JUMBO COMBO CLASS - 1

TERM - I

ENGLISH

1. The Rainbow

A. 1. c **2.** a **3.** c **4.** b

B. 1. Earth to sky **2.** like an arc **3.** the rainbow **4.** the clouds

C. 1. The bow overtops the trees. **2.** Clouds sail across the sky. **3.** There are bridges on the rivers. **4.** Boats sail on the rivers.

D. 1. c **2.** b **3.** d **4.** a

E. 1. c **2.** e **3.** a **4.** b **5.** d

F. 1. He's **2.** You're **3.** They've **4.** She's **5.** I'll

2. A Fox and a Stork

A. 1. shallow **2.** bill **3.** stork **4.** remain

B. 1. b **2.** a **3.** b **4.** c

C. 1. At his place. **2.** Because it was served in a very shallow dish. **3.** Oh! please do not apologize. **4.** Because it was served in a very long-necked jar.

D. 1. I am sorry that the soup is not **2.** Oh! please do not **3.** very long necked jar **4.** his mouth into the jar

E. 1. shallow **2.** remain **3.** apologize **4.** appointed **5.** narrow **6.** insert

F. 1. at **2.** in **3.** on **4.** by

3. The Sheep and The Sheep-Dog

A. 1. milk **2.** eye **3.** obeyed **4.** gently **5.** sheep

B. 1. a **2.** c **3.** b **4.** a

C. 1. T **2.** F **3.** F **4.** T **5.** T

D. 1. The sheep gave milk. **2.** The shepherd **3.** A sheep to the shepherd **4.** the sheep-dog

E. 1. shepherd **2.** obeyed his master **3.** feed..... own **4.** gently **5.** thieves..... wolf

F. 1. sheep **2.** shepherd **3.** sheep-dog **4.** sheep

G. 1. A shepherd lived in a village. **2.** The sheep-dog was very strong. **3.** The master loved the sheep-dog very much. **4.** Sheep have a complaint with the sheep-dog. **5.** Hearing this, the sheep went away.

H. 1. powerful **2.** save **3.** master **4.** big

4. Donkey in a Lion's Skin

A. 1. in a village. **2.** a lion's skin. **3.** to the forest. **4.** all the animals **5.** when he brayed loudly.

B. 1. b **2.** b **3.** b **4.** c **5.** a

C. 1. He lives in a small village. **2.** He went into the forest. **3.** She is afraid of insects. **4.** The donkey brayed loudly. **5.** He tried to chase his friend.

D. 1. trumpets **2.** fly **3.** went **4.** cooks **5.** works **E. 1.** walking **2.** running **3.** playing **4.** reading **5.** writing

5. What Does The Bee Do?

A. 1. False **2.** True **3.** False **4.** True **5.** True

B. 1. a **2.** b **3.** c **4.** a

C. 1. The bee **2.** Father **3.** No **4.** eats up the honey.

D. 1. bring **2.** home **3.** baby **4.** honey

E. 1. does not read **2.** do not eat **3.** does not write **4.** do not play **5.** do not sing **6.** do not run **7.** do not perform **8.** does not work

6. My School

A. 1. True **2.** True **3.** False **4.** False **5.** True

B. 1. a **2.** b **3.** c **4.** b **5.** a

C. Do yourself.

D. Do yourself.

E. 1. Taj Mahal **2.** Doctor **3.** Pencil **4.** Lion

7. A Brave Boy

A. 1. True **2.** False **3.** True **4.** False **5.** True

B. 1. b **2.** a **3.** c **4.** b

C. 1. 7 years **2.** to his home. **3.** on the bridge. **4.** broken rails. **5.** near Deepak.

D. 1. He stood near a bridge. **2.** She lives near a river. **3.** My parents are just arriving. **4.** I am your driver. **5.** They praise him for his intelligence.

E. 1. Tiger **2.** Tortoise **3.** Lion **4.** Elephant **5.** Fox **6.** Dog **7.** Crocodile **8.** Monkey **9.** Horse

8. My Family

A. 1. True **2.** True **3.** False **4.** True

B. 1. a **2.** b **3.** a **4.** c

C. 1. in Shanti Vihar, New Delhi. **2.** a doctor. **3.** a teacher. **4.** Rahul **5.** her grandparents

D. 1. Do yourself.

E. 1. SKY **2.** TEA **3.** LOCK **4.** OWL **5.** FOX **6.** COMB **7.** TIGER **8.** TIE **9.** SHEEP **10.** SHIP **11.** CHAIR **12.** GROUP **13.** PEN **14.** SMALL

EVS

1. Parts of Body

A. 1. many **2.** feet **3.** hands **4.** skin **5.** early

B. 1. ✓ **2.** ✗ **3.** ✓ **4.** ✓ **5.** ✗

C. 1. a **2.** b **3.** c **4.** c **5.** b

D. 1. d **2.** c **3.** b **4.** a **5.** c

2. My Family

A. 1. ✗ **2.** ✗ **3.** ✗ **4.** ✓ **5.** ✓

B. 1. b **2.** c **3.** a **4.** c **5.** b

C. Do yourself.

3. Our Neighbourhood

A. 1. ✗ **2.** ✓ **3.** ✗ **4.** ✓ **5.** ✓

B. 1. c **2.** a **3.** b **4.** c

C. 1. b **2.** a **3.** d **4.** c

4. Community Helpers

A. 1. watchman **2.** nurses **3.** baker **4.** garbage **5.** traffic

B. 1. b **2.** a **3.** c **4.** a

C. 1. c **2.** d **3.** b **4.** a

5. Religious Festivals

A. 1. Diwali **2.** Ramadan **3.** Gurupurab **4.** gifts **5.** Ravana

B. 1. b **2.** c **3.** a **4.** a **5.** b

C. 1. ✗ **2.** ✓ **3.** ✓ **4.** ✗ **5.** ✗

6. National Festivals

A. 1. ✓ **2.** ✗ **3.** ✓ **4.** ✗ **5.** ✓

B. 1. a **2.** b **3.** c **4.** a **5.** b

C. 1. c **2.** d **3.** c **4.** a **5.** b

7. Food

A. 1. ✓ **2.** ✓ **3.** ✓ **4.** ✗ **5.** ✗

B. 1. b **2.** a **3.** c **4.** b **5.** a
C. 1. d **2.** c **3.** b **4.** e **5.** a

COMPUTER

1. Computer and its Parts

A. 1. T **2.** T **3.** F **4.** T **5.** T

B. 1. different **2.** keyboard **3.** special **4.** movies **5.** CPU

C. 1. It looks like a typewriter. **2.** CPU **3.** It looks like a T.V. **4.** The mouse usually has two or three buttons. **5.** CPU

2. Computer and its Uses

A. 1. music **2.** patients **3.** calculations **4.** draw **5.** send, receive

B. 1. T **2.** T **3.** T **4.** F **5.** F

C. 1. to listen to music and to play games. **2.** to treat patients and to prepare bills. **3.** to book tickets and to tell the arrival and departure time of aeroplanes and trains. **4.** to teach students and to prepare report cards. **5.** cooking, dancing and eating.

3. More about the Keyboard

A. 1. keys **2.** alphabetic keys **3.** 0,9 **4.** Function **5.** two **6.** two **7.** Spacebar key

B. 1. b **2.** d **3.** c **4.** b

C. 1. A keyboard looks like a typewriter which contains keys to feed information into the computer. **2.** Keyboard is an input device. **3.** There are 2 types of keys on a keyboard i.e., Alphanumeric (Letters & Numbers) and Special keys (function keys, control keys, arrow keys, caps lock key, and so on). **4.** Spacebar key **5.** 26 alphabetic keys **6.** 10 number keys

4. More about the Mouse

A. 1. pointer **2.** mouse pad **3.** two, three **4.** monitor **5.** input

B. 1. a **2.** c **3.** b **4.** c

C. 1. A mouse is an input device which is connected to the CPU. **2.** A mouse is used to move the pointer, draw pictures, select any item and play games on the computer monitor. **3.** two or three **4.** Three types. **5.** A mouse is an input device as it is used to move the pointer on the computer monitor.

TERM - II

ENGLISH

1. The Stately Lady

A. 1. stately **2.** shooting **3.** green **4.** prettiest **5.** queen

B. 1. b **2.** a **3.** b. **4.** c

C. 1. When the moon was shooting. **2.** In green gown **3.** She must be a queen. **4.** She is not a queen.

D. 1. c **2.** d **3.** a **4.** b

E. 1. an **2.** a **3.** a **4.** An **5.** an

F. Do yourself.

2. John is Ready for School

A. 1. T **2.** F **3.** F **4.** T **5.** T

B. 1. b **2.** a **3.** c **4.** b

C. 1. class I **2.** John has put ..... crayons. **3.** after two days **4.** on the dining table.

D. 1. John **2.** John's mother **3.** John's father **4.** John's mother

E. 1. big **2.** clean **3.** helpful **4.** nicely

F. 1. an **2.** a **3.** a **4.** an **5.** an

3. The Young Giant

A. 1. come along **2.** put up **3.** hoe **4.** speechless **5.** now

B. 1. b **2.** a **3.** c **4.** a

C. 1. He was tiny, no bigger than the farmer's palm. **2.** The giant took away with him. **3.** The farmer tried to put up a fight with the giant. **4.** The young giant was feeling hungry.

D. 1. plough **2.** hoe **3.** giant **4.** speechless

E. 1. c **2.** d **3.** a **4.** e **5.** b

F. Do yourself.

4. What Do These People Do?

A. 1. c **2.** a **3.** b

B. 1. a **2.** b **3.** c **4.** c **5.** a

C. 1. to earn money **2.** Do yourself. **3.** A farmer **4.** A tailor **5.** A postman

D. 1. He is sick. **2.** A potter makes utensils. **3.** They mend shoes for us. **4.** A postman delivers our letters. **5.** A porter carries our luggage.

E. 1. cleanly **2.** delightfully **3.** quietly **4.** widely **5.** unfortunately **6.** beautifully **7.** sadly **8.** rudely **9.** bravely **10.** sincerely

5. An Apple

A. 1. F **2.** T **3.** F **4.** T

B. 1. b **2.** c **3.** a **4.** b

C. 1. on the trees **2.** in the morning **3.** small

D. Do yourself.

E. 1. finding **2.** healthy **3.** morning **4.** whenever **5.** apple **6.** think

F. 1. He **2.** I **3.** He **4.** She **5.** She

G. 1. You **2.** She **3.** We **4.** They **5.** He

6. Courage

A. 1. T **2.** F **3.** F **4.** T **5.** F

B. 1. c **2.** b **3.** a **4.** b **5.** b

C. 1. A bridge was built on the river. **2.** People **3.** a small child **4.** Harsh **5.** the small child.

D. 1. A bridge was built on the river. **2.** A boat was sailing in the river. **3.** He saw the boat tumbling in the water. **4.** They could not swim. **5.** They praised him for his courage.

E. 1. of **2.** on **3.** under **4.** on **5.** near

7. Sakshi and Her Pet Dog

A. 1. a **2.** b **3.** b **4.** a **5.** a

B. 1. in New Way Public School. **2.** Jimmy. **3.** reading a story book. **4.** near Sakshi's legs. **5.** A thief

C. 1. My father went to market. **2.** She is reading a story book. **3.** A thief entered the house. **4.** They are sitting silently. **5.** He speaks loudly.

D. 1. body **2.** food **3.** car **4.** colour **5.** dog

EVS

1. Clothes

A. 1. ✗ **2.** ✗ **3.** ✓ **4.** ✗ **5.** ✓

B. 1. b **2.** c **3.** a **4.** b **5.** c

C. 1. b **2.** d **3.** a **4.** c

2. Shelter

A. 1. live **2.** windows **3.** bedroom **4.** kitchen **5.** neat

B. 1. a **2.** c **3.** c **4.** b **5.** c

C. 1. ✗ **2.** ✗ **3.** ✓ **4.** ✓ **5.** ✓

3. Plants Around Us

A. 1. ✗ **2.** ✗ **3.** ✓ **4.** ✗ **5.** ✓

B. 1. b **2.** a **3.** c **4.** a

C. 1. c **2.** c **3.** d **4.** b **5.** a

4. Animals Around Us

A. 1. ✓ **2.** ✗ **3.** ✓ **4.** ✗ **5.** ✓

B. 1. a **2.** b **3.** c **4.** b **5.** b

C. 1. d **2.** a **3.** b **4.** e **5.** c

5. Food and Shelter for Animals

A. 1. grains **2.** beehive **3.** den **4.** hole **5.** kennel

B. 1. c **2.** b **3.** a **4.** c **5.** a

C. 1. ✓ **2.** ✗ **3.** ✗ **4.** ✓ **5.** ✓

6. The Earth and The Sky

A. 1. mountain **2.** valley **3.** sunlight **4.** moon **5.** stars

B. 1. b **2.** c **3.** a **4.** c **5.** c

7. Air, Water and Weather

A. 1. b **2.** a **3.** c **4.** b

B. 1. air **2.** leaves **3.** rain **4.** winter **5.** autumn

COMPUTER

1. The Monitor

A. 1. monitor **2.** screen **3.** VDU **4.** Visual Display Unit **5.** output

B. 1. c **2.** f **3.** d **4.** g **5.** b **6.** a **7.** e

C. 1. b **2.** b **3.** c

D. 1. A monitor is an output device **2.** A monitor is used to watch movies, write anything, feeding information, etc. **3.** Three types **4.** Output device **5.** A monitor can be used to watch movies like in a television.

2. Compact Disc

A. 1. video, text **2.** 700 MB **3.** Compact Disc **4.** optical **5.** DVD

B. 1. b **2.** d **3.** d **4.** c

C. 1. A Compact Disc (CD) is small- ---------- information in digital form. **2.** We use a Compact Disc for recording, storing and playing audio, text and other information in digital form. **3.** CD is capable of storing data upto 700 MB. **4.** Compact Disc **5.** Digital Versatile Disc

D. 1. Compact Disc **2.** Speakers **3.** Keyboard **4.** Mouse **5.** Pen drive

3. Drawing in Paint

A. 1. paint **2.** top **3.** scanned **4.** pencil **5.** drawing

B. 1. b **2.** b **3.** b

C. 1. MS Paint program is a drawing tool used to create simple or elaborate drawings. **2.** Print the drawings, view and edit the scanned photos, apply colours to the drawings, etc. **3.** We can see the drawing area in the center of MS Paint window. **4.** Eraser tool is used to erase a part of drawing. **5.** Pencil tool is used to make free hand drawings. **6.** Eraser Tool, Pencil Tool, Color Tool and Brush Tool.

4. Storage Devices

A. 1. almirah **2.** school bag **3.** stored **4.** lunchbox, school **5.** refrigerator, vegetables

B. 1. c **2.** d **3.** b **4.** d

C. 1. The area in which we can store our important things is a called storage. **2.** We can use the stored data from the storage whenever we need it. **3.** A Hard Disk Drive is ---------- ---- planar magnetic surface.

JUMBO COMBO CLASS - 2

TERM - I

ENGLISH

1 Slipped on a Banana Peel

A. 1. T 2. T 3. F 4. T

B. 1. a 2. c 3. b 4. c

C. Do yourself.

D. 1. He hit his head. 2. He was nearly killed dead. 3. He landed on his face. 4. He avoided putting on his slippers.

E. 1. d 2. a 3. e 4. c 5. b

F. 1. banana 2. kitchen 3. bathtub 4. basement 5. slippers 6. flippers

G. 1. killing 2. putting 3. slipping 4. giving 5. wearing 6. writing 7. tearing 8. swimming

H. 1. You should wear sunglasses in the sun. 2. Please wash your hands. 3. You cannot write here. 4. I want two dozen bananas. 5. Dev watches the cartoons daily.

I. 1. floor 2. head 3. face 4. shoes 5. flippers 6. peel

2. The Spirit in the Bottle

A. 1. F 2. T 3. F 4. F

B. 1. c 2. b 3. a 4. a

C. 1. quit 2. resting 3. earth 4. begged 5. grateful 6. doctor

D. 1. to the forest 2. to chop wood 3. a magic rag 4. in the bottle

E. 1. forest 2. around 3. spirit 4. grateful 5. joined 6. coming

F. 1. c 2. d 3. b 4. a

G. 1. is 2. are 3. am 4. are 5. is

H. 1. has 2. have 3. has 4. have 5. has

I. 1. harden 2. lighten 3. soften 4. darken

3. Krishnadeva Raya

A. 1. T 2. T 3. F 4. F 5. T

B. 1. b 2. a 3. b 4. c 5. a

C. 1. e 2. a 3. d 4. b 5. c

D. 1. the ruler of Vijaynagar. 2. kind and helpful. 3. a bullock cart stuck in a pit. 4. He quickly ------- the cart. 5. Yes

E. 1. His father has a bullock cart. 2. I have a pet animal. 3. She is very kind for poor people. 4. His father patted his shoulder. 5. I need your help.

F. Do yourself

G. 2. She is not a doctor. 3. They are not boys. 4. This is not an elephant. 5. I am not a singer.

4. A Visit to the Zoo

A. 1. F 2. T 3. T 4. F 5. T

B. 1. c 2. b 3. a 4. b 5. a

C. 1. Rohit and Tanu with their parents 2. Tiger, leopard, lion and bear 3. large trees 4. Peacock 5. Kangaroo

D. 1. I went to zoo yesterday. 2. There are many animals in the cage. 3. Don't touch me. 4. This parrot is to be kept in a cage. 5. This book is colourful.

E. Do yourself

5. Helpful Animals

A. 2. pool 3. wet 4. money 5. that 6. weep

B. 1. a 2. b 3. b 4. b 5. a

C. Do yourself.

D. 1. Bees give us honey. 2. Cows give us milk. 3. A tailor stitch our

clothes. 4. Our parents guide us. 5. Dogs guard our home.

E. 1. near 2. under 3. in 4. between 5. on 6. behind 7. near 8. at 9. in 10. behind

6. The Friends

A. 1. bags **2.** growl **3.** flat **4.** steady

B. 1. a **2.** b **3.** b **4.** b

C. 1. F **2.** F **3.** T **4.** T

D. 1. They were very scared and started to run away. **2.** He quickly caught……. possible. **3.** Because, bear do not eat dead meat. **4.** Nitin said very slowly…… opportunity.

E. 1. carried **2.** shoulders **3.** sniffed **4.** pretending **5.** laughingly **6.** worried

F. Do yourself.

7. Sunday Market

A. 1. T **2.** F **3.** T **4.** T **5.** F

B. 1. c **2.** a **3.** b **4.** c 5. a

C. 1. a stationery shop **2.** a pharmacy **3.** a fruit shop **4.** a vegetable shop **5.** a restaurant **6.** a garment shop

D. 1. Sunday **2.** from different places **3.** Vegetable stall, fruit stall, toy shop. **4.** different kind of toys, ribbons, bangles, mirror etc. **5.** ice-cream into the come

E. 1. Sunday is weekly market day in Sonepur town. **2.** People come from different places to buy and sell things **3.** There are many stall of all things in the market. **4.** This is a beautiful necklace. **5.** childrens are fond of ice-cream.

F. 2. Uncle **3.** wife **4.** grandmother **5.** hen **6.** princess

EVS

1. I am Growing Up

Do Yourself

2. Our Sense Organs and Body Parts

A. 1. body **2.** different **3.** hair **4.** skin **5.** shoulders.

B. 1. b **2.** c **3.** c **4.** a **5.** b

C. 1. There are five sense organs in our body. **2.** Our nose helps us in breathing. **3.** Brain and heart. **4.** The heart works like a pump all the time. It pumps blood in the whole body. **5.** There is brain inside our head.

3. Our Family

A. 1. ✗ **2.** ✓ **3.** ✗ **4.** ✗ **5.** ✓

B. 1. c **2.** a **3.** b **4.** c

C. 1. parents and children together **2.** A nuclear family----------their children. **3.** In a joint --------- cousins. **4.** grandparents **5.** Mayank's father and uncle.

4. Our School

A. 1. teachers **2.** subjects **3.** games **4.** snacks **5.** gardener

B. 1. b **2.** a **3.** c **4.** b **5.** b

C. 1. to study and learn new things **2.** We choose----------read them. **3.** canteen **4.** principal **5.** looks after the library

5. The Food We Eat

A. 1. energy **2.** fruits **3.** milk **4.** three **5.** morning

B. 1. c **2.** a **3.** a **4.** c **5.** c

C. 1. energy to work and play **2.** Wheat, rice ---------- body-building foods. **3.** Some people eat---------called vegetarians. **4.** rice, chapattis, pulses and curd **5.** We

should wash----------and vegetables.

6. The Clothes We Wear

A. 1.✓ 2.✗ 3.✓ 4.✗ 5.✓

B. 1. c 2. b 3. b 4. a 5. b

C. 1. We wear clothes ------- and rain. **2.** In summer-------keep us cool. **3.** plastic or vinyl **4.** We wear party---------festival, etc. **5.** Some people wear-------uniform.

7. We Need Shelter

A. 1.✓ 2.✗ 3.✓ 4.✗ 5.✓

B. 1. c 2. a 3. b 4. c

C. 1. to live and protect us from rain, cloud, sun, storm and dangers. **2.** A pucca---------- and towns. **3.** A tent--------packed easily. **4.** in igloos **5.** sweep and mop the floor daily.

8. Our Neighbourhood

A. 1. c 2. e 3. b 4. a 5. d

B. 1. c 2. b 3. c 4. a 5. b

C. 1. The area --- neighbourhood. **2.** postcards, envelopes and stamps **3.** in a hospital; doctors and nurses **4.** When there---------fire station **5.** we can easily withdraw or deposit money at any time

COMPUTER

1. Computer World

A. 1. F 2. T 3. F 4. T 5. F

B. 1. students **2.** library **3.** music **4.** skills **5.** Doctors

C. 1. to teach students, to prepare fee bills and to keep details of books in library. **2.** at home and in school. **3.** cars, acroplanes and other machines. **4.** buildings and houses. **5.** to maintain accounts of customers' deposit and withdraw money.

2. Types of Computer

A. 1. shape, technology **2.** Micro computer **3.** Desktop **4.** keyboard **5.** graphics

B. 1. a **2.** d **3.** b **4.** c **5.** a

C. 1. T 2. F 3. T 4. T 5. F

D. 1. The computer sitting on ---------- as personal computers. **2.** A laptop is a personal ---------- acting as a mouse. **3.** Desktop computers are ---------- types of personal computers. **4.** A small computer literally means ---------- pocket computers. **5.** With a stylus or digital pen on a touch screen.

3. Parts of a Computer

A. 1. television **2.** Processing **3.** output **4.** keys **5.** Uninterrupted. Supply **6.** CPU **7.** wire

B. 1. T 2. F 3. T 4. F 5. T 6. F 7. T 8. T

C. 1. d 2. b 3. c 4. d

D. 1. Monitor, CPU, Keyboard and UPS **2.** A mouse is an animal which can run, eat, has a tail and lives in the hole while, computer mouse is a machine that can't run, eat and has a long tail like a mouse. **3.** UPS keeps the computer running for several minutes even after the electricity goes off. **4.** Function Keys, Scroll Key, Caps Lock Key, Alt key, Shift key, etc. **5.** Speakers are used to play sound. They allow us to listen to music and hear sound effects from a computer.

E. 1. b 2. a 3. d 4. c

4. Input and Output Devices

A. 1. keyboard **2.** scanner, computer

3. output **4.** instrument **5.** printout **6.** CRT, LCD

B. 1. d **2.** b **3.** b **4.** b

C. 1. F **2.** T **3.** T **4.** T **5.** T **6.** F

D. 1. The device which shows us the information or result is called an output device. **2.** Monitor and Printer **3.** Keyboard, Mouse, and Scanner **4.** A scanner is an optical device that reads a printed page and converts it to a graphic image for the computer. **5.** A printer is used to get a printed copy of the information, make reports, projects, photos, greeting cards, etc. **6.** CRT(Cathode Ray Tube) and LCD (Liquid Crystal Display) **7.** A microphone is an instrument used to put sound into a computer. It needs a sound recording software.

5. Keys of the Keyboard

A. 1. typewriter **2.** window **3.** Delete **4.** Spacebar **5.** cursor control **6.** Tab

B. 1. b **2.** d **3.** a **4.** b

C. 1. T **2.** F **3.** T **4.** T **5.** F **6.** T

D. 1. Longest Key **2.** Refreshes the current window **3.** Open Windows Help **4.** A document to the line below **5.** A document one character to the right **6.** Used to go to the next line **7.** Erases the immediate character left of the cursor **8.** Control Key **9.** Used to move forward **10.** Typewriter

E. 1. A keyboard looks like a typewriter which contains keys to feed information into the computer. **2.** There are 4 types of keys on the keyboard. **3.** Spacebar Key **4.** Without a keyboard, we cannot do most of the works on the computer. **5.** The Shift Key has to be pressed every time(along with character key) we need to write character in capital letters while, the Caps Lock Key is pressed once if we need to write only in capital letters. **6.** The arrow keys are control keys **7.** The Tab Key is used to move forward through options in a dialog box. **8.** The Enter Key is used to go to the next line or to get the result.

HINDI

1. सूरज जल्दी आना जी

(क) 1. स **2.** ब **3.** स **4.** अ **5.** ब

(ख) स्वयं कीजिए

(घ) 1. बरसात का 2. धूप 3. सफेद 4. कोहरा 5. आर पार दिखाई नहीं देता। 6. कपड़े गीले हैं।

भाषा बोध:

(क) (ख) (ग) (घ) स्वयं कीजिए

सोचने समझने की बात: स्वयं कीजिए

आओ सीखें: स्वयं कीजिए

2. जल ही जीवन है

(क) 1. स **2.** ब **3.** अ **4.** स

(ख) 1. हाथ-पैर 2. टोंटी 3. जल निगम 4. मेहमान

(ग) 1. ✗ 2. ✓ 3. ✓ 4. ✗ 5. ✓

(घ) 1. द 2. ब 3. अ 4. ब 5. स

(च) 1. गाँदिर

2. नल की टोंटी ना होने के कारण।

3. क्योंकि बाथरूम की टोंटी टपक रही थी

4. क्योंकि उनके घर मेहमान आ गये थे।

5. चारों ओर रेगिस्तान दिखाई देगा।

भाषा बोध:

(क) (ख) स्वयं कीजिए

(ग) 2. प्यासी, प्यासे 3. ऊँची, ऊँचे 4. सच्ची, सच्चे

सोचने समझने की बात: स्वयं कीजिए

आओ सीखें: स्वयं कीजिए

3. जॉर्ज स्टीवेन्सन

(क) 1. (स) 2. (ड) 3. (ब) 4. (व)

(ख) 1. इंग्लैंड 2. कठिनाइयाँ 3. पैसे 4. स्वामी 5. रास

(ग) 1. ✓ 2. ✓ 3. ✗ 4. ✓

(ङ) 1. जॉर्ज स्टीवेन्सन इंग्लैंड का प्रसिद्ध इंजीनियर था।

2. दुनिया में सबसे पहला स्टीम इंजन जार्ज स्टीवेन्सन ने बनाया था।

3. बहिन को टोपियाँ की दुकान पर छोड़कर वह पैसों का प्रबंध करने गया था।

4. जॉर्ज ने बिगड़े हुए घोड़े को पकड़ने में साहस का परिचय दिया था। इस पर लोगों ने उसकी हिम्मत की सराहना की थी।

भाषा-बोध

(क) हवा, नाच, खीरा।

(ख) खरा खोटा, शुद्ध अशुद्ध, थोड़ा बहुत, नया-पुराना, स्वामी-नौकर, बड़ा-छोटा।

(ग) प्रसिद्ध, इंजीनियर, दुनिया, मजदूरी।

(घ) स्वयं कीजिए।

4. गाँव की सैर

(क) 1. (अ) 2. (अ) 3. (ब)

(ख) 1. ✓ 2. ✗ 3. ✗ 4. ✓

(घ) 1. समीर छवि का चचेरा भाई है।

2. छवि ने देखा कि वहाँ के घर शहरों की तरह पक्के नहीं थे। दो-चार मकान ही सीमेंट और ईंटों के थे। शेष कच्चे थे।

3. समीर छवि का हाथ पकड़कर बंदर का तमाशा दिखाने ले गया।

4. चाचीजी ने छवि के लिए सरसों का साग तथा मक्का की रोटियाँ बनाई।

5. गाँव में अधिकतर मकान कच्चे थे।

भाषा-बोध

(क) खिलौना, छवि, बंदरिया।

(ख) धेनु, जननी, रसाल।

(ग) **सोचने समझने की बात:** स्वयं कीजिए।

5. जीवनदाता पेड़

(क) 1. ब 2. अ 3. ब 4. अ

(ख) स्वयं कीजिए

(घ) 1. पेड़ 2. पत्ते झड़ जाते हैं। 3. खुश रहने का 4. जब फल लगते हैं।

भाषा बोध:

(क) 2. मतदाता 3. अन्नदाता 4. जन्मदाता

(ख) 2. पानी 3. मौसम 4. धूप 5. बादल 6. रंग 7. खेल 8. बच्चा

सोचने समझने की बात:

(क) स्वयं कीजिए।

(ख) 1. नारियल 2. गुलाब 3. पेड़ 4. तुलसी 5. शीशम

(ग) स्वयं कीजिए

आओ सीखें: स्वयं कीजिए

6. बुराई की जड़

(क) 1. (स) 2. (अ) 3. (स) 4. (ब)

(ख) 1. से पहले 2. आलसी 3. डाँट 4. पता

(घ) 1. मधुप आलसी है और कोई भी कार्य समय पर नहीं करता है। इस कारण उसे डाँट मिलती है।

2. जो बालक माता-पिता व गुरु का आशीर्वाद पाता है, वह सदा सफलता प्राप्त करता है।

3. जो बालक न तो समय पर सोकर उठते हैं और न ही शरीर की साफ सफाई का ध्यान रखते हैं, उनमें आलस बढ़ता है।

4. उसने सभी बुराइयाँ त्यागने का प्रण किया।

भाषा-बोध

(क) उदय-निकलना, सदा-हमेशा, विलंब-देर, स्वयं अपने आप, आशीष आशीर्वाद, त्यागना छोड़ना, बड़ाई - प्रशंसा।

सोचने समझने की बात: स्वयं कीजिए

आओ सीखें: स्वयं कीजिए

7. बालक वरदराज

(क) 1. (ब) 2. (स) 3. (स) 4. (अ)

(ख) 1. ✗ 2. ✓ 3. ✓ 4. ✓

(घ) 1. बालक को सहपाठी वरदराज कहा करते थे।

2. वरदराज की स्मरण शक्ति बहुत ही मंद थी।

3. मैंने पूरा प्रयत्न कर लिया परंतु तुम्हारे भाग्य में विद्या नहीं आन पड़ती। तुम पढ़ाई छोड़कर अपने घर चले जाओ।

4. जब इतने कठोर पत्थर पर कोमल रस्सी के बार-बार रगड़ने से निशान बन जाता है, तब क्या परिश्रम करने से तुझे विद्या नहीं आएगी ?

भाषा-बोध

(क) दुर्बल-कमजोर, प्रयास-कोशिश, प्रारंभ-शुरू, कोमल-मुलायम, मार्ग-रास्ता, दृष्टि-नजर

(ख) विद्या + हीन = विद्याहीन

दृष्टि + हीन = दृष्टिहीन

सोचने समझने की बात: स्वयं कीजिए।

आओ सीखें: स्वयं कीजिए।

TERM - II

ENGLISH

1. My Mother

A. 1. F 2. T 3. F 4. T

B. 1. b 2. a 3. a 4. a

C. 1. after 2. caring 3. God 4. obey

D. 1. No 2. Because she loves her children selflessly. 3. God 4. Do yourself.

E. 1. leaves 2. hooves 3. loaves 4. shelves

F. 1. foxes 2. classes 3. glasses 4. boxes

G. 1. has 2. had 3. has 4. had 5. have

H. 1. searched 2. ran 3. live 4. won 5. barked

2. Good Neighbours

A. 1. T 2. T 3. F 4. T

B. 1. c 2. a 3. a 4. b

C. 1. nice 2. doctor 3. Mr. Sharma 4. helpful

D. 1. A group of houses surrounded by a wall. 2. Doctor in Army. 3. In the cantonment. 4. Neel is Rahul's good friend. He is Mr. Sharma's son.

E. 1. architect 2. pilot 3. chef 4. surgeon 5. magician

F. 1. enclave 2. enclosed 3. surrounded 4. neighbour 5. advocate 6. particular

G. Do yourself

H. 1. take 2. makes 3. cries 4. swim 5. play

I. 1. c 2. d 3. b 4. a

3. Children at the Zoo

A. 1. Oliver 2. corns 3. against 4. sensitive 5. laugh

B. 1. b 2. a 3. a 4. c

C. 1. Because they were going to the zoo with their classmates. 2. Because that is against the rules. 3. Because animals are very sensitive. 4. Because he has a very thick skin.

D. 1. dye, die 2. dairy, diary 3. see, sea 4. inn, in 5. here, hear

E. 1. oxen 2. men 3. women 4. mice 5. children 6. deer

F. 1. made, made 2. punished, punished 3. went, gone 4. broke, broken 5. drove, driven 6. ate, eaten

4. The Post Office

A. 1. T 2. F 3. F 4. F 5. T

B. 1. c 2. a 3. b 4. c

C. 1. in the letter box. 2. red 3. postcards, stamps, envelops, etc. 4. The postman collects ------ stations. 5. An envelop has complete address ------ right person.

D. Do yourself.

E. Do yourself

5. The Town Child

A. 1. T 2. F 3. F 4. F

B. 1. a 2. b 3. c

C. 1. traffic 2. noise 3. woods near him. 4. sky

D. Do yourself.

E. Do yourself.

6. Spiders

A. 1. T 2. F 3. T 4. F 5. T

B. 1. b 2. c 3. c 4. b 5. a

C. 1. arachnids. 2. No 3. eight 4. cobwebs. 5. bees or some other flying insects. 6. because they are natural enemies of insects.

D. 1. Insects have six legs. 2. We have two legs. 3. Spiders make silk threads to make cobwebs. 4. I will remember your words. 5. This saree is made of silk.

E. 1. for 2. after 3. of 4. to 5. in 6. on

7. A Lesson

A. 1. F 2. F 3. T 4. F 5. T

B. 1. b 2. a 3. c 4. a

C. 1. Ankur, Rohan and Joy. 2. just one hundred yards from the school. 3. Ankur 4. a stick 5. to bring a basket of mangoes.

D. Do yourself

E. Do yourself

EVS

1. Community Helpers

A. 1. mason 2. plumber 3. doctor 4. policeman 5. magician

B. 1. a 2. b 3. a 4. a 5. b

C. 1. A postman-------doorstep. 2. potter's wheel 3. protects our lives and belongings; manages the traffic on road. 4. musician and dancer.

2. Places of Worship

A. 1. c 2. d 3. a 4. b

B. 1. b 2. a 3. b 4. c

C. 1. temples 2. five times 3. Guru Nanak Dev 4. to the church, for a special prayer called a service.

3. Our Festivals

A. 1. ✓ 2. ✓ 3. ✗ 4. ✗ 5. ✗

B. 1. b 2. c 3. a 4. c 5. b

C. 1. Festivals are a period of celebration. 2. People clean---------Ganesha. 3. Gurupurab 4. 15th August 1947 5. The Republic Day---------salute of the parade.

4. Plants

A. 1. woody 2. ground 3. leaves 4. food 5. life

B. 1. c 2. b 3. a 4. c 5. b

C. 1. Trees are big and tall plants; banyan and mango. 2. Some plants ----- climbers, money plant; Some plants----- creepers, grapevine, watermelon. 3. Root, stem, leaves, flowers and fruits. 4. Fruits are------- flower; grapes and pineapple. 5.

Cooking oils, medicines, perfumes, cotton, paper, rubber, jute, etc.

5. Animals

A. 1.✓ 2.✗ 3.✓ 4.✗ 5.✓

B. 1. b 2. c 3. a 4. b

C. 1. Animals that eat-------- herbivores; cow and squirrel. 2. Domestic animals; cats and dogs. 3. We get milk-------and ducks. 4. Animals that --------wild animals; lion and elephant 5. lion and bear.

6. The Earth and The Universe

A. 1. globe 2. rocky 3. salty 4. heat 5. Sun

B. 1. a 2. b 3. a 4. c

C. 1. plains 2. It is home ---------- rubber, etc. 3. because it is salty. 4. because there is no air or water on it. 5. because they are very very far from us.

7. Weather and Seasons

A. 1. d 2. e 3. a 4. c 5. b

B. 1. b 2. a 3. b 4. c 5. c

C. 1. melon and watermelon. 2. It rains ----------the time. 3. Woollen clothes. 4. Autumn starts--------in this season. 5. The spring ------ nor cold.

8. Air and Water

A. 1. smoke 2. air 3. rain 4. wells 5. diseases

B. 1. b 2. c 3. c 4. b 5. a

C. 1. A gentle ------- as a storm. 2. small particles of dust and smoke. 3. The water ---------- surface water. We build dams and canals. 4. We should boil --------closed containers. 5. We can store ------pots.

COMPUTER

1. Draw and Colour Shapes

A. 1. F 2. F 3. T 4. F 5. F 6. F

B. 1. a 2. c 3. b

C. 1. Text tool 2. Color box 3. Polygon tool 4. Rounded Rectangle Tool 5. Air Brush Tool

2. Knowing Windows

A. 1. easier 2. program 3. selected 4. box, frame 5. internet

B. 1. b 2. c 3. b 4. d

C. 1. T 2. T 3. F 4. T 5. F

D. 1. The top of the screen 2. The bottom of the screen 3. Dustbin 4. Small pictures on the desktop 5. Close the title bar 6. Minimize the title bar 7. Maximize the title bar 8. Opens the selected icon

E. 1. When we switch on a computer, a screen is displayed called Windows Desktop. 2. The topmost bar of an application window. 3. Move the mouse pointer to the My Computer icon. Double-Click on the left mouse button. 4. Clicking the left mouse button 2 times. 5. When we click on any item on the screen, it gets selected. 6. It helps us to start the internet. 7. It is like a dustbin. We put waste files in it. It has an option to restore the files and folders removed by mistake. 8. An icon is a small picture that we see on the desktop. 9. Re-sizing a window: You can change the ---------- back to

its normal size. **10.** Windows 98, Windows 2000, Windows XP.

3. Calculator and Computer

A. 1. keyboard, mathematical symbols **2.** single **3.** numeric **4.** information **5.** many **6.** battery or cells.

B. 1. c **2.** d **3.** b

C. 1. T **2.** F **3.** F **4.** F **5.** T

D. 1. Both computer and calculator have a keyboard and mathematical symbols. Both can generate results with high speed and accuracy. Both can process numeric information. **2.** A computer can draw pictures which a calculator cannot. A computer can process non-numeric instructions which a calculator cannot. A computer has a large screen as compared to a calculator. **3.** No **4.** Numeric information **5.** A computer can process numeric as well as non-numeric information.

4. Internet and Multimedia

A. 1. connection, computers **2.** Multimedia **3.** programs **4.** boundaries 5. internet

B. 1. d **2.** b **3.** c **4.** c

C. 1. Internet is a global network of millions of computers interconnected with each other. **2.** Multimedia is the presentation of information through more than one presentation medium of the combination of text, sound, pictures, animation and video. **3.** Entertainment, Education, Market-ing and Advertising **4.** We use internet to search anything and everything, for shopping, to keep in touch with our friends & relatives and to send the e-mails(electronic mails). **5.** An e-mail is a electronic mail by which we can directly talk and chat with our friends and relatives.

D. An internet is a global network connecting millions of computers. It is made up of two words: inter means 'between' and net means 'connection'. When two or more computers are connected, it is called a network. Using an internet, we can share data, information, programs and messages as well.

E. We use different mediums to share any information with others. These mediums can be text, sound, pictures, animation, and video. Making use of these modes of communication is called Multimedia.

5. Precautions

A. 1. shoes **2.** teacher **3.** carefully **4.** should not **5.** clean

B. 1. d **2.** b **3.** d **4.** d

C. 1. F **2.** F **3.** T **4.** T **5.** F **6.** T

D. 1. We should not eat or drink. We should not wear shoes in the computer room. Keep the computer room clean and its door closed. **2.** We should not press any power switch when the computer is ON. We should not press any key of the keyboard without knowing its

function. Cover the computer after completing the work. **3.** Do yourself **4.** because the dust carried by shoes can be harmful for your computer system.

HINDI

1. बादल

(क) स्वयं कीजिए

(ख) 1. अ 2. स 3. आ **(घ)** स्वयं कीजिए

भाषा बोध: स्वयं कीजिए

2. कुसंगति का परिणाम

(क) 1. किसान 2. नदी पार 3. सियार 4. सियर

(ख) 1. अ 2. ब 3. ब 4. ब

(ग) 1. ✓ 2. ✗ 3. ✓ 4. ✓

(ङ) 1. वह दिन भर ऊँट से काम लेता, परन्तु चारा पानी न देता।

2. गाँव के बाहर पेड़ों को पत्तियाँ खा कर।

3. वह ऊँट पर सवारी करके नदी सरलता से पार करना चाहता था।

4. नदी पार तरबूज और खरबूजे के खेत में।

भाषा बोध:

(क) 2. बनावट 3. जल्दी 4. दोस्ती 5. नसींब 6. सूचना 7. कमर 8. आवाज

(ख) स्वयं कीजिए

आओ सीखें: स्वयं कीजिए

3. धूर्तता छोड़ो, सत्य बोलो

(क) 1. नितिन 2. दूसरी छत पर 3. बगीचे 4. खों- खों

(ख) 1. स 2. ब 3. स 4. ब

(ग) 1. ✗ 2. ✗ 3. ✓ 4. ✓

(घ) 1. द 2. य 3. अ 4. ब 5. स

(च) 1. रचित के पड़ोस में 2. कबूतर 3. मुर्गी और उसके बच्चों की 4. कौए को ठग पर दया आ गई 5. अपने बच्चों के

भाषा बोध: (क) और (ख) स्वयं कीजिए

आओ सीखें: स्वयं कीजिए

4. गोल-गोल सूरज

(क) लाल रंग बिखराता है।

मन को कितना भाता है।

पत्ता पत्ता मुसकाता है।

हर एक पंछी गाता है।

(ख) 1. (अ) 2. (ब) 3. (ब)

(ग) 1. ✓ 2. ✓ 3. ✓ 4. ✓ 5. ✓

(ङ) 1. लाल 2. गोल 3. प्रातःकाल 4. कल प्रातः नव-प्रभात में मिलने को कह जाता है।

भाषा-बोध

(क)

ट्ट	ट्ट	पट्टी	मिट्टी
ड्ड	ड्ड	गड्डी	फिसड्डी
द्द	द्द	गद्दी	चद्दर
द्य	द्य	विद्यालय	अद्य

(ख)

प्यास	न्याय	ध्यान	छल्ला
प्याज	धन्यवाद	अध्यापक	बल्ला
प्यार	कन्या	आराध्य	दिल्ली

(ग) आसमान, नमकीन, नल, लड़का, कामचोर, रजक, कलम, मजदूर।

5. स्वतंत्रता-दिवस

(क) 1. स्वतंत्रता 2. छात्रों 3. प्रगति 4. चौबीस

(ख) 1. (अ) 2. (अ) 3. (स)

(ग) 1. 1934 में फहराया गया था।

2. जर्मनी सभा में फहराया गया था।

3. गाधाम विक्राइजो ने फहराया था।

(घ) 1. ✓ 2. ✓ 3. ✓ 4. ✓ 5. ✓

(ङ) 1. (द) 2. (य) 3. (अ) 4. (ब) 5. (स)

(छ) **1.** हमारे राष्ट्रध्वज में तीन रंग हैं- केसरिया, सफेद और हरा।

2. राष्ट्रध्वज में बना चक्र निरंतर प्रगति करने करने का संकेत देता है।

3. केसरिया रंग वीरता, त्याग व बलिदान को; सफेद रंग शांति और हरा रंग धरती की हरियाली का प्रतीक है।

भाषा-बोध

(क) दिखाना, मिलाना, खिलाना, हिलाना, बैठाना।

अच्छाई, बुराई, गहराई, चौड़ाई भलाई।

(ख) आजाद-गुलाम, स्वतंत्र-परतंत्र,

स्वतंत्रता-परतंत्रता, सम्मान-अपमान,

आजादी गुलामी।

(ग) बलविंदर, महिला, शांति, हरियाली, चौबीस, प्रगति, बलिदान, राष्ट्रीय

आओ सीखें: स्वयं कीजिए।

6. विशालकाय पशु-हाथी

(क) 1. सूँड़ 2. छोटी 3. हाथ 4. तैरना 5. पहाड़ों

(ख) 1. (स) 2. (स) 3. (स) 4. (स)

(ग) 1. ✓ 2. ✓ 3. ✓ 4. ✓ 5. ✓

(घ) 1. ब 2. अ 3. द 4. स

(ङ) 1. ऐरावत 2. सफेद 3. महावत 4. हाथी।

(छ) 1. हाथी की सूँड़ उसके हाथ और नाक का कार्य करती है।

2. हाथी की त्वचा मोटी व काली होने के कारण उसे गर्मी बहुत लगती है। उससे बचने के लिए वह स्नान करता है।

3. हाथी को सुनने की शक्ति बड़ी तीव्र होती है।

4. हाथी सवारी करने, सामान ढोने व पेड़ उखाड़ने में काम आता है। पहले राजा लोग लड़ाई में हाथी भी ले जाया करते थे

5. इंद्र के हाथी का नाम ऐरावत है।

भाषा-बोध

(क)

1. सर्कस में हाथी करतब दिखाता है।

2. उसने तालाब पर जाकर सूँड़ में पानी भरा।

3. हाथी के दाँत मूल्यवान होते हैं।

आओ सीखें: स्वयं कीजिए।

JUMBO COMBO CLASS - 3

TERM - I

ENGLISH

1. The Mountain and the Squirrel (Poem)

A. 1. T 2. F 3. F 4.

B. 1. c 2. a 3. c 4. b

C. 1. doubtless 2. together 3. big 4. small 5. carry

D. 1. Because mountain and squirrel had a quarrel. 2. Squirrel said, " You are doubtless very big." 3. Because they both have different talents. 4. A mountain cannot crack a nut.

E. 1. Mountain 2. Squirrel 3. Doubtless 4. Talents 5. Neither 6. Crack

F. 1. Former 2. Doubtless 3. Sphere 4. Occupy 5. Pretty 6. Talent

G. 1. c 2. e 3. a 4. f 5. b 6. d 7. h 8. g

H. 1. taller 2. Beautiful than 3. brighter 4. cheaper 5. wiser 6. dangerous than

I. Do yourself

J. Do yourself

K. 1. bright 2. cold 3. up 4. strong 5. easy 6. harshly 7. slow 8. night 9. dishonest

2. The Ignorant Man

A. 1. T 2. T 3. F 4. F

B. 1. c 2. c 3. c 4. a

C. 1. quietness 2. selling 3. piety 4. ask 5. satisfactory

D. 1. He built his hut.....of the village. 2. He wanted to know the path to truth and piety. 3. The fish said.....will find them. 4. He took his.....their mental problems.

E. 1. Dislike 2. End 3. Above 4. Bound 5. Open 6. Spent

F. 1. He gave me a book. 2. This boy loves to read newspapers. 3. The child was crying for milk. 4. A good boy obeys his elders. 5. She found her child asleep.

G. 1. Farmer 2. Architect 3. Potter 4. Sweeper 5. Carpenter 6. Teacher 7. Priest

H. Do yourself

I. Do yourself

J. 2. bride 3. princess 4. niece 5. hostess

3. Kind Siddhartha

A. 1. T 2. F 3. F 4. T 5. T

B. 1. a 2. b 3. b 4. b 5. a

C. 1. King Suddhodana 2. One day Siddhartha.....on the ground. 3. Siddhartha lifted it.....it some water. 4. Dev Dutta, you.....is his bird. Yes. 5. Siddhartha became a ..... truth and ahimsa.

D. Do yourself

E. 2. Conquer 3. Teacher 4. Rider 5. Learner 6. Maker

F. Do yourself

G. Do yourself

4. The Little Plant

A. 1. T 2. F 3. F 4. T 5. T

B. 1. a 2. b 3. b 4. b 5. a

C. 1. In a seed. 2. Sunshine asked the plant to wake up. 3. It rose up to see the wonderful world. 4. Sunshine 5. World

D. 1. Sight 2. Be 3. Asleep 4. Rose

5. Light 6. Wall

E. 1. Where 2. Who 3. How 4. What 5. Who

F. Do yourself G. Do yourself

5. The Hungry Emperor

A. 1. F 2. T 3. T 4. T

B. 1. c 2. c 3. a 4. b

C. 1. child 2. worried 3. tasty 4. tasteless

D. 1. Yes 2. Yen 3. A tasteless onion biscuit soup

E. 1. so that the emperor become satisfied and not to send them far away. 2. So that he could take different kind of food. 3. Because he was so hungry. 4. The emperor appointed yen as a governor of a province in China.

E. 1. empress 2. later 3. tasteless 4. displease 5. familiar 6. guest

F. 1. neatly 2. loudly 3. slowly 4. brightly 5. happily

G. 1. soundly 2. smoothly 3. happily 4. slowly 5. softly 6. silently 7. gently 8. slowly

II. Do yourself.

I. Do yourself.

6. How Does It Rain?

A. 1. F 2. T 3. F 4. T 5. F 6. T

B. 1. a 2. b 3. b 4. b 5. a

C. 1. Soon she saw ..... clouds moving around. 2. attending her last period in classroom. 3. She knocked at the door. 4. When the Sun shines ------- evaporation. 5. When a body of air -------- form of rain.

D. Do yourself

E. 1. White 2. Green 3. Soft 4. Green 5. Heavy 6. Blue

F. 1. first 2. bad 3. long 4. big 5. high 6. Ugly

G. Do yourself H. Do yourself

GRAMMAR

1. Common Nouns and Proper Nouns

A. 1. camel, road 2. bicycle, park 3. acroplane, airport 4. mobile, car 5. boy, gate, building 6. house, balloons 7. father, car 8. farmer 9. dog, table 10. city

B. 1. Sunday, December 2. Tommy 3. Sia 4. Diwali, Jim Corbett 5. Abhishek, Mumbai, Juhu Beach 6. Shakespeare

C. 1. Santa Claus brings us gifts on Christmas.
2. I think Sachin Tendulkar is the world's best batsman. 3. I have a pet dog called Snoopy. 4. We will go to the Ansal Plaza on Sunday. 5. The Gita is the holy book of hindus. 6. I went to Mussoorie during summer holidays.

D. 1. bunch 2. herd 3. pack 4. swarm 5. pride 6. bouquet

E. 1. c 2. e 3. d 4. b 5. f 6. a

F. 1. litter 2. herd 3. swarm 4. bunch 5. crowd 6. army 7. bunch 8. Gang

2. Noun : Possession

A. 1. birds' nests 2. leaders' speeches 3. men's cars 4. Karan's bat 5. cat's tail 6. lion's mane 7. Mr. Razzaq's car 8. donkeys' legs 9. Reesha's book 10. my brothers' friend.

B. 1. Lata Mangeshkar's songs are very good. 2. The crocodile's teeth were very big. 3. Mrs Sharma's hair are completely white. 4. The bird's nest is full of eggs. 5. My mother's cakes are always delicious. 6. Manu's motorcycle is standing here. 7. The teacher's chair is very nice. 8. Nidhi's house is down the road. 9. The students'

excuse was a poor one. **10.** Disha's umbrella was very colourful.

C. 1. I have seen Reena's new cycle. **2.** My brother's books are in the garden. **3.** The elephant's trunk is very long. **4.** Rabbits' ears are very big. **5.** My father's friend is coming for lunch. **6.** Farhan is my sister's friend. **7.** Cow's milk is good for health. **8.** The child's smile is very sweet.

3. Noun : Numbers (Singular and Plural)

A. 1. balloons **2.** shirts **3.** desks **4.** friends **5.** offices **6.** buildings **7.** elephants **8.** books

B. 1. church **2.** bench **3.** brushes **4.** dishes **5.** dresses **6.** potatoes **7.** glasses **8.** box

C. 1. matches **2.** beaches **3.** zeroes **4.** trucks **5.** heroes **6.** bushes **7.** benches **8.** tomatoes

4. The Noun : Gender

A. 1. hostess **2.** stewardess **3.** aunt **4.** queen, girl, princess **5.** gentlemen

B. 1. adult, friend, waiter, pupil, jeweller, chemist, nurse, doctor, baker, swimmer

C. book, computer, crayon, game, toy, chips

5. Pronouns

A. 1. The boys were unhappy. They had been punished. **2.** Akanksha said that she had a headache. **3.** Faheem told Ashraf that he would help him. **4.** Sachin went to his room. He went to sleep. **5.** This apple tree is very big. It has very tasty fruits. **6.** This is Kiran's cycle. She bought it last week. **7.** Rushali was late for school. She ran all the way. **8.** Jeet found an old ball. He threw the ball away. **9.** Siya and Gaurav met Leena in the park. They asked her to play with them. **10.** The children were hungry. Mrs. Gupta made dinner for them.

B. 1. it, he **2.** they **3.** he, it **4.** He **5.** they

C. 1. them, him **2.** them **3.** her **4.** him **5.** it

6. Articles

A. 1. an eagle **2.** an egg **3.** a rope **4.** an ice-cream **5.** a book **6.** a horse **7.** a pencil **8.** an owl **9.** an orange **10.** a cat **11.** a chair **12.** a cow **13.** a cobbler **14.** a bag **15.** a woman **16.** an arrow

B. 1. a **2.** a **3.** an **4.** a **5.** an **6.** an **7.** a **8.** a **9.** a **10.** an **11.** a **12.** a

C. 4. inkpot **5.** iron **6.** umpire **9.** igloo **11.** elf **13.** oak **15.** envelope **18.** apple **21.** hour **22.** ox **23.** ostrich **24.** owl

D. 1. an **2.** a **3.** a **4.** an **5.** a **6.** an **7.** an **8.** an

E. 1. an **2.** The, a **3.** a **4.** The **5.** the **6.** the **7.** the **8.** an **9.** The **10.** The

MATHEMATICS

1. Review

1. Fill in the blanks spaces :

(a) 130, 131, 132, 134 (b) 242, 243, 244, 246, 247 (c) 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 819 (d) 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159 (e) 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 793, 794 (f) 945, 946, 947, 950, 951, 952

2. Write the numbers between :

(a) 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746 (b) 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530 (c) 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652

(d) 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449 (e) 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837 (f) 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368

3. Write in words :

(a) One hundred thirty-nine (b) Two hundred fifty-eight (c) Four hundred thirty-nine (d) Nine hundred ninety-five.

4. Write the numerals for :

(a) 236 (b) 457 (c) 193 (d) 586

5. Write the expanded form of :

(a) 100 + 50 + 6 (b) 400 + 70 + 9 (c) 200 + 80 + 0 (d) 600 + 00 + 4

6. Write in short form :

(a) 345 (b) 277 (c) 789 (d) 937

7. Write '>', '<' or '=' :

(a) 236 < 416 (b) 606 > 136 (c) 119 > 109 (d) 285 < 991 (e) 251 < 369 (f) 972 > 561 (g) 180 < 218 (h) 192 > 156

8. Fill in the blank spaces :

(a) 250 (b) 788 (c) 724 and 726 (d) 864

9. Arrange the numbers in ascending order :

(a) 109, 250, 261, 629 (b) 213, 553, 824, 921 (c) 134, 143, 341, 431 (d) 506, 560, 605, 650

10. Arrange the numbers in descending order :

(a) 561, 461, 361, 216 (b) 972, 799, 629, 496 (c) 514, 432, 328, 221

(d) 473, 331, 215, 195

11. Write the face value and place value of underlined digits

Number	Face Value	Place Value
5<u>8</u>4	8	80
48<u>2</u>	2	2
<u>2</u>22	2	20
<u>9</u>09	9	900

12. Write any three 3-digit numbers formed by using the following digits :

(a) 652, 625, 526 (b) 984, 948, 498 (c) 418, 481, 814

13. Write the smallest and the greatest three-digit numbers formed by using the following digits :

	Smallest no.	Greatest no.
(a)	267	762
(b)	149	941
(c)	378	873

14. (i) Circle the smallest number and tick (✓) the greatest number in the following :

(a) (391), 851 ✓

(b) (99), 521 ✓

(c) (165), 722 ✓

15. Write the ordinal number for the following:

(a) 8th (b) 1st (c) 6th (d) 5th

16. Fill in the blanks :

(a) 100 (b) 99 (c) 900 (d) 90

17. Add and write their number names :

(a) $\begin{array}{r} 862 \\ +\ 53 \\ \hline 915 \end{array}$ Nine hundred fifteen

(b) $\begin{array}{r} 909 \\ +\ 54 \\ \hline 963 \end{array}$ Nine hundred sixty-three

(c) 29 + 856 = 885
Eight hundred eighty-five

(d) 129 + 64 = 193
One hundred ninety-three

(e) 385 + 110 = 495
Four hundred ninety-five

(f) 410 + 291 = 701
Seven hundred one

(g) 490 + 367 = 857
Eight hundred fifty-seven

(h) 295 + 616 = 911
Nine hundred eleven

(i) 217 + 118 = 335
Three hundred thirty-five

18. Subtract and write their number names :

(a) 217 − 53 = 164
One hundred sixty-four

(b) 210 − 189 = 21
Twenty-one

(c) 419 − 194 = 225
Two hundred twenty-five

(d) 829 − 247 = 582
Five hundred eighty-two

(e) 865 − 150 = 715
Seven hundred and fifteen

(f) 597 − 142 = 455
Four hundred fifty-five

19. No. of students who participated in annual sports day = 632
Reduced number of students = 321
∴ The number of students reduced by 632 − 321 = 311

20. Number of cakes baked = 589
Number of cakes left = 212
∴ Number of cakes sold = 589 − 212 = 377

21. Sale of fruits on Wednesday = ₹361
Sale of fruits on Thursday = ₹492
Total sale = ₹ (361 + 492)
= ₹853

22. Multiply the following :

(a) 52 × 2 = 104

(b) 109 × 3 = 327

(c) 42 × 4 = 168

(d) 321 × 3 = 963

(e) 418 × 2 = 836

(f) 145 × 5 = 725

(g) 214 × 2 = 428

(h) 78 × 6 = 468

(i) 320 × 3 = 960

(j) 72 × 9 = 648

23. Fill in the boxes
(a) 8 (b) × (c) 0 (d) 9 (e) 0 (f) 0 (g) × (h) 9 (i) 0

24. to **26:** Do yourself

27. Fill in the blanks spaces:
a. 5 b. 16 c. 100

28. Read the time from the clocks given below and write down in the boxes provided :
(a) 10 o'clock (b) 7 : 15 (c) 6 : 30 (d) 5 : 15 (e) 8 : 45

29. Answer the following questions :
(a) 7 (b) Wednesday (c) April

30. to 33: Do yourself

2. Dour Digit Numbers

Exercise – A

1. Write the number names for the following numerals :

(a) One thousand eighty-six (b) Three thousand forty-nine (c) Two thousand eight hundred ninety-one (d) Three thousand three hundred eighty-six (e) Seven thousand three hundred twenty-five (f) Eight thousand four hundred and eight (g) Five thousand eight hundred thirty-one (h) Eight thousand two hundred eighty-six

2. Write the numeral for the following

(a) 2991 (b) 2001 (c) 5830 (d) 9627 (e) 4711

3. Fill the following numbers in the place value chart :

	Thousands	Hundreds	Tens	Ones
(a)	3	1	0	2
(b)	9	8	8	7
(c)	7	8	8	2
(d)	3	3	4	1
(e)	2	1	3	6
(f)	5	2	0	6
(g)	6	6	8	9
(h)	6	0	0	7
(i)	8	3	7	0
(j)	2	7	3	0
(k)	7	5	5	5
(l)	6	2	1	0

4. Fill in the blanks with forward counting :

(a) 6129, 6130, 6131, 6132 (b) 1282, 1283, 1284, 1285 (c) 7928, 7929, 7930, 7931 (d) 1433, 1434, 1435, 1436 (e) 6287, 6288, 6289, 6290 (f) 5103, 5104, 5105, 5106 (g) 9811, 9812, 9813, 9814 (h) 8277, 8278, 8279, 8280

Exercise – B

1. Write the place value of encircled digits :

(a) 1 one or 1 (b) 2 thousands or 2000 (c) 8 ones or 8 (d) 5 hundreds or 500

2. Write the following numbers in expanded form :

(a) 2000 + 100 + 0 + 9 (b) 5000 + 500 + 30 + 4 (c) 4000 + 300 + 20 + 8 (d) 8000 + 600 + 30 + 2

3. Write in short form :

(a) 2620 (b) 7812 (c) 4075 (d) 8432

4. Encircle the correct number :

(a) 8325 (b) 2168

5. Write the successor of each of the following :

(a) 1369 (b) 6830 (c) 4981 (d) 2402 (e) 3130

6. Write the predecessor of each of the following :

(a) 3421 (b) 6614 (c) 4787 (d) 5869 (e) 7809

7. 400 + 4 = 404

8. 500 5 = 495

9. 60 – 6 = 66

10. 3000 + 4 = 3004

11. Fill in the blanks :

(a) 0 (b) 3280 (c) 8120 (d) hundreds

Exercise – C

1. Put the correct sign; '>', '<' or '=':

(a) 6218 < 8126 (b) 2109 < 2190 (c) 1098 < 5649 (d) 9568 > 2187 (e) 7418 = 7418 (f) 9547 < 9833

2. Arrange the following numbers in ascending order :

(a) 1437, 2145, 6392, 8174 (b) 4917, 6382, 6617, 6874 (c) 2349, 2439, 2759, 4392 (d) 1983, 2715, 4791, 6334

3. Arrange the following numbers in

descending order :

(a) 9917, 8104, 7189, 5187 (b) 9581, 8859, 8159, 7190 (c) 6187,6178, 4516, 3147 (d) 5291, 5195, 5109, 2167

4. Form the greatest number with the digits :

(a) 8531 (b) 8210 (c) 7541 (d) 9872 (e) 6541

5. Form the smallest number with the digits :

(a) 1279 (b) 1358 (c) 2478 (d) 2568 (e) 1349

6. 5138, 5318, 5381, 5831

7. 6182, 6812, 8126, 8216

8. 9716, 9671, 9617, 9167

9. Encircle the smallest number :

(a) 2743 (b) 1122 (c) 6334 (d) 3052

10. Encircle the greatest number :

(a) 9832 (b) 9527 (c) 9759 (d) 5432 (e) 8364

11. 2586, 2568, 2685, 2658, 2856, 2865

12. 2569

13. 9852

14. Strength of school A = 2509
Strength of school B = 2449
2509 > 2449
Hence, the strength of school A is more than school B.

More to do - 1

Choose the correct answer :

1. Five thousand one hundred seventy-eight

2. 1208 3. 9820

4. 7000 + 100 + 30 + 4

5. 9999 6. 10000

7. One number greater than it.

More to do - 2

I. Choose the correct answer :

1. 1967, 6179, 7169, 7619

2. 6644, 4664, 4646, 4466

3. 4299

4. 8917 = 8197 ⇒ This is incorrect

5. The smallest number of 4-digits.

II. Write (T) for True and (F) for False in the boxes :

1. T 2. T 3. T 4. F 5. T 6. T

Puzzle Time

1. Yes, Atul is correct because the ones, tens and hundreds digit of the number is 0.

2. 2 numbers.

3. Roman Numerals

Exercise - A

1. Write the Hindu-Arabic numbers for the following Roman numbers:

(a) X = 10 (b) XII = 12
(c) IX = 9 (d) III = 3
(e) XI = 11 (f) XV = 15
(g) VI = 6 (h) VII = 7
(i) XXX = 30 (j) XIV = 14
(k) XXVII = 27 (l) XXXIX = 39

2. Write the following in Roman numerals :

(a) 29 = XXIX (b) 24 = XXIV
(c) 32 = XXXII (d) 17 = XVII
(e) 33 = XXXIII (f) 15 = XV
(g) 21 = XXI (h) 16 = XVI

3. Match the corresponding numerals of two columns :

	A	B
(a)	15	XV
(b)	28	XXVIII
(c)	32	XXXII
(d)	19	XIX
(e)	5	V
(f)	4	IV

4. Tick (✓) which of the following are meaningless :

IXIV, VX, VV are meaningless

5. Write (T) for True and (F) for False in the boxes :

(a) F (b) T (c) F

6. **Arrange the following in ascending order:**
II, III, VIII, IX, XI

7. **Arrange the following in descending order:**
XXX, X, IX, VIII, VII

More to do

Choose the correct answer:

1. XVII 2. XXIX
3. 28 4. 26 = 10 + 10 + 6 = XXVI
5. XXX – XXI ⇒ 30 – 21 = 9
6. IXVI 7. 37 > XXIV
8. 27 9. C 10. M

Puzzle Time

1. No, Tanya is not correct. The Roman numeral of 40 is XL.
2. Yes, Rahul is correct.

4. Addition

Exercise- A

Find the sum:

(a)

Th	H	T	O
4	2	8	3
+ 2	5	0	1
6	7	8	4

(b)

Th	H	T	O
2	4	3	5
+ 1	2	4	3
3	6	7	8

(c)

Th	H	T	O
3	3	4	9
+ 4	4	4	0
7	7	8	9

(d)

Th	H	T	O
4	2	8	1
+ 5	7	0	8
9	9	8	9

(e)

Th	H	T	O
3	4	7	2
+ 6	1	2	1
9	5	9	3

(f)

Th	H	T	O
7	9	8	4
+ 2	0	0	0
9	9	8	4

(g)

Th	H	T	O
4	8	2	4
+ 5	1	6	1
9	9	8	5

(h)

Th	H	T	O
2	4	5	3
+ 7	1	2	4
9	5	7	7

Exercise – B

1. **Add the following and write their number names:**

(a)

Th	H	T	O
4	7	2	6
+ 1	2	3	8
5	9	6	4

Five thousand nine hundred sixty-four

(b)

Th	H	T	O
7	4	2	3
+ 2	3	4	7
9	7	7	0

Nine thousand seven hundred seventy

(c)

Th	H	T	O
4	1	8	0
+ 5	3	5	0
9	5	3	0

Nine thousand five hundred thirty

(d)

Th	H	T	O
2	5	3	2
+ 6	7	7	7
9	3	0	9

Nine thousand three hundred nine

(e)

Th	H	T	O
4	7	6	7
+ 3	4	5	3
8	2	2	0

Eight thousand two hundred twenty

(f)

Th	H	T	O
1	8	2	9
+ 7	1	3	5
8	9	6	4

Eight thousand nine hundred sixty-four

2. **Fill the boxes with appropriate digits:**

(a)

Th	H	T	O
2	1	**0**	9
+ **4**	5	6	**2**
6	**6**	7	1

(b)

Th	H	T	O
2	4	8	**8**
+ 5	**7**	1	5
8	2	**0**	3

(c)

Th	H	T	O
1	7	8	**5**
+ 7	8	**2**	6
9	**6**	1	1

(d)

Th	H	T	O
5	1	3	8
+ 3	**5**	**0**	2
8	6	4	**0**

(e)

Th	H	T	O
4	3	**7**	2
+ 1	**2**	5	**6**
5	6	2	8

(f)

Th	H	T	O
2	5	1	**3**
+ **3**	**9**	2	8
6	4	**4**	1

3. **Arrange in column and add:**

(a) 6952, 3872 and 2730

Th	H	T	O
6	9	5	2
3	8	7	2
+ 2	7	3	0
13	5	5	4

(b) 7822, 6892 and 2730

Th	H	T	O
7	8	2	2
6	8	9	2
+2	7	3	0
17	4	4	4

(c) 982, 3950 and 27

Th	H	T	O
	9	8	2
3	9	5	0
+		2	7
4	9	5	9

(d) 5134, 5348 and 495

Th	H	T	O
5	1	3	4
5	3	4	8
+	4	9	5
10	9	7	7

(e) 1359, 4193 and 3105

Th	H	T	O
1	3	5	9
4	1	9	3
+3	1	0	5
8	6	5	7

(f) 3970, 1793 and 2637

Th	H	T	O
3	9	7	0
1	7	9	3
+2	6	3	7
8	4	0	0

(g) 3038, 2988 and 3166

Th	H	T	O
3	0	3	8
2	9	8	8
+3	1	6	6
9	1	9	2

(h) 4325, 2244 and 2659

Th	H	T	O
4	3	2	5
2	2	4	4
+2	6	5	9
9	2	2	8

Exercise – C

1. On the basis of the properties of addition, fill in the blanks :

(a) 2819 (b) 3622 (c) 7201 (d) 8105
(e) 4379 (f) 0 (g) 0 (h) 8821

2. Find the sum by suitable rearrangement :

(a) $3516 + 1600 + 2484 + 400$
$= (3516 + 2484) + (1600 + 400)$
$= 6000 + 2000 = 8000$

(b) $2516 + 2484 + 810 + 190$
$= (2516 + 2484) + (810 + 190)$
$= 5000 + 1000 = 6000$

(c) $1800 + 2300 + 2700 + 1200$
$= (1800 + 1200) + (2300 + 2700)$
$= 3000 + 5000 = 8000$

(d) $4440 + 56 + 2560 + 244$
$= (4440 + 2560) + (56 + 244)$
$= 7000 + 300 = 7300$

Exercise – D

1. Computers produced on 1st day
= 2259
Computers produced on 2nd day
= 6208
Computer produced on 3rd day
= 887
Total computers produced = 9354

Th	H	T	O
2	2	5	9
6	2	0	8
+	8	8	7
9	3	5	4

2. Number of men = 7029
Number of women = 4950
Number of children = 3009
Total population = 14988

Th	H	T	O
7	0	2	9
4	9	5	0
+3	0	0	9
14	9	8	8

3. Teddy bears produced on 1st day =3967

Teddy bears produced on 2nd day =4050

Teddy bears produced on 3rd day =4491

Total teddy bears produced =12508

Th	H	T	O
3	9	6	7
4	0	5	0
+4	4	9	1
12	5	0	8

4. Trees planted in 2002 = 2019

Trees planted in 2003 = 3500

Trees planted in 2004 = 2279

Total trees planted = 7798

Th	H	T	O
2	0	1	9
3	5	0	0
+2	2	7	9
7	7	9	8

5. Number of English books = 6807

Number of Computer books =1297

Number of Geography books =3592

Total number of books = 11696

Th	H	T	O
6	8	0	7
1	2	9	7
+3	5	9	2
11	6	9	6

6. Number of TVs = 5403

Number of radios = 4209

Number of tape-recorders = 4295

Total number of electronic goods = 13907

Th	H	T	O
5	4	0	3
4	2	0	9
+4	2	9	5
13	9	0	7

7. Money deposited on Monday =₹1721

Money deposited on Tuesday =₹8182

Total money deposited = ₹9903

Th	H	T	O
1	7	2	1
+8	1	8	2
9	9	0	3

8. Money spent for transistor = ₹1265

Money spent for mobile phone =₹7021

Total money spent = ₹8286

Th	H	T	O
1	2	6	5
+7	0	2	1
8	2	8	6

More to do - 1

1. **Find the sum :**

(a)

Th	H	T	O
5	1	0	0
2	2	3	5
+1	3	2	3
8	6	5	8

(b)

Th	H	T	O
5	3	1	1
1	2	3	8
3	5	1	1
+	2	2	2
10	2	8	2

(c)

Th	H	T	O
3	2	4	2
4	1	3	0
0	5	9	7
+0	0	2	1
7	9	9	0

(d)

Th	H	T	O
5	4	8	3
1	0	5	2
1	2	3	2
+	2	2	1
7	9	8	8

2. Number of Hindi books = 1562

Number of English books = 3125

Total number of books = 4687

Th	H	T	O
1	5	6	2
+ 3	1	2	5
4	6	8	7

3. Money with Tom = ₹1580
Money with Richa = ₹4416
Total money both have = ₹5996

Th	H	T	O
1	5	8	0
+ 4	4	1	6
5	9	9	6

4. Fill in the boxes :

(a)

Th	H	T	O
5	1	0	**8**
+ 1	5	7	6
6	**6**	8	4

(b)

Th	H	T	O
3	0	**8**	4
+ **5**	1	**2**	2
8	**2**	0	**6**

(c)

Th	H	T	O
3	1	**5**	9
+ 5	2	3	9
8	**3**	9	**8**

6. Fill in the blanks :

(a) 4876 (b) 1284 (c) 1100 (d) 4012
(e) 0

More to do - 2

Choose the correct answer :

1. 1976 2. 0
3. 1609 4. 6810
5.

