Ascent Term Book-Class-4 Semester-II English

1

Words Never Die

Getting Started

Read The poem and write some rhyming words :
Ans. 1. Said   2. sad   3. dead   4. read

COMPREHENSION

A.   **Answer the following question:**
Ans. 1. No, something once said, It can not be cancelled. It remain forever.
      2. No, words once spoken out they never die. No word is ever dead.
      3. we can make our conversation cheerfull by using the good words and in this way we can make our happy.
      4. Yes, the children have the power to make the word happier by using the proper words.

B.   **Fill in the blanks:**
Ans. 1. Recalled
      2. Dead
      3. Depart
      4. We say
      5. Place

C.   **Make sentences of the following words:**
Ans. 1. Word   –   We can make others happy by our **word**.
      2. Heart   –   All the soft emotions are in our **heart**.
      3. Sadder   –   Our hard words can make **sadder** to others.
      4. Power   –   The words have a great **power**.
      5. ord   –   We can make our world **happier**.

VOCABULARY

Add'- ed' and '- ing' to the words:
Ans. 1. beg   begged   begging
      2. nap   napped   napping
      3. trap   trapped   rapping
      4. look   looked   looking
      5. roar   roared   roaring
      6. play   played   playing

PRACTICE SKILL

Rewrite each sentence in the Negative :
Ans. 1. The mouse **did not** see the danger.

2. The lion **did not** wake-up.
3. The mouse **did not** heard the lion's roar.
4. The lion **did not** thanked the little mouse.

WRITING SKILL

Write some words related to good manners and make sentences with them :

Ans. 1. Wake up   We should wake up early.
2. tell a lie   Never tell a lie.
3. abuse   Always avoid to abuse.
4. anger   Anger is always harmful.
5. Sleep   Try to sleep at 10 O'clock

ACTIVITY

Ans. Do yourself

2

The Rain God

Getting Started

Write the name of four different seasons :
Ans. 1. Spring   2. Summer   3. Winter   4. Mansoon

COMPREHENSION

A. **Tick (✓) the correct option :**
Ans. 1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (c) 4. (d)

B. **Answer the following questions :**
Ans. 1. Once many years passed without rain, so the people began to die of hunger and thirst.
2. The farmers requested Aba kumbi to go to the ocean and fetch water for them.
3. Aba kumbi requested the two men guarding the ocean but they did not allow him to fetch water. Then Aba kumbi tried to take water by force. But they resisted and attacked on Aba kumbi. He hardly able to take a little water from the ocean.
4. The people become selfish and forgot the Rain God. They Started taking rain water for granted. So the Rain God became angry and stopped raining.
5. The people of earth forgot the Rain God, they realized their fault, So they did not have courage to go to Aba Kumbi again.
6. The Former said to Rain God, "you should do what ever you want to do. I have to do my work, If, i stop tilling, my bullock will stop working. My plough and implements will rot. The iron of my plough will rust. and

worst of all, I will lose all my skill of farming. What will I be going to do, when, It rains, If i forget how to till ?"

Fill in the blanks :

Ans. 1. ocean
2. plight
3. Aandhala, Paangala
4. Flute
5. Carefully
6. Farming

VOCABULARY

Encircle the correct spelling in each set :

Ans. 1. (angry)   angrey   engry   angery

2. (people)   peopel   peeple   peopl

3. begar   bagar   beger   (beggar)

4. blinde   (blind)   blynd   blined

5. (deaf)   deef   def   deff

PRACTICE SKILL

Fill in the blanks with 'put on ' or put off' :

Ans. 1. put-on
2. put-off
3. put-on
4. put-off
5. put-off
6. put-on

WRITING SKILL

Rain is the life for all living beings. Write some sentences about it :

Ans. Rain give us water. Rain is very necessary for crops children enjoy the rainy day. The earth's thirst removed by the rain. After very hot sun shine rain gives pleasure to everyone.

ACTIVITY

Ans. Do yourself

3

Getting Started

Sachin Tendulkar

Write the name of some cricketers of Indian cricket team :

Ans. 1. Sachin Tendulkar   2. Virat Kohli   3. Gautam Gambhir
          4. Virender Sehwag   5. Harbhajan Singh

COMPREHENSION

A.   Tick(✓) the correct option :
Ans. 1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (d) 4. (a) 5. (b) 6. (c)
B.   Answer the following questions :
Ans. 1. Sachin Tendulkar was born on April 24, 1973 in Mumbai
          2. Sachin Tendulkar have two children- Sara and Arjun.
          3. The Name of Sachin Tendulkar's wife is Anjali, She is a doctor.
          4. Sachin Tendulkar was awarded "Rajeev Gandhi Khel Ratna" award in
              year 1997-98.
C.   Fill in the blanks :
Ans. 1. 39, and 50,
          2. Rajeev Gandhi khel Ratna
          3. Mr. R. Achrekar
          4. England
          5. bowler
          6. Cooper and Lybrand

VOCABULARY

Use these phrases in sentences of your own :
Ans.   Ravi is **fond of** reading the news paper
            There were **a lot of** flower in the garden.
            At first, he made runs slowly but later speedily.
            Electric bulb was **think** of Edison.
            The water was spread **all over** the ground.
            Finally, Hari gave**-up** the searching of Jobs.
            The interview was **call off** due to heavy rain.
            He **called out** me on the road.

PRACTICE SKILL

Ans. 1. to
          2. too
          3. to
          4. to, to, too

ACTIVITY

Ans.   Do yourself

Getting Started

Write the name of main seasons of India :
Ans. 1. Winter   2. summer   3. Spring   4. Monsoon

COMPREHENSION

A.   Tick (✓) the correct option :
Ans. 1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (a) 4. (b)

B.   Answer the following question :
Ans. 1.   Linda say the signs of spring every where, which includes delicate yellow flowers dancing in the breeze. Birds were chirping in the tree. A mountain stream was adding its soft music to the sweet singing of the birds. The cold days of winter were over and the day was worm. It shows that it was spring season.
  2.   Linda was thinking about the birthday party of her younger brother in the evening. So, she was in high spirits.
  3.   Linda have tried to reach to the toy boat with the help of a tree branch and trunk of a fallen tree into the stream.
  4.   When Linda got the toyboat she put the boat in her pocket and tried to return back towards the bank of stream. Suddenly she slipped off the trunk and fall in the cold water.
  5.   Linda was trying to get the toy boat for his younger brother as a birthday gift.
  6.   Yes, Mrs Anna would say about the incident to the parents of Linda.

C.   Fill in the blanks :
Ans. 1.   younger
  2.   Spring
  3.   around
  4.   stream
  5.   loosing

D.   Write the root word and the prefix/suffix of the words below :

Ans.

		root word	prefix/suffix
1.	really	real	- ly
2.	foolish	fool	-ish
3.	admiring	admire	-ing
4.	honesty	honest	-y
5.	ability	able	-ty

PRACTICE SKILL

A. **Underline the proper noun and Encircle the common noun in each sentence :**

Ans. 1. Hens have laid eggs at (Rama's) farm.

2. The postman, (Mr. Verma) was carrying postcards.

3. (Mona) is going to school today.

4. (Philips) produces television too.

5. (Rama) and (Puja) were playing with a doll.

B. **Write opposite of the following words :**
Ans.

Word	Opposite
1. idle	busy
2. dull	shiny
3. false	true
4. ugly	beautiful
5. important	unimportant
6. special	General
7. worst	best
8. doubtful	clear

WRITING SKILL

Ans. Do yourself.
ACTIVITY
Ans. Do yourself.

Formative Assignment–1

A. **Answer the following questions :**
Ans. 1. Our cheerful conversation can make our world happy. by using the good words.
2. Aba Kumbi tried to take water by force when two men refused to give him water.
3. Sachin Tendulkar was awarded by "Rajeev Gandhi Khel Ratna" award in the Year 1997-98.

B. **Fill in the blanks :**
Ans. 1. place
2. carefully
3. Mr. R. Achrekar

4. Coopers and Lybrand

C. Match the following :

Ans.
1. Dooda Samad   'Rajeev Gandhi Kehl Ratna'
2. Aba Kumbi   Sachin's coach
3. Sachin was awarded title in 1997-98   Linda's neighbour
4. Mr. R Achrekar   great ocean
5. Mrs. Anna   Rain God

D. Write 'True' or False' against each statement :

Ans. 1. True 2. True 3. True 4. True

E. Write the rhyming words.

Ans.

Word	Rhyming words	Word	Rhyming words
depart	apart	dead	sad
sling	sting	power	shower
condition	portion	performance	nonsense

5   The Olympic Games

Getting Started

Write the name of Indian players who won the Olympic medals :

Ans. 1. Leander Paes, 2. Rajya Vardhan Singh Rathore 3. Sushil Kumar 4. Bijender Singh 5. Abhinev Bindra 6. Vijay Kumar 7. Yogeshwar Dutt 8. Saina Nehwal.

COMPREHENSION

A. Tick (✓) the correct option :

Ans. 1. (c) 2. (d) 3. (d) 4. (a) 5. (d) 6. (c)

B. Answer the following questions :

Ans.
1. No, womens were not permitted to watch the games in ancient times in Greece ?
2. The Asian Games were stopped in AD 394.
3. A French men named Baron Pierre de Coubertin revived Olympic games in 1894.
4. For qualify the summer Olympic a sport must be played in 75 countries from four continents for men and in 40 countries form three continents for women.

C. Fill in the blanks :

Ans.
1. Greece
2. Nike, victory.
3. speed , strength and skill
4. Olympic
5. Stadium at Olympic

6. Greece, April 1896

VOCABULARY

Write it's or 'its' in the following sentences :
Ans. 1. its
2. it's
3. its
4. its
5. its, it,s

PRACTICE SKILL

A. **Join these sentences by using conjunctions :**
Ans. 1. Hurry up! **otherwise** you will miss the train.
2. Wait at the corridor **until**, I will come back.
3. I invite Blake to my party but he could not come.
4. My mother is a teacher **and** father works in a bank.

B. **Write pairs of antonyms to complete the sentences :**
Ans. 1. The life of a student is not **easy** , it's very **hard.**
2. If you want to remain **good**, you must give up your **bad** habit of overeating.
3. I need complete **silence** to do my home work, but there is so much **disturbance** here.
4. We should not **eliminate** our forests because they **protect** the soil from erosion and give shelter to wild life.

WRITING SKILL

Write five sentences about any one of the Indian Olympic winners :
Ans. Leander Paes is among these players who won the Olympic. Modals for India. Paes have won the bronze medal for India in Tense. He is a very good player. He plays tenis in singles as well as doubles. He participated in many championship for India.

ACTIVITY

Do yourself

6 Two Sisters

Getting Started

Write the name of any five plants of your surroundings :
Ans. 1. Rose 2. Tulsi 3. Tomato
4. Potato 5. Mint

COMPREHENSION

A. **Tick (✓) the correct options :**

Ans. 1. (a) 2. (c) 3. (c) 4. (d)

B. **Answer the following questions :**

Ans. 1. Amy did hard work to make her land produce good crop. She set to work, terracing and cultivating the hills. When there was not enough rain, she had to go to the river for water.

2. Dora got very little from her land because she did not care for planting. She did not prune the tree in her orchards.

3. Dora often watched her sister take cart loads of produce to the market. She decided to spy on her sister to see, how she got so much production from her barren and rocky land.

4. Dora thanked that the "tree has dies" because she did not know the magic words. So Dora decided to find out the magic words of Amy.

5. The second tree stolen by Dora gave a rich crop because Dora has given a good care to plant. She planted the tree in a large hole and watered it. When air was cold she carefully trimmed the branches. In this way the tree were covered with apples.

6. Amy explain the secret of success to Dora, She said to Dora, magic is not in words but it is in two branches and two roots that are not planted in ground. She told my two hands are branches and two legs are root if you use them well, you do not need any magic worlds.

C. **Fill in the blanks :**

Ans. 1. Any didn't **Complaint** about his shore.
2. I knew it was **impossible to grow fruit**.
3. Sprout from the little **plants**.
4. Dora waited **until** it was dark
5. I **created** my own magic.

VOCABULARY

Encircle the correct spelling in each set :

Ans. 1. leeder   (leader)   leedir   leadir

2. (flower)   flover   flowar   flaver

3. (beautiful)   beutiful   beauteeful   beautifull

4. (national)   nationel   netional   nationale

5. cuntry   (country)   cuntrey   contrey

PRACTICE SKILL

A. **Put an exclamation mark in appropriate places and re-write them.**

Ans. 1. At last ! we have found a restaurant.
2. Thank the Lord, ! he has given us everything.
3. Bravo ! you ran well.
4. Well done ! I am proud of you.
5. Hush ! don't make a noise.
6. Oh God ! I have lost my necklace.

B. Rewrite each sentence by using 'so did' and the words in brackets :

Ans. 1. **Dad took care of Tom,** so did mom took care of Tom.
2. **Tom went to seep,** so did dad and mom want to sleep.
3. **Boys liked the book,** so did the girls liked the book.
4. **Rekha finished her work,** So did Neha and kim finished their work

WRITING SKILL

Ans. Trees are our best friend. Trees give us food. Wood shelter. They purify an atmosphere. Trees are our life line. Our animals gets food from plants. We got clothes, medicines, furniture, honey rubber and many other things of our daily use. Forest also help in breathing. So we should protect on trees.

ACTIVITY

Ans. Do yourself

7 New Computer

Getting Started

Write the names of the parts of a computer :

Ans. 1. Monitor 2. Key Board 3. Printer
4. Mosue 5. U.P.S. 6. C.P.U.

COMPREHENSION

A. Answer the following questions :

Ans. 1. The poet have bought a new Computer.
2. The Shape of the Computer is rectangular.
3. This Computer can tech how to mambo, it can play violin, it calculate distance of cities of one country to other country, It can speak seven langrage it can built a time machine. It is the fastest Computer forever.
4. Kenn Nesbitt is the poet of this poem.

B. Write 'True' or 'False' against each statement :

Ans. 1. True 2. False 3. False 4. True 5. False 6. False 7. False 8. True

VOCABULARY

Put a (✗) on the silent letter or letters in each of these words:

Ans.

k̸night	i̸sland	w̸rong
cli̸mb	h̸our	righ̸t
k̸new	wal̸k	sig̸n
gh̸ost	boar̸d	pow̸er

PRACTICE SKILL

Write their plural forms :

Ans.

	Singular words	Plural word
1.	larva	Larvae
2.	index	Indices
3.	radius	radii
4.	modem	modems
5.	fungus	fungi
6.	Computer	Computers
7.	grandmaster	grandmasters
8.	chess	chess

WRITING SKILL

Ans. Computer is a great necessity of our life. Without a computer we can immmage our life will be easy in many field such as Banking, Railway, finenecial dealing Book writing, entertainment, defences and other field computer play an important role in our daily life so we can conclude that computer is our great need.

8 Baby Deer's Day Out

Getting Started

Write the name of five wild animals :

Ans. 1. Bear   2. Lion   3. Wolf
4. Dear   5. Tiger

COMPREHENSION

A. **Tick (✓) the correct option :**

Ans. 1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (c) 4. (a) 5. (c)

B. **Answer the following questions :**

Ans. 1. Baby deer lived with her mother in the jungle. They had a neat little and small impressive garden.

