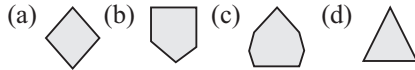


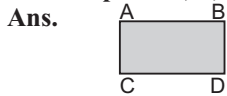
**Exercise-29**

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

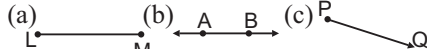


Ans. (a) 4 (b) 5 (c) 7 (d) 3

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



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



Ans. (a) Line segment  $\overline{LM}$   
 (b) Straight line  $\overleftrightarrow{AB}$   
 (c) Ray  $\overrightarrow{PQ}$

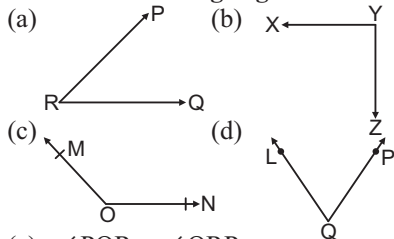
4. Which among ray, straight line and line segment has one end point?

Ans. ray

5. Find the similarity between ray and straight line.

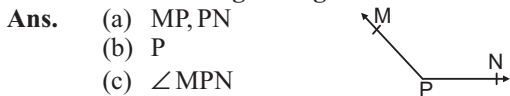
Ans. No fixed length.

6. Name the following angles :

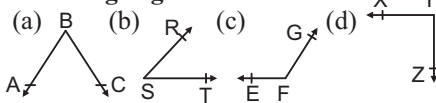


Ans. (a)  $\angle PQR$  or  $\angle QRP$   
 (b)  $\angle XYZ$  or  $\angle ZYX$   
 (c)  $\angle MON$  or  $\angle NOM$   
 (d)  $\angle LQP$  or  $\angle PQL$

7. Look at the given figure :

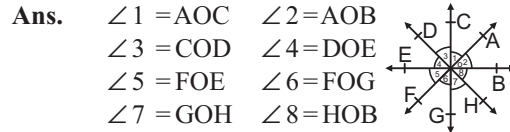


8. Label the points and name the following angles :



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

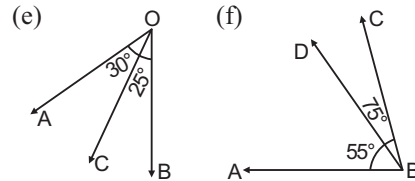
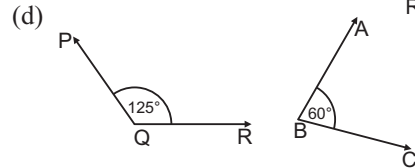
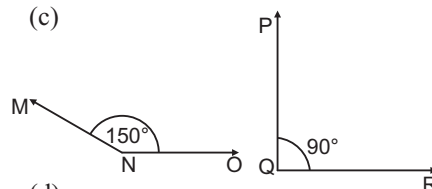
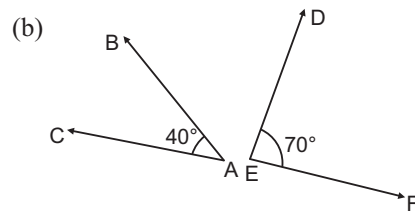
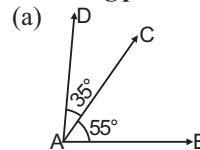
9. In the figure name the following angles using three letters :



Ans.  $\angle 1 = \text{AOC}$   $\angle 2 = \text{AOB}$   
 $\angle 3 = \text{COD}$   $\angle 4 = \text{DOE}$   
 $\angle 5 = \text{FOE}$   $\angle 6 = \text{FOG}$   
 $\angle 7 = \text{GOH}$   $\angle 8 = \text{HOB}$

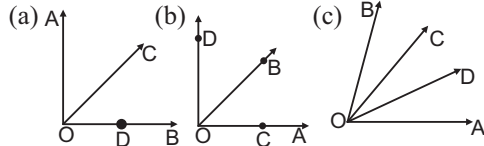
**Exercise-30**

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



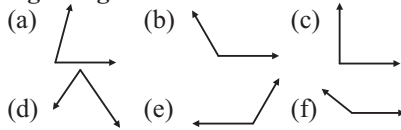
Ans. (a)  $\angle CAD$  (b)  $\angle BAC$   
 (c)  $\angle PQR$  (d)  $\angle ABC$   
 (e)  $\angle BOC$  (f)  $\angle DBC$

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



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

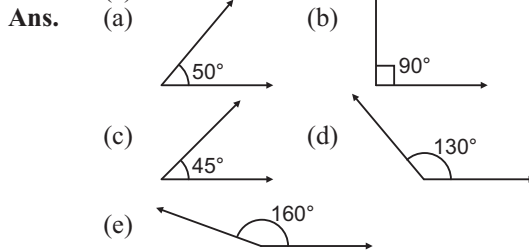
3. Measure the following angles with the help of a protractor and write whether the angle is acute, obtuse or right angle :



- Ans. (a)  $75^\circ$ ; acute (b)  $120^\circ$ ; obtuse  
 (c)  $90^\circ$ ; right (d)  $70^\circ$ ; acute  
 (e)  $120^\circ$ ; obtuse (f)  $140^\circ$ ; obtuse

4. Draw angles of the following measures by using a protractor :

- (a)  $50^\circ$  (b)  $90^\circ$   
 (c)  $45^\circ$  (d)  $130^\circ$   
 (e)  $160^\circ$



5. Fill in the blanks :

- Ans. (a) The measure of a right angle =  $90^\circ$ .  
 (b) The measure of a straight angle =  $180^\circ$ .  
 (c) The measure of a complete angle =  $360^\circ$ .  
 (d) An angle, whose measure is less than  $90^\circ$  is called an **acute** angle.  
 (e) Two angles, the sum of whose measures is a right angle, are called **complementary** angle.

- (f) An angle whose measure is greater than  $90^\circ$  but less than  $180^\circ$  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)  $35^\circ$   
 $\Rightarrow 90^\circ - 35^\circ = 55^\circ$   
 $\therefore$  complementary angle =  $55^\circ$   
 (b)  $55^\circ$   
 $\Rightarrow 90^\circ - 55^\circ = 35^\circ$   
 $\therefore$  complementary angle =  $35^\circ$   
 (c)  $87^\circ$   
 $\Rightarrow 90^\circ - 87^\circ = 3^\circ$   
 $\therefore$  complementary angle =  $3^\circ$   
 (d)  $60^\circ$   
 $\Rightarrow 90^\circ - 60^\circ = 30^\circ$   
 $\therefore$  complementary angle =  $30^\circ$   
 (e)  $70^\circ$   
 $\Rightarrow 90^\circ - 70^\circ = 20^\circ$   
 $\therefore$  complementary angle =  $20^\circ$

8. Write the supplementary angle of each of the following angles :

- (a)  $28^\circ$   
 $\Rightarrow 180^\circ - 28^\circ = 152^\circ$   
 $\therefore$  Supplementary angle  
 (b)  $75^\circ$   
 $\Rightarrow 180^\circ - 75^\circ = 105^\circ$   
 $\therefore$  Supplementary angle =  $105^\circ$   
 (c)  $90^\circ$   
 $\Rightarrow 180^\circ - 90^\circ = 90^\circ$   
 $\therefore$  Supplementary angle  
 (d)  $160^\circ$   
 $\Rightarrow 180^\circ - 160^\circ = 20^\circ$   
 $\therefore$  Supplementary angle =  $20^\circ$   
 (e)  $120^\circ$   
 $\Rightarrow 180^\circ - 120^\circ = 60^\circ$   
 $\therefore$  Supplementary angle =  $60^\circ$   
 (f)  $130^\circ$   
 $\Rightarrow 180^\circ - 130^\circ = 50^\circ$   
 $\therefore$  Supplementary angle =  $50^\circ$

9. Which pair of complementary angles are equal to each other in measure?

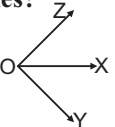
- Ans.  $45^\circ$  [ $\because 45 + 45 = 90$ ]

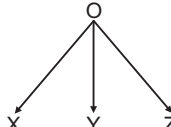
10. Which pair of supplementary angles are equal to each other in measure?

