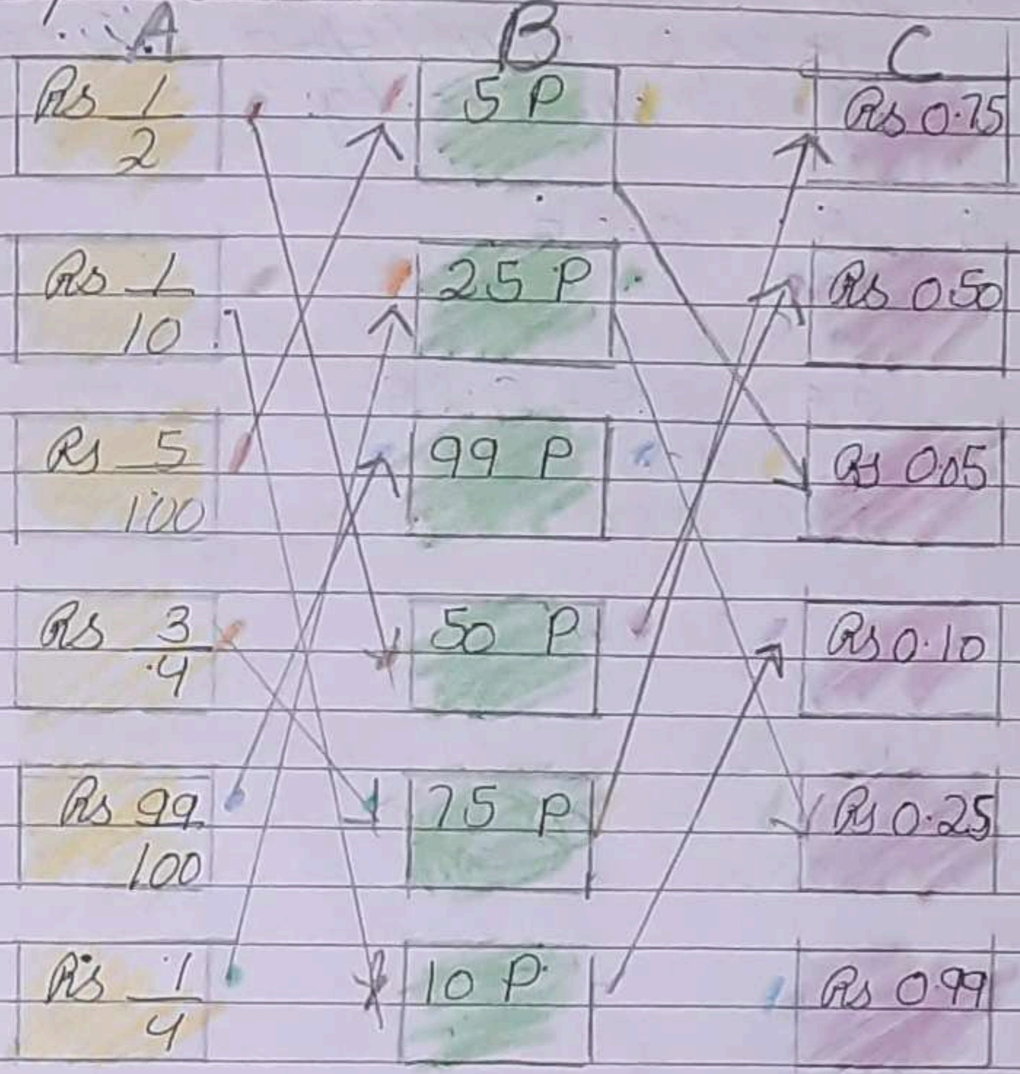
Money Left = 15.00 − 13.00 = Rs. 02.00

Qu(6) The price of 2 pen is Rs 13 Can she buy 2 pen?

Ans Yes, she can buy 2 pen because the cost of 2 pen is Rs 13 only.