2. Baby dlear said to her mother, "Mamma, please do let me go out and play."

3. Mamma deer took out an old iron box from attic on which were inscribed the words "MAGIC" in glittering gold.
4. Baby deer thoroughly enjoyed her strall in the jungle. It was so beautiful! she enjoyed running around the play fully in the jungle.
5. Mother deer was waiting anxiously for the baby deer because mother was afraid for any unusual happening with the baby deer in jungle.

C. Complete the following sentences :

Ans. 1. **The deer and her mother had.** little neat and small impressive cottage and a garden**.**
2. **The Mama deer took out** an old iron box from the attic on which inscribed the world "MAGIC" in glittering gold.
3. **The grass was** dumb but it had a great eyesight and will forewarn you of any danger. Which will be translated by pebble.
4. **The pebble was** blind but can speak.
5. **Baby deer leapt** with the joy at the thought of going home to her mother and eagerly strode towards her house.

VOCABULARY

From Adjectives from the following words :

Ans.

1.	wisdom	–	wise	2.	ability	–	able
3.	glory	–	glorious	4.	laugh	–	Laughable
5.	beauty	–	beautiful	6.	cruelty	–	cruel
7.	comedy	–	comedian	8.	hope	–	hopeful

PRACTICE SKILL

Make one sentence from two using an -'ing' clause :

Ans. 1. princy hurted her arm playing tennis.
2. The two men over come by smoke trying to put out the fire.
3. I felt steep watching the television.
4. The man slipped getting off a train.
5. I go wet walking home in the rain.

WRITING SKILL

Ans. Do yourself.

Formative Assignment-2

A. **Answer the following questions :**

Ans. 1. Mr. Baron Pierre de Coubertin revived Olympic games in the year 1894.
2. Dora often watched her sister Amy take cart load of produce to the market. So, she decided to sky by on her sister, how she got so much production from her Barron and rocky land.

3. The Computer can Calculate, it can playing violin, it can speak 7 language, It can built a time machines, It can calculate distance of two cities of different county.

4. Mother dear took out an old Iron box form the bag. The Iron Box was inscribed "MAGIC" in glittering gold.

B. **Fill in the blanks :**

Ans.
1. There are **five** rings in Olympic game flag.
2. An earthquake in Greece, destroyed the stadium at Olympic.
3. Dora waited until it was dark.
4. Baby deer lived with her mother in the tiny jungle of sulsambnha.
5. Baby deer stood there prepared.

C. **Match the following :**

Ans.
1. Olympic games Started in   won the medal in Atheletics
2. IOG founded in   won the modal in hockey
3. Milkha Singh   won the mdeal in tennis
4. P.T. Usha   1894
5. Leander paes   776 BC

D. **Write ' True' and 'False' against each sentence :**

Ans. 1. True 2. False 3. False 4. True

E. **Write the meaning of the following words :**

Ans.
amity — friendship   grit — courage
blanketed — covered Completely   Sturdy — Strong and firm

Summative Assignment

A. **Tick (✓) the correct option :**

Ans. 1. (b) 2. (d) 3. (c) 4. (b) 5. (b) 6. (a) 7. (c) 8. (a) 9. (d) 10. (c)

B. **Answer the following questions :**

Ans.
1. Yes, The children have the power to make a difference to the world by the words they speak .
2. The Rain God became angry because the people became selfish they forget Rain God and starting taking rain water. Rain water had stopped the rain.
3. Sachin Tendulkar was born an April 24, 1973 in Mumbai.
4. Linda has tried to reach to the toy boat with the help of a tree branch and trunk of a fallen tree in to the stream.
5. A French man named Baron Pierre de Coubertin revived Olympic games in the year 1894.

C. **Fill in the blanks :**

Ans.
1. Aba Kumbi blew his **flute** and mode the wind.
2. Sachin Tendulkar went to **England** as a part of the national team.

3. The water in the middle of the **Stream** was depand icy.
4. In front of the temple of zeus was the statue of **nike** or the god of **victory**.
5. Baby deer and her mother had nect little cottage.

D. **Who said to whom?**

Ans.

	who		whom
1.	former	to	Rain god
2.	Linda	to	Mrs Anna
3.	Mrs Anna	to	Linda
4.	Amy	to	Dora
5.	Baby deer	to	Mother deer

ACTIVITIES

Do yourself

English Grammar

1 Tenses

A. **Choose the correct word given in the brackets to fill in each blank :**

Ans. 1. We **saw** the movie last week. 2. Rain **falls** from the clouds.
3. The bell is ringing. I shall **open** the door.
4. My father **will be** fifty tomorrow. 5. He **threw** a stone at the dog.

B. **Use the correct form of the verbs in brackets to fill in the spaces :**

Ans. 1. I **visited** my sister last week. 2. The Sun **sets** in the west.
3. Her mother **bought** a silk saree yesterday.
4. I **shall go** to bed now. Good night!
5. The moon **goes** round the Earth.
6. We **will go** to Shimla next week.

C. **Rewrite each of the following in present continuous tense :**

Ans. 1. I am riding a bicycle. 2. She is dancing.
3. Satish is reading a book. 4. The child is playing with a toy.
5. Arjun is catching a ball. 6. They are going on foot.

D. **Put is, are, am, as is suitable and rewrite the sentences given below :**

Ans. 1. The girls are learning how to dance.
2. She is doing the washing.
3. Your class is making a lot of noise.
4. Your dog is barking at somebody.
5. His sheep is grazing in the field.
6. The players are playing cricket there.

E. **Now put each of the following into the past continuous tense. The first one is being done for you :**

Ans. 2. The children were going home. 3. I was reading a book.
4. The bird was making its nest. 5. They were laughing at the beggar.
6. You were looking out of the window.

2   Prepositions

A. **Fill in the blanks with 'on', 'over' or 'above' :**
Ans. 1. I put my calculator **on** top of all the books.
2. Let us fit this shelf **above** the wash basin.
3. We played a game of leap frog where we had to jump **over** one another.
4. The sky **above** was covered with clouds.
5. You need to wear a hat **on** your head.
6. I would rather carry an umbrella **over** my head.

B. **Fill in the blanks with 'under', 'below' and 'beneath' :**
Ans. 1. The little girl hid **under** the table.
2. Place the pots **below** the first floor windows.
3. You will find the keys **beneath** the mat.
4. Whales are found many miles **beneath** the surface of the ocean.
5. Let us go and sit **under** the tree.
6. The bird was flying so high that the clouds were **below** it.
7. The street lamp lit the road **beneath.**
8. Draw a line **under** the word.

C. **Fill in the blanks with 'between' and 'among' :**
Ans. 1. The baby crawled **between** her father's legs.
2. The old man sat **among** his grand children.
3. "Let us decide **among** ourselves about what we will take to the picnic," said Anand.
4. The farmer built a house **between** the river and the mountain.
5. The leader walked **between** the crowds and greeted them.

D. **Now fill in the blanks with 'for' or 'since' :**
Ans. 1. I have been living in Kanpur **for** one year.
2. I haven't seen you **for** a week.
3. I have been waiting **since** 3 :40 p.m.
4. I have lived here **for** 5 years.
5. I have lived here **since** 2008.
6. **Since** she came here, I've been very nervous.
7. She has been married **for** ten years.
8. She has been a teacher **since** 2002.

3 — Articles

1. **Complete the following sentences by filling in 'A', 'An' or 'The' :**

Ans.
1. Copper is **a** useful metal.
2. Arjun is **an** honest man.
3. **The** Sun shines brightly.
4. I gave him **a** watch.
5. Mother told me **a** story.
6. This is **the** best book.
7. People respect **the** Ganga.
8. Hindi is **an** easy language.
9. **The** Sun rises in **the** east.
10. I ate **an** apple.
11. Alex is **a** European.
12. My mother is **a** teacher.
13. She is **a** good teacher.
14. **The** Earth is a unique planet.
15. He bought **an** orange from the shop.
16. Let's take **an** axe for chopping wood.

4 — Conjunctions

Choose the correct conjunction from the brackets to fill in each space :

Ans.
1. I will sweep the floor **or** wash the cups. Not both.
2. Amar tried hard **but** he didn't succeed.
3. He spent his free time there, **for** he had nowhere else to go.
4. You must wear a sweater **or** you will catch cold.
5. He slipped on the banana skin **and** fell down.
6. The doctor had told him to stay in bed, **yet** he went to work.

5 — Punctuation Marks

A. **Punctuate the following sentences :**

Ans.
1. Amita is a good girl.
2. Delhi is the capital of India.
3. Anju went to Delhi with Vimal.
4. Ajay said, "Vijay is ill."
5. Are you going?
6. What are you saying?
7. Neelam is, infact, very honest.
8. Do you like to go to Kanpur?

Formative Assignment–1

A. **Answer the following question :**

Ans. 1. There are three type of tenses. which are as under :

(A) Present Tense
(B) Past Tense
(C) Future Tense

2. A preposition is a word that shows the relation between a noun or a pronoun and some other word in the sentences. Example- on, over, under, below. Above.

3. Special words 'A' 'an' and 'the' are special words used before nouns phrases they are called articles. There are two kind of articles in English
   1. Indefinite article   2. Definite article

4. A Conjunction is a word which is used to join words, phrases or sentences together.

B.   **Change the following sentences as directed :**

Ans.   1.   A boy was singing a song.
       2.   She is drawing a picture.
       3.   I shall be reading a book.
       4.   The children are playing merrily.
       5.   She was eating an apple.

C.   **Fill in the blanks with 'on', 'over', or 'above' :**

Ans.   1.   above
       2.   over
       3.   on
       4.   above
       5.   on

D.   **Punctuate the following sentences :**

Ans.   1.   The teacher said to the boys, "stand up".
       2.   He said to his father, "will you buy a bicycle?"
       3.   He said, "teacher beat me".
       4.   Chandra can under stand, speak , read and write English very well.
       5.   She bought a pen, a slate and pencil.
       6.   "Here is your watch Nandu, please take it."

6   Antonyms and Synonyms

A.   **Write the antonyms of the underlined word :**

Ans.   1.   The students are very <u>quiet</u> today.   **noisy**
       2.   Great Shivaji was a very <u>kind</u> king.   **cruel**
       3.   This shirt is very <u>loose</u>.   **tight**
       4.   Put the plates <u>above</u> the napkins.   **below**
       5.   This road is very <u>wide</u>.   **narrow**
       6.   These ear rings are <u>cheap</u>.   **expensive**
       7.   I met a <u>foolish</u> person sitting under a <u>huge</u> tree.   **wise**
       8.   My uncle <u>buys</u> lovely shirts.   **sells**

9. I know I will <u>remember</u> your name. **forget**

10. When I peeped into the bedroom, the baby was <u>awake</u>. **asleep**

B. **Look up the dictionary and find out the meaning of the following words. Remember to look for a single word as the meaning :**

Ans.
1. prohibit   **forbid**
2. abandon   **to forsake**
3. depart   **go away**
4. sieze   **block**
5. comprehend   **understand**
6. expensive   **costly**

C. **Fill in the blanks with the antonyms of the words given below :**

Ans.
1. King Vikramaditya was a very **kind** king.
2. Our teacher is a very **old** person.
3. This novel is very **interesting.**
4. He **lost** a lot of money in business.
5. A large section of our population consists of **active** people.

7 Comprehension

Passage-1

Read the passage carefully. On the basis of your understanding the passage answer the following questions :

Ans.
1. The narrator of this passage is Copperfield. He is a young boy.
2. The narrator's first impression of the school was not good.
3. The narrator was frightened thinking of a dog and immediately climbed on the desk.
4. The narrator's feelings about the notice was very sad. He always thought that someone was reading it.

Passage-2

Read the letter carefully. On the basis of your understanding, answer the following question :

Ans.
1. Mahendra is visiting New Delhi.
2. New Delhi has a craft village nearby. There are big studios, stadiums, arenas, Cinema halls.
3. The cycles, rickshaws, horse driven carriages, bus are means of transport prevalent here.
4. Mahendra missed Vikas because he wanted to enjoy this place with him.

Passage-3

On the basis of the understanding of the passage, answer the following questions :

Ans. 1. Mangat was taken to the hospital because he had fractured his arm.
2. X-ray helps a doctor to see the right situation of the bones.
3. X-rays are widely used in hospitals, factories and buildings also.

8   Letter Writing

1. **Write a letter to father asking him to send you money.**

Ans. **Letter to father asking him to send you money.**

Your location e.g. Hostel/Boarding School Name

Dated : Current date

My dear Dad,

At first, I pay you my respect. I'm doing well here. I hope that you are quite well. Please send me some money within a week because my pants and shirts are all torn. I shall make a new pant and a new shirt. The day of Saraswati Puja is drawing near. I shall pay ten rupees as the subscription for it. I want to buy one English dictionary. For all these things, I need one thousand rupees. Please send me this amount as soon as possible.

Your loving son

Your Name : XYZ.

2. **Write a letter to friend requesting him to come and spend the summer vacation with you.**

Ans. **Letter to friend requesting him to come and spend his summer vacation with you**

My Dearest friend Ravi,

Hope your examinations are over by now. What do you plan to do during the coming summer holidays? If you are not going anywhere else, why don't you come and stay with us during these holidays? It shall indeed be a great fun. My Mummy and Daddy have been pressing me to invite you. Now that you will be free, you must plan to visit Delhi. We shall move about and see various historical places in the capital. You would love to see the Red Fort, the Qutub Minar, Jama Masjid and other places which attract numerous foreign tourists.

You must be interested in watching these tall buildings. Don't disappoint us this time.

Please do come.

Yours sincerely
Akash Sharma

Write essays on the following topics :

Ans.   **April Fool's Day**

The first day of April is the day most commonly called "April Fool's Day."

Practical jokes, silliness, and foolishness are a big part of the day. Nobody is exactly sure where the tradition started though many people think it can be traced back to a change in the calendar in 16th Century France.

When king Charles IX introduced the Gregorian calander in 1582, it changed the first day of the new year to January first. Before that, it was celebrated during the week of March 25 April 1. Those that refused to acknowledge the change continued to celebrate on April first and were considered "fools" for not changing. It became commonplace play jokes on these people.

Now, people all over the world use April Fool's Day as an excuse to play practical jokes on friends. These are not mean-spirited tricks, just silly jokes. Many newspapers, radio personalities, television shows, and internet web sites participate in the celebration.

<div align="center">

Holi

</div>

The festival of colours comes in the month of March immediately after the winter. The Holi is the festival of peasants. In ancient India, the peasants, after harvesting their crops used to feel delighted. For the yield meant no dearth of food for them for the entire year.

The satisfaction of reaping the fruits of their labour made them greatly delighted. In their ectasy, they used to sing and dance and drag each other in coloured water. The same tradition has survived and we celebrate Holi in the same spirit still.

On the Holi day, children, boys and girls, especially young, came out from their houses in traditional dresses having water colour and "gulal" and colour one another. It is really a fun festival.

But some people are misusing this festival and using chemical colours for their fun which sometimes prove fatal.

Holi is a festival of gaiety and joy. On this joyous occasion people sing glories of love between Radha ad Lord Krishna and the manner in which they used to celebrate this festival. Prior to the day of celebration, on the eve of Holi, a huge pile of wood and other useless items are burnt. This burning symbolises the burning of all that was bad in the previous year.