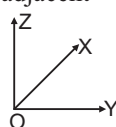
- Ans.  $90^\circ$  [ $\because 90 + 90 = 180$ ]

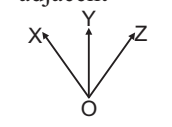
11. Look at the given figure :  
 Ans. (a) Point Q is in the interior part of the angle XOY.  
 (b) Point M is in the exterior part of the angle XOY.  
 (c) Point N is in the exterior part of the angle XOY.

12. In which of the following two figures are  $\angle XOY$  and  $\angle XOZ$  adjacent angles?

Ans. (a)   
 $\angle XOY = 45^\circ$   
 $\angle XOZ = 45^\circ$   
 $\therefore$  adjacent

(b)   
 $\angle XOY = 40^\circ$   
 $\angle XOZ = 40^\circ$   
 $\therefore$  adjacent

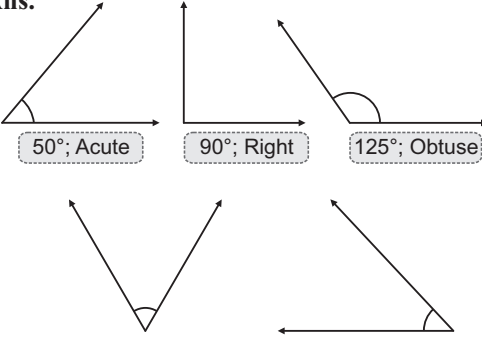
(c)   
 $\angle XOY = 45^\circ$   
 $\angle XOZ = 45^\circ$   
 $\therefore$  adjacent

(d)   
 $\angle XOY = 40^\circ$   
 $\angle XOZ = 40^\circ$   
 $\therefore$  adjacent

11

## Worksheet

1. Measure the following angles and write their names too :

Ans. 

50°; Acute      90°; Right      125°; Obtuse

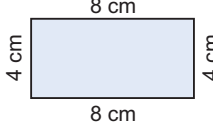
60°; Acute      47°; Acute

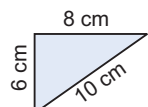
2. Look at the diagram below. Find as many angles as you can :  
 Ans. Do it yourself.

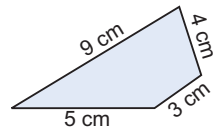
## Perimeter

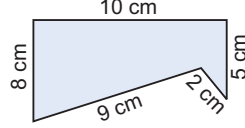
### Exercise-31

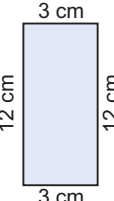
1. Find the perimeter of each of the following figures :

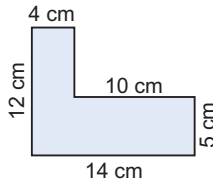
(a)   
 Perimeter = Sum of all sides  
 $= 8\text{ cm} + 8\text{ cm} + 4\text{ cm} + 4\text{ cm}$   
 $= 24\text{ cm}$

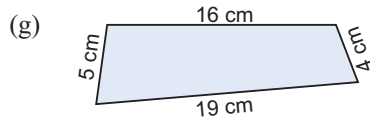
(b)   
 Perimeter = Sum of all side  
 $= 6\text{ cm} + 8\text{ cm} + 10\text{ cm} = 24$

(c)   
 Perimeter = sum of all sides  
 $= 9\text{ cm} + 4\text{ cm} + 3\text{ cm} + 5\text{ cm}$   
 $= 21\text{ cm}$

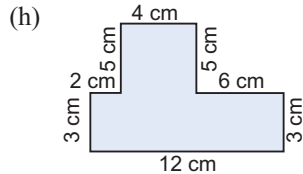
(d)   
 Perimeter = Sum of all sides  
 $= 5\text{ cm} + 10\text{ cm} + 5\text{ cm} + 2\text{ cm} + 9\text{ cm}$   
 $= 34\text{ cm}$

(e)   
 Perimeter = Sum of all sides  
 $= 9\text{ cm} + 12\text{ cm} + 3\text{ cm} + 3\text{ cm} + 12\text{ cm}$   
 $= 30\text{ cm}$

(f)   
 Perimeter = Sum of all sides  
 $= 12\text{ cm} + 4\text{ cm} + 10\text{ cm} + 5\text{ cm} + 14\text{ cm}$   
 $= 45\text{ cm}$



$$\begin{aligned} \text{Perimeter} &= \text{Sum of all sides} \\ &= 5\text{cm} + 16\text{cm} + 4\text{cm} + 19\text{cm} \\ &= 44\text{cm} \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} \text{Perimeter} &= \text{Sum of all sides} \\ &= 3\text{cm} + 2\text{cm} + 5\text{cm} + 4\text{cm} + 5\text{cm} \\ &\quad + 6\text{cm} + 3\text{cm} + 12\text{cm} \\ &= 40\text{cm} \end{aligned}$$

2. Find the perimeter of triangle whose sides are :

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

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

- Ans. (a) 6 cm  
 Perimeter of an equilateral triangle  
 $= \text{side} + \text{side} + \text{side}$   
 $= 6\text{cm} + 6\text{cm} + 6\text{cm} = 18\text{cm}$   
 (b) 12 cm  
 $= 12\text{cm} + 12\text{cm} + 12\text{cm} = 36\text{cm}$   
 (c) 9 cm  
 $= 9\text{cm} + 9\text{cm} + 9\text{cm} = 27\text{cm}$   
 (d) 2 m 6 cm  
 $= 2\text{m} + 6\text{cm} + 2\text{m} + 6\text{cm}$   
 $\quad + 2\text{m} + 6\text{cm}$   
 $= 2\text{m} + 6\text{cm} + 2\text{m} + 6\text{cm} + 6\text{cm} + 6\text{cm}$   
 $= 6\text{m} + 18\text{cm}$   
 (e) 12 m 1 cm  
 $= 12\text{m} + 1\text{cm} + 12\text{m} + 1\text{cm} + 12\text{m} + 1\text{cm}$   
 $= 12\text{m} + 12\text{m} + 12\text{m} + 1\text{cm} + 1\text{cm}$   
 $= 36\text{m} + 3\text{cm}$   
 (f) 10 m  
 $= 10\text{m} + 10\text{m} + 10\text{m} = 30\text{m}$

- (g) 15 cm  
 $= 15\text{cm} + 15\text{cm} + 15\text{cm}$   
 $= 45\text{cm}$   
 (h) 1 m 12 cm  
 $= 1\text{m} + 12\text{cm} + 1\text{m} + 12\text{cm}$   
 $\quad + 1\text{m} + 12\text{cm}$   
 $= 1\text{m} + 1\text{m} + 1\text{m} + 12\text{cm} + 12\text{cm} + 12\text{cm}$   
 $= 3\text{m} + 36\text{cm}$

4. Find the perimeter of the rectangle whose :

- Ans. (a) L = 12 cm, B = 17 cm  
 $\therefore P = 2(L+B)$   
 $= 2(12\text{cm} + 17\text{cm})$   
 $= 2 \times 29\text{cm}$   
 $= 58\text{cm}$   
 (b) B = 25 cm, L = 20 cm  
 $\therefore P = 2(L+B)$   
 $= 2(25\text{cm} + 20\text{cm})$   
 $= 2 \times 45\text{m}$   
 $= 90\text{m}$   
 (c) L = 30 cm, B = 13 cm  
 $\therefore P = 2(L+B)$   
 $= 2(30\text{cm} + 13\text{cm})$   
 $= 2 \times 43\text{cm}$   
 $= 86\text{cm}$   
 (d) L = 29 m, B = 19 m  
 $\therefore P = 2(L+B)$   
 $= 2(29\text{m} + 19\text{m})$   
 $= 2 \times 48\text{m}$   
 $= 96\text{m}$