P Practic time. - Match these Match the yellow box with one green and one

pink box.



* To match with Koloum A to B multiply with 100. eg:

$\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{100}{1}^{50}$ $\frac{5}{100}$

$\frac{1}{10}$ .10 .05

C.S BD

* To match with B column B to C multiplied divided it from 100. eg:

5- $\frac{5}{100} = 0.05$

$25 - \frac{25}{100} = 0.25$

Colourful design

Ques1) What part of this sheet is not coloured blue? $1 - 10 \quad \frac{1}{10} = .1 \left(\frac{\text{colour}}{\text{total}}\right)$

Ques2) What part of sheet is green?
$\frac{3}{10} = 0.3$

Ques3 Which colour covers 0.2 of the sheet? $\frac{2}{10}$

Ans The yellow colour covers .2 of the sheet.

Ques3 Now look at the second sheet. Each strip is divided into 10 equal boxes. How many boxes are their in all?

Ans Each strip is divided into 10 equal parts so their are 100 boxed on all. $\left(\frac{R \times C}{10 \quad 10 = 100}\right)$

Ques 3) Is each box $\frac{1}{100}$ part of the sheet?

Ans ⇒ Yes, every box is $\frac{1}{100}$ part of the sheet because there are total 100 boxes and we are talking about 1.

Ques 4) How many blue boxes are there? 10

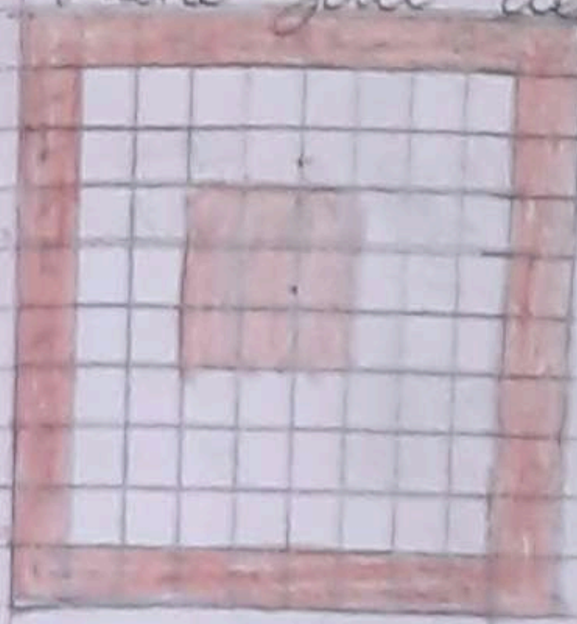
Ans $\frac{10}{100} = \frac{10}{100} = \frac{1}{10}$ one tenth part is blue.

Ques 5) Is blue equal to $\frac{10}{100}$ of the sheet? We saw that blue is also equal to $\frac{1}{10}$ of the sheet. We wrote it as 0.1 of the sheet

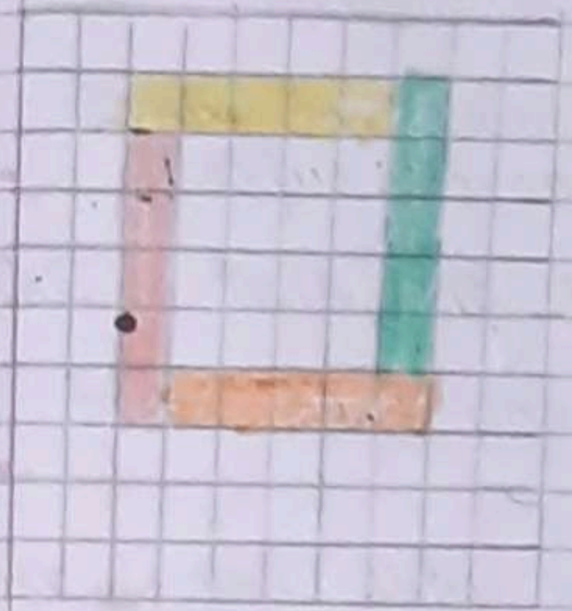
Ans $\frac{1000}{10000} = \frac{100}{1000} = \frac{10}{100} = \frac{1}{10} = 0.1$

These are equivalent fractions.