Th	H	T	O
6	**1**	4	3
+ **3**	3	**1**	6
9	4	5	**9**

6. 5111 7. 5162 8. 197, 2197
9. Population of 1st town = 4516
Population of 2nd town = 5251
Total population = 9767

Th	H	T	O
4	5	1	6
+ 5	2	5	1
9	7	6	7

Puzzle Time

1. No, Preeti was not correct.
Correct answer is 8577.
2. Yes, 1 time.

5. Subtraction

Exercise - A

1. Subtract :

(a)

Th	H	T	O
6	4	3	5
− 2	4	1	0
4	0	2	5

(b)

Th	H	T	O
9	8	9	9
− 7	0	0	0
2	8	9	9

(c)

Th	H	T	O
8	7	5	2
− 3	3	3	0
5	4	2	2

(d)

Th	H	T	O
8	5	2	9
− 7	1	1	0
1	4	1	9

(e)

Th	H	T	O
4	7	8	6
− 2	6	6	5
2	1	2	1

(f)

Th	H	T	O
6	2	9	5
− 4	1	6	3
2	1	3	2

(g)

Th	H	T	O
5	9	8	9
− 2	3	6	6
3	6	2	3

(h)

Th	H	T	O
5	9	7	3
− 3	8	6	1
2	1	1	2

(i)

Th	H	T	O
7	3	9	5
− 2	2	5	3
5	1	4	2

(j)

Th	H	T	O
4	2	1	0
− 3	2	0	0
1	0	1	0

(k)

Th	H	T	O
5	7	8	9
− 3	2	8	8
2	5	0	1

(l)

Th	H	T	O
6	8	4	2
− 5	3	3	1
1	5	1	1

2. Arrange in columns and find the difference :

(a)

Th	H	T	O
2	4	2	1
− 1	1	0	0
1	3	2	1

(b)

Th	H	T	O
9	7	6	5
− 4	5	1	2
5	2	5	3

(c)

Th	H	T	O
8	4	7	5
− 6	1	2	1
2	3	5	4

(d)

Th	H	T	O
5	7	2	8
− 4	1	0	7
1	6	2	1

(e)

Th	H	T	O
2	1	7	8
− 1	0	5	6
1	1	2	2

(f)

Th	H	T	O
7	5	8	3
− 5	4	3	2
2	1	5	1

3. Subtract :

(a)

Th	H	T	O
5	8	9	3
− 4	6	7	1
1	2	2	2

(b)

Th	H	T	O
4	8	9	2
− 3	5	7	1
1	3	2	1

(c)

Th	H	T	O
3	5	8	2
− 1	4	7	0
2	1	1	2

(d)

Th	H	T	O
9	9	9	9
− 6	8	7	9
3	1	2	0

(e)

Th	H	T	O
9	6	9	5
− 8	2	6	3
1	4	3	2

(f)

Th	H	T	O
8	7	7	1
− 7	4	5	0
1	3	2	1

Exercise – B

1. Subtract the following write the number names :

(a)

Th	H	T	O
5	1	6	4
− 3	9	1	8
1	2	4	6

One thousand two hundred forty-six

(b)

Th	H	T	O
9	1	2	3
− 8	6	5	7
	4	6	6

Four hundred sixty-six

(c)

Th	H	T	O
4	9	1	7
− 3	2	8	5
1	6	3	2

One thousand six hundred thirty-two

(d)

Th	H	T	O
5	9	7	2
− 4	3	4	4
1	6	2	8

One thousand six hundred twenty-eight

(e)

Th	H	T	O
4	6	1	7
− 2	5	0	8
2	1	0	9

Two thousand one hundred nine

(f)

Th	H	T	O
6	9	4	3
− 2	9	8	7
3	9	5	6

Three thousand nine hundred fifty-six

(g)

Th	H	T	O
9	4	3	7
− 2	9	8	1
6	4	5	6

Six thousand four hundred fifty-six

(h)

Th	H	T	O
8	7	6	5
4	2	9	8
4	4	6	7

Four thousand four hundred sixty-seven

(i)

Th	H	T	O
7	2	4	1
− 3	4	6	6
3	7	7	5

Three thousand seven hundred seventy-five

2. Find the difference of the following :

(a)

Th	H	T	O
9	1	7	5
− 4	3	2	1
4	8	5	4

(b)

Th	H	T	O
8	8	7	6
− 1	2	9	5
7	5	8	1

(c)

Th	H	T	O
6	4	7	2
− 2	3	5	9
4	1	1	3

(d)

Th	H	T	O
3	7	2	5
− 1	9	8	7
1	7	3	8

(e)

Th	H	T	O
5	7	3	9
− 2	0	4	9
3	6	9	0

(f)

Th	H	T	O
3	5	9	8
− 1	6	0	9
1	9	8	9

(g)

Th	H	T	O
5	8	9	6
− 1	9	2	7
3	9	6	9

(h)

Th	H	T	O
9	5	8	3
− 7	1	9	9
2	3	8	4

3. Arrange in columns and then subtract:

(a)
Th	H	T	O
7	0	0	0
−	8	0	0
6	2	0	0

(b)
Th	H	T	O
7	7	2	3
−3	2	1	4
4	5	0	9

(c)
Th	H	T	O
2	3	4	3
−1	2	3	4
1	1	0	9

(d)
Th	H	T	O
5	4	3	9
−3	0	7	2
2	3	6	7

(e)
Th	H	T	O
1	0	0	0
−0	0	0	0
1	0	0	0

(f)
Th	H	T	O
1	0	0	0
−0	0	0	1
	9	9	9

(g)
Th	H	T	O
9	9	9	8
−1	0	0	9
8	9	8	9

(h)
Th	H	T	O
9	7	2	1
−	8	0	0
8	9	2	1

4. Fill in the circles:

(a)
Th	H	T	O
7	**0**	2	8
−4	3	1	9
2	7	0	**9**

(b)
Th	H	T	O
5	9	2	**5**
−1	**4**	4	3
4	4	**8**	2

(c)
Th	H	T	O
7	3	**0**	8
−	1	9	2
7	1	1	**6**

(d)
Th	H	T	O
4	1	3	**7**
−0	4	1	2
3	7	2	5

Exercise – C

1.
Th	H	T	O
9	9	9	9
5	8	9	9
4	1	0	0

2.
Th	H	T	O
9	8	8	8
−6	9	9	9
2	8	8	9

3.
Th	H	T	O
6	7	2	1
−5	4	2	1
1	3	0	0

∴ 1300 should be added to 5421 to make it 6721

4. Total number of pens and notebooks donated = 5500
Number of pens donated = 4500
∴ Number of notebooks donated = 1000

Th	H	T	O
5	5	0	0
−4	5	0	0
1	0	0	0

5. Total number of hens = 3540
Number of hens died = 220
∴ Number of hens left = 3320

Th	H	T	O
3	5	4	0
−	2	2	0
3	3	2	0

6. Sum of the number = 7880
1st number = 4427
∴ 2nd number = 3453

Th	H	T	O
7	8	8	0
−4	4	2	7
3	4	5	3

7. Total toys produced = 7090
Number of toys packed = 4990
∴ Number of toys unpacked

Th	H	T	O	=2100
7	0	9	0	
−4	9	9	0	
2	1	0	0	

8. Total number of wheat bags = 2434
Number of wheat bags sold out =2354

Number of wheat bags left = 80

	Th	H	T	O
	2	4	3	4
−	2	3	5	4
			8	0

9. The greatest four-digit number =9999

The smallest four-digit number =1000

∴ Required Difference = 8999

	Th	H	T	O
	9	9	9	9
−	1	0	0	0
	8	9	9	9

10. The greatest four-digit number =9999

The greatest three-digit number =999

∴ Required Difference = 9000

	Th	H	T	O
	9	9	9	9
−		9	9	9
	9	0	0	0

11. Total number of students appeared in examination = 8892

Number of boy students = 5324

∴ Number of girl students = 3568

	Th	H	T	O
	8	8	9	2
−	5	3	2	4
	3	5	6	8

12. Total money = ₹6000

Money spent = ₹5869

∴ Money left = ₹131

	Th	H	T	O
	6	0	0	0
−	5	8	6	9
		1	3	1

13. Total number of articles = 6359

Number of articles broken – 950

∴ Number of unbroken articles =5409

	Th	H	T	O
	6	3	5	9
−		9	5	0
	5	4	0	9

14. Number of points Vivek scored =9359

Number of points Geetika scored =6872

∴ Difference of their points = 2487

	Th	H	T	O
	9	3	5	9
−	6	8	7	2
	2	4	8	7

15. Total number of pastries = 2180

Number of pastries already made = 1592

∴ Number of pastries left to be made = 588

	Th	H	T	O
	2	1	8	0
−	1	5	9	2
		5	8	8

16.

	Th	H	T	O
	8	0	5	1
−	3	2	5	0
	4	8	0	1

More to do

1. Find the difference :

(a)

	Th	H	T	O
	3	5	6	1
−	2	0	5	0
	1	5	1	1

(b)

	Th	H	T	O
	4	5	3	7
−	1	3	2	5
	3	2	1	2

(c)

	Th	H	T	O
	9	8	7	6
−	1	2	3	4
	8	6	4	2

(d)

	Th	H	T	O
	5	9	8	6
−	4	9	0	2
	1	0	8	4

(c)
Th	H	T	O
7	5	3	9
−1	5	3	2
6	0	0	7

(f)
Th	H	T	O
9	8	6	2
−3	7	5	0
6	1	1	2

(g)
Th	H	T	O
7	5	6	4
−5	2	3	2
2	3	3	2

(h)
Th	H	T	O
8	5	3	4
−2	3	3	1
6	2	0	3

(i)
Th	H	T	O
5	2	8	7
−1	9	6	5
3	3	2	2

(j)
Th	H	T	O
2	1	8	7
−1	0	9	5
1	0	9	2

(k)
Th	H	T	O
8	9	2	6
−5	4	7	9
3	4	4	7

(l)
Th	H	T	O
8	1	9	3
−6	1	4	5
2	0	4	8

2. Total number of chocolates = 2500
Chocolates already received = 1957

Th	H	T	O
2	5	0	0
−1	9	5	7
	5	4	3

∴ Chocolates left to be received = 543

3. Cost of printer = ₹7690
Down payment already made = ₹2900

Th	H	T	O
7	6	9	0
−2	9	0	0
4	7	9	0

∴ Amount of cheque issued = ₹4790

4.

Th	H	T	O
8	6	2	3
−4	2	8	7
4	3	3	6

∴ The smaller number = 4336

5. Fill in the boxes :

(a)
Th	H	T	O
7	2	9	8
−1	2	**5**	**3**
6	**0**	4	5

(b)
Th	H	T	O
3	7	8	**3**
−2	7	6	8
1	0	**1**	5

(c)
Th	H	T	O
8	**9**	0	1
6	5	**8**	**8**
2	3	1	3

(d)
Th	H	T	O
8	8	3	**2**
−4	6	7	2
4	1	6	0

(e)
Th	H	T	O
4	6	**2**	**8**
−2	**1**	0	9
2	5	1	9

(f)
Th	H	T	O
6	6	**3**	5
4	2	8	6
2	**3**	4	**9**

(g)
Th	H	T	O
6	4	**5**	3
−2	**1**	3	2
4	3	2	**1**

(h)
Th	H	T	O
8	7	**4**	4
−**3**	5	2	**1**
5	2	2	3

Puzzle Time

1. 1 ten **2.** No, because the digits in the greater number are smaller than the digits in the smaller number. **3.** 2

6 - Multiplication

Exercise-A

1. Write the multiplication fact for each of the following :

(a) 5 × 3 = 15 (b) 2 × 2 = 4
(c) 2 × 4 = 8 (d) 4 × 3 = 12
(e) 6 × 2 = 12 (f) 4 × 5 = 20

Exercise – B

1. Find the product

(a)
	5
×	8
	40

(b)
	6
×	7
	42

(c)
	5
×	4
	20

(d)
	8
×	9
	72

(e)
	2
×	5
	10

(f)
	5
×	7
	35

(g)
$$\begin{array}{r} 6 \\ \times\ 5 \\ \hline 30 \end{array}$$

2. Multiply the following :

(a) 63 (b) 20 (c) 18 (d) 12 (e) 14
(f) 64 (g) 6 (h) 25 (i) 18 (j) 0

3. Fill in the blanks spaces as directed :

(a) 5 + 5 + 5 = 15
(b) 2 + 2 − 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 = 12
(c) 4 + 4 + 4 + 4 + 4 + 4 = 24
(d) 3 + 3 + 3 + 3 − 3 + 3 + 3 + 3 = 24
(e) 8 + 8 + 8 + 8 = 32

4. Fill in the blanks spaces :

(a) 6 (b) 48 (c) 2 (d) 4 (e) 6 (f) 2 (g) 32
(h) 10 (i) 7 (j) 5 (k) 6 (l) 36 (m) 2 (n) 7
(o) 10 (p) 100

Exercise-C

Multiply :

(a)
$$\begin{array}{r} \text{TO} \\ 12 \\ \times\ 4 \\ \hline 48 \end{array}$$

(b)
$$\begin{array}{r} \text{TO} \\ 24 \\ \times\ 2 \\ \hline 48 \end{array}$$

(c)
$$\begin{array}{r} \text{TO} \\ 33 \\ \times\ 3 \\ \hline 99 \end{array}$$

(d)
$$\begin{array}{r} \text{TO} \\ 11 \\ \times\ 7 \\ \hline 77 \end{array}$$

(e)
$$\begin{array}{r} \text{TO} \\ 14 \\ \times\ 2 \\ \hline 28 \end{array}$$

(f)
$$\begin{array}{r} \text{TO} \\ 21 \\ \times\ 4 \\ \hline 84 \end{array}$$

(g)
$$\begin{array}{r} \text{TO} \\ 77 \\ \times\ 1 \\ \hline 77 \end{array}$$

(h)
$$\begin{array}{r} \text{TO} \\ 13 \\ \times\ 3 \\ \hline 39 \end{array}$$

(i)
$$\begin{array}{r} \text{TO} \\ 37 \\ \times\ 1 \\ \hline 37 \end{array}$$

(j)
$$\begin{array}{r} \text{TO} \\ 51 \\ \times\ 5 \\ \hline 255 \end{array}$$

(k)
$$\begin{array}{r} \text{TO} \\ 33 \\ \times\ 2 \\ \hline 66 \end{array}$$

(l)
$$\begin{array}{r} \text{TO} \\ 72 \\ \times\ 4 \\ \hline 288 \end{array}$$

(m)
$$\begin{array}{r} \text{TO} \\ 81 \\ \times\ 9 \\ \hline 729 \end{array}$$

(n)
$$\begin{array}{r} \text{TO} \\ 12 \\ \times\ 3 \\ \hline 36 \end{array}$$

(o)
$$\begin{array}{r} \text{TO} \\ 16 \\ \times\ 1 \\ \hline 16 \end{array}$$

Exercise-D

1. Multiply the following :

(a)
$$\begin{array}{r} \text{TO} \\ 14 \\ \times\ 5 \\ \hline 70 \end{array}$$

(b)
$$\begin{array}{r} \text{TO} \\ 27 \\ \times\ 4 \\ \hline 108 \end{array}$$

(c)
$$\begin{array}{r} \text{TO} \\ 89 \\ \times\ 2 \\ \hline 178 \end{array}$$

(d)
$$\begin{array}{r} \text{TO} \\ 24 \\ \times\ 3 \\ \hline 72 \end{array}$$

(e)
$$\begin{array}{r} \text{TO} \\ 96 \\ \times\ 3 \\ \hline 288 \end{array}$$

(f)
$$\begin{array}{r} \text{TO} \\ 79 \\ \times\ 8 \\ \hline 632 \end{array}$$

(g)
$$\begin{array}{r} \text{TO} \\ 36 \\ \times\ 4 \\ \hline 144 \end{array}$$

(h)
$$\begin{array}{r} \text{TO} \\ 55 \\ \times\ 7 \\ \hline 385 \end{array}$$

(i)
$$\begin{array}{r} \text{TO} \\ 44 \\ \times\ 3 \\ \hline 132 \end{array}$$

(j)
$$\begin{array}{r} \text{TO} \\ 86 \\ \times\ 5 \\ \hline 430 \end{array}$$

2. Arrange in columns and find the product :

(a)
$$\begin{array}{r} \text{TO} \\ \textcircled{0} \\ 86 \\ \times\ 2 \\ \hline 172 \end{array}$$

(b)
$$\begin{array}{r} \text{TO} \\ \textcircled{4} \\ 48 \\ \times\ 6 \\ \hline 288 \end{array}$$

(c)
$$\begin{array}{r} \text{TO} \\ \textcircled{3} \\ 89 \\ \times\ 4 \\ \hline 356 \end{array}$$

(d)
$$\begin{array}{r} \text{TO} \\ \textcircled{8} \\ 99 \\ \times\ 9 \\ \hline 891 \end{array}$$

(e)
$$\begin{array}{r} \text{TO} \\ \textcircled{3} \\ 28 \\ \times\ 4 \\ \hline 112 \end{array}$$

(f)
$$\begin{array}{r} \text{TO} \\ \textcircled{1} \\ 34 \\ \times\ 3 \\ \hline 102 \end{array}$$

(g)
	T	O
	④	
	2	8
	×	5
	1	4 0

(h)
	T	O
	⑦	
	7	8
	×	9
	7	0 2

(i)
	T	O
	①	
	8	7
	×	2
	1	7 4

(j)
	T	O
	⑤	
	3	7
	×	8
	2	9 6

(k)
	T	O
	⑤	
	8	9
	×	6
	5	3 4

(l)
	T	O
	③	
	1	8
	×	7
	1	2 6

3. Multiply:

(a)
	①	
	5	2
	×	6
	3	1 2

(b)
	①	
	6	4
	×	3
	1	9 2

(c)
	②	
	8	4
	×	7
	5	8 8

(d)
	①	
	3	2
	×	5
	1	6 0

(e)
	②	
	4	9
	×	3
	1	4 7

(f)
	①	
	8	2
	×	7
	5	7 4

(g)
	②	
	9	4
	×	5
	4	7 0

(h)
	④	
	6	8
	×	5
	3	4 0

(i)
	①	
	7	2
	×	8
	5	7 6

(j)
	⑤	
	3	6
	×	9
	3	2 4

Exercise- E

1. Fill in the boxes:

(a) 60 (b) 105 (c) 5 (d) 13 (e) 8 (f) 126 (g) 6 (h) 171 (i) 19 (j) 16

2. Fill in the blank spaces using multiplication tables:

(a) 39, 65, 78
(b) 57, 76, 95, 114
(c) 36, 60, 72
(d) 51, 68, 85
(e) 60, 75, 90
(f) 48, 80, 96
(g) 54, 72, 90
(h) 28, 56, 70, 84.

Exercise- F

1. Multiply:

(a)
	H	T	O
	2	3	2
		×	3
	6	9	6

(b)
	H	T	O
	4	4	1
		×	2
	8	8	2

(c)
	H	T	O
	5	1	0
		×	5
	2	5	0

(d)
	H	T	O
	1	2	1
		×	4
	4	8	4

(e)
	H	T	O
	3	0	3
		×	3
	9	0	9

(f)
	H	T	O
	4	0	2
		×	2
	8	0	4

(g)
	H	T	O
	1	2	3
		×	2
	2	4	6

(h)
	H	T	O
	4	3	2
		×	3
	1	2	9 6

2. Multiply and fill in the blanks spaces:

(a) 246 (b) 891 (c) 918 (d) 1377 (e) 1629 (f) 2367 (g) 702 (h) 2536 (i) 422

3. Fill in the values of A, B, c and D:

A = 4212, B = 3276, C = 2340
D = 1404

Exercise – G

Multiply the following:

(a) 530 (b) 780 (c) 1650 (d) 2560 (e)

1300 (f) 7800 (g) 9800 (h) 3800 (i) 9000 (j) 8000 (k) 7000 (l) 4000

Exercise- H

Multiply the following :

(a) 680 (b) 2240 (c) 630 (d) 1400 (e) 390 (f) 720 (g) 1000 (h) 540 (i) 9900 (j) 900 (k) 5200 (l) 2400

Exercise- I

Use the properties of multiplication to fill in the blanks :

(a) 4 (b) 18 (c) 5 (d) 22 (e) 25 (f) 7 (g) 6 (h) 3 (i) 17 (j) 19 (k) 16 (l) 1 (m) 0 (n) 8

Exercise- J

1. Find the product:

(a)
T	O
	2 1
×	1 3
	6 3
2	1 0
2	7 3

(b)
T	O
	5 6
×	1 4
2	2 4
5	6 0
7	8 4

(c)
T	O
	3 2
×	5 1
	3 2
1 6	0 0
1 6	3 2

(d)
T	O
	2 4
×	1 7
1	6 8
2	4 0
4	0 8

(e)
T	O
	6 2
×	1 8
4	9 6
6	2 0
1 1	1 6

(f)
T	O
	1 9
×	1 6
1	1 4
1	9 0
3	0 4

(g)
T	O
	3 2
×	1 9
2	8 8
3	2 0
6	0 8

(h)
T	O
	4 8
×	4 7
3	3 6
1 9	2 0
2 2	5 6

2. Multiply the following :

(a)
H	T	O
1	5	7
×	6	2
	3	1 4
9	4	2 0
9	7	3 4

(b)
H	T	O
	2	9 3
×	1	2
	5	8 6
2	9	3 0
3	5	1 6

(c)
H	T	O
	4	7 9
×	3	4
1	9	1 6
1 4	3	7 0
1 6	2	8 6

(d)
H	T	O
	3	4 9
×	8	2
	6	9 8
2 7	9	2 0
2 8	6	1 8

(e)
H	T	O
	6	1 5
×	7	7
4	3	0 5
4 3	0	5 0
4 7	3	5 5

(f)
H	T	O
	5	8 8
×	2	1
	5	8 8
1 1	7	6 0
1 2	3	4 8

(g)
H	T	O
	2	3 5
×	3	2
	4	7 0
7	0	5 0
7	5	2 0

(h)
H	T	O
	4	4 3
×	1	6
2	6	5 8
4	4	3 0
7	0	8 8

Exercise- K

1. Number of chocolates in a bag = 675

Number of bags = 8

∴ Total number of chocolates in 8 bags = 675 × 8 = 5400

2. Number of pencils in a packet = 250

Number of packets = 8

∴ Total number of pencils in 8 packets = 250 × 8 = 2000

3. Number of candles in a packet = 600

Number of packet = 7

∴ Total number of candles in 7 packets = 600 × 7 = 4200

4. Number of oranges in a box = 90
Number of boxes = 8
∴ Total number of oranges in 8 boxes = 90 × 8 = 720

5. Number of seats in a bus = 75
Number of buses = 8
∴ Total number of seats in 8 buses = 75 × 8 = 600

6. Number of bottles in a carton = 8
Number of cartons = 56
∴ Total number of bottles in 56 cartons = 56 × 8 = 448

7. Number of tablets in a packet = 6
Number of packets = 149
∴ Total number of tablets in 149 packets = 149 × 6 = 894

8. Number of toys in each almirah = 16
Number of almirahs = 5
∴ Total number of toys in 5 almirahs = 16 × 5 = 80

9. Number of pages read in a day = 125
Number of days = 9
∴ Pages read in 9 days = 125 × 9 = 1125

10. Number of jumps made in a day = 162
Number of days = 8
∴ Number of jumps made in 8 days = 162 × 8 = 1296

Exercise - L

1. Number of people in a bus = 85
Number of buses = 85
∴ Total number of people in 85 buses = 7225

```
  T O
  8 5
× 8 5
-----
  4 2 5
6 8 0 0
-------
7 2 2 5
```

2. Number of tables in a classroom = 56
Number of classrooms = 18
∴ Total number of tables in 18 classrooms = 1008

```
  T O
  5 6
× 1 8
-----
  4 4 8
  5 6 0
-------
1 0 0 8
```

3. Number of apples in a basket = 106
Number of baskets = 36
∴ Total number of apples in 36 baskets = 3816

```
  H T O
  1 0 6
×   3 6
-------
    6 3 6
  3 1 8 0
-------
  3 8 1 6
```

4. Number of pages in a book = 320
Number of books = 49
∴ Total number of pages in 49 books = 15680

```
  H T O
  3 2 0
×   4 9
-------
  2 8 8 0
1 2 8 0 0
---------
1 5 6 8 0
```

5. Number of chairs in a row = 35
Number of rows = 130
∴ Total number of chairs in the hall = 4550

```
  H T O
  1 3 0
×   3 5
-------
    6 5 0
  3 9 0 0
-------
  4 5 5 0
```

6. Rohan's salary per month = ₹750
Number of months = 12 × 2 = 24

∴ Rohan's total salary = ₹18000

H	T	O
	7	5 0
	× 2	4
	3 0	0 0
1	5 0	0 0
1	8 0	0 0

7. Number of pencils in a box = 22
Number of boxes = 136
∴ Total number of pencils in 136 boxes = 136 × 22 = 2992

H	T	O
1	3	6
	× 2	2
	2	7 2
2	7	2 0
2	9	9 2

8. Cost of a table = ₹460
Number of tables = 95
∴ Total cost of 95 tables = ₹43700

H	T	O
4	6	0
	× 9	5
2	3	0 0
4	1	4 0 0
4	3	7 0 0

9. Number of chalk sticks in a box = 58
Number of boxes = 16
∴ Total number of chalk sticks in 16 boxes = 928

T	O
5	8
× 1	6
3	4 8
5	8 0
9	2 8

10. Cost of a bedsheet = ₹155
Number of bedsheets = 28
∴ Total cost of 28 bedsheets = ₹4340

H	T	O
	1	5 5
	× 2	8
1	2	4 0
3	1	0 0
4	3	4 0

11. and **12:** Do yourself

More To Do-1

1. 936 **2.** (5 × 8) × 2 = 5 × (8 × 2)
3. 300 **4.** 32 **5.** 9990 **6.** 13 **7.** ₹9450

More To Do-2

Do yourself

Puzzle Time

1. Palak is correct.
2. First, multiply 49 by 3 and then put two zeroes to the right of the product.

7. Division

1. Divide by making groups :
(a) 12 ÷ 2 = 6 (b) 10 ÷ 2 = 5
(c) 21 ÷ 3 = 7 (d) 18 ÷ 3 = 6

2. Divide by repeated subtraction method and find the quotient :
(a) 12 ÷ 3
12 − 3 = 9
9 − 3 = 6
6 − 3 = 3
3 3 = 0
We subtracted 3 four times
∴ 12 ÷ 3 = 4
∴ Quotient = 4
(b) 9 ÷ 3
9 − 3 = 6
6 − 3 = 3
3 − 3 = 0
We subtracted 3 three times
∴ 9 ÷ 3 = 3

$\therefore$ Quotient = 3

(c) $10 \div 5$

$10 - 5 = 5$

$5 - 5 = 0$

We subtracted 5 two times

$\therefore 10 \div 5 = 2$

$\therefore$ Quotient = 2

(d) $18 \div 6$

$18 - 6 = 12$

$12 - 6 = 6$

$6 - 6 = 0$

We subtracted 6 three times

$\therefore 18 \div 6 = 3$

$\therefore$ Quotient = 3

(e) $6 \div 2$

$6 - 2 = 4$

$4 - 2 = 2$

$2 - 2 = 0$

We subtracted 2 three times

$\therefore 6 \div 2 = 3$

$\therefore$ Quotient = 3

(f) $64 \div 16$

$64 - 16 = 48$

$48 - 16 = 32$

$32 - 16 = 16$

$16 - 16 = 0$

We subtracted 16 four times

$\therefore 64 \div 16 = 4$

$\therefore$ Quotient = 4

3. Do it yourself

Exercise- B

1. Write multiplication facts for the following division facts :

(a) $8 \times 7 = 56, 7 \times 8 = 56$

(b) $9 \times 7 = 63, 7 \times 9 = 63$

(c) $9 \times 9 = 81$

(d) $4 \times 12 = 48, 12 \times 4 = 48$

(e) $5 \times 8 = 40, 8 \times 5 = 40$

(f) $7 \times 6 = 42, 6 \times 7 = 42$

2. Write division facts for the following multiplication facts :

(a) $54 \div 9 = 6, 54 \div 6 = 9$

(b) $55 \div 5 = 11, 55 \div 11 = 5$

(c) $72 \div 9 = 8, 72 \div 8 = 9$

(d) $42 \div 7 = 6, 42 \div 6 = 7$

(e) $63 \div 7 = 9, 63 \div 9 = 7$

(f) $45 \div 5 = 9, 45 \div 9 = 5$

3. Fill in the blanks :

(a) 1 (b) 25 (c) 19 (d) 1 (e) 1 (f) 1

4. Solve :

(a) not defined (b) 0 (c) 14 (d) 0 (e) 0 (f) 16

Exercise – C

1. Divide and find the quotient :

(a) $27 \div 3$

$3\overline{)27}(9$

27

$\overline{0}$

Quotient = 9

(b) $16 \div 2$

$2\overline{)16}(8$

16

$\overline{0}$

Quotient = 8

(c) $18 \div 3$

$3\overline{)18}(6$

18

$\overline{0}$

Quotient = 6

(d) $45 \div 5$

$5\overline{)45}(9$

45

$\overline{0}$

Quotient = 9

(e) $32 \div 4$

$4\overline{)32}(8$

32

$\overline{0}$

Quotient = 8

(f) $35 \div 5$

$5\overline{)35}(7$

35

$\overline{0}$

Quotient = 7

(g) $64 \div 8$

$8\overline{)64}(8$

64

$\overline{0}$

Quotient = 8

(h) $40 \div 8$

$8\overline{)40}(5$

40

$\overline{0}$

Quotient = 5

(i) $49 \div 7$

$$7\overline{)49}(7$$
$$\underline{49}$$
$$0$$

Quotient = 7

(j) $72 \div 9$

$$9\overline{)72}(8$$
$$\underline{72}$$
$$0$$

Quotient = 8

(k) $30 \div 5$

$$5\overline{)30}(6$$
$$\underline{30}$$
$$0$$

Quotient = 6

(l) $12 \div 3$

$$3\overline{)12}(4$$
$$\underline{12}$$
$$0$$

Quotient = 4

2. Number of pens = 24
Number of groups = 6

$$6\overline{)24}(4$$
$$\underline{24}$$
$$0$$

Thus, 4 pens are there in each group

3. Number of boxes of sweets = 18
Number of boxes in each group = 3

$$3\overline{)18}(6$$
$$\underline{18}$$
$$0$$

Thus, Alok made 6 groups of boxes.

4. Total runs scored = 54
Total overs = 6

$$6\overline{)54}(9$$
$$\underline{54}$$
$$0$$

Thus, runs made in 1 over = 9

5. Total number of ties = 15
Number of ties in each group = 3

$$3\overline{)15}(5$$
$$\underline{15}$$
$$0$$

Thus, Tony purchased ties of 5 colour.

6. Total number of cakes = 48
Number of cakes made in 1 minute = 6

$$6\overline{)48}(8$$
$$\underline{48}$$
$$0$$

Thus, time taken to bake all the cakes = 8 minutes

7. Total number of sandwiches = 8
Number of pieces in 8 sandwiches = 32

$$8\overline{)32}(4$$
$$\underline{32}$$
$$0$$

Thus, Shruti cut 4 pieces out of 1 sandwich.

Exercise – D

1. Divide and find the quotient :

(a) $3\overline{)75}(25$

$6\downarrow$

15

$\underline{15}$

0

Quotient = 25

(b) $2\overline{)28}(14$

$2\downarrow$

08

$\underline{8}$

0

Quotient = 14

(c) $2\overline{)88}(44$

$8\downarrow$

08

$\underline{8}$

0

Quotient = 44

(d) $5\overline{)95}(19$

$5\downarrow$

45

$\underline{45}$

0

Quotient = 19

(e) $6\overline{)666}(111$

$6\downarrow$

06

$6\downarrow$

06

$\underline{6}$

0

(f) $4\overline{)480}(120$

$4\downarrow$

08

$\underline{8}$

0

Quotient = 111

(g) $3\overline{)639}(213$

$6\downarrow$

03

$3\downarrow$

09

9

0

Quotient = 120

(h) $5\overline{)595}(119$

$5\downarrow$

09

$5\downarrow$

45

45

0

Quotient = 213

(i) $5\overline{)655}(131$

$5.$

15

$15\downarrow$

05

5

0

Quotient = 119

(j) $5\overline{)955}(191$

$5\downarrow$

45

$45\downarrow$

05

5

0

Quotient = 131

(k) $8\overline{)384}(48$

$32\downarrow$

64

64

0

Quotient = 191

(l) $4\overline{)932}(233$

$8\downarrow$

13

$12\downarrow$

12

12

0

Quotient = 48 Quotient = 233

(m) $3\overline{)729}(243$

$6\downarrow$

12

$12\downarrow$

9

9

0

(n) $5\overline{)8155}(1631$

$5\downarrow$

31

$30\downarrow$

15

$15\downarrow$

5

5

0

Quotient = 227 Quotient = 1631

(o) $2\overline{)1728}(864$

$16\downarrow$

12

$12\downarrow$

08

8

0

Quotient = 864

2. Total distance = 144km

Petrol used to cover 144 km = 9 litres

$9\overline{)144}(16$

9

54

54

0

Thus, distance travelled in 1litre of petrol = 16km

3. Number of earthen-lamps = 248

Number of rows = 8

$8\overline{)248}(31$

$24\downarrow$

08

8

0

Thus, earthen-lamps in each row = 31

4. Total number of beds in the hostel = 245

Number of rooms in the hostel = 7

$7\overline{)245}(35$

$21\downarrow$

35

35

0

Thus, there are 35 beds in each room.

5. Total number of cold-drinks = 220

Number of shops = 5

5)220(44
20
20
20
0

Thus, each shop get 44 cold-drinks.

6. Product of two numbers = 506

1st number = 2

2)506(253
4
10
10
06
6
0

Thus, other number is 253.

7. Distance covered in 1litre of petrol = 9

9)909(101
9
009
9
0

Thus, 101 litres of petrol will be required to go 909 kilometres.

8. Product of two numbers = 1356

First number = 6

6)1356(226
12
15
12
36
36
0

Thus, other number is 226.

Exercise – E

Divide and verify the answers :

(a)

8)89(11
8
09
8
1

Checking :

Dividend = Divisor × Quotient + Remainder

$89 = 8 \times 11 + 1$

$89 = 89$

Hence, the answer is verified.

(b)

2)47(23
4
07
6
1

Checking :

Dividend = Divisor × Quotient + Remainder

$47 = 2 \times 23 + 1$

$47 = 47$

Hence, the answer is verified.

(c)

6)69(11
6
09
6
3

Checking :

Dividend = Divisor × Quotient + Remainder

$69 = 6 \times 11 + 3$

$69 = 69$

Hence, the answer is verified.

(d)

9)55(6
54
1

Checking :

Dividend = Divisor × Quotient + Remainder

$55 = 9 \times 6 + 1$

$55 = 55$

Hence, the answer is verified.

(e)
$$\begin{array}{r|l} 4 & 225 \\ \hline & 56 \\ & 20 \\ \hline & 25 \\ & 24 \\ \hline & 1 \end{array}$$

Checking :
Dividend = Divisor × Quotient + Remainder
$225 = 4 \times 56 + 1$
$225 = 225$
Hence, the answer is verified.

(f)
$$\begin{array}{r|l} 6 & 499 \\ \hline & 83 \\ & 48 \\ \hline & 19 \\ & 18 \\ \hline & 1 \end{array}$$

Checking :
Dividend = Divisor × Quotient + Remainder
$499 = 6 \times 83 + 1$
$499 = 499$
Hence, the answer is verified.

(g)
$$\begin{array}{r|l} 6 & 600 \\ \hline & 100 \\ & 600 \\ \hline & 0 \end{array}$$

Checking :
Dividend = Divisor × Quotient + Remainder
$600 = 6 \times 100 + 0$
$600 = 600$
Hence, the answer is verified.

(h)
$$\begin{array}{r|l} 7 & 688 \\ \hline & 98 \\ & 63 \\ \hline & 58 \\ & 56 \\ \hline & 2 \end{array}$$

Checking :
Dividend = Divisor × Quotient + Remainder
$688 = 7 \times 98 + 2$
$288 = 688$
Hence, the answer is verified.

(i)
$$\begin{array}{r|l} 3 & 694 \\ \hline & 231 \\ & 6 \\ \hline & 09 \\ & 9 \\ \hline & 04 \\ & 3 \\ \hline & 1 \end{array}$$

Checking :
Dividend = Divisor × Quotient + Remainder
$694 = 3 \times 231 + 1$
$694 = 694$
Hence, the answer is verified.

(j)
$$\begin{array}{r|l} 7 & 779 \\ \hline & 111 \\ & 7 \\ \hline & 07 \\ & 7 \\ \hline & 09 \\ & 7 \\ \hline & 2 \end{array}$$

Checking :
Dividend = Divisor × Quotient + Remainder
$779 = 7 \times 111 + 2$
$779 = 779$
Hence, the answer is verified.

(k)
$$\begin{array}{r|l} 3 & 2045 \\ \hline & 681 \\ & 18 \\ \hline & 24 \\ & 24 \\ \hline & 05 \\ & 3 \\ \hline & 2 \end{array}$$

Checking :
Dividend = Divisor × Quotient + Remainder
$2045 = 3 \times 681 + 2$
$2045 = 2045$
Hence, the answer is verified.

(l)
$$\begin{array}{r} 7\overline{)2512}(358 \\ 21 \\ \hline 41 \\ 35 \\ \hline 62 \\ 56 \\ \hline 6 \end{array}$$

Checking :

Dividend = Divisor × Quotient + Remainder

$2512 = 7 \times 358 + 6$

$2512 = 2512$

Hence, the answer is verified.

Exercise – F

Divide and find quotient and remainder :

(a)
$$\begin{array}{r} 10\overline{)563}(56 \\ 50\downarrow \\ \hline 63 \\ 60 \\ \hline 3 \end{array}$$
Quotient = 56
Remainder = 3

(b)
$$\begin{array}{r} 10\overline{)359}(35 \\ 30\downarrow \\ \hline 59 \\ 50 \\ \hline 9 \end{array}$$
Quotient = 35
Remainder = 9

(c)
$$\begin{array}{r} 10\overline{)563}(56 \\ 50\downarrow \\ \hline 63 \\ 60 \\ \hline 3 \end{array}$$
Quotient = 56
Remainder = 7

(d)
$$\begin{array}{r} 10\overline{)359}(35 \\ 30\downarrow \\ \hline 59 \\ 50 \\ \hline 9 \end{array}$$
Quotient = 36
Remainder = 9

(e)
$$\begin{array}{r} 10\overline{)835}(83 \\ 80\downarrow \\ \hline 35 \\ 30 \\ \hline 5 \end{array}$$
Quotient = 83
Remainder = 5

(f)
$$\begin{array}{r} 10\overline{)289}(28 \\ 20\downarrow \\ \hline 89 \\ 80 \\ \hline 9 \end{array}$$
Quotient = 28
Remainder = 9

(g)
$$\begin{array}{r} 10\overline{)158}(15 \\ 10\downarrow \\ \hline 58 \\ 50 \\ \hline 8 \end{array}$$
Quotient = 15
Remainder = 8

(h)
$$\begin{array}{r} 10\overline{)156}(15 \\ 10\downarrow \\ \hline 56 \\ 50 \\ \hline 6 \end{array}$$
Quotient = 15
Remainder = 6

(i)
$$\begin{array}{r} 10\overline{)401}(40 \\ 40\downarrow \\ \hline 1 \end{array}$$
Quotient = 40
Remainder = 1

(j)
$$\begin{array}{r} 10\overline{)395}(39 \\ 30\downarrow \\ \hline 95 \\ 90 \\ \hline 5 \end{array}$$
Quotient = 39
Remainder = 5

(k)
$$\begin{array}{r} 10\overline{)870}(87 \\ 80\downarrow \\ \hline 70 \\ 70 \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$$
Quotient = 87
Remainder = 0

(l) $10\overline{)544}(54$
$50\downarrow$
44
40
4
Quotient = 54
Remainder = 4

(m) $10\overline{)513}(51$
$50\downarrow$
13
10
3
Quotient = 51
Remainder = 3

(n) $10\overline{)198}(19$
$10\downarrow$
98
90
8
Quotient = 19
Remainder = 8

(o) $10\overline{)876}(87$
$80\downarrow$
76
70
6
Quotient = 87
Remainder = 6

(p) $10\overline{)264}(26$
$20\downarrow$
64
60
4
Quotient = 26
Remainder = 4

(q) $10\overline{)561}(56$
$50\downarrow$
61
60
1
Quotient = 56
Remainder = 1

(r) $10\overline{)764}(76$
$70\downarrow$
64
60
4
Quotient = 76
Remainder = 4

Exercise – G

1. Total number of bulbs = 1049
Number of bulbs in each carton = 8

$8\overline{)1049}(131$
$8\downarrow$
24
$24\downarrow$
9
8
1

Hence, number of cartons = 131
Number of bulbs left to be packed = 1

2. Total number of movie tickets = 1250
Number of days = 7

$7\overline{)1250}(178$
$7\downarrow$
55
$49\downarrow$
60
56
4

Hence, Number of tickets left to be sold = 4

3. Number of CD's in the shop = 1008
Number of days = 9

$9\overline{)1008}(112$
$9\downarrow$
10
$9\downarrow$
18
18
0

Hence, number of CDs sold each day = 112
Number of CDs left to be sold = 0

4. Total number of pastries = 300
Number of pastries in each box = 6

$$6\overline{)300}(50$$
$$\underline{300}$$
$$0$$

Hence, number of boxes delivered = 50

5. Total number of flowers = 199
Number of flowers in each bouquets = 9

$$9\overline{)199}(22$$
$$\underline{18}\downarrow$$
$$19$$
$$\underline{18}$$
$$1$$

Hence, number of bouquets formed = 22
Number of flowers left = 1

6. Total number of coats = 639
Number of coats dry cleaned in 1 day = 7

$$7\overline{)639}(91$$
$$\underline{63}\downarrow$$
$$9$$
$$\underline{7}$$
$$2$$

Hence, number of days needed to dry clean all the coats = 91
Numbers of coats left to be dry-cleaned = 2

7. 1488 ÷ 4

$$4\overline{)1488}(372$$
$$\underline{12}\downarrow$$
$$28$$
$$\underline{28}.$$
$$08$$
$$\underline{8}$$
$$0$$

Quotient = 372

8. Total number of hours practised = 963
Number of hours practised daily = 3

$$3\overline{)963}(321$$
$$\underline{9}.$$
$$06$$
$$\underline{6}.$$
$$03$$
$$\underline{3}$$
$$0$$

Hence, Rekha practised for 321 days.

More to do

1. 11 times **2.** 8 **3.** 36 ÷ 9 = 4
4. 6 × 9 = 54 **5.** 0 − 2 = 2 **6.** 1
7. the number itself **8.** 36 ÷ 6
9. 434 **10.** 64

More To Do 2

Do yourself

Puzzle Time

1. 15 ÷ 5 = 3 **2.** 4 times
3. No, Pranav is not correct.
When a number is divided by itself, we get 1 as answer.

SCIENCE

1. The Human Body

A. 1. b **2.** a **3.** c **4.** c **5.** d
B. 1. a **2.** b **3.** c **4.** a **5.** c
C. 1. Cells are ..... activities. **2.** The human ..... column. **3.** Digestion is ..... the anus. **4.** The lungs ..... body. **5.** Excretory ..... carbon dioxide.
D. Do yourself

2. Housing and Clothing

A. 1. Igloos **2.** Houseboat **3.** Cotton clothes **4.** Silk **5.** Polyester
B. 1. b **2.** a **3.** c **4.** b **5.** b
C. 1. We all ..... our house. **2.**

People ..... called nomads. **3.** A good house ..... germ-free. **4.** We should ..... kept covered. **5.** Fibres we get ..... man-made fibres.

D. Do yourself

3. Living and Non-living Things

A. **1.** Right **2.** Wrong **3.** Wrong **4.** Right **5.** Wrong

B. **1.** c **2.** a **3.** a **4.** b **5.** c

C. **1.** All people, animals and plants are living things. Things that are made by man and can not breathe are non –living things. **2.** Man-made things: Things that are made by people are called man-made things. Natural things: Things that are created in nature are called natural things. **3.** Cut flowers are once living as they were once a part of living plants. **4.** Many animals such as cows, buffaloes, camels, tigers breathe through their nostrils and insects like cockroaches breathe through their tiny air holes called spiracles. **5.** Humans, animals and plants reproduce their own kind. Humans and most animals give birth to babies that are like themselves. This is called reproduction. **D.** Do yourself

4. Plant Life

A. **1.** Right **2.** Right **3.** Wrong **4.** Wrong **5.** Wrong

B. **1.** a **2.** c **3.** b **4.** a **5.** b

C. **1.** a. The part of the plant that remains under the ground is called the root. b. The part which is above the ground is called the shoot. **2.** Roots absorb water and nutrients that plants need to grow. They can also store food. **3.** The shoot system includes the above-ground structures of plants. That means it includes the leaves, buds, stems, flowers and fruits of plants. **4.** The leaves take sunlight and carbon dioxide from the air and convert the nutrients to plant food. This process is called photosynthesis. **5.** The underside of the leaf has very tiny pores, called stomata. **6.** The process by which a seed grows into a tiny plant is called germination.

D. **1.** Stem **2.** Roots **3.** Flower **4.** Leaves **5.** Fruit

5. Wonderful Birds

A. **1.** Right **2.** Right **3.** Wrong **4.** Right **5.** Wrong

B. **1.** a **2.** b **3.** a **4.** c **5.** b **6.** c

C. **1.** c **2.** d **3.** e **4.** b **5.** a **6.** f

D. **1.** feathers **2.** warm **3.** Cardinal **4.** talons **5.** Penguins

E. **1.** Body feathers, flight feathers, down feathers. **2.** In upstroke ..... flying. **3.** Birds like woodpeckers ..... their nests. 4. Birds like sparrows ..... at the back. **5.** A tailor bird ..... fibres. **6.** The birds ..... hatching.

F. Do yourself

6. Eating Habits of Animals

A. **1.** Right **2.** Wrong **3.** Right **4.** Wrong **5.** Right

B. **1.** a **2.** a **3.** c **4.** b **5.** b

C. **1.** Grass, leaves and plants. **2.** Animals that eat both ..... as omnivores. **3.** Some herbivores ..... chewing of cud. **4.** Omnivores ..... small pieces. 5. Dogs and cats ..... lapping.

D. **1.** Goat **2.** Cow **3.** Squirrel **4.** Frog **5.** Dog

SOCIAL SCIENCE

1. Our Home : Planet Earth

A. **1.** a **2.** b **3.** c **4.** d **5.** a

B. **1.** e **2.** a **3.** b **4.** c **5.** d

C. **1.** The Earth's temperature, ... keep us alive. **2.** The presence of water ..... called the 'Blue Planet'. **3.** There are two important ..... and revolution. **4.** The first movement is the ..... hence it is called night. **5.** A span of 10 years is called a decade.

2. Big Bang and the Universe

A. **1.** a **2.** c **3.** b **4.** d **5.** a

B. **1.** T **2.** F **3.** T **4.** T **5.** F

C. **1.** A huge ball of light. **2.** Most scientists believe ..... explosion Big Bang. **3.** Traditionally they are ..... with a mythological figure. **4.** The solar system is ..... the eight major planets. **5.** Many heavenly bodies orbit ..... are called satellites. The moon is the ..... of the Earth.

3. Directions and Maps

A. **1.** b **2.** a **3.** d **4.** d **5.** c

B. **1.** T **2.** F **3.** F **4.** T

C. **1.** directions **2.** needle **3.** symbols **4.** physical

D. **1.** The horizontal lines drawn on a globe are called latitudes and the vertical lines are called longitudes. **2.** To find their way while travelling. **3.** A collection of maps ..... called cartographers. **4.** To represent cities, rainfall, temperature, etc. **5.** A political map shows ..... islands, deserts, etc.

4. Achievers and Explorers

A. **1.** b **2.** c **3.** b **4.** a

B. **1.** In 1950, Mother ..... services to humanity. **2.** Rabindranath Tagore was ..... dance and music. **3.** The Brahmo Samaj ..... and abandonment of image worship. **4.** In 1893, he went to ..... India's greatness known to the world. **5.** Marco Polo was a merchant ..... Road with his father in 1271. **6.** Vasco da Gama was born ..... soon commanded ships in the king's name.

5. Physical Features of India

A. **1.** d **2.** a **3.** c **4.** d **5.** b

B. **1.** mountains **2.** Rajasthan **3.** peninsula **4.** Southern Plateau **5.** Bay of Bengal

C. **1.** c **2.** d **3.** c **4.** a **5.** b

D. **1.** The Northern Mountains ..... the Island Regions. **2.** These plains are flat lands ..... region is thickly populated. **3.** A peninsula ..... on three sides. **4.** On either side of the peninsula ..... Kanyakumari in the south. **5.** The Lakshadweep and the Andaman and Nicobar islands.

6. India – Political

A. **1.** a **2.** c **3.** b **4.** d **5.** a

B. **1.** India, Bhutan **2.** Constitution **3.** Political 4. New Delhi

C. **1.** b **2.** d **3.** a **4.** c **5.** c

D. **1.** India stretches ..... Arunachal Pradesh in the east. **2.** Since it is very difficult ..... and the union territories. **3.** Bengali, Tripuri, Manipuri, Kakborak. 4. There are 29 ..... including Delhi.

COMPUTER

1. Introduction to Computer

A. **1.** IPO **2.** billions **3.** analog **4.** binary **5.** laptop

B. **1.** c **2.** a **3.** c **4.** d **5.** b

C. **1.** T **2.** T **3.** F **4.** T **5.** F

D. **1.** Computer is an electronic machine ..... maintain the accounts. **2.** Speed: ..... all fields. **3.** As its name itself ..... groups of bits. **4.** These are small version ..... lot of heat. **5.** These are very

portable ..... same type of task.

2. More about the Keyboard

A. **1.** keyboard **2.** numeric **3.** Arrow **4.** spacebar **5.** home

B. **1.** c **2.** b **3.** d **4.** a **5.** b

C. **1.** T **2.** T **3.** T **4.** F **5.** F

D. **1.** There are (A to Z) 26 letter keys - ..... middle of the keyboard. **2.** There are four arrows ..... on the monitor. **3.** When you type something ..... by the Caps Lock key. 4. It is used to ..... marked with ( ) sign. **5.** The home key ..... of a line.

3. Computer Memory

A. **1.** 80, 18 **2.** 1 Megabyte(MB) **3.** temporarily **4.** myler plastic **5.** storage, data **6.** **1.** 44 MB **7.** tape **8.** laser

B. **1.** c **2.** d **3.** b **4.** c **5.** b

C. **1.** T **2.** F **3.** F **4.** T **5.** T **6.** T **7.** F **8.** F

D. **1.** The space ..... called memory. **2.** Primary memory ..... to work upon. **3.** Secondary memory ..... data permanently. **4.** RAM is a volatile memory and ROM is a non-volatile memory. **5.** There are 4 types of secondary storage devices. **6.** CD stores data using the principle of magnetism. The laser technology is used to write data on the disks. **7.** A hard disk ..... on both sides. **8.** Byte, Kilobyte (KB), Megabyte(MB), Gigabyte (GB), Terabyte **9.** A pen drive is another name for a USB flash drive. **10.** USB stands ..... computer to computer.

4. Hardware and Software

A. **1.** software **2.** Joystick **3.** light pen **4.** output devices 5. system software 6. joystick

B. **1.** d **2.** b **3.** c **4.** d

C. **1.** T **2.** F **3.** F **4.** T **5.** F

D. **1.** joystick **2.** microphone **3.** scanner **4.** light pen **5.** speakers

E. **1.** Keyboard **2.** 85+90+69+ 98+76 +84 **3.** Printer 4. Input and output devices **5.** Songs and movies

F. **1.** Software is ..... Application software. **2.** System software **3.** Part of the ..... is called software. **4.** Application software ..... type of work. **5.** Program is a set of instructions given to the computer.

5. Tux Paint

A. **1.** drawing, 2. 2002, **3.** sub-section, **4.** colours, **5.** Magic

B. **1.** c **2.** b **3.** b **4.** a **5.** b

C. **1.** T **2.** F **3.** T **4.** T **5.** F

D. **1.** Title Bar, Tools, Canvas, Brushes or Selector, Color Palette, and Help area **2.** A dialog box ..... on scrolling down. **3.** Eraser Tool 4. The Magic tool gives you the special effects to your drawing. **5.** Quit

HINDI

1. प्रकृति की सीख

(क) स्वयं करें। **(ख)** 1. अ 2. ब 3. अ 4. अ **(ग)** 1. सही 2. गलत 3. सही 4. गलत **(घ)** 1. धैर्य रखना हमें पृथ्वी सिखाती है। 2. सागर हमें मन में गहराई लाने की शिक्षा देता है। 3. आकाश से ऊँचे उठने की सीख मिलती है। 4. इस कविता के रचयिता श्री सोहन लाल द्विवेदी जी हैं।

भाषा बोध: (क) 1. पहाड़, नग 2. धरती, धरा 3. गगन, आकाश 4. समुद्र, जलज **(ख)** उठकर, खाकर, बैठकर, गिरकर, चलकर, सोकर

पाठ-2 : समझदार बंदर

(क) 1. वानरों 2. पानी 3. अफ्रीका 4. घने जंगलों

(ख) 1. ✓ 2. × 3. ✓ 4. ×

(ग) 1. (ब) 2. (स) 3. (ब) 4. (अ) 5. (ब) 6 (ब)

(घ) 1. सामान्य रूप से बंदर पेड़ों पर रहते हैं। 2. समूह में बंदर परस्पर प्रेम से रहते हैं परंतु उनमें झगड़े भी होते रहते हैं। 3. गोरिल्ले पेड़ों की डालियों से हाथियों की सूँड़ पर प्रहार करके उन्हें भगाते हैं। 4. गोरिल्ले हिंसक स्वभाव के होते हैं।

भाषा-बोध: (क) 1. गाँव, बुढ़िया 2. दिन, घर, साँप 3. पेड़, बंदर, 4. हाँडी, बंदर, पेड़।

(ख) स्वयं कीजिए।

(ग) 1. डालियाँ 2. सेनाएँ 3. नालियाँ 4. दीवारें 5. फलियाँ 6. कलाइयाँ 7. कलियाँ 8. गोरिल्ले 9. पत्तियाँ 10. समस्याएँ।

3. नकली तेनालीराम

(क) 1. ऊपरी मन से 2. उदास 3. विनम्र 4. रिश्वतखोरी

(ख) 1. × 2. × 3. ✓ 4. ✓ 5. ✓

(ग) 1. ब 2. स 3. ब 4. ब 5. अ

(घ) 1. राज्य की प्रजा और अधिकारी भ्रष्ट होते जा रहे थे इसी कारण से राजा उदास बैठे थे। 2. तेनालीराम के पास प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर खोजने की चाबी रूपी मस्तिष्क था। 3. सड़के नापने का। 4. लोगों के मकान सड़क चौड़ी होने के कारण न गिराये जायें इसलिए। 5. राजा ने देखा कि नकली तेनालीराम राज्य के अधिकारियों व मंत्रियों के साथ मिलकर रिश्वत से प्राप्त धन का बँटवारा कर रहा था।

भाषा बोध: (क) 1. तेनालीराम 2. बालक 3. फल 4. आम 5. अधिकारी 6. औरत

(ख) 2. रिश्वतखोर 3. झूठा 4. सत्यवादी

पाठ-4 : चाँद का कुरता

(क) 1. ऊन का। 2. ऊनी। 3. ऊनी झिंगोले की।

(ख) 1. ✓ 2. ✓ 3. × 4. ✓

(ग) 1. (स) 2.(स) 3.(अ) 4.(ब)

(घ) 1. एक दिन चाँद अपनी माता से ऊन का मोटा झिंगोला सिलवाने की हठ कर बैठा। 2. सन-सन चलती हवा में ठिठुर-ठिठुर कर यात्रा पूरी करना बताया। 3. माँ ने कहा कि वह चाँद को कभी एक नाप में नहीं देखती है। 4. कभी एक अंगुला भर चौड़ा, कभी एक फुट मोटा तथा किसी दिन बड़ा हो जाता है और किसी दिन छोटा।

भाषा बोध: (क) 1. आना जाना 2. उठना बैठना 3. उलटा-सीधा 4. बड़ा-छोटा 5. खरा-खोटा 6. पतला-मोटा

(ख) 1. मीठी जलेबी 2. ठंडी रात 3. खट्टी-मीठी बातें 4. काले बादल 5. नन्हीं बूँदें, 6. खोटा सिक्का,

(ग) 1. चाँद ऊनी झिंगोला सिलवाने की हठ कर बैठा। 2. कुछ लोग जादू-टोना करके अन्य लोगों में भय पैदा करते हैं। 3. चाँद का एक नाप न होने के कारण झिंगोला नहीं सिलाया जा सका।

पाठ-5 : उपयोगी अग्नि

(क) 1. धू-धू 2. प्रकाश 3. कच्चा 4. लाभ

(ख) 1. × 2. ✓ 3. × 4. ✓

(ग) 1.(ब)2. (स) 3. (स) 4. (अ)

(घ) 1. माचिस की जलती हुई तीली फेंकी जाने पर खूँटी पर टँगे कपड़ों पर गिर गई थी जिससे वे जलने लगे थे। 2. भोजन पकाने, सर्दी दूर करने, उद्योगों को चलाने व प्रकाश करने के काम आती है। 3. पानी को गर्म करने पर भाप बनती है। भाप को शक्ति से अनेक कार्य किए जा सकते हैं। 4. हमें आग के प्रयोग में पूर्णतया सावधानी रखनी चाहिए।

भाषा बोध: (क) 1. ✓ 2. × 3. ×

(ख) 1. सलिल को शैतानी से सभी परेशान थे। 2. जेम्स वाट ने भाप के इंजन का अविष्कार किया था।

JUMBO COMBO CLASS - 3

TERM - II

ENGLISH

1. Sympathy

A. 1. F 2. T 3. T 4. T

B. 1. c 2. b 3. b 4. c

C. 1. gold 2. thanked 3. poor man 4. sympathy

D. 1. By giving gold to him. 2. He gave back the gold to the proud rich man; he thanked him and blessed his charity. 3. He dressed the poet's head; gave him bread and also watched after him day and night. 4. Because he can repay the proud rich man gold but not heavenly sympathy of poor man.

E. 1. The girl felt in sorrow as she lost her parents. 2. The king was very proud and cruel. 3. They did a charity performance on the first night, to raise money for AIDS. 4. I have pain in my left leg. 5. The president has sent a message of sympathy to the relatives of the dead soldiers.

F. 1. c 2. e 3. f 4. a 5. b 6. d

G. 1. Grassy, We climbed the grassy slopes to the top. 2. salty, The sea water is salty. 3. tasty, The food very is tasty. 4. shady, We sat on the shady grass on our picnic. 5. cloudy, The weather is very cloudy. 6. dirty, The floor is very dirty.

H. 1. pretty 2. twenty 3. honest 4. blue 5. two

I. Do yourself.

2. The Lazy Brahmin

A. 1. T 2. F 3. T 4. F

B. 1. b 2. c 3. b 4. a

C. 1. profusely 2. flour 3. neighbours 4. scattered

D. 1. He preferred to starve ..... some work. 2. He hung the pot ..... and lay down. 3. He thought ..... flour for thirty rupees. 4. Manmouji Ram was dreaming and in dream, he picked up a stick and strucked to pot. The pot crashed down.

E. 1. generous 2. profusely 3. commodity 4. neighbours 5. scattered

F. 1. He is a generous boy. 2. My watch is expensive one. 3. The leader announced to built schools and colleges in cities. 4. The prince married the princess. 5. She was disturbed by her parents' death.

G. 1. Can you draw a map of India? 2. Kapil Dev was the best bowler of the Indian Cricket Team. 3. Radha was eating an orange. 4. The more they get, the more they want. 5. The sun rises in the East.

H. 1. The 2. an 3. a 4. an 5. A

I. Do yourself.

3. True Friendship

A. 1. T 2. T 3. T 4. F 5. F

B. 1. friends 2. cruel 3. to go home 4. Suresh 5. both were set free 6. because Suresh happened.....king. 7. because Sohan would die ..... six hours. 8. because he had never seen such a wonderful friendship. 9. Sohan came forward.....his place. 10. Two friends were bent.....free. 11. True friendship always wins.

C. 1. absence 2. children 3.

friendship **4.** earlier **5.** platform **6.** loudly

D. 1. Calcium **2.** Plastic **3.** Iron **4.** marbles **5.** Milk

E. Do yourself

4. Running and Shouting

A. 1. T **2.** T **3.** T **4.** T

B. 1. c **2.** a **3.** b **4.** c

C. 1. fun **2.** crossing **3.** sort **4.** shout

D. 1. For fun. **2.** The stream. **3.** Because he feels like to shout. **4.** Down the hill and by the stream.

E. 1. late **2.** boring **3.** up **4.** whisper **5.** cry **6.** boy

F. Do yourself.

G. 1. Teacher **2.** His mother **3.** Dancing **4.** Children **5.** India **6.** Cattle

H. 1. Birds **2.** Rahim **3.** Tiger **4.** Ganga **5.** Taj Mahal **6.** Qutub Minar

I. Do yourself

J. Do yourself

K. 1. headache **2.** stomach ache **3.** toothache **4.** nosebleed

L. Do yourself.

5. A Lesson

A. 1. T **2.** F **3.** F **4.** T **5.** T

B. 1. a **2.** b **3.** b **4.** b **5.** a

C. 1. He regretted ..... father. **2.** Because he found his lost son. **3.** He realised ..... hard work. **4.** He spent all his money on bad companions. **5.** He always accompanied ..... flour -ishing.

D. Do yourself

E. Do yourself

F. Do yourself

G. Do yourself

6. Trees: Precious Gift of Nature

A. 1. True **2.** True **3.** False **4.** True **5.** False **6.** True

B. 1. a **2.** b **3.** b **4.** b **5.** a

C. 1. mango, apple, banana, guava, etc. **2.** doors, windows, benches, tables and paper. **3.** because they provide fresh air. **4.** eucalyptus, cinchona and neem. **5.** The trees in our ..... to cut them down.

D. 1. He has a reserve nature. **2.** Trees provide shelter to birds and animals. **3.** The cold blowing wind is known as breeze. **4.** The flowers bloom in spring season. **5.** They are applying pressure on the wall.

E. 1. bloom **2.** sucking **3.** chirp **4.** Sandal wood **5.** bring

F. 1. on **2.** over **3.** above **4.** under **5.** in between **6.** along

G. 1. in **2.** into **3.** after **4.** to **5.** to **6.** on **7.** in

H. Do yourself.

I. Do yourself

7. How Beautiful is the Rain!

A. 1. T **2.** F **3.** F **4.** T **5.** T

B. 1. a **2.** b **3.** b **4.** c **5.** c

C. 1. beautiful **2.** clatter **3.** roaring **4.** Do yourself

D. Do yourself

E. 1. quietly **2.** possibly **3.** greatly **4.** easily **5.** beautifully **6.** carefully **7.** quickly **8.** Socially

F. Do yourself

G. Do yourself

H. Do yourself

GRAMMAR

1. Kinds of Adjectives

A. 1. red **2.** beautiful **3.** cold **4.** big **5.** interesting **6.** big **7.** fierce **8.** handsome

B. 1. funny **2.** delicious **3.** smart, foolish **4.** huge **5.** bright, black

C. 1. The cruel lady wore a short skirt. **2.** The coward girl crossed the wide river. **3.** The interesting lesson was

very long. **4.** Mahi is an ugly and short woman. **5.** That quiet pupil is very lazy.

D. 1. much **2.** many **3.** many **4.** much **5.** many

2. Comparison of Adjectives

A. 1. taller than **2.** heavier than **3.** more interesting than **4.** higher than **5.** prettier than **6.** longer than **7.** stronger than **8.** warmer than

B. 1. longer **2.** larger **3.** younger **4.** slowest **5.** small **6.** light **7.** short **8.** strongest

C. 1. most **2.** worst **3.** better **4.** more **5.** worse **6.** good **7.** many, more **8.** less, more

3. Preposition

A. 1. at **2.** in **3.** at **4.** in **5.** in **6.** in **7.** in **8.** on **9.** in **10.** in

B. 1. Besides **2.** beside **3.** Besides **4.** besides **5.** beside **6.** beside **7.** beside **8.** beside

C. 1. in **2.** over **3.** up **4.** behind **5.** near **6.** on **7.** with

4. Conjunctions

A. 1. My mother is young and energetic. **2.** The children are happy but the elders are worried. **3.** John bought a bat and a ball. **4.** The stars are shining but the moon is behind a cloud. **5.** May is warm but December is cold. **6.** Amit ate a sandwich and a pastry. **7.** Feathers are soft but rocks are hard. **8.** Smita likes to read books and Meenu likes to watch movies.

B. 1. The children can play outside because it has stopped raining. **2.** Would you like to have a mango shake or juice? **3.** Did you meet Niharika in Mumbai or Bangalore? **4.** Kasim ate an orange because he was hungry. **5.** Is this bag yours or Alka's? **6.** Amit has gone to rest because he is very tired. **7.** Would you like a dog or cat for a pet? **8.** Piyush bought a packet of juice because he was very thirsty. **9.** Is Claudia's birthday in January or February? **10.** Leena got very good marks because she studied hard.

C. 1. This house is hers or his. **2.** A giraffe is big but a rabbit is small. **3.** The bird has a beak and claws. **4.** I saw Richa and Varsha on the road. **5.** Rumil is fat but his sister is thin. **6.** My brother is rich but my sister is poor. **7.** Is your milk hot or cold? **8.** The Sun is a star but the Earth is a planet.