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

- Ans. (a) 8 cm  
 Perimeter =  $4 \times \text{side}$   
 $= 4 \times 8\text{cm} = 32\text{cm}$   
 (b) 15 cm  
 Perimeter =  $4 \times S$   
 $= 4 \times 15\text{cm} = 60\text{cm}$   
 (c) 25 cm  
 Perimeter =  $4 \times S$   
 $= 4 \times 25\text{cm}$   
 $= 100\text{cm}$   
 (d) 32 cm  
 Perimeter =  $4 \times S$   
 $= 4 \times 32\text{cm}$   
 $= 128\text{cm}$   
 (e) 16 m 25 cm  
 Perimeter =  $4 \times S$   
 $= 4 \times 16\text{m} + 25\text{cm}$   
 $= 4 \times 16.25\text{m}$   
 $= 65\text{m}$

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  
 $= 2\text{ m } 50\text{ cm} = 2.50\text{ m}$   
 breadth of the quilt  
 $= 1\text{ m } 30\text{ cm} = 1.30\text{ m}$   
 $\therefore$  Length of the border  
 $=$  Perimeter of the quilt  
 $\therefore P = 2(L+B)$   
 $= 2(2.50\text{ m} + 1.30\text{ m})$   
 $= 2 \times 3.80\text{ m}$   
 $= 7.60\text{ m} = 7\text{ m } 60\text{ cm}$
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  
 $\therefore$  Perimeter =  $4 \times$  Side  
 $= 4 \times 150\text{ m} = 600\text{ m}$   
 Cost of fencing = ₹ 6 per meter  
 $= ₹ 6 \times 600\text{ m} = ₹ 3600$   
 $\therefore$  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  
 $\therefore$  Perimeter =  $2 \times (L+B)$   
 $= 2 \times (125\text{ m} + 95\text{ m})$   
 $= 2 \times 220\text{ m} = 440\text{ m}$   
 $\therefore$  Length of the wire needed =  $4 \times 440\text{ m}$   
 $= 1760\text{ m}$ .
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

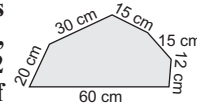
breadth is 210 m., find the distance covered by her.

- Sol.** Distance covered by Aditi  
 $= 3$  times the perimeter of the field  
 Here, length = 320 m  
 and breadth = 210 m  
 $\therefore P = 2 \times (L+B)$   
 $= 2 \times (320\text{ m} + 210\text{ m})$   
 $= 2 \times 530\text{ m} = 1060\text{ m}$   
 $\therefore$  Total distance covered  
 $= 3 \times 1060\text{ m} = 3180\text{ m}$

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 =  $\frac{x}{2}$   
 Now perimeter of the first square  
 $= 4 \times x = 4x$   
 and perimeter of second square  
 $= 4 \times \frac{x}{2}$   
 $= 2x$   
 $\therefore$  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  
 $= 20\text{ m}, 30\text{ m}, 60\text{ m}, 15\text{ m}, 15\text{ m}, 12\text{ m}$   
 $\therefore$  Perimeter = Sum of all sides  
 $= 20\text{ m} + 30\text{ m} + 60\text{ m} + 15\text{ m} + 15\text{ m} + 12\text{ m}$   
 Cost = ₹ 4 a metre  
 $= ₹ 4 \times 152 = ₹ 608$ .  
 $\therefore$  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,  $L = 30\text{ m}, B = 20\text{ m}$   
 $\therefore P = 2 \times (L+B)$   
 $= 2 \times (30\text{ m} + 20\text{ m})$   
 $= 2 \times 50\text{ m} = 100\text{ m}$   
 $\therefore$  Total length covered by the girl = 400 m  
 $\therefore$  Laps run =  $\frac{400\text{ m}}{100\text{ m}} = 4$   
 $\therefore$  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  
 $\therefore$  Perimeter =  $4 \times \text{side}$   
 $= 4 \times 15 = 60 \text{ m}$

**Kirti:**  
Length of the rectangle = 18 m  
Breadth of the rectangle = 12 m  
 $\therefore$  Perimeter =  $2 \times (L+B)$   
 $= 2 \times (18 \text{ m} + 12 \text{ m})$   
 $= 2 \times 30$   
 $= 60 \text{ m}$

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  
 $\therefore$  Perimeter

= Sum of all the three sides

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \text{3rd side} &= \text{Perimeter} - \text{Sum of the two sides} \\ &= 50 \text{ cm} - (15 \text{ cm} + 19 \text{ cm}) \\ &= 50 \text{ cm} - 34 \text{ cm} = 16 \text{ cm} \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore$  Length of third side = 16 cm **Ans**

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

**Sol.** Here perimeter = 48 cm  
We know that Perimeter =  $4 \times \text{side}$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow \text{Side} &= \frac{\text{Perimeter}}{4} \\ &= \frac{48 \text{ cm}}{4} = 12 \text{ cm} \end{aligned}$$

17. **A rectangle has a perimeter of 76 cm. If its length is 28 cm find its breadth.**

**Sol.** Here Perimeter = 76 cm,  
length = 28 cm and breadth = ?  
Let the breadth be  $x$

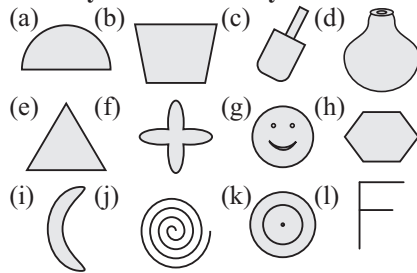
$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \text{Perimeter} &= 2 \times (\text{Length} + \text{Breadth}) \\ \Rightarrow 76 &= 2 \times (28 \text{ cm} + x) \\ \Rightarrow 76 &= 56 \text{ cm} + \frac{x}{2} \\ \Rightarrow x &= \frac{76 - 56}{2} \text{ cm} = \frac{20 \text{ cm}}{2} \end{aligned}$$

## 12

## Symmetry

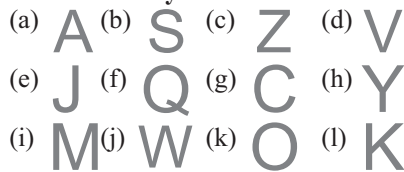
### Exercise-32

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



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

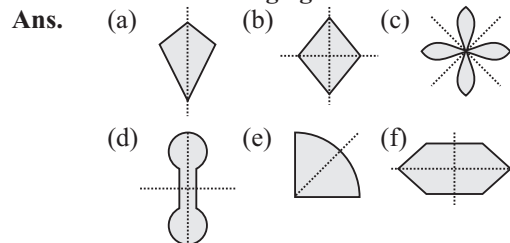
2. **Among the letters below choose the ones that are symmetrical :**



**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 :**



## Worksheet

1. Does the figure of star given below has a line of symmetry?  
Ans. No
2. How many lines symmetry does the figure have?  
Ans. 1
3. How many lines of symmetry does a pentagon have?  
Ans. 1
4. Does the following figure has a line of symmetry?  
Ans. No
5. Does the figure has a line of symmetry?  
Ans. Yes
6. How many lines of symmetry does the figure have?  
Ans. 1