Make your designs



Make a nice design by colouring 0.45 $\left(\frac{45}{100}\right)$ part of this squared grid too.



Use 4 colours each: Your colours should cover 0.05 of this squared grid

Can we say $\frac{10}{100} = \frac{1}{10} = 0.10 = 0.1$

THINK: Can we write ten paise as 0.1 of a rupee?

Ques6) How many boxes ared? What part of the sheet is this? $\frac{15}{100}$ or 0.15

Ques7) Can we also write it as 0.15 of the sheet?
Ans Yes, we can also write it as 0.15 of the sheet.

[Hint: remember we wrote 99 paise as 0.99 rupee.]

Ques8) Now $\frac{3}{100}$ of the sheet is black
We can say 0.03 sheet is black.

Ques9) How many white boxes are there in the sheet?
Ans There are 22 white boxes in the sheet.

Ques10) What part of the second sheet is white? 0.22
Sol- $\frac{22}{100}$ = 0.22

Date: 3/2/21

Tenth and hundredth

Sports day

1 m : 100 cm
2 m : 200 cm
1 m : 50 cm
2

$\frac{1}{4}$: 25 cm

$\frac{3}{4}$: 75 cm

hundredth

NOTE :→ (1)

i 1m = 100cm
ii 2m = 200cm
iii 2.5m = 250cm
iv ½ m = 50cm
v ¼ m = 25cm
vi ¾ m = 75cm

Ques) write in metre....
i 3 metre 45 cm [3.45] m
Sol 3m 45cm
3m $\frac{45}{100}$ m
3.
+ 0.45 → +0.45
3.45

ii 99 cm = [0.99] m
Sol 99cm = $\frac{99}{100}$ = 0.99 m

iii 1m 5cm = [105] cm
5cm = $\frac{5}{10}$ m = 0.05m
1m + 0.05 m = 1.05

NOTE :→ (2)

i 1cm = $\frac{1}{100}$ m = 0.01m

ii 2cm = $\frac{2}{100}$ m = 0.02m

iii 50cm = $\frac{50}{100}$ m = 0.50m

3m 45cm [ ] m
300cm 45cm = 300 + 45
345cm

Riddle time

Ques) The money of which country will cost the most in Indian Rupees?
Ans England, the money of England will cost the most in Indian rupee.

B) Mithun's uncle in America had sent him 10 USA dollars as a gift. Mithun used Rs 350 for a school trip. How much money was left with him?

Sol 1 USA dollar = Rs 39.70

10 USA dollar = Rs 39.70

× 10

397.00

= Rs 397

Money used for school trip by Mithun: 350

Money left: 397

- 350

Rs. 47

How big can you get?

After breathing out: 1.52 m

On taking a deep breath in: 1.82 m

Difference in size: 1.82

- 1.52

0.30

= 0.30 m

S.No	Country	Money	Changed into Indian Rs (2008)	Changed into Indian Rs (2021)
1	Korea	Won	0.04	
2	Sri Lanka	Rupee (SL)	0.37	
3	Nepal	Rupee	0.63	
4	Hong Kong	Dollar (HK)	5.10	
5	South Africa	Rand	5.18	
6	China	Yuan	5.50	
7	UAE	Dirham	10.50	
8	USA	Dollar	39.70	
9	Germany	Euro	58.30	
10	England	Pound	77.76	

hundredth

Ques 1) Manjeed's father is working in UAE. He get 1000 Dirham as salary. Arun's father who is working in Sri Lanka gets 2000 Sri Lanka Rupees. Who gets more Indian rupees as salary?