5. Application and Letter Writing

A. Do yourself

B. Do yourself

MATHEMATICS

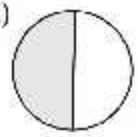
1. Fractions

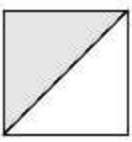
Exercise- A

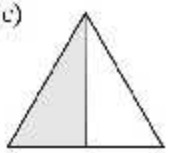
1. Write the fraction for the shaded part for each of the following :

(a) 1/3 (b) 3/5 (c) 1/2 (d) 5/10
(e) 6/12 (f) 4/6 (g) 5/10

2. Shade one-half of each of the following figures :

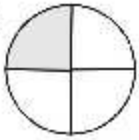
(a) 

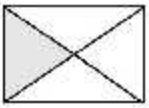
(b) 

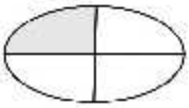
(c) 

3. Shade one-fourth of each of the

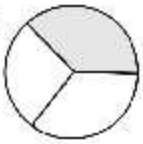
following figures :

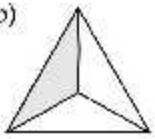
(a) 

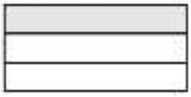
(b) 

(c) 

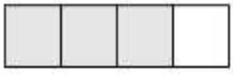
4. Shade one-third of each of the following figures :

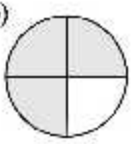
(a) 

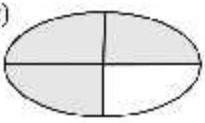
(b) 

(c) 

5. Shade three-fourths of each of the following figures :

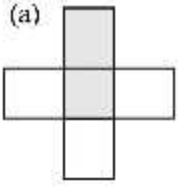
(a) 

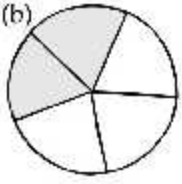
(b) 

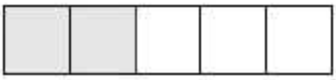
(c) 

6. Shade 2/13 of the following figure :

7. Shade 2/5 part of the following figures :

(a) 

(b) 

(c) 

8. Write the fraction for each of the following fractional numbers :

(a) 5/7 (b) 8/12 (c) 3/4
(d) 3/13 (e) 2/4 (f) 9/14
(g) 5/8 (h) 11/12

9. Write the fractional number for each of the following fractions :

(a) two-fifths (b) five-twelfths
(c) three-sevenths (d) two-ninths
(e) seven-tenths (f) six-eighths

Exercise – B

1. Write the numerator and denominator of the following fractions :

Fraction	Numerator	Denominator
$\frac{3}{4}$	3	4
$\frac{8}{11}$	8	11
$\frac{13}{15}$	13	15
$\frac{2}{7}$	2	7
$\frac{14}{19}$	14	19

Fraction	Numerator	Denominator
$\frac{7}{13}$	7	13
$\frac{8}{19}$	8	19
$\frac{23}{29}$	23	29
$\frac{16}{21}$	16	21
$\frac{17}{27}$	17	27

2. Write fractions of the following numerators and denominators :

(a) 14/27 (b) 8/9 (c) 15/28
(d) 19/23 (e) 15/17 (f) 25/27

3. Fill in the blanks:

(a) 15 (b) 9 (c) 16 (d) denominator (e) numerator (f) numerator

Exercise- C

1. Separate the following articles as indicated by drawing lines and write the result as shown :

(b) 1/4 of 8 = 2

(c) 1/3 of 9 = 3

(d) 1/6 of 18 = 3

2. Solve :

(a) 8 (b) 5 (c) 3 (d) 6 (e) 4 (f) 4

More To Do 1

Choose the correct answer :

1. 3/4	2. 3/5
3. 2	4. 3/10
5. 2/9	6. 5
7. Three-eighths	8. 7/12

More To Do 2

Do yourself

Puzzle Time

1. No, Priya is not correct.
Numerator = 5, Denominator = 7

3. Remaining marbles $= 18 - \frac{1}{6} \times 18$

$= 18 - 3 = 15$

2. Money

Exercise- A

1. Express the following amounts of money in words:

(a) Seventeen rupees eighty-two paise

(b) Twenty-one rupees seventy-two paise

(c) Thirty-nine rupees twelve paise

(d) Ninety-one rupees sixty paise

(e) Fourteen rupees twenty-nine paise

(f) Forty-five rupees fifty paise

(g) One hundred five rupees fifty-nine paise

(h) Two hundred thirty-two rupees thirty-five paise

2. Express the following amounts of money in figures :

(a) ₹29.81 (b) ₹34.27 (c) ₹12.34

(d) ₹56.99 (e) ₹1.01 (f) ₹0.05

(g) ₹110.40 (h) ₹371.72

3. Express the following amounts of money in paise :

(a) 1900 paise (b) 3900 paise

(c) 2400 paise (d) 9900 paise

(e) 10200 paise (f) 11314 paise

(g) 7556 paise (h) 6941 paise

4. Express the following paise into rupees and paise :

(a) 7 rupees 18 paise

(b) 1 rupee 21 paise

(c) 8 rupees 25 paise

(d) 12 rupees 5 paise

(e) 72 rupees 81 paise

(f) 81 rupees 96 paise

(g) 79 rupees 82 paise

(h) 33 rupees 3 paise

(i) 791 rupees 2 paise

(j) 274 rupees 72 paise

(k) 910 rupees 29 paise

(l) 816 rupees 62 paise

Exercise-B

1. Add the following :

(a)

	₹		P
	1	7	15
+	1	16	62
	1	33	77

(b)

	₹		P
	1	02	05
	1	12	71
+		15	21
	2	29	97

(c)

₹	P
169	29
79	21
+	51
249	01

(d)

₹	P
721	50
27	18
+	27
748	95

(e)

₹	P
125	25
+050	05
175	30

(f)

₹	P
89	70
+135	15
224	85

(g)

₹	P
413	29
+116	10
529	39

(h)

₹	P
125	08
038	98
+010	10
174	16

(i)

₹	P
537	86
105	50
+ 5	00
648	36

(j)

₹	P
7	99
13	05
+156	00
177	04

2. Subtract the following :

(a)

₹	P
82	98
−21	79
61	19

(b)

₹	P
162	25
− 33	48
128	77

(c)

₹	P
260	12
− 71	42
188	70

(d)

₹	P
128	00
−	89
127	11

(e)

₹	P
186	50
−010	25
176	25

(f)

₹	P
85	60
−20	21
65	39

(g)

₹	P
126	15
− 64	81
61	34

(h)

₹	P
525	20
−125	00
400	20

(i)

₹	P
400	88
−120	99
279	89

(j)

₹	P
662	21
−421	78
240	43

Exercise- C

1. Cost of notebook = ₹17
   Cost of pencil = ₹5.25
   Cost of chocolate = ₹40.75
   ∴ Total money spent = ₹63
2. Cost of a toy = ₹15
   Cost of a packet of chocolates = ₹78.80
   ∴ Total money spent = ₹93.80
3. Total money with Pankaj = ₹100.00
   Money spent by Pankaj = ₹75.75
   ∴ Money left with Pankaj = 24.25
4. Cost of vegetables = ₹35.50
   Cost of cosmetics = ₹90.00
   Csot of fruits = ₹48.90
   ∴ Total money spent = ₹174.40
5. Cost of radio = ₹150.90
   Cost of dresses = ₹660.60
   Cost of conveyance = ₹20.80
   Total money spent = ₹832.30
   Total money with woman = ₹1000.00
   Money spent by woman = ₹832.30
   ∴ Money left = ₹167.70
6. Total cost of saree and pant = ₹5320.00
   Cost of pant = ₹3120.50
   ∴ Cost of saree = ₹2190.50
7. Cost of clothes = ₹756
   Cost of curtain = ₹255
   Cost of bedsheet = ₹415
   Cost of toy = ₹50

Total money spent = ₹1476

Total money with Dolly = ₹1500

∴ Money left = ₹24

Exercise- D

1. Multiply :

(a) ₹17.81 × 6 = ₹106.86

(b) ₹0.15 × 8 = ₹1.20

(c) ₹108.29 × 8 = ₹866.32

(d) ₹105.72 × 9 = ₹951.48

(e) ₹235 × 3 = ₹705

(f) ₹321.75 × 2 = ₹643.50

2. Earning in 1 hour = ₹65.21

Number of hours = 3

∴ Total earning in 3 hours = ₹195.63

$$\begin{array}{r} 65.21 \\ \times\ 3 \\ \hline 195.63 \end{array}$$

3. Amount of pocket money per week = ₹29.55

Number of weeks = 8

∴ Total amount of pocket money in 8 weeks = ₹236.40

$$\begin{array}{r} 29.55 \\ \times\ 8 \\ \hline 236.40 \end{array}$$

4. Cost of 1 envelope = ₹0.67

Number of envelopes = 9

∴ Total cost of 9 envelopes = ₹6.03

$$\begin{array}{r} 0.67 \\ \times\ 9 \\ \hline 6.03 \end{array}$$

5. Money deposited in each month = ₹312.78

Number of months = 6

∴ Total money deposited = ₹1876.68

$$\begin{array}{r} 312.78 \\ \times\ 6 \\ \hline 1876.68 \end{array}$$

6. Cost of a notebook = ₹24.89

Number of notebooks = 7

∴ Total cost of 7 notebooks = ₹174.23

$$\begin{array}{r} 24.89 \\ \times\ 7 \\ \hline 174.23 \end{array}$$

7. Cost of 1 doll = ₹34.09

Number of dolls = ₹5

∴ Total cost of 5 dolls = ₹170.45

$$\begin{array}{r} 34.09 \\ \times\ 5 \\ \hline 170.45 \end{array}$$

8. Cost of each banana = ₹2.65

Number of bananas = 6

∴ Total cost of 6 bananas = ₹15.90

$$\begin{array}{r} 2.65 \\ \times\ 6 \\ \hline 15.90 \end{array}$$

9. Money given to charity in 1 week = ₹156.38

Number of weeks = 5

∴ Total amount given as charity = ₹781.90

$$\begin{array}{r} 156.38 \\ \times\ 5 \\ \hline 781.90 \end{array}$$

10. Cost of 1 shirt = ₹127.99

Number of shirts = 3

∴ Amount paid to shopkeeper for 3 shirts = ₹383.97

$$\begin{array}{r} 127.99 \\ \times\ 3 \\ \hline 383.97 \end{array}$$

11. Cost of 1 hat = ₹75.82
Number of hats = 9
∴ Cost of all the hats = ₹682.38

$$\begin{array}{r} 75.82 \\ \times\ 9 \\ \hline 682.38 \end{array}$$

More To Do1

Do yourself

More To Do2

Do yourself

Puzzle Time

1. 3 notes of ₹10, 6 notes of ₹5

2. No, Rohit is not correct.
Correct answer = ₹10

3. Metric Measures

Exercise- A

Tick (✓) the suitable unit to measure the following :

1. metre

2. centimetre

3. metre

4. kilometre

Exercise- B

1. Fill in the blanks :

(a) (96 × 100) cm = 9600 cm

(b) (27 × 100) cm = 2700 cm

(c) (5 × 1000) m = 5000 m

(d) (82 × 1000) m = 82000 m

2. Convert the following lengths into centimetres :

(a) (5 × 100) cm = 500 cm

(b) (60 × 100) cm = 6000 cm

(c) (122 × 100) cm = 12200 cm

(d) (145 × 100) cm = 14500 cm

(e) (278 × 100) cm = 27800 cm

3. Convert the following into centimetres :

(a) 21 m 21 cm
= (21 × 100) cm + 21 cm
= 2100 cm + 21cm = 2121cm

(b) 114 m 16 cm
= (114 × 100) cm + 16 cm
= 11400 cm + 16 cm = 11416 cm

(c) 2 m 27 cm
= (2 × 100) cm − 27 cm
= 200 cm + 27 cm = 227 cm

(d) 39 m 56 cm
= (39 × 100) cm + 56 cm
= 3900 cm + 56 cm = 3956 cm

4. Convert the following into metres :

(a) 5 km
= (5 × 1000) m = 5000 m

(b) 16 km
= (16 × 1000) m = 16000 m

(c) 21 km
= (21 × 1000) m = 21000 m

(d) 64 km
= (64 × 1000) m = 64000 m

(e) 99 km
= (99 × 1000) m = 99000 m

5. Convert the following into metres :

(a) 5 km 21 m
= (5 × 1000) m + 21 m
= 5000 m + 21 m = 5021 m

(b) 12 km 15 m
= (12 × 1000) m + 15 m
= 12000 m + 15 m = 12015 m

(c) 96 km 18 m
= (96 × 1000) m + 18 m
= 96000 m + 18 m = 96018 m

(d) 92 km 115 m
= (96 × 1000) m + 115 m
= 92000 m + 115 m = 92115 m

6. Convert the following into m and cm :

(a) 109 cm
= 100 cm + 9 m = 1 m 9 cm

(b) 413 cm
= 400 cm + 13 cm = 4 m 13 cm

(c) 2109 cm
= 2100 cm + 9 cm = 21 m 9 cm

(d) 8265 cm
= 8200 cm + 65 cm = 82 m 65 cm

7. Convert the following into Km and m :

(a) 2709 m
= 2000 m + 709 m
= 2 km 709 m

(b) 3246 m
= 3000 m + 246 m
= 3 km 246 m

(c) 8195 m
= 8000 m + 195 m = 8 km 195 m

(d) 7129 m
= 7000 m + 129 m = 7 km 129 m

Exercise - C

1. Add the following :

(a)

m	cm
40	40
+50	49
90	89

(b)

m	cm
38	14
+45	05
83	19

(c)

m	cm
15	37
+38	06
53	43

(d)

m	cm
78	18
+14	15
92	33

2. Add the following :

(a)

m	cm
57	12
+10	05
67	17

(b)

m	cm
7	10
+15	18
22	28

(c)

m	cm
21	85
+42	12
63	97

(d)

m	cm
137	38
+015	45
152	83

(e)

m	cm
39	47
115	08
154	55

(f)

m	cm
66	22
133	66
99	88

3. Add the following :

(a)

km	m
24	015
37	203
+15	135
76	353

(b)

km	m
110	005
+ 25	088
135	093

(c)

km	m
7	972
3	068
+17	005
28	045

(d)

km	m
18	837
+15	189
34	026

4. Add the following :

(a)

km	m
15	577
+ 82	019
97	596

(b)

km	m
18	075
+ 15	928
34	003

(c)

km	m
29	392
+ 39	495
68	887

(d)

km	m
55	625
+ 15	155
70	780

(e)

km	m
86	014
+ 15	014
101	028

(f)

km	m
46	464
+ 52	526
98	990

Exercise – D

1. Subtract the following :

(a)

m	cm
79	23
−25	78
53	45

(b)

m	cm
5	65
− 3	23
2	42

(c)

m	cm
9	00
− 8	85
	15

(d)

m	cm
73	11
− 37	92
35	19

2. Subtract the following :

(a)

m	cm
93	15
− 65	28
27	87

(b)

m	cm
78	17
− 43	02
35	15

(c)

m	cm
12	69
− 4	96
7	73

(d)

m	cm
58	23
− 46	11
12	12

(e)

m	cm
55	88
− 22	77
33	11

(f)

m	cm
29	45
− 19	67
9	78

3. Subtract the following :

(a)

km	m
67	018
− 49	021
17	997

(b)

km	m
107	021
− 59	084
47	937

(c)

km	m
805	000
− 467	032
337	968

(d)

km	m
635	294
− 294	156
341	138

4. Subtract the following :

(a)

km	m
32	109
29	054
3	055

(b)

km	m
188	192
51	098
137	094

(c)

km	m
261	095
− 125	472
135	623

(d)

km	m
423	097
− 173	154
249	943

(e)

km	m
596	127
− 123	823
472	304

(f)

km	m
829	467
− 428	654
400	813

Exercise – E

Solve the problems :

1. Length of white colour cloth = 27m 15cm

Length of blue colour cloth = 38m 26cm

∴ Total length of cloth he bought = 41cm

m	cm
27	15
+ 38	26
65	41

2. Length of one rope = 6m 28cm

Length of other rope = 5m 18cm

∴ Total length of rope = 11m 46cm

m	cm
6	28
+ 5	18
11	46

3. Total length of cloth in the shop =215m

Length of cloth sold = 105m 23cm

∴ Total length of cloth left = 109m

77cm

km	cm
215	00
105	23
109	77

4. Total length of plastic wire = 80m 20cm
Length of plastic wire used = 35m 10cm
∴ Length of plastic wire left = 45m 10cm

m	cm
80	20
− 35	10
45	10

5. Distance travelled in the morning = 8km 20m
Distance travelled in the evening = 7km 15m
∴ Total distance travelled = 15m 35m

km	m
8	020
+ 7	015
15	035

6. Total length of cloth = 36m
Length of cloth given for skirt = 3m 40 cm
Length of cloth given for shirt = 4m 50 cm
Length of cloth given for frock = 3m 80 cm

m	cm
3	40
4	50
+ 3	80
11	70

(i) Total length of cloth given to tailor = 11m 70 cm
(ii) Length of cloth left = 36 m − 11m 70 cm = 24 m 30 cm

m	cm
36	00
− 11	70
24	30

7. Length of green ribbon = 4m 30cm
Length of white ribbon = 5m 40cm
Length of black ribbon = 15m
∴ Total length of the ribbon = 24m 70cm

m	cm
4	30
5	40
+ 15	00
24	70

8. Length of blue thread = 38m
Length of pink thread = 40m 48cm

m	cm
40	48
38	00
2	48

Thus, pink thread is longer than blue thread by 2m 48cm.

9. Total length of cloth = 50m
Length of cloth used = 25m 40cm
∴ Length of cloth left = 24m 60cm

m	cm
50	00
− 25	40
24	60

10. Total length of blue thread Rita had = 100m
Length of blue thread she gave to

her brother = 25m 36cm

∴ Length of blue thread left with her = 74m 64cm

m	cm
100	00
− 25	36
74	64

Exercise – F

1. Write the suitable unit to measure the weight of :

(a) kg (b) g (c) kg (d) kg (e) kg (f) g (g) g (h) g (i) kg

2. Write the weights to measure :

(a) 2 kg, 1 kg (b) 200 g, 50 g (c) 500 g, 200 g, 50 g (d) 500 g, 200 g, 100 g, 50 g (e) 500 g, 100 g, 50 g (f) 5 kg

Exercise – G

1. Fill in the blanks :

(a) 7 (b) 5000 (c) 1 (d) 2000 (e) 6 (f) 9000

2. Convert into grams :

(a) 3 kg
= (3 × 1000) g
= 3000 g

(b) 5 kg
= (5 × 1000) g
= 5000 g

(c) 8 kg 250 g
= (8 × 1000) g + 250 g
= 8000 g + 250 g
= 8250 g

(d) 5 kg 750 g
= (5 × 1000) g + 750 g
= 5000 g + 750 g
= 5750 g

(e) 7 kg 15 g
= (7 × 1000) g + 15 g
= 7000 g + 15 g
= 7015 g

(f) 8 kg 8 g
= (8 × 1000) g + 8 g
= 8000 g + 8 g
= 8008 g

3. Convert into kg and grams :

(a) 8760 g
= 8000 g + 760 g
= 8 kg + 760 g
= 8 kg 760 g

(b) 1560 g
= 1000 g + 560 g
= 1 kg + 560 g
= 1 kg 560 g

(c) 2869 g
= 2000 g + 869 g
= 2 kg + 869 g
= 2 kg 869 g

(d) 4700 g
− 4000 g + 700 g
= 4 kg + 700 g
= 4 kg 700 g

4. Convert into kg :

(a) 5000 g = 5 kg
(b) 7000 g = 7 kg
(c) 8000 g = 8 kg
(d) 15000 g = 15 kg

Exercise-H

1. Add the following :

(a)

kg	g
3	256
+ 5	111
8	367

(b)

kg	g
2	110
+ 6	010
8	120

(c)

kg	g
7	070
+ 1	002
8	072

(d)

kg	g
5	560
+ 4	450
10	010

2. Add the following :

(a)

kg	g
3	123
+ 5	560
8	683

(b)

kg	g
6	010
+ 5	135
11	145

(c)

kg	g
19	370
+43	480
62	850

(d)

kg	g
5	250
+ 6	150
11	400

(e)

kg	g
8	230
+ 3	105
11	335

(f)

kg	g
48	480
+98	846
147	326

3. Add the following :

(a)

kg	g
4	507
+ 4	555
9	062

(b)

kg	g
8	023
+ 2	123
10	146

(c)

kg	g
13	550
+ 2	150
15	700

(d)

kg	g
2	980
+ 5	000
7	980

(e)

kg	g
5	050
+	500
5	550

(f)

kg	g
3	200
+ 8	000
11	200

Exercise-I

1. Subtract the following :

(a)

kg	g
8	578
− 4	462
4	116

(b)

kg	g
7	075
− 2	050
5	025

(c)

kg	g
5	250
− 3	150
2	100

(d)

kg	g
8	123
− 4	342
3	781

2. Subtract the following :

(a)

kg	g
42	434
− 31	213
11	221

(b)

kg	g
37	728
− 24	411
13	317

(c)

kg	g
72	405
− 36	496
35	909

(d)

kg	g
8	243
− 2	185
6	058

(e)

kg	g
72	152
− 24	363
47	789

(f)

kg	g
49	246
− 24	428
24	818

3. Subtract the following :

(a)

kg	g
5	888
− 2	776
3	112

(b)

kg	g
4	000
− 3	785
	215

(c)

kg	g
39	235
− 18	178
21	057

(d)

kg	g
35	025
− 17	000
18	025

Exercise-I

1. Weight of one bag of wheat = 61kg
Weight of other bag of wheat = 50kg 243g
∴ Total weight of both bags = 111kg 243g

kg	g
61	000
+50	243
111	243

2. Weight of sugar = 8kg 285g
Weight of rice = 12kg 250g
∴ Total weight of items Sunita bought = 20kg 535g

kg	g
8	285
+12	250
20	535

3. Weight of the boy = 45kg
Weight lost = 2kg 25g
∴ Weight of the boy now = 42kg 750g

kg	g
45	000
− 2	250
42	750

4. Weight of bucket full of water = 20kg
Weight of empty bucket = 2kg 25g
∴ Weight of water = 17kg 975g

kg	g
20	000
− 2	025
17	975

5. Weight of oranges = 7kg 100g
Weight of apples = 8kg
Weight of coconut = 2kg 250g
∴ Total weight of fruits bought = 17kg 350g

kg	g
7	100
8	000
+ 2	250
17	350

6.

kg	g
5	250
+ 8	000
13	250

kg
2
+ 3
5

kg	g
13	250
− 5	000
8	250

7.

kg
7
+ 2
9

kg	g
5	000
2	020
2	080

kg	g
9	000
− 2	080
6	020

8. Total weight of three girls = 125kg
Weight of two girls together = 38kg 200g + 35kg = 73kg 200g
∴ Weight of third girl = 51kg 800g

kg	g
125	000
− 73	200
51	800

9. Total weight of sweets = 8kg 500g
Weight of sweets distributed = 4kg 250g
∴ Weight of sweets left = 4kg 250g

kg	g
8	500
− 4	250
4	250

10. Weight of wheat in a sack = 3kg 250g
Weight of wheat added now = 2kg 500g
∴ Total weight of wheat now = 5kg 750g

kg	g
3	250
+ 2	500
5	750

Exercise-K

Fill in the blanks with the appropriate units:

(a) ml (b) *l* (c) *l* (d) ml (e) ml (f) ml

Exercise-L

1. Convert the following into litres and millilitres :

(a) 2078 ml

= 2000 ml − 78 ml

= 2*l* + 78 ml

= 2*l* 78 ml

(b) 5000 ml

= 5*l*

(c) 2468 ml

= 2000 ml − 468 ml

= 2*l* + 468 ml

= 2*l* 468 ml

(d) 5877 ml

= 5000 ml − 877 ml

= 5*l* + 877 ml

= 5*l* 877 ml

2. Convert the following into millilitres :

(a) 8*l*

= (8 × 1000) ml = 8000 ml

(b) 15*l*

= (15 × 1000) ml = 15000 ml

(c) 21*l* 500 ml

= (21 × 1000) ml + 500 ml

= 21000 ml + 500 ml

= 21500 ml

(d) 25 *l* 250 ml

= (25 × 1000) ml + 250 ml

= 25000 ml + 250 ml

= 25250 ml

3. Fill in the blanks :

(a) 3*l* 78 ml (b) 3*l* 8 ml (c) 8*l* 776 ml

(d) 25000 ml (e) 8025 ml

Exercise-M

1. Add the following :

(a)

l	ml
12	880
+ 5	058
17	938

(b)

l	ml
53	070
+ 1	885
54	955

(c)

l	ml
39	375
+ 12	251
51	626

(d)

l	ml
16	180
+ 21	058
37	238

2. Add the following :

(a)

l	ml
18	96
+ 15	119
33	215

(b)

l	ml
14	634
+ 97	275
111	909

(c)

l	ml
59	832
+ 20	856
80	688

(d)

l	ml
25	450
+ 60	750
86	200

(e)

l	ml
27	492
+ 15	297
42	789

(f)

l	ml
129	729
88	165
+ 2	089
219	983

3. Add the following :

(a)

l	ml
66	170
+ 20	050
86	220

(b)

l	ml
24	045
+ 25	000
49	045

(c)

l	ml
79	070
+ 34	050
113	120

(d)

l	ml
	128
+ 23	025
23	153

(c)

	l	ml
	324	007
+	45	192
	369	199

(f)

	l	ml
	25	220
+	5	000
	30	220

(g)

	l	ml
	27	907
+	73	015
	100	922

(h)

	l	ml
	14	085
	45	508
+	2	000
	61	593

(i)

	l	ml
	66	008
	8	200
+	15	100
	89	308

Exercise-N

1. Subtract the following :

(a)

	l	ml
	7	029
−	3	591
	3	438

(b)

	l	ml
	17	832
−	5	337
	12	495

(c)

	l	ml
	47	296
−	35	621
	11	675

(d)

	l	ml
	5	256
−	4	976
		280

2. Subtract the following :

(a)

	l	ml
	92	634
	32	121
	60	513

(b)

	l	ml
	68	788
	43	182
	25	606

(c)

	l	ml
	75	759
−	16	223
	59	536

(d)

	l	ml
	52	184
−	15	625
	36	559

(e)

	l	ml
	68	576
−	12	400
	56	176

(f)

	l	ml
	75	329
−	23	085
	52	244

3. Subtract the following :

(a)

	l	ml
	64	498
−	27	350
	37	148

(b)

	l	ml
	39	000
−	36	750
	2	250

(c)

	l	ml
	64	289
−	43	510
	20	779

(d)

	l	ml
	294	826
−	100	005
	194	821

(e)

	l	ml
	22	444
−	15	333
	7	111

(f)

	l	ml
	70	587
−	58	456
	12	131

Exercise-O

1. 8376ml
= 8000ml + 376ml = 8*l*376ml
∴ 8376ml is more than 8l by 376ml

	l	ml
	8	376
−	8	000
		376

2. Total quantity of milk bought = 6*l*
Quantity of milk used in preparing cheese = 2*l*895ml
∴ Quantity of milk left = 3*l*105ml

	l	ml
	6	000
−	2	895
	3	105

3. Quantity of kerosene oil in the can = 5*l*625ml

Quantity of kerosene oil added = 3*l* 680ml

∴ Total quantity of kerosene oil in the can – 9*l* 305ml

l	ml
5	625
+ 3	680
9	305

4. Quantity of refined oil sold on Monday = 20*l*

Quantity of refined oil sold on Tuesday = 25*l* 255ml

∴ Total quantity of refined oil sold on both the days = 45*l* 255ml

l	ml
20	000
+ 25	255
45	255

5. Quantity of oil in the tin = 45*l*

Quantity of oil used = 13*l* 125ml

∴ Quantity of oil left = 31*l* 875ml

l	ml
45	000
– 13	125
31	875

6. Quantity of diesel in the truck – 9*l* 862ml

Quantity of diesel used = 7*l* 725ml

∴ Quantity of diesel left = 2*l* 137ml

l	ml
9	862
– 7	725
2	137

7. Total quantity of mustard oil = 45*l* 700ml

Quantity of mustard oil sold = 22*l* 275ml

∴ Quantity of mustard oil left = 23*l* 425ml

l	ml
45	700
– 22	275
23	425

8. Milk delivered on Friday = 69*l* 490ml

Milk delivered on Saturday = 75*l* 325ml

∴ Milkman delivered 5*l* 835ml more milk on Saturday.

l	ml
75	325
– 69	490
5	835

More to do - 1

Choose the correct answer :

1. metre

2. 3862cm

3. measuring tape

4. Both kilogram & gram

5. 5kg 862g

6. 26kg 862g

7. kilogram

8. millilitres

9. litres

10. 2025g

More to do - 2

Choose the correct answer :

1. 1m 75cm

2. 5291g

3. 200ml

4. 2380g

5. Put correct sign>, < or = :

(a) > (b) < (c) = (d) = (e) <

6. Fill in the blanks :

(a) 750g (b) 350g (c) 250g
(d) 550ml (e) 1cm (f) 0.5 /
(g) 1000 m (h) 762ml

Puzzle Time

1. No, Mehul was not correct.
   Metre is the correct unit of conversion.
2. No, conversion = 6.025kg
3. Pratik is correct.

4. Time

Exercise-A

1. Look at the following clocks carefully and write the times in figures as well as words :

(a) 10:00, 10 o'clock
(b) 7:00, 7 o'clock (c) 3:00 3 o'clock
(d) 6:00, 6 o'clock (e) 9:00, 9 o'clock
(f) 11:00, 11 o'clock

2. Read the time shown by the clocks given below and write in figures as well as words :

(a) 6:10, 10 minutes past 6
(b) 3:20, 20 minutes past 3
(c) 5:40, 20 minutes to 6
(d) 9:20, 20 minutes past 9
(e) 11:55, 5 minutes to 12
(f) 8:05, 5 minutes past 8

3. Read the time shown by the clocks and write in figures as well as words :

(a) 8:15, quarter past 8
(b) 10:15, quarter past 10
(c) 7 :15, quarter past 7
(d) 12:15, quarter past 12
(e) 1:15, quarter past 1
(f) 4:15, quarter past 4

4. Read the time shown by the clocks and write in figures as well as words :

(a) 2:30, half past 2
(b) 5:30, half past 5
(c) 9:30, half past 9
(d) 12:30, half past 12
(e) 4:30, half past 4
(f) 11:30, half past 11

5. Read the time shown by the clocks and write in figures as well as words :

(a) 3:45, quarter to 4
(b) 11:45, quarter to 12
(c) 5:45, quarter to 6
(d) 10:45, quarter to 11
(e) 4:45, quarter to 5 to
(f) 9:45, quarter to 10

6. Do Yourself

7. Write the position of the minute-hand and the hour-hand according to the given time :

(a) Between 6 and 7, at 4
(b) Between 4 and 5, at 7
(c) At 11 at 1
(d) At 9, at 11
(e) Between 9 and 10, at 5
(f) At 11, at 10
(g) Between 7 and 8, at 6
(h) Between 5 and 6, at 8

8. Do Yourself

Exercise-B

1. Write the time using a.m. or p.m. :

(a) 4:00 p.m. (b) 3:00 p.m.
(c) 10:00 p.m. (d) 12 noon
(e) 6:40 p.m. (f) 9:05 a.m.
(g) 3:15 p.m. (h) 11:50 p.m.
(i) 3:00 p.m. (j) 8:00 a.m.

2. What time will it be :

(a) 1:35 p.m. (b) 10:10 a.m.

(c) 11:05 a.m. (d) 12:45 a.m.
(e) 7:25 p.m. (f) 6:00 a.m.
(g) 1:58 p.m. (h) 3:30 p.m.
(i) 1:05 p.m. (j) 9:25 p.m.

3. Fill in the blanks with a.m. or p.m.:

(a) a.m. (b) p.m. (c) a.m. (d) p.m.
(e) p.m. (f) p.m. (g) p.m. (h) p.m.
(i) p.m. (j) a.m.

More to do - 1

Choose the correct answer :

1. (d) **2.** (c) **3.** 1:10 **4.** 6:55
5. 50 minutes past 1
6. quarter past 8 **7.** 8 **8.** 5 **9.** 1 **10.** 24

More to do - 2

1. Fill in the blanks :

(a) 10 (b) 3 (c) 35 (d) 10
(e) 4:16 a.m.
(f) Post-meridian
(g) Ante-meridian (h) 5:35 p.m.
(i) 2:10 p.m. (j) 7:45 p.m.

2. Write (T) for True and (F) for False in the boxes :

(a) T (b) F (c) F (d) T (e) F (f) T (g) F
(h) T (i) T

Puzzle Time

1. Present time = 4:15 p.m.
2. 2:35 p.m.
3. Present time – 9:35 a.m.

5. Geometry

Exercise-A

1. Write if each is a point, line segment, line or ray. Also name it.

(a) line $\overleftrightarrow{ST}$ or $\overleftrightarrow{TS}$ (b) line segment $\overline{CD}$ (c) ray $\overrightarrow{XY}$ (d) ray $\overrightarrow{QR}$ (e) point L (f) line segment $\overline{NO}$ (g) line $\overleftrightarrow{UV}$ (h) point R

2. See the given figure and answer the following questions :

(a) A, B, C, D, E
(b) AB, CD, EG, DI
(c) CK, EF, FG, CB, CA
(d) Vertical line = HJ, Horizontal line = AB (e) CK, CB (f) DI, HJ

3. See the figure and answer the questions given below :

(a) AG, BH, CI (b) AC, DF, GI

Exercise-B

1. Measure and write the lengths of the following line segments :

(a) 4.9cm (b) 2.5cm
(c) 5.4cm (d) 6.6cm

2. Do Yourself

3. Name the line segments in the following figures and also write their measures :

(a) AB = 3.8cm,
BC = 3.8cm,
CD = 3.8cm,
DA = 3.8cm
(b) AB = 5cm, BC = 4cm,
CD = 5cm, DA = 4cm
(c) AB = 1.5cm, BC = 1.8cm,
CD = 1.5cm, DE = 1.5cm,
EF = 1.8cm and FA = 1.5cm
(d) XY = 4cm,
YZ = 3.6cm and XZ = 4cm

Exercise-C

1. Write the name of the shapes of :

(a) circle (b) rectangle
(c) square (d) rectangle
(e) rectangle (f) triangle
(g) circle

2. Fill in the empty spaces :

(a) no (b) 4 (c) 2 (d) 4 (e) 4

3. Recognize and then write the names of the following plane figures :

(a) Triangle (b) Square

(c) Rectangle

4. Count the number of rectangles in the following figures :

(a) 9 (b) 18 (c) 6

Exercise – D

1. Write the names of the shapes of following figures :

(a) cone (b) rectangle

(c) cylinder (d) cube

(e) sphere (f) cone

2. Dice **3.** 12 **4.** Cuboidal

5. Ice-cream cone, birthday cap, funnel

6. Straw, Cooking gas cylinder

7. No **8.** Yes **9.** 3 **10.** Yes

More to do - 1

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. $\overleftrightarrow{XY}$ **2.** $\underline{PQ}$ **3.** PQ

4. . **5.** 0 **6.** 1 **7.** 2 **8.** 5cm

Puzzle Time

1. Siddhi is correct.

2. No, Prerna is not correct.
Cube is not a plane figure

3. Sid is correct because cylinder has two plane faces and one curved face.

ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES (SCIENCE)

1. Air and Water

A. 1. Wrong **2.** Right **3.** Right **4.** Wrong **5.** Right

B. 1. b **2.** c **3.** b **4.** c **5.** a

C. 1. Air is ..... to live. **2.** Air contains ..... of glass. **3.** Water exists ..... into water. **4.** In the atmosphere ..... precipitation. **5.** The water cycle ..... back again.

D. Do yourself

2. Weather and Seasons

A. 1. winds **2.** rainy **3.** loo **4.** hilly **5.** spring

B. 1. b **2.** a **3.** a **4.** c **5.** c

C. 1. On some days sun shines ..... of the day. On some days ..... cloudy days. **2.** We wear ..... swear. **3.** They use ..... warm. **4.** During monsoon ..... getting wet. **5.** Floods cause a lot ..... roads.

D. 1. Sunny **2.** Rainy **3.** Storm **4.** Breeze

E. Do yourself

3. The Earth

A. 1. Right **2.** Wrong **3.** Right **4.** Wrong **5.** Right

B. 1. b **2.** a **3.** b **4.** a **5.** c

C. 1. Our Earth is ..... their life. **2.** Photographs .. called astronauts. **3.** The Earth ..... , called rotation. **4.** The rotation of ..... 24 hours. **5.** Our Earth ..... a year.

4. The Solar System

A. 1. Sun **2.** Planets **3.** Moon **4.** New moon **5.** Constellations

B. 1. a **2.** b **3.** c **4.** b **5.** a

C. 1. Our solar system ..... planets. **2.** There are ..... Neptune. **3.** Crescent moon ..... full moon. **4.** Some stars ..... constellations. **5.** A telescope is ..... stars.

D. Do yourself

5. Soil and Rocks

A. 1. Plants **2.** Soil **3.** Humus **4.**

Loamy 5. Diamond

B. 1. b 2. c 3. a 4. c 5. a

C. 1. The topmost ..... soil. 2. Soil is formed ..... or more. 3. Sandy, clayey and loamy. 4. Loamy soil ..... plants. 5. Granite is ..... buildings.

D. 1. d 2. c 3. b 4. A

ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES (SOCIAL SCIENCE)

1. Our Food and Clothes

A. 1. b 2. d 3. a 4. d 5. b

B. 1. Spices 2. coconut 3. western 4. clothes 5. formal

C. 1. c 2. a 3. d 4. e 5. b

D. 1. Rice, wheat, jowar and bajra. 2. Because of the spices used. Turmeric, pepper and cardamom. 3. Chutney, curry and sweets. 4. Different parts of India have different ..... wear synthetic clothes. 5. Some clothes are worn ..... traditional clothes or dresses.

Think and Answer

1. Woollen clothes.
2. Do yourself.

2. Festivals We Celebrate

A. 1. d 2. b 3. c 4. a 5. b 6. c

B. 1. T 2. T 3. T 4. T 5. F 6. F

C. 1. Dussehra 2. Sikh 3. gifts 4. Sun 5. Onam 6. 15 August 1947

D. 1. Religious festivals are celebrated by the people of particular religions. 2. Goddess Lakshmi is worshipped ..... gifts with their friends. 3. Christmas is celebrated ..... 25 December every year. 4. Harvest festivals are celebrated to be grateful to God for a good harvest. 5. The Sun God and the cows ..... and banana leaves. 6. National festivals mark days which ..... Gandhi Jayanti.

Think and Answer

1. Because festivals enable people to celebrate their happiness, joy fullness, worship of gods, nature, etc. among families, friends, relatives, religious group, etc. They are symbols of Indian cultural heritage and unity among the people of different caste, creed, religion, etc.
2. Do yourself.

3. Different Means of Transport

A. 1. c 2. b 3. a 4. b

B. 1. Highways 2. metro 3. helicopters 4. villages

C. 1. The movement of people from one place to another. 2. Buses, cars and trains. 3. Trucks are used to ..... on iron tracks. A goods train ..... to another. 4. Bullock carts and tongas are ..... transport in deserts.

Think and Answer

1. Because if we want to travel by road, then we have to use land transport. Similarly in the case of air and water.
2. Do yourself.

4. Different Means of Communication

A. 1. a 2. c 3. c 4. b 5. c 6. a

B. 1. T 2. T 3. F 4. F 5. T

C. 1. Communication means ..... their thoughts. 2. Through signs and gestures. 3. Soldiers used ..... dashes known as

Morse Code. **4.** E-mails are another way ..... a written message. **5.** The communication by mass ..... happening far away. Radio and television are forms of mass ..... speak through them. **6.** Through satellites ..... around the world.

Think and Answer

1. Communicarion has become cheaper, quicker and more efficient. We can now communicate with anyone around the world by simply text messaging them or sending them an e-mail for an almost instantaneous response. The Internet has also opened up face to face direct communication from different parts of the world, thanks to the help of video conferencing. 2. Do yourself.

5. The Work We Do

A. 1. c **2.** c **3.** b **4.** c

B. 1. necessities **2.** rural **3.** poultry farm 4. coastal

C. 1. T **2.** F **3.** F **4.** T **5.** F

D. 1. To buy various things. **2.** Any such work that helps us to earn money. **3.** A large number of domesticated ..... for eggs and meat. 4. Mining is the main ..... by digging. **5.** Urban occupations provide ..... of interesting occupations.

Think and Answer

1. Do yourself

2. Do yourself

COMPUTER

1. Managing Files and Folders

A. 1. collection, images, movies **2.** save **3.** copy **4.** Shift+Delete **5.** F2 **6.** shortcut

B. 1. b **2.** a **3.** d **4.** b **5.** c

C. 1. F **2.** T **3.** F **4.** T **5.** F

D. 1. a folder within a folder **2.** common way to create a file **3.** File menu **4.** Paste tool **5.** Cut tool

E. 1. All the relevant files are kept in a file cabinet called folder. **2.** The collection of records, images, documents, etc. is called a file. **3.** A folder can contain files, folders and sub-folders but a file contains collection of records, images, documents, etc. **4.** A shortcut is an icon that provides an easy and quick way to open a file/program. **5.** Open MS-Word and start typing text on the blank page. Save it using Save option from File menu and type a file name in the dialog box. **6.** We can save a file at any location by using Save option from File menu. **7.** Select the file and press Ctrl+X/use the Cut tool from the Edit menu to remove it from current location. Open the folder where it is to be moved. Press Ctrl+V/use the Paste tool from Edit menu. The file is moved.

2. MS-Word 2013

A. 1. Word start screen **2.** pops up **3.** zoom control **4.** document **5.** keyboard **6.** Redo

B. 1. a **2.** c **3.** d **4.** b **5.** d **6.** a

C. 1. Click the FILE ..... and then click Open. **2.** A template is a - ..... starting a new project. **3.** Editing means making ..... tools to edit your text. **4.** To select text using a mouse, ...

text gets highlighted in grey. **5.** If you wish to delete a character, ... Press Backspace. **6.** The Cut and Paste commands ..... the cursor is placed.

3. Internet and Its Applications

A. 1. a **2.** c **3.** c **4.** c

B. 1. everyday **2.** e-mail, audio **3.** collection, devices **4.** Domain **5.** File Transfer Protocol **6.** World Wide Web **7.** Chat **8.** internet

C. 1. T **2.** F **3.** T **4.** T **5.** F **6.** F **7.** T

D. 1. logging on **2.** username **3.** Internet Explorer **4.** web pages/ websites **5.** Home Page **6.** navigate **7.** e-mail

E. 1. Internet is a collection ..... or mesh technologies. **2.** Online shopping, Net banking, Communication, Job search, etc. **3.** The requirements are Computer, Modem, Web browser, Telephone line and ISP. **4.** Type www.google.co.in and at the top right corner click on Sign In option ..... his or her email is created. **5.** Trash consists of a list of mails deleted while Spam mails are unsolicited junk e-mails sent by commercial companies for advertising. **6.** Online shopping, Net banking, Communication, Research, etc. **7.** FTP is a standard network protocol ..... images, multimedia files, etc.

HINDI

1 दुखियारों की पीर हरूँगा

(क) स्वयं कीजिए।

(ख) 1. ✓ 2. ✓ 3. ✗ 4. ✓

(ग) 1. स 2. स 3. ब

(घ) 1. पढ़-लिखकर ऊँचा नाम कमाने के लिए। 2. मुन्नी 3. छोटा, छोटी 4. अफसर

भाषा-बोध

(क) स्वयं कीजिए।

(ख) 1. द्रव्यवाचक संज्ञा 2. समूहवाचक संज्ञा 3. जातिवाचक संज्ञा 4. व्यक्तिवाचक संज्ञा 5. भाववाचक संज्ञा

आओ सीखें : स्वयं कीजिए।

2 : सफाई और स्वास्थ्य

(क) 1. शाम 2. माला 3. मम्मी 4. पानी

(ख) 1. ✗ 2. ✓ 3. ✓ 4. ✓

(ग) 1. स 2. स 3. अ 4. ब

(घ) 1. मम्मी ने समझा वश खेलकर जय के घर चला गया होगा। 2. एक प्रकार के अति सूक्ष्म जीवाणु। 3. गंदगी में। 4. पेट की बीमारियाँ, पेचिश, हैजा, टाइफाइड

भाषा-बोध

(क) 1. बीमारियाँ 2. बल्टियाँ 3. चोजें 4. तौलिये

(ख) 2. चुहिया 3. मम्मी 4. बिल्ली 5. मामी 6. कबूतरी 7. चाची 8. घोड़ी

आओ सीखें : स्वयं कीजिए

3. तीन बहिनें

(क) 1. तवे 2. गर्म 3. घाम 4. वृक्ष 5. ठंडी

(ख) 1. ✗ 2. ✗ 3. ✓ 4. ✓

(ग) 1. (स) 2. (अ) 3. (अ) 4. (ब) 5. (स) 6. (ब)

(घ) 1. तेज धूप से मेरा शरीर तवे की तरह जल रहा है। सभी तालाब सूख गए हैं- ऐसे में शरीर को कहाँ ठंडा करूँ। इसलिए वर्षा को खोजने जा रही हूँ। 2. भाई वृक्ष! चारों तरफ कीचड़-ही-कीचड़ हो गया है। चलने को भी रास्ता नहीं। मैं तो जती हूँ सर्दी बहन की खोज में। 3. भाई! मेरे अंग सर्दी से ठिठुर रहे हैं। मैं गर्मी की खोज में जा रही हूँ। चिलचिलाती धूप ही मुझे इस ठंड से मुक्ति दिला सकती है। 4. बहिन, रोक करती हो। तुम तीनों गर्मी, सर्दी और वर्षा के आने और चले जाने में ही मेरी भलाई है।

(ङ) 1. वृक्ष ने 2. गर्मी 3. सर्दी 4. वृक्ष 5. वर्षा

(च) आकाश में कोहरा छाया रहता था। धूप न निकलने से ठंड और भी अधिक बढ़ गई थी।

भाषा-बोध

(क) सच्चा, व्यापार, अस्सी, दिल्ली।

(ख) स्वयं कीजिए।

(ग) स्वयं कीजिए।

आओ सीखें– स्वयं कीजिए।

4. पवित्र तुलसी

(क) 1. डालियाँ 2. औषधि 3. जल 4. दो तीन।

(ख) 1. ✓ 2. ✓ 3. ✓ 4. ×

(ग) 1.(ब) 2.(स) 3.(स) 4.(स) 5.(अ)

(घ) 1. माताजी प्रातःकाल स्नान करने के बाद तुलसी में जल डालती हैं, पश्चात् हाथ जोड़कर उसकी परिक्रमा करती हैं सायंकाल गमले पर दीपक जलाकर रखती हैं। 2. तुलसी पर फूलों की बाल निकलती है, जिसे मंजरी कहते हैं। 3. मंजरी में बड़ी मीठी गंध होती है। जब यह पककर सूख जाती है। तब बीज नीचे मिट्टी में गिर जाते हैं। वर्षा के दिनों में इन्हीं बीजों से नए पौधे उग जाते हैं। 4. तुलसी की सूखी डालियों के गोल टुकड़ों से बनी माला को पहना जाता है तथा इनके द्वारा लोग मंत्रों का जाप भी करते हैं। 5. जिस आँगन में तुलसी का पौधा लगा हो, वहाँ रोग के कीटाणु प्रवेश नहीं करते।

भाषा-बोध

(क) 1. तुलसी (एकवचन) 2. वैद्य (एकवचन) 3. पत्ती (एकवचन) 4. हकीम (एकवचन) 5. पत्ते (बहुवचन) 6. डालियाँ (बहुवचन) 7. पौधे (बहुवचन) 8. साँप (एकवचन) 9. मंजरी (एकवचन) 10. बिच्छू (एकवचन)।

(ख) स्वयं कीजिए।

(ग) 1. संज्ञा पद मंजरी, गंध विशेषण पद मधुर 2. संज्ञा पद – तुलसी, पत्ते विशेषण पद – छोटे 3. संज्ञा पद – आँगन, गमला। विशेषण पद – ऊँचा

आओ सीखे : स्वयं कीजिए।

5. सागर तट की रौनक

(क) 1. × 2. × 3. ✓ 4. ✓ 5. ×

(ख) 1.(अ) 2.(ब) 3. (स) 4. (अ) 5. (ब)

(ग) 1. नाव चलाते माझी ऊँचे स्वर में गाते हैं 2. चिंकी सीप ढूँढ़ने व उसका भाई पुराने शंख ढूँढने जाते हैं। 3. वे नाव पर लाल वस्त्र बाँधकर खतरे का संकेत दे रहे हैं। 4. तूफान आने वाला है और उन्हें घर जाने के लिए लंबी दूरी तय करनी है। जहाँ उनकी मम्मी राह देखती होंगी।

भाषा-बोध

(क) 1. गुणवाचक विशेषण 2. संख्यावाचक विशेषण 3.परिमाणवाचक विशेषण 4. संकेतवाचक विशेषण 5. गुणवाचक विशेषण 6. गुणवाचक विशेषण

(ख) सागर, तट, नाव, माझी, सखा, बालक, वस्त्र, बाँस, खतरा

(ग) गहरा सागर, घन वन, तेज आँधी, ऊँचे पर्वत, पुराने शंख, नया वस्त्र।

(घ) 1. निर्बल 2. सहपाठी।

आओ सीखें : स्वयं कीजिए।

6. दीपावली

(क) 1. प्रकाश 2. दीयों 3. दीपावली 4. जुए।

(ख) 1. ✓ 2. ✓ 3. × 4. ✓

(ग) 1.(अ) 2.(स) 3.(स) 4.(ब)

(घ) 1. दीपावली का अर्थ है 'दीपों की पंक्ति'। 2. इस दिन श्रीराम रावण को मारकर अयोध्या वापस आए थे। इसी खुशी में लोगों ने अपने घरों में दीपकों का प्रकाश किया था। 3. दीपावली की रात दीये व मोमबत्तियाँ आदि जलाकर लक्ष्मी देवी की पूजा की जाती है। लोग मिठाइयाँ बाँटते हैं व पटाखे-फुलझड़ियाँ छुड़ाते हैं। 4. लक्ष्मी देवी की पूजा की जाती है।

भाषा-बोध

(क) स्वयं कीजिए।

(ख) 1. सुख और समृद्धि 2. फल और फूल 3. खील और बताशे 4. रंगाई और पुताई 5. रात और दिन 6. माता और पिता

(ग) 1. दीये 2. मोमबत्ती 3. मिठाइयाँ 4. बताशा

आओ सीखे : स्वयं कीजिए

7: सूरज जल्दी आना जी

(क) 1. स 2. ब 3. स 4. अ 5. ब **(ख)** 1. बरसात का 2. धूप 3. कोहरा 4. आर-पार दिखाई नहीं देता। 5. कपड़े गीले हैं।

भाषा-बोध

(क) 1. शिक्षा 2. अज्ञान 3. श्रेय

(ख) 1. बहुवचन 2 एकवचन 3. एकवचन 4. बहुवचन

आओ सीखें : स्वयं कीजिए।

JUMBO COMBO CLASS - 4

TERM - I

ENGLISH

1. The Lost Doll (Poem)

A. **1.** sweet **2.** charmingly **3.** lost **4.** heath **5.** playing **6.** prettiest

B. **1.** b **2.** c **3.** a **4.** b **5.** b **6.** c

C. **1.** true **2.** false **3.** false **4.** false

D. **1.** Her cheeks were so red ..... charmingly curled. **2.** When the girl was playing in the heath perhaps she forgot it there. In this way she lost her doll. **3.** When the girl was playing again in the heath, she found her doll. **4.** The paint of the doll has been washed away and her arms trodden off by the cows and her hair is not curled as before.

E. **1.** c **2.** e **3.** b **4.** f **5.** a **6.** d

F. **1.** Her daughter is very dear to her. **2.** I'm having my hair cut this afternoon. **3.** I found my notebook in my friend's bag. **4.** The paint is starting to peel off.

G. **1.** The girl has a very sweet little doll. **2.** The doll's cheeks were so red and so white. **3.** The girl cried for her doll more than a week. **4.** The doll's arms were trodden off by the cows.

H. Do yourself

I. Do yourself

J. **1.** The flowers, fruits; **2.** My sister, poems; **3.** Christmas, Christians; **4.** The Milky Way, galaxy; **5.** The Taj Mahal, the world; **6.** Sachin Tendulkar and MS Dhoni, cricketers

K. **1.** c **2.** e **3.** a **4.** f **5.** d **6.** b

L. Do yourself.

M. Do yourself.

2. Ramlingam

A. **1.** hungry **2.** leg **3.** shared **4.** hotel owner **5.** parrot **6.** priest

B. **1.** b **2.** c **3.** a **4.** b **5.** b **6.** a

C. **1.** When first son started cutting the tree, it fell on his hand and his hand broke. **2.** Because the white rice had become kheer and the water had become lassi. **3.** Her hand glued to the cage. **4.** The king announced that if somebody made her daughter laugh, he would give lot of money to him.

D. **1.** He knew that it was useless to protest. **2.** The beggar was very hungry and thirsty. **3.** Are you afraid of spiders? **4.** To see the snake in my house, I was surprised. **5.** The first daughter came and touched the cage of the parrot. **6.** There were no signs of a struggle at the murder place.

E. **1.** coward **2.** help **3.** attractive **4.** gain **5.** admire **6.** alert

F. Do yourself.

G. **1.** Going to temple is not enough. **2.** Crossing railway tracks is dangerous. **3.** Eating between meals is bad for health. **4.** Reading good books is the best way to spend one's time. **5.** Playing games keep you fit.

H. 1. She never goes to school. 2. You may not be in the office. 3. Your mother is going nowhere. 4. They are not playing a match. 5. I am not going to Mumbai. 6. The boys are not flying kites. 7. Don't copy your answer. 8. The baby is not crying due to hunger.

I. 1. You should be proud of yourself. 2. Copy others. 3. Always tell a lie. 4. Sumit hid behind the tree. 5. My father reads newspaper. 6. Suman abuses everyone.

J. Do yourself. **K.** Do yourself.

3. Clever Animals

A. 1. feeding 2. feeling 3. robbers 4. return 5. a ghost

B. 1. b 2. a 3. c 4. c 5. a

C. 1. true 2. false 3. false 4. true

D. 1. Because the donkey became ..... to work. 2. The cock saw the three robbers in the house. 3. The cat jumped ..... sharp beak. 4. A new ghost ..... to go there.

E. 1. feed 2. carefully 3. robber 4. lived 5. afraid 6. ghost

F. 2. The table's leg is broken. 3. The teacher is talking to Mohan's father. 4. Girl's name is very sweet. 5. Do you know this car's price? 6. Delhi is India's capital. 7. Book's cover was wet with rain. 8. Doctor's clinic is on the first floor.

G. 1. miserable 2. thought 3. musician 4. stove 5. pecked 6. practice

H. 1. full stop 2. question mark 3. full stop 4. exclamatory mark 5. question mark 6. exclamatory mark

I. 1. Is Seema doing her work? 2. Was Kamal reading his lesson? 3. Have you completed your essay? 4. Will Priya go to Delhi tomorrow? 5. Does my mother cook food? **J.** Do yourself **K.** Do yourself

4. Foolish Crocodile

A. 1. False 2. False 3. True 4. True 5. True

B. 1. b 2. a 3. a 4. c 5. a

C. 1. because the monkey wanted to the fruit of the island. 2. "But why did ..... the heart." 3. saved 4. "Dear monkey! ..... ripe." 5. foolish. He believed what the monkey said and he swam back .....his back. 6. The monkey lived on the ..... sweet and ripe." 7. Monkey was wise. He saved himself from the wicked plan of crocodile by making the crocodile fool.

D. 1. Bottom 2. Intelligent 3. Raw 4. Sour

E. 1. I am not playing. 2. The wind is not blowing hard. 3. The customers are not buying goods. 4. The thief is not stealing valuables. 5. The girls are not singing.

F. 1. heart 2. priceless 3. nothing 4. blowing

G. Do yourself. **H.** Do yourself.

5. I'm Building a Rocket

A. 1. true 2. false 3. false 4. false

B. 1. c 2. a 3. c 4. b

C. 1. Be cause the sun is too hot. 2. Because moon has no air. 3. Because the rocket was harder to built than the poet planned. 4. Beacuse he is tired from the build rocket.

D. 1. friends 2. spot 3. air 4. trip

E. 1. The poet wants to build the rocket. 2. Do you suppose Riyan will marry her? 3. The mason was building the house. 4. I guess it might rain today. 5. I love to eat pizza with my friends. 6. The rocket was out in the shed.

F. 1. sweeper 2. goldsmith 3. barber 4. tailor 5. painter 6. cobbler

G. 1. These were no ordinary children. 2. They won their battle against the British. 3. How can we hit our brothers? 4. Their mother saw them from a window. 5. They are no different from them.

H. Do yourself.

I. 1. What did you buy? 2. When did you play? 3. Where did you live? 4. Why did you do such things? 5. Who did not complete his work?

J. Do yourself.

K. Do yourself.

6. A Strange Prisoner

A. 1. False 2. True 3. True 4. False 5. True

B. 1. b 2. c 3. c 4. a 5. b

C. 1. on making the sea water potable. 2. because he had done a great duty to humanity. 3. he was set free ..... jail officials. 4. It resulted ------ staffers. 5. to perform some experiments. 6. a prisoner, to perform some experiments to make the sea water potable. It resulted ..... staffers. 7. he was set free because he had done a great duty to humanity.

D. 1. I have chosen your alternative. 2. James Watt invented steam engine. 3. He did a lot for humanity. 4. You have to recollect these articles.

E. 1. It was a juicy carrot. 2. The rabbit was very clever. 3. The three donkeys went away at top speed. 4. Each thought himself to be the winner. 5. Sonal was writing a novel.

F. Do yourself. **G.** Do yourself.

GRAMMAR

1. Nouns

A. Do yourself

B. 1. Rishab, Sunday 2. Dubai 3. Garima, Sky 4. Easter 5. Naman, Aman, Ramit, Delhi 6. Diwali, Holi 7. Pizza Hut, Sunday 8. Africa, June

C. Do yourself

D. 1. army 2. bunch 3. pair 4. library 5. swarm 6. flock 7. herd 8. crowd

E. 1. fun 2. advice 3. idea 4. lie 5. bravery 6. truth 7. peace 8. Pain

2. Nouns: Number

A. 1. uncountable 2. countable 3. countable 4. countable 5. uncountable 6. countable 7. countable 8. countable

B. 1. a 2. some 3. some 4. any 5. any 6. some 7. any 8. a

C. 1. Countable 2. Countable 3. Uncountable 4. Countable 5. Countable 6. Uncountable

3. Nouns: Gender

A. Common Gender

1. teacher 2. engineer 3. athlete

Neuter Gender

1. telephone 2. glass 3. book

B. 1. masculine gender 2. feminine gender 3. neuter gender 4. neuter gender 5. common gender 6. masculine gender

C. Feminine: 1. bitch 2. daughter 3. mother 4. madam 5. girl 6. hen 7. aunt 8. queen 9. goose 10. mare 11. wife

Masculine: 1. husband 2. gentleman 3. uncle 4. boy 5. father 6. gander 7. son 8. brother 9. horse 10. dog 11. king

D. 1. The King loved daughter more than the son. 2. My uncle and my niece came to visit my mother. 3. The gentleman in the photograph is my grandfather. 4. The gander rode on the back of the mare. 5. My brother drew the pictures of a dog, a hen and a goose.

4. Articles

A. 1. an, the 2. the 3. x 4. An, a 5. an 6. a

B. 1. The, a 2. an 3. The, a 4. An 5. a 6. the 7. an 8. The

C. 1. a 2. an 3. a 4. a 5. an 6. an 7. a 8. an

5. Pronouns

A. 1. Don't touch the iron. It is hot. 2. Yasmin went to a garden. She went there with her brother. They had a great time! 3. Manya is sleeping. She is wearing a night suit. It is red. 4. Raman has not come yet. He is always late. I must talk to him today.

B. 1. You, him 2. him 3. you 4. they 5. us 6. you 7. I 8. her.

C. 1. it 2. I, you 3. She, it, They 4. He 5. They 6. He, her 7. I, it 8. We.

D. 1. ours 2. theirs 3. hers 4. his 5. mine 6. his 7. ours 8. mine 9. yours 10. yours.

E. 2. Those-demonstrative, They - personal 3. I - personal, You - personal, yours - possessive 4. That - demonstrative, It - personal 5. These - demonstrative, They - personal, mine - possessive

6. Verbs

A. 1. will be going 3 2. was studying 2 3. will be repairing 3 4. eats 1 5. are going to

B. 1. c 2. d 3. a 4. e 5. b 6. g 7. f

C. 1. are, helping verb 2. were, helping verb 3. were, main verb 4. is, helping verb 5. am, main verb

D. 1. has 2. has 3. have 4. had 5. have

E. 1. was 2. are 3. is 4. was 5. is 6. is 7. has 8. is

F. 1. are 2. was 3. were 4. are

7. Present Tense

A. 1. wake 2. sets 3. teaches 4. drinks 5. drive 6. like 7. play 8. bakes

B. 1. This book belongs to me. 2. The children go to sleep by 9 o'clock. 3. Arif and Akriti like to eat noodles. 4. I do not play football. 5. Mrs. Sen works in this office. 6. Mr. Sunil goes for a walk every evening.

C. 1. is hiding 2. is combing 3. is getting 4. is cooking, is helping 5. are enjoying 6. are working 7. is writing 8. is examining

D. 1. Ritu is feeding her pet dog. 2. Mr. Ahmad is chopping the vegetables. 3. The teacher is smiling at Shravan. 4. Kripal is helping Faiza with her homework. 5. Srishti is playing tennis with her friends.

E. 1. The soldiers have gone on a mission. 2. They have played in the garden. 3. Gurleen has met her teacher. 4. They have done their homework completely.

MATHEMATICS

1. Review

1. Write in words:

a. Seven hundred twenty eight. b. One thousand seven hundred ninety six. c. Six thousand two hundred and thirteen. d. Five thousand nine hundred forty seven. e. Eight thousand two hundred sixteen.

2. Write in figures:

a. 4019 b. 5083 c. 8256 d. 1012 e. 7964

3. Fill in the blanks:

a. 4280 b. 7280 c. 600 d. 3

4. Tick (✓) the number in which 5 has the greatest place value:

e. 5001

5. Write 4 consecutive successors of the following:

a. 1388, 1389, 1390, 1391 b. 4700, 4701, 4702, 4703 c. 5184, 5185, 5186, 5187

6. Do yourself

7. Write each of these numbers in expanded notations:

a. 1000+900+20+6

b. 3000+100+70+2

c. 8000++000+50+0

d. 9000+000+10−5

8. Add:

(a)

Th	H	T	O
2	4	2	1
+3	5	1	7
5	9	3	8

(b)

Th	H	T	O
5	1	8	3
+2	1	4	9
7	3	3	2

(c)

Th	H	T	O
4	1	2	3
+3	1	1	1
7	2	3	4

9. Subtract:

(a)

Th	H	T	O
9	1	2	6
−7	4	2	9
1	6	9	7

(b)

Th	H	T	O
5	3	0	5
−2	0	1	0
3	2	9	5

(c)

Th	H	T	O
3	1	9	8
−1	2	9	7
1	9	0	1

10. Multiply:

(a)

Th	H	T	O
	8	5	6
		×	8
6	8	4	8

(b)

Th	H	T	O
	8	3	7
		×	5
4	1	8	5

(c)

Th	H	T	O
	4	7	6
		×	5
2	3	8	0

11. Divide

a. 59 b. 132 c. 31 d. 817 e. 439 f. 816

2. Roman Numerals

1. Write Roman Numerals for the following Hindi-Arbic Numerals :

a. LXVIII b.LXXXVI c. XCIX d. LXXIII e. LXXVII f. LIII g. LXIV h. XXXIX i. LXIV j. XCIV

2. Write the Hindi - Arabic Numerals for the following Roman Numerals :

a. 79 b. 99 c. 88 d. 93 e. (e) 56 (f) 48 (g) 34 (h) 50 (i) 66 (j) 42

3. Which of the following are meaningless :

(c), (d), (e), (f), (h), (i)

4. Compare and put the correct symbols '>', '<' or '=' in the boxes:

(a) XLVIII < LX (b) LXXVI > LIII

(c) XXX < C (d) LXVI > LII (e) XCVI > LXVII (f) LVI < LXXII

5. **Arrange the following Roman Numerals in ascending order :**
(a) XXXI, XLVI, LVII, LXXVI, XCIX (b) XXIV, XXVII, LXXIII, LXXXV, LXXXVIII (c) XXIII, XXIX, XXXVI, LV, XCII (d) XXVI, LII, LXI, LXX, LXXXIV

6. **Arrange the following Roman Numerals in descending order :**
Do yourself

More To Do – 1

Do yourself

More to do

1. **Complete the following table :**
(a) 68 (b) XCVI (c) 54 (d) 33 (e) XLIX
2. **Fill in the blanks:**
(a) V, L (b) 7
3. **Write the answer in Roman Numerals :**
(a) XXXVIII (b) LIV (c) LXIV
4. **Answer the following in Roman Numerals :**
(a) LXIV (b) XC (c) V (d) XXVII

Puzzle Time

1. Yes, Saina's father is telling the truth because Saina's calculation is wrong.
∴ Correct answer = XL + X = L
2. Roman Numeral for 500 = D

3. Number System

Exercise - A

1. **Rewrite the following numerals according to the Indian Number System by separating the periods using commas:**
a. 9,35, 183 b. 35, 17, 862 c. 55, 19, 872
2. **Write the number name for each of the following numerals in the Indian number system:**
a. Forty Five Crore Seventeen Lakh Eighty Two Thousand Five Hundred Ninety One b. Sixty Seven Lakh Forty Eight Thousand Nine Hundred Ninety Three c. Ten Crore Fifty One Thousand Nine Hundred Two
3. **Write the following numerals according to the international number system by separating the periods using commas :**
a. 4,033,440 b. 900, 111, 572 c. 253, 000, 022
4. **Write the number name for each of the following numerals in the International number system:**
a. Twelve million three hundred fifty-seven thousand seven. b. Seven hundred ten million twenty-two. c. Fifty million five hundred ninety-eight thousand two hundred one.
5. **Express the following numbers in figures using commas according to the Indian Number System :**
a. 68, 508 b. 75,00,501 c. 8,00,48,356
6. **Express the following numbers in figures using commas according to the International Number System :**
(a) 5, 165, 410 (b) 9, 248, 180 (c) 500, 345, 000
7. 10, 000
8. 99, 999
9. 10, 00, 000
10. 99, 99, 999

Exercise – B

1. **Write the place value of the digits encircled in each number :**
a. 2 b. 30,00,00,000 c. 30,00,000

2. **Write the face value of the digits encircled in each number :**
a. 2 b. 7 c. 8
3. **Write the predecessor and successor of the following numbers :**
a. 8286456, 8286457 b. 428671, 428673 c. 529642, 529644
4. **Write the following numbers in expanded form :**
a. 50,000 + 8,000 + 900 − 60 + 3 b.27, 00, 000 + 70, 000 + 9,000 + 200 + 80 + 3 c. 3, 00, 000 + 50,000 + 8,000 + 700 + 60 + 3
5. **Write the following numbers in short form :**
(a) 50, 63, 708 (b) 4, 93, 00, 197 (c) 19, 38, 25, 837
6. **Counting by 5s write the numbers between:**
(a) 334128, 334133, 334138, 334143 (b) 74768, 74773, 74778, 74783 (c) 43715, 43720, 43725
7. **Counting by 10s write the numbers between:**
(a) 54330, 54340, 54350 (b) 78931, 78941, 78951 (c) 735444, 735454, 735464
8. **Counting by 100s write the numbers between :**
(a) 35500, 35600, 35700, 35800
(b) 625805, 625905, 626005, 626105
(c) 21454, 21554, 21654, 21754
9. **Counting by 1000s write the numbers between :**
(a) 33544, 34544, 35544 (b) 79366, 80366, 81366 (c) 516876, 517876, 518876

Exercise C

1. **Put '<', '>' or '=' in the given boxes:**
(a) 721593 > 415879 (b) 789327 > 783951 (c) 587210 = 587210 (d) 1315275 > 1315257
2. **Arrange the following numbers in ascending order:**
(a) 1780, 11529, 11983, 22224, 23001 (b) 717749, 749777, 772277, 777749, 777777
3. **Arrange the following numbers in descending order :**
(a) 4319, 3421, 2001, 1000 (b) 182346, 115807, 115290, 111000, 109521
4. **Find the smallest and the greatest number in each of the following :**
(a) 12535, 534351 (b) 43271, 313715
5. **Write the greatest and the smallest number using each of the following set of digits :**
(a) 987321, 123789 (b) 754321, 123457 (c) 987610, 106789 (d) 865421, 124568
6. 5331
7. 96521
8. 994331

More To Do 1

Choose the correct option:

1. 5 lakh 2. 707193 3. 543,781 4. Lakhs 5. 45

More To Do 2

Choose the correct option :

1. Ones
2. 513426, 531426, 541326, 562431
3. 98,743
4. <
5. (a) T (b) F (c) F (d) F
6. (a) 7 (b) 6 (c) 6 (d) 5

Puzzle Time

1. No, Rawn didn't answer correctly. In International number system, comma is placed after every three

digit from the right.

∴ Correct answer = 8, 749, 825

2. No, Ajay's answer is incorrect.
Correct answer = 5000 − 1

4. Addition

Exercise – A

1. Add and write their numbers names:

(a)

	TTh	Th	H	T	O
	5	7	9	2	1
+	4	2	0	3	5
	9	9	9	5	6

99956, Ninety nine thousand nine hundred fifty-six.

