

Text Book Pg.161

21	Caterpillars
<u>3</u>	Groups
<u>7</u>	Caterpillars in each group
12	laddoos
<u>4</u>	group
<u>3</u>	laddoos in each group

Text Pg.162

Students must Draw 9 stars in each cloud

9 stars in each group.

* Students must draw 6 beads in each rope.

6 beads in each group.

Text book pg. 163

Share the grains:

How many grains are left?

There are 4 baby birds and each baby bird get 2 grains.

So, $2 \times 4 = 8$

Number of grains left = $12 - 8 = 4$

Text bk. Pg. 164

* Gopu has 3 plates of jalebis

Students should draw 3 jalebis in each plate.

How many jalebis are there altogether?

9 jalebis

How many jalebis are there in each plate?

3 jalebis

Discuss in the class how you found the answer?

Total number of jalebis = $1 + 5 + 3 = 9$

Number of plates = 3

So, $9 \div 3 = 3$, so each plate get 3 jalebis

Text bk Pg.no: 166

1. If there are 60 bananas and two monkeys, how many will each monkey get?

$60 \div 2 = 30$, thus, each monkey will get 30 bananas.

2. If there 16 ten rupees notes and four friends to share, then $16 \div 4 = 4$

So each friend gets 40 rupees

3. Five friends found Rs.100. If they share it equally, how much will each get? $100 \div 5 = 20$

Ans: Thus, each friend will get twenty rupees.

4. Hari prashad has 30 metres of rope. He distributes it equally among his three children.

Each child gets $30 \div 3 = 10$ metres of rope.

5. If there is 36 metres of rope. How much of rope will each child get? $36 \div 3 = 12$ metres

6. And if there is 60 metres of rope, how much each child will get? $60 \div 3 = 20$ metres

Text bk pg.no:168

There will be $28 \div 7 = 4$ shirts with buttons $28 \div 7 = 4$

Class work:

I. Divide the following and write the quotient and the remainder.

1. $45 \div 5$

$$\begin{array}{r} 9 \\ 5 \overline{) 45} \\ \underline{-45} \\ 0 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} 9 \times 4 = 36 \\ 9 \times 5 = 45 \end{array}$$

Q=9, R=0

2. $22 \div 4$

$$\begin{array}{r} 5 \\ 4 \overline{) 22} \\ \underline{-20} \\ 02 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} 4 \times 4 = 16 \\ 4 \times 5 = 20 \end{array}$$

Q=5, R=2

3. $58 \div 6$

$$\begin{array}{r} 9 \\ 6 \overline{) 58} \\ \underline{-54} \\ 04 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} 6 \times 9 = 54 \end{array}$$

Q=9, R=4

4. $256 \div 3$

$$\begin{array}{r} 85 \\ 3 \overline{) 256} \\ \underline{-24} \\ 016 \\ \underline{-15} \\ 1 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} 8 \times 2 = 16 \\ 8 \times 3 = 24 \\ 3 \times 5 = 15 \\ 3 \times 6 = 18 \\ 3 \times 7 = 21 \\ 3 \times 8 = 24 \end{array}$$

Q=85, R=1

5. $442 \div 7$

$$\begin{array}{r} 63 \\ 7 \overline{) 442} \\ \underline{-42} \\ 022 \\ \underline{-21} \\ 1 \end{array}$$

$7 \times 3 = 21$
 $7 \times 4 = 28$
 $7 \times 5 = 35$
 $7 \times 6 = 42$

Q=63, R=1

6. $281 \div 3$

$$\begin{array}{r} 93 \\ 3 \overline{) 281} \\ \underline{-27} \\ 011 \\ \underline{-9} \\ 2 \end{array}$$

$3 \times 8 = 24$
 $3 \times 9 = 27$

Q=93, R=2

7. $351 \div 7$

$$\begin{array}{r} 50 \\ 6 \overline{) 351} \\ \underline{-35} \\ 01 \end{array}$$

$7 \times 5 = 35$
 $7 \times 6 = 42$

Q=50, R=1

Txt Book pg.no:169 to 171

i. There will be 3 laddoos in each box. $15 \div 3 = 5$

ii. There will be 5 laddoos in each box. $15 \div 3 = 5$

2. $25 \div 5 = 5$

Each monkey has 5 bananas.

3. $12 \div 3 = 4$

Each boy has 4 balloons.

4. $21 \div 3 = 7$ candles.