Prahlad and his aunt Holika is also linked with this burning. But basically it means burning of all the evil feelings, ill-will and hatred. It is after these burning even enemies embrace each other, forgetting their enmity. It is the

most enjoyable festival of India.

Discipline

Discipline is a code of conduct that makes our life smooth, pleasant and worthliving. Man is a social animal. Discipline is a must for the smooth development of our personalities and hence for the nation.

Discipline has to be cultivated in every walk of life, weather it is home, playground, school, walking on in library, discipline is a must. Discipline means a good awareness of our duties and obligations. Discipline and success are almost synoymous with each other. One canot have even a little success without selfcontrol.

Discipline is of fundamental importance for a student as the student life is the beginning of a carrer. If a student is not disciplined, his whole life would be ruined. He will not get success in his examinations. He will not achieve anything in life. Discipline is the fundamental base of good manners. Discipline is a real ornament of a gentleman.

A disciplined student is he who is regular in his work and good habits. He is punctual in going to school and obeys his teachers and elders. He is never impolite and rude. The future of our students and the country depends on the quality of discipline they have.

"Honesty is the best Policy"

Honesty repels to steal or deceive in any manner. It means integrity or chastity. It is a great virtue which is adored by all. It is easy to find a truly honest person by his simple nature and amiable behaviour among many.

An honest person is trusted and respected in the society. He keeps his head high and his character is as bright as a sharp sword. It is said, "honesty is the best policy". Honesty leads one to morality and purity of character. A dishonest person is disbelieved and hated by all. Dishonesty is a sin which comes out sooner or later. The life of a dishonest person becomes miserable, as he losses all faith, sympathy and support of the society.

An honest person is fearless and truthful. He is like a scented flower with all its purity and beauty of human character. Wherever he goes, he is at once identified and adored.

A Journey by Train

Last Sunday I started from Meerut to Lucknow by train. I left home at 5 a.m. early morning and reached the Railway Station at 6 a.m.

When I reached the station, I found it crowded. Noise was everywhere. It is a big Railway Station. There was big crowd so I was very tense but it was my good luck that the train was today 15 minutes late so I got in very easily. I got a seat in the corner. There were good people and the bad people so I was very careful in the train. The train was going very fast. It crossed many villages and towns. The next day at 9.30 p.m. I reached there. The air was refreshing.

Many people were walking about. The whole scene made me happy, after long time I reached my home.

Independence Day

15 August is a red letter day in the history of India. India became free on this day in 1947. It is celebrated as a National Festival with great pomp and show.

On August 15, 1947 the nation celebrated this day at Red Fort. Our beloved Prime Minister Shri Jawahar Lal Nehru hoisted the National Flag and took the salute. He delivered a message to the nation. Since then it is celebrated. Prime Minister hoists the flag. He delivers a message to the nation. At night the Parliament House, the Red Fort and the Rashtrapati Bhavan are illuminated with electric lights. In the morning there are 'Prabhat Pheries'. Men, women and children parade through the streets of the city singing national song. Tri-colour flags are hoisted on public buildings.

My Country

India is my country. I am proud to say that I am an Indian. I am proud of the ancient culture and heritage of my great country. The wisdom of the Ancient Aryan is adored all over the world.

Our country was under the foreign rule for about two hundred years, until she had achieved her freedom on the 15th August, 1947. I was born in free India. Many great men and women were born in my country, who contributed their might for the welfare of their motherland. To name a few, Swami Vivekananda, Mahatma Gandhi, Netaji Subhash Chadra Bose, Sir Jagadish Chandra Bose, Rabidnranath Tagore, C.V. Raman and many other great sons of India, who gave to the world love and wisdom, the message of truth, knowledge of science, and true meaning of religion. My country is now considered as one of the five big powers in the field of science and technology, her mineral and agriculture wealth, her industries, her strong defence forces, her friendly understanding with other world powers, all these have made her great among the nations.

Since my childhood, I have heard and read about the courage, patriotism and sacrifice of the Indian freedom fighters, and have always been inspired by their glorious performances for the sake of their motherland. If necessary, I am also ready to follow their noble steps for the sake of my country, for I love my motherland which is, in no way, less important than my own mother whom I love and respect most in life.

"Trees are friends"

Trees occupy an important place in the life of man. The trees provide us flowers, fruits and fodder for animals. They give us wood for fire and furniture and provide cool shadow from scorching sun. They give us many such good things and yet expect nothing in return.

Trees give us fruits for food and flowers for pleasure. They provide us timber

(wood) for building our houses and making furniture. They provide us wood for fuel. They supply sleepers for the railway line. Many trees provide us medicinal products such as quinine and eucalyptus. In fact, most of the medicines that we use ultimately come to us through trees and vegetations.

Trees also play an important role in purifying the air around us. They breathe in carbon dioxide and breathe out oxygen that sustains our life. Thus they make this world a better place to live in.

Trees are also very necessary for having good rainfall. The trees attract rain bearing clouds and prevent soil erosion and conserve the Earth.

Our Government also realised the importance of trees. The 'Chipko Andolans' and 'Van Mahotsava' made us all aware of the importance of trees. "One tree by one man" scheme by Vinobha Bhave also helped the cause. Even science has proved that trees are as necessary to our atmosphere as food for our life.

"Christmas Day"

Christmas is a sacred festival of the Christians. It is celebrated with great enthusiasm and gaiety all over the world. It is observed on 25th December to celebrate the birth of Jesus Christ.

It is largely characterized by exchanging gift within families and by gifts brought by Santa Claus or other mythical figure.

Christmas was not among the earliest festival of the Christians. The exact date of the birth of Christ was unanimously fixed some two centuries after his death, as the catholic church began to establish its tradition. In the United Kingdom, the Christmas season traditionally runs for twelve days following the Christmas Day. These twelve days of Christmas are a period of feasting and merry making which ends on Twelfth Night the feast of the Epiphany.

Christmas period has grown much longer in some countries including the United State. It begins many weeks before. During Christmas pepole enjoy shopping and meet one another. The celebration continues upto New Year's Day.

Pollution

Environmental Pollution is the biggest menace to the human race on this planet today. It means adding impurity to environment. The environment consists of Earth water, air, plants and animals. If we pollute them, then the existence of man and nature will be hampered.

It is true that trees are being cut down rapidly. Our Earth is becoming warmer. If pollution continues, the day is not far when our Earth will be a boiling pan and become a desert. Or it will be covered with sea water causing destruction of makind.

Pure air is always needed for inhaling. If we take pure air, our health improves. On the other hand impure air causes diseases to our health and causes death. Smoke pollutes the air. It is the root of air pollution. The smoke

which is discharged from industries, automobiles and kitchens is the mixture of carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, methane etc. These are all poisonous gases. These cause lung-cancer, tuberculosis etc. which take a heavy toll of life. The glaring incident was the Bhopal gas to leak in December 1984. Thousands of the residents of Bhopal died due to lungs problem which was caused by methylisocyanate (MIC) gas from the Union Carbide Plant.

Formative Assignment-2

A.   **Read the following passage and write the answer of the questions given below :**

Ans.   1.   when a man becomes angry, he losses his power of reasoning and judgement.
2.   A men get excited with anger with anger when anything that gives offence to his sentiments, or goes against. his principles then he get excited with anger.
3.   when a man is full of anger and under it 's evil influence he can commit to murder also.
4.   The opposite word of worst is " best".

B.   **Write an application to the principal of your school requesting him to give you a certificate regarding your conduct and character.**

Ans.   To,
The Principal
Dewan public School
Delhi
Subject:- "Application for issue of character certificate"
Sir,
With due respect, I beg to say that I have been selected in the National Sholarship Exam. Now I have to submit my character certificate for the same. I request you to please issue me the good conduit character certificate.
I shall be obliged to you.
Yours Obediently
Naresh Kumar

C.   **Write an essay on 'A Journey by Train'.**

Ans.   **A Journey by Train**
Last Sunday I started from Meerut to Lucknow by train. I left home at 5 a.m. early morning and reached the Railway Station at 6 a.m. When I reached the station, I found it crowded. Noise was every where. It is a big Railway Station. There was big crowd so I was very tense but it was my good luck that the train was today 15 minutes late so I got in very easily. I got a seat in the corner. There were good people and the bad people so I was vary careful in the train. The train was going very fast. It crossed many villages and towns.

The next day at 9.30 p.m. I reached there. The air was refreshing. many people were walking about. The whole scene made my happy, after ling time I reached my home.

D. **Write the antonyms of the underlined words :**

Ans. 1. dull   2. forget
       3. narrow   4. find

Summative Assignment

A. **Tick (✓) the correct option :**

Ans. 1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (e) 4. (b) 5. (d) 6. (a) 7. (c)

B. **Complete the following sentences by filling with ' shall be ' or 'will be' as may be suitable to make up the future continuous tense :**

Ans. 1. will be
       2. shall be
       3. will be
       4. will be
       5. will be

C. **Fill in the blanks with correct words given in brackets :**

Ans. 1. The traveller rushed **under** a tree.
       2. come and sit **beside** me.
       3. I shall be waiting **for** you.
       4. Sachin Tendulkar as popular **among** the cricketers.
       5. Let me have a cup **of** tea.

D. **Pick out the conjunctions in the following sentence :**

Ans. 1. but 2. as 3. than 4. so 5. lest 6. or

E. **Replace the underlined words with synonyms and rewrite the sentence :**

Ans. 1. Quick **conceal** this ball before mother sees it!
       2. You may speak, but your speech must be **short**.
       3. The task given to each one of us was to **fill** the balloons with water.
       4. The author of this story is **anonymous**.
       5. I am looking a for an **vacant** flat to keep all the furniture.
       6. The **public** dispersed after the show was over.

Mathematics

1   Fractions

Exercise-1

following figures :

1. Write the fraction represented by the shaded parts in each of the

Ans. (a) $\frac{5}{8}$ (b) $\frac{1}{2}$ (c) $\frac{3}{4}$ (d) $\frac{5}{13}$

2. Colour the figures to match the fractions given below :

Ans. (a) (b) (c)

$$\frac{5}{12} \qquad \frac{3}{7} \qquad \frac{7}{8}$$
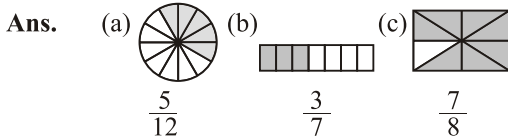
3. Write the numerators and denominators of the following fractional numbers :

Ans. (a) $\frac{3}{26}$ (b) $\frac{5}{17}$
$N = 3, D = 26$ $N = 5, D = 17$

(c) $\frac{8}{19}$ (d) $\frac{21}{31}$
$N = 8, D = 19$ $N = 21, D = 31$

(e) $\frac{12}{13}$ (f) $\frac{20}{41}$
$N = 12, D = 13$ $N = 20, D = 41$
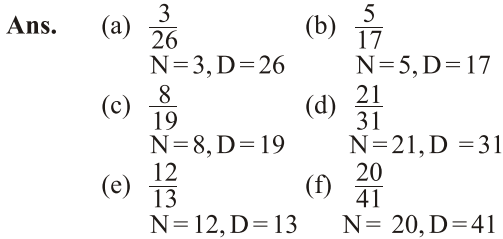
Exercise-2

1. Which of the following fractions are like fractions :

Ans. (a) $\frac{1}{5}, \frac{2}{5}, \frac{3}{5}, \frac{7}{10}, \frac{3}{8}$, Fractions with same denominator $= \frac{1}{5}, \frac{2}{5}, \frac{3}{5}$

∴ Like fractions $= \frac{1}{5}, \frac{2}{5}, \frac{3}{5}$

(b) $\frac{3}{7}, \frac{2}{5}, \frac{5}{7}, \frac{5}{9}, \frac{4}{7}$, Fractions with same denominator $= \frac{3}{7}, \frac{5}{7}, \frac{4}{7}$

∴ Like fractions $= \frac{3}{7}, \frac{5}{7}, \frac{4}{7}$

(c) $\frac{1}{9}, \frac{2}{9}, \frac{9}{10}, \frac{7}{8}, \frac{4}{9}$; Fractions with same denominator $= \frac{1}{9}, \frac{2}{9}, \frac{4}{9}$

∴ Like fractions $= \frac{1}{9}, \frac{2}{9}, \frac{4}{9}$

(d) $\frac{3}{8}, \frac{7}{9}, \frac{5}{8}, \frac{4}{8}, \frac{10}{13}$; Fractions with same denominator $= \frac{3}{8}, \frac{5}{8}, \frac{4}{8}$

∴ Like fraction $= \frac{3}{8}, \frac{5}{8}, \frac{4}{8}$
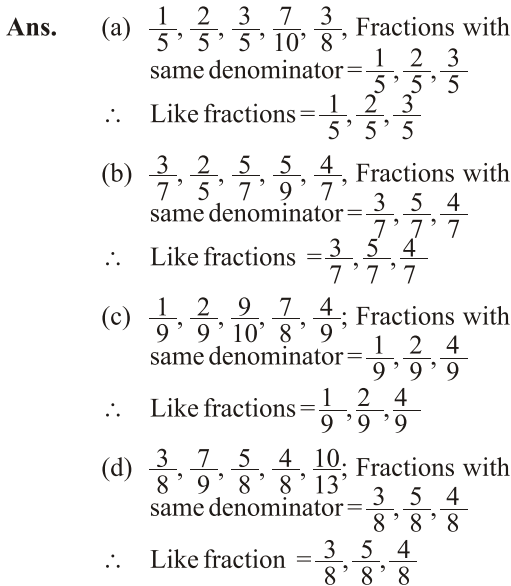
2. Ring the proper fractions in each of the following :

Ans. (a) $\frac{2}{5}, \frac{3}{7}, \frac{9}{10}, 8, \frac{8}{5}$; Fractions with denominator more than numerator $= \frac{2}{5}, \frac{3}{7}, \frac{9}{10}$

∴ Proper fractions $= \frac{2}{5}, \frac{3}{7}$ and $\frac{9}{10}$

(b) $\frac{7}{8}, 1\frac{3}{5}, \frac{19}{5}, \frac{4}{7}$; Fractions with denominator more than numerator $= \frac{7}{8}, \frac{4}{7}$

∴ Proper fractions $= \frac{7}{8}, \frac{4}{7}$

(c) $\frac{29}{35}, \frac{10}{2}, \frac{3}{4}, \frac{5}{9}$; Fractions with denominator more than numerator $= \frac{29}{35}, \frac{3}{4}, \frac{5}{9}$

∴ Proper fractions $= \frac{29}{35}, \frac{3}{4}, \frac{5}{9}$

(d) $\frac{30}{17}, \frac{17}{18}, \frac{20}{27}, \frac{36}{27}$; Fractions with denominator more than numerator $= \frac{17}{18}, \frac{20}{27}$

∴ Proper fractions $= \frac{17}{18}, \frac{20}{27}$

3. Ring the improper fractions in each of the following :

Ans. (a) $\frac{5}{2}, \frac{3}{5}, \frac{8}{8}, \frac{6}{4}$; Fractions with numerator more or equal to denominator $= \frac{5}{2}, \frac{8}{8}, \frac{6}{4}$

∴ Improper fractions $= \frac{5}{2}, \frac{8}{8}$ and $\frac{6}{4}$

(b) $\frac{6}{13}, \frac{13}{6}, \frac{14}{9}, \frac{2}{7}$; Fractions with numerator more or equal to denominator $= \frac{13}{6}, \frac{14}{9}$