(b)

	TTh	Th	H	T	O
	5	2	3	5	6
+	1	0	2	4	1
	6	2	5	9	7

62597, Sixty-two thousand five hundred ninety-seven.

(c)

	TTh	Th	H	T	O
	4	2	1	6	3
+	5	1	7	2	5
	9	3	8	8	8

93888, Ninety-three thousand eight hundred eighty-eight.

(d)

	L	TTh	Th	H	T	O
	4	9	7	1	3	5
+	2	0	1	0	0	3
	6	9	8	1	3	8

698138, Six lakh ninety-eight thousand one hundred thirty-eight.

(e)

	L	TTh	Th	H	T	O
	6	3	5	3	7	2
+	3	1	2	6	1	7
	9	4	7	9	8	9

947989, Nine lakh forty-seven thousand nine hundred eighty-nine.

(f)

	L	TTh	Th	H	T	O
	8	3	4	6	1	7
+	1	2	5	3	0	2
	9	5	9	9	1	9

959919, Nine lakh fifty-nine thousand nine hundred nineteen.

2. Arrange the following numbers in columns and then add :

(a)

	TTh	Th	H	T	O
	3	4	2	3	3
	1	2	6	6	1
+	4	5	0	0	3
	9	1	8	9	7

(b)

	TTh	Th	H	T	O
	4	2	1	7	1
	3	6	4	1	5
+		1	3	1	2
	7	9	8	9	8

(c)

	L	TTh	Th	H	T	O
	4	5	2	2	2	1
	5	4	1	4	4	1
+			4	3	3	1
	9	9	7	9	9	3

(d)

	TTh	Th	H	T	O
	4	2	1	7	1
	3	6	3	0	0
		1	5	1	4
+			5	0	3
	8	0	4	8	8

Exercise – B

1. Add the following:

(a)

	TTh	Th	H	T	O
	3	5	4	1	3
+	1	4	2	3	7
	4	9	6	5	0

(b)

	TTh	Th	H	T	O
	5	2	9	3	8
+	8	0	1	7	2
	13	3	1	1	0

(c)

	TTh	Th	H	T	O
	3	5	1	7	4
+	4	2	9	3	8
	7	8	1	1	2

2. Arrange the following numbers in columns and then add :

(a)

	TTh	Th	H	T	O
	7	8	9	2	5
+	2	1	3	9	5
	10	0	3	2	0

(b)

	TTh	Th	H	T	O
	1	2	8	7	6
+			5	7	6
	1	3	4	5	2

(c)

	TTh	Th	H	T	O
	5	0	7	2	6
+			1	3	6
	5	0	8	6	2

(d)

	TTh	Th	H	T	O
	1	7	8	9	2
	1	4	3	5	9
+			3	5	1
	3	2	6	0	2

(e)

	TTh	Th	H	T	O
	3	6	9	5	8
	1	2	3	4	5
+	1	8	7	6	2
	6	8	0	6	5

(f)

	TTh	Th	H	T	O
	2	9	9	5	1
	5	6	8	0	4
+				9	8
	8	6	8	5	3

(g)

	TTh	Th	H	T	O
	6	7	7	4	3
	7	8	2	3	1
+			4	0	0
	14	6	3	7	4

(h)

	TTh	Th	H	T	O
	7	8	5	2	3
	1	3	4	5	6
+	2	3	8	7	8
	11	5	8	5	7

3. Find the sum :

(a) 15 thousands + 5 hundreds + 16 tens + 18 ones
= 15000 + 500 + 160 + 18
= 15678

	15	0	0	0
		5	0	0
		1	6	0
+			1	8
	15	6	7	8

(b) 19 ten thousands + 6 thousands + 18 hundreds + 17 tens
= 190000 + 6000 + 1800 + 170
= 197970

	19	0	0	0	0
		6	0	0	0
		1	8	0	0
+			1	7	0
	19	7	9	7	0

(c) 14 ten thousands + 8 thousands + 25 hundreds + 22 tens
= 140000 + 8000 + 2500 + 22
= 150720

	14	0	0	0	0
		8	0	0	0
		2	5	0	0
+			2	2	0
	15	0	7	2	0

4. Fill in the blanks with the correct digits:

(a)
$$\begin{array}{r} 5\,1\,\mathbf{9}\,7\,3 \\ +\ 5\,6\,8\,2\,1 \\ \hline 10\,\mathbf{8}\,7\,9\,4 \end{array}$$

(b)
$$\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{8}\,3\,\mathbf{9}\,1\,4 \\ 4\,4\,4\,8\,\mathbf{2} \\ +\quad 1\,0\,\mathbf{5}\,7 \\ \hline 12\,9\,4\,5\,3 \end{array}$$

(c)
$$\begin{array}{r} 2\,4\,4\,8\,4 \\ \mathbf{6}\,8\,1\,9\,\mathbf{6} \\ +\ \mathbf{1}\,3\,4\,2\,7 \\ \hline 10\,6\,\mathbf{1}\,0\,7 \end{array}$$

Exercise- C

Fill in the blanks using properties of addition:

(a) 14389 (b) 168139 (c) 56492 (d) 41283 (e) 3215

Exercise- D

1. Population of one city= 7, 59, 523
Population of other city= 5, 86, 293

	L	TTh	Th	H	T	O
	7	5	9	5	2	3
+	5	8	6	2	9	3
	13	4	5	8	1	6

∴Total population of both the cities= 13, 45, 816

2. Cost of plot=₹35,600
Cost of construction=₹2, 85, 750

$$\begin{array}{r} 35600 \\ +285750 \\ \hline 321350 \end{array}$$

∴Total amount invested= ₹3,21,350

3. Money deposited in bank = ₹95,723
Money deposited after 6 months= ₹8,00,000

$$\begin{array}{r} 95723 \\ +800000 \\ \hline 895723 \end{array}$$

∴Total amount deposited= ₹895723

4. Number of CD's of old movies= 26,000
Number of CD's of new movies= 58, 769
Number of CD's of English movies= 6,60,000

$$\begin{array}{r} 26000 \\ 58769 \\ +660000 \\ \hline 744769 \end{array}$$

∴ Total number of CD's in the library= 744769

5. Money earned in 2008= ₹65,821
Money earned in 2009= ₹75,938
Money earned in 2010= ₹35,897

$$\begin{array}{r} 65821 \\ 75938 \\ +\ 35897 \\ \hline 177656 \end{array}$$

∴Total money earned in three years= ₹1,77,656

6. Bicycles produced in October = 7,00,000
Bicycles produced in November = 85,900
Bicycles produced in December = 9,35,876

$$\begin{array}{r} 700000 \\ 85900 \\ +935876 \\ \hline 1721776 \end{array}$$

∴ Total bicycles produced in three months = 17,21,776

7. Number of sugar bags = 78,500
Number of wheat bags = 96,566

$$\begin{array}{r} 78500 \\ +\ 96566 \\ \hline 175066 \end{array}$$

∴ Total number of bags in the godown = 1,75,066

8. Number of students appeared in 1st year = 2,53,972
Number of students appeared in 2nd year = 7,52,836
Number of students appeared in 3rd year = 35,628

$$\begin{array}{r} 253972 \\ 752836 \\ +\ 35628 \\ \hline 1042436 \end{array}$$

∴ Total number of students appeared in three years = 10,42,436

9. Milk sold in 1st week = 58,760ltrs.
Milk sold in 2nd week = 63, 958ltrs.
Milk sold in 3rd week = 21,000ltrs.

$$\begin{array}{r} 58760 \\ 63958 \\ +\ 21000 \\ \hline 143718 \end{array}$$

∴ Total milk sold in three weeks = 1,43,718 ltrs.

10. Cost of T.V. = ₹21000
Cost of scooter = ₹35,750

$$\begin{array}{r} 21000 \\ +\ 35750 \\ \hline 56750 \end{array}$$

∴ Total cost of T.V. and scooter = ₹56,750

11. Number of men = 6,57,839
Number of women = 76,354
Number of children = 2,060

$$\begin{array}{r} 657839 \\ 76354 \\ +\ 2060 \\ \hline 736253 \end{array}$$

∴ Total population of the city = 736253

12. Cost of gold ornament = ₹7,87,600
Cost of silver ornaments = ₹35,876

$$\begin{array}{r} 787600 \\ +\ 35876 \\ \hline 823476 \end{array}$$

∴ Total sale of the jeweller = ₹8,23,476

13. Population of town A = 1,35,000
Population of town B = 4,56,390

$$\begin{array}{r} 135000 \\ +456390 \\ \hline 591390 \end{array}$$

∴ Total population of two towns = 5,91,390

14. Bulbs produced on 1st day = 3,95,600
Bulbs produced on 2nd day = 78,635

$$\begin{array}{r} 395600 \\ +\ 78635 \\ \hline 474235 \end{array}$$

∴ Total bulbs produced = 4,74,235

15. Number of books sold in 2014 = 6,523
Number of books sold in 2015 = 8,708
Number of books sold in 2016 = 9,872

$$\begin{array}{r} 6523 \\ 8708 \\ +\,9872 \\ \hline 25103 \end{array}$$

∴Total number of books sold in three years = 25,103

More To Do - 1

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. 28862 2. 76114 3. 84 4. 30205 5. 0

More To Do - 2

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. 840 2. 2439 3. ₹530176 4. 123886 5. ₹1114652

Puzzle Time

1.
$$\begin{array}{r} 100000 \\ -\;\;51742 \\ \hline 48258 \end{array}$$

Thus, 48,258 should be added to 51742 to obtain 100000.

2. We cannot add from the left hand side because there will be a confusion of borrowing.

5. Subtraction

Exercise - A

1. **Subtract and write their number names:**

(a)

TTh	Th	H	T	O
5	7	6	8	9
− 1	5	4	5	7
4	2	2	3	2

Forty two thousand two hundred thirty-two

(b)

TTh	Th	H	T	O
2	1	0	0	3
− 1	0	0	0	1
1	1	0	0	2

Eleven thousand two

(c)

TTh	Th	H	T	O
6	7	4	3	9
− 3	4	3	1	8
3	3	1	2	1

Thirty three thousand one hundred twenty-one

(d)

L	TTh	Th	H	T	O
4	5	0	7	8	3
− 1	4	0	4	1	0
3	1	0	3	7	3

Three lakh ten thousand three hundred seventy-three

(e)

L	TTh	Th	H	T	O
9	8	7	5	1	4
−	1	3	4	0	0
9	7	4	1	1	4

Nine lakh seventy-four thousand one hundred fourteen

(f)

L	TTh	Th	H	T	O
3	6	7	9	8	6
−	4	2	1	7	0
3	2	5	8	1	6

Three lakh twenty-five thousand eight hundred sixteen

2. **Arrange the following numbers in columns and subtract :**

(a)
$$\begin{array}{r} 64219 \\ -\;43007 \\ \hline 21212 \end{array}$$

(b)
$$\begin{array}{r} 57648 \\ -\;14235 \\ \hline 43413 \end{array}$$

(c)
$$\begin{array}{r} 796345 \\ -\;274035 \\ \hline 522310 \end{array}$$

3. **Find the difference between :**

(a)
$$\begin{array}{r} 86491 \\ -\;52160 \\ \hline 34331 \end{array}$$

(b)
$$\begin{array}{r} 24862 \\ -\;24521 \\ \hline 341 \end{array}$$

(c) 78951 − 25430 = 53521

(d) 960175 − 870004 = 90171

(e) 256249 − 137 = 256112

(f) 513472 − 1001 = 512471

Exercise- B

1. Subtract the following:

(a)

	TTh	Th	H	T	O
	5	3	2	7	8
−	2	4	3	2	9
	2	8	9	4	9

(b)

	TTh	Th	H	T	O
	8	0	9	9	6
	5	1	9	2	3
	2	9	0	7	3

(c)

	TTh	Th	H	T	O
	9	1	2	5	4
−	1	4	3	2	7
	7	6	9	2	7

(d)

	L	TTh	Th	H	T	O
	6	5	3	3	4	2
−	3	6	4	3	5	3
	2	8	8	9	8	9

(e)

	L	TTh	Th	H	T	O
	5	8	7	0	5	9
−	4	4	8	1	2	6
	1	3	8	9	3	3

2. Subtract 9025 from each of the following:

(a) 29034 − 9025 = 20009

(b) 785392 − 9025 = 776367

(c) 375287 − 9025 = 366262

(d) 300958 − 9025 = 291933

3. Subtract by arranging the given numbers in columns:

(a) 80884 − 16532 = 64352

(b) 104709 − 73456 = 31253

(c) 55555 − 33333 = 22222

(d) 586900 − 221652 = 365248

4. 638790 − 484407 = 154383

5. 684353 − 235864 = 448489

6. 386593 − 267594 = 118999

7. Sum of 153750 and 599836

153750 + 599836 = 753586

Now, 753586 − 248379 = 505207

8. 621543 − 315198 = 306345

9. Subtract:

(a) 641038 − 319857 = 321181

(b) 200195 − 81203 = 118992

(c) 751348 − 413875 = 337473

(d) 341567 − 151832 = 189735

10. Find the missing digits and write in the boxes :

(a) $\begin{array}{r} 90514 \\ -\ 48726 \\ \hline 41788 \end{array}$

(b) $\begin{array}{r} 342581 \\ -\ 176495 \\ \hline 166086 \end{array}$

(c) $\begin{array}{r} 479080 \\ -\ 315834 \\ \hline 163246 \end{array}$

Exercise - C

1. Cost of motorcycle = ₹49137
Cost of car = ₹215000

$$\begin{array}{r} 215000 \\ -\ 49137 \\ \hline 165863 \end{array}$$

∴ Difference in cost = 215000 − 49137 = ₹1,65,863

2. Total amount with Alan = ₹800000
Total cost of plot = ₹7,62,000

$$\begin{array}{r} 800000 \\ -\ 762000 \\ \hline 38000 \end{array}$$

∴ Money left with Alan = ₹38,000

3. $\begin{array}{r} 100000 \\ -\ 99999 \\ \hline 1 \end{array}$

4. Cost of house = ₹3,95,564
Sale price of house = ₹4,26,343

$$\begin{array}{r} 426343 \\ 395564 \\ \hline 30779 \end{array}$$

∴ Extra money he got = ₹30,779

5. $\begin{array}{r} 526389 \\ 156580 \\ \hline 369809 \end{array}$

Thus, 3,69,809 should be added to 1,56,580 to make it 5,26,389.

6. Population of village in 2014 = 78,392
Population of village in 2015 = 1,32,586

$$\begin{array}{r} 132586 \\ -\ 78392 \\ \hline 54194 \end{array}$$

∴ Increase in population = 54,194

7. Total population of a town = 1,93,569
No. of females = 61,832

$$\begin{array}{r} 193569 \\ -\ 61382 \\ \hline 132187 \end{array}$$

∴ No. of males in town = 1,32,187

8. Length of long wire = 85354m
Length of cut off wire = 1700m

$$\begin{array}{r} 85354 \\ -\ 1700 \\ \hline 83654 \end{array}$$

∴ Length of remaining wire = 83654

9. $\begin{array}{r} 100000 \\ -\ 38769 \\ \hline 61231 \end{array}$

Thus, 61,231 should be added to 38,769 to make it 1,00,000.

10. $\begin{array}{r} 835439 \\ -\ 50000 \\ \hline 785439 \end{array}$

Thus, 7,85,439 must be subtracted from 8,35,439 to make it 50,000

11. Total quantity of sugar= 96,875kg
Quantity of sugar sold out= 50,354kg

$$\begin{array}{r} 96875 \\ -\ 50354 \\ \hline 46521 \end{array}$$

∴ Quantity of sugar left in stock= 46,521

12. Number of computers of onekind= 81,753
Number of computer of second kind= 29,372
Number of computers of third kind= 1,09,317

$$\begin{array}{r} 81753 \\ 29372 \\ +\ 109317 \\ \hline 220442 \end{array}$$

Total number of computers= 2,20,442
Number of computers sold out= 78,354

$$\begin{array}{r} 220442 \\ -\ 78354 \\ \hline 142088 \end{array}$$

∴ Number of computers left= 1,42,088

13. Sum of 1,00,354 and 60,000

$$\begin{array}{r} 100354 \\ +\ 60000 \\ \hline 160354 \end{array}$$

Difference of 85, 630 and 7000

$$\begin{array}{r} 85630 \\ -\ 7000 \\ \hline 78630 \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{r} 160354 \\ -\ 78630 \\ \hline 81724 \end{array}$$

∴ The sum of 100354 and 60000 is 81727 more than the difference of 85630 and 7000.

14. Total amount of money with Ahmad= ₹219348
Money withdrawn by Ahmad= ₹98173

$$\begin{array}{r} 219348 \\ 98173 \\ \hline 121175 \end{array}$$

∴ Balance money in his account= ₹121175

15. (a) $\begin{array}{r} 41957 \\ +\ 51339 \\ \hline 93296 \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r} 93296 \\ -\ 62851 \\ \hline 30445 \end{array}$

∴ Difference= 30445

(b) $\begin{array}{r} 62851 \\ -\ 41957 \\ \hline 20894 \end{array}$

∴ He earned ₹20894 more on Wednesday.
(c) Total sales in three days= ₹(41,957 + 51,339 + 62,851) = ₹1,56,147
Price of goods bought= ₹63,417

$$\begin{array}{r} 156147 \\ -\ 63417 \\ \hline 92730 \end{array}$$

∴ Money left with him= ₹92,730

16. Cost of Computer= ₹51,937
Cost of photocopying machine= ₹61,219

$$\begin{array}{r} 51937 \\ +\ 61219 \\ \hline 113156 \end{array}$$

Total cost of two articles= ₹1,13,156
Difference between the cost of two articles:

$$\begin{array}{r} 61219 \\ -\ 51937 \\ \hline 9282 \end{array}$$

∴ Difference between the cost of two articles = ₹9,282

17.
$$\begin{array}{r} 10000 \\ -\ \ 9999 \\ \hline 1 \end{array}$$

∴ Difference = 1

18. Smallest 5-digit number = 10,000
Greatest 4 digit number = 9,999

$$\begin{array}{r} 10000 \\ +\ \ 9999 \\ \hline 19999 \end{array}$$

Greatest 5-digit number = 99,999

$$\begin{array}{r} 99999 \\ 19999 \\ \hline 80000 \end{array}$$

∴ Difference = 80000

19. Total money with Jack = ₹1,98,112
Cost of motorcycle – ₹51,217
Cost of C.D player = ₹14,518
Cost of Computer = ₹41,233
Cost of transportation = ₹825

$$\begin{array}{rr} 51217 & 198112 \\ 14518 & -\ 107793 \\ 41233 & \ \ 90319 \\ +\ \ \ 825 & \\ \hline 107793 & \end{array}$$

Toral amount spent = ₹1,07,793

∴ Balance money with Jack = ₹90,319

More To Do – 1

Choose the correct option:

1. 20,219 **2.** 137026 **3.** 1,97,057 **4.** 72,092 **5.** 27,681

More To Do – 2

1. 2 **2.** 47,021 **3.** Subtrahend **4.** 2,98,530

Puzzle Time

1. Toral money with Vijay = ₹48000
Money given to daughter = ₹5000

$$\begin{array}{r} 48000 \\ 5000 \\ \hline 43000 \end{array}$$

∴ Amount left with Vijay = ₹43000

2. Yes, we can subtract 4978 from 6777 without borrowing by the process of regrouping.

6. Multiplication

Exercise-A

1. **Fill in the blanks using the properties of multiplication :**
(a) 36 (b) 417 (c) 137 (d) 6487 (e) 517 (f) 48 (g) 725 (h) 65

2. **Write the products in the blank spaces :**
(a) 7800 (b) 37100 (c) 37000 (d) 19800 (e) 37500 (f) 62700

3. **Find the product of the following:**
(a) 127×30
$= (127 \times 3) \times 10 = 381 \times 10$
$= 3810$
(b) 1456×50
$= (1456 \times 5) \times 10 = 7280 \times 10$
$= 72800$
(c) 914×300
$= (914 \times 3) \times 100 = 2742 \times 100$
$= 274200$
(d) 836×200
$= (836 \times 2) \times 100$
$= 1672 \times 100 = 167200$
(e) 15×400
$= (15 \times 4) \times 100 = 60 \times 100$
$= 6000$
(f) 117×2000
$= (117 \times 2) \times 1000 = 234 \times 1000$
$= 234000$
(g) 427×500
$= (427 \times 5) \times 100 = 2135 \times 100$
$= 213500$
(h) 729×800

$= (729 \times 8) \times 100 = 5832 \times 100$

$= 583200$

4. By suitable grouping, find the products of the following :

(a) $2 \times 37 \times 5$

$= 37 \times (2 \times 5) = 37 \times 10 = 370$

(b) $125 \times 27 \times 4$

$= 27 \times (125 \times 4) = 27 \times 500$

$= (27 \times 5) \times 100 = 135 \times 100$

$= 13500$

(c) $5 \times 81 \times 20$

$= 81 \times (5 \times 20) = 81 \times 100$

$= 8100$

(d) $50 \times 108 \times 2$

$= 108 \times (50 \times 2) = 108 \times 100$

$= 10800$

Exercise- B

1. Find the product :

(a)
$$\begin{array}{r} 246 \\ \times\ 27 \\ \hline 1722 \\ 4920 \\ \hline 6642 \end{array}$$

(b)
$$\begin{array}{r} 778 \\ \times\ 55 \\ \hline 3890 \\ 38900 \\ \hline 42790 \end{array}$$

(c)
$$\begin{array}{r} 677 \\ \times\ 54 \\ \hline 2708 \\ 33850 \\ \hline 36558 \end{array}$$

(d)
$$\begin{array}{r} 872 \\ \times\ 654 \\ \hline 3488 \\ 43600 \\ 523200 \\ \hline 570288 \end{array}$$

(e)
$$\begin{array}{r} 816 \\ \times\ 158 \\ \hline 6528 \\ 40800 \\ 81600 \\ \hline 128928 \end{array}$$

(f)
$$\begin{array}{r} 134 \\ \times\ 289 \\ \hline 1206 \\ 10720 \\ 26800 \\ \hline 38726 \end{array}$$

2. Multiply :

(a)
$$\begin{array}{r} 197 \\ \times\ 521 \\ \hline 197 \\ 3940 \\ 98500 \\ \hline 102637 \end{array}$$

(b)
$$\begin{array}{r} 593 \\ \times\ 751 \\ \hline 593 \\ 29650 \\ 415100 \\ \hline 445343 \end{array}$$

(c)
$$\begin{array}{r} 821 \\ \times\ 694 \\ \hline 3284 \\ 73890 \\ 492600 \\ \hline 569774 \end{array}$$

(d)
$$\begin{array}{r} 1247 \\ \times\ 217 \\ \hline 8729 \\ 12470 \\ 249400 \\ \hline 270599 \end{array}$$

(e)
$$\begin{array}{r} 1098 \\ \times\ 315 \\ \hline 5490 \\ 10980 \\ 329400 \\ \hline 345870 \end{array}$$

(f)
$$\begin{array}{r} 7678 \\ \times\ 213 \\ \hline 23034 \\ 76780 \\ 1535600 \\ \hline 1635414 \end{array}$$

(g)
$$\begin{array}{r} 2049 \\ \times\ 816 \\ \hline 12294 \\ 20490 \\ 1639200 \\ \hline 1671984 \end{array}$$

(h)
$$\begin{array}{r} 5132 \\ \times\ 420 \\ \hline 0000 \\ 10264000 \\ 20528000 \\ \hline 21554400 \end{array}$$

Exercise-C

1. Monthly fee of the student = ₹259
Number of months in three years = $3 \times 12 = 36$

$$\begin{array}{r} 259 \\ \times\ 36 \\ \hline 1554 \\ 7770 \\ \hline 9324 \end{array}$$

∴ Amount of fee deposited in three years = ₹9324

2. Weight of a box = 1075g
Number of boxes = 364

$$\begin{array}{r} 1075 \\ \times\ 364 \\ \hline 4300 \\ 64500 \\ 322500 \\ \hline 391300 \end{array}$$

∴ Weight of 364 boxes = 391300

3. Number of apples in a box = 897
Number of boxes = 153

$$\begin{array}{r} 897 \\ \times\ 153 \\ \hline 2691 \\ 44850 \\ 89700 \\ \hline 137241 \end{array}$$

∴ Total number of apples in 153 boxes = 137241

4. Length of cloth made in a month = 334m
Number of months in two years = $2 \times 12 = 24$

$$\begin{array}{r} 334 \\ \times\ 24 \\ \hline 1336 \\ 6680 \\ \hline 8016 \end{array}$$

∴ Length of cloth made in 2 years = 8016m

5. Number of books in an almirah = 158
Number of almirahs = 672

$$\begin{array}{r} 158 \\ \times\ 672 \\ \hline 316 \\ 11060 \\ 94800 \\ \hline 106176 \end{array}$$

∴ Total number of books in 672 almirahs = 106176

6. Cost of a notebook = ₹63
Number of notebooks = 892

$$\begin{array}{r} 892 \\ \times\ 63 \\ \hline 2676 \\ 53520 \\ \hline 56196 \end{array}$$

∴ Cost of 892 notebooks = ₹56196

7. Length of cloth produced in a day = 298m
Number of days in January = 31

$$\begin{array}{r} 298 \\ \times\ 31 \\ \hline 298 \\ 8940 \\ \hline 9238 \end{array}$$

∴ Length of cloth produced in January = 9238m

8. Quantity of rice in a bag = 48kg
Number of bags = 225

$$\begin{array}{r} 225 \\ \times\ 48 \\ \hline 1800 \\ 9000 \\ \hline 10800 \end{array}$$

∴ Quantity of rice in 225 bags = 10800kg

9. Number of passengers carried in one round = 48
Number of rounds = 315

$$\begin{array}{r} 3\ 1\ 5 \\ \times\ 4\ 8 \\ \hline 2\ 5\ 2\ 0 \\ 1\ 2\ 6\ 0\ 0 \\ \hline 1\ 5\ 1\ 2\ 0 \end{array}$$

∴ Number of passengers carried in 315 rounds = 15120

10. Cost of a water cooler = ₹3877
Number of water coolers = 143

$$\begin{array}{r} 3\ 8\ 7\ 7 \\ \times\ 1\ 4\ 3 \\ \hline 1\ 1\ 6\ 3\ 1 \\ 1\ 5\ 5\ 0\ 8\ 0 \\ 3\ 8\ 7\ 7\ 0\ 0 \\ \hline 5\ 5\ 4\ 4\ 1\ 1 \end{array}$$

∴ Cost of 143 water coolers = ₹554411

11 to 14: Do yourself

More To Do – 1

Choose the correction option:

1. product
2. 2193
3. 1
4. 100

More To Do – 2

1. Fill in the blanks :
(a) Multiplicand (b) 2134 (c) 0

2. Write (T) for True and (F) for False in the boxes:
(a) F (b) F (c) T

Puzzle Time

1. Yes, Radhika is correct.

2. No, Anny is not correct because in distributive property of multiplication, the large number is divided into two parts to make the multiplication easier.

∴ 58×101
$= 58 \times (100 + 1)$
$= (58 \times 100) + (58 \times 1)$
$= 5800 + 58 = 5858$

7. Division

1. Perform the following divisions and find the remainder and the quotient. Also, check the answer for each :

(a) $56\overline{)6783}(121$

$$\begin{array}{r} 56 \\ \hline 118 \\ 112 \\ \hline 63 \\ 56 \\ \hline 07 \end{array}$$

Quotient = 121
Remainder = 7

(b) $23\overline{)2852}(124$

$$\begin{array}{r} 23 \\ \hline 55 \\ 46 \\ \hline 92 \\ 92 \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$$

Quotient = 124
Remainder = 0

(c) $77\overline{)9185}(119$

$$\begin{array}{r} 77 \\ \hline 148 \\ 77 \\ \hline 715 \\ 693 \\ \hline 22 \end{array}$$

Quotient = 119
Remainder = 22

(d) $47\overline{)1786}(38$

$$\begin{array}{r} 141 \\ \hline 376 \\ 376 \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$$

Quotient = 38
Remainder = 0

(e) 18)1404(78
126
144
144
0
Quotient= 78
Remainder= 0

(f) 36)1575(43
144
135
108
27
Quotient= 43
Remainder= 27

(g) 34)289(8
272
17
Quotient= 8
Remainder= 17

(h) 92)8241(89
736
881
828
53
Quotient= 89
Remainder= 53

2. Find the dividend, divisor, quotient or remainder whichever is missing in the following:

(a) (Divisor × Quotient) + Remainder = Dividend
= (23 × 379) + 15 = Dividend
8717 + 15 = Dividend
Dividend = 8732

(b) (Divisor × Quotient) + Remainder = Dividend
= (56 + 887) + Remainder = 49672
= 49672 + Remainder = 49672
Remainder = 49672 – 49672
Remainder = 0

(c) (Divisor × Quotient) + Remainder = Dividend
= (39 × Quotient) + 18 = 5478
= 39 × Q = 5478 − 18
= 39 × Q = 5460
Q= 5460/39
Quotient= 140

(b) (Divisor × Quotient) + Remainder = Dividend
= (23 × 81) – 6 = Dividend
Dividend = 1869

(c) (Divisor × Quotient) + Remainder = Dividend
= (37 × 68) – 31 = Dividend
Dividend = 2547

Exercise – B

Divide and find the quotient and Remainder:

(a) 10)4102(410
40
10
10
02
Quotient = 410
Remainder = 2

(b) 10)3181(318
30
18
10
81
80
1
Quotient = 318
Remainder = 1

(c) 10)8765(876
80
76
70
65
60
5
Quotient = 876
Remainder = 5

(d) 100)3185(31
300
185
100
85
Quotient = 31
Remainder = 85

(e) $100\overline{)7339}(73$
700
339
300
39
Quotient = 73
Remainder = 39

(f) $100\overline{)6188}(61$
600
188
100
88
Quotient = 61
Remainder = 88

(g) $1000\overline{)6541}(6$
6000
541
Quotient = 6
Remainder = 541

(h) $1000\overline{)1704}(1$
1000
704
Quotient = 1
Remainder = 704

(i) $1000\overline{)89112}(89$
8000
9112
9000
112
Quotient = 89
Remainder = 112

(j) $1000\overline{)1641}(1$
1000
641
Quotient = 1
Remainder = 641

(k) $1000\overline{)8324}(8$
8000
324
Quotient = 8
Remainder = 324

(l) $1000\overline{)741738}(741$
7000
4173
4000
1738
1000
738
Quotient = 741
Remainder = 738

Exercise – C

1. Total number of pencils = 7,340
Number of pencils in each packet = 5
Hence, Shalini should buy 1468 packets of pencils.

$5\overline{)7340}(1468$
5
23
20
34
30
40
40
0

2. Total number of mangoes = 47600
Number of boxes = 85

$85\overline{)47600}(560$
425
510
510
0

Hence, there will be 560 mangoes in each box.

3. Total amount of money = ₹3850
Number of children = 35

$35\overline{)3850}(110$
35
35
35
0

Hence, each child will get ₹110.

4. Total earning per week = ₹2156
Number of days in a week = 7

$$
\begin{array}{r}
308 \\
7\overline{)2156} \\
21 \\
\hline
056 \\
056 \\
\hline
0
\end{array}
$$

Hence, he earns ₹308 per day.

5. Total number of items manufactured = 7500

Number of days in a month = 30

$$
\begin{array}{r}
250 \\
30\overline{)7500} \\
60 \\
\hline
150 \\
150 \\
\hline
0
\end{array}
$$

Hence, 250 items are manufactured per day.

6. Total quantity of petrol = 7398 litres

Number of cars= 30

$$
\begin{array}{r}
246 \\
30\overline{)7398} \\
60 \\
\hline
139 \\
120 \\
\hline
198 \\
180 \\
\hline
18
\end{array}
$$

∴ 246 litres petrol is filled and 18 litres petrol is left.

7. Total earning= ₹9834

Number of days= 12

$$
\begin{array}{r}
819.50 \\
12\overline{)9834} \\
96 \\
\hline
23 \\
12 \\
\hline
114 \\
108 \\
\hline
60 \\
60 \\
\hline
0
\end{array}
$$

Hence, Pradeep's earning of a day= ₹819.50

8. Total rice of tables– ₹175000

Number of tables = 35

$$
\begin{array}{r}
5000 \\
35\overline{)175000} \\
175 \\
\hline
0
\end{array}
$$

Hence, price of one table = ₹5000

9. Total weight of 45 persons = 2736kg

Number of persons = 45

$$
\begin{array}{r}
60 \\
45\overline{)2736} \\
2700 \\
\hline
36
\end{array}
$$

Hence, extra weight = 36kg

10. Total cost of radios = ₹9756

Number of radios = 39

$$
\begin{array}{r}
250 \\
39\overline{)9756} \\
78 \\
\hline
195 \\
195 \\
\hline
06
\end{array}
$$

Hence, cost of each radio is ₹250 and the money he got back is ₹6.

More to do - 1

Choose the correct option:

1. 102 **2.** 326 **3.** the number itself

4. 1 **5.** 0

More To Do - 2

Choose the correct option:

1. 0 **2.** 1 **3.** 314 **4.** divisor **5.** 98

Puzzle Time

1. Yes, Ritchie is correct and she used property 2 of division which explains that when we divide a number by 1, the quotient is the number itself.

2. $28 \div 7$

$$\begin{array}{r} 28 \\ -\ 7 \\ \hline 21 \\ -\ 7 \\ \hline 14 \\ -\ 7 \\ \hline 7 \\ -\ 7 \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$$

8. Multiples and Factors

Exercise - A

1. **Encircle all the factors of 18:**
   1, 3, 6, 9, 18
2. **Encircle all the factors of 42:**
   1, 3, 2, 6, 7, 42
3. 1, 2, 5, 10
4. 1, 3, 5, 15
5. **Solve this**
   (a) 4, 8, 12, 16 (b) 9, 18, 27, 36, 45 (c) 13, 26, 39
6. Yes
7. No
8. 30, 36, 42
9. No

Exercise – B

1. 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32
2. **Write odd numbers occurring before and after the following numbers :**
   (a) 35, 37 (b) 7, 11 (c) 47, 51 (d) 85, 87
3. **Write even numbers occurring before and after the following numbers :**
   (a) 36, 38 (b) 6, 8 (c) 106, 108 (d) 318, 322
4. 2
5. 9998
6. 11
7. 999
8. 2051, 2053, 2055
9. 3052, 3054, 3056
10. **Encircle the even numbers :**
    (a) 16 (d) 8 (f) 374 (g) 14 (h) 12
11. **Encircle the odd numbers :**
    (a) 95 (d) 35 (g) 399
12. **Write down all prime numbers :**
    (a) 23, 29 (b) 31, 37 (c) 53, 59, 61, 67, 71, 73, 79 (d) 97
13. 26, 28, 30, 32, 34

Exercise – C

1. $36 = 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 3$
2. $50 = 2 \times 5 \times 5$
3. **Fill in the blanks and the circles following the factor tree method :**
   (a) $30 = 2 \times 15$ and $15 = 3 \times 5$
   (b) $63 = 3 \times 21$ and $21 = 3 \times 7$
   (c) $105 = 3 \times 35$ and $35 = 5 \times 7$
   (d) $256 = 2 \times 128$ and 128
   $= 2 \times 64$ and 64
   $= 2 \times 32$ and 32
   $= 2 \times 16$ and 16
   $= 2 \times 8$ and 8
   $= 2 \times 4$ and $4 = 2 \times 2$
   (e) $225 = 3 \times 75$ and 75
   $= 3 \times 25$ and 25
   $= 5 \times 5$

Exercise- D

1. 7826, 25286, 1112, 15638
2. 2856, 5631, 13872
3. 5628, 9876, 3348
4. 60, 90, 120, 155, 395
5. 1566, 5544, 40872
6. 7884, 60309, 1782

7. 21090, 29080, 45130, 66870
8. 999
9. 9995
10. 102
11. 990
12. 327, 330, 333 are divisible by 3 and 330 is divisible by 6.
13. 1570, 1580, 1590, 1600 are all divisible by 5 and 10 both.

More To Do – 1

Do yourself

More To Do – 2

1. **Write (T) for True and (F) for False in the boxes :**
   (a) F (b) F (c) T (d) T (e) F

Puzzle Time

1. It is true 17 is smaller than 25 but 17 is not the factor of 25.
2. Any number divisible by 12 is also divisible by 3 and 4 because 4 and 3 are the factors of 12.

9. H.C.F. and L.C.M.

1. **Find the H.C.F of the following :**
   (a) 4, 8
   $4 = 1 \times 4, 2 \times 2$
   $8 = 1 \times 8, 2 \times 4$
   The factors of 4 are 1, 2, 4
   The factors of 8 are 1, 2, 4, 8
   The common factors of 4 and 8 are 1, 2, 4.
   ∴ H.C.F of 4 and 8 = 4
   (b) 48, 64
   $48 = 1 \times 48, 2 \times 24, 3 \times 16, 4 \times 12, 6 \times 8$
   $64 = 1 \times 64, 2 \times 32, 4 \times 16, 8 \times 8$
   The factors of 48 are 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 12, 16, 24, 48.
   The factors of 64 are 2, 4, 8, 16, 32.
   The common factors of 48 and 64 are 2, 4, 8, 16, 64.
   ∴ H.C.F of 48 and 64 = 16
   (c) 16, 24
   $16 = 1 \times 16, 2 \times 8, 4 \times 4$
   $24 = 1 \times 24, 2 \times 12, 3 \times 8, 4 \times 6$
   The factors of 16 are 2, 4, 8, 16.
   The factors of 24 are 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 12, 24.
   The common factors of 16 and 24 are 2, 4, 8.
   ∴ H.C.F of 16 and 24 = 8
   (d) 15, 25
   $15 = 1 \times 15, 3 \times 5$
   $25 = 1 \times 25, 5 \times 5$
   The factors of 15 are 3, 5, 15.
   The factors of 25 are 5, 5, 25.
   The common factor of 15 and 25 is 5.
   ∴ H.C.F of 15 and 25 = 5
   (e) 36, 108
   $36 = 1 \times 36, 2 \times 18, 3 \times 12, 4 \times 9, 6 \times 6$
   $108 = 1 \times 108, 2 \times 54, 3 \times 36, 4 \times 27, 6 \times 18, 9 \times 12$
   The factors of 36 are 2, 3, 4, 6, 9, 12, 18, 36.
   The factors of 108 are 2, 3, 4, 6, 9, 12, 18, 27, 36, 54, 108.
   The common factors of 36 and 108 are 2, 3, 4, 6, 9, 12, 18, 36.
   ∴ H.C.F of 36 and 108 = 36
   (f) 15, 45
   $15 = 1 \times 15, 3 \times 5$
   $45 = 1 \times 45, 3 \times 15, 5 \times 9$
   The factors of 15 are 3, 5, 15.
   The factors of 45 are 3, 5, 9, 15, 45.
   The common factors of 15 and 45

are 3, 15, 15.

∴ H.C.F of 15 and 45 = 15

(g) 36, 81

36 = 1 × 36, 2 × 18, 3 × 12, 4 × 9, 6 × 6

81 = 1 × 81, 3 × 27, 9 × 9

The factors of 36 are 2, 3, 4, 6, 9, 12, 18, 36.

The factors of 81 are 3, 9, 27, 81.

The common factors of 36 and 81 are 3, 9.

∴ H.C.F of 36 and 81 = 9

(h) 28, 36

28 = 1 × 28, 2 × 14, 4 × 7

36 = 1 × 36, 2 × 18, 3 × 12, 4 × 9, 6 × 6

The factor of 28 are 2, 4, 7, 14, 28.

The factors of 36 are 2, 3, 4, 6, 9, 12, 18, 36.

The common factors of 28 and 36 are 2, 4.

∴ H.C.F of 28 and 36 = 4

(i) 48, 60

48 = 1 × 48, 2 × 24, 3 × 16, 4 × 12, 6 × 8

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

The factors of 48 are 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 12, 16, 24, 48.

The factors of 60 are 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 12, 15, 20, 30, 60.

The common factors of 48 and 60 are 2, 3, 4, 6, 12.

∴ H.C.F of 48 and 60 = 12

(j) 14, 56

14 − 1 × 14, 2 × 7

56 = 1 × 56, 2 × 28, 4 × 14, 7 × 8

The factors of 14 are 2, 7, 14.

The factors of 56 are 2, 4, 7, 8, 14, 28, 56.

The common factors of 14 and 56 are 2, 7, 14.

∴ H.C.F of 14 and 56 = 14

(k) 56, 72

56 = 1 × 56, 2 × 28, 4 × 14, 7 × 8

72 = 1 × 72, 2 × 36, 3 × 24, 4 × 18, 6 × 12, 8 × 9

The factors of 56 are 2, 4, 7, 8, 14, 28, 56.

The factors of 72 are 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 9, 12, 18, 24, 36, 72.

The common factors of 56 and 72 are 2, 4, 8.

∴ H.C.F of 56 and 72 – 8

(l) 9, 72

9 = 1 × 9, 3 × 3

72 = 1 × 72, 2 × 36, 3 × 24, 4 × 18, 6 × 12, 8 × 9

The factors of 9 are 3, 9.

The factors of 72 are 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 9, 12, 18, 24, 36, 72.

The common factors of 9 and 72 are 3, 9.

∴ H.C.F of 9 and 72 = 9

(m) 42, 112

42 = 1 × 42, 2 × 21, 3 × 14, 6 × 7

112 = 1 × 112, 2 × 56, 4 × 28, 7 × 16, 8 × 14

The factors of 42 are 2, 3, 6, 7, 14, 21, 42.

The factors of 112 are 2, 4, 7, 8, 14, 16, 28, 56, 112

The common factors of 42 and 112 are 2, 7, 14.

∴ H.C.F of 42 and 112 = 14

(n) 9, 72, 18

9 = 1 × 9, 3 × 3

72 = 1 × 72, 2 × 36, 3 × 24, 4 × 18, 6 × 12, 8 × 9

18 = 1 × 18, 2 × 9, 3 × 6

The factors of 9 are 3, 9.

The factors of 72 are 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 9, 12, 18, 24, 36, 72.

The factors of 18 are 2, 3, 6, 9, 18.

The common factors of 9, 18 and 72 are 3, 9.

∴ H.C.F of 9, 72, 18 = 9

(o) 16, 24, 20

16 = 1 × 16, 2 × 8, 4 × 4

24 = 1 × 24, 2 × 12, 3 × 8, 4 × 6

20 = 1 × 20, 2 × 10, 4 × 5

The factors of 16 are 2, 4, 8, 16.

The factors of 24 are 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 12, 24.

The factors of 20 are 2, 4, 5, 10, 20.

The common factors of 16, 24 and 20 are 2, 4.

∴ H.C.F. 16, 24 and 20 – 4

2. Which of the following pairs of numbers are co-prime :

(a) (c) and (f) are co-prime numbers.

Exercise- B

1. Using prime factorization method, find the L.C.M of the following numbers :

(a) 4, 16

Multiples of 4 – 4, 8, 12, 16, 20...

Multiples of 16

= 16, 32, 48, 64, 80...

The smallest common multiple of 4 and 16 = 16

∴ L.C.M. of 4 and 16 = 16

(b) 14, 21

Multiples of 14

= 14, 28, 42, 56, 70, ...

Multiples of 21 = 21, 42, 63, 84, ...

The smallest common multiple of 14 and 21 = 42

∴ L.C.M. of 14 and 21 = 42

(c) 16, 20

Multiples of 16

= 16, 32, 48, 64, 80, ...

Multiple of 20 = 20, 40, 60, 80, ...

The smallest common multiple of 16 and 20 = 80

∴ L.C.M. of 16 and 20 = 80

(d) 20, 25

Multiples of 20 = 20, 40, 60, 80, 100, 120, 140, 160, 180, 200, ...

Multiples of 25 = 25, 50, 75, 100

The smallest common multiple of 20 and 25 = 100

∴ L.C.M. of 20 and 25 = 100

(e) 100, 75

Multiples of 100

= 100, 200, 300, 400, 500....

Multiples of 75

= 75, 150, 225, 300, 375, ...

The smallest common multiple of 100 and 75 = 300

∴ L.C.M. of 100 and 75 = 300

(f) 15, 20

Multiples of 15

= 15, 30, 45, 60, 75, ...

Multiples of 20

= 20, 40, 60, 80, 100, ...

The smallest common multiple of 15 and 20 = 60

∴ L.C.M. of 15 and 20 = 60

(g) 3, 4, 5

Multiples of 3 = 3, 6, 9, 12, 15, 18, 21, 24, 30, 33, 36, 39, 42, 45, 48, 51, 54, 57, 60, ...

Multiples of 4 = 4, 8, 12, 16, 20, 24, 28, 32, 36, 40, 44, 48, 52, 56, 60, ...

Multiples of 5 = 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 55, 60

The smallest common multiple of 3, 4 and 5 = 60

∴ L.C.M. of 3, 4 ns 5 = 60

(h) 4, 8, 12

Multiples of 4

= 4, 8, 12, 16, 20, 24, ...

Multiples of 8

= 8, 16, 24, 32, 40, 48, ...

Multiples of 12

= 12, 24, 36, 48, 60, 72, ...

The smallest common multiple of 4, 8 and 12 = 24

∴ L.C.M. of 4, 8 and 12 = 24

(i) 12, 18, 36

Multiple of 12

= 12, 24, 36, 48, 60, 72, 84, ...

Multiple of 18

= 18, 36, 54, 72, 90,...

Multiple of 36

= 36, 72, 108, 144,...

The smallest common multiple of 12, 18 and 36 = 36

∴ L.C.M. of 12, 18 and 36 = 36

(j) 25, 75, 50

Multiples of 25

= 25, 50, 75, 100, 125, 150, ...

Multiple of 75

= 75, 150, 125, 300,...

Multiple of 50

= 50, 100, 150, 200,...

The smallest common multiple of 25, 75 and 50 = 150

∴ L.C.M. of 25, 75, 50 = 150

(k) 12, 16, 18

Multiples of 12 = 12, 24, 36, 48, 60, 72, 84, 96, 108, 120, 132, 144...

Multiples of 16 = 16, 32, 48, 64, 80, 96, 112, 128, 144, 160,...

Multiples of 18 = 18, 36, 54, 72, 90, 108, 126, 144,...

The smallest common multiple of 12, 16 and 18 = 144

∴ L.C.M. of 12, 16 and 18 = 144

(l) 8, 10, 12, 14

Multiples of 8 = 8, 16, 24, 32, 40, 48, 56, 64, 72, 80, ...

Multiples of 10 = 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100

Multiples of 12 = 12, 24, 36, 48, 60, 72, 84, 96, 108, 120

Multiples of 14 = 14, 28, 42, 56, 70, 84, 98, 112, 126, 140

The smallest common multiple of 8, 10, 12 and 14 = 840

∴ L.C.M. of 8, 10, 12 and 14 = 840

More To Do – 1

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. 8
2. 72
3. greatest
4. smallest
5. 20

More To Do – 2

Write (T) for True and (F) for False in the boxes :

(a) T (b) T (c) F (d) T (e) T

ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE (SCIENCE)

1. Food for Plants

A. **1.** Wrong **2.** Right **3.** Right **4.** Wrong **5.** Wrong **6.** Right

B. **1.** a **2.** b **3.** c **4.** b **5.** a **6.** b

C. **1.** The leaf blade or lamina ..... place. **2.** Chlorophyll, sunlight, water and carbon dioxide. **3.** Chlorophyll **4.** In stomata, exchange of gases between the leaf and atmosphere takes place. The pores also help in the loss of water from the plant, called transpiration. **5.** Moulds and mushrooms get their food from dead and decayed plants and animals. 6. The ultimate source of ..... consumers. **7.** A chain exists in nature for obtaining food. A chain that shows a series of organisms where each member depends on the lower member in the series for food is called a food chain.

D. Do yourself

2. Adaptations in Plants

A. **1.** Right **2.** Wrong **3.** Right **4.** Wrong **5.** Wrong **6.** Right

B. **1.** b **2.** c **3.** b **4.** a **5.** c **6.** b

C. **1.** The living and dwelling place of a plant or an animal is known as its habitat. **2.** The plants have to adjust according to the environment by changing some of their parts. These modifications in the structure and function of an organism to adjust the various habitats are known as adaptations. **3.** Trees growing in plains ..... sunlight. **4.** The trees in these ..... their branches. **5.** The roots of floating plants are ..... spongy stem. **6.** These plants are carnivorous in nature. Their leaves are modified to trap insects.

D. Do yourself

3. Reproduction in Animals

A. **1.** f **2.** e **3.** b **4.** c **5.** d **6.** a

B. **1.** a **2.** b **3.** c **4.** b **5.** a

C. **1.** The process by ..... reproduction. **2.** Animals like lion ..... after few days. **3.** An egg has ..... provides it with water. **4.** Frogs lay their eggs ..... grows into an adult frog. **5.** Four stages or three stages.

D. Do yourself

4. Adaptations in Animals

A. **1.** habitat **2.** fins **3.** hump **4.** arboreal **5.** horns

B. **1.** a **2.** c **3.** b **4.** c **5.** b

C. **1.** Camels have thick skin and long legs to keep them off from the hot sand and help to keep its body cool. They ..... water and food. **2.** Polar bear has ..... protects it from enemies. **3.** They have lungs ..... moist skin. **4.** Animals like tick ..... parasites. **5.** Polar bear and chameleon are two animals that camouflage. Thus, they confuse ..... camouflaging. **6.** Some birds of cold ..... from severe cold.

D. **1.** Fish **2.** Hen **3.** Tortoise **4.** Octopus

5. Our Food and Nutrition

A. **1.** Right **2.** Wrong **3.** Right **4.** Right **5.** Right

B. **1.** a **2.** b **3.** a **4.** c **5.** b **6.** a

C. **1.** Rice, Wheat **2.** Butter, Ghee **3.** Eggs, Pulses **4.** Milk, Carrot **5.** Tomato, Orange **6.** Milk, Cheese

D. **1.** Food contains ..... called nutrients. **2.** Carbohydrates, fats, proteins, vitamins and minerals. **3.** Carbohydrates give us ..... rich in carbohydrates. **4.** Proteins help our ..... called body-building nutrients. **5.** Roughage helps the body to get rid of undigested food.

E. Do yourself

6. Teeth Structure and Digestion

A. **1.** temporary **2.** root **3.** enamel **4.** Canines **5.** mouth **6.** stomach

B. **1.** b **2.** b **3.** a **4.** c **5.** a **6.** c

C. **1.** Wrong **2.** Wrong **3.** Right **4.** Right **5.** Wrong

D. **1.** Human beings ..... and the permanent. **2.** A tooth is basically ..... called the neck. **3.** Incisors, Canines, Premolars and Molars. **4.** For healthy teeth ..... our teeth strong. **5.** The process by which ..... the body through the anus. **6.** Wash your hands ..... interval of time.

E. Do yourself

7. Safety Rules

A. **1.** Accidents **2.** potholders **3.** wet **4.** pavement **5.** hand signals **6.** cold water

B. **1.** b **2.** b **3.** c **4.** a **5.** b **6.** b

C. **1.** Right **2.** Wrong **3.** Right **4.** Right **5.** Wrong **6.** Right

D. **1.** Do not play ..... to handle hot objects. **2.** Do not leave ..... you may fall down. **3.** Do not run up ..... fight with anybody. **4.** Cross the road ..... traffic light is red. 5. First aid is the ..... doctor arrives. **6.** Wash the cut ..... adhesive bandage.

E. Do yourself

ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES SOCIAL SCIENCE

1. Different Climates of India

A. **1.** a **2.** c **3.** b **4.** c **5.** c **6.** a

B. **1.** clothes **2.** plains **3.** coastal **4.** Indian ocean **5.** winters **6.** Spring

C. **1.** The word climate ..... long period of time. Weather is the ..... period of time. **2.** The location of a place ..... the cooler it is. **3.** To beat the heat ..... Nainital, etc. **4.** The monsoon season ..... rainfall is Kerala. **5.** The winter season ..... and the Equator. **6.** Spring season is considered a cool and pleasant season because in this season, trees and plants bear new leaves and flowers.

Think and Answer

1. Monsoon brings the message of joy for all the Indians. After the scorching summer heat of May and June, monsoon sets foot in India in

the early weeks of July and languishes here till the end of September or sometimes the early weeks of October.

2. Seasons are a very important element in our lives. They have an influence on what we wear, what we eat and what we do in our free time. They also affect the mood we are in.

2. India: Our Land, Our Country

A. 1. c 2. c 3. b 4. a 5. a

B. 1. seventh 2. Himalayas 3. states 4. east 5. landforms

C. 1. e 2. c 3. d 4. b 5. a

D. 1. Other six countries ..... Brazil and Australia. 2. We notice that the state ..... north of the country. 3. Stretched from Jammu and ..... to about 2933 km. 4. One is called the ..... govern the states. 5. On the basis of ..... The Islands. 6. India can truly be ..... speak many different languages.

Think and Answer

1. Government is needed because it is the institution through which the people are able to maintain order, provide public services, and enforce decisions that are binding on all members of society.

2. The culture of India refers to the way of life of the people of India. India's languages, religions, dance, music, architecture, food and costumes differ from place to place within the country. Despite of that all of them stand under a flag. It shows the variety and unity of India.

3. The Southern Plateaus

A. 1. c 2. c 3. b 4. a 5. b 6. a

B. 1. e 2. d 3. f 4. a 5. c 6. b

C. 1. ghats 2. Malwa Plateau
3. national parks 4. waterfalls
5. Karnataka 6. Tamil Nadu

D. 1. A plateau ..... called a tableland. 2. The plateau region ..... as the Southern Plateaus. 3. The Deccan Plateau ..... situated in Kerala. 4. The Southern Plateaus ..... lasts till February. 5. Maharashtra is the ..... the commercial capital of India. 6. Andhra Pradesh is ..... form of Andhra Pradesh.

Think and Answer

1. A plateau is a flat land which is higher than the land around it. So the plateau is known as a tableland.

2. Mumbai is known as the commercial capital of India because it is famous for textiles, share market and film industries. It is also the biggest centre for film production in India.

4. The Northern Mountains

A. 1. b 2. c 3. a 4. c 5. a

B. 1. peaks 2. Shiwalik 3. Kehava
4. Dehradun 5. Darjeeling 6. India

C. 1. T 2. T 3. F 4. T 5. F 6. T

D. 1. The Northern Mountains or ..... 2500 km in India.
2. The Mount Everest was first climbed ..... on 29th May, 1953.
3. The Northern Mountains or the ..... the outer Himalayas.
4. The Outer Himalayas or the

..... between 600m to 1500 m. **5.** In many ways the ..... on the verge of extinction. **6.** (i) Gulmarg, Pahalgam and Sonmarg. (ii) Shimla, Manali and Dalhausie. (iii) Mussourie, Nainital and Dehradun. **7.** To the extreme east ..... called the seven sisters.

Think and Answer

1. The Himalayas have tremendously influenced the climate of India as they hold the cold wind blowing from central Asia. Thus, there are no severe winters.
2. The climate is cold in the mountains because these mountains are covered with snow throughout the year.

5. The Northern Plains

A. **1.** d **2.** a **3.** c **4.** d **5.** c

B. **1.** Tributaries **2.** Bhakra Nangal Dam **3.** food bowl **4.** Patna **5.** Brahmaputra

C. **1.** c **2.** e **3.** a **4.** b **5.** d

D. **1.** The Northern Fertile Plains ..... 150 to 300 kilometres wide. **2.** A basin is an area ..... the Brahmaputra Basin. **3.** The Ganga Basin ..... bowl of India **4.** The Brahmaputra Basin ..... called the Sunderbans. **5.** Punjab lies in the Satluj ..... folk dances of Punjab.

Think and Answer

1. Dams and canals are useful for electricity and irrigation facilities to the surrounding areas.
2. Assam is known as the 'land of tea gardens' as there are over 850 tea plantations accounting for about fifty per cent of India's tea production.

6. The Western Desert

A. **1.** b **2.** c **3.** c **4.** a **5.** c

B. **1.** T **2.** F **3.** T **4.** F **5.** T

C. **1.** The Western Desert lies ..... to Pakistan in the west. **2.** Sand dunes are small hills ..... moving with strong winds. An oasis is a place ..... comes to the surface. **3.** Vegetation in the Thar ..... grow in the desert. **4.** To solve the problem ..... to the desert. **5.** In some parts of the ..... in groups called caravan. **6.** The people of Rajasthan ..... from the scorching sun. **7.** Different crops such as wheat, jowar and bajra are grown in the deserts.

Think and Answer

1. The sand heats up during the day and cools down fast during the night. So the days are very hot and nights are cold.
2. Hardly any crops or trees are found in the desert. The summers are very hot and in winters the nights are bitterly cold. This is why it is difficult to live in the desert region.

7. The Coastal Plains and the Islands

A. **1.** c **2.** c **3.** a **4.** b **5.** a **6.** c

B. **1.** e **2.** d **3.** e **4.** f **5.** b **6.** a

C. **1.** A coast is a land ..... in the east. **2.** Lagoons are ..... tourist attraction. **3.** An island is a

..... in the Arabian Sea. **4.** The Konkan Coast is situated in the north of the Western Coastal Plains and the Malabar Coast lies in the South of the Western Coastal Plains. **5.** The beautiful beaches ..... from all over the world. 6. The Andaman and Nicobar Islands ..... point of India.

Think and Answer

1. The coastline is narrow, rocky and rugged in nature. That is why lighthouses along the coast warn ships about the rocks that lie just beneath the surface of the sea.
2. Seaports are of economic and strategic importance to the nations which hold them, because they can be used for everything from shipping out a nation's consumer products to loading up troop ships to sail to war.

COMPUTER

1. History of Computer

A. 1. F **2.** F **3.** F **4.** T **5.** T **6.** F

B. 1. fingers, drawing **2.** Abacus **3.** Step Reckoner **4.** Jacquard's loom **5.** binary **6.** ENIAC

C. 1. b **2.** d **3.** a **4.** c **5.** a **6.** c

D. 1. Early humans count ..... fingers and toes. **2.** Charles Babbage **3.** Abacus was the first ..... performed using the Abacus. **4.** Napier's bones is a manually ..... square root of a number. **5.** Harvard Mark I computer ..... was mostly mechanical. **6.** In 1671 the German mathematician ..... addition and shifting.

2. History of Computer Generation

A. 1. F **2.** T **3.** T **4.** F **5.** T **6.** F

B. 1. microcomputer **2.** digital **3.** storage **4.** supercomputers **5.** Analog **6.** Hybrid

C. 1. d **2.** a **3.** c **4.** b **5.** a **6.** c

D. 1. The computers manufactured ..... to today's computers. **2.** The third generation ..... sharing and multiprograms also. **3.** Computer devices with Artificial Intelligence (AI) ..... learn and organise themselves. **4.** Most of the computers today ..... than analog computers. **5.** Hybrid computer are the ..... medical and surgery.

3. Input, Output and Storage Devices

A. 1. peripherals **2.** buttons **3.** touch **4.** barcode, thicknesses **5.** kiosks, ATMs **6.** VDU **7.** Liquid Crystal Display **8.** digital **9.** Computer Aided Design **10.** Cathode Ray Tube.

B. 1. d **2.** b **3.** c **4.** a **5.** d

C. 1. F **2.** T **3.** F **4.** T **5.** F **6.** F **7.** T **8.** T **9.** T **10.** T

D. 1. j **2.** i **3.** f **4.** a **5.** g **6.** h **7.** d **8.** c **9.** b **10.** e

E. Do yourself

F. 1. The devices that send data to the computer are called input devices. **2.** The devices that receives output from a computer are called output

devices. **3.** A keyboard is a text base input device and a mouse is a small device used to point to a particular place on the screen. **4.** 2 or 3 types

5. Monitor : It is an ..... (CRT) to display information.

6. Two types, Impact and Non-impact printers.

4. Computer Software

A. 1. F **2.** T **3.** T **4.** F **5.** F **6.** T **7.** F **8.** F **9.** T **10.** T

B. 1. Hardware **2.** physical **3.** computer **4.** System **5.** master **6.** programming **7.** interpreter **8.** Application **9.** Database **10.** Media Player

C. 1. d **2.** c **3.** b **4.** c

D. 1. g **2.** f **3.** a **4.** b **5.** h **6.** c **7.** e **8.** d

E. 1. Computer Software is a collection of computer programs. **2.** Hardware is a physical part and Software is a logical part. **3.** Three **4.** It is a master control program that runs the computer by controlling all of its components and acts as a scheduler like– Unix, Linux and Windows XP.

5. Desktop and Start Menu

A. 1. F **2.** T **3.** T **4.** F

B. 1. colours, Active Window **2.** desktop **3.** right clicking **4.** explore

C. 1. d **2.** c **3.** b

D. 1. Right click on the mouse in a blank ..... background will be changed. **2.** Right click the mouse ..... items by Name. **3.** Right click on an icon and then click on Rename option to rename the icon.

HINDI

1. सभा का खेल

(क) स्वयं कीजिए

(ख) 1. स 2. ब 3. ब 4. स

(ग) 1. छोटे, जीजी, मोहन, लल्ली, भैया और कुछ छोटे बच्चे 2. गाँधी जी, नेहरू जी, सरोजिनी नायडू 3. चरखा चलवाने के लिए कहा 4. बहनों को सम्बोधित करते हुए कहा, हिन्दु, मुस्लिमों मेल बढ़ाओ। 5. विदेशी चीजों का

भाषा बोध:

(क) 1. लाठियाँ 2. सभाएँ 3. साड़ियाँ 4. चोजें 5. मुर्हयाँ 6. पेटियाँ 7. कुरते 8. लंगोटियाँ

(ख) 2. सभा में बड़ी संख्या में लोग आ रहे हैं। 3. पुलिस वाले लाठियाँ चला रहे हैं। 4. छोटे खद्दर का कुरता पेटी में ला रहा है। 5. सभी लोग स्वदेशी वस्त्र पहन रहे हैं।

(ग) स्वयं कीजिए

(घ) स्वयं कीजिए

(ङ) स्वयं कीजिए

2. बेपेंदी का लोटा

(क) 1. (ब) 2. (ब) 3. (अ) 4. (स) 5. (ब)

(ख) 1. चाटुकारी 2. हाथी 3. सवारी 4. चींटी, ताट 5. घोड़े

(ग) 1. × 2. ✓ 3. × 4. ✓ 5. ✓

(घ) 1. जिन लोगों का कोई सिद्धांत नहीं होता, वे पल पल बदलते रहते हैं। ऐसे लोगों को बेपेंदी का लोटा कहा जाता है। 2. सारा जीवन यूँ ही व्यतीत हो गया, अब कुछ धर्म अर्जित कर लिया जाए। इसके लिए गंगा स्नान उपयुक्त रहेगा। 3. चींटी की चाल से

चलता हाथी महीनों में गंगा तट पहुँचेगा। इसका तात्पर्य था कि हाथी सुस्त चाल के कारण ठीक सवारी नहीं रहेंगे। 4. राजा ने कहा कि ऊँट चलते हुए इतना हिलता है कि कमर टूट जाएगी और कूबड़ निकल आएगा।

भाषा-बोध:

(क) स्वयं कीजिए।

(ख) 1. मनुष्यता 2. मानवता 3. देवता 4. देवत्व 5. पढ़ाई।

(ग) 1. पाप 2. शोक 3. निंदा 4. अशुभ।

3. गाँधी जी के जीवन से

(क) 1. ब 2. स 3. स 4. ब 5. अ

(ख) 1. बालों 2. अपनी पोशाक 3. दाढ़ी 4. सादगी 5. सफाई

(ग) 1. गलत 2. गलत 3. सही 4. सही 5. सही

(घ) 1. क्योंकि इतना समय नहीं था कि दुपट्टे को धोबी से धुलवाया जाये। 2. क्योंकि उन्हें विश्वास नहीं था कि गाँधी जी इस्त्री सही प्रकार से करेंगे और वह दुपट्टा उनके लिए बहुमूल्य था। 3. गुरु महमांते रानडे 4. क्योंकि उनकी साड़ियाँ बहुत मोटी और भारी हुआ करती थीं, और आश्रम में पानी की कमी होने के कारण उन्हें साड़ियाँ धोने दूर एक सोते पर जाना पड़ता था, जिस वजह से वे बड़बड़ाती थीं 5. क्योंकि एक गोरे नाई ने काले आदमी (गाँधी जी) के काले बालों को हाथ लगाने से इन्कार कर दिया था। 6. क्योंकि वह गहनों को उधार माँगकर लाई थी।

भाषा बोध:

(क) 1. मित्रता 2. लोकप्रियता 3. गुरुता 4. अभद्रता 5. मातृत्व 6. शत्रुता 7. पितृत्व 8. कमी

(ख) 1. जातिवाचक 2. व्यक्तिवाचक 3. व्यक्तिवाचक 4. व्यक्तिवाचक 5. समूहवाचक

(ग) 1. धोबन 2. ग्वालिन 3. नाइन 4. गाय 5. जाटनी 6. महिला नेता 7. हथिनी 8. चुहिया

(घ) 1. धोतियाँ 2. चूहे 3. साड़ियाँ 4. उस्तरे 5. अँगोछे 6. चूड़ियाँ

(ङ) पुल्लिंग (1,2,4,6,7,8) स्त्रीलिंग (3, 5)

(च) 1. हर्षित 2. सफेद 3. सूखा 4. योग्य 5. दुखी 6. गंदा 7. झूठा 8. मोटा 9. चोर 10. भारी

(छ) 2. लिखाना 3. बनाना 4. गिलना 5. पढ़ाना 6. खिलाना 7. दिखाना 8. उठाना

(ज) 1. चोरी 2. जंगली 3. दोषी 4. कीमती 5. सरकारी 6. बहादुरी 7. बेवकूफी 8. चली

(झ) स्वयं कीजिए।

(ञ) स्वयं कीजिए।

4. सबसे बड़ी चीज

(क) 1. ब 2. अ 3. स 4. अ 5. ब

(ख) 1. ईर्ष्या 2. अकबर 3. गिराने 4. बीरबल 5. पढ़ा

(ग) 1. सही 2. गलत 3. सही 4. गलत 5. गलत

(घ) 1. द 2. च 3. अ 4. ब 5. स

(ङ) 1. बीरबल बादशाह अकबर के नौ रत्नों में से एक थे। 2. बीरबल बुद्धिमान व हाजिर जवाब होने के कारण बादशाह के प्रिय थे। 3. बीरबल की खिलाफत दरबारियों ने की। 4. अकबर ने अपने सवाल के जवाब के लिए एक सप्ताह का समय दिया। 5. पहले दरबारी ने अल्लाह को सबसे बड़ी चीज

बताना।

(च) स्वयं कीजिए।

भाषा बोध:

(क) 2. प्राथमिकता 3. अधिकता 4. सज्जनता

(ख) 1. ईर्ष्या 2. घबराहट 3. प्रशंसा 4. मुस्कुराहट

(ग) 1. संज्ञाओं 2. इच्छाओं 3. चारपाईयों 4. कंघों 5. तमाचों 6. जूतों 7. शर्तों 8. गलतियों

(घ) 1. व्यक्तिवाचक संज्ञा 2. जातिवाचक संज्ञा 3. भाववाचक 4. भाववाचक

(ङ) स्वयं कीजिए।

(च) स्वयं कीजिए।

(छ) स्वयं कीजिए।

5. ताजमहल

(क) 1. (अ) 2.(ब) 3.(ब) 4.(ब) 5.(स)

(ख) 1. इमारतें 2. देशवासी 3. सामने 4. खुद 5. मकबरा

(ग) 1. × 2. × 3. ✓ 4. ✓ 5. ✓

(घ) 1. मलिका मुमताज महल की अंतिम इच्छा थी कि उसके मरने के बाद उसके नाम पर ऐसी यादगार इमारत बने, जिसे दुनिया के लोग हमेशा याद रखें। 2. ताजमहल के दोनों ओर लाल पत्थर की दो मस्जिदें बनी हैं तथा सामने एक छोटी सी नहर है जिसमें फव्वारे चलते हैं। दाएँ-बाएँ हरे-हरे वृक्षों की पंक्तियों में रंग बिरंगे फूल खिले हैं। समीप ही दूर तक फैला हरा-भरा बाग है, जिसमें अनेक प्रकार के सुंदर छायादार वृक्ष लगे हैं। 3. ताजमहल संगमरमर से बना है। अपनी अद्भुत सुंदरता के कारण यह देश-विदेश के पर्यटकों के लिए आकर्षण का केन्द्र बना हुआ है। 4. ताजमहल वास्तुकला का अद्भुत नमूना है। यह प्रेम की अमर निशानी का प्रतीक है। आज भी यह संसार के महान आश्चर्यों में से एक माना जाता है।

भाषा-बोध:

(क) 1. असंभव 2. दूर 3. प्रारंभिक 4. निराशा 5. अपरिचित 6. तुच्छ 7. नाशवान 8. उजाला

(ख) 1. आँख – नेत्र, चक्षु, आँखि। 2. वृक्ष – पेड़, तरू, विटप। 3. रात – रात्रो, निशा, रजनी।

(ग) स्वयं कीजिए।

(घ) आश्चर्य हरियाली वृक्ष पर्यटक दृश्य वास्तुकार साम्राज्य बीमार

6. हमारा संकल्प

(क) 1. ब 2. स 3. स 4. स

(ख) स्वयं कीजिए

(ग) 1. देश के लिए नए-नए कार्य करके 2. उनका कल्याण करके, उन्हें अच्छे कार्यों के मार्ग पर ले जाकर। 3. जो लोग ये सोच कर बैठे हैं की वे कुछ नहीं कर सकते, उन्हें उत्साहित करेंगें कि वे बहुत कुछ कर सकते हैं। 4. अपना सब कुछ समर्पित करना चाहते हैं। 5. जो वीर हमारे देश के लिए बहुत कुछ करके गये हैं, उन जैसा बनकर हम उनके सच्चे बच्चे कहलायेंगें। 6. स्वयं कीजिए।

भाषा बोध:

(क) 1. सपेरा 2. लुटेरा 3. चोर

(ख) 1. रूको मत, जाओ। 2. लड़ो, मत बैठो। 3. आओ मत, जाओ।

(ग) स्वयं कीजिए।

(ङ) 1. देश को और देशवासियों को प्रगति की ओर ले जाने का संदेश। 2. जिस काम को मन में ठान लिया उसको करना ही है। 3.