5. One girl wear 2 socks in pair, $18 \div 2 = 9$ pair.

6. He can make $36 \div 3 = 12$ rotis.

7. One goat has four leg $24 \div 4 = 6$ legs.

8. Each girl has 10 fingers, so $60 \div 10 = 6$ girls.

9. Each man bought $27 \div 3 = 9$ kg of potatoes.

C.W. II. Write the two division facts for the following multiplication fact:

1. $2 \times 9 = 18$

Sol:

$$\begin{array}{l} \boxed{2 \times 9 = 18} \\ \swarrow \searrow \\ \boxed{18 \div 9 = 2} \\ \boxed{18 \div 2 = 9} \end{array}$$

2. $4 \times 9 = 36$

Soln:

$$\begin{array}{l} 4 \times 9 = 36 \\ \swarrow \searrow \\ \boxed{36 \div 4 = 9} \\ \boxed{36 \div 9 = 4} \end{array}$$

3. $7 \times 3 = 21$

Soln:

$$\begin{array}{l} 7 \times 3 = 21 \\ \swarrow \searrow \\ \boxed{21 \div 3 = 7} \\ \boxed{21 \div 7 = 3} \end{array}$$

4. $6 \times 8 = 48$

Soln:

$$\begin{array}{l} 6 \times 8 = 48 \\ \swarrow \searrow \\ \boxed{48 \div 6 = 8} \\ \boxed{48 \div 8 = 6} \end{array}$$

5. $5 \times 3 = 15$

Soln:

$$\begin{array}{l} 5 \times 3 = 15 \\ \swarrow \searrow \\ \boxed{15 \div 3 = 5} \\ \boxed{15 \div 5 = 3} \end{array}$$

Text book pg.no:173

1. $30 \div 2 = 15$

2. $27 \div 3 = 9$

3. $30 \times 2 = 60$

4. Squirrel, rabbit, horse

5. No

6. $15 \div 5 = 3$

7. Kangaroo two jumps $= 30 \times 2 = 60$

No.of.jumps taken by horse $= 60 \div 15 = 4$

8. 6 is the smallest number where the frog and the squirrel will meet.

Text book pg.no:175

*Divide into groups of 2

$18 \div 2 = 9$ $2 \times 9 = 18$

$16 \div 2 = 8$ $2 \times 8 = 16$

$20 \div 2 = 10$ $2 \times 10 = 20$

$14 \div 2 = 7$ $2 \times 7 = 14$

$20 \div 2 = 10$ $2 \times 10 = 20$

$8 \div 2 = 4$ $2 \times 4 = 8$

$10 \div 2 = 5$ $2 \times 5 = 10$

*Divide into 5 groups

$10 \div 5 = 2$ $5 \times 2 = 10$

$20 \div 5 = 4$ $5 \times 4 = 20$

$15 \div 5 = 3$ $5 \times 3 = 15$

$40 \div 5 = 8$ $5 \times 8 = 40$

$20 \div 5 = 4$ $5 \times 4 = 20$

$$\begin{array}{ll} 30 \div 5 = 6 & 5 \times 6 = 30 \\ 25 \div 5 = 5 & 5 \times 5 = 25 \\ 15 \div 5 = 3 & 5 \times 3 = 15 \\ 35 \div 5 = 7 & 5 \times 7 = 35 \\ 10 \div 5 = 2 & 5 \times 2 = 10 \end{array}$$

Divide into 10 groups:

$$\begin{array}{ll} 20 \div 10 = 2 & 10 \times 2 = 20 \\ 30 \div 10 = 3 & 10 \times 3 = 30 \\ 40 \div 10 = 4 & 10 \times 4 = 40 \\ 50 \div 10 = 5 & 10 \times 5 = 50 \\ 40 \div 10 = 4 & 10 \times 4 = 40 \\ 80 \div 10 = 8 & 10 \times 8 = 80 \\ 50 \div 10 = 5 & 10 \times 5 = 50 \\ 30 \div 10 = 3 & 10 \times 3 = 30 \\ 20 \div 10 = 2 & 10 \times 2 = 20 \\ 60 \div 10 = 6 & 10 \times 6 = 60 \end{array}$$