∴ Improper fractions $= \frac{13}{6}, \frac{14}{9}$

(c) $\frac{17}{9}, \frac{13}{29}, \frac{19}{8}, \frac{2}{4}$; Fractions with numerator more or equal to denominator $= \frac{17}{9}, \frac{19}{8}$

∴ Improper fractions $= \frac{17}{9}, \frac{19}{8}$
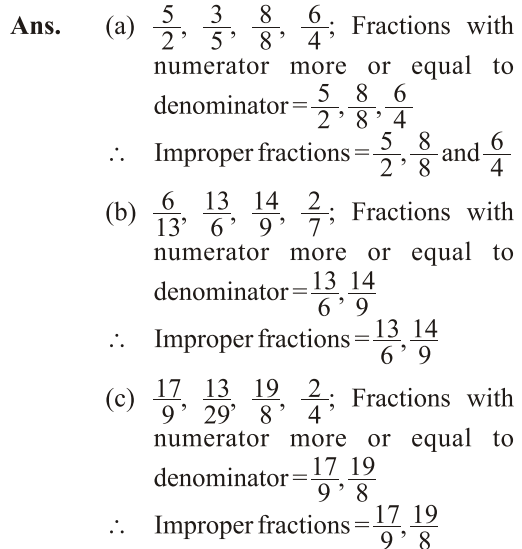
4. Which of the following fractions are mixed :

Ans. (a) $2\frac{3}{4}, \frac{12}{5}, \frac{3}{7}, 7\frac{1}{4}$; Fractions containing whole numbers along with fraction $= 2\frac{3}{4}, 7\frac{1}{4}$

∴ Mixed fractions $= 2\frac{3}{4}, 7\frac{1}{4}$

(b) $\frac{13}{1}, 8\frac{13}{6}, 5\frac{14}{9}, \frac{2}{3}$; Fractions containing whole numbers along with fraction $= 8\frac{13}{6}, 5\frac{14}{9}$
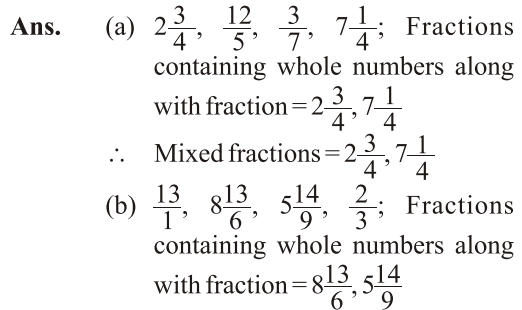
$\therefore$ Mixed fractions $=8\dfrac{13}{6},\ 5\dfrac{14}{9}$

(c) $\dfrac{12}{17},\ 21\dfrac{13}{29},\ \dfrac{29}{18},\ 29\dfrac{5}{7};$ Fractions containing whole numbers along with fraction $=21\dfrac{13}{29}, 29\dfrac{5}{7}$

$\therefore$ Mixed fractions $=21\dfrac{13}{29}, 29\dfrac{5}{7}$

5. Which of the following are unit fractions :

Ans. $\dfrac{1}{7}, \dfrac{3}{1}, \dfrac{4}{7}, \dfrac{1}{8}, \dfrac{8}{9}, \dfrac{8}{1}, \dfrac{1}{9}, \dfrac{1}{11}$ Fractions having 1 as numerator $=\dfrac{1}{7}, \dfrac{1}{8}, \dfrac{1}{9}, \dfrac{1}{11}$

$\therefore$ Unit fraction $=\dfrac{1}{7}, \dfrac{1}{8}, \dfrac{1}{9}, \dfrac{1}{11}$

6. Express the following improper fractions as mixed fraction :

Ans. (a) $\dfrac{11}{4}=2\dfrac{3}{4}$ (b) $\dfrac{17}{7}=2\dfrac{3}{7}$

(c) $\dfrac{8}{3}=2\dfrac{2}{3}$ (d) $\dfrac{10}{3}=3\dfrac{1}{3}$

(e) $\dfrac{15}{12}=1\dfrac{3}{12}$ (f) $\dfrac{27}{4}=6\dfrac{3}{4}$

(g) $\dfrac{18}{5}=3\dfrac{3}{5}$ (h) $\dfrac{23}{7}=3\dfrac{2}{7}$

7. Change the following into improper fractions :

Ans. (a) $1\dfrac{1}{4}$ (b) $2\dfrac{5}{7}$

$=\dfrac{4\times1+1}{4}$ $=\dfrac{7\times2+5}{7}$

$=\dfrac{4+1}{4}$ $=\dfrac{14+5}{7}$

$=\dfrac{5}{4}$ $=\dfrac{19}{7}$

(c) $4\dfrac{2}{5}$ (d) $3\dfrac{4}{7}$

$=\dfrac{5\times4+2}{5}$ $=\dfrac{7\times3+4}{7}$

$=\dfrac{20+2}{5}$ $=\dfrac{21+4}{7}$

$=\dfrac{22}{5}$ $=\dfrac{25}{7}$

(e) $5\dfrac{3}{8}$ (f) $6\dfrac{5}{9}$

$=\dfrac{8\times5+3}{8}$ $=\dfrac{9\times6+5}{9}$

$=\dfrac{40+3}{8}=\dfrac{43}{8}$ $=\dfrac{54+5}{9}=\dfrac{59}{9}$

(g) $2\dfrac{7}{8}$ (h) $8\dfrac{2}{5}$

$=\dfrac{8\times2+7}{8}$ $=\dfrac{8\times5+2}{5}$

$=\dfrac{16+7}{8}=\dfrac{23}{8}$ $=\dfrac{40+2}{5}=\dfrac{42}{5}$

(i) $5\dfrac{4}{5}$ (j) $7\dfrac{1}{7}$

$=\dfrac{5\times5+4}{5}$ $=\dfrac{7\times7+1}{7}$

$=\dfrac{25+4}{5}=\dfrac{29}{5}$ $=\dfrac{49+1}{7}=\dfrac{50}{7}$

(k) $4\dfrac{1}{4}$ (l) $9\dfrac{1}{9}$

$=\dfrac{4\times4+1}{4}$ $=\dfrac{9\times9+1}{9}$

$=\dfrac{16+1}{4}=\dfrac{17}{4}$ $=\dfrac{81+1}{9}=\dfrac{82}{9}$

8. Write the whole number and the fraction's part separately of the following mixed fractions :

Ans. (a) $3\dfrac{2}{3}$ (b) $1\dfrac{1}{4}$

Whole part $=3$ Whole part $=1$

Fraction part $=\dfrac{2}{3}$ Fraction part $=\dfrac{1}{4}$

(c) $8\dfrac{1}{5}$ (d) $10\dfrac{5}{8}$

Whole part $=8$ Whole part $=10$

Fraction part $=\dfrac{1}{5}$ Fraction part $=\dfrac{5}{8}$

(e) $4\dfrac{4}{9}$ (f) $2\dfrac{7}{8}$

Whole part $=4$ Whole part $=2$

Fraction part $=\dfrac{4}{9}$ Fraction part $=\dfrac{7}{8}$

(g) $6\dfrac{7}{9}$

Whole part $=6$

Fraction part $=\dfrac{7}{9}$

9. Write each of the following divisions as fractions :

Ans. (a) $6\div1=\dfrac{6}{1}$ (b) $15\div32=\dfrac{15}{32}$

(c) $8\div11=\dfrac{8}{11}$ (d) $12\div15=\dfrac{12}{15}$

(e) $17\div19=\dfrac{17}{19}$ (f) $25\div37=\dfrac{25}{37}$

(g) $8\div8=\dfrac{8}{8}$ (h) $9\div11=\dfrac{9}{11}$

10. Express the following fractions in the form of divisions :

Ans. (a) $\dfrac{3}{5}=3\div5$ (b) $\dfrac{7}{9}=7\div9$

(c) $\dfrac{13}{17}=13\div17$ (d) $\dfrac{7}{1}=7\div1$

(e) $\dfrac{23}{9}=23\div9$ (f) $3\dfrac{1}{3}$

$=\dfrac{3\times3+1}{3}$

$=\dfrac{9+1}{3}=\dfrac{10}{3}$

$=10\div3$

(e) $\dfrac{25}{17}=25\div17$

Exercise-3

1. (a) $\dfrac{2}{3}$

By multiplying both with same number, we get

$\dfrac{2 \times 2}{3 \times 2} = \dfrac{4}{6}, \dfrac{2 \times 4}{3 \times 4} = \dfrac{8}{12}$

(b) $\dfrac{2}{5}$

By multiplying both with same number, we get

$\dfrac{2 \times 2}{5 \times 2} = \dfrac{4}{10}, \dfrac{2 \times 3}{5 \times 3} = \dfrac{6}{15}$

$\dfrac{2 \times 4}{5 \times 4} = \dfrac{8}{20}, \dfrac{2 \times 5}{5 \times 5} = \dfrac{10}{25}$

(c) $\dfrac{1}{5}$

By multiplying both with same number, we get

$\dfrac{1 \times 5}{5 \times 5} = \dfrac{5}{25}, \dfrac{1 \times 6}{5 \times 6} = \dfrac{6}{30},$

$\dfrac{1 \times 7}{5 \times 7} = \dfrac{7}{35}$

(d) $\dfrac{5}{6}$ By multiplying both with same number, we get

$\dfrac{5 \times 2}{6 \times 2} = \dfrac{10}{12}, \dfrac{5 \times 3}{6 \times 3} = \dfrac{15}{18}$

$\dfrac{5 \times 4}{6 \times 4} = \dfrac{20}{24}, \dfrac{5 \times 5}{6 \times 5} = \dfrac{25}{30}$

$\dfrac{5 \times 6}{6 \times 6} = \dfrac{30}{36}, \dfrac{5 \times 7}{6 \times 7} = \dfrac{35}{42}$

2. **Fill in the boxes :**

Ans. (a) $\dfrac{2}{5} = \dfrac{\mathbf{10}}{25}$

$\dfrac{2 \times 25}{5}$

$\dfrac{50}{5} = 10$

(b) $\dfrac{3}{4} = \dfrac{9}{\mathbf{12}}$

$\dfrac{4 \times 9}{3}$

$\dfrac{36}{3} = 12$

(c) $\dfrac{4}{7} = \dfrac{16}{\mathbf{26}}$

$\dfrac{7 \times 16}{4}$

$\dfrac{112}{4}$

(d) $\dfrac{15}{13} = \dfrac{45}{\mathbf{39}}$

$\dfrac{13 \times 45}{15}$

$\dfrac{585}{15}$

(e) $\dfrac{9}{11} = \dfrac{\mathbf{27}}{33}$

$\dfrac{9 \times 33}{11}$

$\dfrac{297}{11} = 27$

(f) $\dfrac{8}{\mathbf{13}} = \dfrac{24}{39}$

$\dfrac{8 \times 39}{24}$

$\dfrac{312}{24} = 13$

3. Change each of the following fractions into equivalent fractions having the denominator 36 :

Ans. (a) $\dfrac{1}{2}$

$= \dfrac{1 \times 18}{2 \times 18}$

$= \dfrac{18}{36}$

(b) $\dfrac{3}{4}$

$= \dfrac{3 \times 9}{4 \times 9}$

$= \dfrac{27}{36}$

(c) $\dfrac{2}{9}$

$= \dfrac{2 \times 4}{9 \times 4}$

$= \dfrac{8}{36}$

(d) $\dfrac{5}{12}$

$= \dfrac{5 \times 3}{12 \times 3}$

$= \dfrac{15}{36}$

(e) $\dfrac{10}{72}$

$= \dfrac{10 \div 2}{72 \div 2}$

$= \dfrac{5}{36}$

(f) $\dfrac{33}{108}$

$= \dfrac{33 \div 3}{108 \div 3}$

$= \dfrac{11}{36}$

(g) $\dfrac{28}{144}$

$= \dfrac{28 \div 4}{144 \div 4}$

$= \dfrac{7}{36}$

(h) $\dfrac{104}{3744}$

$= \dfrac{104 \div 104}{3744 \div 104}$

$= \dfrac{1}{36}$

4. Change each of the following into equivalent fractions having the numerator 48 :

Ans. (a) $\dfrac{8}{9}$

$= \dfrac{8 \times 6}{9 \times 6}$

$= \dfrac{48}{54}$

(b) $\dfrac{4}{3}$

$= \dfrac{4 \times 12}{3 \times 12}$

$= \dfrac{48}{36}$

(c) $\dfrac{12}{13}$

$= \dfrac{12 \times 4}{13 \times 4}$

$= \dfrac{48}{52}$

(d) $\dfrac{8}{19}$

$= \dfrac{8 \times 6}{19 \times 6}$

$= \dfrac{48}{114}$

(e) $\dfrac{96}{100}$

$= \dfrac{96 \div 2}{100 \div 2}$

$= \dfrac{48}{50}$

(f) $\dfrac{144}{243}$

$= \dfrac{144 \div 3}{243 \div 3}$

$= \dfrac{48}{81}$

(g) $\dfrac{192}{240}$

$= \dfrac{192 \div 4}{240 \div 4}$

$= \dfrac{48}{60}$

(h) $\dfrac{288}{336}$

$= \dfrac{288 \div 6}{336 \div 6}$

$= \dfrac{48}{56}$

5. (a) $8 = \dfrac{8}{7}$

(b) $5 = \dfrac{5}{1}$

$$=\frac{8 \times 7}{1 \times 7}$$ $$=\frac{5 \times 9}{1 \times 9}$$

$$=\frac{56}{7}$$ $$=\frac{45}{9}$$

(c) $2=\frac{2}{1}$

$$=\frac{2 \times 13}{1 \times 13}$$

$$=\frac{26}{13}$$

6. **Which of the following fractions are equivalent :**

Ans. (a) $\frac{1}{3}$ and $\frac{4}{12}$ (b) $\frac{5}{9}$ and $\frac{20}{36}$

$$=\frac{1}{3} \diagdown \diagup \frac{4}{12}$$ $$=\frac{5}{9} \diagdown \diagup \frac{20}{36}$$

$$=\frac{1 \times 12}{3 \times 4}=\frac{12}{12}$$ $$=\frac{5 \times 36}{9 \times 20}=\frac{180}{180}$$

∴ equivalent   ∴ equivalent

(c) $\frac{2}{5}$ and $\frac{8}{20}$ (d) $\frac{3}{6}$ and $\frac{6}{15}$

$$=\frac{2}{5} \diagdown \diagup \frac{8}{20}$$ $$=\frac{3}{6} \diagdown \diagup \frac{6}{15}$$

$$=\frac{2 \times 20}{5 \times 8}=\frac{40}{40}$$ $$=\frac{3 \times 15}{6 \times 6}=\frac{45}{36}$$

∴ equivalent   ∴ not equivalent

(e) $\frac{8}{13}$ and $\frac{32}{52}$ (f) $\frac{3}{4}$ and $\frac{3 \times 4}{4 \times 4}$

$$=\frac{8}{13} \diagdown \diagup \frac{32}{52}$$ $$\frac{3}{4} \text{ and } \frac{12}{16}$$

$$=\frac{8 \times 52}{13 \times 32}$$ $$=\frac{3}{4} \diagdown \diagup \frac{12}{16}$$

$$=\frac{416}{416}$$ $$=\frac{3 \times 16}{4 \times 12}$$

   $$=\frac{48}{48}$$

∴ equivalent   ∴ equivalent

2

Exercise-4

1. **How many line segments are in each of the following figures :**

(a)   (b)   (c)   (d)
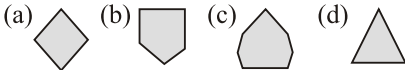
Ans. (a) 4   (b) 5   (c) 7   (d) 3

2. **Draw as many line segments as you can with end points at the four given point A, B, C, or D.**

Ans.