स्वयं लीजिए। 4. बच्चे देश का भविष्य हैं, वे ही देश को अपनी मातृभूमि के लिए अच्छे कार्य करके हमारे देश को विकसित देश बना सकते हैं। 5. जो बालक वीरों की तरह कार्य करेंगे वे उनके सच्चे सपूत कहलायेंगे।

JUMBO COMBO CLASS - 4

TERM - II

ENGLISH

1. Wind on the Hill (Poem)

A. 1. c 2. a 3. a 4. b 5. b 6. b

B. 1. true 2. false 3. true 4. false

C. 1. From where the wind comes and goes. 2. The kite would blow with the wind day and night. 3. No, the poet did not come to know from where the wind blows. 4. Flying.

D. 1. d 2. c 3. b 4. e 5. a

E. 1. dark 2. heavy 3. dangerous 4. thundery 5. cold 6. strong 7. dense 8. fresh

F. 1. Tiger 2. Jana Gana Mana 3. Lotus 4. Banyan 5. Mango 6. Hockey 7. Peacock 8. Vande Mataram

2. Chandrashekhar Azad

A. 1. a 2. b 3. c 4. a

B. 1. false 2. true 3. false 4. false

C. 1. Chandrashekhar was deeply ..... in 1991. 2. Chandrashekhar, at an age of 15, ... as Chandrashekhar Azad. 3. Ram Prasad Bismil was a revolutionary who had formed the Hindustan Republican Association. 4. When he could not find the way to escape himself Chandrashekhar Azad shot himself.

D. 1. inability 2. criticize 3. boon 4. heerful 5. dull 6. difficult

E. 1. c 2. d 3. a 4. b

F. Do yourself

G. 1. seems 2. lay 3. has 4. watch 5. climbed 6. broken

H. 1. She does her homework regularly. 2. This temple was built by his grandfather. 3. You should get up early in the morning. 4. The teacher found the monitor absent.

I. 2. villager, a person who lives in a village. 3. farmer, a person who plough the field. 4. partner, a person who takes part in an undertaking with another or others. 5. officer, a person holding a position of authority.

3. Mount Everest

A. 1. a 2. b 3. b 4. c 5. a

B. 1. True 2. True 3. False 4. False 5. False

C. 1. Edmund Hillary and Tenzing Norgay 2. Edmund Hillary of New Zealand and Tenzing Norgay of Nepal. At Darjeelingin 1954 3. Bachendri Pal 4. Lev Sarsisov Georgia. 61 years 5. Santosh Yadav 6. Santosh Yadav ..... Kanzshung. 7. Edmund Hillary and Tenzing Norgay. These two mountaineers ..... Hunt.

D. 1. The Mount Everest is the highest peak in the world. 2. The caravans had a hard time travelling over the rough terrain. 3. I use scale to measure the height. 4. They hoist the flag on the Independence Day.

E. 1. freshness 2. broad 3. intelligence 4. height 5. danger 6. patriotism 7. smartness 8. enthusiasm 9. Fool 10. decency

11. length **12.** trust **13.** emptiness **14.** freedom

F. 1. some **2.** some **3.** any **4.** any **5.** any **6.** any

4. King Vakra Nasa

A. 1. Nahar Singh **2.** kings and princes **3.** father **4.** Nasty **5.** learn **6.** proud **7.** badly

B. 1. b **2.** c **3.** b **4.** c **5.** a

C. 1. By Maya to the beggar **2.** Nahar Singh to the beggar **3.** The beggar to Maya **4.** The beggar to Maya **5.** Vakra Nasa to Maya

D. 1. Maya saw each of the ..... he was Vakra Nasa (crooked nose). **2.** Nahar Singh became very angry..... to my palace. **3.** Though Maya felt bad ..... she agreed. **4.** By learning the reality of life, she became a good queen.

E. 1. pleasure **2.** Admit **3.** brave **4.** woods **5.** arrogant **6.** routine

F. 1. The princess protested her father. **2.** She participated in the function and did well there. **3.** The princess was given in marriage to the first male beggar. **4.** The princess was a very proud girl. **5.** He is suffering from pain. **6.** They all laughed at the joke of him.

G. 1. foolish **2.** thin **3.** Wise **4.** Dishonest **5.** brave **6.** bright

H. 1. g **2.** e **3.** b **4.** f **5.** c **6.** h **7.** a **8.** d

I. lives, morning, school, gets, ground, no one, gets, school, gets, there, else, gets J. Do yourself.

5. The Price of Bread

A. 1. a **2.** c **3.** a **4.** c **5.** a

B. 1. True **2.** True **3.** False **4.** True **5.** False

C. 1. into thick forest to teach him the lesson. **2.** near a stream. **3.** the value of bread. **4.** He felt hungry ..... thirsty too. The condition of ..... in sight. **5.** He served people ..... stomach. **6.** The minister. He knowingly ..... forest. He felt hungry ..... thirsty too. The condition of ..... in sight. **7.** Once it did not rain ..... to eat. But the king refused to help them. So, The minister knowingly ..... forest. He felt hungry ..... thirsty too. The condition of ..... bread to the king. The king had ..... empty stomach.

D. 1. He summoned all the students of the college. **2.** It is a condition of famine. **3.** The other person will retort by calling him a superior. **4.** I want two loaves of bread.

E. 1. The water filled the glasses. **2.** The boys flew kites. **3.** Leaves fell from the trees. **4.** Children ate ice-creams.

F. 1. Animation **2.** Education **3.** Information **4.** Deforestation

GRAMMAR

1. Adjectives

A. 1. rainy **2.** loud **3.** dangerous **4.** dry **5.** happy

B. 1. helpful **2.** clever **3.** soft **4.** hard **5.** hot, cold **6.** grateful **7.** huge

C. 1. first, Adjective of number **2.** millions of, Adjective of number **3.** some, Adjective of quantity **4.** some, Adjective of number **5.** four, Adjective of number **6.** few, Adjective of number **7.** a lot of, Adjective of quantity **8.** little, Adjective of quantity

D. 1. Some **2.** Which **3.** These **4.** seven **5.** a little **6.** useful **7.** Several **8.** first

E. 1. bolder **2.** rich, richest **3.** more

beautiful **4.** noisiest **5.** redder, reddest **6.** brighter **7.** strong, strongest **8.** colourful, more colourful **9.** prettier, prettiest **10.** useful, more useful

F. 1. hottest **2.** longer **3.** slow **4.** more careful **5.** smallest **6.** harder **7.** large **8.** fastest **9.** more beautiful **10.** harder

G. 1. colder **2.** taller **3.** more useful **4.** lighter **5.** mightier **6.** better **7.** worst **8.** tallest **9.** largest **10.** cleverest **11.** dearer **12.** wise **13.** greatest **14.** greater

2. Adverbs

A. 1. happily **2.** swiftly **3.** quickly **4.** angrily **5.** regularly

B. 2. Soldiers fight bravely to protect the country. **3.** The children are playing and laughing happily. **4.** Manu is very tired. He is sleeping soundly. **5.** The baby is hungry. It is crying loudly. **6.** Simi had a music performance. She sang very sweetly.

C. 1. Mrs. Vats keeps her house shabbily. **2.** The deer hopped over the rocks easily. **3.** My neighbour spoke to my father angrily. **4.** The wrestler held his opponent tightly **5.** She looked at her daughter receiving the award proudly. **6.** The boss left the meeting suddenly.

D. 1. later, still **2.** tomorrow **3.** recently **4.** early **5.** soon **6.** Yesterday

E. 1. outside **2.** abroad **3.** around **4.** here **5.** nearby **6.** here

F. 1. usually **2.** seldom **3.** seldom **4.** Usually **5.** seldom **6.** seldom **7.** usually **8.** seldom

G. 1. very **2.** really **3.** quite **4.** enough **5.** hardly **6.** highly

H. 1. incorrectly **2.** slowly **3.** seldom **4.** politely **5.** quickly **6.** sadly

3. Prepositions

A. 1. behind **2.** of **3.** under **4.** off **5.** inside

B. 1. on **2.** By **3.** on **4.** at, in **5.** in, in

C. 1. with **2.** in **3.** at **4.** in **5.** about **6.** by **7.** with **8.** to

D. 1. near **2.** on **3.** to, through **4.** by **5.** among **6.** behind **7.** over **8.** with

4. Conjunctions

A. 1. or **2.** or **3.** and **4.** and **5.** because **6.** and **7.** or **8.** so **9.** so **10.** but

B. 1. neither, nor **2.** so, that **3.** Before **4.** that **5.** as **6.** Either, or **7.** neither, nor **8.** whether, or

C. 1. I ate two pizzas because I was hungry. **2.** Vinod is poor but honest. **3.** He fell off the stairs and hurt his leg. **4.** Her English is good but her Hindi is bad. **5.** She was crying because she lost her pet. **6.** He was angry so he shouted at him. **7.** The river dried because there were no rains. **8.** He is my friend so I will help him. **9.** Would you like to have coffee or tea? **10.** He and I are best friends.

5. Sentences

A. 1. Interrogative **2.** Declarative **3.** Imperative **4.** Imperative **5.** Imperative **6.** Declarative **7.** Exclamatory **8.** Interrogative.

B. 1. The flowers, fruits **2.** My sister, poems **3.** Christmas, Christians **4.** The Milky Way, galaxy **5.** The Taj Mahal, world **6.** Sachin Tendulkar and MS Dhoni, cricketers **7.** Kalidas, poet **8.** Farhan, car **9.** Nelson Mandela, South Africa **10.** Pamela, cupboard

C. 1. was a great dramatist. **2.** is under the chair. **3.** Dr. Rajendar Prasad

4. is Sheru. **5.** Shakespeare wrote a number of dramas. **6.** is unable to walk. **7.** A cat **8.** Anu **9.** The thiefs **10.** are shining in the sky.

D. 1. Father will not be back tomorrow. **2.** Mridul did not donate for the cause of the flood victims. **3.** Gaurav is not angry with Madhu. **4.** Lalita does not work for the international channel. **5.** I did not come in through the window.

E. 1. Camels live in the desert. **2.** They respect their elders. **3.** I learn my lesson. **4.** Renu is my sister. **5.** Gehna reads story books.

F. 1. Is Anita reading a book? **2.** Is the driver parking the car? **3.** Can you help me fix this tap? **4.** Are they looking at the beautiful flowers? **5.** Will the dog chew on the shoe?

G. 1. Nikhil can bake a cake alone. **2.** Somebody is jumping on the roof. **3.** You will go to the market today. **4.** You were studying in my room. **5.** Molly has written the letter to her sister.

H. 1. Who makes the earthen pots? **2.** Who found the route to India? **3.** How many hours should you sleep every day? **4.** How old are you? **5.** Can you swim in the river? **6.** Where did you buy these things? **7.** Which is the busiest ocean of the world? **8.** What have I taken today? **9.** Is platypus an amphibian or a mammal? **10.** When did we have a birthday party.

I. 1. b **2.** a **3.** d **4.** b **5.** d **6.** c **7.** a **8.** c **9.** c **10.** b

6. Past Tense

A. 1. entered **2.** jumped **3.** lost **4.** got **5.** took **6.** threw **7.** lived **8.** bought

B. 1. They won every match they played in the school. **2.** I went to play football with my friends. **3.** Ravindra watched television. **4.** When we put water in the freezer, it freezed. **5.** I was very tired after playing cricket. **6.** The teacher in a red saree taught us English. **7.** My mother got fruits from the nearby shop. **8.** Sachinand took lessons to play the guitar.

C. 1. were wiping **2.** was hiding **3.** was talking **4.** was reading **5.** was painting **6.** was smiling **7.** was practising 8. were studying

D. 1. The mouse was looking at the cheese greedily. **2.** They were swimming in the pool at the hotel. **3.** I was writing an essay about wildlife. **4.** Jim was watching the final match of the tournament. **5.** Zameel was playing badminton in the park behind his school. **6.** Nipun was coming from his piano lessons.

E. 1. had started **2.** had gone **3.** had not seen **4.** had planned **5.** had taken **6.** had not mentioned **7.** had not parked 8. had bought

7. Future Tense

A. 1. will clean **2.** will become **3.** will win **4.** will break **5.** will go **6.** shall watch **7.** shall begin **8.** shall cross

B. 1. Kanha will go to watch a movie. **2.** The movie will begin at 10 p.m. **3.** They will buy clothes from a famous shop. **4.** Shikha will also eat a burger. **5.** After the school, they will go for a movie. **6.** Perizad shall sing in the show.

C. 1. will be waiting **2.** shall be watching **3.** will be studying **4.** shall be washing **5.** will be playing **6.** will be writing **7.** will be

sleeping 8. will be arriving

D. 1. Shall have finished **2.** will have studied **3.** will have cooked **4.** will have arrived **5.** shall have received **6.** shall have taken

8. Synonyms

1. Annoy **2.** Inclination **3.** Last **4.** Slang **5.** Sign **6.** Sharp

MATHEMATICS

1. Fractions

Exercise-A

1. In each of the following write the fraction represented by the shaded parts :

(a) 5/8 (b) 3/8 (c) 1/4 (d) 4/5

2. Do yourself

3. Write the fraction for the following numerators and denominators :

(a) 1/5 (b) 3/17 (c) 2/9 (d) 4/15 (e) 19/47 (f) 7/28

4. Write the numerator and denominator of each of the following fractional numbers :

(a) Numerator = 2
Denominator = 15

(b) Numerator = 3
Denominator = 18

(c) Numerator = 11
Denominator = 13

(d) Numerator = 19
Denominator = 28

5. Write fraction for the following fractional numbers :

(a) 1/8 (b) 4/5 (c) 3/7 (d) 4/9 (e) 5/10 (f) 8/9 (g) 4/12 (h) 11/15 (i) 12/13 (j) 8/17

6. Write fractional number for the following fractions :

(a) Two-eighths (b) Four-sevenths (c) Six-elevenths (d) Five-sevenths (e) Twelve-thirteenths (f) Sixteen-twenty sevenths (g) Fifteen-nineteenths (h) Two-fifths

Exercise- B

1. Write three fractions equivalent to each of the following :

(a) $\frac{6}{10}, \frac{9}{15}, \frac{12}{20}$

(b) $\frac{4}{14}, \frac{6}{21}, \frac{8}{28}$

(c) $\frac{6}{16}, \frac{9}{24}, \frac{12}{32}$

2. Fill in the boxes :

(a) 6 (b) 21 (c) 12

3. Which of the fractions are equivalent :

(a), (c)

4. Find the equivalent fraction of 3/4, having :

(a) 6/8 (b) 15/20 (c) 12/16 (d) 15/20

5. In each of the following which fraction is not equivalent to others :

(a) 320/490 (b) 10/18

Exercise- C

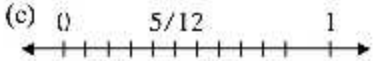
1. Represent each of the following on the number line :

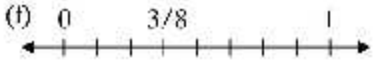
(a) 0 — 6/7 — 1

(b) 0 — 3/5 — 1

(c) 0 — 2/9 — 1

(d) 01/10 — 1

(c) 

(f) 

2. In each of the following number lines, write the fractions represented with the arrows:
(a) 2/7 (b) 4/7 (c) 4/10

Exercise- D

1. Put the correct symbol '>' or '<' in the boxes given below:

(a) $\frac{1}{3} < \frac{2}{3}$ (b) $\frac{5}{9} < \frac{7}{9}$

(c) $\frac{11}{13} > \frac{7}{13}$ (d) $\frac{2}{6} < \frac{4}{6}$

2. Arrange the following fractions in ascending order:

(a) $\frac{1}{9}, \frac{4}{9}, \frac{6}{9}, \frac{7}{9}$

(b) $\frac{1}{7}, \frac{2}{7}, \frac{3}{7}, \frac{5}{7}$

(c) $\frac{7}{13}, \frac{9}{13}, \frac{11}{13}, \frac{12}{13}$

3. Arrange the following fractions in descending order:

(a) $\frac{6}{9}, \frac{6}{11}, \frac{6}{12}, \frac{6}{15}$

(b) $\frac{5}{2}, \frac{5}{7}, \frac{5}{9}, \frac{5}{13}$

(c) $\frac{11}{7}, \frac{11}{8}, \frac{11}{9}, \frac{11}{13}$

Exercise- E

1. Reduce the following fractions to their simplest form:
(a) 2/3 (b) 21/23 (c) 3/4
(d) 5/9 (e) 5/18 (f) 7/25

2. Which of the following fractions are in the lowest form:
(a), (c), (d), (f)

Exercise-F

1. Encircle the unit fractions:
(1/7) , (1/100), (1/25)

2. Encircle the proper fractions and tick (✓) the improper fractions:

Proper fractions	(c), (d), (g), (h), (k), (l)
Improper fractions	(a), (b), (e), (f), (i), (j)

3. Which of the following sets of fractions are like fractions and unlike fractions:
Like Fraction– (c), (d)
Unlike Fraction– (a), (b), (e), (f)

4. Convert the following improper fractions into mixed fractions:

(a) $2\frac{1}{4}$ (b) $3\frac{1}{2}$

(c) $1\frac{1}{2}$ (d) $1\frac{4}{7}$

(e) $3\frac{2}{11}$ (f) $2\frac{2}{3}$

5. Convert the following mixed fractions into improper fractions:
(a) 11/5 (b) 22/7
(c) 14/4 (d) 21/5
(e) 19/7 (f) 17/5

6. Write the reciprocal of the following fractions:
(a) 25/4 (b) 12/33
(c) 100/51 (d) 71/72
(e) 9/7 (f) 121/99

7. Write the following fractions as division:
(a) 2 ÷ 7 (b) 3 ÷ 8
(c) 5 ÷ 4 (d) 5 ÷ 3
(e) 11 ÷ 2 (f) 18 ÷ 13

Exercise- G

1. Find the sum :

(a) $\frac{1}{3}+\frac{1}{3}=\frac{1+1}{3}=\frac{2}{3}$

(b) $\frac{1}{2}+\frac{4}{2}-\frac{1+4}{2}-\frac{5}{2}$

(c) $\frac{3}{5}+\frac{1}{5}=\frac{3+1}{5}=\frac{4}{5}$

(d) $\frac{1}{26}-\frac{12}{26}=\frac{1+12}{26}=\frac{13}{26}$

(e) $\frac{1}{10}+\frac{1}{10}=\frac{1-1}{10}=\frac{2}{10}$

(f) $\frac{3}{6}\ \frac{2}{6}=\frac{3\ 1\ 2}{6}=\frac{5}{6}$

2. Fill in the blanks :

(a) $\frac{2}{7}+\frac{3}{7}=\frac{2+3}{7}=\frac{5}{7}$

(b) $\frac{8}{11}+\frac{2}{11}=\frac{8+2}{11}=\frac{10}{11}$

(c) $\frac{5}{9}+\frac{3}{9}=\frac{5+3}{9}=\frac{8}{9}$

(d) $\frac{5}{13}+\frac{12}{13}+\frac{7}{13}=\frac{5+12+7}{13}=\frac{24}{13}$

3. Do Yourself

Exercise- H

1. Subtract the following :

(a) $\frac{15}{23}-\frac{9}{23}=\frac{15-9}{23}=\frac{6}{23}$

(b) $\frac{9}{14}-\frac{3}{14}=\frac{9-3}{14}=\frac{6}{14}$

(c) $\frac{13}{27}-\frac{12}{27}=\frac{13-12}{27}=\frac{1}{27}$

(d) $\frac{23}{29}-\frac{20}{29}=\frac{23-20}{29}=\frac{3}{29}$

(e) $\frac{6}{41}\ \frac{3}{41}=\frac{6-3}{41}=\frac{3}{41}$

(f) $\frac{12}{19}-\frac{11}{19}=\frac{12-11}{19}=\frac{1}{19}$

2. Fill in the blanks spaces :

(a) $\frac{5}{9}-\frac{2}{9}=\frac{5-2}{9}=\frac{3}{9}$

(b) $\frac{7}{11}\ \frac{2}{11}=\frac{7\ \ 2}{11}=\frac{5}{11}$

(c) $\frac{13}{17}-\frac{8}{17}=\frac{13-8}{17}=\frac{5}{17}$

(d) $\frac{9}{13}\ \frac{7}{13}=\frac{9-7}{13}=\frac{2}{13}$

(e) $\frac{13}{5}-\frac{10}{5}=\frac{13-10}{5}=\frac{3}{5}$

(f) $\frac{17}{19}-\frac{8}{19}=\frac{17-8}{19}=\frac{9}{19}$

3. Subtract by marking a slanting line (/). First one has been done for you :

(b) $\frac{4}{5}-\frac{1}{5}=\frac{4-1}{5}=\frac{3}{5}$

(c) $\frac{5}{12}-\frac{4}{12}=\frac{5-4}{12}=\frac{1}{12}$

(d) $\frac{5}{8}-\frac{3}{8}=\frac{5-3}{8}=\frac{2}{8}$

Exercise- I

1. Quantity of oil in container A = 1/5 litre

Quantity of oil in container B = 3/5 litre

∴ Total quantity of oil in both containers = $\frac{1}{5}+\frac{3}{5}$

$=\frac{1+3}{5}=\frac{4}{5}$ litre

2. Weight of apples in the box = 2/5kg

Weight of oranges in the box = 2/5kg

Total weight of fruits in the box

$= \frac{2}{5} + \frac{2}{5} = \frac{2+2}{5} = \frac{4}{5}$ kg

3. Weight of vegetables in the basket = 11/12kg
Weight of vegetables used = 7/12kg
∴ Weight of remaining vegetables
$= \frac{11}{12} - \frac{7}{12} = \frac{11-7}{12} = \frac{4}{12}$ kg

4. Height of Jill = 6/7m
Height of Kim = 5/7m
∴ Difference in height
$= \frac{6}{7} - \frac{5}{7} = \frac{1}{7}$ m
Hence Jill is taller than Kim by 1/7m.

5. Length of cloth available = 8/9m
Length of cloth used = 4/9m
∴ Length of cloth left =
$\frac{8}{9} - \frac{4}{9} - \frac{8-4}{9} - \frac{4}{9}$ m

6. Quantity of wheat sold = 5/18 kg
Quantity of rice sold = 7/18 kg
Quantity of maize sold = 2/18 kg
∴ Total quantity of the grains sold
$= \frac{5}{18} + \frac{7}{18} + \frac{2}{18} = \frac{5+7+2}{18} = \frac{14}{18}$ kg

7. Let the total amount of money with Ravi = ₹ 1
Money spent on clothes = 5/13
Money spent on food = 4/13
Money spent on entertainment = 2/13
Total money spent =
$\frac{5}{13} - \frac{4}{13} + \frac{2}{13} = \frac{11}{13}$
∴ Money left with Ravi = $1 - \frac{11}{13}$
$= \frac{13-11}{13} = \frac{2}{13}$ of total money

8. Let the whole chocolate bar be 1.
Suman eats 1/4 of the chocolate bar.
∴ Chocolate bar left = $1 - \frac{1}{4}$
$= \frac{4-1}{4} = \frac{3}{4}$

9. Capacity of 1st tin = 3/9 litre
Capacity of 2nd tin = 5/9 litre
∴ Total capacity of both the tins
$= \frac{3}{9} + \frac{5}{9} = \frac{8}{9}$ litre

More to do

Doyourself

2. Decimal

Exercise- A

1. **Write the following decimal fractions as decimals:**
(a) 0.1 (b) 0.03 (c) 0.017 (d) 0.17 (e) 0.057 (f) 0.125 (g) 0.016 (h) 8.129 (i) 3.152 (j) 0.91 (k) 32.516 (l) 0.26

2. **Write the following as a decimal fraction :**
(a) 7/100 (b) 5/10 (c) 324/10 (d) 5712/100 (e) 109124/1000 (f) 36125/1000 (g) 100001/1000 (h) 17122/100 (i) 128135/1000 (j) 165182/1000

3. **Write the following decimals in words :**
(a) Six point one (b) Thirty-eight point two five (c) One hundred forty-one point zero two (d) One hundred eighty-three point one (e) One hundred seventy-five point one six (f) Three hundred twenty-two point one seven five (g) Forty four point one seven eight (h) Two hundred nineteen point four seven three (i) Sixty-three point one five

three (j) Six hundred thirty point zero seven

4. **Write the following in figures:**
(a) 0.26 (b) 0.05 (c) 0.753
(d) 0.55 (e) 62.218 (f) 297.009 (g) 1200.301 (h) 683.48

5. **Write each of the following in place value chart and write the place value of its each digit :**

Decimal Number	Hundreds	Tens	Ones	Decimal	Tenths	Hundredths	Thousandths
(a) 0.78			0	.	7	8	
(b) 6.345			6	.	3	4	5
(c) 31.207		3	1	.	2	0	7
(e) 0.009			0	.	0	0	9
(e) 154.34	1	5	4	.	3	4	
(f) 78.135		7	8	.	1	3	5

6. **Write in expanded form :**
(a) 1 + .8 + .06 (b) 2 + .3 + .04 (c) .8 + .07 + .006
(d) 100 + 30 + 1 + .3 + .07
(e) 70 + 8 + .3 + .04
(f) 9 + 0.4 + .07 (g) 2000 + .001 (h) 1 + .3 + .04 + .005
(i) 7 + .3 + .01 + .004
(j) 300 + 10 + 4 + .4 + .01 + .003 (k) 100 + 70 + 8 + .1
(l) 30 + 4 + .1 + .03

7. **Write the following in short form :**
(a) 78.35 (b) .555 (c) 757.456 (d) 50.709 (e) 1051.007 (f) 670.012

Exercise- B

1. **Compare the following :**
(a) 16.35 > 1.635
(b) 451.09 < 451.90
(c) 100.90 > 19.0
(d) 63.12 > 3.126
(e) 41.742 < 345.17
(f) 219.51 > 15.27

2. **Arrange the following in ascending order :**
(a) 0.09, 0.1, 0.2, 0.5, 0.7 (b) 0.134, 0.2, 3.412, 17.834 (c) 3.0, 3.3, 3.33, 3.3333 (d) 0.1509, 3.7, 4.349, 7.6453, 9.1

3. **Arrange the following in descending order :**
(a) 7.8, 3.8, 0.5, 0.2 (b) 0.471, 0.461, 0.46, 0.409 (c) 7.777, 6.874, 0.434, 0.139 (d) 10.45, 4.5, 0.54, 0.45

Exercise- C

1. **Add the following :**

(a)
$$\begin{array}{r} 417.31 \\ +\ 218.33 \\ \hline 635.64 \end{array}$$

(b)
$$\begin{array}{r} 13.44 \\ 13.73 \\ +\ 34.34 \\ \hline 61.51 \end{array}$$

(c)
$$\begin{array}{r} 147.21 \\ 312.5 \\ +\ 10.001 \\ \hline 469.711 \end{array}$$

(d)
$$\begin{array}{r} 218.3 \\ 719.5 \\ +\ 3.12 \\ \hline 940.92 \end{array}$$

(e)
$$\begin{array}{r} 629.47 \\ 831.7 \\ +\ 12.51 \\ \hline 1473.68 \end{array}$$

(f)
$$\begin{array}{r} 6.125 \\ +217.5 \\ \hline 223.625 \end{array}$$

(g)
$$\begin{array}{r} 21.7 \\ 5.0 \\ +\ 3.1 \\ \hline 29.8 \end{array}$$

(h)
$$\begin{array}{r} 417.82 \\ +\ 217.5 \\ \hline 635.32 \end{array}$$

2. **Subtract the following :**

(a)
$$\begin{array}{r} 26.45 \\ -\ 18.37 \\ \hline 8.08 \end{array}$$

(b)
$$\begin{array}{r} 41.93 \\ -\ 21.85 \\ \hline 20.08 \end{array}$$

(c) 95.28 + 7.96 = 87.32

(d) 36.534 + 4.717 = 31.817

(e) 217.82 − 31.72 = 186.10

(f) 596.61 − 515.67 = 80.94

(g) 287.4 − 37.0 = 250.4

(h) 0.586 − 0.023 = 0.563

More To Do: Do yourself.

3. Units of Measurement

Exercise-A

1. Convert:

(a) 50 m to cm
= (50 × 100) cm = 5000 cm

(b) 6 km to m
= (6 × 1000) m = 6000 m

(c) 3 hm to m
= (3 × 100) m = 300 m

(d) 150 dm to m
= (150× 1/10) m = 15 m

(e) 60 dam to m
= (60 × 10) m = 600 m

(f) 15 m to mm
= (15 × 1000) mm
= 15000 mm

(g) 15 km 182 m to m
= (15 × 1000) m + 182 m
= 15000 m + 182 m = 15182 m

(h) 50 m 300 cm to m
= 50 m + (300 × 1/100) m
= 50 m + 3 m = 53 m

(i) 6 m 18 cm to cm
= (6 × 100) cm + 18 cm
= 600 cm + 18 cm = 618 cm

(j) 4 dam 5 m to m
= (4 × 10) m + 5 m
= 40 m + 5 m = 45 m

(k) 2 cm 50 mm to cm
= 2 cm + (50 × 1/10) cm
= 2 cm + 5 cm = 7 cm

(l) 5 km 12 hm to hm
= (5 × 10) hm + 12 hm
= 50 hm + 12 hm = 62 hm

2. Convert:

(a) 8 g to cg
= (8 × 100) cg = 800 cg

(b) 12 kg to g
= (12 × 1000) g = 12000 g

(c) 50 dg to g
= (50 × 10) g = 500 g

(d) 60 dg to g
= (60 × 1/10) g = 6 g

(e) 15 hg to g
= (15 × 100) g = 1500 g

(f) 4000 mg to g
= (4000 × 1/1000) g = 4 g

(g) 12 kg 112 g to g
= (12 × 1000) g + 112 g
= 12000 g + 112 g = 12112 g

(h) 15 g 18 mg to mg
= (15 × 1000) mg + 18 mg
= 15000 mg + 18 mg
= 15018 mg

(i) 15 dag 19 g to g
= (15 × 10) g + 12 g
= 150 g + 19 g = 169 g

(j) 8 kg 12 g to g
= (8 × 1000) g + 12 g
= 8000 g − 12 g = 8012 g

(k) 15 dag 10 g to dag
= 15 dag + (10 × 1/10) dag
= 15 dag + 1 dag = 16 dag

(l) 21 hg 150 dag to hg
= 21 hg + (150 × 1/10) hg
= 21 hg + 15 hg = 36 hg

3. Convert:

(a) 18 kl to l
= (18 × 1000) l = 18000 l

(b) 500 cl to *l*
= (500 × 1/100) *l* = 5 *l*

(c) 22 *l* to ml
= (22 × 1000) ml = 22000 ml

(d) 22 hl to *l*
= (22 × 100) *l* = 2200 *l*

(e) 12 dal to *l*
= (12 × 10) *l* = 120 *l*

(f) 160 dl to *l*
= (160 × 1/10) *l* = 16 *l*

(g) 15 kl 708 *l* to *l*
= (15 × 1000) *l* + 708 *l*
= 15000 *l* + 708 *l* = 15708 *l*

(h) 74 *l* 2000 ml to *l*
= 74 *l* + (2000 × 1/1000) *l*
= 74 *l* + 2 *l* = 76 *l*

(i) 15 dal 18 *l* to *l*
= (15 × 10) *l* + 18 *l*
= 150 *l* + 18 *l*
= 168 *l*

(j) 16 *l* 15 cl to *cl*
= (16 *l* × 100) cl + 15cl
= 1600 cl + 15cl = 1615cl

(k) 32 hl 15 *l* to *l*
= 3215 *l*

(l) 19 kl 6000 *l* to kl
= 19kl + (6000 × 1/1000) kl
= 19 kl + 6 kl = 25 kl

Exercise-B

1. Add the following :

(a)

km	m
21	132
+ 39	518
60	650

(b)

m	cm
87	15
+ 10	97
98	12

(c)

kg	g
12	215
+ 37	211
49	426

(d)

g	mg
111	217
+ 312	309
423	526

(e)

kl	*l*
395	582
+ 18	729
414	311

(f)

kl	*l*
751	268
+ 518	970
1270	238

(g)

kg	dag	g
5	7	9
+ 13	9	4
18	17	3

(h)

g	cg
70	30
9	9
+ 18	7
97	46

(i)

km	hm	dam	m
150	7	19	
	15	5	
+ 15	17		9
169	1	4	9

(j)

hm	dam	m	dm	cm
9		2		5
	2		8	
+	5	9		9
9	8	1	9	4

2. Subtract :

(a)

kg	g
127	349
− 92	115
35	234

(b)

g	mg
617	502
− 182	725
434	777

(c)

km	m
921	603
− 802	705
118	898

(d)

m	mm
715	102
− 679	245
35	857

(e)

l	ml
215	106
− 198	719
16	387

(f)

kl	*l*
745	636
− 565	729
179	907

(g)

m	dm	cm	mm
8	8	2	5
− 3	4	9	8
5	3	2	7

(a)

g	dg	cg	mg
6	5	9	9
− 3	9	7	8
2	6	2	1

(i)

kg	hg	dag	g
9	3	8	7
− 5	3	7	7
4	0	1	0

(j)

kl	l	ml
10	000	000
− 8	550	215
1	449	785

Exercise-C

1. Multiply:

(a)

kg	g
3	205
×	7
22	435

(b)

km	m
14	105
×	8
112	840

(c)

l	ml
18	15
×	6
108	90

(d)

m	cm
49	25
×	4
197	00

(e)

kg	g
28	756
×	9
258	804

(f)

g	cg
64	15
×	5
320	75

(g)

kg	g
65	251
×	7
456	757

(h)

kl	ml
89	825
×	7
628	775

(i)

l	ml
26	592
×	9
239	328

2. Divide:

(a)

24	502
l	ml
6 | 147	12
12	
27	
24	
3 (3000 ml)	3012
	30
	12
	12
	0

(b)

18	04
l	cl
15 | 270	60
15	
120	
120	
0	60
	60
	0

(c)

47	017
kg	g
7 | 329	119
28	
49	
49	
0	11
	7
	49
	49
	0

(d)

km	m
9 | 880	290
81	
70	
63	
7	7290
	72
	90
	90
	0

(e)

kl	l
6 | 414	216
36	
54	
54	
0	21
	18
	36
	36
	0

(f)

kg	g
25 | 1930	550
175	
180	
175	
5 (5000 g)	5550
	50
	55
	50
	50
	50
	0

(g)

dag	g
13 | 2958	8
26	
35	
26	
98	
91	
7	78
	78
	0

(h)

cl	cl
14 | 9935	8
98	
135	
126	
9	98
	98
	0

(i)

m	cm
11 | 1507	55
11	
40	
33	
77	
77	
0 → 55	
	55
	0

3. Find:

(a)

km	m
12	867
×	8
102	936

(b)

kg	g
515	642
×	9
4640	778

(c)

kl	l
458	288
×	6
2749	728

4. Divide and find the quotient :

(a)

15	280
kl	l
30 458	400
30	
158	
150	
8 (8000 l)	8400
	60
	240
	240
	0

(b)

57	097
kg	g
15 856	455
75	
106	
105	
1 (1000 g)	1455
	135
	105
	105
	0

Exercise-D

1. Difference between the parks = 5.8m

$$\begin{array}{r} 5.80 \\ -2.79 \\ \hline 3.01 \end{array}$$

∴ Ethan needs to walk 3.01km more to reach Brain's house.

2. Height at which Aaron's aeroplane could fly = 4 m

Height at which Noah's aeroplane could fly – 302 cm

∴ 1m = 100 cm

∴ 4 m = (4 × 100) cm = 400 cm

$$\begin{array}{r} 400 \\ -302 \\ \hline 98 \end{array}$$

Thus, Aaron's aeroplane fly 98 cm more.

3. Amount of water Cameron drinks each day = 2*l*

Number of days in a week = 7

Total water drunk by Cameron = 2*l* × 7

= 14*l*

4. Petrol in tank of car A = 14*l* 23ml

Petrol in tank of car B = 16*l* 654ml

l	ml
16	654
– 14	023
2	631

∴ Tank of car B has 2*l* 631ml more petrol than in tank of car A.

5. Boundary between two houses = 1km 567m

Number of houses – 9

km	m
1	567
	× 9
14	103

∴ Boundary between 9 houses = 14km 103 m

6. Weight of Syndey's candy box = 790 g

Weight of Elizabeth's candy box = 683 g

$$\begin{array}{r} 7\ 9\ 0\,\text{g} \\ +\ 6\ 8\ 3\,\text{g} \\ \hline 1\ 4\ 7\ 3\,\text{g} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

∴ Total weight of two boxes = 790 g + 683 g = 1473 g

7. Total distance = 456 km 336 m

Number of friends = 8

$$\begin{array}{r|l} & \begin{array}{ll} 57 & 42 \\ \text{km} & \text{m} \end{array} \\ 8 & \begin{array}{ll} 456 & 336 \end{array} \\ \hline & \begin{array}{l} 40 \\ \hline 56 \\ 56 \\ \hline 0 \rightarrow 33 \\ \quad 32 \\ \hline \quad 16 \\ \quad 16 \\ \hline \quad 0 \end{array} \end{array}$$

Thus, each of them need to drive for 57 km 42 m.

8. Total quantity of oil in tank = 827*l* 40cl

Number of cans = 7

$$\begin{array}{r|l} & \begin{array}{ll} 118 & 20 \\ l & \text{cl} \end{array} \\ 7 & \begin{array}{ll} 827 & 40 \end{array} \\ \hline & \begin{array}{l} 7 \\ \hline 12 \\ 7 \\ \hline 57 \\ 56 \\ \hline 1 \xrightarrow{100\,\text{cl}} 140 \\ \quad 140 \\ \hline \quad 0 \end{array} \end{array}$$

∴ Quantity of oil poured in each can = 118*l* 20cl

9. Total distance between two cities = 440 km

Distance already covered = 220 km 85 m

$$\begin{array}{lll} & \text{km} & \text{m} \\ & 440 & 000 \\ - & 220 & 085 \\ \hline & 219 & 915 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

∴ Distance yet to be covered = 219 km 915 m

10. Distance covered by train per hour = 50 km 250 m

Number of hours = 15

$$\begin{array}{lll} & \text{km} & \text{m} \\ & 50 & 250 \\ & & \times 15 \\ \hline & 251 & 250 \\ & 502 & 500 \\ \hline & 753 & 750 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

∴ Distance travelled in 15 hours = 753 km 750 m

11. Weight of packet = 68 g 40 mg

Number of balls in a packet = 10

$$\begin{array}{r|l} & \begin{array}{ll} 6 & 804 \\ \text{g} & \text{mg} \end{array} \\ 10 & \begin{array}{ll} 68 & 40 \end{array} \\ \hline & \begin{array}{l} 60 \\ \hline 8 \xrightarrow{1000\,\text{mg}} 8040 \\ \quad 80 \\ \hline \quad 40 \\ \quad 40 \\ \hline \quad 0 \end{array} \end{array}$$

∴ Weight of one ball = 6 g 804 mg

12. Tank filled in 3 hours = 99 kl 240*l*

Tank filled in 1 hour = 99 kl 240*l* ÷ 3

Tank filled in 30 hours

$$= \frac{99\text{kl } 240\text{l}}{3} \times 30$$

kl	l
99	240
	×10
00	000
992	400
992	400

∴ Tank filled in 30 hours = 992kl 400l

More to do

Do yourself

4. Unitary Method

Exercise-A

Use the unitary method to solve the following:

1. Cost of 4 notebooks = ₹60

   ∴ Cost of 1 notebook = 60 ÷ 4 = ₹15

   Thus, the cost of 1 notebook is ₹15.

2. Cost of 1 pencil box = ₹22

   Cost of 15 pencil boxes = Cost of 1 pencil box × 15 = 22 × 15

   = ₹330

   Thus, the cost of 15 pencil boxes is ₹330.

3. Weight of 4 cakes of soap = 692 g

   Weight of 1 cake of soap = 692g ÷ 4 = 173g

   Thus, the weight of 1 cake of soap is 173 g.

4. Distance travelled by car in 5 hours = 250 km

   Distance travelled by car in 1 hour = 250 − 5 = 50 km

   Thus, distance travelled in 1 hour is 50 km.

5. Quantity of ghee in 1 bottle = 200 ml

   Number of bottles bought = 5

   Quantity of ghee bought by Rekha = 200 × 5 = 1000 ml = 1*l*

   Note :- 1*l* = 1000 ml

6. Cost of a packet of potato chips = ₹5

   Number of packets = 12 (1dozen)

   ∴ Cost of a dozen packets of potato chips = ₹5 × 12

   = ₹60

7. Cost of 6 litres of petrol = ₹210

   ∴ Cost of 1litre of petrol = ₹210 − 6 = ₹35

8. Number of bicycles produced in 4 days = 620

   Number of bicycles produced in 1 day = 620 ÷ 4 = 155

   ∴ Number of bicycles produced in 12 days = Number of bicycles produced in 1 day × 12 = 155 × 12 = 1860.

9. Fare for 2 passengers = ₹560

   Fare for 1 passenger = 560 − 2

   = ₹280

   ∴ Fare for 5 passenger = Fare for one passenger × 5 = 280 × 5

   = ₹1400

10. Cost of a dozen birthday cards = ₹144

    Cost of a birthday card = 144 ÷ 12 = ₹12

    ∴ Cost of 6 birthday cards = Cost of a birthday card × 6 = 12 × 6 = ₹72

More to do

I. **Tick (✓) the correct answer :**

1. Multiply

2. Divide

3. ₹24
4. ₹12
5. ₹300

II. 1. F 2. T 3. T 4. F 5. T

5. Perimeter and Area of Rectilinear Figure

Exercise - A

1. Find the perimeter of the shaded portion :

(a) Side of square = 1cm
Number of shaded sides covered = 12
∴ Perimeter = 12 × 1 = 12 cm

(b) Side of square = 1cm
Number of shaded sides covered = 12
∴ Perimeter = 12 × 1 = 12 cm

(c) Side of square = 1cm
Number of shaded sides covered = 22
∴ Perimeter = 22 × 1 = 22 cm

(d) Side of square = 1cm
Number of shaded sides covered = 14
∴ Perimeter = 14 × 1 = 14 cm

(e) Side of square = 1cm
Number of shaded sides covered = 10
∴ Perimeter = 10 × 1 = 10 cm

(f) Side of square = 1cm
Number of shaded sides covered = 14
∴ Perimeter = 14 × 1 = 14 cm

2. Find the perimeter of the triangle whose sides are :

(a) 7 cm, 8 cm, 9 cm
Perimeter of triangle = Sum of all its three sides
= 7 cm + 8 cm + 9 cm = 24 cm

(b) 12.5cm, 13cm, 17cm
Perimeter of a triangle = Sum of all its three sides
= 12.5cm + 13cm + 17cm
= 42.5cm

(c) 18.2cm, 21cm, 24cm
Perimeter of a triangle = Sum of all its three sides
= 18.2cm + 21cm + 24cm
= 63.2cm

(d) 23.5cm, 14.2cm, 31cm
Perimeter of a triangle = Sum of all its three sides
= 23.5cm + 14.2cm + 31cm
= 68.7cm

3. Find the perimeter of the square whose side is :

(a) 120cm
Perimeter of square = 4 × side
= 4 × 120cm = 480cm

(b) 134.8cm
Perimeter of square = 4 × side
= 4 × 134.8 = 539.2cm

(c) 12.7cm
Perimeter of square = 4 × side
= 4 × 12.7 = 50.8cm

(d) 48.4cm
Perimeter of square = 4 × side
= 4 × 48.4 = 193.6cm

(e) 175cm
Perimeter of square = 4 × side
= 4 × 175 = 700cm

(f) 15cm
Perimeter of square = 4 × side
= 4 × 15 = 60cm

4. Find the perimeter of the rectangle whose :

(a) length = 28cm, breadth = 12cm
Perimeter of rectangle = 2 (L + B)
= 2 (28 + 12) = 80cm

(b) length = 24cm, breadth =

21cm

Perimeter of rectangle = 2 (L + B)
= 2 (24 + 21) = 90cm

(c) length = 15m, breadth = 7m

Perimeter of rectangle = 2 (L + B)
= 2 (15 + 7) = 44m

(d) length = 18.4cm, breadth = 13.7cm

Perimeter of rectangle = 2 (18.4 + 13.7) = 64.2 cm

(e) length = 14.5 cm, breadth = 21 cm

Perimeter of rectangle = 2 (L + B)
= 2 (14.5 + 21) = 71cm

(f) length = 39cm, breadth = 52cm

Perimeter of rectangle = 2 (L + B)
= 2 (39 + 52) = 182cm

5. Perimeter of playground = 2 (length + breadth) = 2 (215 + 100) = 630 m

6. Perimeter of rectangular field = 2 (length + breadth) = 2 (206 + 178) = 768m

∴ Length of wire needed to fence the field = 768 × 2 = 1536m

7. Perimeter of square = 64cm

Perimeter of square = 4 × Side

64 = 4 × Side

⇒ Side = 64 ÷ 4

∴ Side = 16cm

8. Length of the rectangular field = 70m

Breadth of rectangular field = 25m

Perimeter of a rectangular field = 2 (75 + 25)
= 2 (100) = 200m

∴ Distance covered by the boy = 3 × 200 m = 600 m

9. Side of square = 120m

Perimeter of square = 4 × side
= 4 × 120 = 480m

∴ Length of wire for fencing a square field = 480m

10. Let third side = x

Perimeter of triangle = Sum of all its sides

$156 = 78 + 24 + x$

$x = 156 - 78 - 24$

$x = 54$cm

∴ Length of third side = 54 cm

Exercise-B

1. Find the area of the shaded part :

(a) Area of square = 1 sq cm

Number of squares = 7 + 4 ×

= 7 + 2 = 9

∴ Area = 9 × 1 = 9 sq cm

(b) Area of a square = 1 sq cm

Number of squares = 9

∴ Area = 9 × 1

= 9 sq cm

(c) Area of a square = 1 sq cm

Number of squares = 3 + × 3

= 3 + 1.5 = 4.5

∴ Area = 4.5 × 1 = 4.5 sq cm

(d) Area of a square = 1 sq cm

Number of squares = 4 + 2 ×

= 4 + 1 = 5

∴ Area = 5 × 1 = 5 sq cm

(e) Area of a square = 1 sq cm

Number of squares = 8 × = 4

∴ Area = 4 sq cm

(f) Area of a square = 1 sq cm

Number of squares = 4 + 8 ×

= 4 + 4 = 8

∴ Area = 8 × 1 = 8 sq cm

2. Find the area of the rectangle :

(a) Area = Length × Breadth
= 15 × 8
= 120 m²

(b) Area = 18 × 9
= 162 cm²

(c) Area = 25 × 11
= 275 cm²

(d) Area = 36 × 15
= 540 m²

(e) Area = 20 × 12
= 240 m²

3. Find the area of the square :

(a) Area = Side × Side
= 19 × 19
= 361 cm²

(b) Area = 25 × 25
= 625 cm²

(c) Area = 15 × 15
= 225 m²

(d) Area = 21 × 21
= 441 m²

(e) Area = 36 × 36
= 1296 m²

4. Length of the notebook = 28cm

Breadth of the notebook = 13cm

∴ Area of its front cover = Length × Breadth
= 28 × 13
= 364 cm²

5. Side of the room = 41 m

Area of the floor = Side × Side

∴ Area of the carpet = 41 × 41
= 1681 m²

6. Area of the larger rectangle = 5 × 3 = 15 m²

Area of the smaller rectangle = 2 × 1 = 2 m²

∴ Area of the remaining part = 15 m² − 2 m²
= 13 m²

7. Area of the small square piece = 2 × 2 = 4 cm²

Area of the whole paper = 6 × 6 = 36 cm²

∴ No. of pieces which can be cut out of it = 36 ÷ 4 = 9

More to do

I. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. Line segments

2. Perimeter

3. 26cm **4.** 50 cm

5. 12cm **6.** 169 cm²

7. 294 cm² **8.** none of these

II. Find the perimeter of the figures given below :

(a) 15cm (b) 36cm (c) 22cm (d) 24cm (e) 14cm (f) 40cm

6 - Data Handling

Exercise

1.

Days of the week	Tally marks	Frequency
Monday	𝍸 𝍸 𝍸 II	18
Tuesday	𝍸 𝍸 𝍸 𝍸	20
Wednesday	𝍸 𝍸 𝍸 𝍸 III	23
Thursday	𝍸 𝍸 𝍸 𝍸	20
Friday	𝍸 𝍸 𝍸 𝍸 III	24
Saturday	𝍸 𝍸 𝍸 𝍸 I	21
Sunday	𝍸 𝍸 𝍸 𝍸 II	22

2.

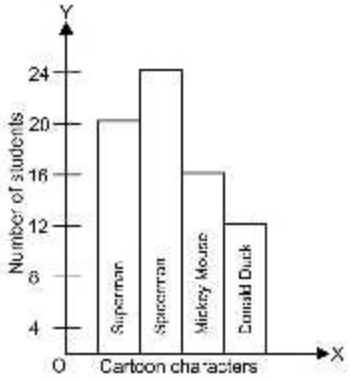
Matches	Tally marks	Frequency
Match 1	III	3
Match 2		0
Match 3	III	3
Match 4	𝍸	5
Match 5	𝍸	5
Match 6	IIII	4
Match 7	𝍸	5

3. (a) 2 (b) 4 and 5 (c) 4 and 5, 1 and 6

4. (a) 10 (b) 7 (c) 33

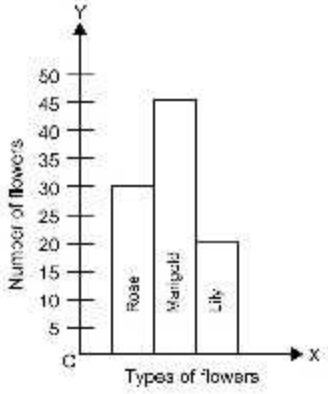
5.

No. of Students	Cartoon Characters
20	Superman
24	Spiderman
16	Mickey Mouse
12	Donald Duck

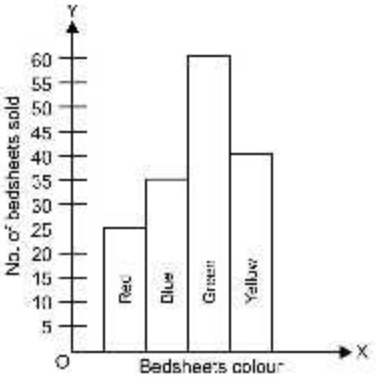


6.

No. of flowers	Flowers
30	Rose
45	Marigold
20	Lily



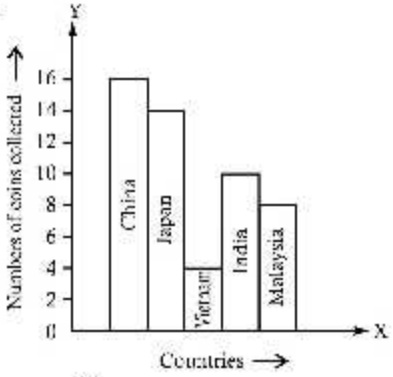
7.



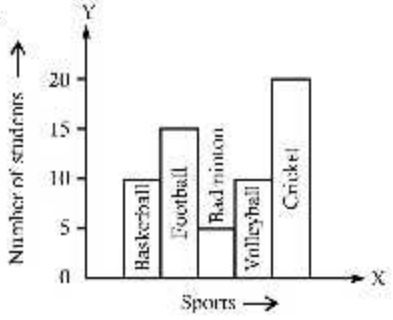
8. (a) 150 (b) 500 (c) 150

9. (a) 0 (b) 19000 (c) 11000

10.



11.



12. (a) 251/4 (b) 47 and 49 (c) 6

13. (a) 9 (b) 0 (c) Neetu

More to do

Do yourself

SCIENCE

1. Clothes

A. **1.** good **2.** cotton **3.** leather **4.** animals **5.** silkworm

B. **1.** a **2.** a **3.** c **4.** c **5.** c

C. **1.** d **2.** c **3.** e **4.** b **5.** a

D. **1.** We wear clothes ..... rain and insects. **2.** Some people wear .....called uniform. **3.** Natural fibres and Man made fibres. **4.** Cotton is obtained from .....beautiful clothes. **5.** Clothes should be ..... insects or moths.

E. Do yourself

2. Weather, Air and Water

A. **1.** gases **2.** oxygen **3.** three **4.** bacteria **5.** boiling

B. **1.** b **2.** a **3.** a **4.** c **5.** b

C. **1.** T **2.** F **3.** F **4.** T **5.** F

D. **1.** The most common ..... water vapours. **2.** During the day ..... land breeze. **3.** Evaporation is the ..... its vapour form. Condensation is the .....its liquid form. **4.** The heat of the sun .....called the water cycle. **5.** Soluble and insoluble. **6.** When water is ..... called decantation.

E. Do yourself

3. States of Matter

A. **1.** F **2.** T **3.** T **4.** F **5.** F

B. **1.** a **2.** c **3.** c **4.** b **5.** c

C. **1.** Table, Chair **2.** Juice, Coffee **3.** Perfume, Smoke

D. **1.** Matter is anything ..... made up of atoms. **2.** Solid, liquid and gas. **3.** Solids have definite ..... touch. Liquids do not ..... poured. Gases do not ..... perfume. **4.** In gases, the ..... at high speed. **5.** The solid substance ..... called solvent.

E. Do yourself

4. Force, Work and Energy

A. **1.** force **2.** muscular force **3.** simple machines **4.** inclined plane **5.** energy **6.** geothermal energy

B. **1.** b **2.** b **3.** c **4.** a **5.** c **6.** c

C. **1.** d **2.** a **3.** f **4.** b **5.** c **6.** e

D. **1.** Force helps us ..... change its direction. **2.** The force that ..... gravitational force. **3.** Wheel and axle ..... move loads. **4.** Pulley is used ..... sailboat. **5.** Sun, Wind, Water, Fuel and Earth. **6.** Mechanical energy, Chemical energy, Heat energy, Electrical energy, Magnetic energy and Sound energy.

E. Do yourself.

5. Our Universe

A. **1.** T **2.** F **3.** F **4.** T **5.** F **6.** T

B. **1.** c **2.** b **3.** a **4.** a **5.** a **6.** b

C. **1.** Stars are not ..... called planets. Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune. **2.** Mercury is the ..... solar system. **3.** Venus is the ..... and evening. **4.** The Earth

has ..... centre of the Earth. **5.** Volcano is the ..... called lava. **6.** The spinning ..... the Earth.

D. Do yourself

6. Soil

A. 1. soil **2.** weathering **3.** living **4.** Sandy **5.** Soil erosion

B. 1. a **2.** c **3.** c **4.** b **5.** a

C. 1. T **2.** T **3.** F **4.** T **5.** T

D. 1. Soil is formed ..... and forms soil. **2.** Soil is a mixture ..... air and water. **3.** The uppermost layer ..... rock (bedrock) layer. **4.** Sandy soil ..... to touch. Clayey soil ..... lot of water. Loamy soil ..... holding capacity. **5.** The top layer ..... called soil erosion.

E. Do yourself

7. Pollution

A. 1. F **2.** T **3.** F **4.** F **5.** T

B. 1. a **2.** a **3.** c **4.** b **5.** b

C. 1. The addition ..... called pollution. **2.** Air pollution, Water pollution and Land pollution **3.** Gases like ..... also pollute air. **4.** Water pollution ..... animals and plants. **5.** Walking or cycling ..... properly and safely.

D. Do yourself

SOCIAL SCIENCE

1. Our Agriculture and Livestock

A. 1. a **2.** c **3.** a **4.** b **5.** c

B. 1. agricultural **2.** Wheat **3.** cotton **4.** Tea **5.** fertilizers **6.** biogas

C. 1. T **2.** F **3.** T **4.** T **5.** T **6.** F

D. 1. Agriculture or farming refers to the cultivation of land to produce crops. **2.** In India, we have two ..... rabi crops. **3.** Rice is the staple ..... a lot of rainfall. **4.** Cotton is used to make cloth and jute is used in bags and ropes. **5.** After independence ..... to the farmers. **6.** Livestock refers to ..... to produce biogas.

Think and Answer

1. Our farmers produce a variety of crops because we have favourable climate, fertile soil and adequate rainfall. In place where there is little rain, irrigation facilities should be provided by the government. **2.** Do yourself.

2. Achievers and Leaders

A. 1. b **2.** a **3.** c **4.** c **5.** a

B. 1. Nelson, **2.** India, **3.** Sarojini Naidu, **4.** Rowlatt Act, **5.** Mumbai, 6. 1966

C. 1. T **2.** F **3.** F **4.** T

D. 1. Nelson Mandela was the first ..... "Nelson" and that name stuck with him. **2.** Vikram Ambalal Sarabhai was ..... first satellite, 'Aryabhatta'. **3.** On many occasions, when ..... strongest supporter. **4.** Sarojini Naidu was ..... Governor of Uttar Pradesh.

Think and Answer

1. Niels Bohr

2. Sarojini Naidu's poetry is lyrical and musical, using many types of meter and rhyme and filled with rich imagery. It deals with love and death, separation and longing, and the mystery of life, all important themes for poetry. For this reason she is called the nightingale of India.

3. Different Means of Transport

A. 1. a 2. c 3. c 4. b 5. c 6. a

B. 1. c 2. c 3. a 4. d 5. b

C. 1. permanent 2. State 3. Industries 4. local trains 5. tanker ships

D. 1. Transport refers ..... place to another. 2. The road play ..... then to the markets. 3. National Highways ..... central government of India. State Highways ..... state government of India.

4. The Rajdhani Express and the Shatabdi Express are the two fastest trains of India. 5. It is most suitable ..... tanker ships. 6. Aeroplane are used to ..... to carry mails.

Think and Answer

1. The Indian Railways network binds the social, cultural and economical fabric of the country. They cover the whole country running from north to south and east to west removing the distance barrier for its people. The railway network of India has brought together the whole of country hence creating a feeling of unity among Indians.

2. Do yourself.

4. Understanding Communication

A. 1. b 2. c 3. a 4. a 5. a 6. c

B. 1. Communication 2. Courier 3. Mobile phones 4. television 5. mass

C. 1. T 2. T 3. F 4. T 5. F

D. 1. Communication is the process ..... one another. Personal and mass communication. 2. Postal system provides ..... letters and parcels. 3. The telephone ..... STD and ISD. 4. Mass communication refers to ..... of mass communication. 5. Artificial satellites also ..... cables or wires.

Think and Answer

1. Internet has many social networking sites like facebook, we chat, message, etc. because of these sites we've connected to many peoples. Using Internet, many people are communicating to each other easily and have come close to each other around the world. 2. Do yourself.

5. Our Cultural Heritage

A. 1. c 2. a 3. a 4. c 5. b

B. 1. F 2. T 3. F 4. F 5. T

C. 1. The ten languages spoken in India are Assamese ..... Malayalam. 2. In northern part ..... are popular. 3. Different musical instruments ..... some popular musical instruments. 4.

The art of painting ..... Lord Krishna's life, etc. **5.** Some examples of Indian architecture are the Sun temple ..... designs.

Think and Answer

1. India is famous for unity in diversity. People belonging to different religions and culture live with harmony in India. Various religions and cultures have intertwined to give India a unique identity. They are different in food, language, clothes, languages, etc. yet they are under one flag.

2. Do yourself.

6. National Symbols of India

A. **1.** c **2.** b **3.** a **4.** c **5.** c

B. **1.** Tricolour **2.** growth

3. Government

4. Rabindranath Tagore **5.** lotus

C. **1.** T **2.** F **3.** F **4.** T **5.** F

D. **1.** Our national flag, national emblem, national anthem, national animal, national bird and national flower are our national symbol. **2.** Saffron stands for courage and sacrific and white stands for truth and peace. **3.** "Satyamev Jayate" means 'truth alone triumphs'. **4.** The national flag ..... salute it. **5.** Our national emblem is .....written at the bottom. **6.** Our national anthem is ..... in praise of our country. We sing the ..... Republic Day.

Think and Answer

1. Because it represents our nation's dignity. **2.** Do yourself.

7. Our Rights and Duties

A. **1.** a **2.** b **3.** c **4.** c **5.** a

B. **1.** rulers **2.** Republic **3.** free **4.** law **5.** Constitution

C. **1.** T **2.** F **3.** F **4.** T **5.** F

D. **1.** A constitution is a set ..... govern-ment runs a country. **2.** The Constitution of India ..... Dr. B.R. Ambedkar. **3.** Our Constitution has given ..... and Drective Principles. **4.** It means all religions ..... respect in India. **5.** We must respect our ..... and live in peace.

Think and Answer

1. The fundamental rights are important for us because they provide the citizens of our country with human dignity and development of personality of every individual. **2.** Do yourself.

COMPUTER

1. More on Windows 7

A. **1.** Navigation **2.** default **3.** four **4.** folders **5.** original

B. **1.** b **2.** d **3.** a **4.** c **5.** d

C. **1.** The Libraries feature in ..... library called Pictures. **2.** Click New Library from menu ..... then press Enter. **3.** A network folder ..... (for example, Documents). **4.** To rename a ..... Organize >

Rename. 5. Open the drive or ..... and then click Paste. 6. To delete a file ..... Recycle Bin window.

2. Formatting Text in Word 2013

A. 1. Formatting **2.** default **3.** character **4.** text **5.** box

B. 1. a **2.** b **3.** d **4.** a **5.** b

C. 1. Formatting is the process ..... look more attractive. **2.** Select the text ..... any available fonts. **3.** In Word 2013, there ..... glow, reflection, etc. **4.** Highlighting means making ..... gets highlighted. **5.** Select the text or ..... to the selected text.

3. Introduction to PowerPoint 2013

A. 1. presentation **2.** Title bar **3.** current **4.** theme **5.** template **6.** presentation **7.** slides **8.** pages

B. 1. a **2.** c **3.** b **4.** a **5.** d **6.** a **7.** a **8.** c

C. 1. Click Start > All Programs ..... presentation will appear. **2.** The Quick Access Toolbar lets ..... Undo, and Redo. **3.** It is displayed just below ..... groups of commands. **4.** Click the FILE tab ..... presentation will appear. **5.** Click the INSERT ..... currently selected slide. **6.** Click the file tab ..... return to the presentation.

4. LOGO Commands

A. 1. F **2.** T **3.** T **4.** F **5.** T **6.** F **7.** F **8.** F

B. 1. LOGO **2.** Home
3. Hide turtle **4.** PENDOWN
5. PENERASE **6.** PRINT
7. PRINT

C. 1. c **2.** b **3.** b **4.** a

D. 1. PenUp **2.** PenErase
3. PenDown **4.** Forward
5. Backward **6.** Home
7. Hide Turtle

E. 1. The commands used to draw continuous drawings with the help of triangle shaped turtle that moves on computer screen are called LOGO commands. **2.** PU, PE, PD, Repeat **3.** PD puts the turtle's pen back on the screen while PE command erases the lines drawn by the turtle's pen. **4.** REPEAT command is used for doing the repetitive actions like to make a drawing. **5.** REPEAT 360[FTDRT 1] ..... more smaller circle.

6. PRINT MATHEMATICAL EXPRESSION [Enter key >], and then PRINT[TEXT EXPRESSION] [Enter Keys >]

HINDI

1. समय बहुत ही मूल्यवान है

(क) 1. स 2. ब 3. स 4. ब

(ख) 1. सदा समय को खोने वाला, कर मल-मल पछताता। जिसने इसे न माना उसको इसने भी दुकराया। 2. स्वास्थ्य बिगड़ जाने पर उपचार से है बन जाता। विद्या खो जाती, फिर भी पढ़ने से है आ जाती।

(ग) 1. वह समय है जिसके समान कुछ भी मूल्यवान नहीं है। 2. जो सदा समय को खोता है, वही कर मल मलकर पछताता है। 3.