Sol 1 UAE Dirham = Rs 10.80

1000 UAE Dirham 10.80×1000

$= \frac{1080 \times 1000}{100}$ $\quad \frac{10,80}{100} \times 1000$

8 $\quad 1080 \times 10$

1080 $\quad$ Rs. 10800

$\times 10$ (Ten thousand eight hundred

10800

1 Sri lankan Rs = Rs 0.37 (Indian)

2000 Srilankan Rs $= 0.37 \times 2000$

$= \frac{37 \times 2000}{100}$ $\quad 1 + \frac{37}{100} \times \frac{2000}{1}$

37×20 $\quad 37 \times 20$

Rs 740

∴ Manjeed's father get more Indian rupees as salary.

Ques 2) Leena's aunty brought a gift for her from China. It cost 30 Yuan. Find its cost in Indian rupee?

Ques 2) 1 China Yuan = Rs 5.50

Ans 30 China Yuan = Rs 5.50×30

$= \frac{550 \times 30}{100}$ $\quad \frac{5,50 \times 30}{100}$

$\Rightarrow 55 \times 3$

or 55 $\quad \Rightarrow$ Rs 165

$\times 3$

165.

∴ 30 Yuan = Rs 165

Ques 3) Ashika wants some Hong-Kong Dollars, worth ₹1 and ₹4. How many won can she change for Rs 4? For Rs 400?

Sol 1 won = Rs 0.04

100 won = Rs 0.04×100

100 won = Rs $4 \times \frac{100}{100}$

100 won = Rs 4

So Rs 4 100 won

Then Rs $4 \times 100 = 100 \times 100$ won

Rs 400 = 10,000 won

Ques 4) The temp in each city was noted at 3pm on 16 January 2008.

a) Which place had the highest temperature at 3PM? Which place is coolest at that time.

Ans Highest temp = Mumbai, 35.1°

Coolest temp = Srinagar, 08.1°

b How much higher is the temp in Mumbai from that in Srinagar?

Ans 35.1
− 08.1
27.0 C

c How many ° will the temperature need to rise for it to reach 40°C in ~~Th~~ Thiruvanantapuram?

Ans ~~33.5~~ 40.10
− 33.5
6.5

= 6.5

d How much lower is the temperature of Kolkata from that in Chennai?

Sol Temp of ~~Cheenai~~ Chennai = 29.9°C

Ans Temp of Kolkata = 26.6°C

Difference: 29.9
− 26.6
3.3°C

Kolkata temp. is 3.3°C lower then Chennai.

HOME-WORK

Ques 5) The temperature in these cities also noted at 3am on the same day. Look at the table and answer the questions

City	temperature at 3am
Chennai	21.1°C
Mumbai	19.0°C
Thiruvananthapuram	21.6°C
Kolkata	31.1°C
Bhopal	09.8°C
Srinagar	01.3°C
Guwahati	21.8°C
Jaipur	10.2°C

a) Which place has lowest temperature at 3 am? Imagine yourself to be there and describe how it would feel.

Ans: The place which has lowest temperature is Srinagar at 3 am. If I would be there I will feel cold.

b) What is temperature difference between the at 3 pm and 3 am of Chennai and in Bhopal?

Sol: The difference between the temperature of Chennai at 3 pm and 3 am: 29.9 − 21.1 = 8.8

= 8.8°C

The difference between the temperature of Bhopal at 3 pm and 3 am: 25.9 − 09.8 = 16.1

= 16.1°C

Ques) How many Hong Kong Dollars can she change for Rs 508?

Sol:

Rs	HKD
Rs 510	1 HKD
50800	?

510 P = 1 HKD

$1P = \frac{1}{510}$

$50800P \; \frac{1}{51\not{0}} \times \frac{5080\not{0}}{1}$

51) 5080 (99.
459
4910
459
31

Ans) 99.31 HKD, she can change 99.31 HKD for Rupees 508.