7. Does the figure has a line of symmetry?  
Ans. Yes
8. How many lines of symmetry does the figure have?  
Ans. 2
9. How many lines of symmetry does the figure have?  
Ans. None
10. How many lines of symmetry does the figure have?  
Ans. Infinite
11. How many lines of symmetry does the figure have?  
Ans. None
12. Does the figure has a line of symmetry?  
Ans. Yes

## 13

### Exercise-33

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
- (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 ml of milk in a day, how much will 5 men drink in a day?  
Ans. ∴ Milk drink by 1 man = 400 ml  
∴ Milk drink by 5 men =  $5 \times 400 = 2000$  ml

## Unitary Method

- (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. ∴ Number 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 :
- (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 ÷ 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 ÷ 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 ÷ 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 ÷ 12  
= ₹ 500

### Exercise-34

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) ÷ 6  
= ₹ 42.60 ÷ 6 = ₹ 7.10

∴ The cost of 9 chocolates  
= (cost of 1 chocolate) × 9  
= ₹ 7.10 × 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) ÷ 5  
= ₹ 230 ÷ 5 = ₹ 46

∴ The cost of 15 kg of mangoes  
= (cost of 1 kg of mango) × 15  
= ₹ 46 × 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) ÷ 6  
= 54 kg ÷ 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 is 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.

## Worksheet

**How much for 7 CDs?**

**Ans.**  $50 \times 7 = ₹ 350$

**How much for 6 small garlands and 8 big garlands?**

**Ans.**  $6 \times 5 + 8 \times 10 = 30 + 80 = ₹ 110$

**How much for 4 shirts?**

**Ans.**  $250 \times 4 = ₹ 1000$

**How much for 3 toys?**

**Ans.**  $100 \times 3 = ₹ 300$

**What will be the cost of 18 notebooks?**

**Ans.**  $18 \times 20 = ₹ 360$

**What is the cost of 5 pair of shoes?**

**Ans.**  $400 \times 5 = ₹ 2000$

## 14

## Money

### Exercise-35

1. **Complete the chart :**

**Ans.**

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

2. **Calculate the total amount of money**

**Ans.** (b)  $(₹ 50 \times 2) + (₹ 20 \times 2) + (₹ 10 \times 1)$   
= ₹ 100 + ₹ 40 + ₹ 10 = ₹ 150

(c)  $(₹ 50 \times 4) + (₹ 10 \times 1) + (₹ 5 \times 2)$   
+  $(₹ 1 \times 3) = ₹ 200 + ₹ 10 + ₹ 10$   
+ ₹ 3 = ₹ 223

(d)  $(₹ 20 \times 2) + (₹ 50 \text{ p} \times 2) + (10 \text{ p}) =$   
₹ 40 + ₹ 1 = ₹ 41.10

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

(f)  $(₹ 50 \times 4) + (₹ 20 \times 1) + (₹ 10 \times 2)$   
+  $(₹ 1 \times 1) + (20 \text{ p} \times 3)$   
= ₹ 200 + ₹ 20 + ₹ 20 + ₹ 1 + ₹ 60 p  
= ₹ 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

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 paise  
 ∴ Fifty paise coins in 200 paise =  $200 \div 50 = 4$   
 ∴ 4 fifty paise coins will make two rupees.

7. How many 25 paise coins will you get in exchange for ₹. 2 coin?

- Ans. Paise in ₹ 2 =  $2 \times 100$  paise = 200 paise  
 Number of 25 paise coins in 200 paise =  $200 \div 25$  paise = 8 coins

$$\begin{array}{r} 25 \overline{)200} 8 \\ \underline{-200} \\ \times \end{array}$$

- ∴ 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 =  $5 \times 100$  Paise = 500 paise  
 Number of 20 paise coins in 500 paise =  $500 \div 20$  paise = 25 coins

$$\begin{array}{r} 20 \overline{)500} 25 \\ \underline{-200} \\ \times \end{array}$$

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 =  $(50p \times 5) + (25p \times 3) + (20p \times 2)$   
 = ₹ 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 =  $(₹ 10 \times 7) + (₹ 50 \times 5)$   
 = ₹ 70 + ₹ 250 = ₹ 320

∴ Money Rajni have is ₹ 320

11. Geeta had four 20 rupees notes and six 10 rupees notes. She purchased a skirt for ₹ 125. How much money is left with her?

- Ans. Money with Geeta =  $(₹ 20 \times 4) + (₹ 10 \times 6)$   
 = ₹ 80 + ₹ 60 = ₹ 140

Money left with her = Total money – Cost of the skirt  
 = ₹ 140 – ₹ 125 = ₹ 15

∴ Money left with Geeta is ₹ 15.

12. Which notes and coins you may use for paying ₹ 14.75?

- Ans. ₹ 14.75 = ₹ 10 + ₹ 4 + ₹ 50p + ₹ 25p  
 = ₹ 10 + ₹ 2 × 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

## Exercise-36

Bill for the above purchase is as under

### 1. Solution

Items	Quantity	Rate	Amount (quantity × rate)
Rice	7 kg	₹ 63.00	₹ 441.00 → $63 \times 7$
Oil	4 litres	₹ 91.75	₹ 275.25 → $91.75 \times 4$
Eggs	10	₹ 3.45	₹ 34.50 → $3.45 \times 10$
Wheat	9 kg	₹ 9.25	₹ 9.25 → $9.25 \times 9$
			Total ₹ 834.00

### 2. Solution

Items	Quantity	Rate	Amount (quantity × rate)
Pizzas	7 kg	₹ 63.00	₹ 1520.00 → $95 \times 16$
Cold drink	4 litres	₹ 91.75	₹ 112.00 → $16 \times 7$
Pastries	10	₹ 3.45	₹ 150.00 → $10 \times 15$
Burgers	9 kg	₹ 9.25	₹ 126.00 → $18 \times 7$
			Total ₹ 540.00

### 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

### 4. Solution

Items	Quantity	Rate	Amount (quantity × rate)
Milk	2 kg	₹ 30/kg	₹ 60.00 → 30 × 2
Paneer	1 kg	₹ 180/kg	₹ 180.00 → 180 × 1
Ghee	1 kg	₹ 300/kg	₹ 300.00 → 300 × 1
Curd	1 kg	₹ 50/kg	₹ 50.00 → 50 × 1
Total			₹ 590.00

### Worksheet

**Ans.** Each ticket cost :  
(a) ₹ 100 (b) ₹ 50 (c) ₹ 60 (d) ₹ 70

**Note**

1. How many players are there in a soccer team?

**Ans.** 11

2. In the game of soccer, which player in a team can use his arms to throw the ball?

**Ans.** Goalkeeper

3. What is the length and breadth of a standard soccer field?

**Ans.** Length = 100 – 110 m

Breadth = 64 – 75 m

4. What is a free kick? Discuss with your friends.

**Ans.** A place kick that is allowed for a foul or infringement by other team.

## 15

## Time

### Exercise-37

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-38

1. Convert into hours :

**Ans.** (a) 4 days  
∴ 1 day = 24 hours  
∴ 4 days = 24 × 4 = 96 hours  
(b) 1 week  
∴ 1 day = 24 hours  
∴ 1 week = 7 days  
∴ 7 days = 24 × 7 = 168 hours  
(c) 4 days 6 hours  
∴ 1 day = 24 hours  
∴ 4 days = 24 × 4 = 96 hours  
∴ 4 days 6 hours = 96 hours + 6 hours  
= 102 hours  
(d) 13 days 5 hours  
∴ 1 day = 24 hours  
∴ 13 days = 24 × 13 = 312 hours  
∴ 13 days 5 hours = 312 hours + 5  
hours = 317 hours  
(e) 16 days 2 hours  
∴ 1 day = 24 hours  
∴ 16 days = 24 × 16 = 384 hours  
∴ 16 days 2 hours = 384 hours  
+ 2 hours = 386 hours