A   B
C   D
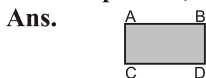
7. **Change of the following fractions to like fractions :**

Ans. (a) $\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{10}$ (b) $\frac{7}{12}, \frac{8}{15}$

LCM of 4 and   LCM of 12 and
10 = 20   15 = 60

So, $\frac{1 \times 5}{4 \times 5}=\frac{5}{20}$ Now, $\frac{7 \times 5}{12 \times 5}=\frac{35}{60}$

and $\frac{1 \times 2}{10 \times 2}=\frac{2}{20}$ and $\frac{8 \times 4}{15 \times 4}=\frac{32}{60}$

(c) $\frac{3}{5}, \frac{4}{15}$ (d) $\frac{2}{7}, \frac{3}{14}, \frac{5}{28}$

LCM of 5 and   LCM of 7, 14 and
15 = 15   28 = 28

Now, $\frac{3 \times 3}{5 \times 3}=\frac{9}{15}$ $\frac{2 \times 4}{7 \times 4}=\frac{8}{28}$.

and $\frac{4 \times 1}{15 \times 1}=\frac{4}{15}$ $\frac{3 \times 2}{14 \times 2}=\frac{6}{28}$.

   $\frac{5 \times 1}{28 \times 1}=\frac{5}{28}$

(e) $\frac{3}{8}, \frac{7}{16}, \frac{9}{32}$ (f) $\frac{2}{15}, \frac{3}{25}, \frac{7}{30}$

LCM of 8, 16   LCM of 15, 25
and 32 = 32   and 30 = 150

$\frac{3 \times 4}{8 \times 4}=\frac{12}{32}$. $\frac{2 \times 10}{15 \times 10}=\frac{20}{150}$,

$\frac{7 \times 2}{16 \times 2}=\frac{14}{32}$. $\frac{3 \times 6}{25 \times 6}=\frac{18}{150}$.

$\frac{9 \times 1}{32 \times 1}=\frac{9}{32}$ $\frac{7 \times 5}{30 \times 5}=\frac{35}{150}$

Multiple Choice Questions

A. **Tick (✓) the correct option :**
Ans. 1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (b) 4. (d)

Geometry

3. **Write the names for each of the following figures :**

(a)   (b) A   B   (c) P

L   M   Q
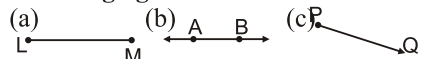
Ans. (a) Line segment $\overline{LM}$
(b) Stragint line AB
(c) Ray PQ

4. **Which among ray, straight line and line segment has one end point?**
Ans. ray

5. **Find the similarity between ray and straight line.**

Ans. No fixed length.

6. **Name the following angles :**

(a) (b)

(c) (d)
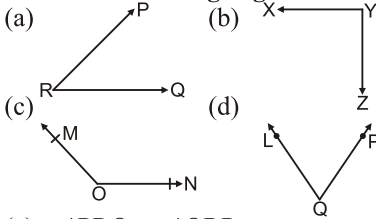
Ans. (a) $\angle$ PRQ or $\angle$ QRP
(b) $\angle$ XYZ or $\angle$ ZYX
(c) $\angle$ MON or $\angle$ NOM
(d) $\angle$ LQP or $\angle$ PQL

7. **Look at the given figure :**
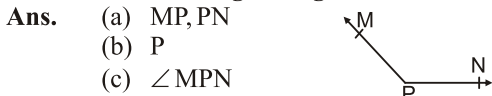
Ans. (a) MP, PN
(b) P
(c) $\angle$ MPN

8. **Label the points and name the following angles :**

(a) (b) (c) (d)
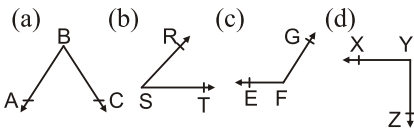
Ans.
Vertex	B	S	F	Y
Arms	AB, BC	RS, ST	EF, FG	XY, YZ
Angle	$\angle$ABC	$\angle$RST	$\angle$EFG	$\angle$XYZ

9. **In the figure name the following angles using three letters :**
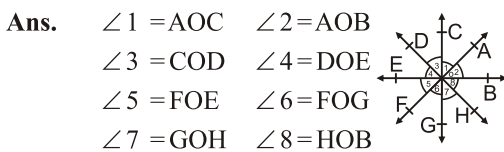
Ans. $\angle 1 = $AOC $\quad \angle 2 = $AOB

$\angle 3 = $COD $\quad \angle 4 = $DOE

$\angle 5 = $FOE $\quad \angle 6 = $FOG

$\angle 7 = $GOH $\quad \angle 8 = $HOB

Exercise-5

1. **Which angle is smaller in each of the following pairs of angles :**

(a)

(b)

(c)

(d)

(e) (f)
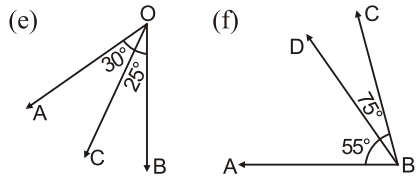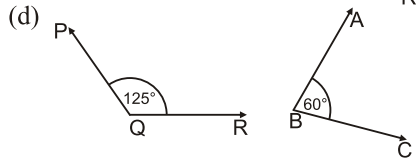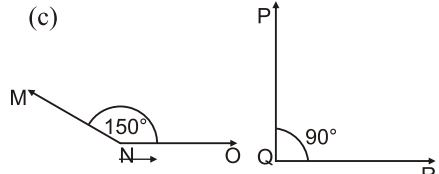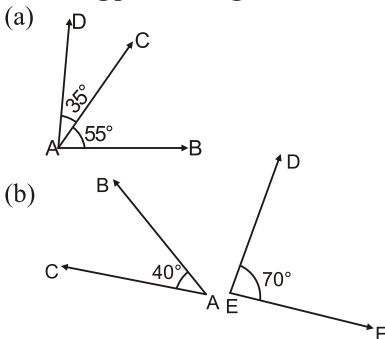
Ans. (a) $\angle$ CAD (b) $\angle$ BAC
(c) $\angle$ PQR (d) $\angle$ ABC
(e) $\angle$ BOC (f) $\angle$ DBC

2. **In each of the figures given below, write which of the two–$\angle$AOB and $\angle$COD has the greater measure :**

(a) (b) (c)
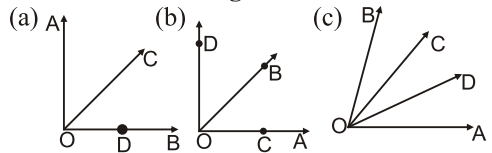
Ans. (a) $\angle$AOB = 90°; $\angle$COD = 45°;
$\therefore$ $\angle$AOB is greater.
(b) $\angle$AOB = 45°; $\angle$COD = 90°;
$\therefore$ $\angle$COD is greater.
(c) $\angle$AOB = 73°; $\angle$COD = 28°;
$\therefore$ $\angle$AOB is greater.

3. **Measure the following angles with the help of a protractor and write whether the angle is acute, obtuse or right angle :**

(a) (b) (c)

(d) (e) (f)
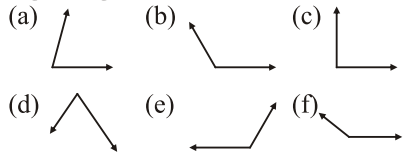
Ans. (a) 75°; acute (b) 120°; obtuse
(c) 90° ; right (d) 70°; acute
(e) 120°; obtuse (f) 140°; obtuse

4. **Draw angles of the following measures by using a protractor :**
(a) 50°   (b) 90°
(c) 45°   (d) 130°
(e) 160°

Ans. (a)   (b)

50°   90°

(c)   (d)

45°   130°

(e)

160°
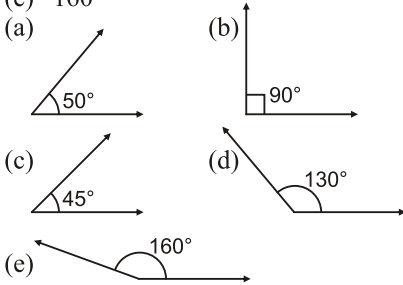
5. **Fill in the blanks :**

Ans. (a) The measure of a complete angle
= **360°** .

(b) An angle, whose measure is less than 90° is called an **acute** angle.

(c) Two angles, the sum of whose measures is a right angle, are called **complementry** angle.

(d) An angle whose measure is greater than 90° but less than 180° is called an **obtuse** angle.

6. **Measure of some angles are given below. separate them as the acute angles, obtuse angles and right angles :**

Ans. (a) acute angle   (b) acute angle
(c) obtuse angle   (d) obtuse angle
(e) right angle   (f) obtuse angle

7. **Write the complementary angle of each of the following angles :**

Ans. (a) 35°
⇒ 90°–35° = 55°
∴ complementry angle = 55°

(b) 55°
⇒ 90° – 55° = 35°
∴ complementry angle = 35°

(c) 87°
⇒ 90° – 87° = 3°
∴ complementry angle = 3°

(d) 60°
⇒ 90° – 60° = 30°
∴ complementry angle = 30°

(e) 70°
⇒ 90° – 75° = 20°
∴ complementry angle = 20°

8. **Write the supplementary angle of each of the following angles :**
(a) 28°
⇒ 180° – 28° = 152°
∴ Supplementry angle

(b) 75°
⇒ 180° – 75° = 105°
∴ Supplementry angle = 105°

(c) 90°
⇒ 180° – 90° = 90°
∴ Supplementary angle

(d) 160°
⇒ 180° – 160° = 20°
∴ Supplementary angle = 20°

(e) 120°
⇒ 180° – 120° = 60°
∴ Supplementary angle = 60°

(f) 130°
⇒ 180° – 130° = 50°
∴ Supplementary angle = 50°

9. **In which of the following two figures are ∠XOY and ∠XOZ adjacent angles?**

Ans. (a)   (b)

∠XOY = 45°   ∠XOY = 40°
∠XOZ = 45°   ∠XOZ = 40°
∴ adjacent   ∴ adjacent

(c)   (d)

∠XOY = 45°   ∠XOY = 40°
∠XOZ = 45°   ∠XOZ = 40°
∴ adjacent   ∴ adjacent
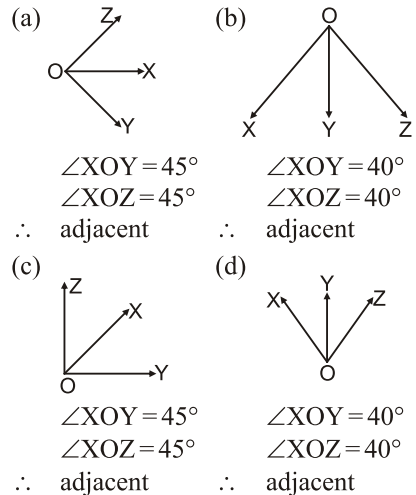
Multiple Choice Questions

A. **Tick (✓) the correct option :**

Ans. 1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (d) 4. (a) 5. (b)

3 Perimeter

Exercise-6

1. **Find the perimeter of each of the following figures :**

   (a)

   8 cm
   4 cm   4 cm
   8 cm
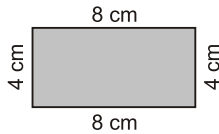
   Perimeter = Sum of all sides
   = 8 cm + 8cm + 4cm + 4cm
   = 24 cm
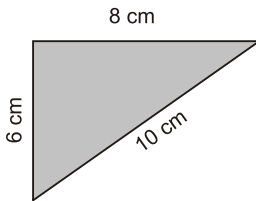
   (b)

   8 cm
   6 cm   10 cm

   Perimeter = Sum of all side
   = 6cm + 8cm + 10cm
   = 24

   (c)
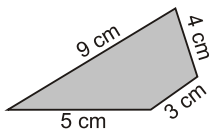
   9 cm   4 cm
   5 cm   3 cm

   Perimeter = sum of all sides
   = 9cm + 4cm + 5 cm + 3 cm
   = 21 cm
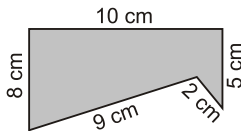
   (d)

   10 cm
   8 cm   5 cm
   9 cm   2 cm

   Perimeter = Sum of all sides
   = 5cm + 10 cm + 8cm + 2cm
   + 9 cm
   = 34 cm

   (e) Perimeter
   = Sum of all sides
   = 12cm + 12cm + 3cm
   + 3cm
   = 30 cm
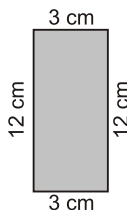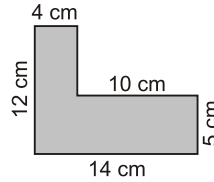
   3 cm
   12 cm   12 cm
   3 cm

   (f)

   4 cm
   12 cm   10 cm
   5 cm
   14 cm

   Perimeter = Sum of all sides
   = 12 cm + 4cm + 10cm + 5cm
   + 14cm
   = 45 cm

   (g)
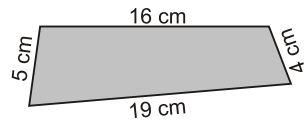
   16 cm
   5 cm   4 cm
   19 cm

   Perimeter = Sum of all sides
   = 5cm + 16cm + 4cm + 19cm
   = 44 cm
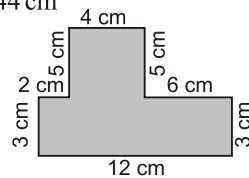
   (h)

   4 cm
   5 cm   5 cm
   2 cm   6 cm
   3 cm   3 cm
   12 cm

   Perimeter = Sum of all sides
   = 3cm + 2cm + 5cm + 4cm + 5cm
   + 6cm + 3cm + 12cm
   = 40 cm

2. **Find the perimeter of triangle whose sides are :**

   Ans. (a) 14 m, 10 m, 8 m
   = 14m + 10 + m + 8m = 32 m
   (b) 7 cm, 8 cm, 12 cm
   = 7cm + 8cm + 12cm = 27 cm
   (c) 18 m, 15 m, 13 m
   = 18m + 15m + 13m = 46m
   (d) 1 m, 70 cm, 2 m 6 cm, 4 m
   = 100cm h + 70 cm + 206cm
   + 400cm
   = 776 cm

3. **Find the perimeter of the equilateral triangle in which each side is :**

   Ans. (a) 6 cm
   Perimeter of an equilateral triangle
   = side + side + side
   = 6cm + 6cm + 6cm = 18 cm

(b) 12 cm

$= 12\,cm + 12\,cm + 12\,cm = 36\,cm$

(c) 9 cm

$= 9\,cm + 9\,cm + 9\,cm = 27\,cm$

(d) 2 m 6 cm

$= 2\,m + 6\,cm + 2\,m + 6\,cm$
$\qquad\qquad + 2\,m\,6\,cm$
$= 2\,m\,6\,cm + 2\,m\,6\,cm + 2\,m\,6\,cm +$
$2\,m\,6\,cm$
$= 6\,m\,18\,cm$