Text bk.Pg.no:176

$$\begin{array}{ll} 4 \div 2 = 2 & 2 \times 2 = 4 \\ 14 \div 7 = 2 & 2 \times 7 = 14 \\ 6 \div 3 = 2 & 3 \times 2 = 6 \\ 14 \div 2 = 7 & 2 \times 7 = 14 \\ 6 \div 2 = 3 & 2 \times 3 = 6 \\ 15 \div 3 = 5 & 3 \times 5 = 15 \\ 8 \div 4 = 2 & 4 \times 2 = 8 \\ 15 \div 5 = 3 & 5 \times 3 = 15 \\ 8 \div 2 = 4 & 2 \times 4 = 8 \\ 16 \div 2 = 8 & 8 \times 2 = 16 \\ 9 \div 3 = 3 & 3 \times 3 = 9 \\ 18 \div 9 = 2 & 9 \times 2 = 18 \\ 10 \div 2 = 5 & 5 \times 2 = 10 \\ 20 \div 5 = 4 & 4 \times 5 = 20 \\ 12 \div 4 = 3 & 3 \times 4 = 12 \\ 20 \div 4 = 5 & 4 \times 5 = 20 \\ 12 \div 6 = 2 & 2 \times 6 = 12 \end{array}$$

C.W. III. Solve these word problem:

1. Ayesha sticks 5 pictures on a page. If she has 56 pictures, how many pages will she need? What is the left over?

Soln: Ayesha sticks

In each page = 5 pictures

Total No.of pictures = 56

No.of pages needed = $56 \div 5$

$$\begin{array}{r} 11 \\ 5 \overline{) 56} \\ \underline{-5} \\ 06 \\ \underline{-5} \\ 1 \end{array}$$

$$Q=11, R=1$$

Ans: No.of pages needed = 11, Pictures left = 1

2. Mrs. Kapoor paid for a ring in 4 equal instalments. How much did she pay each time if the total cost of the ring is Rs.612?

Soln: Cost of the ring = Rs.612

Number of instalments = 4

Amount she pays each time = $\text{Rs.}612 \div 4$
=Rs.153

Ans: Amount she pays each time = Rs.153

$$\begin{array}{r} 153 \\ 4 \overline{) 612} \\ \underline{-4} \\ 21 \\ \underline{-20} \\ 12 \\ \underline{-12} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

3. The height of a mountain is 782m. Raj took 9 days to reach the top. How many metres did he cover daily if he travelled equal distances every day?

Soln: Height of mountain = 782m

No. of days to reach the top = 9

Metres to be covered every day = $782 \div 9$

$$\begin{array}{r} 82 \\ 9 \overline{) 738} \\ \underline{-72} \\ 18 \\ \underline{-18} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

$$Q=82, R=0$$

Ans: Metres to be covered everyday = 82

C.W. IV. Hots

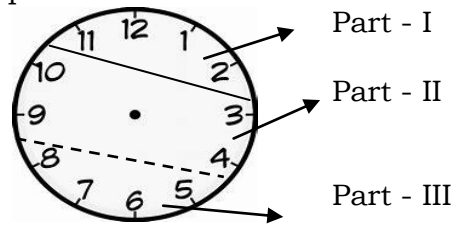
1. How many 2s make 16?

Soln:

$$\begin{array}{r} 8 \\ 2 \overline{) 16} \\ \underline{-16} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

Ans: 8

2. Divide the clock face into three parts so that the sum of the numbers in each part is the same.



Part - I $11 + 12 + 1 + 2 = 26$

Part - II $10 + 9 + 3 + 4 = 26$

Part - III $8 + 7 + 6 + 5 = 26$

Ch.4 Long & Short

Text Book Pg.46

Measure your arm and your mother's arm. What is the difference?

Ans: My mother's arm is bigger than that of mine.

Text Book Pg.47

1. Dorji may cross the road in 5 steps.
2. 8 to 10 cups can be placed in a line on this table
3. 5 pots can be placed to reach the tree branch
4. 4 shirts can be hung on this wire.

Txt Bk.Pg. 48

The leaf is 4 centimetres long.

The wax colour is 7 centimetres long.

Now, look at a scale that you find in a geometry box. How many centimeters does it have? 15cm

Txt Bk.Pg.49

About 10cm long = bandage, eraser, soap

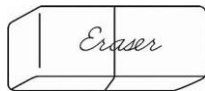
Between 10 and 20 cm = spoon, bottle, pen

Less than 1cm long = peas, teeth, finger nail

Draw some of them here.



Spoon



Eraser



Peas

Txt Bk Pg.50

Which is longer? Thumb or little finger?

Thumb is longer than little finger.

Txt Bk. Pg. 50 & 51

Class room activity

Txt Bk Pg. 52

Can you tell her which is the shortest?

Yes, road B is the shortest.

Can you draw a road shorter than these? What is the length of that road?

Yes, a straight road from ant to the grains will be shorter than these roads, and can be measured accordingly.