- (f) 2 weeks  
 $\therefore$  1 day = 24 hours  
 $\therefore$  1 week = 7 days  
 $\therefore$   $7 \times 2 \text{ days} = 24 \times 14 = 336 \text{ hours}$

**2. Convert into minutes :**

- (a) 9 hours  
 $\therefore$  1 hour = 60 minutes  
 $\therefore$  9 hours =  $9 \times 60 \text{ minutes}$   
 $= 540 \text{ minutes}$
- (b) 7 hrs. 35 min  
 $\therefore$  1 hr = 60 minutes  
 $\therefore$  7 hrs =  $7 \times 60 \text{ minutes}$   
 $= 420 \text{ minutes}$   
 $\therefore$  7 hrs 35 minutes  
 $= 420 \text{ min} + 35 \text{ min} = 455 \text{ min}$
- (c) 15 hrs 25 min  
 $\therefore$  1 hr = 60 min  
 $\therefore$  15 hrs =  $15 \times 60 \text{ min} = 900 \text{ min}$   
 $\therefore$  15 hrs 25 minutes  
 $= 900 \text{ min} + 25 \text{ min} = 925 \text{ min}$
- (d) 2 days  
 $\therefore$  1 hr = 60 min  
 $\therefore$  1 day = 24 hrs  
 $\therefore$  2 days =  $24 \times 2 = 48 \text{ hrs}$   
 $\therefore$  48 hrs =  $48 \times 60 \text{ min} = 2880 \text{ min}$
- (e) 16 hrs. 20 min  
 $\therefore$  1 hr = 60 min  
 $\therefore$  16 hrs =  $16 \times 60 \text{ min} = 960 \text{ min}$   
 $\therefore$  16 hrs 20 min =  $960 \text{ min} + 20 \text{ min}$   
 $= 980 \text{ min}$
- (f) 20 hrs. 50 min  
 $\therefore$  1 hr = 60 min  
 $\therefore$  20 hrs =  $20 \times 60 = 1200 \text{ min}$   
 $\therefore$  20 hrs 50 min =  $1200 \text{ min} + 50 \text{ min}$   
 $= 1250 \text{ min}$

**3. Convert into second :**

- (a) 15 minutes  
 $\therefore$  1 min = 60 seconds  
 $\therefore$  15 min =  $15 \times 60 \text{ seconds}$   
 $= 900 \text{ seconds}$
- (b) 9 min. 9 sec.  
 $\therefore$  1 min = 60 seconds  
 $\therefore$  9 min =  $9 \times 60 = 540 \text{ seconds}$   
 $\therefore$  9 min 9 sec  
 $= 540 \text{ second} + 9 \text{ seconds}$   
 $= 549 \text{ seconds}$
- (c) 25 min. 22 sec.  
 $\therefore$  1 min = 60 sec  
 $\therefore$  25 min =  $25 \times 60 \text{ sec}$   
 $\therefore$  25 min 22 sec =  $1500 \text{ sec} + 22 \text{ sec}$   
 $= 1522 \text{ sec}$

**4. Convert into days and hours :**

- (a) 144 hours  
 To convert hours into days, we divide the given number by 24
- $$\begin{array}{r} 24 \overline{)144} \underline{6} \\ -144 \\ \times \end{array}$$
- $\therefore$  144 hours = 6 days
- (b) 625 hours  
 To convert hours into days, we divide the given number by 24
- $$\begin{array}{r} 24 \overline{)625} \underline{26} \\ -48 \\ \hline 145 \\ -144 \\ \hline \times 1 \end{array}$$
- $\therefore$  625 hours = 26 days and 1 hour
- (c) 3785 hours  
 To convert hours into days, we divide the given number by 24
- $$\begin{array}{r} 24 \overline{)3785} \underline{157} \\ -24 \\ \hline 138 \\ -120 \\ \hline 185 \\ -168 \\ \hline 17 \end{array}$$
- $\therefore$  3785 hours = 157 days and 17 hours
- (d) 988 hrs.  
 To convert hours into days, we divide the given number by 24
- $$\begin{array}{r} 24 \overline{)988} \underline{41} \\ -96 \\ \hline 28 \\ -24 \\ \hline \times 4 \end{array}$$
- $\therefore$  988 hours = 41 days and 4 hours

**5. Change to hours and minutes :**

- (a) 135 minutes  
 To convert minutes into hours, we divide the given number of minutes by 60
- $$\begin{array}{r} 60 \overline{)135} \underline{2} \\ -120 \\ \times 15 \end{array}$$
- $\therefore$  135 minutes = 2 hours and 15 minutes
- (b) 275 minutes  
 To convert minutes into hours, we divide the given number of minutes by 60
- $$\begin{array}{r} 60 \overline{)275} \underline{4} \\ -240 \\ \times 35 \end{array}$$
- $\therefore$  275 minutes = 4 hours and 35 minutes
- (c) 528 minutes  
 To convert minute into hours, we divide the given number of minutes by 60
- $$\begin{array}{r} 60 \overline{)528} \underline{8} \\ -480 \\ \times 48 \end{array}$$
- $\therefore$  528 minutes = 8 hours and 48 minutes
- (d) 685 minutes  
 To convert minutes into hours, we divide the given number of minutes by 60
- $$\begin{array}{r} 60 \overline{)685} \underline{11} \\ -60 \\ \hline 85 \\ -60 \\ \hline 25 \end{array}$$

∴ 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

$$\begin{array}{r} 60 \overline{)75} \text{ (1)} \\ \underline{-60} \\ 15 \end{array}$$

∴ 75 seconds  
= 1 minute and 15 seconds

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

$$\begin{array}{r} 60 \overline{)285} \text{ (4)} \\ \underline{-240} \\ \times 45 \end{array}$$

∴ 285 seconds  
= 4 minutes and 45 seconds

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

$$\begin{array}{r} 60 \overline{)456} \text{ (7)} \\ \underline{-420} \\ \times 36 \end{array}$$

∴ 456 seconds  
= 7 minutes and 36 seconds

(d) 858 seconds  
To convert seconds into minutes, we divide the given number of seconds by 60

$$\begin{array}{r} 60 \overline{)858} \text{ (14)} \\ \underline{-60} \\ 258 \\ \underline{-240} \\ 18 \end{array}$$

∴ 858 seconds  
= 14 minutes and 18 seconds

**Exercise-39**

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

$$\begin{array}{r} 18 \text{ hrs. } 35 \text{ min.} \\ \underline{-10 \text{ hrs. } 15 \text{ min.}} \\ \hline 8 \text{ hrs. } 20 \text{ min.} \end{array}$$

∴ 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

$$\begin{array}{r} 8 \quad 95 \\ 19 \text{ hrs. } 35 \text{ min.} \\ \underline{-10 \text{ hrs. } 45 \text{ min.}} \\ \hline 4 \text{ hrs. } 50 \text{ min.} \end{array}$$

∴ 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

$$\begin{array}{r} 13 \text{ hrs. } 45 \text{ min.} \\ \underline{-7 \text{ hrs. } 30 \text{ min.}} \\ \hline 6 \text{ hrs. } 15 \text{ min.} \end{array}$$

∴ 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

$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \quad 80 \\ 13 \text{ hrs. } 20 \text{ min.} \\ \underline{-8 \text{ hrs. } 45 \text{ min.}} \\ \hline 4 \text{ hrs. } 35 \text{ min.} \end{array}$$

∴ 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

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

∴ 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

$$\begin{array}{r} 13 \text{ hrs. } 40 \text{ min.} \\ + 4 \text{ hrs. } 45 \text{ min.} \\ \hline 17 \text{ hrs. } 85 \text{ min.} \end{array}$$