(e) 12 m 1 cm

$= 12\,m\,1\,cm + 12\,m\,1\,cm + 12\,m\,1\,cm$
$= 12\,m + 12\,m + 12\,m\,1\,cm$
$\qquad\qquad + 1\,cm + 1\,cm$
$= 36\,m\,3\,cm$

(f) 10 m

$= 10\,m + 10\,m + 10\,m = 30\,m$

(g) 15 cm

$= 15\,cm + 15\,cm + 15\,cm$
$= 45\,cm$

(h) 1 m 12 cm

$= 1\,m\,12\,cm + 1\,m\,12\,m$
$\qquad\qquad + 1\,m\,12\,cm$
$= 1\,m + 1\,m + 1\,m + 12\,cm + 12\,cm$
$\qquad\qquad\qquad + 12\,cm$
$= 3\,m\,36\,cm$

4. Find the perimeter of the rectangle whose :

Ans. (a) L = 12 cm, B = 17 cm

∵ $P = 2\,(L+B)$
$= 2\,(12\,cm + 17\,cm)$
$= 2 \times 29\,cm$
$= 58\,cm$

(b) B = 25 cm, L = 20 cm

∵ $P = 2\,(L+B)$
$= 2\,(25\,cm + 20\,cm)$
$= 2 \times 45\,m$
$= 90\,m$

(c) L = 30 cm, B = 13 cm

∵ $P = 2\,(L+B)$
$= 2\,(30\,cm + 13\,cm)$
$= 2 \times 43\,cm$
$= 86\,cm$

(d) L = 29 m, B = 19 m

∵ $P = 2\,(L+B)$
$= 2\,(29\,m + 19\,m)$
$= 2 \times 48\,m$
$= 96\,m$

5. Find the perimeter of the square in which each side is :

Ans. (a) 8 cm

Perimeter $= 4 \times side$
$= 4 \times 8\,cm = 32\,cm$

(b) 15 cm

Perimeter $= 4 \times S$
$= 4 \times 15\,cm$
$= 60\,cm$

(c) 25 cm

Perimeter $= 4 \times S$
$= 4 \times 25\,cm$
$= 100\,cm$

(d) 32 cm

Perimeter $= 4 \times S$
$= 4 \times 32\,cm$
$= 128\,cm$

(e) 16 m 25 cm

Perimeter $= 4 \times S$
$= 4 \times 16\,m\,25\,cm$
$= 4 \times 16.\,25\,m$
$= 65\,m$

6. Vishal wants to fix the border of a quilt which is 2 m 50 cm, long and 1 m 30 cm broad. Find the length of the border.

Sol. Here, length of the quilt
$= 2\,m\,50\,cm = 2.50\,m$
breadth of the quilt
$= 1\,m\,30\,cm = 1.30\,m$

∵ Length of the border
$=$ Perimeter of the quilt

∵ $P = 2\,(L+B)$
$= 2\,(2.50\,m + 1.30\,m)$
$= 2 \times 3.80\,m$
$= 7.60\,m$
$= 7\,m\,60\,cm$

7. Find the cost of fencing a square park of side 150 m at the rate of ₹ 6 per metre.

Sol. To find the total cost first we would find out the perimeter of the park Now side of the park = 150 m

∵ Perimeter $= 4 \times Side$
$= 4 \times 150\,m$
$= 600\,m$
Cost of fencing $= ₹\,6$ per meter
$= ₹\,6 \times 600\,m$
$= ₹3600$

∴ The cost of fencing $= ₹3600$

8. The length and breadth of a rectangular field are 125 metres and 95 metres respectively. Find the length of the wire needed to fence all around the garden four times.

Sol. Here, length of the field $= 125$ m
breadth of the field $= 95$ m

$\because$ Perimeter $= 2 \times (L + B)$
$= 2 \times (125$ m $+ 95$m$)$
$= 2 \times 220$ m $= 440$ m

$\therefore$ Length of the wire needed $= 4 \times 440$ m
$= 1760$ m.

9. **Fill in the blanks :**

Ans. (a) A closed curve which does not intersect itself is called **Simple closed curve**.

(b) The **Distance** around a figure is called the perimeter of the figure.

(c) The perimeter of a rectangle is $2 \times$ (**length** $+$ breadth).

(d) The perimeter of a square is $4 \times$ **Length of one side**.

(e) The perimeter of a figure made of line segments is the **Sum** of the lengths of the line segments.

10. **Aditi goes 3 times around a field, the length of which is 320 m and the breadth is 210 m., find the distance covered by her.**

Sol. Distance covered by Aditi
$= 3$ times the perimeter of the field
Here, length $= 320$ m
and breadth $= 210$ m

$\because$ $P = 2 \times (L + B)$
$= 2 \times (320$ m $+ 210$ m$)$
$= 2 \times 530$ m $= 1060$ m

$\therefore$ Total distance covered
$= 3 \times 1060$ m $= 3180$ m

11. **The sides of a square is twice as long as the side of another square. How many times is the perimeter of the first square than the perimeter of the second square?**

Sol. Let the side of the first square be x
So, the side of the second square $= \dfrac{x}{2}$
Now perimeter of the first square
$= 4 \times x = 4x$
and perimeter of second square
$= 4 \times \dfrac{x}{2}$

$\therefore$ The perimeter of the first square is two times the perimeter of the second square.

12. **A park with sides 20 m, 30 m, 60 m, 15 m, 15 m and 12 m is to be fenced. If the cost of fencing is ₹ 4 a metre, what is the cost of fencing?**
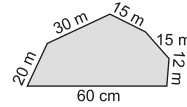
Sol. Sides of the park
$= 20$ m, 30 m, 60 m, 15 m, 12 m

$\because$ Perimeter $=$ Sum of all sides
$= 20$ m $+ 30$ m $+ 60$ m $+ 15$ m
$+ 12$m $+ 15$ m
Cost $= ₹ 4$ a metre
$= ₹ 4 \times 152$
$= ₹ 608$.

$\because$ Cost of fencing $= ₹ 608$.

13. **A girl runs a race of 400 m around a rectangular field, the length of which is 30 m and the breadth is 20 m. How many times does the girl run around the field?**

Sol. Here, L $= 30$ m, B $= 20$ m

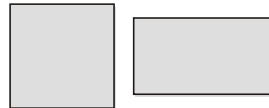$\because$ P $= 2 \times (L + B)$
$= 2 \times (30$m $+ 20$ m$)$
$= 2 \times 50$ m
$= 100$ m

$\because$ Total length covered by the girl $= 400$ m

$\therefore$ Leps run $= \dfrac{400 \text{ m}}{100 \text{ m}} = 4$

$\therefore$ The girl run 4 times around the field.

14. **Diksha runs around a square field, each side of which is 15 m long. Kirti**

runs around a rectangular field, the length of which is 18 m and the breadth is 12 m., find the distance covered by them.

Sol. **Diksha:**
Side of the Square $= 15$ m

$\because$ Perimeter $= 4 \times$ side
$= 4 \times 15$
$= 60$ m

Kirti:
Length of the rectangle $= 18$ m
Breadth of the rectangle $= 12$ m

$\because$ Perimeter $= 2 \times (L + B)$
$= 2 \times (18$ m $+ 12$ m$)$
$= 2 \times 30$
$= 60$ m

15. A triangle has a perimeter of 50 cm. If its two sides are of lengths 15 cm and 19 cm., find the length of its third side.

Sol. Here perimeter = 50 cm
Two sides = 15 cm and 19 cm

∵ Perimeter
= Sum of all the three sides

∵ 3rd side
= Perimeter – Sum of the two sides
= 50 cm – (15 cm + 19 cm)
= 50 cm – 34 cm
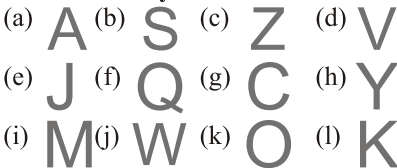= 16 cm

∴ Length of third side = 16 cm **Ans**

4

Exercise-7

1. Look at the following shapes. Identify those that are symmetrical :

(a) (b) (c) (d)

(e) (f) (g) (h)

(i) (j) (k) (l)
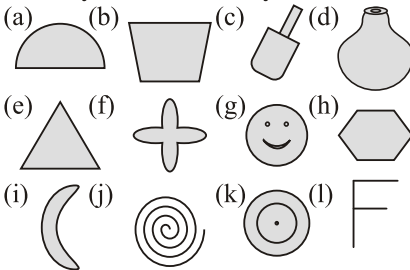
Ans. (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i), (k)

2. Among the letters below choose the ones that are symmetrical :

(a) A (b) S (c) Z (d) V

(e) J (f) Q (g) C (h) Y

(i) M (j) W (k) O (l) K

A. Answer the following questions :
Ans. 1. **Proper Fraction :** A fraction, whose numerator is less than denominator, is called a proper, fraction.
Improper Fraction : If the

16. A square has a perimeter of 48 cm., find the length of its side.

Sol. Here perimeter = 48 cm
We know that Perimeter = 4 × side

$$\Rightarrow \text{Side} = \frac{\text{Perimeter}}{4}$$

$$= \frac{48 \text{ cm}}{4}$$

$$= 12 \text{ cm}$$

Multiple Choice Questions

A. Tick (✓) the correct option :
Ans. 1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (a) 4. (a)

Symmetry

Ans. (a), (b), (c), (d), (g), (h), (i), (j), (k)
3. (a) What is the number of lines of symmetry in a square? **four**
(b) Can a circle have four or more lines of symmetry? **yes**
(c) How many lines of symmetry are there in an equilateral triangle? **three**
(d) What is the number of lines of symmetry in a rectangle? **four**
(e) How many lines of symmetry are there in an isosceles triangle? **one**
4. Draw the axis of symmetry for each of the following figure :
**Ans.** (a) (b) (c)

(d) (e) (f)
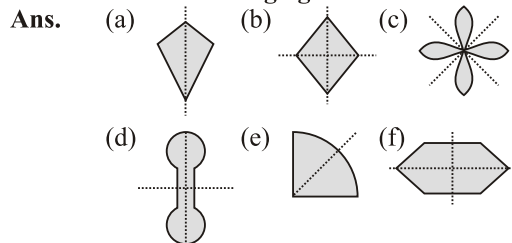
Formative Assignment-1

numerator of a fraction is greater than or equal to its denominator, the fraction is called an improper fraction.
2. **Like Fraction :** Fractions with the same denominator are called like

fractions.

Unlike Fractions : Fraction with different denominators are called unlike fractions.

3. **Angle :** Whenever two rays meet at a point an angle is formed. There are eight type of angles
1. Straight angle,
2. Right angle,
3. Acute angle,
4. obtuse angle ,
5. complementary angle,
6. Supplementary Angle
7. Adjacent angle,
8. Complete angle,

4. ∠AOB is an angle. E is a point on the ray of OA and F is point on the ray of OB. Points E and f are said to lie on the angle AOB.
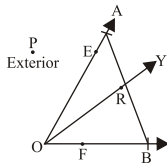
Mark point R inside the ∠AOB and points P and Q outside of it. R is said to be lie in the **interior** of ∠AOB and P and Q are said to lie in **exterior** of ∠AOB.

5. The sum of lengths of all sides of a rectilinear figure is called perimeter.

6. One

B. **Fill in the blanks :**

Ans. 1. A fraction with numerator 1 is

called **unit** fraction.

2. An angle whose measure is more than **90°** and less than **180°** is called and obtuse angle.

3. The perimetre of a rectangle is 2 × (**length** + breadth).

C. **Encircle the like, proper and improper fractions :**

Ans. Like fraction :

$$\left(\frac{3}{7}, \frac{5}{7}, \frac{4}{7}\right), \left(\frac{5}{9}, \frac{17}{9}\right), \left(\frac{30}{17}, \frac{20}{17}\right)$$

Proper Fraction :

$$\frac{3}{7}, \frac{2}{5}, \frac{5}{7}, \frac{5}{9}, \frac{4}{7}, \frac{17}{18}, \frac{13}{29}, \frac{2}{7}$$

Improper Fraction :

$$\frac{30}{17}, \frac{20}{17}, \frac{36}{27}, \frac{17}{9}, \frac{19}{8}$$

D. **How many line segments are there in each of the following figures ?**

Ans. (a) 4 (b) 5 (c) 7 (d) 3

E. **Find the perimeter of each of the following figures :**

Ans. (a) Perimeter = Sum of all sides
= 5cm + 10cm + 8cm + 2cm + 9cm
= 34cm

(b) Perimeter = Sum of all sides
= 12cm + 4cm + 10cm + 5cm
   + 14cm
= 45cm

(c) Perimeter = Sum of all sides
= 3cm + 2cm + 5cm + 4cm +5cm
   + 6cm + 3cm + 12cm
= 40cm

(d) Perimeter = Sum of all side
= 6cm + 8cm + 10cm
= 24cm

5

Exercise-8

1. **Fill in the blanks :**

Ans. (a) If the price of 1 pen is ₹ 10 then the price of 5 pens is ₹ **50**

(b) If one can contains 48 l of oil then 4 cans contain **192 L**

(c) If the weight of 1 mango is 200 g then the weight of 4 mangoes is **800 g**

Unitary Method

(d) If 1 shirt needs 3 m of cloth then 12 such shirts will need **36 m** of cloth.

(e) If a bus can go 100 km in 1 hour then the bus can go **500 km** in 5 hours.

2. **(a)** **If the price of a doll is ₹ 8, what is the price of a dozen dolls?**

Ans. ∴ Price of a doll = ₹ 8
Total Number of dolls = 1 dozen

$= 12$

∴ Price of a dozen dolls $8 \times 12 = $ ₹ 96

(b) If one man drinks 400 m*l* of milk in a day, how much will 5 men drink in a day?

Ans. ∴ Milk drink by 1 man $= 400$ m*l*

∴ Milk drink by 5 men $= 5 \times 400$
$= 2000$ m*l*

(c) One lorry can carry 50 bags of rice. How many bags of rice can half a dozen lorries carry?

Ans. ∴ Number of bags carried by one lorry $= 50$

∴ Number of bags carried by half a dozen lorries $= 50 \times 6$
$= 300$ bags.

(d) If one book has 70 pages, how many pages are there in 20 such books?

Ans. ∴ Numebr of pages in one book $= 70$

∴ Number of pages in 20 books
$= 70 \times 20$
$= 1400$ pages.

(e) If a train covers a distance of 56 km in 1 hour, how much distance will it cover in 8 hours?

Ans. ∴ Distance covered by the train in 1 hour $= 56$ km

∴ Distance covered the train in 8 hours $= 56 \times 8$
$= 448$ km.

3. Fill in the blanks :

Ans. (a) If the price of a pair of shirt is ₹ 48, than the price of one shirt is ₹ **24**.

(b) If 5 bundles of sugarcane cost ₹ 130 then the cost of 1 bundle is ₹**26**

(c) If a car covers a distance of 175 km in 5 hours then the car will cover **35 km** distance in 1 hour.

(d) A hostel used 140 *l* of milk in 70 days then the milk used in one day is **2 *l*** .