C.W. I. Convert into centimetre:

1. 4m

Soln: $1\text{m} = 100\text{cm}$

$4\text{m} = 4 \times 100\text{cm}$

$= 400\text{cm}$

Ans: 400cm

2. 7m

Soln: $1\text{m} = 100\text{cm}$

$7\text{m} = 7 \times 100\text{cm}$

$= 700\text{cm}$

Ans: 700cm

3. 6m 18cm

Soln: $1\text{m} = 100\text{cm}$

$6\text{m} = 6 \times 100\text{cm}$

$= 600\text{cm}$

$6\text{m } 18\text{cm} = 600\text{cm} + 18\text{cm}$

$= 618\text{cm}$

4. 9m 36cm

Soln: $1\text{m} = 100\text{cm}$

$9\text{m} = 9 \times 100\text{cm}$

$= 900\text{cm}$

$9\text{m } 36\text{cm} = 900\text{cm} + 36\text{cm}$

$= 936\text{cm}$

Ans: 936cm

II. Convert centimetre into metre:

1. 312cm

Soln: $100\text{cm} = 1\text{m}$

$312\text{cm} = 312/100$

$= 3\text{m } 12\text{cm}$

Ans: 3m 12cm

2. 400 cm

Soln: $100\text{cm} = 1\text{m}$

$400\text{cm} = 400/100$

$= 4\text{m}$

Ans: 4m

3. 954cm

Soln: $100\text{cm} = 1\text{m}$

$$954\text{cm} = 954/100$$

$$= 9\text{m } 54\text{cm}$$

Ans: 9m 54cm

4. 800cm

Soln: $100\text{cm} = 1\text{m}$

$$800\text{cm} = 800/100$$

$$= 8\text{m}$$

Ans: 8m

III. Change kilometer into metres:

1. 9km

Soln: $1\text{km} = 1000\text{m}$

$$9\text{km} = 9 \times 1000\text{m}$$

$$= 9000\text{m}$$

Ans: 9000m

2. 5km

Soln: $1\text{km} = 1000\text{m}$

$$5\text{km} = 5 \times 1000\text{m}$$

$$= 5000\text{m}$$

Ans: 5000m

3. 6km 218m

Soln: $1\text{km} = 1000\text{m}$

$$6\text{km} = 6 \times 1000\text{m}$$

$$= 6000\text{m}$$

$$6\text{km } 218\text{m} = 6000\text{m} + 218\text{m}$$

$$= 6218\text{m}$$

Ans: 6218m

4. 3km 572m

Soln: $1\text{km} = 1000\text{m}$

$$3\text{km} = 3 \times 1000\text{m}$$

$$= 3000\text{m}$$

$$3\text{km } 572\text{m} = 3000\text{m} + 572\text{m}$$

$$= 3572\text{m}$$

Ans: 3572m

IV. Change metres into kilometer:

1. 2000m

Soln: $1000\text{m} = 1\text{km}$

$$2000\text{m} = 2000/1000$$

$$= 2\text{km}$$

Ans: 2km

2. 7000m

Soln: $1000\text{m} = 1\text{km}$

$$7000\text{m} = 7000/1000$$

$$= 7\text{km}$$

Ans: 7km

3. 9603m

Soln: $1000\text{m} = 1\text{km}$

$$9603\text{m} = 9603/1000$$

$$= 9\text{km } 603\text{m}$$

Ans: 9km 603m

4. 6300m

Soln: $1000\text{m} = 1\text{km}$

$$6300\text{m} = 6300/1000$$

$$= 6\text{km } 300\text{m}$$

Ans: 6km 300m

Txt Bk. Pg: 54, 55 (To be done by teachers)

Txt bk. Pg. 56

1. Centrimetres 2. Metres 3. Centimetres 4. Centimetres

5. Metres

6. Metres

7. Metres

8. Metres

9. Metres

10. Centimetres

Txt book Pg. 57

Which is farther from Agra cantt, Railway station – Taj mahal or fatehpur sikri?

Fatehpur sikri is farther.

Which of these is nearer to the railway line Babarpur forest of Taj forest?

Babarpur forest

Agra fort or Taj mahal?

Agra Fort

Which is closer to the river Yamuna?

Taj Mahal

Txt bk. Pg. 58

Length of an earthworm - 10cm

Height of a child - 1m

Width of a finger nail - 1cm

Length of a sari - 5m

Distance from home to school - 2km

Txt Bk. Pg: 59

The Long tail competition.

Monkey won the first prize and cow won the second prize.

Long tail of monkey is about 1 metre long.

Do I have a tail?

Yes, Snake have a tail.