- $\therefore$  85 min = 1 hr 25 min  
 $\therefore$  17 hrs 85 min = 18 hrs 25 min  
 $\therefore$  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.  $\begin{array}{r} 35 \\ \times 4 \\ \hline 140 \text{ minutes} \end{array}$  = 140 minutes  
= (120 + 20) min  
= 2 hrs 20 min

- $\therefore$  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

$$\begin{array}{r} 4 \text{ hrs. } 30 \text{ min.} \\ + 1 \text{ hrs. } 30 \text{ min.} \\ \hline 5 \text{ hrs. } 60 \text{ min.} \end{array}$$

$$= 5 \text{ hrs } 60 \text{ min} = 5 \text{ hrs} + (1 \text{ hr}) \\ = 6 \text{ hrs} = 06 \text{ hrs} = 6 : 00 \text{ am.}$$

- $\therefore$  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

$$\begin{array}{r} \boxed{2} \quad \boxed{60} \\ 23 \text{ hrs. } 00 \text{ min.} \\ - 20 \text{ hrs. } 45 \text{ min.} \\ \hline 02 \text{ hrs. } 15 \text{ min.} \end{array}$$

- $\therefore$  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.  $\begin{array}{r} 8 \text{ hrs. } 30 \text{ min.} \\ - 3 \text{ hrs. } 12 \text{ min.} \\ \hline 5 \text{ hrs. } 18 \text{ min.} \end{array}$

- $\therefore$  The time was 5 : 18 a.m.

11. **What will be the time 5 hrs. 20 min. after 6:45 p.m.**

Ans.  $\begin{array}{r} 18 \text{ hrs. } 45 \text{ min.} \\ + 5 \text{ hrs. } 20 \text{ min.} \\ \hline 23 \text{ hrs. } 65 \text{ min.} \end{array}$

$$23 \text{ hrs } 65 \text{ min} \\ = 23 \text{ hrs } (60 + 5) \text{ min} \\ = (23 \text{ hrs} + 1 \text{ hr}) 5 \text{ min} = 24 \text{ hrs } 5 \text{ min} \\ = 00 \text{ hrs } 5 \text{ min} = 00 : 05 \text{ a.m.}$$

12. **On a certain day the sun rises at 5:15 a.m. and sets at 5:45 p.m. Find the time between sunrise and sunset.**

Ans. 5 : 15 a.m. = 01515 hrs = 5 hrs 15 min  
5 : 45 p.m. = 1745 hrs = 17 hrs 45 min

$$\begin{array}{r} 17 \text{ hrs. } 45 \text{ min.} \\ - 5 \text{ hrs. } 15 \text{ min.} \\ \hline 12 \text{ hrs. } 30 \text{ min.} \end{array}$$

- $\therefore$  The time between sunrise and sunset is 12 hrs 30 min.

13. **An examination starts at 10:30 a.m. The duration of it is 2 hours 30 minutes. At what time does the examination finish?**

Ans.  $\begin{array}{r} 10 \text{ hrs. } 30 \text{ min.} \\ + 2 \text{ hrs. } 30 \text{ min.} \\ \hline 12 \text{ hrs. } 60 \text{ min.} \end{array}$

$$= 12 \text{ hrs } 60 \text{ min} = 12 \text{ hrs} + 1 \text{ hr} \\ = 13 \text{ hrs, converting into 12 hr clocks} \\ 1300 \text{ hrs} = 1 : 00 \text{ p.m.}$$

- $\therefore$  The examination will finish at 1: 00 p.m.

14. **A group of school children went on a camp. It took them 4 hrs. 5 minutes by bus and 3 hrs. 50 min. by train. How much time did the journey take?**

Ans.  $\begin{array}{r} 4 \text{ hrs. } 05 \text{ min.} \\ + 3 \text{ hrs. } 50 \text{ min.} \\ \hline 7 \text{ hrs. } 55 \text{ min.} \end{array}$

The journey lasts for 7 hrs 55 minutes.

15. **Subtract 15 years 8 months from 20 years.**

Ans.  $\begin{array}{r} \boxed{19} \quad \boxed{12} \\ 20 \text{ years } 00 \text{ months} \\ - 15 \text{ years } 8 \text{ months} \\ \hline 4 \text{ years } 4 \text{ months} \end{array}$

- $\therefore$  4 years 4 months

## Worksheet

The swimming championships for the various towns were being conducted at various venues in swimming pools. Here are the starting dates and timings. Find out the finishing dates and the duration in hours and minutes :

16

### Exercise-40

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





- Ans. (a) Team with highest cups = flying birds  
 $\therefore$  flying birds won the most game  
 (b) Team with 1st cups = Silver star  
 $\therefore$  Silver star won the least games  
 (c) Cups against Red Star  
 $= 2 \text{ whole} + 1 \text{ half}$   
 $= 2 \times 2 + 1 = 5 \text{ wins}$   
 Cups against silver star = 2 full  
 $= 2 \times 2 = 4 \text{ wins}$   
 $\therefore$  Red star won 1 game more than silver star  
 (d) Cups against Golden Rays  
 $= 3 \text{ whole and } 1 \text{ half}$   
 $= 3 \times 2 + 1$   
 $= 6 + 1 = 7 \text{ wins}$   
 Cups against + Red star  
 $= 2 \text{ whole and } 1 \text{ half}$   
 $= 2 \times 2 + 1$   
 $= 4 + 1 = 5 \text{ wins}$   
 $\therefore$  Total wins =  $7 + 5 = 12$   
 $\therefore$  Golden Rays and Silver star won 12 games altogether.  
 (e) Cups against Flying Birds  
 $= 4 \text{ whole and } 1 \text{ half}$   
 $= 4 \times 2 + 1 = 8 + 1 = 9 \text{ wins}$   
 Cups against Silver Star  
 $= 2 \text{ whole}$   
 $= 2 \times 2 = 4 \text{ wins}$   
 Total wins =  $9 + 4 = 13 \text{ wins}$   
 $\therefore$  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. **Venue A :**  
 Finishing date **6th May**  
 Duration of each day **4 hrs 40 min**  
**Venue B :**  
 Finishing date **6th June**  
 Duration of each day **4 hrs 40 min**  
**Venue C :**  
 Finishing date **4th July**  
 Duration of each day **4 hrs 10 min**

## Pictograph

- Ans. (a) Number of figures = 5  
 $\therefore$  Number of mangoes  
 $= 5 \times 10 = 50 \text{ mangoes}$   
 (b) Number of figures = 6  
 Numbers of mangoes  
 $= 6 \times 10 = 60 \text{ mangoes}$   
 (c) Number of figures = 7  
 $\therefore$  Number of mangoes  
 $= 7 \times 10 = 70 \text{ mangoes}$
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  
 $\therefore$  Difference =  $8 - 4 = 4$   
 (c) Maximum figures are against magazines  
 $\therefore$  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.