4. (a) The cost of 5 litres milk is ₹ 45.75. What is the cost of 1 litre milk?

Ans. ∴ Cost of 5 litres milk $= $ ₹ 45.75

∴ Cost of 1 litre milk $= $ ₹ $45.75 \div 5$
$= $ ₹ 9.15

(b) The cost of 10 g of gold is

₹ 20000. What is the cost of 1 g gold?

Ans. ∴ Cost of 10 g of gold $= 20000$

∴ Cost of 1 g of gold $= 20000 \div 10$
$= $ ₹ 2000

(c) A car covers 2025 km in 25 hours. Find the distance covered by the car in one hour.

Ans. ∴ Distance covered in 25 hours
$= 2025$ km

∴ Distance covered in 1 hour
$= 2025 \div 25 = 81$ km

(d) The cost of one dozen of cricket bat is ₹ 6000, what is the cost of one bat?

Ans. ∴ Cost of one dozen bats $= $ ₹ 6000

∴ Cost of one bat $= 6000 \div 12$
$= $ ₹ 500

Exercise-9

1. The cost of 1 kg of each of these things is given :

Ans. (a) $35 \times 4 = $ **140** (b) $18 \times 3 = $ **54**
(c) $22 \times 5 = $ **110** (d) $8 \times 6 = $ **48**
(e) $20 \times 5 = $ **100** (f) $10 \times 6 = $ **60**
(g) $15 \times 3 = $ **45** (h) $7 \times 2 = $ **14**

2. If 6 chocolate cost ₹ 42.60, what will be the cost of 9 such chocolates?

Sol. The cost of 1 chocolate
$= $ (the cost of 6 chocolates) $\div 6$
$= $ ₹ $42.60 \div 6 = $ ₹ 7.10

∴ The cost of 9 chocolates
$= $ (cost of 1 chocolate) $\times 9$
$= $ ₹ $7.10 \times 9 = $ ₹ 63.90

∴ The cost of 9 chocolate is ₹ 63.90

3. 5 kg of mangoes cost ₹ 230. How much is the cost of 15 kg of mangoes?

Sol. The cost of 1 kg of mangoes
$= $ (the cost of 5 kg mangoes) $\div 5$
$= $ ₹ $230 \div 5 = $ ₹ 46

∴ The cost of 15 kg of mangoes
$= $ (cost of 1 kg of mango) $\times 15$
$= $ ₹ $46 \times 15 = $ ₹ 690

∴ The cost of 15 kg of mangoes is ₹ 690

4. The total weight of 6 equal boxes is 54 kg. What is the weight of 25 such boxes?

Sol. The weight of 1 box
$= $ (the weight of 6 boxes) $\div 6$
$= 54$ kg $\div 6 = 9$ kg

∴ The weight of 25 boxes
= (weight of 1 box) × 25
= 9 kg × 25 = 225 kg
∴ The weight of 25 boxes is 225 kg

5. 152 litres of oil can be stored in 8 containers. How much oil can be stored in 22 containers?

Sol. Oil stored in 1 container
= (the oil stored in 8 containers) ÷ 8
= 152 litres ÷ 8 = 19 litres
∴ Oil stored in 22 containers
= (oil stored in 1 container) × 22
= 19 litres × 22 = 418 litres
∴ The oil stored in 22 containers in 418 litres.

6. A car runs 352 km on 16 litres petrol. How many kilometres can it run on 25 litres petrol?

Sol. Distance covered by the car on 1 litre petrol = (the distance covered in 16 litres petrol) ÷ 16 = 352 km ÷ 16 = 22 km
∴ Distance covered by the car on 25 litres petrol = (Distance covered on 1 litre petrol) × 25
= 22 km × 25
= 550 km
∴ Distance covered by the car on 25 litres petrol is 550 km.

7. A boy runs 630 m in going round a field 3 times. How far will he run if he goes round it 9 times?

Sol. Distance covered in run in 1 time
= (the distance covered in 3 times) ÷ 3
= 630 m ÷ 3 = 210 m
∴ Distance covered in running 9 times
= (Distance covered in 1 time) × 9
= 210 m × 9 = 1890 m
∴ Distance covered by the boy by going round 9 times is 1890 m.

8. 10 metre of cloth cost ₹ 1500. A women requires 6 metres to make a salwar-suit. What will it cost to make two salwar-suits?

Sol. Cost of 1 metres of colth = (cost of 10 metres of cloth) ÷ 10
= ₹ 1500 ÷ 10 = ₹ 150
∴ Cost of 6 metres of cloth = (cost of 1 metre cloth) × 6

= ₹ 150 × 6 = ₹ 900
Cloth required to make two salwar suits = 6 m × 2 = 12 m
∴ Cost of 12 metres of cloth = (cost of 1 metre of cloth) × 12
= ₹ 150 × 12 = ₹ 1800
∴ The cost of making two salwar-suits is ₹ 1800.

9. A year's rent of a house is ₹ 6840. If Mr. Harish wants the house for 9 months, how much rent will he has to pay?

Sol. Rent of 1 month
= (Rent of 1 year) ÷ 12
= ₹ 6840 ÷ 12 = ₹ 570
∴ Rent of 9 months
= (Rent of 1 month) × 9
= ₹ 570 × 9 = ₹ 5130
∴ Mr Harish has to pay ₹ 5130 for the house as rent.

10. A bus is running at a uniform speed. It covers 375 km in 5 hours. How much distance will it cover in 30 hours?

Sol. Distance covered in 1 hours
= (Distance covered in 5 hours) ÷ 5
= 375 km ÷ 5 = 75 km
∴ Distance covered in 30 hours
= (Distance covered in 1 hour) × 30
= 75 km × 30 = 2250 km
∴ Distance covered by the bus in 30 hours is 2250 km.

11. 7 bags of rice cost ₹ 455.00. Find the cost of 9 such bags of rice.

Sol. Cost of 1 bag of rice
= (the cost of 7 bags of rice) ÷ 7
= ₹ 455.00 ÷ 7 = ₹ 65
∴ Cost of 9 bags of rice
= (cost of 1 bag of rice) × 9
= ₹ 65 × 9 = ₹ 585.00
∴ The cost of 9 bags of rice is 585.00.

Multiple Choice Questions

A. Tick (✓) the correct option :
Ans. 1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (a) 4. (d)

6

Exercise-10

1. **Complete the chart :**
Ans.

	No. of Coins of						We know that 1 Rupee = 100 Paise.
	25	20	10	50			
(a) Use only 25 p	4				4 × 25 = 100	ONE Rupee	
(b) Use only 20 p		5			5 × 20 = 100		
(c) Use only 10 p			10		10 × 10 = 100		
(d) Use only 50 p				2	2 × 50 = 100		
(e) Use only 5 p					20 × 5 = 100		

2. **Calculate the total amount of money**
Ans. (b) $(₹ 50 × 2) + (₹ 20 × 2) + (₹ 10 × 1)$
$= ₹ 100 + ₹ 40 + ₹ 10 = ₹ \mathbf{150}$

(c) $(₹ 50 × 4) + (₹ 10 × 1) + (₹ 5 × 2)$
$+ (₹ 1 × 3) = ₹ 200 + ₹ 10 + ₹ 10$
$+ ₹ 3 = ₹ \mathbf{223}$

(d) $(₹ 20 × 2) + (₹ 50 p × 2) + (10p) =$
$₹ 40 + ₹ 1 = ₹ 41.10$

(e) $(₹ 10 × 3) + (₹ 5 × 2) + (₹ 50 p × 1)$
$+ (10 p × 5) = ₹ 30 + ₹ 10 + 50 p +$
$50p = ₹ \mathbf{41}$

(f) $(₹ 50 × 4) + (₹ 20 × 1) + (₹ 10 × 2)$
$+ (₹ 1 × 1) + (20p × 3)$
$= ₹ 200 + ₹ 20 + ₹ 20 + ₹ 1 + ₹ 60p$
$= ₹ 241 + 60 p$
$= ₹ 241.60$

3. **Write the following amounts of money in words :**
Ans. (a) Rupees thirty and paise forty-five
(b) Rupees seventy-five and paise fifty
(c) Rupees sixteen
(d) Rupees seventy-two and paise fifty-five
(e) Paise twenty-eight

4. **Write the following amounts of money in figures :**
Ans. (a) ₹ 35.28 (b) ₹ 97.45
(c) ₹ 55.37 (d) ₹ 32.73
(e) ₹ 48.00 (f) ₹ 5.00

5. **Write the following amounts in words :**

Ans. (a) Rupees sixty-two and paise fifty-seven
(b) Rupees sixty-five and paise forty-five
(c) Rupees thirty-eight and paise twenty-five
(d) Rupees ninety-seven
(e) Rupees forty-five and paise eighty-five
(f) Paise seventy-five

6. **How many fifty paise coins make two rupees?**
Ans. ∴ Two rupees = 200 pasie
∴ Fifty paise coins in 200
paise $= 200 ÷ 50$
$= 4$
∴ 4 fifty pasie coins will make two rupees.

7. **How many 25 paise coins will you get in exchange for ₹. 2 coin?**
Ans. Paise in ₹2 = 2 × 100 paise = 200 paise
Number of 25 pasie coins in 200 paise

$$25\overline{)200}(8$$
$$-200$$
$$\times$$

$= 200$ paise $÷ 25$ paise
$= 8$ coins
∴ In exchange of ₹ 2 coins number of 25 paise coins received is 8.

8. **A 5-rupee coin is changed into 20 paise coins. How many 20 paise coins will you get for it?**
Ans. Paise in ₹ 5 = 5 × 100 Paise
$= 500$ paise
Number of 20 paise coins
in 500 paise

$$20\overline{)500}(25$$
$$-500$$
$$\times$$

$= 500$ paise $÷ 20$ paise
$= 25$ coins
For a 5-rupee coin one will get 25 paise of 20p.

9. **Gaurav gave five fifty paise coins, three 25 paise coins and two 20 paise coins to his friend Dinesh. How much money did Dinesh get?**
Ans. Money given by Gaurav
$= (50p × 5) + (25 p × 3) + (20p × 2)$

$$= ₹2.50 + ₹0.75 + ₹0.40$$
$$= ₹3.65$$

∴ Money Dinesh get is ₹ 3.65

10. **Rajani had seven 10 rupees notes and five 50 rupees notes. How much money did she have altogether?**

Ans. Money Rajni have
$$= (₹ 10 × 7) + (₹ 50 × 5)$$
$$= ₹70 + ₹250$$
$$= ₹320$$

∴ Money Rajni have is ₹ 320

Exercise-11

Bill for the above purchase is as under

1. **Solution**

Items	Quantity	Rate	Amount (quantity × rate)
Rice	7 kg	₹ 63.00	₹ 441.00 → 63 × 7
Oil	4 litres	₹ 91.75	₹ 367 → 91.75 × 4
Eggs	10	₹ 3.45	₹ 34.50 → 3.45 × 10
Wheat	9 kg	₹ 9.25	₹ 83.5 → 9.25 × 9
			Total ₹ 925.75

2. **Solution**

Items	Quantity	Rate	Amount (quantity × rate)
Pizzas	16	₹ 95	₹ 1520 → 95 × 16
Cold drink	7	₹ 16	₹ 112 → 16 × 7
Pastries	15	₹ 10	₹ 150 → 10 × 15
Burgers	7	₹ 18	₹ 126 → 18 × 7
			Total ₹ 1908

3. **Solution**

Items	Quantity	Rate	Amount (quantity × rate)
Mangoes	5 kg	₹ 29/kg	₹ 145.00 → 29 × 5
Guava	13 kg	₹ 11.75/kg	₹ 152.75 → 11.75 × 13
Grapes	7.8 kg	₹ 15.25/kg	₹ 118.95 → 15.25 × 7.8
Oranges	3.9 kg	₹ 13.50/kg	₹ 52.65 → 13.50 × 3.9
Bananas	7 dozens	₹ 19.75/dozen	₹ 138.25 → 19.75 × 7
			Total ₹ 607.60

Multiple Choice Questions

A. **Tick (✓) the correct option :**

Ans. 1. (c) 2. (d) 3. (a) 4. (d)

---

7 Time

Exercise-12

1. **Read the time shown by each clock :**

Ans. (a) 5 o' clock (b) 10 min. past 4
(c) 50 min. past 8 (d) 40 min. past 4

2. **Write the time in figures :**

Ans. (a) 8 : 10 (b) 11 : 30
(c) 4 : 36 (d) 3 : 15
(e) 9 : 30 (f) 8 : 40
(g) 9 : 05 (h) 3 : 45
(i) 7 : 30

3. **Write the following using a.m. or p.m. :**

Ans. (a) 8.00 a. m. (b) 3 : 45 p.m.
(c) 9 : 12 p.m. (d) 4 : 25 a.m.
(e) 10 : 45 a.m. (f) 12 : 15 a.m.

4. **Write the following using hours :**

Ans. (a) 1800 hrs. (b) 0030 hrs.
(c) 2040 hrs. (d) 1115 hrs.
(e) 1745 hrs. (f) 0730 hrs.
(g) 2200 hrs. (h) 1515 hrs.
(i) 1650 hrs.

5. **Write the time using 12 hour clock :**

Ans. (a) 7 a.m (b) 6 : 15 p.m.
(c) 12.00 noon (d) 4 : 30 p.m.
(e) 1 : 18 a.m. (f) 2 : 03 p.m.
(g) 12 : 50 a.m.
(h) 12 : 00 midnight

Exercise-13

1. **Convert into hours :**

Ans. (a) 4 days
∵ 1 day = 24 hours

$\therefore$ 4 days $= 24 \times 4 = 96$ hours

(b) 1 week

$\because$ 1 day $= 24$ hours

$\therefore$ 1 week $= 7$ days

$\therefore$ 7 days $= 24 \times 7 = 168$ hours

(c) 4 days 6 hours

$\because$ 1 day $= 24$ hours

$\therefore$ 4 days $= 24 \times 4 = 96$ hours

$\therefore$ 4 days 6 hours $= 96$ hours $+ 6$ hours
   $= 102$ hours

(d) 13 days 5 hours

$\because$ 1 day $= 24$ hours

$\therefore$ 13 days $= 24 \times 13 = 312$ hours

$\therefore$ 13 days 5 hours $= 312$ hours $+ 5$
   hours $= 317$ hours

(e) 16 days 2 hours

$\because$ 1 day $= 24$ hours

$\therefore$ 16 days $= 24 \times 16 = 384$ hours

$\therefore$ 16 days 2 hours $= 384$ hours
   $+ 2$ hours $= 386$ hours

(f) 2 weeks

$\because$ 1 day $= 24$ hours

$\therefore$ 1 week $= 7$ days

$\therefore$ 7×2 days $= 24 \times 14 = 336$ hours

2. Convert into minutes :

(a) 9 hours

$\because$ 1 hour $= 60$ minutes

$\therefore$ 9 hours $= 9 \times 60$ minutes
   $= 540$ minutes

(b) 7 hrs. 35 min

$\because$ 1 hr $= 60$ minutes

$\therefore$ 7 hrs $= 7 \times 60$ minutes
   $= 420$ minutes

$\therefore$ 7 hrs 35 minutes
   $= 420$ min $+ 35$ min $= 455$ min

(c) 15 hrs 25 min

$\because$ 1 hr $= 60$ min

$\therefore$ 15 hrs $= 15 \times 60$ min $= 900$ min

$\therefore$ 15 hrs 25 minutes
   $= 900$ min $+ 25$ min $= 925$ min

(d) 2 days

$\because$ 1 hr $= 60$ min

$\therefore$ 1 day $= 24$ hrs

$\therefore$ 2 days $= 24 \times 2 = 48$ hrs

$\therefore$ 48 hrs $= 48 \times 60$ min $= 2880$ min

(e) 16 hrs. 20 min

$\because$ 1 hr $= 60$ min

$\therefore$ 16 hrs $= 16 \times 60$ min $= 960$ min

$\therefore$ 16 hrs 20 min $= 960$ min $+ 20$ min
   $= 980$ min

(f) 20 hrs. 50 min

$\because$ 1 hr $= 60$ min

$\therefore$ 20 hrs $= 20 \times 60 = 1200$ min

$\therefore$ 20 hrs 50 min $= 1200$ min $+ 50$ min
   $= 1250$ min

3. Convert into second :

(a) 15 minutes

$\because$ 1 min $= 60$ seconds

$\therefore$ 15 min $= 15 \times 60$ seconds
   $= 900$ seconds

(b) 9 min. 9 sec.