Hots:

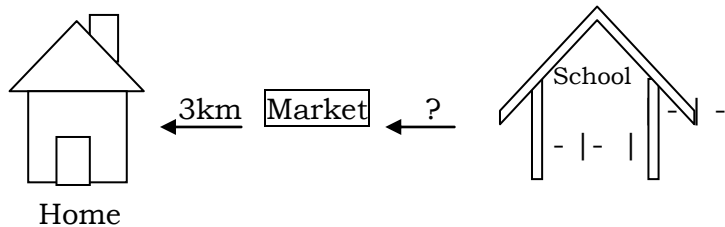
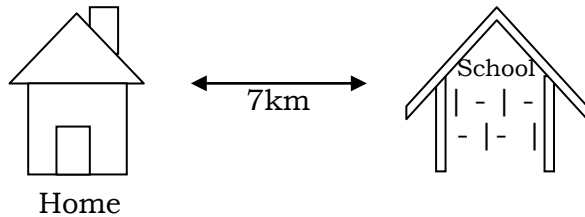
1. Varun is 2m 13cm tall. His mother is 2m 60cm tall. How much is varun shorter than his mother?

Soln: $2\text{m}60\text{cm} - 2\text{m}13\text{cm} = 47\text{cm}$

Ans: Varun is 47cm shorter than his mother

	m	cm
	2	60
-	2	13
	0	47

Find the distance:



Ans: $7\text{km} - 3\text{km} = 4\text{km}$

Ch.8 Who is heavier?

Txt Bk. Pg:113

* No, they appear more because of more quantity of groundnuts in same weight as of jaggery.

1. 1kg popcorn or 1kg potatoes?

For 1kg popcorn, we need a bigger bag.

2. 1kg peas or 1kg potatoes?

For 1kg peas, we need a bigger bag.

Txt Bk.Pg.115

1. How many small tomatoes do you think could lift the pumpkin up?

Ten Twenty Forty

Ans: Forty small tomatoes are required to lift the pumpkin up.

2. How many big mangoes can balance the pumpkin?

Ans: Twenty five mangoes are required to balance the pumpkin.

3. How many pumpkins can balance you on the see-saw?

About 15 pumpkins can balance me on the see-saw.

4. Name some of your classmates who you think weight.

Teachers should discuss with students and write.

5. I can lift three books on one hand, keeping my arms straight.

Txt Bk Pg: 116

* Now guess her weight and the amount of sweets her parents distribute every Independence day.

Kunjamma's age	Kunjamma's weight	Amount of sweets
At birth	3kg	$3 + 3 = 6\text{kg}$
1 year old	9kg	$9 + 9 = 18\text{kg}$
2 years old	13kg	$13 + 13 = 26\text{kg}$
3 years old	17kg	$17 + 17 = 34\text{kg}$
4 years old	22kg	$22 + 22 = 44\text{kg}$
5 years old	28kg	$28 + 28 = 56\text{kg}$

Guess your own weight students weight should be written.

Txt Bk.Pg.117

* Help him match the things with their right amounts:

1 bowl

8 glasses

2

2 spoon

a spoon

1 pinch of

C.W. I. Convert into grams:

1. 5 kg

Soln: $1\text{kg} = 1000\text{g}$

$5\text{kg} = 5 \times 1000\text{g}$

$= 5000\text{g}$

Ans: 5000g

2. 3 kg

Soln: $1\text{kg} = 1000\text{g}$

$3\text{kg} = 3 \times 1000\text{g}$

$= 3000\text{g}$

Ans: 3000g

3. 3kg 220g

Soln: $1\text{kg} = 1000\text{g}$

$3\text{kg} = 3 \times 1000\text{g}$

$= 3000\text{g}$

$$3\text{kg } 220\text{g} = 3000\text{g} + 220\text{g} \\ = 3220\text{g}$$

Ans: 3220g

4. 6kg 20g

$$\text{Soln: } \boxed{1\text{kg} = 1000\text{g}} \\ 6\text{kg} = 6 \times 1000\text{g} \\ = 6000\text{g}$$

$$6\text{kg } 20\text{g} = 6000\text{g} + 20\text{g} \\ = 6020\text{g} \quad \text{Ans: } 6020\text{g}$$

II. Change into kilograms and grams:

1. 4030g

$$\text{Soln: } \boxed{1000\text{g} = 1\text{kg}} \\ 4030\text{g} = 4030/1000 \\ = 4\text{kg } 030\text{g}$$

Ans: 4kg 030g

2. 5000g

$$\text{Soln: } \boxed{1000\text{g} = 1\text{kg}} \\ 5000\text{g} = 5000/1000 \\ = 5\text{kg}$$

Ans: 5kg

3. 8490g

$$\text{Soln: } \boxed{1000\text{g} = 1\text{kg}} \\ 8490\text{g} = 8490/1000 \\ = 8\text{kg } 490\text{g}$$

Ans: 8kg 490g

4. 7000g

$$\text{Soln: } \boxed{1000\text{g} = 1\text{kg}} \\ 7000\text{g} = 7000/1000 \\ = 7\text{kg}$$

Ans: 7kg

Txt Bk. Pg.118 (Activity time) H.W

Txt bk.Pg.119

B. Guess their weights and match:

Elephant	-	more than 1000kg
Cow	-	400kg
Wheat bag	-	80kg
Brief case	-	10kg
Puppy	-	2kg
Mango	-	less than 1kg

C.