महात्मा गाँधी की कमर में लटकी घड़ी से समय का पता चलता है जो कि उनके लिये बहुत मूल्यवान थी। 4. गाँधी जी को समय के एक क्षण की बर्बादी बहुत खटकती थी। 5. प्रस्तुत कविता में कवि समय के मूल्य को स्पष्ट करते हुए उसे व्यर्थ न खोने और उसका महत्व समझने का संकल्प करने के लिये कहता है।

भाषा-बोध: **(क)** कर- 1. कल खेलते समय रमेश के गिरने पर उसका कर टूट गया। 2. आज हमारी अधिकतम चीजों पर कर लगता है। घड़ी 1. घड़ी एक ऐसी चीज है, जिससे हमें समय का पता चलता है। 2. मुझे हर घड़ी अपनी कामयाबी का इंतजार रहता है। **(ख)** 1. गाँठ बाँध लो 2. हाथ नहीं आता 3. हाथ मलता रह गया। **(ग)** 1. मूल्यवान 2. अदृश्य 3. अतुलनीय 4. बहुमूल्य **(घ)** 1. मूल्यवान 2. गाड़ीवान 3. धनवान 4. गुणवान **(ङ)** 1. बुद्धिमान 2. अपमान 3. शक्तिमान 4. विद्यमान

2. बीरबल की चतुराई

(क) 1. स 2. ब 3. ब

(ख) 1. डींगें 2. मातृभाषा 3. सम्मान 4. अहंकार 5. महानुभाव

(ग) 1. गलत 2. सही 3. गलत 4. सही 5. सही

(घ) 1. द 2. ब 3. अ 4. ब 5. स

(ङ) 1. प्रियदत्त अनेक भाषाओं में पारंगत था व वाक्पटुता और भाषा ज्ञान में निपुण था। 2. प्रियदत्त बहुत अहंकारी था। 3. क्योंकि दरबार में बैठे सभी विद्वानों के प्रश्नों का उत्तर प्रियदत्त उन्हीं की भाषा में देता। 4. प्रियदत्त ने कहा, "जो मुझे मेरी मातृभाषा का नाम बता देगा, मैं उसे अपना अग्रणी मान लूँगा। परंतु यदि ऐसा न हुआ तो मुझे सभी से ऊपर और सर्वश्रेष्ठ मानना होगा।" 5. बीरबल ने सिरहाने बैठकर तिनके से कान और नाक पर स्पर्श किया। 6. बीरबल से हार मानकर प्रियदत्त ने दरबार के सारे उपहार लौटा दिए और दरबार से प्रस्थान कर गया।

भाषा-बोध: **(क)** 1. अ 2. अ 3. स 4. अ **(ख)** 1. नीला 2. नटखट 3. बड़ा 4. मीठे 5. भला 6. सुंदर 7. बड़े 8. अच्छे 9. नीली 10. ऊँचे 11. विषैला 12. लाल **(ग)** 1. ठंडी हवा चल रही थी। 2. अब कहाँ जाओगे? 3. पहले सोचो फिर बोलो। 4. रवि, मनोज, शालू और गोपाल ने पौधे सींचे **(घ)** 1. मूर्ख 2. तुच्छ 3. मूर्ख 4. उत्तर 5. शक्तिशाली 6. दुःखी 7. सामान्य 8. अनुपस्थित **(ङ)** 1. और- राम दक्षिण दिशा की ओर जा रहा है। और- राम और सोहन बहुत अच्छे मित्र हैं। 2. चर्म- यह जूता चर्म का बना हुआ है। चरम- उसकी पढ़ाई की कोई चरम सीमा नहीं है। 3. क्रम- वह लाइन में चौथे क्रम पर है। कर्म- अच्छे कर्म करते रहना चाहिए। 4. द्रव- दूध द्रव की भाँति होता है। द्रव्य- द्रव्य की लालसा अच्छी नहीं होती। **(च)** विशेषण- 1. दो 2. तीसरी 3. एक लीटर 4. वह 5. उपयोगी 6. दो मीटर 7. प्राचीन 8. सुगंधित 9. गरीब 10. लालची विशेष्य- 1. रुपये 2. मंजिल 3. दूध 4. लड़की 5. बातों 6. कपड़ा 7. इमारत 8. धूप 9. आदमी 10. नौकर **(छ)** 1. महानता 2. सरलता 3. मूर्खता 4. ऊँचाई 5. लंबाई 6. बेईमानी 7. सूक्ष्मता 8. आवश्यकता

3. यमराज का निमंत्रण

(क) 1. अ 2. ब 3. स 4. अ

(ख) 1. अप्रसन्न 2. मंत्री 3. रानी 4. यमदूत 5. मोटा तगड़ा

(ग) 1. सही 2. सही 3. गलत 4. गलत 5. सही

(घ) 1. क्योंकि उन्हें अपने राजा होने का घमंड था। 2. पौंडित गुणगानी अपने नाम के अनुरूप राजा के गुण गाते रहते थे। 3. राजा को भ्रम था कि उन्हें सभी चाहते हैं। वह भ्रम यमराज के दूत ने दूर करवाया। 4. यमदूत ने इस शर्त पर छोड़ना स्वीकार किया कि यदि तीन आदमी भी राजा की जरूरत पृथ्वी पर बता दें। 5. नहीं, राजा एक अभिमानी शासक था।

भाषा-बोध: **(क)** 1. ब्राहमणों 2. सुता 3. हथिनी 4. विदुषी 5. बाला 6. ऊलवित्री 7. वीरांगना 8. शिक्षिका **(ख)** 1. और 2. कि 3. यदि, तो 4. परन्तु 5. इसलिए **(ग)** 1. अप्रसन्न 2. सच्चों 3. बड़े 4. उजाला 5. अन्याय 6. पतला 7. असमान 8. स्वर्ग **(घ)** 1. गुणगानी 2. यमदूत 3. थर्राने 4. द्वारपाल 5. कालकोठरी 6. प्रार्थना

4. सर आइजक न्यूटन

(क) 1.(ब)2.(स) 3. (ब) 4. (स) 5. (स)

(ख) 1. सीधा-सादा 2. आकर्षित 3. गरीब 4. देहांत 5.नापा।

(ग) 1. ✓ 2. × 3. ✓ 4. ✓

(घ) 1. पृथ्वी प्रत्येक वस्तु को अपनी ओर आकर्षित करती है। पृथ्वी द्वारा आकर्षित करने वाला यह एक प्रकार का बल होता है जिसे गुरुत्वाकर्षण बल कहते हैं। इसी बल के कारण हाथ से जाने पर प्रत्येक वस्तु नीचे की ओर गिरती है। 2. न्यूटन सीधा-सादा, शर्मीला व कम बोलने वाला बालक था। हथौड़ी लेकर ठुक-ठुक करना, मिट्टी के घर बनाना तथा उल्टी-सीधी चीजें बनाना उसे भाता था। 3. वह गरीब परिवार में पैदा हुआ था। उसके जन्म से पहले ही उसके पिता चल बसे थे। माँ खेतों में काम करके उसका पालन करती थीं। इस प्रकार परिवार कठिनाइयों में था परंतु बाद में उसकी माता ने एक पादरी से विवाह कर लिया था जिससे उनकी स्थिति में सुधार हुआ। 4. वह अनसुलझे प्रश्नों के उत्तर पाने को सोचता रहता। इस हेतु वह नए-नए प्रयोग करता। 5. एक दिन न्यूटन ने एक अद्भुत पतंग का निर्माण किया। कुछ कंडील बनाकर उनमें प्रकाश कर दिया और पतंग से बाँधकर उड़ाया। इस प्रकार सारे शहर में न्यूटन की धूम मच गई। 6. न्यूटन ने विज्ञान व गणित की अनेक गुत्थियों को सुलझाया। इस क्षेत्र में उनके अत्यधिक योगदान के कारण उन्हें विज्ञान जगत का पिता कहा जाता है।

भाषा-बोध: **(क)** कोष्ठक में दिए गए शब्दों की सहायता से वाक्यों को जोड़कर एक वाक्य बनाइए:

1. उसने एक घड़ी बनाई जो पानी से चलती थी। 2. वह पढ़ाई में लग गया और सदा प्रथम आने लगा। **(ख) चुनकर लिखिए :** विशेषण – शर्मीला भाववाचक संज्ञा बचपन सर्वनाम वह क्रिया जाने लगा

(ग) इन वाक्यों के भेद लिखिए : 1. विधिवाचक 2. प्रश्नवाचक 3. प्रश्नवाचक 4. यह क्या! पानी से भरा गिलास माचिस की रोक पर खड़ा है। (विस्मयसूचक)

(घ) इन वाक्यों की क्रियाओं का काल बताइए :

1.भूतकाल 2. वर्तमानकाल 3. वर्तमानकाल 4. भविष्यत्काल 5. वर्तमान-काल

5. वृक्षों की बात

(क) 1.(स) 2.(स) 3.(स) 4.(स) 5.(स)

(ख) 1. सुख 2. जीवन 3. उपकार 4. भाप 5. सूखा।

(ग) 1. ✓ 2. ✓ 3. ✓ 4. ✓

(घ) 1. वृक्षों की छालों में साल, सागौन, देवदारु आदि के वृक्ष थे। 2. आठ-दस आदमी सवेरे ही कुल्हाड़ी लेकर वृक्षों के अंगों पर आघात करते, फिर उन्हें जड़ों से काट डालते। इस प्रकार उनका जीवन खतरे में पड़ गया था। 3. जिस देश के नागरिक ईमानदारी से काम नहीं करते, अपने स्वार्थ को देशहित से अधिक महत्त्व देते हैं, वह देश अवनति के गड्ढे में गिरता चला जाता है। 4. वृक्ष दूषित वायु (कार्बन डाइऑक्साइड) को अपने भीतर खींच लेते हैं और बदले में शुद्ध ऑक्सीजन देते हैं। सूरज की रोशनी द्वारा अपने भीतर विभिन्न प्रकार के खाद्य-पदार्थों को रचना करते हैं जो मनुष्य के काम आते हैं। प्रकाश संश्लेषण क्रिया के जादू से ही मनुष्यों को अन्न, दाल, फल, चीनी आदि खाद्य पदार्थ मिलते हैं। 5. साल ने बताया की वृक्षों की पत्तियों से सूरज की किरणें नमी खींचकर उसे भाप में बदल देती हैं। और भाप बादल बनकर वर्षा करती है। 6. सूखा पड़ने पर फसल न हो पाई और सामान्य जनता अन्न के लिए तरसती रही।

भाषा-बोध:

(क) वर्ता चुनकर लिखिए :

1. आदमी 2. देवदारु 3. नन्हा साल 4. साल

(ख) समानार्थी शब्द लिखिए :

आघात - चोट, प्रतिबंध - रोक, परिणाम - नतीजा, डर - भय, अवनति - घटाव, खुशी - आनंद।

(ग) पठ से चुनकर लिखिए, :

1. संज्ञा देवदारु, औजार, वृक्ष सर्वनाम मैं, वह, वे विशेषण - नन्हा, आठ-दस, सारे क्रिया - गिरा डालते, कटवा देते हैं, गिरा दिए।

(घ) वर्तनी सुधारकर लिखिए :

अवनति, दूषित, तालियाँ, गद्‌ठर, औजार, ईमानदार।

6. कोयल

(क) 1. (ब) 2. (स) 3. (ब) 4. (ब। 5. (स)

(ख) 1. बहुत दिनों के बाद आज फिर, इस डाली पर आई हो। 2. प्यासी धरती देख माँगतो हो क्या मेघों से पानी? 3. माँ ने ही क्या तुमको मीठी बोली यह सिखलाई है?

(ग) 1. कोयल का रंगरूप काला व वाणी मीठी है। 2. बहुत दिनो बाद कोयल के दिखाई देने पर बालक कोयल से प्रश्न करता है कि वो क्या संदेशा लाई है। 3. कोयल के कुहुकुने पर बालक कोयल से पूछता है कि वह किसे बुला रही है और क्या वह प्यासी धरती को देखकर बादलो से पानी माँग रही है। 4. कोयल को मीठी बोली के कारण सभी उसे पसंद करते है। 5. कोयल बहुत ही अच्छी है, और हमेशा अपनी माँ की बात मानती है, इसलिए बालक के अनुसार कोयल चिड़ियों की रानी बन सकी है।

भाषा-बोध:

(क) तीन-तीन पर्यायवाची लिखिए:

कोयल कोकिल, श्यामा, पिक; मेघ बादल, नीरद, जलद; पानी - जल, नीर, वारि; माँ जननी, माता, अंबा; धरती पृथ्वी, धरा, भूमि

(ख) विलोम शब्द लिखिए:

दिन रात, भला बुरा, मीठी खट्टी, मधुर - कटु, विशेष - सामान्य, गुण - दोष।

JUMBO COMBO CLASS - 5

TERM - I

ENGLISH

1. My Heaven

A. 1. fear 2. Safe 3. knowledge 4. god

B. 1. c 2. a 3. c 4. b

C. 1. To broken up into fragments and narrow domestic walls. 2. Truth, knowledge and get rid of narrow domestic walls. 3. To awake his countrymen towards truth. 4. The poet means that his countrymen lead towards the path of truth and always held their head high.

D. 1. illegal 2. illiterate 3. lazy 4. Injustice 5. cruel 6. demerit 7. artificial 8. meager

E. 1. We should fear of God. 2. We should not break up the fragments of country. 3. Some people are narrow minded. 4. Truth is the armour of man. 5. Thar is a great desert. 6. Our country is like a heaven.

F. 1. e 2. f 3. g 4. c 5. a 6. h 7. b 8. d

G. 1. quack 2. bray 3. roar 4. Trumpet 5. hiss 6. croak 7. bleat 8. growl

H. Do Yourself

2. Bride in the Casket

A. 1. true 2. false 3. true 4. false 5. true

B. 1. c 2. a 3. c 4. a 5. a 6. c

C. 1. The young man was the fake hermit. He sat with..... become rich. 2. The hermit said, "Your luck ..... this ill luck." 3. To carried the casket. 4. As the hermit opened the casket he received some sharp nail on his face near the eyes. He covered his ..... nose. 5. The prince ..... beautiful wife! 6. With his wife and a beautiful daughter.

D. 1. d 2. e 3. f 4. a 5. b, 6. c

E. 1. c 2. e 3. f 4. a 5. d 6. b

F. 1. catalogue 2. brigade 3. jury 4. shoal 5. team 6. students 7. herd 8. pack 9. gang 10. band

G. 1. team 2. committee 3. shoal 4. class 5. team 6. library 7. crowd 8. gang 9. choir 10. staff

3. A Great Chase

A. 1. picked 2. prepared 3. rushed 4. Puzzled 5. sumptuous

B. 1. c 2. c 3. c 4. b 5. c

C. 1. Vikram had dozens cars. The stolen car was dear to him because he has been ..... lollipops." 2. Balvinder Singh was the hefty taxi driver. He came from Ludhiana. He loved to overtake cars. 3. Because uncle Badrinath refused to pay the taxi rent. 4. Raj Kapoor was the film director. He gave money to uncle Badrinath because he shot the chasing. 5. Because his taxi would have been shown in the film.

D. 1. enthusiasm 2. Detective 3. occupied 4. enormous 5. Notorious 6. shambles 7. sequence 8. Complimentary 9. paranthas

E. Do yourself.

F. 1. Pride 2. bravery 3. laziness 4.

Humility 5. innocence
6. foolishness

G. 1. Beauty 2. courage 3. No abstract noun 4. Nonviolence 5. Experience 6. cruel

II. **(add'ing')** 1. coming 2. swimming 3. running 4. shining **(add 'est')** 1. heaviest 2. cleverest 3. finest 4. brightest

4. Jungle Boy- Mowgli

A. 1. False 2. True 3. False 4. False 5. True

B. 1. a 2. b 3. b 4. b 5. a

C. 1. Baloo, Bagheera, Akela and Sherkhan 2. One day when Father ..... a small child. 3. Baloo, the old brown bear. Mowgli learned the hunting ..... pleasure." 4. He had learnt to swim, ... water snakes. 5. Hunting calls mean the voice for doing hunt which meant, "I am ..... pleasure." 6. Gradually, the child grew. He ..... various **animals.** 7. a red flower. Akela died and Mowgli, with a heavy heart ..... humans lived.

D. 1. They went to forest. 2. I have learnt lessons. 3. I am enjoying my weekend. 4. He was afraid of rustling of leaves. 5. He lives in a valley.

F. 1. The Sun will not be shining brightly. 2. She will not be drinking milk at bed time. 3. It will not be raining cats and dogs. 4. The leopard will not be running after the deer.

G. 1. from 2. with 3. at 4. for 5. Of

H. Do yourself.

5. The Clever Girl

A. 1. True 2. True 3. False 4. False 5. True

B. 1. a 2. b 3. b 4. b 5. a

C 1. The people of Zamba ..... enemy. 2. Due to the attack of the enemy, for almost three months ..... wheat. 3. To discuss about the critical situation and for its solution if any. 4. for rice and gram for the goat. 5. The enemy killed the goat and fore ..... went away. 6. There were great walls ..... beyond the wall. 7. Nancy made eat the goat fed well and the goat was let out ..... away the goat. They killed it ..... went away.

D. 1. I am completely exhausted. 2. She was stunned to look at his performance. 3. People were still bewildered. 4. The guilty man faced the judge's wrath. 5. The king ordered all the animals to the slaughtered.

E. 1. Subject- Rohit, Predicate- always runs fast 2. Subject- The Gita, Predicate- is a holy book of the Hindus 3. Subject- Rosy, Predicate - looks innocent 4. Subject - Early ..... rise, Predicate- makes a ..... wise

F. Do yourself.

G. Do yourself.

6. Curious Town

A. 1. False 2. False 3. False 4. True 5. True

B. 1. a 2. a 3. b 4. c 5. c

C. 1. dead 2. roar 3. two and four 4. A Strange Town 5. Which can make ..... have four! 6. Because everything was strange there. No, it was not a real town. There, the river was flowing with fire, the volcano was packed with snow, etc.

D. 1. kittens 2. rainbows 3. puppies 4. weeks 5. curious 6. croaks 7. shower 8. asses 9. volcanoes 10. eight

E. 1. beautiful 2. brave 3. green 4. small 5. intelligent 6. wise, pretty

F. Do yourself.

G. Do yourself

GRAMMAR

1. Nouns

A. 1. Persons: Saurabh, engineer, teacher, boy 2. Animals: camel, lion, crocodile, squirrel 3. Places: school, Delhi, museum, home 4. Things: train, pencil, book, chair

B. 1. Accountant 2. Carpenter 3. Actor/actress 4. Bus driver 5. Designer 6. Architect 7. Dentist 8. Butcher

C. 1. Proper noun 2. Proper noun 3. Common noun 4. Proper noun 5. Common noun 6. Proper noun 7. Common noun 8. Proper noun

D. 1. Fleet 2. Shoal 3. Flock 4. Team 5. Pack 6. Galaxy 7. Pair 8. Host

E. 1. troops 2. loaf 3. hive 4. sloth 5. flock 6. tribe 7. flock 8. pack

F. 1. class 2. bouquet 3. crowd 4. constellations 5. pack 6. crew 7. team 8. crowd

G. 1. success 2. loss 3. exit 4. departure 5. sorrow 6. friendship 7. calmness 8. Doubt

H. 1. poverty 2. wastage 3. truth 4. honesty 5. bravery 6. excitement 7. Permission 8. Hatred

I. 1. the dog's 2. the snake's 3. Lilies 4. diamonds 5. Heena's 6. my mother's

2. Nouns: Number

A. 1. boxes 2. children 3. buildings 4. women 5. countries 6. tomatoes 7. dresses 8. thieves 9. birds 10. Houses

B. 1. laptop 2. tables 3. dresses 4. cars 5. windows 6. cat 7. chair 8. chocolates

C. 2. The chocolate is not in the box. 3. This glass is not for that man. 4. Is the bottle on the table? 5. Is the student in the classroom? 6. Is that man a worker? 7. Is he a nice character? 8. The brushes are under the bed.

D. 1. The mare gave birth to many foals. 2. The glass has broken. 3. The deer was attacked by the wolf. 4. You must change your brush every month. 5. The woman wore traditional dress for the school function. 6. My son-in-law is very helpful. 7. The pony was tired after the journey uphill. 8. There is a mice in the mousetrap.

E. 1. how much 2. how many 3. how many 4. how much 5. how much 6. How much 7. how many 8. how many

F. 1. birds 2. rooms 3. dresses 4. apple 5. cups 6. watches 7. cookies 8. Children

3. Noun: Gender

A. 1. F, M 2. C, N 3. M, N 4. M, C 5. C, C, N 6. F, N, N 7. F, F 8. M, N

B. 1. The mother has two nephews who live in Bangkok. 2. My brother has appointed a salesman at his shop. 3. The landlady scolded her servant. 4. The count met the prince in the court. 5. The hostess welcomed the gents with a big smile. 6. There are five women living in the hostel at present.

C. **1.** The she-goat belonged to the landlord. **2.** The fisher-woman caught a drake for her husband. **3.** The daughter of washerwoman was adopted by the emperor. **4.** The priestess sat beside the queen at the meeting. **5.** The witch turned the bridegroom into a horse.

4. Pronouns

A. **1.** me **2.** me **3.** she **4.** me **5.** me **6.** her **7.** I **8.** him **9.** us **10.** me

B. **1.** Mansi said that she had to go meet her friend soon. **2.** The boy told his friend to get an ice-cream for him. **3.** Firoz's mother asked him to clean the bookshelf. **4.** Arun and I stopped when we felt tired. **5.** Mr. Rehaan met Monica and Teena. He shook hands with them. **6.** Lata took the watch out of her pocket. She looked at it. **7.** Sarita is a nice girl. She helps me with my studies. **8.** Nikunj promised that he would look after his grandparents.

C. **1.** myself **2.** herself **3.** himself **4.** herself **5.** themselves **6.** ourselves **7.** Himself **8.** yourself **9.** herself **10.** herself **11.** themselves **12.** himself **13.** yourself **14.** himself **15.** myself

D. **1.** whom, girl **2.** who, man **3.** that, birds **4.** who, Manas **5.** who, boy **6.** whose, men **7.** whom, actress **8.** whose, boy

E. **1.** that **2.** who **3.** who **4.** that **5.** who **6.** who **7.** who **8.** which

F. **1.** theirs **2.** yours **3.** mine **4.** hers **5.** ours **6.** his **7.** its

G. **1.** yours **2.** yours **3.** theirs **4.** his **5.** ours **6.** his **7.** Its

H. **1.** Those **2.** These **3.** This **4.** That **5.** Those **6.** This **7.** Those

I. **1.** Who **2.** Who **3.** What **4.** Whom **5.** Who **6.** What **7.** Where **8.** Whom

5. Articles

A. **1.** An, a, a **2.** a, a **3.** a, an **4.** a, an **5.** an, a **6.** a

B. **1.** The Sun **2.** The girl **3.** The Titanic **4.** The staple, fish curry **5.** The German, French **6.** The food **7.** Gold **8.** the most

C. **1.** the, the **2.** The, the **3.** The, the, the **4.** a **5.** The, the, The, the **6.** The, the **7.** a, an **8.** an, a **9.** a, a **10.** the

D. **1.** He lives in Chandni Chowk near the Red Fort. **2.** It waits for the trainer till he finishes his work. **3.** The dog is a faithful animal. **4.** She gave me a useful book. **5.** The Sun gives us heat and light. **6.** I am an honest boy. **7.** Always speak the truth. **8.** The orange you ate was ripe. **9.** The Nile is the longest river. **10.** Her parents come in an auto-rickshaw.

6. Kinds of Adjectives

A. **1.** naughty, loud **2.** Heavy **3.** delicious **4.** cool, light **5.** open, ripe **6.** good **7.** thirsty, old **8.** huge

B. **1.** Forty N **2.** any Q **3.** first N **4.** twenty-three N **5.** two, some N **6.** much Q **7.** tenth N **8.** second, third N

C. **1.** That **2.** Those **3.** those **4.** These, those **5.** that **6.** those **7.** this **8.** These

D. **1.** Which **2.** Which **3.** Whose **4.** What **5.** Which **6.** Which **7.** What **8.** Whose **9.** Which **10.** Which

E. **1.** My, my **2.** our **3.** our **4.** Your **5.** its **6.** their **7.** your **8.** her

F. **1.** mine **2.** hers **3.** your **4.** them **5.** their **6.** my **7.** yours **8.** her **9.** my **10.** my

7. Degrees of Comparison

A. 1. loudest **2.** slower **3.** longer **4.** best **5.** kindest **6.** loudest **7.** funniest **8.** honest

B. 1. The Sun is brighter than the Moon. **2.** Apple is the reddest fruit. **3.** A bag full of sugar is heavier than one full of cotton. **4.** June is the best month to visit Kashmir. **5.** Eating home cooked food is better than eating street food.

MATHEMATICS

1. Review

1. Rewrite the following numbers placing commas according to the Indian as well as the International Number System :

(a) 31, 59, 217; 3, 159, 217
(b) 79, 35, 862; 7, 935, 862
(c) 32, 19, 574; 3, 219, 574
(d) 71, 51, 372; 7, 151, 372

2. Write in words :

(a) Three lakh seventeen thousand five hundred twenty one (b) Seventy one lakh seventy five thousand one hundred twenty nine (c) One hundred twelve thousand seven hundred fifty nine (d) One million one hundred fifty nine thousand three hundred twelve (e) One million two hundred thirteen thousand seven hundred fifteen (f) Fifteen lakh thirty one thousand seven hundred twelve.

3. Write in figures :

(a) 8, 00, 585 (b) 98, 21, 000
(c) 4, 240, 000 (d) 67, 400, 000
(e) 512, 000, 000

4. Fill in the blanks :

(a) 800 (b) 2 (c) 9 (d) LXXVI (e) 71351 (f) 890999

5. 500000 + 10000 + 3000 + 900 − 70 + 3

6. 71, 504, 030

7. 987542 and 245789

8. 100

9. Ascending order 801759, 819753, 837105, 871359
Descending order − 871359, 837105, 819753, 801759

10. Find :

(a) 137519 + 417512 = 555031
(b) 410937 + 891217 = 1302154
(c) 443799 + 371255 = 815054
(d) 135179 + 813100 = 948279
(e) 417397 − 218372 = 199025
(f) 719378 − 518990 = 200388
(g) 214917 − 10097 = 204820
(h) 817873 − 713785 = 104088
(i) 47135 × 5 = 235675
(j) 71114 × 12 = 142228 + 711140 = 853368
(k) 921951 × 11 = 921951 + 9219510 = 10141461
(l) 71392 × 512 = 142784 + 713920 + 35696000 = 36552704

(m) $12\overline{)417504}(34792$

36
57
48
95
84
110
108
24
24
0

(n) $25\overline{)642350}(25694$

50
142
125
173
150
235
225
100
100
0

(o) $36\overline{)323108}(8975$

288
351
324
270
252
188
180
8

Quotient = 8975, Remainder = 8

(p) $48\overline{)413718}(8619$

384
297
288
91
48
438
432
6

Quotient = 8619, Remainder = 6

11. Total number of notes polled = 41, 73, 129

Numbers of valid notes = 98,175

$$\begin{array}{r} 4\,1\,7\,3\,1\,2\,9 \\ -\;\;9\,8\,1\,7\,5 \\ \hline 4\,0\,7\,4\,9\,5\,4 \end{array}$$

∴ Number of valid notes = 4173129 − 98175 = 40,74,954

12.
$$\begin{array}{r} 7\,1\,5\,1\,3\,7 \\ -\;1\,0\,0\,9\,5\,1 \\ \hline 6\,1\,4\,1\,8\,6 \end{array}$$

∴ 6, 14, 186 should be taken away from 7, 15, 137 to get 1, 00, 951

13. Number of tablets in 1 pack = 8

Total number of tablets in 275 packs = 275 × 8 = 2200

14. Write all the factors of :

(a) 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 12 and 24 (b) 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 9, 12, 18, 24, 36 and 72 (c) 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12, 15, 20, 24, 30, 40, 60and 120(d) 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 12, 15, 18, 20, 30, 36, 45, 60, 90 and 180

15. Write the first five multiplies of :

(a) 6, 12, 18, 24, 30 (b) 17, 34, 51, 68, 85 (c) 48, 96, 144, 192, 240 (d) 36, 72, 108, 144, 180

16. Find the L.C.M of :

(a)

2	4, 8, 48, 96
2	2, 4, 24, 48
2	1, 2, 12, 24
2	1, 2, 6, 12
2	1, 1, 3, 6
3	1, 1, 3, 3
	1, 1, 1, 1

L.C.M of 4, 8, 48 and 96 = $2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3 = 96$

(b)

2	4, 8, 12, 32
2	2, 4, 6, 16
2	1, 2, 3, 8
2	1, 1, 3, 4
2	1, 1, 3, 2
3	1, 1, 3, 1
	1, 1, 1, 1

L.C.M of 4, 8, 12, 32 = $2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3 = 96$

(c)

2	5, 20, 30, 60
2	5, 10, 15, 30
3	5, 5, 15, 15
5	5, 5, 5, 5
	1, 1, 1, 1

L.C.M of 5, 20, 30 and 60 = $2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 5 = 60$

(d)

2	9, 27, 36, 72
2	9, 27, 18, 36
2	9, 27, 9, 12
2	9, 27, 9, 6
3	9, 27, 9, 3
3	3, 9, 3, 1
3	1, 3, 1, 1
	1, 1, 1, 1

L.C.M of 9, 27, 36 and 72 = $2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 3 \times 3 = 432$

17. Find the H.C.F of :

(a) 20 and 24

$20 = 1 \times 20,\ 2 \times 10, 4 \times 5$

$24 = 1 \times 24,\ 2 \times 12, 3 \times 8, 4 \times 6$

The factors of 20 are **1**, **2**, **4**, 5, 10, 20

The factors of 24 are **1**, 2, 3, **4**, 6, 8, 12, 24

The common factors of 20 and 24 are 1, 2 and 4

The highest common factor of 20 and 24 is 4

Thus, H.C.F = 4

(b) 96 and 72

$96 = 1 \times 96, 2 \times 48, 3 \times 32, 4 \times 24, 6 \times 16, 8 \times 12$

$72 = 1 \times 72, 2 \times 36, 3 \times 24, 4 \times 18, 6 \times 12, 8 \times 9$

The factors of 96 are **1**, 2, 3, **4**, **6**, **8**, **12**, 16, **24**, 32, 48, 96

The factors of 72 are **1**, **2**, **3**, **4**, **6**, **8**, 9, **12**, 16, **24**, 32, 48, 96

The common factors of 96 and 72 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 12, 24

The highest common factor of 96 and 72 is 24

Thus, H.C.F=24

(c) 315 and 35

$315 = 1 \times 315, 3 \times 105, 5 \times 63, 7 \times 45, 9 \times 35$

$35 = 1 \times 35 \times 5 \times 7$

The factors of 315 are **1**, 3, **5**, **7**, 9, **35**, 45, 63, 105, 315

The factors of 35 are **1**, **5**, **7**, **35**

The common factors of 315 and 35 are 1, 5, 7, 35

The highest common factor of 315 and 35 is 35

Thus, H.C.F = 35

(d) 135 and 180

$135 = 1 \times 135, 3 \times 45, 5 \times 27, 9 \times 15$

$180 = 1 \times 180, 2 \times 90, 3 \times 60, 4 \times$

45, 5×36, 6×30, 9×20, 10×18, 12×15,

The factors of 135 are **1**, **3**, **5**, **9**, 15, 27, **45**, 135

The factors of 180 are 1, 2, **3**, 4, **5**, 6, **9**, 10, 12. 15, 18, 20, 30, 36, **45**, 60, 90, 180

The common factors of 135 and 180 are 1, 3, 5, 9, 15, 45

The highest common factor of 135 and 180 is 45

Thus, HCF = 45

(c) 625 and 250

$625 = 1 \times 625, 5 \times 125, 25 \times 25$

$250 = 1 \times 250, 2 \times 125, 5 \times 50, 10 \times 25$

The factors of 625 are **1**, **5**, **25**, **125**, 625

The factors of 180 are **1**, 2, **5**, 10, 25, 50, **125**, 250

The common factors of 625 and 250 are 1, 5, 25, 125

The highest common factor of 625 and 250 is 125

Thus, H.C.F = 125

18. Simplify :

(a) $5 \times 4 \div 2 - 3$

$= 5 \times 2 - 3$

$= 10 - 3 = 7$

(b) 36 of $2 \div 18 + 5$

$= 72 \div 18 + 5$

$= 4 + 5 = 9$

(c) $900 \div 90 + 5$

$= 10 + 5$

$= 15$

(d) $150 - [4 \times 7 \text{ of } 3 - 8]$

$= 150 - [84 - 8]$

$= 150 - 76 = 74$

(e) $75 \div 15 \times 5 \quad 3 + 8 \div 2$

$= 5 \times 5 - 3 + 4$

$- 25 - 3 + 4$

$= 29 - 3$

$= 26$

19. Find the answer to the following:

(a) $\frac{2}{10} + \frac{3}{10} + \frac{4}{10} + \frac{5}{10}$

$= \frac{2+3+4+5}{10} = \frac{14}{10} = \frac{7}{5}$

(b) $\frac{1}{7} + \frac{5}{7} + \frac{3}{7}$

$= \frac{1+5+3}{7} = \frac{9}{7}$

(c) $\frac{7}{9} \quad \frac{5}{9}$

$= \frac{7-5}{2} = \frac{2}{9}$

(d) $\frac{8}{14} - \frac{5}{14}$

$= \frac{8-5}{14} = \frac{3}{14}$

(e) $\frac{14}{5} \times \frac{20}{7} = 2 \times 4 = 8$

(f) $\frac{3}{5} \times \frac{15}{7}$

$= \frac{3 \times 3}{7} = \frac{9}{7}$

(g) $\frac{1}{5}$ of 180

$= \frac{1}{5} \times 180 = 36$

(h) $\frac{49}{9} \times \frac{3}{7} = \frac{7}{3}$

20. 7/100 = 0.07 **21.** 0.125 = 1/20

22. 400 + 10 + .9 + .008
− 410.908

23. Find :

(a)

	₹	P
	127	41
+	437	53
	564	94

(b)

	₹	P
	410	17
+	217	59
	627	76

(c)

	₹	P
	409	15
−	182	72
	226	43

(d)

	₹	P
	751	48
−	417	59
	333	89

(e)

1	7	5	1	7	
			×	1	3
	5	2	5	5	1
1	7	5	1	7	0
2	2	7	7	2	1

(f)

7	1	9	6	6	
			×	1	2
1	4	3	9	3	2
7	1	9	6	6	0
8	6	3	5	9	2

(g) 8) 418.72 (52.34
40
18
16
27
24
32
32
0

(h) 11) 133.1 (12.1
11
23
22
11
11
0

24. Cost of an umbrella = ₹256.18
Number of umbrellas = 12
Cost of 12 umbrellas = 256.18 × 12
= ₹3074.16

25. Cost of a chocolate = ₹15.97
Number of chocolates = 45
Total amount paid = 15.97 × 45 = ₹718.65

26. Find :

(a)

	kg	g
	127	517
+	127	438
	254	955

(b)

	m	cm
	435	10
+	315	95
	751	05

(c)

	l	ml
	897	413
+	10	719
	908	132

(d)

	l	ml
	817	000
−	674	054
	142	946

(e)

	l	ml
	413	517
−	218	178
	195	339

(f)

	g	mg
	715	015
−	517	437
	197	578

27. convert :

(a) 5m 25cm into cm
= (5 × 100)cm + 25cm
500cm + 25cm = 525cm

(b) 8kg 500g into g
= (8 × 1000)g + 500g
= 8000g + 500g = 8500g

(c) 4900cm into m
= (4900 ÷ 100)m = 49m

(d) 15000ml to *l*
= (15000 ÷ 1000)*l* = 15*l*

(e) 5m into cm
= (5 × 100)cm = 500cm

(f) 41597g into Kg and g
= 41Kg 597g

(g) 7175ml into *l* and ml
= 7*l* 175ml

(h) 8497cm into m and cm

= 84m 97cm

28. Total quantity of milk = 4*l* 965m*l*
Quantity of milk used = 2*l* 175m*l*

l	ml
4	965
− 2	175
2	790

Quantity of milk left = 2*l* 790m*l*

29. Original length of wire = 8m 16cm
Length of wire joined = 3m 50cm

m	cm
8	16
+ 3	50
11	66

Length of wire obtained = 11m 66cm

30. Quantity of potato = 4kg 500g
Quantity of sugar = 2kg 65g
Quantity of rice = 7kg 192g

kg	g
4	500
2	65
+ 7	192
13	757

Total weight of groceries bought = 13kg 757g

31. Fill in the blanks :
(a) $\overline{AB}$ (b) polygon (c) sphere (d) cube, cuboid (e) rectangle (f) triangle (g) ray (h) line (i) cone, sphere & cylinder (j) cube

32. What time will it be:
(a) 12:32 p.m (b) 8:00 p.m (c) 5:00 a.m (d) 2:05 p.m

33. Train will take 8 hours 23 minutes to reach Jaipur.

34. Write True or False :
(a) False (b) True (c) False (d) False

35. (a) Perimeter of triangle = Length of all sides
= 5cm + 6cm + 7cm = 18cm
(b) Perimeter of rectangle = 2 (L + B) = 2 (4 + 3) = 2 × 7 = 14cm
(c) Perimeter of pentagon = 3cm + 5cm + 4cm + 5cm + 3cm = 20cm

2. Large Numbers

Exercise- A

1. Write the next three numbers to each of the following numbers :
(a) 172520, 172521, 172522
(b) 17812472, 17812473, 17812474
(c) 451972699, 451972700, 451972701
(d) 941851727, 941851728, 941851729

2. counting by 5's write the numbers between :
(a) 33142650, 33142655, 33142660
(b) 56876359, 56876364, 56876369 (c) 437102474, 437102479, 437102484
(d) 747635872, 747635877, 747635885

3. Counting by 1000's write the next three numbers :
(a) 2897427, 2898427, 2899427
(b)42696842, 42697842, 42698842
(c) 765433198, 765434198, 765435198

4. Write the figures :
(a) 5, 10, 70, 010 (b) 12, 35, 07, 205 (c) 9, 20, 16, 090 (d) 63, 71, 304 (e) 3, 10, 05, 007 (f) 8,00,10,007 (g) 16,00,02,700 (h) 2000,03,007

5. Rewrite the following numbers using commas according to the Indian Place value system and hence write then in words:
(a) Seventy-two lakh thirty five thousand seventy. (b) Fifty-six lakh

seventy-eight thousand nine hundred seven. (c) Seven crore twenty lakh six hundred seventy-eight. (d) One crore three lakh forty-five thousand one hundred sixty-seven. (e) Seven crore thirty-five lakh sixty-seven thousand eight hundred. (f) Nine crore eighty-seven lakh twenty thousand seventy-eight. (g) Eleven crore eleven lakh sixteen thousand seven hundred eighty-one. (h) Eighty-nine crore seventy-two lakh seven thousand nineteen.

6. Write the following numbers in the Indian Place Value Chart :

S.No.	Ten Crores	Crores	Ten Lakhs	Lakhs	Ten Thousands	Thousands	Hundreds	Tens	Ones
(a)		5	1	6	7	8	9	2	0
(b)	6	1	2	5	6	7	0	8	9
(c)	9	5	1	3	5	6	4	9	9
(d)	2	0	0	7	5	0	7	8	9

7. Write in figures:

(a) 2,408,265 (b) 5,724,508
(c) 46,000,044 (d) 17,000,044
(e) 82,000,290 (f) 901,040,007
(f) 505,000,212 (g) 703,050,407

8. Rewrite the following numbers using commas according to the International system of Numeration and hence write in words :

(a) Seventy-two million five hundred sixty-seven thousand eight hundred ninety four. (b) Fifty six million seven hundred twenty one thousand three hundred twenty eight. (c) Five million nine hundred thirty-four thousand one hundred twenty-five. (d) Fifty six million three hundred twenty-one thousand five hundred seventy-three.

9. Write the following numbers in the International Place Value Chart :

S.No.	Hundred Millions	Ten Millions	Millions	Hundred Thousands	Ten Thousands	Thousands	Hundreds	Tens	Ones
(a)	5	8	7	3	2	1	2	0	1
(b)	2	4	1	5	3	2	1	5	6
(c)			2	5	0	7	9	0	8
(d)	5	6	7	7	0	0	3	2	0
(e)	7	0	7	5	0	0	3	2	1
(f)	3	2	1	5	6	7	0	0	2
(g)	5	0	7	9	0	2	3	0	0
(h)			1	5	2	1	0	0	1

10. Write the following numbers in expanded form :

(a) 10000000 + 8000000 + 600000 + 50000 + 7000 + 200 + 40 + 3

(b) 50000000 + 7000000 + 800000 + 20000 + 4000 + 300 + 50 + 1

(c) 500000000 + 30000000 + 4000000 + 700000 + 30000 + 8000 + 500 + 40 + 1

(d) 400000000 + 80000000 + 9000000 + 700000 + 30000 + 2000 + 500 + 20 + 1

11. Write the following numbers in short form:

(a) 53, 42, 69, 942 (b) 79, 56, 26, 902 (c) 75, 43, 218 (d) 2, 43, 87, 919
(e) 4, 10, 03, 219 (f) 31, 04, 211

Exercise- B

1. **Arrange the following numbers in ascending order:**
   (a) 51351012, 417229873, 419517512, 451892913
   (b) 31751291, 41927588, 68512678, 945173521
   (c) 4153772, 173215972, 271513342, 413225172
   (d) 51823517, 59735187, 219583379, 649423512
   (e) 41725194, 100519501, 159468210, 278129511
   (f) 965256, 34725018, 34725112, 34725118
2. **Arrange the following numbers in descending order:**
   (a) 347312, 347212, 347118, 347018 (b) 573259049, 573258048, 573258018
   (c) 29156772, 5182437, 5142960, 1251349 (d) 491785931, 15988772, 15933217, 4921782
   (e) 519884917, 217851392, 213351827, 451283
   (f) 571298762, 98762512, 96825321, 96285123
3. **Put <, > or = in the given circles:**
   (a) > (b) > (c) > (d) > (e) < (f) > (g) < (h) =
4. **Write the smallest and the greatest numbers using each of the following digits only once:**
   (a) 10257, 75210 (b) 203456, 654320 (c) 40567, 76540
   (c) 203568, 865320 (e) 205678, 876520 (f) 10235789, 98753210
   (g) 102345679, 976543210
   (h) 145789, 987541
5. 100234589, 985432100
6. 20005789, 987520007. 8743, 8743
8. **Write the place value of the encircled digits and the face value of the underlined digits:**
   (a) 6, 00, 000; 3 (b) 5, 000; 4 (c) 10, 00, 000; 7 (d) 90, 000; 4 (e) 500, 0 (f) 70, 00, 000; 2 (g) 80, 00, 000; 5 (h) 10, 00, 00, 000; 9
9. **Find the successor of the following numbers:**
   (a) 21598376 (b) 519001827
   (c) 421869535 (d) 396554473
10. **Find the predecessor of the following numbers:**
    (a) 859132416 (b) 215417820
    (c) 682195141 (d) 321547377
11. **Write true or false:**
    (a) True (b) True (c) False (d) False
    (e) False (f) True (g) False

More To Do-1

Choose the correct answer:

1. 50, 00, 49, 048 2. Seventy eight crore sixty lakh twelve 3. 300 4. > 5. 429138764 6. 88, 88, 54, 210 7. 100023688. Ones

More To Do-2

1. **Fill in the blanks:**
   1. Greater 2. 800000000
   3. Greatest, 4,4 5. Millions
   6. 1, 000, 000 7. 1, 00, 00, 000
   8. 10, 00, 00, 0009. 41933457
   10. 999999999
2. **Write True or False:**
   (a) False (b) False (c) True (d) True
   (e) False (f) False (g) True (h) True

3. Operations Involving Large Numbers

Exercise-A

1. **Find the sum of the following:**

(a) 3240418 + 4251681 + 54321078 = 61813177

(b) 10052056 + 32514 + 90500498 = 100585068

(c) 2185947 + 42883672 + 9878562 = 54948181

(d) 5378259 + 3259371 + 2248359 = 10885989

(e) 785173852 + 2160005 + 129172 = 789463029

(f) 175135142 + 2483927 + 63245101 = 240864170

(g) 432150892 + 425091 + 5231407 = 437807390

(h) 12145100 + 51246831 + 217354 = 63609285

(i) 7825103 + 219113519 + 12153821 = 239092443

(j) 3158693 + 41000668 + 911574329 = 955733690

2. Fill in the boxes with the missing numerals:

(a) 33433 − 11325 = 44758

(b) 44051 + 65433 = 109484

(c) 7895321 + 5100921 = 12996242

(d) 31151832 + 71514926 = 102666758

(e) 54987612 + 2197351 = 57184963

(f) 6421678 + 4285719 = 10698397

Exercise-B

1. Population of A = 4, 35, 67, 898
   Population of B = 9, 45, 67, 892
   Population of C = 34, 78, 92, 451
   Total population = 4, 35, 67, 898 + 9, 45, 67, 892 + 34, 78, 92, 451 = 48, 60, 28, 241
2. Total number of items produced = 9, 54, 32, 150 + 45672130 + 59420 = 14, 16,98, 485
3. Bacteria in I medium = 5, 12, 96, 400
   Bacteria in II medium = 3, 12, 51, 005
   Total bacteria in both mediums = 5, 12,96, 400 + 3, 12, 51, 005 + 8, 25, 47, 405
4. Smallest 8-digit no. = 10000000
   Largest 8-digit no. = 99999999
   Sum = 10000000 + 99999999 = 10, 99, 99, 999
5. No. of students who got first division = 54, 32, 516
   No. of students who got second division = 5, 43, 261
   No. of students who got third division = 12, 56, 787
   No. of students who failed= 02, 49, 864
   No. of students who appeared in the examination = 54, 32, 561 + 5, 43, 261, + 12, 56, 787, + 2, 49, 864 = 74, 82, 473
6. Difference of two numbers = 2, 45, 678
   Smaller number = 56, 70, 898
   Let Bigger number be x
   x − 56, 70, 898 = 2, 45, 678
   x = 2, 45, 678 + 56, 70, 898
   x = 59, 16, 576
   Bigger number = 59, 16, 576
7. Production of wheat in I year = 20015982

Production of wheat in II year = 51355178

Production of wheat in III year = 61215884

Total production of wheat = 20015982 + 51355178 + 61215884 = 13, 25, 87, 044

8. Votes scored by I candidate = 56, 78, 920

Votes scored by II candidate = 32, 46, 215

Votes scored by III candidate = 8, 50, 408

Total number of votes polled = 56, 78, 920 + 32, 46, 215 + 8, 50, 408 = 97, 75, 543

9.
$$\begin{array}{r} 71593858 \\ +98751682 \\ \hline 170345540 \end{array}$$

10. Bulbs produced in 2010 = 5, 62, 98, 600

Bulbs produced in 2011 = 8, 12, 41, 007

Total production in both years = 13, 75, 39, 607

11.
$$\begin{array}{r} 97654310 \\ +13456790 \\ \hline 111111100 \end{array}$$

12. Population in 2008 = 2, 18, 19, 514

New population = 2, 18, 19, 514 +51, 00, 297 = 2, 69, 19, 811

Exercise-C

1. Subtract the following :

(a) $\begin{array}{r} 4971834 \\ -\ 2135021 \\ \hline 2836813 \end{array}$ (b) $\begin{array}{r} 92324903 \\ -\ 84314867 \\ \hline 8010036 \end{array}$

(c) $\begin{array}{r} 75162432 \\ -\ 15124936 \\ \hline 60037496 \end{array}$ (d) $\begin{array}{r} 324982317 \\ -\ 79823517 \\ \hline 245158800 \end{array}$

2. Find the difference between :

(a) $\begin{array}{r} 25892567 \\ -\ 12567891 \\ \hline 13324676 \end{array}$ (b) $\begin{array}{r} 40892516 \\ -\ 32408234 \\ \hline 8484282 \end{array}$

(c) $\begin{array}{r} 325692421 \\ -\ 204089240 \\ \hline 121603181 \end{array}$ (d) $\begin{array}{r} 986720949 \\ -\ 304561729 \\ \hline 682159220 \end{array}$

3. Put the correct digit in each of the following boxes :

(a) $\begin{array}{r} 65463 \\ -\ 29527 \\ \hline 35936 \end{array}$ (b) $\begin{array}{r} 80530 \\ -\ 45006 \\ \hline 35524 \end{array}$

(c) $\begin{array}{r} 755638 \\ -\ 322659 \\ \hline 432979 \end{array}$ (d) $\begin{array}{r} 79851734 \\ -\ 21615928 \\ \hline 58235806 \end{array}$

(e) $\begin{array}{r} 41786398 \\ -\ 31251008 \\ \hline 10535390 \end{array}$ (f) $\begin{array}{r} 71235294 \\ -\ 51800124 \\ \hline 19435170 \end{array}$

Exercise-D

1. Total money with Shekhar = ₹51256209

Amount invested in shares = ₹5121005

Balance amount = 51256209 – 5121005 = ₹46135204

2. Total population = 4, 05, 89, 789

No. of female members = 2, 04, 23, 419

No. of male members = 4, 05, 89, 789 – 2, 04, 23, 419 = 2, 01, 66, 370

3. Sum of five numbers = 9, 43, 25, 608

Sum of four numbers = 4, 89, 32, 508

Fifth number = 9, 43, 25, 608 – 4, 89, 32, 508 = 45, 393, 100

4. No. of students in the previous

year = 5, 12, 750
No. of students who drop out school – 21, 005
Present no. of students = 5, 12, 750 – 21, 005 = 4, 91, 745

5. 92478526 – x = 54326789
x = 9, 24, 78, 526 – 5, 43, 26, 789
x = 3, 81, 51, 737

6. 9990967 + x = 16489320
x = 16489320 – 9990967 = 64, 98, 353

7. Largest 5-digit number = 99999
Largest 4-digit number = 9999

$$\begin{array}{r} 99999 \\ -\ 9999 \\ \hline 90000 \end{array}$$

8. Smallest 6-digit number = 100000
Smallest 5-digit number = 10000

$$\begin{array}{r} 100000 \\ -\ 10000 \\ \hline 90000 \end{array}$$

9. 8, 63, 17, 592 + x = 94, 13, 50, 112
x = 94, 13, 50, 112 – 8, 63, 17, 592
= 85, 50, 32, 520

Exercise-E

Find the product of the following :

(a)
$$\begin{array}{r} 4731 \\ \times\ 129 \\ \hline 42579 \\ 9462\times \\ 4731\times\times \\ \hline 610299 \end{array}$$

(b)
$$\begin{array}{r} 6429 \\ \times 742 \\ \hline 12858 \\ 25716\times \\ 4500 3\times\times \\ \hline 4770318 \end{array}$$

(c)
$$\begin{array}{r} 54182 \\ \times 6174 \\ \hline 216728 \\ 379274\times \\ 54182\times\times \\ 325092\times\times\times \\ \hline 334519668 \end{array}$$

(d)
$$\begin{array}{r} 12198 \\ \times 3154 \\ \hline 48792 \\ 60990\times \\ 12198\times\times \\ 36594\times\times\times \\ \hline 38472492 \end{array}$$

(e)
$$\begin{array}{r} 4127 \\ \times 5138 \\ \hline 33016 \\ 12381\times \\ 4127\times\times \\ 20635\times\times\times \\ \hline 21204526 \end{array}$$

(f)
$$\begin{array}{r} 45178 \\ \times 119 \\ \hline 406602 \\ 45178\times \\ 45178\times\times \\ \hline 5376182 \end{array}$$

(g)
$$\begin{array}{r} 81599 \\ \times 9991 \\ \hline 81599 \\ 734391\times \\ 734391\times\times \\ 734391\times\times\times \\ \hline 815255609 \end{array}$$

(h)
$$\begin{array}{r} 14321 \\ \times 5132 \\ \hline 28642 \\ 42963\times \\ 14321\times\times \\ 71605\times\times\times \\ \hline 73495372 \end{array}$$

(i)
$$\begin{array}{r} 16387 \\ \times 7522 \\ \hline 32774 \\ 32774\times \\ 81935\times\times \\ 114709\times\times\times \\ \hline 123263014 \end{array}$$

(j)
$$\begin{array}{r} 19594 \\ \times 5138 \\ \hline 156752 \\ 58782\times \\ 19594\times\times \\ 97970\times\times\times \\ \hline 100673972 \end{array}$$

(k)
$$\begin{array}{r} 11015 \\ \times 2175 \\ \hline 55075 \\ 77105\times \\ 11015\times\times \\ 22030\times\times\times \\ \hline 23957625 \end{array}$$

(l)
$$\begin{array}{r} 41975 \\ \times 8213 \\ \hline 125925 \\ 41975\times \\ 83950\times\times \\ 335800\times\times\times \\ \hline 344740675 \end{array}$$

Exercise-F

1. **Find the product of the following:**
(a) 4192 × 10 = 41920 (b) 2419 ×

100 = 241900 (c) 41005 × 1000 = 41005000 (d) 1453 × 100 = 145300 (e) 7498 × 1000 = 7498000 (f) 219001 × 10 = 2190010 (g) 2159 × 30 = 64770 (h) 5137 × 50 = 256850 (i) 3179 × 90 = 286110 (j) 2173 × 700 = 1521100 (k) 4173 × 500 = 2086500 (l) 21947 × 2000 = 43894000 (m) 4173 × 4000 = 16692000 (n) 8267 × 5000 = 41335000 (o) 2175 × 3000 = 6525000

2. Fill in the blanks :

(a) 7293 (b) 519 (c) 412 (d) 1002 (e) 375 (f) 513 (g) 1079 (h) 4532 (i) 0 (j) 0

3. Find the product using suitable properties of multiplication :

(a) 125 × 409 × 8
= (125 × 8) × 409 = 1000 × 409 = 409000

(b) 721 × 25 × 4
= 721 × (25 × 4) = 721 × 100 = 72100

(c) 2 × 4152 × 50
= 4152 × (50 × 2) = 4152 × 100 = 415200

(d) 250 × 1009 × 4
= 1009 × (250 × 4) = 1009 × 1000 = 1009000

(e) 1513 × 50 × 2
= 1513 × (50 × 2) = 1513 × 100 = 151300

(f) 5129 × 20 × 5
= 5129 × (20 × 5) = 5129 × 100 = 512900

(g) 682 × 5 × 2
= 682 × (5 × 2) = 682 × 10 = 6820

(h) 500 × 9512 × 2
= 9512 × (500 × 2) = 9512 × 1000 = 9512000

(i) 500 × 1804 × 2
= 1804 × (500 × 2) = 1804 × 1000 = 1804000

Exercise-G

1. Cost of a coat = ₹1560
Cost of 182 coats = 1560 × 182 = ₹283920

2. Weight of a sugar bag = 259kg
Weight of 659 sugar bags = 259 × 659 = 170681kg

3. Passenger carried by a bus = 64
Passenger that can be carried in 2124 buses = 64 × 2124 = 135936

4. Milk delivered in a day = 3389litres
1 year = 365days
Milk delivered in 365 days = 3389 × 365 = 1236975litres

5. No. of labourers = 54
Amount paid to each laboures = ₹160
Amount paid to all labourers = 160 × 54 × 30 = ₹259200

6. Distance travelled in one hour = 72km
Distance travelled in 1450 hours = 72 × 1450 = 104400km

7. No. of bulbs produced in a day = 5049
Bulbs produced in a month = 5049 × 31 = 156519bulbs

Exercise-H

1. Divide :

(a) 312)81000816(259618

	624
	1860
	1560
	3000
	2808
	1928
	1872
	561
	312
	2496
	2496
	0

Quotient = 259618

(b) 224) 413952 (1848
224
1899
1792
1075
896
1792
1792
0

Quotient = 1848

(c) 724) 1617416 (2234
1448
1694
1448
2461
2172
2896
2896
0

Quotient = 2234

(d) 365) 51682905 (141597
365
1518
1460
582
365
2179
1825
3540
3285
2555
2555
0

Quotient = 141597

(c) 169) 3151174 (18646
169
1461
1352
1091
1014
777
676
1014
1014
0

Quotient = 18646

(f) 926) 246316 (266
1852
6111
5556
5556
5556
0

2. Find the quotient and remainder :

(a) 497) 975624 (1963
497
4786
4473
3132
2982
1504
1491
13

Q = 1963, R = 13

(b) 2505) 975892 (389
7515
22439
20040
23992
22545
1447

Q = 389, R = 1447

(c) 812) 987240 (1215
812
1752
1624
1284
812
4720
4060
660

Q = 1215, R = 660

(d) 2197) 25460 (11
2197
03490
02197
01293

Q = 11, R = 1293

(e) 4439) 1256289 (283
8878
36848
35512
13369
13317
52

Q = 283, R = 52

(f) 1940) 874325 (450
7760
09832
09700
001325

Q = 450, R = 1325

3. **Divide and check the answer :**

(a) 478) 6518273 (13636
478
1738
1434
3042
2868
1747
1434
3133
2868
265

Checking–

Divisor × Quotient + Remainder = Dividend

= 478 × 13636 + 265 = 6518273

6518273 = 6518273

Hence, verified

(b) 183) 5213437 (28488
366
1553
1464
894
732
1623
1464
1597
1464
133

Checking–

183 × 28488 + 133 − 5213437

5213437 = 5213437

Hence, verified

(c) to (i): Do yourself

4. **Fill in the blanks:**

(a) 1 (b) 1 (c) 1693 (d) 2159 (e) 1692 (f) 1

Exercise-1

1. $8945\overline{)536700}(60$
   53670
   $\overline{00}$

2. Total amount of money = ₹95712534
   No. of members = 254
   Amount of money each member get – 95712534 ÷ 254 – ₹376821

3. Total amount of milk sold = ₹6075900
   Rate per litre = ₹15
   Milk sold by the dairy = 6075900 ÷ 15 = 405060 litres

4. Total salary given = ₹741608
   No. of employees = 152
   Salary of each employee = 741608 ÷ 152 = ₹4879

5. Cost of one kg sugar = ₹27608 ÷ 952 = ₹29

6. Cost of each car = 887651165 ÷ 365 = ₹2431921

7. Greatest number of eight digits = 99999999
   Product of 8 and 9 = 72

$72\overline{)99999999}(1388888$
72
$\overline{279}$
216
$\overline{639}$
576
$\overline{639}$
576
$\overline{639}$
576
$\overline{639}$
576
$\overline{639}$
576
$\overline{63}$

Q = 1388888, R = 63

8. Cost of 120 bags of rice = ₹292800
   No. of bags = 120
   Cost of 1 bag of rice = 292800 ÷ 120 = ₹2440
   Quantity of rice in each bag = 80kg
   Cost of 1kg of rice = 2440 ÷ 80 = ₹30.50

9. Total number of oranges = 589316
   No. of boxes = 182
   No. of oranges in each box = 589316 × 182 = 3238oranges

10. Product of two numbers = 4392609
    One number = 4897
    Other number = 4392609 ÷ 4897 = 897

Exercise- J

1. **Simplify :**
   (a) $8-6\div2\times3+7$
   $=8-3\times3+7$
   $=8-9+7=15-9=6$
   (b) $30\div6+10-2\times5$
   $=5+10-10=15-10=5$
   (c) $20+15\div3\times2-4$
   $=20+5\times2-4$
   $=20+10-4=30-4=26$
   (d) $48\div16\times2+17\ \ 9$
   $=3\times2+17\ \ 9$
   $=6+17-9=23-9=14$
   (e) $52\div13\times5-17+10$
   $=4\times5-17+10$
   $=20-17+10=30-17=13$
   (f) $121\ \ 11+29-2\times10$
   $=11+29-2\times10$
   $=11+29-20=40-20=20$

2. **Simplify the following :**
   (a) $(18+10)-(3\times6)$
   $=28-18=10$
   (b) $(14+7)\times(13-8)$
   $=21\times5=105$
   (c) $(50-23)\times12$
   $=27\times12=324$

(d) $(10 \times 8) \div (20 \div 5)$
$= 80 \div 4 = 20$
(e) $24 + 15 \div 5 \times (9 - 3)$
$= 24 + 15 \div 5 \times 6$
$= 24 + 3 \times 6 = 24 + 18 = 42$
(f) $12 \times 3 \div 3 \times 4 - 2 + 6$
$= 12 \times 1 \times 4 - 2 + 6$
$= 48 - 2 + 6 = 54 - 2 = 52$

3. **Simplify :**
(a) $\{20 - (24 - 10)\} + 7$
$= \{20 - 14\} + 7 = 6 + 7 = 13$
(b) $\{20 + (15 + 5)\} - 5$
$= \{20 + 20\}$ 5
$= 40 - 5 = 35$
(c) $\{(18 + 17) \div 5\} - 7$
$= \{35 \div 5\} \div 7 = 7 \div 7 = 1$
(d) $10\{45 + (29 - 18)\}$
$= 10\{45 + 11\} = 10 \times 56 = 560$
(e) 25 of $16 \div 8 + 4$
$= 25 \times 16 \div 8 + 4$
$= 25 \times 16 \div 8 + 4 = 25 \times 2 + 4$
$= 50 + 4 = 54$
(f) $116 + 18 \div 3$ 7×5
$- 116 + 6 - 7 \times 5$
$= 116 + 6 - 35 = 122 - 35 = 87$

More To Do -1

Choose the correct answer :

1.3; 2. 352763; 3. None of these; 4. 1; 5. Subtrahend; 6. 85643; 7 . 243×643; 8. 412

More To Do -2

1. **Fill in the blanks :**
(a) 4806543 (b) 0 (c) 0 (d) 244 (e) 6892 (f) 823
2. **Write true or false :**
(a) False (b) False (c) True (d) False (e) False (f) False (g) True (h) True

4. Roman Numerals

Exercise-A

1. **Write the roman numerals for the following Hindu-Arabic numerals.**
(a) XVI (b) XXVII (c) XLIV (d) X (e) LIV (f) LXXVIII (g) C (h) M (i) XXXIX (j) LXIV (k) LVII (l) XLVIII (m) XCII (n) LXXXI (o) LXXXVIII (p) XXXVII
2. **Write the roman numerals for the numbers between :**
(a) XLI, XLII, XLIII, XLIV, XLV, XLVI, XLVII, XLVIII, XLIX
(b) LXI, LXII, LXIII, LXIV, LXV, LXVI, LXVII, LXVIII, LXIX
(c) LXXVI, LXXVII, LXXVIII, LXXIX, LXXX, LXXXI, LXXXII, LXXXIII, LXXXIV
(d) XCI, XCII, XCIII, XCIV, XCV, XCVI, XCVII, XCVIII, XCIX
3. **Write the following numbers in roman numerals :**
(a) XV (b) XXXIX (c) LXVI (d) LXXVII
4. **Write the following numbers according to the Hindu-Arabic number system :**
(a) 24 (b) 41 (c) 99 (d) 71 (e) 60 (f) 35 (g) 84 (h) 79 (i) 90 (j) 56 (k) 49 (l) 55
5. **Fill in with <, = or > :**
(a) < (b) < (c) > (d) = (e) > (f) =
6. **Fill in the blanks with the correct roman numeral :**
(a) XXX (b) XX (c) XI (d) LVI (e) XIV (f) II

More to Do - 1

Choose the correct answer :

1. L 2. three 3. added 4. C 5. 95 6. LXIII 7. < 8. XLIX 9. L 10. None of these

More To Do - 2

1. **Write True or False :**
(a) False (b) True (c) False (d) True (e) False (f) False (g) True (h) False (i) False (j) False
2. **Fill in the blanks :**
(a) LI (b) XXXVII (c) 99 (d) three (e) place (f) seven

5. Rounding Numbers

Exercise-A

1. **Round off the following numbers to the nearest tens :**
   (a) 20 (b) 80 (c) 140 (d) 5160 (e) 8770
2. **Round off the following numbers to the nearest hundreds :**
   (a) 500 (b) 2200 (c) 10100 (d) 21900 (e) 21900
3. **Round off the following numbers to the nearest thousands :**
   (a) 42000 (b) 21000 (c) 78000 (d) 4000 (e) 87000
4. **Round off the following numbers to the nearest lakhs :**
   (a) 400000 (b) 1800000 (c) 1900000 (d) 21900000 (e) 8500000
5. **Round off the following numbers to the nearest ten-lakhs :**
   (a) 4000000 (b) 2000000 (c) 18000000 (d) 22000000 (e) 3000000
6. **Round off the following numbers to the nearest crores :**
   (a) 10000000 (b) 40000000 (c) 20000000 (d) 50000000 (e) 750000000
7. (a) 1020000 (b) 1000000
8. 25 to 34
9. 3500 to 4499
10. 650 to 749

Exercise-B

1. **Round off the following decimals to the nearest one :**
   (a) 2 (b) 318 (c) 84 (d) 764
2. **Round off the following decimals to the nearest hundredth :**
   (a) 531.29 (b) 62.87 (c) 999.99 (d) 41.58
3. **Round off the following decimals to the nearest thousandth :**
   (a) 53.6890 (c) 821.7940 (d) 443.6780 (d) 219.3730
4. **Round off the following decimals correct to two decimal places :**
   (a) 41.52 (b) 821.78 (c) 218.65 (d) 88.69
5. **Divide and give the quotient upto three decimal places :**
   (a) 41 ÷ 9

```
9 ) 41 ( 4.555
    36
    ---
     50
     45
     ---
      50
      45
      ---
       50
       45
       ---
        5
```

Answer = 4.556

(b) 127 ÷ 28

```
28 ) 127 ( 4.535
     112
     ---
      150
      140
      ---
       100
        84
       ---
        160
        140
        ---
         20
```

Answer = 4.536

(c) 493.217 ÷ 21

```
21 ) 493.217 ( 23.486
     42
     --
      73
      63
      --
      102
       84
      ---
       181
       168
       ---
        137
        126
        ---
         11
```

Ans = 23.487

(d) 247.529 ÷ 19

```
19)247.529(13.027
   19
    57
    57
      52
      38
      149
      133
       16
```

Ans = 13.028

6. Express each of the following fractions as a decimal to three decimal places :

(a) $1\frac{24}{57} = 81/57$

```
(a) 57)81(1.421
       57
       240
       228
        120
        114
          60
          57
           3
```

```
(b) 28/30  30)280(0.933
              270
               100
                90
                100
                 90
                 10
```

(c) 19/23

```
23)190(0.826
   184
     60
     46
     140
     138
       2
```

(d) $5\frac{6}{7} = 41/7$

```
7)41(5.857
  35
   60
   56
   40
   35
   50
   49
    1
```

(e) $3\frac{7}{9} - 34/9$

```
9)34(3.777
  27
   70
   63
    70
    63
     70
     63
      7
```

7. (a) 16.65 to 16.74 (b) 2.85 to 2.94 (c) 14.25 to 14.34 (d) 77.75 to 77.84 (e) 21.35 to 21.44

More To Do - 1

Choose the correct answer :

1. 45.000 2. 21.700 3. 89.753 4. 417.40 5. 2.636

More To Do - 2

1. **Fill in the blanks :**

   (a) hundredth (b) 47 (c) 387.70 (d) 1 (e) 2.67

2. **Write true or false :**

   (a) True (b) True (c) False (d) True (e) True (f) False (g) False (h) True

SCIENCE

1. Growing Plants

A. 1. Wrong **2.** Right **3.** Right

4. Right **5.** Wrong **6.** Right

B. 1. b 2. c 3. b 4. a 5. c

C. 1. c 2. b 3. a 4. e 5. d

D. 1. Organisms produce more of their own kind by the process called reproduction.

2. Seeds with one cotyledon are called monocots. Seeds with two cotyledons are called dicots. 3. Germination is the process by which a plant grows from a seed. 4. Seeds of some plants are very light. They have special parts such as hair or wings like structure which help them to be blown around with the breeze or wind. 5. Winter crops are known as Rabi crops. Summer crops are known as Kharif crops. 6. The practice of growing plants on a large scale is called agriculture. Various stages of agriculture are: ploughing, sowing, adding manure and fertilisers, irrigation, protecting crops and harvesting and winnowing.

E. Do yourself

2. Animals: Habitat and Adaptation

A. 1. Right 2. Right 3. Wrong 4. Wrong 5. Right 6. Right 7. Wrong

B. 1. c 2. c 3. a 4. b 5. a 6. c

C. 1. c 2. e 3. f 4. a 5. d 6. b

D. 1. A habitat is a place where an animal lives that provides all of its needs for survival including food, water, shelter and a place to raise its young. 2. A desert is a dry place ..... are found in deserts. 3. The outer covering of animals keeps them warm. 4. The colour and/or pattern of an animal often allows it to either blend in or stand out from its environment. This is called camouflage. 5. Mosquitoes suck blood from the body ..... seeds and fruits. 6. Ducks waddle because they ..... is called waddling. 7. Many animals tend to change ..... is known as migration.

E. Do yourself

3. Nervous System

A. 1. Right 2. Wrong 3. Right 4. Right 5. Right 6. Wrong

B. 1. b 2. a 3. c 4. a 5. b 6. b

C. 1. b 2. d 3. c 4. c 5. a

D. 1. Our nervous system ..... and the nerves. 2. The cerebrum is the ..... circulating blood. We have three ..... from the brain. 3. Our brain ..... reflex actions. 4. Our eyes ..... to the brain. 5. The ear has ..... in the inner ear.

E. Do yourself

4. Food, Health and Hygiene

A. 1. Carbohydrates 2. Proteins 3. Calcium 4. sleep 5. disease 6. Virus

B. 1. b 2. b 3. c 4. c 5. c 6. b

C. 1. The food we eat ..... and minerals 2. The food pyramid ..... and healthy. 3. Some diseases can spread ..... called germs. Non-communicable ..... deficiency diseases. 4. There are different ..... athlete's foot. 5. Communicable diseases ..... indirect contact.

6. Diseases that are ..... deficiency diseases.

D. Do yourself

5. Safety and First Aid

A. 1. Wrong 2. Right 3. Wrong 4. Right 5. Right 6. Wrong

B. 1. c 2. b 3. a 4. c 5. b 6. a

C. 1. Always check the brakes ..... or stones. 2. Never go near ..... in a boat. 3. If your clothes ..... put off fire. 4. A sprain occurs ..... swell up. A fracture ..... move the part. 5. Sit down ..... to a doctor. 6. Wash the wound ..... anti-rabies injection.

D. Do yourself

SOCIAL SCIENCE

1. Continents and Oceans of the Earth

A. 1. b 2. c 3. c 4. a 5. a

B. 1. water bodies 2. Europe 3. Africa 4. Antarctic 5. largest 6. axis

C. 1. F 2. F 3. T 4. F 5. F

D. 1. A very large body ..... called an ocean. 2. Land masses include ..... plateaus, Islands, etc. 3. A few of the prominent ..... is the highest point in Africa. 4. Antarctica is known as ..... throughout the year. 5. The globe is a ..... sizes of the various continents. A map is a drawing ..... makes maps very handy. 6. The most important element ..... are called the Cardinal Directions.

Think and Answer

1. Do yourself.
2. Do yourself.

2. Latitudes and Longitudes

A. 1. a 2. c 3. b 4. c 5. a

B. 1. top 2. index 3. decrease 4. Longitudes 5. meridians

C. 1. F 2. F 3. T 4. F 5. T

D. 1. The region at the ..... is the South Pole. 2. Every map on the atlas ..... alphabets indicate directions. 3. There are concentric circles ..... circles are called Latitudes. 4. The circle which divide ..... is called Equator. 5. The longitude running through ..... the Greenwich Meridian. 6. The 180° E and 180° W ..... a new date begins.

Think and Answer

1. Do yourself.
2. Do yourself.

3. Weather and Climate of the Earth

A. 1. b 2. d 3. c 4. c 5. a

B. 1. climate 2. Temperate zone 3. Frigid zone 4. altitude 5. equator

C. 1. F 2. F 3. T 4. T 5. F

D. 1. The word 'weather' ..... for a short period. 2. The climate of a place ..... like a country. 3. The Torrid Zone, the Temperate Zone and the Frigid Zone. 4. Moisture causes humidity ..... mist and sleet. 5. Altitude means a place's height above sea level. 6. The sea affects ..... being close to it. 7. All

factors like latitude, altitude, humidity, winds and distance from the sea are responsible for the change in climate. **8.** Winds also affect ..... or sea breeze.

Think and Answer

1. The climatic zones of the Earth are dependent on the heat received by the sun. As the Earth is tilted the angle of the sun's rays creates temperature differences across the Earth.

2. Do yourself.

4. Pollution of Environment

A. **1.** c **2.** a **3.** c **4.** c **5.** a

B. **1.** atmosphere **2.** Population **3.** Reforestation **4.** Soil erosion **5.** water

C. **1.** F **2.** T **3.** F **4.** T **5.** T **6.** F **7.** T

D. **1.** Environment is the surrounding ..... components of the environment. **2.** Our environment consists ..... and biosphere. **3.** Pollution is the process ..... substances to environment. **4.** Air Pollution, Water Pollution, Soil Pollution and Noise Pollution. **5.** Water pollution is the ..... in sea water. **6.** Soil pollution is defined ..... waste into the soil. **7.** Noise pollution is defined ..... well being. **8.** Do not use car ..... produce less sound. **9.** The contamination of air ..... air pollution. **10.** Factories should not ..... reducing air pollution.

Think and Answer

1. We will feel as if our ears have gone deaf.

2. Do yourself.

5. Protection and Conservation of Environment

A. **1.** c **2.** a **3.** c **4.** a **5.** b

B. **1.** T **2.** T **3.** T **4.** T **5.** F

C. **1.** Conservation is the ..... to the environment. **2.** Our environment is being ..... and overpopulation. **3.** Wildlife conservation is the ..... hunting or poaching. **4.** The government has demarcated ..... of getting extinct. **5.** Reduce, Recycle and Reuse are the three steps to avoid creating waste. **6.** Recycling is the process ..... helps in recycling. **7.** Greeting cards, paper towels, envelops and paper

6. Natural Disasters

A. **1.** a **2.** c **3.** c **4.** b **5.** a

B. **1.** seismograph **2.** Earthquake **3.** infrastructure **4.** agricultural **5.** droughts

C. **1.** F **2.** T **3.** F **4.** T **5.** T **6.** T **7.** F

D. **1.** Natural disasters ..... life and property. **2.** Earthquake is the ..... surface. While constructing ..... strengthened annually. **3.** During an earthquake ..... called epicenter. **4.** Flood is overflowing ..... at sea. **5.** Water-borne diseases are cholera, gastroenteritis and hepatitis. **6.** The Indian states ..... to less rainfall. **7.** A tsunami is a ..... rapidly rising tide.