### Test Time – 1

1. Add:  $3\frac{3}{4} + 4\frac{1}{4} + 3\frac{1}{2}$
- Ans.  $3\frac{3}{4} + 4\frac{1}{4} + 3\frac{1}{2}$   
 $= \frac{15}{4} + \frac{17}{4} + \frac{7}{2}$  Taking LCM,  
 $= \frac{15 + 17 + 7}{4}$   
 $= \frac{46}{4} = 11\frac{2}{4}$
2. Write  $\frac{85}{7}$  as a mixed fraction.
- Ans.  $\begin{array}{r} 7 \overline{)85} 72 \\ -7 \\ \hline 15 \\ -14 \\ \hline 1 \end{array} = 12\frac{1}{7}$
3. Write  $8\frac{2}{13}$  as an improper fraction.
- Ans.  $= \frac{13 \times 8 + 2}{13} = \frac{106}{13}$
4. Arrange the following fractions in ascending order:
- Ans.  $\frac{2}{3}, \frac{5}{6}, \frac{1}{9}$   
 LCM of 3, 6, 9 = 18  
 $= \frac{2 \times 6}{3 \times 6}, \frac{5 \times 3}{6 \times 3}, \frac{1 \times 2}{9 \times 2}$   
 $= \frac{12}{18}, \frac{15}{18}, \frac{2}{18}$   
 ascending order =  $\frac{2}{18}, \frac{12}{18}, \frac{15}{18}$   
 putting respective values =  $\frac{1}{9}, \frac{2}{3}, \frac{5}{6}$   
 $\therefore$  ascending order =  $\frac{1}{9} < \frac{2}{3} < \frac{5}{6}$

- 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

5. Subtract:  $6\frac{1}{3} - 3\frac{2}{9}$
- Ans.  $6\frac{1}{3} - 3\frac{2}{9}$   
 $= \frac{19}{3} - \frac{29}{9}$  Taking LCM,  
 $= \frac{19 \times 3}{3 \times 3} - \frac{29 \times 1}{9 \times 1}$   
 $= \frac{57}{9} - \frac{29}{9} = \frac{28}{9}$

6. Simplify:  $13\frac{1}{3} - 1 \div 3\frac{4}{7}$
- Ans.  $13\frac{1}{3} - 1 \div 3\frac{4}{7}$   
 $= \frac{40}{3} - \frac{25}{7} = \frac{40}{3} \times \frac{7}{25}$   
 $= \frac{280}{75} = 3\frac{55}{75} = 3\frac{11}{15}$

7. Rakesh painted a bench in  $2\frac{2}{3}$  hours and a desk in  $1\frac{1}{6}$  hours. How much time did he spend altogether?

- Ans. Time taken to paint the bench =  $2\frac{2}{3}$  hrs  
 Time taken to paint the desk =  $1\frac{1}{6}$  hrs  
 Total time spent =  $2\frac{2}{3} + 1\frac{1}{6}$  hrs  
 $= \frac{9}{3} + \frac{7}{6} = \frac{18}{6} + \frac{7}{6}$   
 $= \frac{25}{6}$  hrs =  $4\frac{1}{6}$  hrs.

8. Ramesh bought  $5\frac{1}{2}$  kg of potatoes and Rahim bought  $5\frac{4}{5}$  kg of potatoes. Who bought more potatoes and by how much?

- Ans. Potatoes bought by Ramesh  
 $= 5\frac{1}{2}$  kg =  $\frac{11}{2}$  kg

Potatoes bought by Rahim

$$= 5 \frac{4}{5} \text{ kg} = \frac{29}{5} \text{ kg}$$

Now  $\frac{11}{2}$  and  $\frac{29}{5}$  kg

$$= \frac{11 \times 5}{2 \times 5} \text{ and } \frac{29 \times 2}{5 \times 2}$$

$$= \frac{55}{10} \text{ and } \frac{58}{10}$$

So Rahim bought more potatoes by

$$\frac{58}{10} - \frac{50}{10} = \frac{8}{10} \text{ kg or } \frac{4}{5} \text{ kg.}$$

9. Simplify:  $3 \frac{7}{9} \times 2 \frac{2}{5}$

Ans.  $3 \frac{7}{9} \times 2 \frac{2}{5}$

$$= \frac{34}{9} \times \frac{12}{5} = \frac{136}{15}$$

10. A man earns ₹ 460 per month. He spends  $\frac{7}{8}$  of his earnings. How much does he save per month?

Ans. Total earning = ₹ 460

$$\text{Expenditure} = \frac{7}{8} \text{ of } 460$$

$$= \frac{7 \times 460}{8} = \frac{3220}{8} = 402.50$$

$$\text{Savings} = ₹ 460 - ₹ 402.50$$

$$= ₹ 57.50$$

11. Product of two numbers is  $3 \frac{2}{7}$ . If one of them is  $11 \frac{1}{2}$  find the other number.

Ans. Other number =  $3 \frac{2}{7} \div 11 \frac{1}{2}$

$$= \frac{25}{7} \div \frac{23}{2}$$

$$= \frac{25}{7} \times \frac{2}{23} = \frac{50}{161}$$

12. What is  $\frac{3}{4}$  of a kg?

Ans.  $\because 1 \text{ kg} = 1000 \text{ gm}$

$$\therefore \frac{3}{4} \text{ of a kg} = \frac{3}{4} \times 1000 = 750 \text{ g}$$

13. Total length of 3 pieces of cloth of equal lengths is 87 metres. What is the length of each piece of cloth?

Ans. Total length = 87 metres

Number of pieces = 3

$$\text{Length of each piece} = 87 \div 3 = 29 \text{ metres}$$

## Test Time-2

1. Write the following numerals as directed :

Ans. (a) (b)  
(c) (d) १३४

2. Write the Roman numerals for each of the following Hindu Arabic numerals :

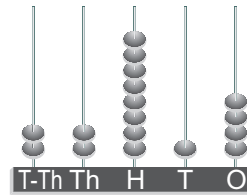
Ans. (a) XVIII (b) XXVI  
(c) XXXIV (d) XXXIX

3. Write the following Roman numerals in Hindu-Arabic Form :

Ans. (a) 12 (b) 25 (c) 29

4. Represent 22714 on the abacus.

Ans.



5. Fill in the blanks :

Ans. (a) 10 ones = 1 hundred  
(b) 1 thousand = 100 tens  
(c) 10 thousands = 1 ten thousand  
(d) 1 hundred = 10 tens

6. Find the place value of each of the digits in 76142.

Ans.

7	6	1	4	2	
					→ 2
					→ $4 \times 10 = 40$
					→ $1 \times 100 = 100$
					→ $6 \times 100 = 6000$
					→ $7 \times 100 = 70000$

7. Write 480257 in the expanded form.

Ans. 480257

$$= 400000 + 80000 + 200 + 50 + 7$$

8. Counting by tens, write the numbers from 200032 to 200092.

Ans. 200032, 200042, 200052, 200062, 200072, 200082, 200092

9. Write the smallest and the greatest 5-digit numbers using the digits 7, 0, 1, 6, 3.

Ans. Smallest = 10367  
Greatest = 76310

10. Add the following numbers :

Ans. (a) 35420, 20524, 25568

$$= 35420 + 20524 + 25568$$

$$= 81512$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(b) } & 43602, 27052, 5277 \\ & = 43602 + 27052 + 5277 \\ & = 75931 \end{aligned}$$

11. Find the difference between 7622 and 2504.

Ans.  $7622 - 2504 = 5118$

12. The difference of two numbers is 43805. If the greater number is 60000, find the smaller number.

Ans. Smaller number =  $60000 - 43805 = 16195$

13. What number is 5274 less than 8005?

Ans.  $\therefore 8005 - 5274 = 2731$   
 $\therefore 2731$  is 5274 less than 8005

14. Add 303, 333 and 30033.

Ans.  $303 + 333 + 30033 = 30669$

15. Find the number which is 2850 more than 35675.

Ans.  $\therefore 35675 + 2850 = 38525$   
 $\therefore 38525$  is 2850 more than 35675

### Test Time – 3

1. How many sides are there in a square?

Ans. 4 sides

2. How many types of angles are there?

Ans. 4; Acute, Obtuse, Straight, Right

3. How many degrees are there in a straight angle?

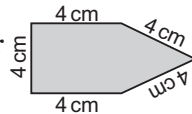
Ans.  $180^\circ$

4. Write the measure of an angle which is its own supplementary angle?

Ans.  $90^\circ$

5. Find the perimeter of the figures:

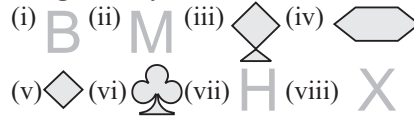
Ans. Perimeter = Sum of all sides  
 $= 4\text{cm} + 4\text{cm} + 4\text{cm} + 4\text{cm} + 4\text{cm}$   
 $= 20\text{cm}$



6. The length and breadth of a rectangular field are 125 m and 62 m respectively. If a girl runs around the field twice, find the distance covered by her.