(i) Your school bag	-	more than 1kg
(ii) Geometry box	-	less than 1kg
(iii) A brick	-	more than 1kg

(iv) A big pumpkin - more than 1kg

(v) Your pair of slippers/shoes - less than 1kg

Txt Bk.Pg.120

D. Use your balance to find:

(i) Cricket ball is heavier than water bottle

(ii) Shoes are heavier than pencil box

(iii) Maths book is heavier than hindi book

(iv) Friend's bag is heavier than my bag (or) my bag is heavier than my friend's bag

E. Weigh some things around us:

Make a list of:

(i) Geometry box, play doll, socks, Belt, wrist watch, slippers, shuttle-cock

(ii) T.V., double bed, chair, sofa set, fan, book alamirah, table

Txt bk Pg.121

Look for weights and balances:

(i) Ans: A junk dealer uses the biggest weight

(ii) Ans: Grocery shop owner uses the smallest weight

Have you seen any of these balances?

Ans: Yes, at different shops and vegetable sellers, I have seen these kind of balances.

In Which shop would you find the following types of weights?

Discuss with your friends.

Ans: I have seen such weights in stores which sell grains.

Hots:

1. Prema's bag weighs 250 _____ when empty.

She packed with 2 books it weights 2kg.

What is the weight of the book?

Ans: Prema's bag weighs 250g when empty.

To find weight of the book: $\boxed{1\text{kg} = 1000\text{g}}$

$$2\text{kg} = 2 \times 1000\text{g}$$

$$= 2000\text{g}$$

$$2\text{kg} - 250\text{g} = 2000\text{g} - 250\text{g}$$

$$= 1750\text{g}$$

Ch. 11 Jugs and Mugs

Txt Bk. Pg.153

Everyone finds the drink very tasty but some small guests like rat, sparrow cannot finish a full glass. But camel is able to finish his glass.

Txt Bk. Pg: 154

Some others like Elephant, Deer, Monkey ask for more than one glass.

Help him fill the table. Have fun!

Drank how much	Name of guest
Less than 1 glass	Rat, sparrow
Between 1-5 glasses	Cat, Dog
Between 5-10 glasses	Monkey, foxes
More than 10 glasses	Elephant, Giraffe

Water In, water out:








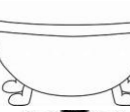


Summer day: 10-12 glasses

Winter day: 5-6 glasses

Can you guess how much water goes out of you?

Almost half of the water I take, goes out of me.

Bottles and Buckets:

Less than 1 litre	More than 1 litre
Bowl 	Big cooking pot 
Bottle 	Cooker 
Glass 	Bucket 
Cup 	Bath tub 
Small tea cettle thermos 	Water tank 

Now look at the buckets in your house.

Student's corner

C.W.I. Convert into ml:

1. 7l

Soln: $1l = 1000ml$

$$7l = 7 \times 1000ml$$

$$= 7000ml$$

Ans: 7000ml

2. 9l

Soln: $1l = 1000ml$

$$9l = 9 \times 1000ml$$

$$= 9000ml$$

Ans: 9000ml

3. 8l 750ml

Soln: $1l = 1000ml$

$$8l = 8 \times 1000ml$$

$$= 8000ml$$

$$8l 750ml = 8000ml + 750ml$$

$$= 8750ml$$

Ans: 8750ml

4. 4l 504ml

Soln: $1l = 1000ml$

$$4l = 4 \times 1000ml$$

$$= 4000ml$$

$$4l 504ml = 4000ml + 504ml$$

$$= 4504ml$$

Ans: 4504ml

II. Convert into litres and millitres:

1. 3540ml

Soln: $1000ml = 1l$

$$3540ml = 3540 / 1000$$

$$= 3l 540ml$$

Ans: 3l 540ml

2. 5000ml

Soln: $1000ml = 1l$

$$5000ml = 5000 / 1000$$

$$= 5l$$

Ans: 5l

3. 8000ml

Soln: $1000ml = 1l$

$$8000ml = 8000 / 1000$$

$$= 8l$$

Ans: 8l

4. 7412ml

Soln: $1000ml = 1l$

$$7412ml = 7412 / 1000$$

$$= 7l 412ml$$

Ans: 7l 412ml

Txt Bk.Pg: 156

Match the right pairs:

- About 12 litres - (bucket)
- Less than ½ litre - (eye drops bottle)
- About 5 litres - (water suraahi)
- 1000 litres - (water tank)
- ½ litre - (to measure milk)

Txt Bk.Pg.157

Whose jug holds more?