Think and Answer

1. Do yourself.

2. Do yourself.

COMPUTER

1. Introduction to Computers

A. 1. Computers, accuracy
2. accuracy **3.** versatile **4.** dumb **5.** second **6.** nanoseconds **7.** VLSI, small 8.magnetic, large **9.** portable **10.** Artificial Intelligence (AI)

B. 1. c **2.** d **3.** d **4.** c **5.** d

C. 1. T **2.** T **3.** F **4.** T **5.** T **6.** T **7.** T **8.** F **9.** T **10.** T

D. 1. Integrated Circuit **2.** Large Scale Integration **3.** Very Large Scale Integration **4.** Graphical User Interface **5.** Personal Computer **6.** Electronic Numerical Integrator And Calculator **7.** Universal Automatic Computer
8. Electronic Discrete Variable Automatic Computer **9.** Expert System **10.** Natural Language Processing

E. 1. UNIVAC, ENIAC, EDVAC **2.** PDP-8, IBM 1401, CDC 1604 **3.** IBM 370, PDP 11 **4.** INTEL 4004 chip **5.** Intel dual-core microprocessor

F. 1. Computer used for the ..... fashion industry, etc. **2.** Speed, Accuracy, Diligence, Versatility, Storage Capability, etc. **3.** It is a dumb machine as it can't do any work without instructions from the user. **4.** Do yourself **5.** (a)First generation of computers used the Vacuum tubes, while Third generation used the ICs. (b) Second generation of computers used the Transistors, while Fourth generation used the Micro processors. (c) First generation of computers used the Vacuum tubes, while Fifth generation used the Artificial Intelligence (AI) **6.** Multiple transistors are placed on a silicon chip, called IC. 7. Do yourself

2. The Versatile Computer

A. 1. T, **2.** F **3.** T, **4.** F, **5.** T, **6.** T

B. 1. IPO, **2.** programs,
3. microphones, **4.** Hospital,
5. cheques **6.** fights

C. 1. c **2.** a **3.** d **4.** a **5.** b

D. 1. A computer is used at home ..... making expense sheets. **2.** Computers are very useful ..... and time tables. **3.** Computers are playing an ..... cheques of customers. **4.** Mouse: It is also called ..... some do not. **5.** A scanner is a device ..... editing and display. **6.** As per the title, computers aid ..... tools and softwares.

3. Software and Its Types

A. 1. Software **2.** Hardware **3.** system **4.** program **5.** System, Application **6.** System software **7.** Application **8.** Application **9.** application **10.** application

B. 1. c **2.** d **3.** a **4.** c

C. 1. T **2.** F **3.** T **4.** T **5.** F **6.** T **7.** F **8.** T

D. 1. The set of instructions used to perform particular task is called software. **2.** 3 types **3.** Computer software provides the instructions

for telling the computer what to do and how to do it. 4. The system software is installed during the installation of the operating system, while the application software utilizes the capabilities of the computer on which it is installed. 5. It includes tools in the form of programs or applications that software developers use to create, debug, maintain, etc. 6. It is designed to perform a specific task and also called custom software.

4. Data Storage Media

A. 1. T 2. T 3. T 4. F 5. T 6. F

B. 1. eight 2. Silicon 3. Primary 4. volatile 5. PROM 6. information

C. 1. d 2. a 3. b 4. b 5. a 6. c

D. 1. A bit has a single ..... multiples called bytes. 2. RAM stands for ..... in it is lost. ROM stands for ..... does not get lost. 3. This stands for ..... can only be read. Electrically Erasable ..... data of ROM. 4. It is another form ..... retrieved very fast. It is a pen-like device ..... USB drive or a flash drive.

E. a. 1024 bytes b. 1024 KB c. 1024 MB d. 1024 GB e. 1024 TB f. 1024 PB g. 1024 XB h. 1024 ZB

5. Formatting in Word 2013

A. 1. page formatting, 2. margin size, 3. Portrait 4. Page, 5. Line spacing, 6. Vertical alignment

B. 1. d 2. b 3. d 4. a 5. d

C. 1. Page formatting refers ..... for page formatting. 2. You can also set ..... depict the margins. 3. Word 2013 has a variety ..... document will be changed. 4. Select the text ..... format into columns. 5. Line spacing is the space ..... or in units called points. 6. Vertical alignment refers ..... right page margins.

6. Virus and Antivirus

A. 1. T 2. F 3. T 4. T 5. T 6. F 7. T

B. 1. stealth 2. System Infectors 3. boot sector 4. malicious 5. Antivirus 6. periodically 7. virus

C. 1. b 2. d 3. c 4. d

D. 1. A computer virus is a ..... in order to be activated. 2. A virus can only spread ..... or a USB drive. 3. Virus have different ..... file stored on the disk. 4. Three main types: File Virus, Boot Sector and Stealth Virus. 5. Antivirus software is a ..... keep it up to data. 6. Antivirus ..... software is used to prevent, detect and remove malware.

7. Algorithms and Flowcharts

A. 1. T 2. F 3. T 4. T 5. F 6. F

B. 1. program 2. Algorithm 3. flowchart 4. Flowchart 5. boxes, arrows 6. Input/Output

C. 1. a 2. c 3. c 4. d

D. 1. c 2. e 3. b 4. a 5. f 6. d

E. 1. Algorithm is a set ..... writing computer programs. 2. Graphical representation of a program is called Flowchart. 3. To draw flowcharts, we ..... in all four directions. 4. Do yourself 5.

Do yourself **6.** Step by step procedure to solve a problem is called Algorithm, while the graphical representation of the same is called Flowchart. **7.** Input/Output box is ..... shown in this box. **8.** Processing box is used to indicate calculations done in a flowchart.

HINDI

1. फूल और काँटा

(क) 1. अ 2. ब 3. अ 4. स 5. स

(ख) स्वयं कीजिए

(ग) 1. द 2. य 3. अ 4. ब 5. स

(घ) 1. समान कुल से सम्बंध रखते हैं। 2. फूलों को सभी प्रेम करते लेकिन काँटे सबकी आँखों में खटकते है। 3. फूलों का रस तितलियाँ और भौरें पीते है लेकिन काँटों को कोई पसंद नही करता। 4. कवि कहना चाहता है कि जो वस्तु आनंद देती है सब उसी को पसंद करते हैं, तकलीफ देने वाली वस्तु को कोई पसंद नही करता।

भाषा-बोध:

(क) 1. श्रेष्ठ 2. बादल 3. खुशबू 4. काला 5. अनोखा 6. खानदान **(ख)** 1. आकाश, गगन 2. श्रेष्ठ, बढ़िया 3. अंतर, जगह 4. युवा, युवक 5. अध्यापक, आचार्य 6. अंगराज, सूर्यपुत्र 7. सामान्य, आम 8. जल, नीर 9. शूर, बहादुर 10. क्षय, कमी **(ग)** 1. सूक्ष्मता 2. मार 3. सरलता 4. नॅडिताई 5. सफलता 6. व्यक्तित्व 7. स्वास्थ्य 8. दासता **(घ)** पुल्लिंग (1, 4, 5, 6, 8) स्त्रीलिंग (2, 3, 7)

2. हार की जीत

(क) 1. सुल्तान 2. कीर्ति 3. अधीर 4. आश्चर्य 5. मंदिर

(ख) 1. गलत 2. सही 3. सही 4. सही 5. गलत 6. सही।

(ग) 1. अ 2. ब 3. स 4. स

(घ) 1. द 2. य 3. अ 4. ब 5. स

(ङ) 1. बाबा भारती के घोड़े का नाम सुल्तान था। 2. खड्गसिंह एक प्रसिद्ध डाकू था। 3. घोड़ा देखने में सुंदर व वायु-वेग सी गति वाला था। 4. खड्गसिंह ने अपाहिज के रूप में घोड़ा छीना। 5. बाबा भारती ने अपाहिज के रूप में घोड़ा छीनने वाली घटना का जिक्र किसी से न करने की प्रार्थना की। 6. प्रार्थना का खड्गसिंह पर यह असर हुआ कि उसने बाबा भारती के देवता स्वरूप व्यवहार से प्रभावित होकर उनका घोड़ा चुपचाप वापस मंदिर में बाँध दिया।

भाषा-बोध:

(क) 1. माता, मातृ, जननी 2. मयूर, सारंग, केकी 3. अश्व, घोटक, तुरंग 4. कामना, इच्छा, चाह 5. प्रसन्नता, उल्लास, हर्ष 6. अचानक, एकाएक, अकस्मात **(ख)** 1. किसानों 2. कानों 3. साधुओं 4.

रातों 5. दुखियों 6. पाँवों 7. अपाहिजों 8. फाटकों **(ग)** 1. से 2. में 3. ने, को 4. ने 5. का 6. में **(घ)** 1. धनवान 2. पहलवान 3. गुणवान 4. दयावान 5. सत्यवान 6. कोचवान **(ङ)** 1. प्रसिद्ध 2. सुंदर 3. दयालु 4. बेगवान 5. खूँखार

3. नचिकेता की खोज

(क) 1. यज्ञ 2. सहस्त्रों 3. आज्ञाकारी 4. ब्राह्मणपुत्र 5. धैर्य

(ख) 1. सही 2. सही 3. गलत 4. गलत 5. गलत

(घ) 1. द 2. य 3. अ 4. ब 5. स

(ग) 1. ब 2. स 3. स 4. स 5. ब

(घ) 1. उस समय चारों ओर ज्ञान की बयार चला करती थी। 2. यम की पत्नि ने यम को नचिकेता के विषय में बताया की वह ब्राह्मणपुत्र तीन दिन से आपकी प्रतीक्षा कर रहा है। प्रतीक्षारत रहते इसने भोजन भी नही किया। 3. नचिकेता ने पिता से प्रश्न किया कि-क्या आप अपना सब कुछ दान कर देंगे? पिताजी ने कहा कि इस प्रश्न का क्या अभिप्राय है ..... यम्राज को दूँगा। 4. नचिकेता आज्ञाकारी पुत्र था। पिता को इच्छा को सत्य मान वह चल दिया, स्वयं को यमराज को देने के लिए। 5. तीन वरदान और मृत्यु का रहस्य जानकर।

भाषा-बोधः

(क) विशेषण 1. तीन 2. पहला 3. कठिन 4. यह 5. सहस्त्रों 6. समस्त 7. पौराणिक 8. जर्जर 9. तीसरे 10. बड़ा। विशेष्य 1. दिन 2. वरदान 3. समस्या 4. प्रश्न 5. गायें 6. संपत्ति 7. काल 8. गायें 9. वरदान 10. यज्ञ **(ख)** 1. व्यक्तिवाचक 2. जातिवाचक 3. जातिवाचक 4. समूहवाचक 5. जातिवाचक 6. समूहवाचक 7. पदार्थवाचक 8. पदार्थवाचक 9. भाववाचक 10. पदार्थवाचक

(ग) स्वयं कीजिए

4. गाँधी जी के जीवन से

(क) 1. पाक कला 2. शांति निकेतन 3. हस्ताक्षर 4. बीस-मिनट 5. बिहार 6. हस्ताक्षर

(ख) 1. सही 2. गलत 3. सही 4. सही 5. सही 6. गलत

(ग) 1. स 2. ब 3. ब 4. ब 5. ब 6. अ 7. ब 8. स

(घ) 1. द 2. य 3. अ 4. ब 5. स

(ङ) 1. वहाँ उन्हें सामान्यतः डबलरोटी, मक्खन और मुरब्बा तथा तली हुई उबली सब्जियाँ मिलती थी। 2. गाँधी जी अपनी माँ के हाथ का बना स्वादिष्ट मसालेदार भोजन खाने के अभ्यस्त थे। 3. उन्होंने अपने रसोइये को कुछ विलायती शाकाहारी भोजन बनाना सिखाया। 4. उनके आश्रम में भोजन में बिना मांड निकाला चावल, रोटी, कच्चा सलाद, उबली और बिना मसाले की

सब्जियाँ, फल और दूध या दही दिया जाता। मिठाई की जगह गुड़ और शहद दिया जाता था। 5. वहाँ न केवल विभिन्न जातियों और वर्गों के लड़कों के लिए अलग-अलग रसोईघर थे, बल्कि भिन्न-भिन्न रूचियों को संतुष्ट करने के लिए तरह-तरह के व्यंजन बनाए जाते थे। 6. उनके सामने भाँति-भाँति के व्यंजन परोसे गये। इससे उन्हें बड़ी व्यथा हुई। उन्होंने निश्चय किया कि आगे से मैं प्रतिदिन भोजन में पाँच चीज़ों से अधिक नहीं लूँगा 7. गाँधी जी ने दुकान पर बैठकर खादी बेची। प्रभाव यह पड़ा कि देश का प्रत्येक व्यक्ति खादी पहनने लगा।

भाषा-बोध:

(क) 1. अरूचि 2. श्राप 3. स्वादहीन 4. अविचित्र 5. अनियमित 6. असफलता **(ख)** 1. प्रतिदिन, प्रतीक्षा, प्रतिज्ञा 2. प्रयोग, प्रयाग, प्रफुल्ल **(ग)** 1. बंगाली 2. अफ्रीकी 3. इलाहाबादी 4. बनारसी 5. गुजराती 6. गढ़वाली **(घ)** 1. आ + हार 2. अ । शांति 3. अ । नियमित 4. अ । छूत **(ङ)** स्वयं कीजिए

5. सरिता

(क) 1. (ब) 2. (स) 3. (स)

(ख) इनके उत्तर लिखिए :

उत्तर- 1. हिमगिरि के हिम से अर्थात् बर्फीले पर्वतों से बहकर सरिता का जल आता है। 2. कवि ने सरिता के जल की तुलना मधु से की है। 3. सरिता का जल बहता हुआ मानो पृथ्वी का हृदय धो रहा होता है।

भाषा-बोध:

सरिता - नदी, दरिया, आपगा जल - पानी, नीर, वारि पर्वत अचल, भूधर, मेरु वसुधा - अचला, पृथ्वी, धरा

6. मैं और मेरा देश

(क) 1. दंड 2. हीनत 3. प्रतिष्ठा 4. प्लटेफार्म

(ख) 1. (ब) 2. (ब) 3. (ब) 4. (अ)

(ग) 1. रेलवे स्टेशन पर फल न मिल सकने पर स्वामी रामतीर्थ ने कहा कि जापान में शायद अच्छेफल नहीं मिलते।2. उसने सोचा कि स्वामी जी अपने देश में जाकर यह न कह दें कि जापान में अच्छे फल नहीं मिलते। इससे देश की बदनामी हो जाती। 3. वह तो केवल स्वामी जी की फल न मिलने की शिकायत दूर कर अपने देश के गौरव को बचाना चाहता था, फल बेचना उसका उद्देश्य न था। इसलिए उसने फलों का मूल्य स्वीकार न किया। 4. युवक के ऐसा कहने का अभिप्राय था कि जापान में भी अच्छे फल मिलते हैं। वह अपने देश के गौरव से स्वामीजी को परिचित करवाना चाहता था।

भाषा-बोध:

(क) 1. दूरदर्शी 2. जिज्ञासा 3. दयालु 4. न्यायप्रिय 5. प्रेमी **(ख)** अशिष्ट, गौरव, संस्कृत, प्रतिष्ठा।

7. सादा जीवन, उच्च विचार

(क) 1. अनुभव 2. भोजन 3. कापी 4. अवगुण 5. हरिश्चंद्र

(ख) 1. ✓ 2. ✗ 3. ✗ 4. ✓ 5. ✗

(ग) 1. (अ) 2. (ब) 3. (ब) 4. (ब)

(घ) 1. गाँधी जी का जन्म 2 अक्टूबर, 1869 को पोरबंदर में हुआ था। 2. वे कुटुंबप्रेमी, सत्यप्रिय, शूर, उदार किन्तु क्रोधी थे। वे घूसखोरी से दूर भागते थे, इसलिए शुद्ध न्याय करते थे। उनकी शिक्षा मात्र अनुभव की थी परंतु व्यावहारिक ज्ञान इतने ऊँचे प्रकार थ कि सूक्ष्म प्रश्नों को सुलझाने में उन्हें कोई कठिनाई नहीं होती थी। धार्मिक शिक्षा नहीं के बराबर थी फिर भी धर्म का सहज ज्ञान रखते थे। उन्होंने द्रव्य एकत्र करने का लोभ कभी नही रखा। 3. माता साध्वी स्त्री थीं। पूजा पाठ किए बिना कभी भोजन न करती थीं। वे सदैव मंदिर जातीं तथा कठिन व्रत शुरू कर उन्हें निर्विघ्न समाप्त करती। 4. वे शिक्षकों के प्रति विनयी थे। बड़ों के दोष देखने का अवगुण उनमें नहीं था, बल्कि यह जानते थे कि बड़ों की आज्ञा का पालन करना चाहिए।

भाषा-बोध:

(क) 1. सत्यवादी 2. घूसखोर 3. विद्यालय निरीक्षक

(ख) 1. चाचाजी 2. बच्चा 3. खिलौने

8. परीक्षा

(क) 1. विद्या 2. मनुष्य 3. सादगी 4. ग्रेजुएटों 5. जौहरी

(ख) 1. गलत 2. सही 3. सही 4. गलत 5. सही

(ग) 1. ब 2. ब 3. अ 4. अ 5. ब

(घ) 1. द 2. य 3. अ 4. ब 5. स

(ङ) 1. यह जरूरी नहीं कि वह ग्रेजुएट हो, मगर हृष्ट-पुष्ट होना आवश्यक है। विद्या का कम परंतु कर्तव्य का अधिक विचार किया जाएगा। 2. हर एक मनुष्य अपने .... देवता बना मालूम होता था। 3. एक किसान की अनाज से भरी गाड़ी नाले में फँस गई थी, उसी समय एक खिलाड़ी ने आकर किसान की सहायता की। 4. साहस, आत्मबल और उदारता के भावों को देखकर। 5. कि व्यक्ति को दिखावा नहीं करना चाहिए, जो व्यक्ति स्वयं हो उसको वही प्रदर्शित करना चाहिए।

भाषा-बोध:

(क) स्वयं कीजिए **(ख)** 1. सामान्य भूतकाल 2. वर्तमान काल 3. वर्तमान काल 4. भविष्य काल **(ग)** 1. माधुरी 2. अपूर्वा 3. चाकू 4. मीरा **(घ)** 1. निम्न 2. अस्थिर 3. असभ्य 4. दुर्गम 5. कठिन 6. वियोग

9. काबुलीवाला

(क) 1. (ब) 2. (स) 3. (स)

(ख) 1. लड़की 2. देश 3. घर 4. सर्दियों 5. रुपए।

(ग) 1. काबुलीवाला अफगान था जो प्रतिवर्ष

सूखे मेवे आदि बेचने के लिए भारत आता और बेचकर धन अर्जित कर अपने देश को लौट जाता था। 2. मिनी को डर लगा कि काबुलीवाला उसे पकड़ न ले। उसके मन में यह बात बैठ गई थी कि काबुलीवाले की झोली के अंदर तलाश करने पर उस जैसे और भी दो-चार बच्चे मिल सकते हैं। 3. काबुलीवाला प्रतिदिन आता और मिनी को किशमिश-बादाम देता, ढेर सारी बातें करता। इस प्रकार मिनी के साथ काबुली वाले की मित्रता हो गई थी। 4. एक आदमी ने रहमत से एक चादर खरीदी थी। उसके कुछ रुपये उस पर बाकी थे, जिन्हें देने से उसने इन्कार कर दिया था। इसी पर दोनों में बात बढ़ गई थी और रहमत ने उसे छुरा मार दिया था। इस कारण रहमत को सिपाहियों ने पकड़ लिया था। 5. मिनी को युवावस्था में देख उसे लंबा समय बीतने का आभास हुआ। शिथिलतावश वह वहीं जमीन पर बैठ गया। उसकी समझ में आ गया था कि उसके जेल में बीते आठ वर्षों में दुनिया कितनी बदल गई थी। उसकी बेटी भी मिनी जितनी बड़ी हो गई होगी, उसने सोचा। और वह उसकी याद में खो गया। 6. उनके अनुसार रहमत की अवस्था अब परिवार से दूर रहने की न थी, सो मिनी के पिता ने रहमत को अपने घर जाने को कहा।

भाषा-बोध: स्वयं कीजिए।

JUMBO COMBO CLASS - 5

TERM - II

ENGLISH

1. I Vow to Thee, My Country

A. 1. True 2. False 3. False 4. True 5. True

B. **1.** (c) vow **2.** (c) above
3. (c) sacrifice

C. **1.** The poet vows that he will serve the country, his whole life. He thinks that his country is above all the earthly things. **2.** He says that his love never falters and pays the price with his all. **3.** He is ready to sacrifice his life for the country.
4. The poet's final sacrifice is his life, in service of the country.

D. **1.** Complete. **2.** Without a doubt. 3. To bear the difficulties of time and succeed. **4.** Fearless sacrifice.

E. Do yourself.

F. **1.** Was **2.** Were **3.** Was **4.** Was

G. **1.** The fish were swimming in the river. **2.** Mother was offering the prayer. **3.** Salman was dancing on the stage. **4.** Two cars were overtaking a bus.

H. **1.** Country **2.** Earthly **3.** Entire **4.** Service **5.** Price

2. The Golden Goose

A. **1.** False **2.** True **3.** True **4.** True **5.** True

B. **1.** (c) had **2.** (a) lake **3.** (a) Khema **4.** (b) realized **5.** (c) decided

C. **1.** The queen dreamed of a beautiful golden goose that spoke with great wisdom, almost as if he was a sage. **2.** The king asked his ministers to find out all about such a bird as the golden goose. They replied that a bird like that was extremely rare and difficult to find. They advised him to build a beautiful lake on the outskirts of Benaras to attract rare and lovely creatures to come and reside there. **3.** When the hunter approached the golden goose, Sumukha saw him and decided to appeal to his compassion. **4.** On being set free, the golden goose asked the hunter whether he had set the trap for himself, or at someone else's command. On hearing the whole story about the queen's dream, the golden goose decided to go and meet the monarch, for the hunter to be able to receive his award.
5. The king set the two beautiful birds on a golden perch and fed them himself with honey grain and sweetened milk. They also discussed kingship and all its duties, where the golden goose did his best to offer advice and encouragement in accordance with his wisdom.

D. 1. (c) outer edge
2. (f) tremendously
3. (e) absolutely **4.** (b) terror **5.** (a) sound **6.** (d) wasteland

E. 1. Slightly 2. Sink 3. Release 4. Capture **5.** Ugly **6.** Inhospitality

F. 1. My brother has completed his essay. **2.** Mother has prepared the food. **3.** Pankhuri has done her

work in the evening. **4.** You have finished your lunch. **5.** They have prepared their lesson well. **6.** I have been to Mumbai.

G. 1. Spider **2.** Ruler **3.** Blazer **4.** Mirror **5.** Paper **6.** Doctor

3. Prince Omar and Princess Scheherazade

A. 1. False **2.** True **3.** False **4.** True **5.** False **6.** True

B. 1. (c) Kaledan **2.** (c) intention **3.** (c) Scheherazade **4.** (a) Marzuan **5.** (b) feet

C. 1. Omar was the son of a king who lived on the island of Kaledan. He was a fine-looking youth, brave, intelligent and kind-hearted. **2.** Omar's father sent him to the castle because Omar did not agreed with his father's decision.

3. Scheherazade was a lovely sweet-natured princess. She lived in China. Her father locked her up in the palace because she refused to marry, on being insisted, as she was waiting to meet her true love.

4. The dispute between Abhu and Dhabi was about who was the most beautiful person in the world, Prince Omar or Princess Schehera -zade. **5.** Omar uttered a shriek and leapt to his feet.

D. 1. inaccurate **2.** plentiful **3.** wide **4.** worse **5.** deposit **6.** unlimited **7.** gentle **8.** polite

E. 1. Splendid **2.** intention **3.** Scheherazade **4.** overwhelmed **5.** Marzuan **6.** satisfaction **7.** stranger **8.** permission

F. 1. Q **2.** A **3.** I **4.** O **5.** E **6.** A

G. Do yourself.

4. Hijackers

A. 1. False **2.** False **3.** True **4.** False **5.** True

B. 1. (a) Srinagar **2.** (b) Nishat **3.** (b) Terrorists **4.** (b) Lahore **5.** (a) 24 hours

C. 1. Tanya **2.** The blue waters **3.** Air **4.** Blow up, aeroplane **5.** God, family **6.** Passengers, aeroplane

D. 1. Wular lake, Sulaiman Mountains, Nishat Garden and Shankaracharya's temple.

2. Anuj and Tanya's mother did not accompany them because she had to attend a conference in Mumbai. **3.** The Terrorists expected a warm response from the Pakistani authorities, but once the Pakistani authorities did not help, the terrorists got worried. **4.** The terrorists wanted the passengers to say their last prayers because talks with the authorities had failed. **5.** The hijackers surrendered in the end. **6.** It had hardly been twenty minutes after takeoff, and there was some commotion in the rear end of the aeroplane. The passengers looked behind and saw that three terrorists were beating up passengers and shouting slogans. **7.** Next day in the afternoon, it was the most anxious time. Talks with the authorities had failed and one of the terrorists declared that they were going to blow up the aeroplane.

E. 1. We will surrender tomorrow.

2. They hijacked our plane. **3.** It was very expensive, I presumed. **4.** He finally revealed his identity. **5.** The aeroplane hovered over Lahore for a long time.

F. 1. The leaves are green. **2.** There are lily flowers in the gardens. **3.** The enemies hid behind the buses.

4. There are coolers in the rooms. **5.** The spoons are kept on the tables.

G. Galaxies, congregations, gravity, stars, island universes, spaces, radio, telescopes, galaxies, universe, space.

H. Do yourself.

5. The Most Stupid Fellow

A. **1.** False **2.** False **3.** True **4.** True **5.** False

B. **1.** (a) a servant **2.** (b) a turban **3.** (b) Simple **4.** (b) Gopichand **5.** (a) Gopichand

C. **1.** Kalu was Gopichand's favourite servant. **2.** Kalu spent half of his salary in helping the poor and for religious charity. **3.** Gopichand was a rich and affluent person of village Jagjitpur, with a large business and a large income. He was a greedy person, who would not even spend a pie to help the poor and needy, or donate for religious purposes. **4.** Gopichand advised Kalu to save some money for his future. **5.** Gopichand gave Kalu two turbans saying that one was for him, and the other was for the most stupid person he may come across. **6.** Gopichand replied, "Everyone has to go empty-handed. All my wealth, ornaments, bunglow and carts would be left here." **7.** Gopichand called all his family members and Kalu, when he felt it was the last day of his life.

D. **1.** My affluent friends give expensive gifts on my birthday. **2.** He is wearing a red turban. **3.** Ridhi invited her sister to accompany her to a party. **4.** You will come across a school on your way to the bus stand. **5.** There is a temple across the river.

E. **1.** Is the farmer ploughing the field? **2.** Are the students studying English? **3.** Is he fishing in the river? **4.** Is he doing well in his examinations? **5.** Is the shopkeeper weighing the articles?

F. **1.** The **2.** An **3.** The **4.** The **5.** The **6.** The, the **7.** The, the **8.** A, an **9.** A **10.** An, a

6. The Land of Story Books

A. **1.** Fire **2.** Playing **3.** Forest **4.** Spy **5.** bed

B. **1.** (b) lamp **2.** (c) parents **3.** (c) gun **4.** (b) bed

C. **1.** The child crawls with his little gun, in the dark, along the wall, when his parents talk and sing. **2.** The poet crawls with his little gun, in the dark, along the wall, and follows the forest track, that lies behind the sofa back. **3.** The child want to say that no one can watch him secretly in the night as he lies in his hunter's camp. **4.** The child returns home across the sea, and goes to bed, when his mum comes in for him at bed time.

D. **1.** Around **2.** Crawl **3.** Follow **4.** Round **5.** Spy **6.** Hunter **7.** Across **8.** Sea

E. **1.** Evening **2.** Parents **3.** Little **4.** Crawl **5.** Follow **6.** Backward

F. Do yourself.

G. Do yourself.

H. **1.** F **2.** ff **3.** ff **4.** Ph, ph **5.** gh **6.** ff **7.** F **8.** gh **9.** ff **10.** F **11.** Ph **12.** F **13.** gh **14.** Ph **15.** F **16.** Ph **17.** Ph **18.** gh

I. **1.** Thieves **2.** Wives **3.** Calves **4.** Oxen **5.** Sheep **6.** Fish

GRAMMAR

1. Verbs

A. **1.** Intransitive **2.** Transitive **3.** Transitive **4.** Transitive **5.** Transitive **6.** Transitive **7.** Transitive **8.** Transitive

B. **1.** (Will get) hurt, (cross) the road, (disobeying) traffic rules. **2.** (Can fix) a computer, (is repairing) laptop. **3.** (Is) my birthday, (have thrown) a party **4.** (Found) a coin, (kept) it. **5.** (Climbed) the trees, (plucked) apples, (threw) them. **6.** (Lives) a tree house, (are) arboreals

C.

Q. No.	Subject	Verb	Object
1.	The eagle	swooped down, carried away	the rabbit
2.	The lion	hid	hunter
3.	My mother	baked	a delicious cake
4.	The principal	gave	me, a pretty flower
5.	Varsha	slept	waterbed
6.	Karan	go	a gold medal

D. **1.** is **2.** loves **3.** has been **4.** is **5.** is **6.** love **7.** gave **8.** loves **9.** are shining **10.** Do

E. **1.** A car and a bike are my means of transportation. **2.** No change **3.** Excitement, as well as nervousness, is the cause of her shaking. **4.** Neither Richa nor the others are available. **5.** My aunt or my uncle is arriving by train today **6.** Either Karina or Vibha has participated in the competition. **7.** The politician, along with the newsmen, is expected shortly. **8.** Each of the girls sings well.

2. Kinds of Adverbs

A. **1.** naughtily **2.** quietly **3.** patiently **4.** loudly **5.** beautifully **6.** affectionately **7.** angrily **8.** happily

B. **1.** (late) reached **2.** (tomorrow) will attend **3.** (tonight) is **4.** (Earlier) know **5.** (today) will give

C. **1.** outside **2.** everywhere **3.** there **4.** indoors **5.** somewhere

D. **1.** almost **2.** fully **3.** most **4.** very **5.** extremely **6.** nearly **7.** completely **8.** absolutely **9.** very **10.** really

E. **1.** outside, adverb of place **2.** fairly, adverb of degree **3.** wonderfully, adverb of degree **4.** very, adverb of degree **5.** tomorrow, adverb of time **6.** there, adverb of place **7.** fluently, adverb of manner **8.** absolutely, adverb of degree

F. **1.** annually **2.** seldom **3.** always **4.** rarely **5.** always **6.** always **7.** seldom **8.** never

G. **1.** tomorrow **2.** outside **3.** everywhere **4.** monthly **5.** still **6.** never **7.** extremely **8.** playfully

3. Simple Tenses: Present, Past and Future

A. **1.** contains **2.** speaks **3.** wash **4.** rings **5.** give **6.** love **7.** drink **8.** wants **9.** teaches **10.** gets

B. **1.** ate **2.** wrote **3.** lost **4.** drank **5.** spoke **6.** repaired **7.** drove **8.** talked **9.** paid **10.** came

C. **1.** will stay **2.** will be **3.** shall/will cook **4.** shall finish **5.** shall/will think **6.** will open **7.** shall answer **8.** will visit **9.** shall/will return **10.** shall ask

4. Continuous Tenses: Present, Past and Future

A. **1.** are swimming **2.** is listening **3.**

am cleaning **4.** is acting
5. are leaving **6.** is watching **7.** is washing **8.** is baking **9.** is digging **10.** is setting

B. 1. The old man is sitting on the wooden bench in the park. **2.** The cat is jumping over the wall. **3.** The musician is playing before the crowd on the road. **4.** Some Canadian candidates are participating in the Indian Idol. **5.** The teacher is showing the students how to behave with others. **6.** The children are gathering at the mall to go for the movie. **7.** Kashif and Abhishek are buying tickets to watch the magic show. **8.** The minister is speaking at the opening ceremony.

C. 1. Kanishk is writing a book. **2.** The children are playing outside. **3.** Mihir is driving a car to office today. **4.** I cannot find my car. I am looking for it. **5.** The cook is on leave, so we are going out to eat. **6.** Next month, we have a party at our home. We are preparing for it.

D. 1. gives **2.** am talking **3.** is painting **4.** is arriving **5.** is planning **6.** are dancing

E. 1. were dancing **2.** was tying **3.** were crawling **4.** was winning **5.** were beginning **6.** was training

F. 1. was burning **2.** stamped **3.** was wearing **4.** forgave **5.** was posting **6.** promised

G. 1. shall/will be leaving **2.** will be returning **3.** will be watching **4.** shall/will be going **5.** shall/will be coming **6.** will be training **7.** shall/will be conducting **8.** will be performing.

H. 1. are going to complete **2.** is going to clean **3.** is going to play **4.** am going to call **5.** are going to learn **6.** is going to be

5. Perfect Tenses: Present, Past and Future

A. 1. have gone **2.** have lost **3.** has arrested **4.** has broken **5.** have, eaten **6.** has, climbed **7.** has written **8.** have told

B. 1. Spectators have gathered to watch the monkey show. **2.** Urvashi has gone to the gym for her morning exercises. **3.** People have heard the news about the earthquake. **4.** Tapas has brought the goods to his house. **5.** They have drunk water from a polluted well. **6.** Naushad has given his parents a bouquet of flowers on their marriage anniversary. **7.** Bharat has represented his school in the interstate competition. **8.** An elephant has arrived at the gate of my school.

C. 1. had, read **2.** had, eaten **3.** had, entered **4.** had, risen **5.** had woven **6.** had died **7.** had cut **8.** had written

D. 1. missed, had gone **2.** wanted **3.** had forgotten, called **4.** received, had scored **5.** called, had left **6.** arrived, had, started **7.** spent, wanted **8.** sang, played

E. 1. will have packed **2.** shall/will have visited **3.** will have arrested **4.** shall have done **5.** will have left **6.** will have fulfilled **7.** will have written **8.** will have discussed

7. Comprehension

(1)

1. (a) should be obeyed.
   (b) unwillingness to stay away from her husband.
2. Kaushalya was sad because her son Rama was going to exile.

Kaushalya had to agree to send

3. Sita with Rama because Sita was unwilling to stay away from her husband.
4. (a) Being sent to exile is the state of being expelled or barred from one's native country.
   (b) Delicate can refer to soft and fragile, as per the comprehension.
5. Do yourself.

(2)

1. Money occupies a pivotal position in the modern world.
2. Money can be put to three kinds of uses as referred in the passage – good, bad and indifferent.
3. Money is generally used in wrong ways.
4. The right use of money can be done by spending it for universal good.
5. (a) Materialism is a tendency to value material possessions and physical comfort above moral or spiritual values.
   (b) Universal good can be anything which is in the welfare or favour of common good.
6. Do yourself.

(3)

1. We should honour not only our own religion but also the religion of others.
2. People from one religion tolerating and accommodating the people of other religions, has been the hallmark of Indian culture.
3. Emperor Asoka said that when a man honours another man's religion, his own religion is honoured by himself and others. But when he does not honour another man's religion, his own faith is also not honoured.
4. Some people, who have raised battle-cries in the name of religion to fight each other, have only degraded religion.

(4)

1. Wealthy people can help the poor and needy by providing them food and clothing, establishing hospitals, funding orphanages and opening almshouses.
2. Rich men can carry out utility works like founding educational institutions, starting mills and factories for the development of trade and industries, and promote the growth of science and agriculture by financing research institutions.
3. Rich men can be easily tempered to waste their money on luxuries, and on the gratification of sensual pleasures.
4. Riches can become a source of corruption and sin by being wasted for wrong means, such as unnecessary luxuries and sensual pleasures.
5. Profitably

(5)

1. The celebration of Earth Day first began in California, in the city of San Francisco.
2. The purpose of the Earth Day is to remind us to stop and look at our environmental issues, and to evaluate what we can do to prevent these problems.
3. We can follow three rules to save the Earth, the 3 R's – Reduce, Reuse and Recycle.
4. Most experts agree that the most serious problems affecting the

Earth are pollution and loss of natural resources.

MATHS

1. H.C.F. and L.C.M.

Exercise A

1. **Encircle the prime numbers from the numbers given below:**
   37, 11, 23, 97, 2, 31
2. **Encircle the composite numbers from the numbers given below:**
   12, 15, 63, 42, 28
3. **Find all the odd composite numbers between 31 and 60.**
   33, 35, 39, 45, 49, 51, 55, 57
4. **Find all the even numbers between 12 and 40.**
   14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38
5. **Find the factors of:**
   (a) 1, 2, 3, 6, 9, 18 (b) 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32 (c) 1, 3, 31 and 63 (d) 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 9, 12, 18, 27, 36, 54, 108 (e) 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 10, 14, 15, 21, 30, 35, 42, 70, 105, 210.
6. **Find the first five multiples of:**
   (a) 15, 30, 45, 60, 75 (b) 21, 42, 63, 84, 105 (c) 24, 48, 72, 96, 120 (d) 30, 60, 90, 120, 150 (e) 36, 72, 108, 144, 180
7. **Which of the following pairs of numbers are co-prime:**
   (a), (c) and (d) are co-primes.
8. **Test the divisibility of the following numbers by 3, 6 and 9:**
   (a) 92642
   $9 + 2 + 6 + 4 + 2 = 23$, hence, it is not divisible by 3, 6 or 9.
   (b) 749460
   $7 + 4 + 9 + 4 + 6 - 0 - 30$, hence, it is divisible by 3 and 6, but not divisible by 9.
   (c) 426427
   $4 + 2 + 6 + 4 + 2 - 7 = 25$, hence, it is not divisible by 3, 6 or 9.
   (d) 10413
   $1 + 0 + 4 + 1 + 3 = 9$, hence, it is divisible by 3 and 9, but not divisible by 6.
   (e) 525472
   $5 + 2 - 5 + 4 + 7 + 2 = 25$, hence, it is not divisible by 3, 6 or 9.
9. **Test the divisibility of the following numbers by 4 and 8:**
   (a) 47620
   $20 \div 4 = 5$, but 620 is not divisible by 8, hence, it is divisible by 4 but not divisible by 8.
   (b) 810005
   05 and 005 are not divisible by 4 and 8 respectively; hence, it is not divisible by 4 or 8.
   (c) 17728
   $28 \div 4 = 7$ and $728 \div 8 = 91$, hence, it is divisible by both 4 and 8.
   (d) 15164
   $64 \div 4 = 16$, but 164 is not divisible by 8, hence, it is divisible by 4 but not divisible by 8.
   (e) 12715
   15 and 715 are not divisible by 4 and 8 respectively; hence, it is not divisible by 4 or 8.
10. **Test the divisibility of the following numbers by 5 and 10:**
    (a) 31250
    It has a 0 in the ones place; hence, it is divisible by 5 and 10.
    (b) 16655
    Divisible by 5, but it is not divisible by 10.
    (c) 82140
    It has a 0 in the ones place, hence, it is divisible by 5 and 10.
    (d) 21965
    Divisible by 5 but it is not divisible by 10.

(c) 814000

It has a 0 in the ones place, hence, it is divisible by 5 and 10.

11. Test the divisibility of the following numbers by 11:

(a) 4686

$4 + 8 = 12$ and $6 + 6 = 12$

$12 - 12 = 0$,

hence, it is divisible by 11.

(b) 51678

$19 - 8 = 11$,

hence, it is divisible by 11.

(c) 7264532

$20 - 9 = 11$,

hence, it is divisible by 11.

(d) 568450

$18 - 10 = 8$,

hence, it is not divisible by 11.

(e) 6253038

$19 - 8 = 11$ hence,

it is divisible by 11.

12. Test the divisibility of the following numbers by 12 and 15:

(a) 20736

It is divisible by 12,

but not by 15.

(b) 3375

It is divisible by 15,

but not by 12.

(c) 2985984

It is divisible by 12,

but not by 15.

(d) 759375

It is divisible by 15,

but not by 12.

(e) 11390625

It is divisible by 15,

but not by 12.

13. Test the divisibility of the following numbers by 25:

(a) 4265605

It is not divisible by 25.

(b) 49652860

It is not divisible by 25.

(c) 7269600

It is divisible by 25.

(d) 42658575

It is divisible by 25.

(e) 9234925

It is divisible by 25.

Exercise-B

1. What is the least number that should be added to the following numbers to obtain numbers exactly divisible by the numbers given in the circles? Also obtain the numbers which are exactly divisible

(a) 2)542986(271493

4
14
14
2
2
9
8
18
18
6
6
0

Thus, 542986 is divisible by 2.

(b) 11)626870(56988

55
76
66
108
99
97
88
90
88
2

Now, $11 - 2 - 9$

So, 9 must be added to 626870 to make it divisible by 11.
The new number obtained will be $626870 - 9 = 626879$

(c)
$$\begin{array}{r} 651 \\ 17\overline{)11067} \\ 102 \\ \hline 86 \\ 85 \\ \hline 17 \\ 17 \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$$

Thus, 11067 is exactly divisible by 17.

(d)
$$\begin{array}{r} 90659 \\ 8\overline{)725275} \\ 72 \\ \hline 52 \\ 48 \\ \hline 47 \\ 40 \\ \hline 75 \\ 72 \\ \hline 3 \end{array}$$

Now, 8 3 = 5
So, 5 must be added to 725275 to make it divisible by 8.
The new number obtained will be $725275 + 5 = 725280$

(e)
$$\begin{array}{r} 487764 \\ 6\overline{)2926586} \\ 24 \\ \hline 52 \\ 48 \\ \hline 46 \\ 42 \\ \hline 45 \\ 42 \\ \hline 38 \\ 36 \\ \hline 26 \\ 24 \\ \hline 2 \end{array}$$

Now, $6 - 2 = 4$
So, 4 must be added to 2926586 to make it divisible by 6.
The new number obtained will be $2926586 + 4 = 2926590$

(f)
$$\begin{array}{r} 17189 \\ 25\overline{)429725} \\ 25 \\ \hline 179 \\ 175 \\ \hline 47 \\ 25 \\ \hline 222 \\ 200 \\ \hline 225 \\ 225 \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$$

Thus, 429725 is exactly divisible by 25.

2. (a)
$$\begin{array}{r} 23754 \\ 9\overline{)213786} \\ 18 \\ \hline 33 \\ 27 \\ \hline 67 \\ 63 \\ \hline 48 \\ 45 \\ \hline 36 \\ 36 \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$$

Thus, 213786 is exactly divisible by 9

(b)
$$\begin{array}{r} 34655 \\ 16\overline{)554491} \\ 48 \\ \hline 74 \\ 64 \\ \hline 104 \\ 96 \\ \hline 89 \\ 80 \\ \hline 91 \\ 80 \\ \hline 11 \end{array}$$

$\therefore$ 11 should be subtracted from

554491 to make it divisible by 16.
The new number obtained after subtraction = 554491 – 11
= 554480

(c) 15)197875(13191
15
47
45
28
15
137
135
25
15
10

∴ 10 should be subtracted from 97875 to make it divisible by 15
The new number obtained after subtraction = 197875 10
= 197865

(d) 23)120538(5231
115
55
46
93
69
24
23
18

∴ 18 should be subtracted from 120538 to make it divisible by 23.
The new number obtained after subtraction = 120538 – 18
= 120520

(e) 8)30076(3759
24
60
56
47
40
76
72
4

∴ 4 should be subtracted from 30076 to make it divisible by 8
The new number obtained after subtraction = 30076 – 4 = 30072

(f) 53)429563(8104
424
55
53
263
212
51

∴ 51 should be subtracted from 429563 to make it divisible by 53
The new number obtained after subtraction = 429563 – 51
= 429512

3. 9996 **4.** 108 **5.** 10000

Exercise- C

1. Find the H.C.F of the following numbers :

(a) 5 and 10
5 = 1 × 5
10 = 1 × 10, 2 × 5
The factors of 5 are 1 and **5**
The factors of 10 are **1**, 2, **5**, 10
The common factors of 5 and 10 are 1 and 5
Thus, H.C.F = 5

(b) 20 and 30
20 = 1 × 20, 2 × 10, 4 × 5
30 = 1 × 30, 2 × 15, 3 × 10, 5 × 6
The factors of 20 are **1**, **2**, 4, **5**, **10** and 20
The factors of 30 are **1**, **2**, 3, **5**, 6, **10**, 15 and 30
The common factors of 20 and 30 are 1, 2, 5 and 10
Thus, H.C.F = 10

(c) 24 and 42
24 = 1 × 24, 2 × 12, 3 × 8, 4 × 6
42 = 1 × 42, 2 × 21, 3 × 14, 6 × 7
The factors of 24 are **1**, **2**, **3**, 4, **6**, 8, 12, 24

The factors of 42 are **1**, **2**, **3**, **6**, 7, 14, 21, 42
The common factors of 24 and 42 are 1, 2, 3, 6
Thus, H.C.F = 6

(d) 28 and 42
28 = 1 × 28, 2 × 14, 4 × 7
42 = 1 × 42, 2 × 21, 3 × 14, 6 × 7
The factors of 28 are **1**, **2**, 4, 7, **14**, 28
The factors of 42 are **1**, **2**, 3, 6, **7**, **14**, 21, 42
The common factors of 28 and 42 are 1, 2, 7, 14
Thus, H.C.F = 14

(e) 15, 30 and 45
15 = 1 × 15, 3 × 5
30 = 1 × 30, 2 × 15, 3 × 10, 5 × 6
45 = 1 × 45, 3 × 15, 5 × 9
The factors of 15 are **1**, **3**, **5**, **15**
The factors of 30 are **1**, 2, **3**, **5**, 6, 10, **15**, 30
The factors of 45 are **1**, **3**, **5**, 9, **15**, 45
The common factors of 15, 30 and 45 are 1, 3, 5, 15
Thus, H.C.F = 15

(f) 25, 50 and 75
25 = 1 5 25, 5 × 5
50 = 1 × 50, 2 × 25, 5 × 10
75 = 1 × 75, 3 × 25, 5 × 15
The factors of 25 are **1**, **5**, **25**
The factors of 50 are **1**, 2, **5**, 10, **25**, 50
The factors of 75 are **1**, 3, **5**, 15, **25**, 75
The common factors of 25, 50 and 75 are 1, 5, 25
Thus, H.C.F = 25

(g) 120, 150 and 225
120 = 1×120, 2×60, 3×40, 4×30, 5×24, 6×20, 8×15, 10×12
150 = 1 × 150, 2 × 75, 3 × 50, 5 × 30, 6 × 25, 10 × 15
225 = 1×225, 3×75, 9×25, 15× 15
The factors of 120 are **1**, 2, **3**, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12, **15**, 20, 24, 30, 40, 60, 120
The factors of 150 are **1**, 2, **3**, 5, 6, 10, **15**, 25, 30, 50, 75, 150
The factors of 225 are **1**, **3**, 9, **15**, 25, 75, 225
The common factors of 120, 150 and 225 are 1, 3, 15
Thus, H.C.F = 15

(h) 72, 108 and 216
72 = 1 × 72, 2 × 36, 3 × 24, 4 × 18, 6 × 12, 8 × 9
108 = 1 × 108, 2 × 54, 3 × 36, 4 × 27, 6 × 18, 9 × 12
216 = 1 × 216, 2 × 108, 3 × 72, 4 × 54, 6 × 36, 8 × 27, 9 × 24, 12 × 18
The factors of 72 are **1**, **2**, **3**, **4**, **6**, **8**, **9**, **12**, **18**, 24, **36**, 72
The factors of 108 are **1**, **2**, **3**, **4**, **6**, **9**, **12**, **18**, 27, **36**, 54, 108
The factors of 216 are **1**, **2**, **3**, **4**, **6**, 8, **9**, **12**, **18**, 24, 27, **36**, 54, 72, 108, 216
The common factors of 72, 108, 216 are 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 9, 12, 18, 36
Thus, H.C.F = 36

2. Find the H.C.F. of the following numbers using prime factorization method :

(a) 72 and 80

2	72
2	36
2	18
3	9
3	3
	1

2	80
2	40
2	20
2	10
5	5
	1

72 = **2** × **2** × **2** × 3 × 3
80 = **2** × **2** × **2** × 2 × 5
∴ H.C.F. of 72 and 80 = 2×2×2= 8

(b) 35 and 70

5	35
7	7
	1

2	70
5	35
7	7
	1

$35 = 5 \times 7$

$70 = 2 \times 5 \times 7$

∴ H.C.F. of 35 and $70 = 5 \times 7 = 35$

(c) 36 and 24

2	36
2	18
3	9
3	3
	1

2	24
2	12
2	6
3	3
	1

$36 = 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 3$

$24 = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3$

∴ H.C.F. of 36 and $24 = 2 \times 2 \times 3 = 12$

(d) 18 and 45

2	18
3	9
3	3
	1

3	45
3	15
5	5
	1

$18 = 2 \times 3 \times 3$

$45 = 3 \times 3 \times 5$

∴ H.C.F. of 18 and $45 = 3 \times 3 = 9$

(e) 64 and 48

2	64
2	32
2	16
2	8
2	4
2	2
	1

2	48
2	24
2	12
2	6
3	3
	1

$64 = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2$

$48 = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3$

∴ H.C.F. of 64 and $48 = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 = 16$

(f) 220 and 120

2	220
2	110
5	55
11	11
	1

2	120
2	60
2	30
3	15
5	5
	1

$220 = 2 \times 2 \times 5 \times 11$

$120 = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 5$

∴ H.C.F. of 220 and $120 = 2 \times 2 \times 5 = 20$

(g) 80 and 60

2	80
2	40
2	20
2	10
5	5
	1

2	60
2	30
3	15
5	5
	1

$80 = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 5$

$60 = 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 5$

∴ H.C.F. of 80 and $60 = 2 \times 2 \times 5 = 20$

(h) 300 and 240

2	300
2	150
3	75
5	25
5	5
	1

2	240
2	120
2	60
2	30
3	15
5	5
	1

$300 = 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 5 \times 5$

$240 = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 5$

∴ H.C.F. of 300 and 240

$= 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 5 = 60$

Exercise-D

Using the long division method,

find the H.C.F. of the following numbers :

1. 3685, 2482

```
2482) 3685 (1
      2482
      1203) 2482 (2
            2406
            0076) 1203 (15
                  076
                  0443
                  0380
                  0063) 76 (1
                        63
                        13
13) 63 (4
    52
    11) 13 (1
        11
        02) 11 (5
            10
Last divisor → 01) 2 (2
                   2
                   0
```

Thus, H.C.F. of 3685 and 2482 = 1

2. 1028, 1268

```
1028) 1268 (1
      1028
       240) 1028 (4
             960
              68) 240 (3
                  204
                   36) 68 (1
                       36
                       32) 36 (1
                           32
                            4
Last divisor
→ 4) 32 (8
     32
      0
```

Thus, H.C.F. of 1028 and 1268 = 4

3. 1008, 2064

```
1008) 2064 (2
      2016
Last divisor → 48) 1008 (21
                   96
                    48
                    48
                     0
```

Thus, H.C.F. of 1008 and 2064 = 48

4. 875, 225, 685

225 < 685 < 875

```
225) 685 (3
     675
      10) 225 (22
          20
           25
           20
            5) 10 (2
               10
                0
```

H.C.F. of 225 and 685 = 5

Now, let us find the H.C.F. of 5 and 875.

```
5) 875 (175
   5
   37
   35
    25
    25
     0
```

∴ H.C.F. of 225, 685, 875 = 5

5. 244, 120, 388

120 < 244 < 388

```
120) 244 (2
     240
       4) 120 (30
          120
            0
```

H.C.F. of 120 and 244 = 4

Now, let us find H.C.F. of 4 and 388.

```
4) 388 (97
   36
    28
    28
     0
```

∴ H.C.F. of 120, 244, 388 = 4

6. 180, 240, 360

$180 < 240 < 360$

$180\overline{)240}(1$, 180, 60

$60\overline{)180}(3$, 180, 0

H.C.F. of 180 and 240 = 60

Now, let us find the H.C.F. of 60 and 360.

$60\overline{)360}(6$, 360, 0

∴ H.C.F. of 180, 240, 360 = 60

7. 4372, 1290

$1290\overline{)4372}(3$, 3870, $502\overline{)1290}(2$, 1004, $286\overline{)502}(1$, 286, $216\overline{)286}(17$, 216, $70\overline{)216}(3$, 210, $6\overline{)70}(11$, 66, $4\overline{)6}(1$, 4, $2\overline{)4}(2$, 4, 0

∴ H.C.F. of 4372 and 1290 = 2

8. 5162, 1183, 2194

$1183 < 2194 < 5162$

$1183\overline{)2194}(1$, 1183, $1011\overline{)1183}(1$, 1011, $172\overline{)1011}(5$, 860, $151\overline{)172}(1$, 151, $21\overline{)151}(7$, 147, $4\overline{)21}(5$, 20, $1\overline{)4}(4$, 4, 0

H.C.F. of 1183 and 2194 = 1

Now, let us find the H.C.F. of 1 and 5162.

$1\overline{)5162}(5162$, 5162, 0

∴ H.C.F. of 1183, 2194 and 5162 = 1

9. 2100, 3225

$2100\overline{)3225}(1$, 2100, $1125\overline{)2100}(1$, 1125, $975\overline{)1125}(1$, 975, $150\overline{)975}(6$, 900, $75\overline{)150}(2$, 150, 0

∴ H.C.F. of 2100 and 3225 = 75

10. 96, 288, 256

$96 < 256 < 288$

$96\overline{)256}(2$, 192, $64\overline{)96}(1$, 64, $32\overline{)64}(2$, 64, 0

H.C.F. of 96 and 256 = 32

Now, let us find the H.C.F. of 32 and 288.

$32\overline{)288}(9$, 288, 0

∴ H.C.F. of 96, 256, 288 = 32

11. 1597, 3382

$1597\overline{)3382}(2$
3194
$188\overline{)1597}(8$
1504
$93\overline{)188}(2$
186
$2\overline{)93}(46$
8
13
12
$1\overline{)2}(2$
2
0

∴ H.C.F. of 1597 and 3382 = 1

12. 6621, 5620

$5620\overline{)6621}(1$
5620
$1001\overline{)5620}(5$
5005
$615\overline{)1001}(1$
615
$386\overline{)615}(1$
386
$229\overline{)386}(1$
229
157

$157\overline{)229}(1$
157
$72\overline{)157}(2$
144
$13\overline{)72}(5$
65
$7\overline{)13}(1$
7
$6\overline{)7}(1$
6
$1\overline{)6}(6$
6
0

∴ H.C.F. of 5620 and 6621 = 1

Exercise-E

1. $1008\overline{)2000}(1$
1008
$992\overline{)1008}(1$
992
$16\overline{)992}(62$
96
32
32
0

Hence, the greatest number is 16.

2. 3020, 2835 and 3125
$2835 < 3020 < 3125$

$2835\overline{)3020}(1$
2835
$185\overline{)2835}(15$
185
985
925
$60\overline{)185}(3$
180
5

$5\overline{)60}(12$
60
0

H.C.F. of 2835 and 3020 = 5
Now, let us find the H.C.F. of 5 and 3125.

$5\overline{)3125}(625$
30
12
10
25
25
0

Hence, the greatest number is 5.

3. 315 and 865

$315\overline{)865}(2$
630
$235\overline{)315}(1$
235
$80\overline{)235}(2$
160
$75\overline{)80}(1$
75
$5\overline{)75}(15$
75
0

Hence, the greatest number is 5.

4. 842 m, 666 m and 724 m

666 < 724 < 842

666) 724 (1
666
58) 666 (11
58
8) 58 (7
56
2) 8 (4
8
0

H.C.F. of 666 and 724 = 2

Now, let us find the H.C.F. of 2 and 842.

2) 842 (421
8
4
4
2
2
0

H.C.F. of 2 and 842 = 2

∴ Length of measuring tape that can measure all the three clothes exactly = 2 metres

5. 96 and 80

80) 96 (1
80
16) 80 (5
80
0

H.C.F. of 80 and 96 = 16

∴ Capacity of the pot = 16 litres

6. 224 and 336

224) 336 (1
224
112) 224 (2
224
0

H.C.F. of 224 and 336 = 112

∴ Maximum number of students = 112

7. 62 and 227

62 − 2 = 60, 227 − 2 = 225

60) 225 (3
180
45) 60 (1
45
15) 45 (3
45
0

H.C.F. of 60 and 225 = 15

∴ The greatest number which divides 62 and 227 leaving a remainder 2 in each case is 15.

8. 99, 259, 291

99 − 3 = 96, 259 − 3 = 256, 291 − 3 = 288

96) 256 (2
192
64) 96 (1
64
32) 64 (2
64
0

H.C.F. of 96 and 256 = 32

Now, let us find the H.C.F. of 32 and 288.

32) 288 (9
288
0

H.C.F. of 96, 256, 288 = 32

∴ The greatest number which divides 99, 259 and 291 leaving a remainder 3 in each case is 32.

Exercise-F

Find the L.C.M. of the following numbers :

1. 72 and 96

2	72, 96
2	36, 48
2	18, 24
2	9, 12
2	9, 6
3	9, 3
3	3, 1
	1, 1

∴ L.C.M. of 72 and 96 = 2 × 2 × 2 × 2 × 2 × 3 × 3 = 288

2. 108 and 144

2	108, 144
2	54, 72
2	27, 36
2	27, 18
3	27, 9
3	9, 3
3	3, 1
	1, 1

∴ L.C.M. of 108 and 144 = 2 × 2 × 2 × 2 × 3 × 3 × 3 = 432

3. 64 and 88

2	64, 88
2	32, 44
2	16, 22
2	8, 11
2	4, 11
2	2, 11
11	1, 11
	1, 1

∴ L.C.M. of 64 and 88 = 2 × 2 × 2 × 2 × 2 × 2 × 11 = 704

4. 125 and 175

5	125, 175
5	25, 35
5	5, 7
7	1, 7
	1, 1

∴ L.C.M. of 125 and 175 = 5 × 5 × 5 × 7 = 875

5. 5, 6 and 15

2	5, 6, 15
3	5, 3, 15
5	5, 1, 5
	1, 1, 1

∴ L.C.M. of 5, 6 and 15 = 2 × 3 × 5 = 30

6. 36, 42 and 56

2	36, 42, 56
2	18, 21, 28
2	9, 21, 14
3	9, 21, 7
3	3, 7, 7
7	1, 7, 7
	1, 1, 1

∴ L.C.M. of 36, 42 and 56 = 2 × 2 × 2 × 3 × 3 × 7 = 504

7. 72, 126, 270

2	72, 126, 270
2	36, 63, 135
2	18, 63, 135
3	9, 63, 135
3	3, 21, 45
3	1, 7, 15
5	1, 7, 15
7	1, 7, 5
	1, 1, 1

∴ L.C.M. of 72, 126 and 270 = 2 × 2 × 2 × 3 × 3 × 3 × 5 × 7 = 7560

8. 120, 240 and 360

2	120, 240, 360
2	60, 120, 180
2	30, 60, 90
2	15, 30, 45
3	15, 15, 45
3	5, 5, 15
5	5, 5, 5
	1, 1, 1

∴ L.C.M. of 120, 240, 360 = 2 × 2 × 2 × 2 × 3 × 3 × 5 = 720

Exercise-G

1.

2	52, 65
2	26, 65
5	13, 65
13	13, 13
	1, 1

L.C.M. of 52 and 65 = 2 × 2 × 5 × 13 = 260

Hence, the least number is 260.

2.

2	150, 180
2	75, 90
3	75, 45
3	25, 15
5	25, 5
5	5, 1
	1, 1

L.C.M. of 150, 180 = 2 × 2 × 3 × 3 × 5 × 5 = 900

Hence, the least number is 900.

3.

2	12, 16, 18
2	6, 8, 9
2	3, 4, 9
2	3, 2, 9
3	3, 1, 9
3	1, 1, 3
	1, 1, 1

∴ L.C.M. of 12, 16 and 18 = 2 × 2 × 2 × 2 × 3 × 3 = 144

4.

2	288, 432, 486
2	144, 216, 243
2	72, 108, 243
2	36, 54, 243
2	18, 27, 243
3	9, 27, 243
3	3, 9, 81
3	1, 3, 27
3	1, 1, 9
3	1, 1, 3
	1, 1, 1

L.C.M. of 288, 432 and 486 = 2 × 2 × 2 × 2 × 2 × 3 × 3 × 3 × 3 × 3 = 7776

∴ Minimum length of a measuring tape = 7776 m

5.

2	112, 218
2	56, 109
2	28, 109
2	14, 109
7	7, 109
109	1, 109
	1, 1

L.C.M. of 112 and 218 = 2 × 2 × 2 × 2 × 7 × 109 = 12208

∴ Minimum capacity of the tanker = 12208 litres

6.

2	2536, 3236
2	1268, 1618
2	634, 809
317	317, 809
809	1, 809
	1, 1

L.C.M. of 2536 and 3236 = 2 × 2 × 2 × 317 × 809 = 2051624

∴ Minimum capacity of the oil storage tank = 2051624 litres

7. 84 and 92

2	84, 92
2	42, 46
3	21, 23
7	7, 23
23	1, 23
	1, 1

L.C.M. of 84 and 92 = $2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 7 \times 23 = 1932$

∴ The least number which when divided by 84 and 92 leaves a remainder 7 in each case = 1932 + 7 = 1939

8.

2	626, 618, 676
2	313, 309, 338
3	313, 309, 169
13	313, 103, 169
13	313, 103, 13
103	313, 103, 1
313	313, 1, 1
	1, 1, 1

L.C.M. of 626, 618 and 676 = $2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 13 \times 13 \times 103 \times 113$

$= 65380692$

∴ The least number which when divided by 618, 626, 676 leaving a remainder 3 in each case

$= 65380692 + 3 = 65380695$

9.

2	72, 42
2	36, 21
2	18, 21
3	9, 21
3	3, 7
7	1, 7
	1, 1

L.C.M. of 72 and 42 = $2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 3 \times 7 = 504$

∴ Largest piece of wire that can be cut – 504 inches

10.

2	20, 25, 30
2	10, 25, 15
3	5, 25, 15
5	5, 25, 5
5	1, 5, 1
	1, 1, 1

L.C.M. of 20, 25, 30 = $2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 5 \times 5 = 300$

∴ The least number which when increased by 8 and exactly divisible by 20, 25 and 30 = 300 – 8 = 292

More To Do-1

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. 12. 9 3. 1, 3, 5, 15 4. 8, 48
5. multiple 6. 24, 48 7. composite
8. 126

More To Do-2

Do yourself

Puzzle Time

1. Because 5 is not divisible by 4.
2. 4, 6, 8 and 9 are non- prime numbers because they are divisible by other numbers also including 1 and itself.

2. Profit and Loss

Exercise-A

1. Find the profit and profit percent when :

(a) Profit = ₹ (1200 – 900) = ₹300

$$\text{Profit \%} = \frac{300}{900} \times 100$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \times 100$$

$$= 33\frac{1}{3}\ \% = 33.33\%$$

(b) Profit = ₹ (980 – 700) = ₹280

$$\text{Profit \%} = \frac{280}{700} \times 100 = 40\%$$

(c) Profit = ₹ (1365 – 1050) = ₹315

$$\text{Profit \%} = \frac{315}{1050} \times 100$$

$$= 30\%$$

(d) Profit = ₹ (3000 – 2500) = ₹500

$$\text{Profit \%} = \frac{500}{2500} \times 100 = 20\%$$

2. Find the loss and loss percent when:

(a) Loss = ₹ (500 – 350) = ₹150

$$\text{Loss \%} = \frac{150}{500} \times 100 = 30\%$$

(b) Loss = ₹ (750 – 500) = ₹250

$$\text{Loss \%} = \frac{250}{750} \times 100$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \times 100 = 33\frac{1}{3}\%$$

$$= 33.33\%$$

(c) Loss = ₹ (400 – 320) = ₹80

$$\text{Loss \%} = \frac{80}{400} \times 100 = 20\%$$

(d) Loss = ₹ (1500 – 1200) = ₹300

$$\text{Loss \%} = \frac{300}{1500} \times 100 = 20\%$$

3. Find the C.P when:

(a) Profit = S.P. – C.P.

∴ C.P. = S.P. – Profit

= ₹ (1560 – 160)

= ₹ 1400

$$\text{(b) Profit \%} = \frac{\text{S.P.} \quad \text{C.P.}}{\text{C.P.}} \times 100$$

$$\Rightarrow 5 = \frac{630 - \text{C.P.}}{\text{C.P.}} \times 100$$

$$\Rightarrow 5 \times \text{C.P.} = (630 - \text{C.P.}) \times 100$$

$$\Rightarrow 5 \times \text{C.P.} = 63000 - 100\,\text{C.P.}$$

$$\Rightarrow 5\,\text{C.P.} + 100\,\text{C.P.} = 63000$$

$$\Rightarrow 105\,\text{C.P.} = 63000$$

$$\therefore \text{C.P.} = \frac{63000}{105} = ₹\,600$$

(c) Loss = C.P. S.P.

∴ C.P. = S.P. + Loss

= ₹ (2100 – 350) = ₹2450

$$\text{(d) Loss\%} = \frac{\text{C.P.} - \text{S.P.}}{\text{C.P.}} \times 100$$

$$\Rightarrow 40 = \frac{\text{C.P.} - 1200}{\text{C.P.}} \times 100$$

$$\Rightarrow 40 \times \text{C.P.} = (\text{C.P.} - 1200) \times 100$$

$$\Rightarrow 40 \times \text{C.P.} - 100\,\text{C.P.} - 12000$$

$$\Rightarrow 100\,\text{C.P.} - 40\,\text{C.P.} = 12000$$

$$\Rightarrow 60\,\text{C.P.} = 12000$$

$$\therefore \text{C.P.} = \frac{12000}{60} = ₹2000$$

4. Find the S.P. When :

(a) Profit = S.P. – C.P.

∴ S.P. = C.P. + Profit

= ₹ (1620 + 180) = ₹1800

$$\text{(b) Profit\%} = \frac{\text{S.P.} - \text{C.P.}}{\text{C.P.}} \times 100$$

$$\Rightarrow 5 = \frac{\text{S.P.} - 450}{450} \times 100$$

$$\Rightarrow 5 \times 450 = (\text{S.P.} - 450) \times 100$$

$$\Rightarrow 2250 = 100\,\text{S.P.} - 45000$$

$$\Rightarrow 100\,\text{S.P.} = 45000 + 2250$$

$$\Rightarrow 100\,\text{S.P.} = 47250$$

$$\therefore \text{S.P.} = \frac{47250}{100} = ₹472.50$$

(c) Loss = C.P. – S.P.