Ans. Length = 125m, Breadth = 62m  
 $\therefore$  Perimeter =  $2 \times (L + B)$   
 $= 2 \times (125\text{m} + 62\text{m})$   
 $= 2 \times 187\text{m} = 374\text{m}$   
 $\therefore$  Total distance covered by the girl  
 $= 374 \times 2\text{m} = 748\text{m}$

7. Identify which of the following designs are symmetrical:



Ans. (i), (ii), (iii), (iv), (v), (vi), (vii), (viii)

8. Prepare a pictograph from the following data for four cold drink shops sales on Sunday:

Shop A-300, Shop B-600, Shop C-250 and Shop D-500.

Shop A	
Shop B	
Shop C	
Shop D	

Here 1 bottle represents 100 bottles

9. A girl covers 82 m while going one time round the park which is 15 m wide. Find the length of the park.

Ans. Perimeter = 82 m, Breadth = 15 m

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore P &= 2 \times (L + B) \\ \Rightarrow 82\text{m} &= 2 \times (L + 15\text{m}) \\ \Rightarrow 82\text{m} &= 2L + 30\text{m} \\ \Rightarrow 2L &= 82\text{m} - 30\text{m} = 52\text{m} \\ \Rightarrow l &= \frac{52}{2}\text{m} = 26\text{m} \end{aligned}$$

10. The length of rectangular pond is twice its breadth and if the breadth is 150 m find the perimeter of the pond.

Ans. Length =  $2 \times B$ , Breadth = 150 m

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow \text{Length} &= 2 \times 150\text{m} = 300\text{m} \\ \therefore P &= 2 \times (L + B) \\ &= 2 \times (300\text{m} + 150\text{m}) \\ &= 2 \times 450\text{m} = 900\text{m} \end{aligned}$$

11. The cost of a packet containing a dozen of chocolate bars is ₹ 72. Find the cost of 6 such chocolate bars.

Ans. Cost of 1 chocolate bar = (the cost of dozen chocolate bars)  $\div$  12  
 $= ₹ 72 \div 12 = ₹ 6$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \text{Cost of 6 chocolate bars} &= (\text{cost of 1 chocolate bar}) \times 6 \\ &= ₹ 6 \times 6 = ₹ 36 \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore$  The cost of 6 chocolate bars is ₹ 36

12. Add 48 hours 44 minutes and 30 hours 48 minutes.

Ans. 
$$\begin{array}{r} 48 \text{ hrs. } 44 \text{ min.} \\ +30 \text{ hrs. } 48 \text{ min.} \\ \hline 78 \text{ hrs. } 88 \text{ min.} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= 78 \text{ hrs and } 88 \text{ min} \\ &= 78 \text{ hrs and } (60\text{m} + 28 \text{ min}) \\ &= (78 \text{ hrs} + 1 \text{ hr}) \text{ and } 28 \text{ min} \\ &= 79 \text{ hrs and } 28 \text{ min.} \end{aligned}$$

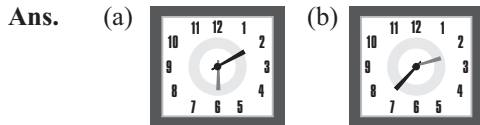
13. Find the difference between 25 minutes 30 seconds and 12 minutes 40 seconds.

Ans. 
$$\begin{array}{r} 24 \qquad 90 \\ 25 \text{ minutes } 30 \text{ seconds} \\ -12 \text{ minutes } 40 \text{ seconds} \\ \hline 12 \text{ minutes } 50 \text{ seconds} \end{array}$$

∴ Difference = 12 min. and 50 sec.

### Test Time-4

1. Draw the hands of the clocks to show the exact time :



2. Write the time using a.m. or p.m.

Ans. (a)  $6:45 \text{ a.m.} + 2 \text{ hrs}$   
 $= 0645 \text{ hrs} + 0200 \text{ hrs}$   
 $= 0845 \text{ hrs} = 8:45 \text{ a.m.}$   
 (b)  $9:20 \text{ p.m.} + 3 \text{ hours}$   
 $= 2120 \text{ hrs} + 3 \text{ hours}$   
 $= 2420 \text{ hrs}$   
 $= 00:20 \text{ a.m.}$

3. Find the number of days between (do not include either date).

Ans. (a) Days in April =  $30 - 18 = 12$  days  
 Days in May = 31 days  
 Days in June = 6 days  
 ∴ Total days =  $24 + 26 = 50$  days  
 (b) Days in July =  $31 - 7 = 24$  days  
 Days in August = 26  
 ∴ Total days =  $24 + 26 = 50$  days

4. Find the cost of :

Ans. (a) Cost of 9 boxes  
 $= (\text{Cost of 1 box}) \times 9$   
 $= ₹ 228.50 \times 9$   
 $= ₹ 2056.5$   
 (b) Cost of 1 mug  
 $= (\text{Cost of 8 mugs}) \div 8$   
 $= ₹ 216 \div 8 = ₹ 27$

5. Look for the pattern and complete the series

Ans. (a) 7, 14, 21, 28, 35, **42, 49, 56, 63**  
 (b) 258, 268, 278, 288, **298, 308, 318, 328**

6. Complete the number towers.

Ans. (a) 
$$\begin{array}{c} 34 \\ \hline 18 \quad 16 \\ \hline 10 \quad 8 \quad 8 \end{array}$$
 (b) 
$$\begin{array}{c} 35 \\ \hline 7 \quad 5 \\ \hline 7 \quad 1 \quad 5 \end{array}$$

7. Solve the following :

Ans. (a)  $6:45 \text{ a.m.} = 6 \text{ hrs } 45 \text{ min}$

$$\begin{array}{r} 6 \text{ hrs. } 45 \text{ min.} \\ +50 \text{ min.} \\ \hline 6 \text{ hrs. } 95 \text{ min.} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= 6 \text{ hrs and } (60 \text{ min} + 35 \text{ min}) \\ &= (6 \text{ hrs} + 1 \text{ hr}) \text{ and } 35 \text{ min} \\ &= 7 \text{ hrs } 35 \text{ min} \\ &= 0735 \text{ hrs} \\ &= 07:35 \text{ a.m.} \end{aligned}$$

∴ Rohit will return at 7:35 a.m.

(b) Number of leave days in may  
 $= 31 - 25 = 6$  days

Total leave days = 18

Leave days left =  $18 - 6 = 12$

∴ Number of leave days in June = 12

∴ He have to join office on 13th June.

8. Fill the missing numbers.

Ans. (a)  $5 \times 42 = 210$  (b)  $6 \times 60 = 360$

9. Solve the following :

Ans. (a)  $4567 + 2169 - 1463$   
 $= 6736 - 1463$   
 $= 5273$

(b)  $2197 + 145 - 1853$   
 $= 2342 - 1853$   
 $= 489$

10. Draw line segments of the following length :

Ans. (a)  $4\frac{1}{2} \text{ cm} = \frac{9}{2} \text{ cm}$   
 $= 4.5 \text{ cm}$

$$\overline{\text{A} \quad 4.5 \text{ cm} \quad \text{B}}$$

(b)  $7\frac{1}{2} \text{ cm} = \frac{15}{2} \text{ cm}$   
 $= 7.5 \text{ cm}$

$$\overline{\text{X} \quad 7.5 \text{ cm} \quad \text{Y}}$$