What are Naima and Jeetu doing?

Naima and Jeetu are pouring water into their jug respectively.

2. What do you think?

Yes, Naima is right. She has to pour three more glasses of water to fill.

3. Whose jug holds more water?

Jeetu's jug holds more water.

4. How many glasses of water do you think Jeetu should pour to fill his jug?

Jeetu should pour four glasses of water more to fill his jug.

5. If Jeetu pours one more glass of water his jug will be around _____ full.

If Jeetu pours one more glass of water, his jug will be around half full.

Txt Bk.Pg.158 Filling pots

* Why did Naseem go more times than Abdul?

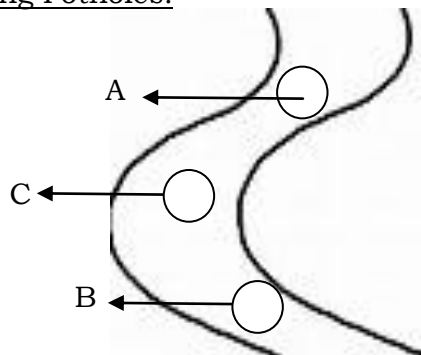
Naseem's bottle is smaller in size and so she had to go more number of times half.

How many glasses?

$11 \times 2 = 22$ glasses of water.

Txt Bk.Pg:159

Filling Potholes:



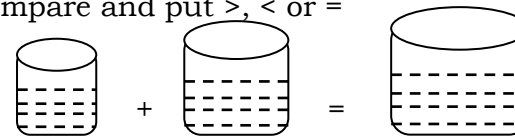
* 'B' is the biggest pothole

* Pot B needs double the amount of pebbles than pot A.

So, $5 \times 2 = 10$ jugs of pebbles are needed to fill hole B

Hots:

1. Compare and put $>$, $<$ or $=$



200ml 550ml 750ml

Ans: $200\text{ml} + 550\text{ml} = 750\text{ml}$

2. 1 litre milk is poured equally into two glasses. Each glass would have _____ of milk.

Soln: 1 litre of milk = 1000ml

$$\begin{aligned} & 1000 \div 2 \\ & = 500\text{ml} \end{aligned}$$

Each glass would have 500ml of milk.

Ch.7 Time goes on

Txt. Bk.Pg.95 Ultra pulta time

Sets rises

Evening! Morning

2 hours minutes

Months days

Week months

In two days seconds

year week

dinner breakfast

Txt Bk.Pg.96

How long does it take?

Takes minutes	Takes hours	Takes days
A bath	To stitch a shirt	To knit a sweater
To boil milk	To set curd	To weave a sari
To brush	A school day	For a banana to become ripe
To have meals	To prepare cake	Rice to grow from seed
To eat mango	To study for exams	Trip to Chennai from Delhi
To look vegetable	To reach Chennai from salem by bus	Finger nails to grow
To reach your class	To play cricket match	
To fill a glass with water	To prepare dough for dosa	

Txt Bk.Pg:97 (Takes seconds)

Think of some other things, some faster and some slower.
Make a long list.

To drink water

To clap

Takes months:

To construct a house

Txt Bk.Pg:99

Puzzle:

Ans: Irfan's age = 20

Mother is 20 year older than Irfan

So, Mother's age = 20 years + 20 years → 40 years

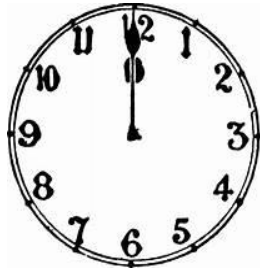
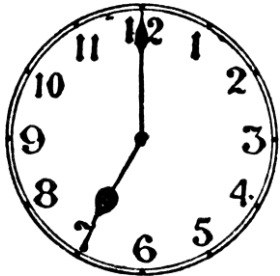
C.W.