∴ S.P. = C.P. – Loss

= ₹ (3270 – 270) = ₹3000

$$\text{(d) Loss\%} = \frac{\text{C.P.} - \text{S.P.}}{\text{C.P.}} \times 100$$

$$\rightarrow 20 = \frac{700 - \text{S.P.}}{700} \times 100$$

$$\Rightarrow 20 \times 7 = 700 - \text{S.P.}$$

$$\rightarrow 140 = 700 - \text{S.P.}$$

∴ S.P. = ₹ (700 – 140) = ₹560

Exercise-B

1. C.P. of chocolates = ₹650
   Profit earned = ₹75
   ∴ Chocolates of S.P. = ₹ (650 + 75)
   = ₹725
2. S.P. bicycle = ₹24900
   Profit earned = ₹600
   ∴ C.P. of bicycle = ₹ (24900 600)
   = ₹24300

3. C.P. of cycle = ₹1800
Profit to be earned = ₹220
∴ S.P. of the cycle = ₹(1800 + 220)
= ₹2020

4. C.P. of book = ₹850
Loss incurred = ₹180
∴ S.P. of the book = ₹(850 – 180)
= ₹670

5. S.P. of a chair = ₹990
Loss incurred = ₹110
∴ C.P. of a chair = ₹(990 + 110)
= ₹1100

6. C.P. of mangoes = ₹300
S.P. of mangoes = ₹250
Loss incurred = ₹(300 – 250) = ₹50

$$\therefore \text{Loss\%} = \frac{50}{300} \times 100 = 16.66\%$$

7. Cost of a dozen pens = ₹120

$$\text{Cost of a pen} = \frac{120}{12} = ₹10$$

S.P. of a pen = ₹15

$$\therefore \text{Profit\%} = \frac{15 - 10}{10} \times 100$$

$$= \frac{5}{10} \times 100 = 50\%$$

8. C.P. of a table = ₹9000
Profit% = 20%

$$\because \text{Profit\%} = \frac{\text{S.P.} - \text{C.P.}}{\text{C.P.}} \times 100$$

$$\Rightarrow 20 = \frac{\text{S.P.} - 9000}{9000} \times 100$$

$$\Rightarrow 20 \times 90 = \text{S.P.} - 9000$$

$$\Rightarrow 1800 = \text{S.P.} - 9000$$

∴ S.P. = ₹(9000 + 1800) = ₹10800
Profit = S.P. – C.P.
= ₹(10800 – 9000) = ₹1800

9. C.P. of T.V. = ₹18950
Loss incurred = ₹4780
∴ S.P. of T.V. = ₹(18950 – 4780)
= ₹14170

10. S.P. of coat = ₹630
Loss% = 30%

$$\therefore \text{Loss\%} = \frac{\text{C.P.} - \text{S.P.}}{\text{C.P.}} \times 100$$

$$\Rightarrow 30 = \frac{\text{C.P.} - 630}{\text{C.P.}} \times 100$$

$$\Rightarrow 30\,\text{C.P.} = (\text{C.P.} - 630) \times 100$$

$$\Rightarrow 30\,\text{C.P.} = 100\,\text{C.P.} - 63000$$

$$\Rightarrow 100\,\text{C.P.} - 30\,\text{C.P.} = 63000$$

$$\Rightarrow 70\,\text{C.P.} = 63000$$

$$\therefore \text{C.P.} = \frac{63000}{70} = ₹900$$

11. C.P. of a bag = ₹1200
S.P. of a bag = ₹1680
Profit = ₹(1680 1200) (∵ S.P. > C.P.)
= ₹480

$$\therefore \text{Profit\%} = \frac{480}{1200} \times 100 = 40\%$$

12. C.P. of a dozen oranges = ₹60
C.P. of an orange = ₹60/12 = ₹5

$$\therefore \text{Loss\%} = \frac{\text{C.P.} - \text{S.P.}}{\text{C.P.}} \times 100$$

$$\Rightarrow 5 = \frac{5 - \text{S.P.}}{5} \times 100$$

$$\Rightarrow 25 = (5 - \text{S.P.}) \times 100$$

$$\rightarrow 25 = 500 - 100\,\text{S.P.}$$

$$\Rightarrow 100\,\text{S.P.} = 500 - 25$$

$$\therefore \text{S.P.} = \frac{475}{100} = ₹4.75$$

13. C.P. of a book = ₹15
C.P. of 500 books = 500 × 15 = ₹7500

$$\text{Profit\%} = \frac{\text{S.P.} - \text{C.P.}}{\text{C.P.}} \times 100$$

$$\Rightarrow 20 = \frac{\text{S.P.} - 7500}{7500} \times 100$$

$$\Rightarrow 150000 = (\text{S.P.} - 7500) \times 100$$

$$\Rightarrow 150000 = 100\,\text{S.P.} - 750000$$

$$\Rightarrow 100\,\text{S.P.} = 750000 + 150000$$

$$\therefore \text{S.P.} = \frac{900000}{100} = ₹9000$$

More to do

1. ₹20 **2.** ₹75 **3.** ₹70 **4.** ₹30
5. Profit of ₹50 **6.** ₹30 **7.** ₹38

8. ₹1167 **9.** 12.5% **10.** 20%

Puzzle Time

1. No. the correct answer is 3.175%

2. ₹25

3. Time

Exercise-A

1. Write the time according to the 12 hour clock time :

(a) 0245 hrs = 2:45 a.m.
(b) 1342 hrs = 1:42 p.m.
(c) 1229 hrs = 12:29 p.m.
(d) 1740 hrs = 5:40 p.m.
(e) 1802 hrs = 6:02 p.m.
(f) 0000 hrs = 12 midnight
(g) 2125 hrs = 9:25 p.m.
(h) 1315 hrs = 1:15 p.m.

2. Write the time according to the 24-hr clock time :

(a) 2:21 a.m. = 0221 hrs
(b) 1:35 a.m. = 0135 hrs
(c) 7:07 p.m. = 1907 hrs
(d) 8:20 p.m. = 2020 hrs
(e) 10:23 a.m. = 1023 hrs
(f) 4:30 p.m. = 1630 hrs
(g) 12:00 noon = 1200 hrs
(h) 11.40 p.m. – 2340 hrs

3. (a) 7:15 a.m.
(b) 1:15 p.m.
(c) 45 minutes

Exercise-B

1. Convert the following into hours :

(a) 10 days = (10×24)hrs = 240 hrs
(b) 4 days 12 hours = (4 × 24) hours + 12hours = 96 hours + 12 hours = 108 hours
(c) 6 days 20 hours = (6 × 24) hours + 20 hours = 144 hours + 20 hours = 164 hours

2. Convert the following into minutes :

(a) 16 hours = (16 × 60) = 960 minutes
(b) 7 hours 49 minutes = (7 × 60) minutes + 49 minutes
= 420 minutes + 49 minutes = 469 minutes
(c) 2 days 15 hours 7 minutes
= (2 × 24 × 60) minures + (15 × 60) minutes+7 minutes
= 2880 minutes + 900 minutes + 7 minutes = 3787 minutes

3. Convert the following into seconds:

(a) 22 minutes = (22 × 60) seconds = 1320 seconds.
(b) 13 hours 5 minutes
= (13 × 60 × 60) seconds + (5 × 60) seconds
= 46800 seconds + 300 seconds
= 47100 seconds
(c) 1 day 2 hours 13 seconds
= (1 × 24 × 60 × 60) seconds + (2 × 60 × 60) seconds + 13 seconds
= 86400 seconds + 7200 seconds + 13 seconds = 93613 seconds.

4. Convert the following into days and hours :

(a) 79 hours = (79 ÷ 24)days

$$24\overline{)79}\,(\,3$$
$$\underline{72}$$
$$7$$

Thus, 79 hours = 3 days 7 hours

(b) 1032 hours = (1032 ÷ 24) days

$$24\overline{)1032}(43$$
$$\underline{96}$$
$$72$$
$$\underline{72}$$
$$0$$

Thus, 1032 hours = 43 days

(c) 2121 hours = (2121 ÷ 24) days

$$24\overline{)2121}(88$$
$$\underline{192}$$
$$201$$
$$\underline{192}$$
$$9$$

Thus, 2121 hours = 88 days 9 hours.

5. Convert the following into hours and minutes :

(a) 88 minutes = (88 ÷ 60) hours

$$60\overline{)88}\,(1$$
$$\underline{60}$$
$$28$$

Thus, 88 minutes = 1 hour 28 min

(b) 792 minutes = (792 ÷ 60)hours

$$60\overline{)792}\,(13$$
$$\underline{60}$$
$$192$$
$$\underline{180}$$
$$12$$

Thus, 792 minutes = 13 hours 12 minutes

(c) 1208 minutes = (1208 ÷ 60) hours

$$60\overline{)1208}\,(20$$
$$\underline{120}$$
$$08$$

Thus, 1208 minutes = 20 hours 8 minutes.

6. Convert the following into minutes and seconds :

(a) 82 seconds = (82 ÷ 60) minutes

$$60\overline{)82}\,(1$$
$$\underline{60}$$
$$22$$

Thus, 82 seconds = 1 minute 22 seconds

(b) 316 seconds = (316 ÷ 60) minutes

$$60\overline{)316}\,(5$$
$$\underline{300}$$
$$16$$

Thus, 316 seconds = 5 minutes 16 seconds

(c) 6015 seconds = (6015 ÷ 60) minutes

$$60\overline{)6015}\,(100$$
$$\underline{60}$$
$$15$$

Thus, 6015 seconds = 100 minutes 15 seconds

Exercise-C

1. Add the following :

(a)

	hr	min	sec
	1	30	30
+	1	14	15
	2	44	45

(b)

	hr	min	sec
	8	16	48
+	2	17	40
	10	34	28

(c)

	hr	min	sec
	3	33	58
+	6	25	16
	9	59	14

(d)

	hr	min	sec
	4	38	44
+	5	29	47
	10	08	31

2. Subtract :

(a)

	hr	min	sec
	3	29	15
−	2	40	16
		48	59

(b)

	hr	min	sec
	6	45	58
−	5	46	32
		59	26

(c)

	hr	min	sec
	17	35	52
−	12	27	44
	5	08	08

(d)

	hr	min	sec
	14	35	59
−	8	59	56
	5	36	03

3. Time at which bus moved towards school = 1:15 p.m.

Time taken by bus to reach school = 42 minutes

∴ Time at which bus reached there = 1:57 p.m.

4. Time at which Sheela went to market = 4:30 p.m.

Time spent in the market = 2 hours 37 minutes

∴ Time at which Sheela returned home = 7:07 p.m.

5. Time at which Cricket match ended = 6:35 p.m.

Duration of cricket match = 4 hours 49 minutes

∴ Starting time of cricket match = 1:46 p.m.

6. Departure time from Delhi
= 7:15 a.m.
Duration of journey = 6 hours 47 minutes.
Arrival time at Lucknow
= 2:02 p.m.

7. Time at which Karishma's party started = 8:20 p.m.
She ordered a cake before 5 hours and 39 minutes.
∴ Order time of cake = 2:41 p.m.

8. Departure time from Ahmedabad = 2352 hrs
Arrival time at Kolkata = 0645 hrs
∴ Duration of journey = 6 hours 53 minutes

9. Start time of school = 7:15 a.m.
Closing time of school = 1:40 p.m.
∴ Duration of working of school = 6 hours 25 minutes

10. Time at which carpenter started making stool = 1445 hrs
Time at which carpenter finished the work = 1805 hrs
∴ Time taken for making a stool = 3 hours 20 minutes

Exercise-D

1. **Convert the following into days :**
(a) 2 ordinary years = (2 × 365) days = 730 days
(b) 14 weeks 6 days = (14 × 7) days + 6 days
= 98 days + 6 days = 104 days
(c) 5 ordinary years 24 days = (5 × 365) days + 24 days
= 1825 days + 24 days = 1849 days
(d) 2 leap years 21 days = (2 × 366) days + 21 days
= 732 days + 21 days
= 753 days

2. **Convert the following into months :**
(a) 7 years = (7 × 12) months
= 84 months
(b) 5 years 4 months = (5 × 12) months + 4 months
= 60 months + 4 months
= 64 months
(c) 8 years 10 months = (8 × 12) months + 10 months
= 96 months + 10 months
= 106 months
(d) 12 years = (12 × 12) months
= 144 months.

3. **Convert the following into weeks :**
(a) 84 days = (84 − 7) weeks
= 12 weeks
(b) 392 days = (392 ÷ 7) weeks
= 56 weeks
(c) 189 days = (189 ÷ 7) weeks
= 27 weeks
(d) 567 days = (567 ÷ 7) weeks
= 81 weeks

4. **Convert the following into years:**
(a) 96 months = (96 ÷ 12) years
= 8 years
(b) 120 months = (120 ÷ 12) years
= 10 years
(c) 156 months = (156 ÷ 12) years
= 13 years
(d) 180 months = (180 ÷ 12) years
= 15 years

5. **Add the following :**

(a)

	W	D
	7	2
+	4	6
	12	1

(b)

	W	D
	5	5
+	7	6
	13	4

(c)

	Y	M
	3	5
+	4	6
	7	11

(d)

	Y	M
	8	7
+	2	2
	10	9

6. Subtract the following :

(a)
Y	M
16	3
− 14	9
1	6

(b)
W	D
8	2
− 5	4
2	5

(c)
Y	M
14	11
− 12	6
2	5

(d)
W	D
10	1
− 7	5
2	3

7. Shruti is elder by 5 years 7 months 10 days.

8. Kanika studied in D.A.V. for 5 years 25 days.

9. Kavya used the cell number for 1 year 10 months.

More to do

I. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. 9:09 p.m. **2.** both (b) and (c) **3.** 0000 hours **4.** 5 hours 52 minutes 36 seconds **5.** 3 hours **6.** 5 hours 30 minutes **7.** 45 hours 15 minutes **8.** 1:14 p.m. **9.** 7:15 p.m. **10.** 1 hours 55 minutes

II. Write (T) for True and (F) for False in the boxes :

1. F **2.** T **3.** F **4.** T **5.** F **6.** F **7.** T **8.** T

Puzzle Time

1. 10:00 a.m.
2. 6:48 p.m.

4. Metric Measurements

Exercise-A

1. Convert :

(a) 14 cm to m
= (14÷100) m = 0.14 m

(b) 4 mm 12 cm to cm
= (4÷10) cm + 12 cm
= 0.4 cm + 12 cm = 12.4 cm

(c) 9 hm 0.12 dam to m
= (9×100) m + (0.12×10) m
= 900 m + 1.2 m = 901.2 m

(d) 15 km 78 dam to km
= 15 km + (78÷100) km
= 15 km + 0.78 km
= 15.78 km

(e) 15.6 dam 12 dm to m
= (15.6×10) m + (12÷10) m
= 156 m + 1.2 m
= 157.2 m

(f) 36 hm 12 dm 4 mm to m
= (36×100) + (12÷10) m
+ (4÷1000) m
= 3600 m + 1.2 m + 0.004 m
= 3601.204 m

2. Convert :

(a) 2 g to cg
= (2×100) cg = 200 cg

(b) 18 kg 15 hg to g
= (18×1000) g + (15×100) g
= 18000 g + 1500 g = 19500 g

(c) 13dg 14 mg to cg
= (13×10) cg + (14÷10) cg
= 130 cg + 1.4 cg = 131.4 cg

(d) 45.621 dag to cg
= (45.621×1000) cg = 45621 cg

(e) 8 kg 900 g 45 mg to g
= (8×1000) g + 900 g +
(45÷1000) g
= 8000 g + 900 g + 0.045 g
= 8900.045 g

(f) 4153 cg to hg
= (4153÷10000) hg = 0.4153 hg

3. Convert:

(a) 51 ml to dal
= (51÷10000) dal = 0.0051dal

(b) 83.224 kl 29.4 hl to *l*
= (83.224×1000) *l* + (29.4×100) *l*
= 83224 *l* + 2940 *l* = 86164 *l*

(c) 28.7 hl 14.9 dal to dl
= (28.7×1000) dl + (14.9×100)

dl = 28700 dl + 1490 dl
= 30190 dl

(d) 32 *l* 17.2 dal 29.05 cl to *l*
= 32 *l* + (17.2×10) *l* + (29.05÷100) *l*
= 32 *l* + 172 *l* + 0.2905 *l*
= 204.2905 *l*

(e) 35.175 hl to cl
= (35.175 × 10000) cl
= 351750 cl

(f) 54.17 kl 21.7 dal 14 cl to ml
= (54.17 × 1000000) ml + (21.7 × 10000) ml + (14 × 10) ml
= 54170000 ml + 217000 ml + 140 ml = 54387140 ml

Exercise-B

1. Add :

(a)

km	m
14	482
+ 72	108
86	590

(b)

g	cg	mg
42	56	8
+ 65	71	12
108	29	0

(c)

l	dl	ml
14	18	29
+ 78	44	82
92	63	11

(d)

kl	hl	*l*
94	7	18
+	97	24
104	4	42

(e)

hg	g	cg
47	89	24
+	29	27
48	18	51

(f)

dal	*l*	ml
	4	297
+ 14	15	850
16	0	147

(g)

km	hm	m
15	27	14
+ 10		21
25	27	35

(h)

dg	cg	mg
	49	18
+ 16	15	
22	5	8

(i)

dm	cm	mm
29	35	44
+ 45	27	84
81	4	8

(j)

dam	cm	mm
48	65	
+	24	17
48	90	7

2. Subtract :

(a)

km	m
29	000
− 14	156
14	844

(b)

dam	cm
72	200
− 46	429
25	771

(c)

kl	dal	*l*
98	56	8
− 71	29	4
27	27	4

(d)

kl	hl	*l*
74	52	00
− 43	29	46
31	22	54

(e)

hg	g	dg
92	17	10
84	29	4
7	88	6

(f)

dg	cg	mg
177	0	9
46	9	0
130	1	9

(g)

dm	cm	mm
4	0	8
− 0	6	15
3	3	3

(h)

l	dl	ml
64	39	14
− 59	47	8
4	2	6

(i)

hg	g	dg
45	33	15
− 19	17	7
26	16	8

(j)

m	cm	mm
93	00	0
− 82	98	9
10	1	1

3. Milk used for making sweets = 7 *l* 50 cl
Milk used for making cheese = 9 *l* 870 ml

l	cl	ml
7	50	
+ 9	00	870
16	50	870

∴ Total milk used = 16 *l* 50 cl 870 ml

4. Weight of sack of rice = 18 kg 275 g 567 mg
Weight of sack of wheat = 15 kg

950 g 000 mg

kg	g	mg
18	275	567
− 15	950	000
2	325	567

∴Difference in wheat = 2 kg 325 g 567 mg

5. Water in I vessel = 4 l 87 dl 29 ml
Water in II vessel = 14 l 7 ml 24 dl

l	dl	ml
4	87	29
+ 14	7	24
27	4	53

∴ Total quantity of water = 27 l 4 dl 53 ml

6. Distance travelled by Anjana
= 15 km 156 m 11 cm
Distance travelled by Shruti
= 8 km 800 m 15 cm

km	m	cm
15	156	11
− 8	800	15
6	355	96

∴Difference in distance travelled = 6 km 355 cm 96 m

7. Distance travelled on foot = 2 km 156 m 00 mm
Distance travelled by bus = 8 km 117 m 29 mm
Distance travelled on foot again = 1 km 15 mm

km	m	mm
2	156	00
8	117	29
+ 1	000	15
11	273	44

∴ Total distance travelled = 11 km 273 m 44 mm

8. Weight of Michael = 55 kg 832 g
Weight of Bob = 46 kg 954 g

kg	g
55	832
− 46	954
8	878

Thus, Michael weights more than Bob by 8 kg 878 g.

More to do

I. Tick (✓) the correct answer :
1. .295 **2.** 833.027 **3.** 14.893 **4.** Both (a) and (b) **5.** 66 dag 811 cg

II. Fill **in the blanks :**
1. 1140 **2.** 0.156 **3.** 33cm 6 mm **4.** 0.001 **5.** 906.3 **6.** 12.205

Puzzle Time

1. No, Nitin does not use the correct relation.
The correct relation is 1m = 100cm
Correct answer = 56m
= (56 × 100)cm
= 5600cm

2. 41 decagram and 53 gram

3. Kavya is correct because 1kl = 100dal
So, 46.8 kl = 4680dal

5. Perimeter, Area And Volume

Exercise-A

1. Find the perimeter of the following figures :
(a) Perimeter = Sum of its sides
= 3 cm + 5 cm + 4 cm = 12 cm
(b) Perimeter = 2 cm + 3 cm + 3 cm + 5 cm = 13 cm
(c) Perimeter = 1 cm + 3 cm + 3 cm + 3 cm + 1 cm + 5 cm + 5 cm + 5 cm = 26 cm
(d) Perimeter = 4 cm + 4 cm + 4 cm + 4 cm + 4 cm + 4 cm = 20cm
(e) Perimeter = 2 (Length + Breadth)

$= 2(6+3) = 2 \times 9\,cm = 18\,cm$

(f) Perimeter $= 4 \times$ side

$= 4 \times 4 = 16\,cm$

2. Find the perimeter of a rectangle whose :

(a) $L = 5\,cm,\ B = 4\,cm$

Perimeter of rectangle $= 2(L + B)$

$= 2(5+4) = 2 \times 9\,cm = 18\,cm$

(b) $L = 11.2\,cm,\ B = 15\,cm$

Perimeter of rectangle $= 2(L + B)$

$= 2(11.2 + 15) = 2 \times 26.2\,cm$

$= 52.4\,cm$

(c) $L = 2.4\,cm,\ B = 5\,cm$

Perimeter of rectangle $= 2(L + B)$

$= 2(2.4 + 5) = 2 \times 7.4\,cm$

$= 14.8\,cm$

(d) $L = 8.5\,cm,\ B = 14\,cm$

Perimeter of rectangle $= 2(L + B)$

$= 2(8.5 + 14) = 2 \times 22.5\,cm$

$= 45\,cm$

(e) $L = 19\,cm,\ B = 23\,cm$

Perimeter of rectangle $= 2(L + B)$

$= 2(19 + 23) = 2 \times 42\,cm = 84\,cm$

3. Find the perimeter of a square whose each side measures :

(a) 7 cm

Perimeter $= 4 \times$ side

$= 4 \times 7cm = 28\,cm$

(b) 12.5 cm

Perimeter $= 4 \times$ side

$= 4 \times 12.5cm = 50\,cm$

(c) 4.6 cm

Perimeter $= 4 \times$ side

$= 4 \times 4.6cm = 18.4\,cm$

(d) 7.3 cm

Perimeter $= 4 \times$ side

$= 4 \times 7.3cm = 29.2\,cm$

(e) 3.2 cm

Perimeter $= 4 \times$ side

$= 4 \times 3.2cm = 12.8\,cm$

4. $L = 4.3m$, Perimeter $= 14m$

$\therefore$ Breadth of rectangle

$= (1/2 \times \text{Perimeter}) - \text{Length}$

$= (1/2 \times 14) - 4.3$

$= (7 - 4.3)\,m = 2.7\,m$

5. $L = 8.2cm$, Perimeter $= 21.2cm$

$\therefore$ Breadth of rectangle

$= (1/2 \times \text{Perimeter}) - \text{Length}$

$= (1/2 \times 21.2/10)\,cm - 8.2\,cm$

$= (10.6 - 8.2)\,cm = 2.4\,cm$

6. Perimeter of square $= 144\,cm$

Perimeter of square $= 4 \times$ Side

$144 = 4 \times$ Side

$\therefore$ Side $= 144/4 = 36cm$

7. Perimeter of square $= 7.2\,cm$

Perimeter of square $= 4 \times$ Side

$7.2 = 4 \times$ Side

$\therefore$ Side $= 7.2/4 = 1.8cm$

Exercise-B

1. Find the area of rectangle whose:

(a) Area $= L \times B = (18 \times 14)\,cm^2$

$= 252\,cm^2$

(b) Area $= L \times B = (30.5 \times 10.5)\,cm^2$

$= 320.25cm^2$

(c) Area $= L \times B = (5.50 \times 7.5)\,m^2$

$= 41.25\,m^2$

(d) Area $= L \times B = (6.2 \times 3.7)\,m^2$

$= 22.94\,m^2$

(e) Area $= L \times B = (25.5 \times 16.8)\,m^2$

$= 428.4\,m^2$

2. Find the area of a square whose side is :

(a) Area $= (\text{side})^2 = (28)^2\,cm^2$

$= 28 \times 28 = 784\,cm^2$

(b) Area $= (\text{side})^2 = (12.7)^2\,cm^2$

$= 12.7 \times 12.7$

$= 161.29\,cm^2$

(c) Area $= (\text{side})^2 = (0.42)^2\,cm^2$

$= 0.42 \times 0.42 = 0.1764\,m^2$

(d) Area $= (\text{side})^2 = (13.5)^2\ \text{cm}^2$
$= 13.5 \times 13.5 = 182.25\text{cm}^2$

(e) Area $= (\text{side})^2 = (19)^2\ \text{cm}^2$
$= 19 \times 19 = 361\text{m}^2$

(f) Area $= (\text{side})^2 = (5.25)^2\ \text{m}^2$
$= 5.25 \times 5.25$
$= 27.5625\text{m}^2$

3. Length of carpet = 25m
Breadth of carpet = 15m
$\therefore$ Area of carpet = L × B
$= (25 \times 15)\ \text{m}^2 = 375\text{m}^2$

4. Area of floor = L × B
$= (1000 \times 800)\ \text{cm}^2 = 800000\ \text{cm}^2$
Area of 1 tile $= (80 \times 50)\ \text{cm}^2$
$= 4000\ \text{cm}^2$
No. of tiles needed = Area of floor/Area of 1 tile = 800000/4000 = 200 tiles
$\therefore$ Total cost of tiles required = 200 × ₹42.5 = ₹8500

5. Area of field = 50 m × 45 m
$= 2250\ \text{m}^2$
$\therefore$ Cost of ploughing the field
$= 2250 \times$ ₹ 3.50 = ₹7875

6. Area of a wall = 20 m × 15 m
$= 300\ \text{m}^2$
$\therefore$ Cost of painting the wall
$= 300 \times$ ₹4.50 = ₹1350

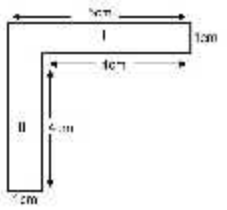
7. Area of square field $= (\text{side})^2$
$= (275\text{m})^2 = 75625\text{m}^2$
$\therefore$ Cost of laying mud per m^2
$= 75625 \times$ ₹0.15 = ₹11343.75

8. Area of rectangular ground
$= (170 \times 150)\ \text{m}^2 = 25500\ \text{m}^2$
$\therefore$ 25500 m^2 plastic sheet is needed to cover the floor of the ground.

9. Area of square plot $= (\text{side})^2$
$= (50\text{m})^2 = 2500\text{m}^2$
$\therefore$ Cost of levelling the plot = 2500 × ₹1.50 = ₹3750

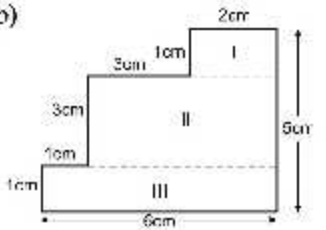
10. Find the area of the following given geometrical figures :

(a)



Area of I rectangle = L × B
$= 5 \times 1 = 5\text{cm}^2$
Area of II rectangle = L × B
$= 4 \times 1 = 4\ \text{cm}^2$
$\therefore$ Area of the figure $= (5 + 4)\ \text{cm}^2$
$= 9\ \text{cm}^2$

(b)



Area of I rectangle $= (2 \times 1)\ \text{cm}^2$
$= 2\ \text{cm}^2$
Area of II rectangle $= (5 \times 3)\ \text{cm}^2$
$= 15\ \text{cm}^2$
Area of III rectangle $= (6 \times 1)\ \text{cm}^2$
$= 6\ \text{cm}^2$
$\therefore$ Area of the figure $= (2 + 15 + 6)\ \text{cm}^2 = 23\text{cm}^2$

11. Find the area of the shaded portions:

(a) Area of the outer rectangle
$= 12\ \text{cm} \times 8\ \text{cm} = 96\ \text{cm}^2$
Area of the inner rectangle
$= 10\ \text{cm} \times 6\ \text{cm} = 60\ \text{cm}^2$
$\therefore$ Area of shaded portion
$= (96 - 60)\ \text{cm}^2 = 36\ \text{cm}^2$

(b) Area of the rectangle
$= (12 \times 10)\ \text{cm}^2 = 120\ \text{cm}^2$

Area of the rectangle
$= 11\text{ cm} \times 9\text{ cm} = 99\text{ cm}^2$
$\therefore$ Area of shaded portion
$= (120 - 99)\text{ cm}^2 = 21\text{ cm}^2$

12. Perimeter of rectangle = 150 cm, breadth = 25 cm
Perimeter of rectangle $= 2(l + b)$
$\Rightarrow 150 = 2(l + 25)$
$\Rightarrow 150/2 = l + 25$
$\Rightarrow 75 = l + 25$
$\therefore l = (75 - 25)\text{ cm} = 50\text{ cm}$
Now, Area $= l \times b$
$= 50\text{ cm} \times 25\text{ cm} = 1250\text{ cm}^2$

13. Area of playground $= 2100\text{ m}^2$
Breadth $= 30$ m

$$\therefore \text{Length} = \frac{\text{Area}}{\text{Breadth}}$$

$$= \frac{2100\text{ m}^2}{30\text{ m}} = 70\text{ m}$$

Now, perimeter $= 2(l + b)$
$= 2(70 + 30)$ m
$= 2(100)$ m $= 200$ m

14. Side of square $= 4$ cm

$$\text{Increased side} = 4 \times \frac{125}{100} = 5\text{ cm}$$

Area of square before increase
$= 4\text{ cm} \times 4\text{ cm} = 16\text{ cm}^2$
Area of square after increase
$= 5\text{ cm} \times 5\text{ cm} = 25\text{ cm}^2$
$\therefore$ Increase in area $= (25 - 16)\text{ cm}^2$
$= 9\text{ cm}^2$

Exercise-C

1. (a) Volume $= (10 \times 8 \times 7)\text{ cm}^3$
$= 560\text{ cm}^3$
(b) Volume $= (5 \times 4 \times 3)\text{ m}^3 = 60\text{ m}^3$
(c) Volume $= (2.5 \times 4.8 \times 3.6)\text{ cm}^3$
$= 43.2\text{ m}^3$
(d) Volume $= (280 \times 200 \times 100)\text{ cm}^3$
$= 5600000\text{ cm}^3 = 5.6\text{ m}^3$
(e) Volume $= (13.7 \times 18 \times 11.2)\text{ cm}^3$
$= 2761.92\text{ cm}^3$
(f) Volume $= (4 \times 12 \times 0.27)\text{ m}^3$
$= 1.296\text{ m}^3$

2. Find the volume of a cube whose each side is :
(a) Volume of a cube $= (\text{side})^3$
$= (2.4\text{m})^3 = 13.824\text{m}^3$
(b) Volume $= (32\text{cm})^3 = 32768\text{cm}^3$
(c) Volume $= (4.2\text{cm})^3 = 74.088\text{cm}^3$
(d) Volume $= (8.2\text{m})^3 = 551.368\text{m}^3$
(e) Volume $= (0.49\text{m})^3$
$= 0.117649\text{m}^3$
(f) Volume $= (21\text{cm})^3 = 9261\text{cm}^3$

3. Volume of air present in the room
$= 3.5\text{ m} \times 5\text{ m} \times 4\text{ m} = 70\text{m}^3$

4. Capacity of tank $= 200\text{ cm} \times 150\text{ cm} \times 75\text{ cm} = 2250000\text{ cm}^3$
$= 2.25\text{m}^3$

5. Volume of room $= 5\text{ m} \times 3.5\text{ m} \times 4\text{ m} = 70\text{ m}^3$
No. of students $= 70\text{m}^3 / 3.5\text{m}^3 = 20$
$\therefore$ 20 students can sit in the room.

6. Volume of 1 brick $= 2.4\text{ cm} \times 10.2\text{ cm} \times 7.5\text{ cm} = 183.6\text{cm}^3$
$\therefore$ Space occupied by 1200 bricks
$= 183.6 \times 1200 = 220320\text{cm}^3$

7. Volume of tub $= 125\text{ cm} \times 90\text{ cm} \times 50\text{ cm} = 562500\text{cm}^3 = 0.5625\text{m}^3$
$\therefore$ Tub can hold 0.5625m^3 of water.

8. Volume of wall $= 7.5\text{ m} \times 3.6\text{ m} \times 0.45\text{ m} = 12.15\text{m}^3 = 12150000\text{cm}^3$
Volume of 1 brick $= 25\text{ cm} \times 12.5\text{ cm} \times 6\text{ cm} = 1875\text{m}^3$
$\therefore$ Number of bricks $= 12150000\text{ cm}^3 / 1875\text{cm}^3 = 6480$

9. Volume of water in the pool $= 12\text{ m} \times 5\text{ m} \times 2\text{ m} = 120\text{ m}^3$

10. Volume of iron garter = 4 m × 0.25 m × 0.4 m = 0.4 m^3
∴ Cost = ₹300 × 0.4 = ₹120

11. Volume = L × B × H
H = Volume/L × B
H = 4500/ 15 × 6
H = 50 cm

12. H = Volume/L × B
H = 560 / 10 × 8
H = 7 cm

13. Volume of rectangular box = 10 × 6 × 4 = 240m^3
∴ No. of cubes that can be placed in the box = 240m^3 / 15m^3 = 16

More to do - 1

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. Line segments 2. Perimeter
3. area 4. Volume 5. Both (b) and (c)

More to do - 2

1. **Fill in the blanks:**
(a) 4 × side (b) length × breadth
(c) Side × Side (d) 4 (e) Volume
(f) Sum

2. **Write (T) for True and (F) for False in the boxes :**
(a) F (b) T (c) F (d) T

Puzzle Time

1. Length of wire used = 4 × side
= 4 × 20 m = 80 m

2. Length of lace needed = 2 (4 + 3)
= 14m

3. No, since dimensions of both cube and cuboid are not given. So, number of boxes cannot be found.

6. Representation of Data

Exercise-A

1. (a) White (b) Red
2. 1,2,2,3,3,3,3,4,5,5

Time taken (in minutes)	Number of sums
1	1
2	2
3	4
4	1
5	2

3. 20, 20, 20, 20, 28, 28, 28, 30, 30, 32, 32, 42, 42, 42, 42.

Number of traffic lights	Tally marks	Number of cities
20	||||	4
28	|||	3
30	||	2
32	||	2
42	||||	4

4. Do yourself.

Exercise-B

1. (a) 55 runs (b) 70 runs (c) 285 runs
2. Do yourself.
3. Do yourself.
4. (a) 110 (b) 440 (c) 10
5. Ratan = 50kg, Rani = 35kg, John = 60kg, Peter = 40kg
John is the heaviest and Rani is the lightest.
6. (a) Rohit (b) Adil is 20 cm shorter than Pankaj and 40 cm shorter than Ritesh. (c) Ritesh and Pankaj
7. Do yourself.
8. Do yourself.
9. (a) Amount spend on entertainment = ₹2000
Total monthly income of Mr. Kin = ₹(3000 + 2500 + 1000 + 2000 + 1500) = ₹10000
$\therefore$ Fraction = $\frac{₹2000}{₹10000} = \frac{1}{5}$
(b) Mr. Kin spend greatest portion

of his income in paying rent.

(c) Amount spend on grocery = ₹2500

Total monthly income of Mr. Min = ₹10000

$\therefore$ Fraction = $\frac{₹2500}{₹10000} = \frac{1}{4}$

10. Do yourself

More To Do-1

1. data **2.** 𝍸 **3.** rectangular bars

4. circle.

More To Do-2

1. Fill in the blanks :

(a) ⌓ (b) pictures (c) equal

(d) Vertical, horizontal

(e) Pie-chart

2. 1 cm = 50 children

Puzzle Time

1. By using 4 complete symbols and 1 half symbol.

2. 1 cm = 10 marks

3. No, Shobhit's representation is incorrect.

Correct representation = 𝍸 ||

SCIENCE

1. SOIL

A. 1. Soil **2.** Clayey **3.** living **4.** deserts **5.** Deforestation **6.** Embankments

B. 1. (a) crust **2.** (b) rocks **3.** (c) Loam **4.** (b) bedrock **5.** (a) topsoil **6.** (b) soil erosion

C. 1. The Earth's crust is covered with layers of soil, which is made up of small pieces of rocks, dead plants and animals. It is important for all living organisms. Plants grow in the soil as they get water and nutrition. Many small animals are also found in the soil, while many microorganisms help in maintaining the fertility of the soil.

2. There are different types of soil, broadly classified as sandy soil, clayey soil and loamy soil.

3. There are different layers of soil.

(a) The upper layer is called topsoil, which contains a lot of humus and decomposed organic matter. It is dark in colour and the roots of plants grow in this layer.

(b) The layer below topsoil, is called subsoil, which has lesser organic matter. It is a bit light in colour and has the roots of some plants extending till this layer too.

(c) The layer below subsoil is called bedrock. The upper part of this layer contains broken rocks from its parent material, while the lower part consists of unbroken rocks. This layer has very less water.

4. The removal of topsoil by wind, water or other elements is called soil erosion. It results in the loss of fertility of the soil, which affects the growth of plants.

5. The major factors responsible for soil erosion are wind, water, overgrazing, deforestation, poor farming

methods etc.

6. Soil can be conserved in many ways:

(a) Planting more and more trees for their roots to bind the soil, to help avoid soil erosion.

(b) Adopt terrace farming in hilly

areas to prevent soil erosion.

(c) Avoiding cattle grazing on small pieces of land, repeatedly.

(d) Building embankments along river banks and bunds to prevent soil erosion.

(e) Planting trees in rows along the edges of fields to protect against strong winds.

D. Across: **1.** Clayey **2.** Topsoil

Down: **3.** Clayey **4.** Loamy

2. ROCKS AND MINERALS

A. 1. (c) used in kitchen slabs

2. (e) used in making roads

3. (b) made from calcite

4.(f) formed from limestone

5. (a) used for cooking food **6.** (d) used in manufacturing of plastics

B. 1. (b) Three **2.** (c) granite

3. (b) Basalt **4.** (a) Shale

5. (c) Gneiss **6.** (c) Quartzite

C. 1. F **2.** F **3.** F **4.** T **5.** T **6.** F

D. 1. Igneous rocks are formed when molten magma cools and solidifies.

2. Pumice is a light and porous rock, which is formed when lava cools quickly on the earth's surface. It has many holes, which are formed when the volcanic gases expand. It is so light that it can easily float on water, and is used as a foot scrubber or for polishing, when in powder form.

3. As a result of weathering, the small pieces of rock turn into pebbles, gravel, sand and clay, which tumble down rivers and streams. When these pieces get settled, they pile up and form flat layers called sediments. These layers are pressed together over a long time, and form solid rocks called sedimentary rocks.

4. (a) Slate: It is dark in colour and formed from shale. It is usually used for making blackboards.

(b) Quartzite: It is formed from sandstone that is rich in quartz. It is used to make statues, glass, gemstone and in watches.

(c) Gneiss: It is a mineral in which grains are arranged in light and dark colour bands, and is formed from granite.

5. The Earth was partly covered with swampy forests. When plants and trees died, they fell into these swamps. For millions of years, water and dirt began to pile up on top of the dead plant remains, undergoing physical and chemical changes due to heat and pressure. It is thus, that the remains turned into coal.

6. Petroleum is obtained from the ancient remains of dead plants and animals that have transformed into fossils over millions of years. Petroleum is first refined and then turned into petrol, LPG, CNG and diesel. Petroleum products are used to run vehicles and machines, and in the manufacturing of plastics, paints and cosmetics.

E. Do yourself.

3. WORK, FORCE AND ENERGY

A. **1.** Frictional **2.** muscular
3. Energy **4.** coal **5.** solar energy
6. Windmills

B. **1.** (a) force **2.** (c) rough
3. (b) muscular **4.** (c) energy
5. (b) sun

C. **1.** The push or pull acting on an object is called force. The effects of force are:

- It can change the shape and size of an object.
- It can change the direction of a moving object.
- It can change the speed of a moving object.
- It can start the motion in an object.
- It can stop a moving object.

2. When two objects rub against each other, frictional force prevents them to slide smoothly, acting in the opposite direction to the movement. It can be helpful in some of the following ways:

- It helps us to walk, as we don't slip easily because of the friction produced between our shoes and the floor.
- It helps us ride a bicycle, as friction produced between the tires and the road avoids skidding.
- While playing carom we spread powder on the board to avoid friction, for the striker to move easily across the board.

3. Magnets exert a force that can attract or repel certain objects, which is called a magnetic force.

4. When we apply force to move an object over some distance, we do work. Some examples of work are, moving a table, throwing a basketball, picking a book from the shelf etc.

5. Energy is the ability of a body to do work. We need energy to do work.

6. Here are a few forms of energy:

- Light energy
- Heat energy
- Electrical energy
- Solar energy / Solar power
- Wind energy
- Water energy / Hydropower
- Geothermal energy
- Biomass energy

D. 1. Frictional force **2.** Electrostatic force **3.** Elastic force **4.** Frictional force

4. SIMPLE MACHINES

A. **1.** a rod **2.** effort **3.** levers
4. A pulley **5.** wheel **6.** fulcrum

B. **1.** (b) tool **2.** (a) fulcrum **3.** (c) both of these **4.** (c) third-class lever
5. (c) cylinder **6.** (a) two

C. 1. Simple machines are simple tools with a few parts. They are of five types: (a) Lever (b) Pulley (c)

Wheel and axle (d) Inclined plane (e) Screw

2. The three parts of a lever are:

(a) Fulcrum – a support on which the rod moves.

(b) Effort – the part where force is applied on the rod to do work.

(c) Load – the part on which work has to be done.

3. Depending on the position of the fulcrum, effort and load, levers are of three types:

(a) First-class lever: In this class of levers, the fulcrum is between the load and the effort. See-saws, pliers, hammers, scissors etc. are a few examples of first-class levers.

(b) Second-class lever: In this class of levers, the load is in between the fulcrum and the effort. Nutcrackers, bottle openers, and wheel barrows etc. are a few examples of second-class levers.

(c) Third-class lever: In this class of levers, the effort is between the load and the fulcrum. Tongs, fishing rods, tweezers etc. are a few examples of third-class levers.

4. A pulley is a basic machine made with a rope or chain wrapped around a wheel. It has grooves along the wheel's edges, for the rope to move around the pulley. It changes the direction of force and makes it easier to lift things at some height. A pulley is used for various purposes like drawing water from a well, hoisting a flag on a flagpole, lifting heavy engines etc.

5. The types of pulleys are:

(a) Fixed pulley: this pulley is attached to a hook put doesn't move. It can change the direction of force, but is not needed to pull or push the pulley up and down. Its disadvantage is that it requires applying more effort. Pulleys in wells and flagpoles are a few examples of fixed pulleys.

(b) Movable pulley: this pulley moves with the load and requires applying less effort. Its disadvantage is that it needs to be pulled or pushed up and down. Pulleys in window blinds and fishing cords are a few examples of movable pulleys.

5. STATES OF MATTER

A. **1.** T **2.** F **3.** T **4.** T **5.** F **6.** F

B. **1.** (b) small **2.** (c) Atoms

3. (a) Solids **4.** (a) freezing

5. (c) chemical change **6.** (a) Salt

C. **1.** Atoms are known as the building blocks of matter, as they are the smallest units of matter.

2. Matter exists in three states:

(a) Solids: They have a fixed shape and size, as their molecules are closely packed together by strong force of attraction.

(b) Liquids: They do not have a fixed shape and size, as their molecules are not closely packed together due to less force of attraction.

(c) Gases: They do not have a fixed shape or size, as their molecules are very loosely packed, with a negligible force of attraction amongst them.

3. It is a change in which no new substance is formed. It is a temporary change which can be reversed. Melting of a candle and boiling of water are two examples of physical change.

4. It is a change in which a new substance is formed. It is a permanent change which cannot be reversed. Frying of an egg and spoiling of food are two examples of chemical change.

5. Solubility is the capacity of a substance to dissolve in some other substance, to form a mixture of uniform nature.

6. Liquids that dissolve in water or other liquids are called miscible liquids. For example: milk, ink etc. Liquids that cannot dissolve in water or other liquids are called immiscible liquids. Oil for example, is an immiscible liquid as it does not dissolve in water.

D. 1. P **2.** C **3.** P **4.** C

6. NATURAL DISASTERS

A. 1. (a) the crust **2.** (b) faults

3. (a) hypocentre **4.** (c) 1 to 10

5. (b) Dormant

B. 1. (c) Instrument used to measure an earthquake. **2.** (c) Molten rocks

3. (a) Mt. Pope

4. (f) excess of rainfall

5. (b) shortage of food supply

6. (d) Strong storms with fast spinning winds.

C. 1. tectonic **2.** seismic

3. seismograph **4.** crater **5.** Active

D. 1. A natural disaster is a major adverse event resulting from natural processes of the Earth. Most natural disasters cause destruction of life and property.

2. Earthquakes occur when the floating tectonic plates, shift or move along the faults in different directions. These shifting plates create energy in the form of vibrations, called seismic waves.

3. There are three types of volcanoes:

(a) Active volcanoes

(b) Dormant volcanoes

(c) Extinct volcanoes

4. Tsunamis are great giant waves that are caused due to undersea earthquakes or volcanic eruptions. They move at very high speeds and wash away all objects in their path. Tsunamis have incredible energy because of the great volume of water which they carry along.

5. Cyclones are a type of tropical, strong storms with fast spinning winds near the Earth's surface. They are also known as typhoons or hurricanes.

E. VOLCANO, FLOOD, EARTHQUAKE, DROUGHT, TSUNAMI.

SOCIAL SCIENCE

1. EXCHANGING THOUGHTS – COMMUNICATION

A. 1. (b) Newspaper

2. (a) The Bengal Gazette

3. (b) Morse **4.** (c) television

5. (a) Internet

B. 1. F **2.** T **3.** T **4.** F **5.** F

C. 1. (c) A few centuries ago

2. (d) Telephone **3.** (b) Telegraph

4. (c) Television **5.** (a) Search engine

D. 1. Communication is the process of exchanging thoughts, information and new ideas with each other. It helps us to get to know about people and places near and far from us.

2. Distances are no longer a barrier as we have different means of communication that are fast enough for us to interact with anyone in a matter of minutes.

3. Some common means of communication are:

(a) Telephones (b) Telegraphs

(c) Newspapers (d) Radio

(e) Television (f) The Internet

4. Telegraph is a device used for transmitting and receiving messages over long distances. It is done with the use of dots and symbols.

5. Mass communication is a transmission of messages from a sender to a large amount of people through various types of media. For example: televisions, newspapers etc.

6. A radio has several advantages:

- We can carry it wherever we want.
- It can notify us about even quicker than televisions.
- People can be notified about traffic jams in metro cities.

7. The internet is an international computer network, connecting other networks and computers from companies, universities etc. It is the fastest means of communication in the world that helps us stay in touch with our family and friends. It also helps us stay informed about news and events all over the world, with information about anything and everything.

Think and Answer

Do yourself.

2. THE UNITED NATIONS

A. 1. (c) second world war

2. (c) all of these **3.** (b) 5

4. (a) Hindi **5.** (a) International Court of Justice

B. 1. League of Nations

2. The General Assembly

3. The Secretariat

4. ECOSOC

5. the Hague

6. The Security

C. 1. Food and Agriculture Organisation

2. World Health Organisation

3. United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund

4. Economic and Social

5. United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organisation

6. United Nations Development Programme 7. International Labour Organisation

D. 1. 24th October 1945

2. The main objectives of the UN are:

(a) To maintain international peace and security

(b) To peacefully settle disputes between member states

(c) To ensure equal rights for all nations

(d) To maintain friendly relations among nations

(e) To promote respect for human rights and fundamental freedom for the people of the world

(f) To solve economic, social, cultural and human problems of all countries.

3. The six principal organs of the UN are:

(a) The General Assembly

(b) The Security Council

(c) The Secretariat

(d) The Economic and Social Council

(e) The International Court of Justice

(f) The trusteeship Council

4. The General Assembly is like the parliament of our country, where issues related to world peace are discussed. It holds one session every year between September and December, but also a special session if necessary. It discusses international problems, recommends peaceful settlements of disputes, oversees the budgets of the UN, collects reports of the UN, makes recommendations and appoints non-permanent members of the Security Council. These discussions are followed by voting, where each country has one vote.

5. The Security Council is responsible for maintaining international peace and security in the world. China, France, Russian Federation, the United Kingdom and the United States are the 5 permanent members of the UN Security Council.

6. The Secretariat prepares reports, keeps records and carries out the day to day activities of the UN. It also performs various other roles like monitoring its programs, researching socio-economic trends and so on. It uses 6 languages for official work: English, French, Russian, Spanish, Chinese, and Arabic.

7. The International Court of Justice is the judicial organ of the UN. Its duty is to protect and safeguard human rights and settle international disputes.

8. India is a charter member of the UN and actively participates in all

its specialised agencies. It has been among the main members that signed the Declaration of United Nations in Washington on 1st January 1942. It sends medical missions whenever needed, just as the UN experts aid India as needed. India pledges to work with faith and hope towards the UN's success, and to assume greater responsibilities that the world community expects from it.

Think and Answer

Do yourself.

3. ARRIVAL OF THE BRITISH

A. 1. (c) 1498 **2.** (b) Bengal
3. (a) 1757 **4.** (b) 1764
5. (c) Lord Dalhousie

B. 1. T **2.** F **3.** F **4.** F **5.** T

C. 1. (c) Siraj-ud-daulah
2. (d) 1764 **3.** (e) Robert Clive
4. (b) Lord Wellesley
5. (a) Lord Dalhousie

D. 1. Vasco de Gama discovered a new sea route to India in 1498 AD.

2. The battle of Plassey was fought between the British and Siraj-ud-duala, the nawab of Bengal, to completely oppress him and take control of Bengal, because he protested against British ways.

3. It is under Robert Clive's leadership that the British emerged victorious and established a stronghold in Bengal, after the battle of Plassey in 1757. He also became the first governor of Bengal.

4. The Battle of Buxar was fought in 1764 between the British and the combined forces of Mir Qasim (Nawab of Bengal), Shuja-ud-daula (Nawab of Awadh) and Shah Alam II (Mughal Emperor).

5. Lord Richard Wellesley introduced the policy of Subsi-diary Alliance.

6. Lord Dalhousie introduced the policy of the Doctrine of Lapse. **7.** According to the Doctrine of lapse is any Indian ruler under the subsidiary of the British government died without leaving behind a natural male heir (ruler's own son), their territory and wealth would be considered to have lapsed and be taken over by the British.

Think and Answer: Do yourself.

4. REVOLT OF 1857

A. 1. (c) Meerut **2.** (a) Burma
3. (b) Queen Victoria
4. (a) W. C. Banerjee
5. (a) Swadeshi

B. 1. Enfield Rifle
2. Allan Octavian Hume
3. 29 March 1857
4. Bahadur Shah Zafar **5.** Tilak
6. 1919

C. 1. T **2.** F **3.** T **4.** T **5.** F **6.** T

D. 1. (c) 1857 **2.** (a) 1858 **3.** (b) 1885
4. (e) 1905 **5.** (d) 1914

E. 1. The common people were not

happy with the British rule as they had introduced laws that were clearly meant to benefit themselves. They forced the farmers to grow cash crops like opium and indigo. They implemented oppress -ive colonial market policies, destroying the Indian economy, resulting in widespread poverty.

2. The Indian rulers felt cheated because of the Subsidiary Alliance and the Doctrine of Lapse.

3. The Indian rulers, soldiers and peasantry were all unhappy with the oppressive policies of the British rule. Further, things became worse with the introduction of the Enfield rifle, who cartridge was believed to be greased with the fat of cows and pigs. Since the cover had to be bitten and removed before use, it hurt the sentiments of the Hindu and Muslim soldiers alike.

4. The prominent leaders in the revolt of 1857 were Nana Saheb, Tantia Tope, Begum Hazrat Mahal and Rani Lakshmi Bai, among others.

5. The educated Indians like doctors, lawyers and journalists began to realise that the British government wanted to keep the Indians poor and backward. So they decided to form an organisation that would help unite the Indians against British policies, which resulted in the founding of the Indian national Congress.

6. The Indian National Congress demanded that the British government should appoint Indians to high positions, end racial discrimination and the drain of wealth. They boycotted English goods and promoted Indian goods instead. They promoted Indian education and wanted the common people to become a part of the Independence struggle.

7. The Swadeshi movement started in 1905 against the partition of Bengal, and pledged the boycott of English goods and use of Indian goods by all. The leaders of Bengal felt that public meetings and resolutions were not likely to have effect on the British. Schools were established where the traditional educational system was followed. Men, women and children from all sections of the society took part in the movement, which spread from Bengal to different parts of the country.

Think and Answer: Do yourself.

5. GREAT INDIANS

A. 1. (a) In 1915

2. (b) Rani Lakshmi Bai

3. (b) Sati

4. (c) Rabindranath Tagore

5. (b) Macedonia

B. 1. Mannikarnika

2. Sati

3. Brahmo Samaj

4. Rabindranath Tagore

5. Nirmal Hriday

C. **1.** F **2.** T **3.** F **4.** T **5.** F

D. **1.** (b) 2nd October 1869

2. (a) 13th November 1835

3. (c) 1772

4. (c) 1861

5. (d) 17th October 1817

E. **1.** Gandhiji used the techniques of truth, non-violence and non-cooperation against the British.

2. When the British laid siege to Jhansi, she rallied her troops and offered a brave resistance. She also joined forces with Tantia Tope and Nana Saheb to fight against the British. She fought till her last breath and laid down her life for the sake of freedom.

3. Rabindranath Tagore was said to be a curious and creative child as he never felt satisfied to be educated within the four walls of his home. He took keen interest and studied many subjects like literature, theatre, dance and music.

4. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan started the movements for modern education and social reforms among Muslims. He also founded the Aligarh Muslim University and helped the Muslim community to get scientific exposure. He also protested against the practices of the Purdah system and early marriage, and supported education for both men and women.

5. Mother Teresa founded the Missionaries of Charity to look after poor and sick people. She also founded Nirmal Hriday, a home for the poor and dying. She did a lot of selfless service for the poor and needy.

Think and Answer: Do yourself.

6. STRUCTURE OF OUR GOVERNMENT

A. **1.** (b) Prime Minister

2. (a) President

3. (c) Uttar Pradesh

4. (b) **2** **5.** (c) New Delhi

B. **1.** democratic

2. Constitution of India

3. Governor

4. Supreme Court

5. Judiciary

C. **1.** F **2.** F **3.** T **4.** T **5.** F

D. **1.** (b) India **2.** (d) Government

3. (c) Central government

4. (a) Uttar Pradesh

5. (c) New Delhi

E. **1.** India is a democracy and it is not possible for all the people or a single representative to rule a huge country like India. Hence, we elect certain people who become our representatives and form our government.

2. India follows a democratic form of government. It is the rule of the people, for the people and by the people. The citizens of India have the freedom to elect their representatives. We have two forms of government – one at the central

level and one at the state level.

3. The Union government is commonly known as the central government. It makes laws for the whole country and deals with issues of national importance.

4. The state govern-ment also functions in similar fashion as the Central government. Each state has its own legislative assembly and its members are elected by the people of the state.

5. The President is the constitutional head of India.

6. The Supreme Court, High Courts and District/Sessions Court are the three levels of Judicial Hierarchy.

7. Supreme Court is the highest court of justice in India. It is located in New Delhi.

8. Judiciary is the branch of government which deals with the interpretation of a nation's laws, resolution of legal conflicts, and judgements for violation of the law. It is the sole authority in our country to deliver justice.

Think and Answer

Do yourself.

COMPUTER

1. PROCEDURE IN LOGO

A. **1.** F **2.** F **3.** T **4.** F **5.** F **6.** T **7.** T **8.** F **9.** T **10.** F

B. **1.** Immediate Mode, Procedure

2. procedure **3.** commands

4. TITLE **5.** BODY **6.** END

7. <F2> **8.** Sub Procedure

9. Super Procedure **10.** Procedure

11. procedure

12. LOGO PRIMITIVE MAKE

13. PARAMETER **14.** Recursion

C. **1.** d **2.** b **3.** a **4.** d

D. **1.** Procedure is not a ---------- socks and then shoes.

2. TITLE: name of the procedure is written, BODY: combined set of commands/primitives and END: last part of the procedure.

3. Sign like '>' appears. **4.** F2 key

5. When a procedure is ---------- example of Super Procedure.

6. Advantages of procedure: ---------- possibility of errors,

7. Variable is such a ---------- variables in LOGO.

8. The value stored in Global Variable can be used by any procedure, while the value stored in Local Variable can be used only in the procedure in which it is defined.

9. When a procedure calls ---------- repeated turns are over.

10. Used to execute a LOGO command on conditional basis.

11. It is used to stop the procedure with a condition.

12. It is used to enter a sequence of characters as input.

2. FEATURES OF MS-WORD 2013

A. **1.** T **2.** F **3.** T **4.** T **5.** T **6.** F

B. **1.** wavy lines **2.** document

3. Ignore all **4.** Sentence case

5. Find **6.** Ctrl + H

C. 1. c **2.** b **3.** a **4.** d **5.** c

D. 1. By default, Word automatically checks ------ click Change to correct the error.

2. The spelling and grammar check -------- to change or ignore it.

3. The Thesaurus tool provides ---- ---------- in the list of results.

4. Sometimes after typing -------- drop-down menu

5. A bullet is a dot or a symbol ------ again to end the list.

3. STARTING MS-EXCEL 2013

A. 1. T **2.** F **3.** F **4.** T **5.** T **6.** F

B. 1. workbooks **2.** arrow **3.** column **4.** Formula **5.** 255, **6.** .xlsx

C. 1. c **2.** a **3.** b **4.** d **5.** a

D. 1. A workbook in Excel ---------- between the worksheets.

2. The text you are typing ---------- and begin typing.

3. By default, a workbook ---------- workbook will appear.

4. The steps to save ---------- the extension .xlsx.

5. On the Home tab ---------- Go To Special dialog box.

4. MORE IN POWER POINT 2013

A. 1. animation

2. Slide Navigation pane

3. projectors **4.** background

5. Apply to All **6.** layouts.

B. 1. c **2.** a **3.** b **4.** d **5.** d **6.** a

C. 1. Organizing slides means ---------- way you want.

2. If you want to create several ------ the selected location.

3. A theme is a predefined ---------- your existing placeholders.

4. Hover the mouse over ---------- of a dotted line.

5. Text can be inserted ---------- and begin typing.

6. Once you have arranged ---------- exit presentation mode.

5. INTRODUCTION TO MULTIMEDIA

A. 1. T **2.** F **3.** T **4.** F **5.** T **6.** T **7.** T

B. 1. Sound **2.** presentation

3. Presentation

4. engineers, computer

5. browsers, colour

6. .swf, .mp4

C. 1. c **2.** a **3.** b **4.** b

D. 1. Multimedia can be almost -------- animation and video.

2. The software that is ---------- called presentation software.

3. Entertainment, Video Games, Media Player, Engineering, etc.

4. Video Games are softwares to play games while Media Player is used for viewing movies, listening to music and songs.

5. In science, it is mainly used for modeling and simulation. Experiment of Science can be explained with the help of multimedia

presentations.

6. (a) Sound is recorded using a micro-phone, Smart Sound, etc. and added to a multimedia presentation from a variety of sources while text is the most fundamental element of any multimedia project.

(b) Videos are the moving images in a multimedia project, while Animation is a group of graphics images that contain movement.

(c) Graphics are added in the form of photographs or designs, while Sound is recorded using micro-phone and then added to a multimedia project.

हिंदी

1. बरसात

(क) 1. स 2. ब 3. ब 4. ब 5. ब

(ख) स्वयं कीजिए

(ग) 1. द 2. य 3. अ 4. ब 5. स

(घ) **1.** धरती बिना पानी के कारण सूख गई थी। 2. खुशी और नयी उमंग 3. मेंढक शोर मचाते हैं, और मोर नाचते हैं। **4.** छतरी से **5.** नदियों का बहाव बढ़ जाता है। **6.** मोती की सौगात की तरह।

भाषा-बोध:

(क) 1. पेड़, वृक्ष, विटप 2. नीरद, घन, अंबुद 3. भू, पृथ्वी, धरा 4. सरिता, तटिनी, सरि

(ख) 1. नदियाँ 2. छतरियाँ 3. फुहारें 4. कुँऐं 5. झिल्लियाँ 6. बारातें

(ग) पुल्लिंग (2, 3, 5, 7, 8)

स्त्रीलिंग (1, 4, 6)

(घ) **1.** प्यासी 2. काली 3. सुंदर 4. ठंडा 5. हरे 6. कोमल

(ङ) **1.** कठोर 2. गर्म 3. हल्का 4. बदसूरत

(च) **1.** गहराई 2. काली 3. चाँद 4. प्यास 5. ईश्वर 6. कोमलता 7. सुंदरता 8. शीतलता

(छ) **1.** रूपवान, रूपवती, रूपक

2. देवता, देवापीश, देवक

2. फलों का राजा: आम

(क) **1.** पियांबु 2. म्यांमार 3. स्वाद 4. कारबाइड

(ख) **1.** सही 2. सही 3. सही 4. सही 5. गलत

(ग) **1.** ब 2. स 3. अ 4. ब 5. ब

(घ) **1.** द 2. य 3. अ 4. ब 5. स

(ङ) 1. आम की किस्म का नामकरण उसके ..... 'स्वाद' के आधार पर है। 2. सम्राट अकबर को आम इतने पसंद थे ..... 'लाखीबाग के आम' नाम से जाना जाता था। 3. आम के सम्बंध में पौराणिक आख्यान .... राजा-रंक सभी को प्रिय है। 4. आम को जल्दी पकाने के लिए ..... अपेक्षा अच्छे होते हैं। 5. देश के अलग-अलग ..... आम खूब पिलता है। 6. सुश्रुत ने आम .... मिलाकर रोटी बनाते हैं।

भाषा-बोध:

(क) 1. रसाल 2. आम्र 3. अलिप्रिय 4. पिकप्रिय 5. पिकबंधु 6. पियांबु 7. शुकप्रिय 8. सहकार 9. सुपदन 10. अमृतफल

(ख) 1. उपकार 2. उप्वन 3. उपहास 4. उपहार 5. उपनाम 6. उपमंत्री 7. उपवाक्य 8. उपकर्म

(ग) 1. जानकारियाँ 2. पाठशालाएँ 3. जातियाँ 4. मज़दूर 5. शिक्षिकाएँ 6. प्रजा 7. तैयारियाँ 8. छात्रों

(घ) 1. हम 2. वे 3. वह 4. क्या 5. कुछ

(ङ) 1. पुल्लिंग 2. स्त्रीलिंग 3. पुल्लिंग 4. पुल्लिंग 5. स्त्रीलिंग 6. स्त्रीलिंग

(च) स्वयं कीजिए।

(छ) 1. अधिकरण कारक 2. अपादान कारक 3. संप्रदान कारक 4. संबंध कारक 5. संबंध कारक 6. कर्म कारक 7. संप्रदान कारक

(ज) स्वयं कीजिए। (झ) स्वयं कीजिए।

3. हबूचंद और गबूचंद

(क) 1. वेतन 2. राजधानी 3. प्रजा 4. झाड़ू 5. धुरंधर 6. विनम्रता

(ख) 1. सही 2. गलत 3. गलत 4. सही 5. सही

(ग) 1. ब 2. स 3. ब 4. स 5. अ 6. स

(घ) 1. द 2. य 3. अ 4. ब 5. स

(ङ) 1. हबूचंद राय नाम के एक राजा थे, उनके मंत्री का नाम गबूचंद था। 2. क्योंकि राजा के पैरों में हमेशा धूल लगी रहती थी। 3. राजा की बात सुनकर गबूचंद घबराया। भय के कारण उसे पसीना आ गया। अपनी पकी हुई दाढ़ी को आँसुओं में डुबोकर गबूचंद ने कहा, "महाराज! यदि आपके चरणों में धूल नहीं लगेगी, तो हम चरणों की धूल कैसे पाएँगे?" 4. साढ़े सत्रह लाख झाड़ू खरीदकर झाड़ू लगाई, इक्कीस लाख भिश्तियों की टोलियों द्वारा पानी छिड़काया गया, और चर्मकार को बुलाकर चमड़ा बिछाने का भी प्रयास किया गया। 5. भिश्तियों ने सब जगह पानी छिड़क दिया, जिस कारण ताल-तौलियों में कीचड़-ही-कीचड़ रह गया। जल के जीव जल के बिना मरने लगे और थल के प्राणी पानी की बाढ़ में डूबने-उतरने लगे। हाट-बाजार के लेन-देन पर पानी फिर गया। सब ओर ठंडक हो जाने से सर्दी बुखार के कारण लोग मरने लगे। 6. राजा के पैरों को चमड़े के आवरण से ढकने का। 7. जब लोगों के पैरों में धूल लगती तो चर्मकार ने चमड़े का आवरण बनाया इस चमड़े के आवरण से लोगों के पैरों में धूल का कण भी नहीं लगा।

भाषा-बोध:

(क) 1. चटाइयाँ 2. टोलियाँ 3. जूते 4. सड़कें 5. कहानियाँ 6. राजधानियाँ

(ख) पुल्लिंग (2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10)
स्त्रीलिंग (1, 3, 4)

(ग) 1. दूरी 2. निकटता 3. सफलता
4. बचपन 5. पढ़ाई 6. गर्मी 7. प्यासा
8. नौकरी

(घ) 1. जापानी 2. भारतीय 3. भोपाली
4. इलाहाबादी 5. बनारसी 6. लखनवी

(ङ) विशेषण 1. मूर्ख 2. चतुर 3. डरपोक
4. गुणी 5. धुरंधर 6. सामान्य 7. विशेष
8. गहरी 9. बड़ी 10. छोटाविशेष्य
1. राजा 2. मंत्री 3. आदमी 4. लोग
5. पंडित 6. जन 7. बात 8. चाल
9. खिड़की 10. दरवाजा

4. दुर्लभ गुण

(क) 1. घर 2. छुट्टी 3. पत्र 4. भाई
5. डॉक्टर

(ख) 1. सही 2. सही 3. गलत 4. गलत
5. सही

(ग) 1. ब 2. ब 3. ब 4. ब 5. ब

(घ) 1. द 2. य 3. अ 4. ब 5. स

(ङ) 1. सामान बेचकर 2. मजदूरों के नेता 3. उन्हें लगा लड़का अब छुट्टे पैसे लेकर वापस नहीं आयेगा। 4. किशनगंज जाकर एक व्यक्ति से पूछकर 5. अस्सी पैसे वापस करने 6. वह मोटर के नीचे आ गया, उसके दोनों पैर कुचल गए और वह बेहोश हो गया। 7. ईमानदारी।

भाषा-बोध:

(क) 1. अपरिचित 2. सुलभ 3. विदेशी
4. अवगुण 5. मालिक 6. बेईमान

(ख) स्वयं कीजिए

(ग) पुल्लिंग (1, 5, 6, 7, 8) स्त्रीलिंग (2, 3, 4)

(घ) 1. वर्तमान काल 2. भविष्य काल
3. भूतकाल 4. भूतकाल 5. वर्तमान काल

(ङ) स्वयं कीजिए

5. हम प्रभात की नई किरण

(क) 1. अ 2. अ 3. स 4. स 5. अ

(ख) 1. नई ज्योति बिखराएँगे। कण-कण को, तृण-तृण को 2. उपवन नया सजाएँगे। नूतन मधु, मकरंद, सुगंध के 3. सरिता नई बहाएँगे। सिंचित कर मिट्टी का कण-कण

(ग) स्वयं कीजिए

(घ) 1. हम प्रभात की नई किरण बन नई ज्योति बिखराएँगे। 2. 'मोती माणिक सा चमकाएँगे' से अभिप्राय है, मोती जैसा-सुन्दर व आकर्षक चमकाएँगे। 3. हम तरूओं के नए सुमन बनके नया उपवन सजाएँगे। 4. हम भ्रमरों के नव गुंजन बनकर नूतन स्वर में गाकर कलियों-फूलों का आँगन-हृदय खिलाएँगे।

(ङ) सारांश-स्वयं कीजिए

(च) 1. हम सुबह की नई किरण बनकर, संसार में नया प्रकाश बिखराएँगे। 2. मिट्टी

के हर कण को नवी उमंग से भरकर कण-कण में सोना उपजाएँगे।

भाषा-बोध:

(क) 1. फूल, पुष्प, कुसुम

2. गौ, प्रथ्वी, कामधेनु

3. स्वर्ण, कंचन, कनक

(ख) 1. मुख 2. सुबह 3. धूल का अत्यंत छोटा अंश 4. घास 5. मिठास 6. नया

(ग) 1. भविष्यकाल 2. वर्तमानकाल

3. भूतकाल

(घ) 1. कारखाना 2. बलवान 3. वनवास

4. गुणवान 5. उपकार 6. जलपान

6. दोहावली

(क) 1. अ 2. अ 3. ब 4. ब 5. ब

(ख) 1. रहिमन फिर-फिर पोइए, टूटे मुक्ताहार।। 2. सुनि अठिलैहैं लोग सब, बाँटि न लैहे कोय।। 3. घटत मान देखिए जबहिं, तुरतहि करिअ पयान।। 4. कहि रहीम पर काज हित, संपत्ति संचहि सुजान। 5. चंदन विष व्यापत नहीं, लिपटे रहत भुजंग।।

(ग) 1. द 2. य 3. अ 4. ब 5. स

(घ) 1. ज्ञानी जन परोपकार के लिए संपत्ति का संचय करते हैं। 2. वह लोग जो किसी से कुछ मांगने जाते हैं, वह पहले से मन से मरे हुए होते हैं, और उनमें पहले वह मर चुके हैं, जिनके मुख से कुछ देने के लिए नहीं निकलता है। 3. क्योंकि अपने गुण और स्थान के अनुसार छोटी वस्तु भी महत्त्वपूर्ण होती है। 4. कविता के माध्यम से कवि कहना चाहता है कि उत्तम प्रकृति के लोगों को कुसंग से कोई हानि नहीं पहुँचती। मनुष्य को सोच समझकर व्यवहार करना चाहिए। यदि बात बिगड़ जाती है तो फिर उसे बनाना कठिन होता है। बड़ी वस्तु मिल जाने पर भी छोटी वस्तु को त्यागना नहीं चाहिए। परस्पर प्रेम का सम्बन्ध तत्काल विरोध से समाप्त करने पर फिर बन जाता है। किसी स्थान पर जब व्यक्ति के सम्मान को हानि पहुँचने लगे, तो उस स्थान से तुरंत प्रस्थान कर जाना चाहिए 5. किसी स्थान पर अपने सम्मान को घटता देख उस स्थान से तुरंत प्रस्थान कर जाना चाहिए।

(ङ) 1. रहिमन निज मन की विथा, मन ही राखो गोय। सुनि अठिलैहैं लोग सब, बाँटि न लैहे कोय।। 2. रूठे सुजान मनाइए, जो रूठैं सौ बार। रहिमन फिर-फिर पोइए, टूटे मुक्ताहार।। 3. तरूवर फल नहिं खात है, सरवर पियहिं न पान। कहि रहीम पर काज हित, संपत्ति संचहि सुजान।।

(च) 1. परेशानी थोड़े दिन के लिए होती है, परंतु वह इस संसार में अच्छे व बुरे का ज्ञान करा देती है। 2. उत्तम प्रकृति के लोगों को कुसंग से कोई हानि नहीं पहुँचती है। ठीक उसी तरह जैसे चंदन के वृक्ष पर साँप के लिपटे होने का कोई असर नहीं होता है।

भाषा-बोध:

(क) 1. बुरी संगति 2. जहर 3. काम

4. उपयोग

(ख) 1. तरवारि, शमशीर

2. साँप, सर्प, नाग

3. च् + अ + ट् + अ + क - आ + य् - अ

(ग) 1. न + इ - क् - अ + स् - अ - त् + अ 2. उ । त । त् । अ म् । अ

4. अ - न् + अ - ह + इ - त् + अ