$\because$ 1 min $= 60$ seconds

$\therefore$ 9 min $= 9 \times 60 = 540$ seconds

$\therefore$ 9 min 9 sec
   $= 540$ second $+ 9$ seconds
   $= 549$ seconds

(c) 25 min. 22 sec.

$\because$ 1 min $= 60$ sec

$\therefore$ 25 min $= 25 \times 60$ sec

$\therefore$ 25 min 22 sec $= 1500$ sec $+ 22$ sec
   $= 1522$ sec

4. Convert into days and hours :

(a) 144 hours
   To convert hours into days, we divide the given number by 24

   $24\overline{)144}(6$
   $\underline{-144}$
   $\quad\ \times$

$\therefore$ 144 hours $= 6$ days

(b) 625 hours
   To convert hours into days, we divide the given number by 24

   $24\overline{)625}(26$
   $\underline{-48}$
   $\ \ 145$
   $\underline{-144}$
   $\ \ \ \times 1$

$\therefore$ 625 hours $= 26$ days and 1 hour

(c) 3785 hours
   To convert hours into days, we divide the given number by 24

   $24\overline{)3785}(157$
   $\underline{-24}$
   $\ \ 138$
   $\underline{-120}$
   $\ \ 185$
   $\underline{-168}$
   $\ \ \ 17$

$\therefore$ 3785 hours
   $= 157$ days and 17 hours

(d) 988 hrs.
   To convert hours into days, we divide the give number by 24

   $24\overline{)988}(41$
   $\underline{-96}$
   $\ \ 28$
   $\underline{-24}$
   $\ \ \times 4$

$\therefore$ 988 hours $= 41$ days and 4 hours

5. Change to hours and minutes :

Ans.

(a) 135 minutes
   To convert minutes into hours , we divide the given number of minutes by 60

   $60\overline{)135}(2$
   $\underline{-120}$
   $\ \ \times 15$

Class-4 (Semester-II)

∴ 135 minutes
= 2 hours and 15 minutes

(b) 275 minutes
To convert minutes into hours, we divide the given number of minutes by 60

$60\overline{)275}(4$
$\underline{-240}$
$\times 35$

∴ 275 minutes
= 4 hours and 35 minutes

(c) 528 minutes
To convert minute into hours, we divide the given number of minutes by 60

$60\overline{)528}(8$
$\underline{-480}$
$\times 48$

∴ 528 minutes
= 8 hours and 48 minutes

(d) 685 minutes
To convert minutes into hours, we divide the given number of minutes by 60

$60\overline{)685}(11$
$\underline{-60}$
85
$\underline{-60}$
25

∴ 685 minutes
= 11 hours and 25 minutes

6. Change to minutes and seconds :

(a) 75 seconds
60 seconds make a minute. To convert seconds into minutes, we divide the given number of seconds by 60

$60\overline{)75}(1$
$\underline{-60}$
15

∴ 75 seconds
= 1 minute and 15 seconds

(b) 285 seconds
To convert seconds into minute, we divide the given number of seconds by 60

$60\overline{)285}(4$
$\underline{-240}$
$\times 45$

∴ 285 seconds
= 4 minutes and 45 seconds

(c) 456 seconds
To convert seconds into minutes, we divide the given number of seconds by 60

$60\overline{)456}(7$
$\underline{-420}$
$\times 36$

∴ 456 seconds
= 7 minutes and 36 seconds

(d) 858 seconds
To convert seconds into minutes, we divide the given number of seconds

$60\overline{)858}(14$
$\underline{-60}$
258
$\underline{-240}$
18

by 60

∴ 858 seconds
= 14 minutes and 18 seconds

Exercise-14

Solve the following word problems :

1. **A cricket-match between England and India started at 10:15 a.m. and finished at 6:35 p.m. How long did the match last?**

Sol. 10 : 15 a.m. = 1015 hrs
= 10 hrs. 15 minutes
6 : 35 p.m. = 1835 hrs
= 18 hrs 35 minutes

18	hrs.	35	min.
−10	hrs.	15	min.
8	hrs.	20	min.

∴ The match lasts for 8 hrs and 20 min.

2. **A boy went to see a movie at 2:45 p.m. and returned home at 7:35 p.m. How long did he stay out?**

Sol. 2 : 45 p.m. = 1445 hrs
= 14 hrs 45 minutes
7 : 35 p.m. = 1935 hrs
= 19 hrs 35 minutes

	8		95	
19	hrs.	35	min.
−14	hrs.	45	min.
4	hrs.	50	min.

∴ The boy stayed out for 4 hrs 50 min.

3. **A school starts at 7:30 a.m. and closes at 1:45 p.m. Find the duration of working hours of the school.**

Sol. 7 : 30 a.m. = 0730 hrs
= 7 hrs and 30 min
1 : 45 p.m. = 1345 hrs
= 13 hrs 45 hrs

13	hrs.	45	min.
−7	hrs.	30	min.
6	hrs.	15	min.

∴ Duration of working hours of the school is 6 hrs 15 min.

4. **Find the time interval between 8:45 a.m. and 1:20 p.m.**

Sol. 8 : 45 a.m. = 0845 hrs = 8 hrs . 45 min
1 : 20 p.m. 1320 hrs = 13 hrs 20 min

$$\overset{2}{\cancel{13}} \text{ hrs.} \quad \overset{80}{\cancel{20}} \text{ min.}$$
$$-8 \text{ hrs.} \quad 45 \text{ min.}$$
$$\overline{4 \text{ hrs.} \quad 35 \text{ min.}}$$

∴ The times interval is 4 hrs 35 min.

5. **A girl takes singing lesson everyday. She spends altogether 7 hrs. 28 min. in a week in singing. How much time in a day does she spend in singing lesson?**

Sol. 7 hrs 28 min ÷ 7

$$7)\overline{7 \text{ hrs.} \quad 28 \text{ min.}} (1 \text{ hrs } 4 \text{ min}$$
$$\underline{7}$$
$$\times$$
$$28$$
$$\underline{-28}$$
$$\times$$

∴ Time spent each day in singing
= 1 hr 4 min.

6. **A trains leaves from Kolkata at 1340 hrs. and reaches at Tata Nagar after 4 hrs. 45 min. At what time does it reach at Tata Nagar?**

Ans. 1340 hrs = 13 hrs 40 min

$$13 \text{ hrs.} \quad 40 \text{ min.}$$
$$+ 4 \text{ hrs.} \quad 45 \text{ min.}$$
$$\overline{17 \text{ hrs.} \quad 85 \text{ min.}}$$

∵ 85 min = 1 hr 25 min

∴ 17 hrs 85 min = 18 hrs 25 min

∴ The train will reach Tata Nagar at 18 hrs 25 min

7. **Students of class IV play for 35 minutes everyday. What time do they spend altogether on play in 4 days?**

Ans.
$$35$$
$$\times 4$$
$$\overline{140 \text{ minutes}}$$

= 140 minutes
= (120 + 20) min
= 2 hrs 20 min

8

Exercise-15

1. **The pictograph below shows the number of times four teams won at their games this year. Each whole cup means two wins, half a cup means one win.**
Now answer the following questions

∴ The students spend 2 hrs 20 minutes on play.

8. **A man goes for morning walk everyday at 4:30 a.m. If he walks for 1 hour 30 minutes, when does he return from the walk?**

Ans. 4 : 30 a.m. = 0430 hrs = 4 hrs 30 min

$$4 \text{ hrs.} \quad 30 \text{ min.}$$
$$+ 1 \text{ hrs.} \quad 30 \text{ min.}$$
$$\overline{5 \text{ hrs.} \quad 60 \text{ min.}}$$

= 5 hrs 60 min = 5 hrs + (1 hr)
= 6 hrs = 06hrs = 6 : 00 am.

∴ The returns from walk at 6.00 a.m.

9. **An aeroplane takes off from Mumbai at 8:45 p.m. It lands at Delhi at 11 p.m. How long does it take to reach Delhi.**

Ans. 8 : 45 p.m. = 2045 hrs = 20 hrs 45 min
11 : 00 p.m. = 2300 hrs = 23 hrs 00 min

$$\overset{2}{\cancel{23}} \text{ hrs.} \quad \overset{60}{\cancel{00}} \text{ min.}$$
$$-20 \text{ hrs.} \quad 45 \text{ min.}$$
$$\overline{02 \text{ hrs.} \quad 15 \text{ min.}}$$

∴ The aeroplane takes 2 hrs 15 minutes to reach Delhi.

10. **What was the time 3 hrs. 12 min. before 8.30 a.m.?**

Ans.
$$8 \text{ hrs.} \quad 30 \text{ min.}$$
$$-3 \text{ hrs.} \quad 12 \text{ min.}$$
$$\overline{5 \text{ hrs.} \quad 18 \text{ min.}}$$

∴ The time was 5 : 18 a.m.

Multiple Choice Questions

A. **Tick (✓) the correct option :**
Ans. 1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (d) 4. (a)

Pictograph

Ans. (a) Team with hightest cups = flying birds
∴ flying birds won the most game
(b) Team with lst cups = Silver star
∴ Silver star won the least games
(c) Cups against Red Star
= 2 whole + 1 half

$= 2 \times 2 + 1 = 5$ wins

Cups against silver star $= 2$ full

$= 2 \times 2 = 4$ wins

∴ Red star won 1 game more than silver star

(d) Cups against Golden Rays

$= 3$ whole and 1 half

$= 3 \times 2 + 1$

$= 6 + 1 = 7$ wins

Cups against + Red star

$= 2$ whole and 1 half

$= 2 \times 2 + 1$

$= 4 + 1 = 5$ wins

∴ Total wins $= 7 + 5 = 12$

∴ Golden Rays and Silver star won 12 games altogether.

(e) Cups against Flaying Birds

$= 4$ whole and 1 half

$= 4 \times 2 + 1 = 8 + 1$

$= 9$ wins

Cups against Silver Star

$= 2$ whole

$= 2 \times 2 = 4$ wins

Total wins $= 9 + 4 = 13$ wins

∴ Flying Birds and Silver Star won 13 games altogether.

2. **If one mango represents 10 mangoes. How many mangoes are represented by the figure?**

Ans. (a) Number of figures $= 5$

∴ Number of mangoes

$= 5 \times 10 = 50$ mangoes

(b) Number of figures $= 6$

Numbers of mangoes

$= 6 \times 10 = 60$ mangoes

(c) Number of figures $= 7$

∴ Number of mangoes

$= 7 \times 10$

$= 70$ mangoes

3. **The pictograph shown below shows the number of students in a library, reading different kinds of books :**

Now, Read the above pictograph and answer the questions :

Ans. (a) $6 + 8 + 10 + 4 + 2 = 30$ students

(b) Number of student reading comices $= 8$

Number of student reading novel $= 4$

∴ Difference $= 8 - 4 = 4$

(c) Maximum figures are aginst magazines

∴ Magazines are read by the maximum number of Students

4. **A factory made 1000 trousers in January, 1500 trousers in February, 3500 trousers in March and 2500 trousers in April. Use a shape to represent 1000 trousers made in each of the month by pictograph.**

Ans.

January	
February	
March	
April	

Here 1 trouser represents 1000 trousers

5. **Make a pictograph to show the numbers of litres of milk sold at different booths in a day. Use a square to represent 10 litres.**

Ans.

A	
B	
C	
D	

Here 1 square represents 10 litres.

6. **The given pictograph shows various fruits available with a fruit seller.**

Ans. (a) $9 \times 100 + 6 \times 100 + 11 \times 100$
$+ 12 \times 100$

$= 900 + 600 + 1100 + 1200$

$= 3800$ fruits

(b) Number of mangoes

$= 11 \times 100 = 1100$

Number of apples $= 12 \times 100$

$= 1200$

Total $= 1100 + 1200 = 2300$

(c) Number of bananas $= 9 \times 100$

$= 900$

Number of guavas $= 6 \times 100 = 600$

Bananas are more by

$900 - 600 = 300$

(d) Apples

Do yourself

A. **Tick (✔) the correct option :**

Ans. 1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (b) 4. (b) 5. (a) 6. (a)

B. **Fill in the blanks :**

Ans. 1. An angle whose measure is less than 90° is called **Acute angle.**
2. The measure of a right angle is **90°.**
3. A closed curved which does not intersect itself is called **Simple closed curve.**
4. The **Distance** around a figure is called the perimetre of the figure.
5. If 5 bundles of sugarcane cost ₹ 130 than the cost of 1 bundle is ₹ **26**.

C. **Solve the following :**

Ans. Do yourself

D. **Find the perimetre each of the following :**

Ans. 1. Perimetre = 4+8+4+8 = 24cm.
2. Perimetre = 16+4+19+5 = 44cm.

E. **Look at the following shapes. Identify those that are symmetrical :**

Ans. 1, 2, 3, 4

F. **Word Problems :**

Ans. 1. Here L = 30m, B = 20m,
$P = 2 \times (L+B)$
$P + 2 \times (30m + 20m)$
$= 2 \times 50m = 100m$
∵ Total length covered by the girl = 499 m

Laps run $= \dfrac{499}{100} = 4.99$

The girl run 4.99 times around the field.

2. To find the total cost first we would find out the perimeter of the park now side of the park = 150m
perimeter $= 4 \times$ Side
$= 4 \times 150\,m$
$= 600\,m$
Cost of fencing $= ₹ 6$ per meter
$= ₹ 6 \times 600m$
$= ₹ 3600$
∴ The cost of fencing = ₹ 3600

3. ₹ 14.75
$= ₹ 10 + ₹ 4 + ₹ 50p + ₹ 25p$
$= ₹ 10 + ₹ 2 \times 2 + ₹ 50p + ₹ 25p$
Notes and coins used for paying ₹ 14.75 75
One 10 rupees note, two 2 rupees note, one 50 paise coin and one 25 paise coin

4. 2 : 45 p.m. = 1445 hrs
= 14 hrs 45 minutes
7 : 35 p.m. = 1935 hrs
= 19 hrs 35 minutes

		8		95	
	19̸	hrs.	35̸	min.	
−	14	hrs.	45	min.	
	4	hrs.	50	min.	