I. Draw hands on the clocks to show the time.

1. 7'o clock

2. 12'o clock

Soln:



3. 4.15



4. 9.30



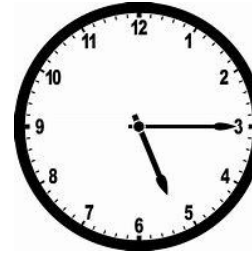
5. 6.50



C.W

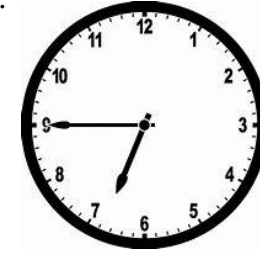
II. Write the time in two ways:

1.



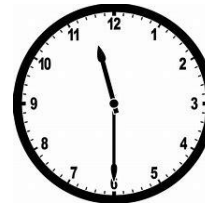
Soln: 5.15 quarter past 5

2.



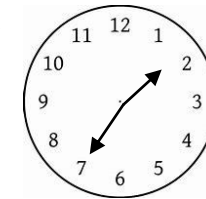
Soln: 6.45 quarter to 7

3.



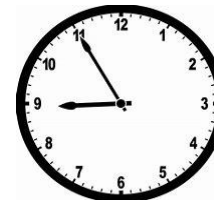
11.30 half past 11

4.



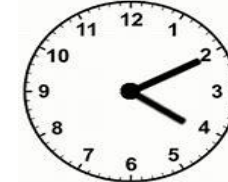
2.35 25 minutes to 3

5.



8.55 5 minutes to 9

6.



4.10 10 minutes past 4

Txt Bk.Pg.100 & 101

Birth certificate:

1. 2nd of may

2. 6 years

3. 50

4. 2/05/2010

5. 3 months

6. 17 years

7. 3 months 3 days

8. 8/5/02

Students corner: Pg.101 [Find out]

Pg.103, Calendar

1. Twelve months

2. April, June, September, November

3. January, March, May, June, August, October, December

4. 28 days, but in leap year 29 days

5. Seven

6. Four yes

7. April

Make a circle on these dates in the calendar

- 26th January - Republic day
 14th November - Pt. Jawahar lal Nehru's birthday
 31st December - Last day of the year

Fill in the blanks with the correct year:

- 2004
- 2005
- 2007
- 2010

Txt. Pg.104

Which festival comes first?

- | | | | |
|--------------|-------------|-----------|--------------|
| 1. Wednesday | 2. Sunday | 3. Sunday | 4. Tuesday |
| 5. Wednesday | 6. Saturday | 7. Friday | 8. Wednesday |
| 9. Tuesday | 10. Sunday | | |

Arrange the festivals in the order in which they come in the year:

- Pongal
- Guru Ravidas's birthday
- Bihu
- Onam
- Raksha bandhan
- Gandhi jayanthi
- Diwali
- Milad-un-Nabi
- Guru Nanak's birthday
- Christmas day

Which festival comes in the beginning of the year?

Pongal:

Which festival comes at the end of the year?

Christmas:

Txt. Bk.Pg:105

Calendar Magic:

1. Which is the number in the centre of the square?

13

2. How many such lines can you draw?

4 lines

3. Add the three numbers on each of these lines.

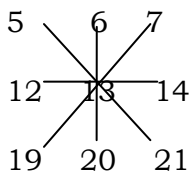
The total of every line is same.

$$5 + 13 + 21 = 39$$

$$6 + 13 + 20 = 39$$

$$19 + 13 + 7 = 39$$

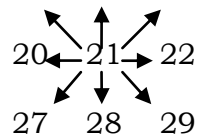
$$12 + 13 + 14 = 39$$



C.W. III. Calendar magic:

1. Now look at the calendar of 2006. Also look for the present month and draw any similar square in your note book. Does the magic work for these?

Ans: 13 14 15



On adding, we get

$$13 + 21 + 29 = 63$$

$$14 + 21 + 28 = 63$$

$$15 + 21 + 27 = 63$$

$$20 + 21 + 22 = 63$$

Thus, magic surely works

2. Is this magic possible on a 10x10 number chart?

It is not possible on a 10x10 number chart.

Txt Bk.Pg: 107

Complete the calendar, For August 2018

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	1

1. Friday

2. 31

3. Monday

4. 11

5. No

6. Wednesday, 5th September

7. Five

C.W. IV. Find out: (Refer Txt Bk.Pg.107)

1. Which month in the calendar (2018) have 5 Sundays?

Ans: April, July, September, December

2. Is there any other day in any month which comes 5 times?

Ans: January - Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday

February - -

March - Thursday, Friday, Saturday

April - Sunday, Monday

May - Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday

June - Friday, Saturday

July - Sunday, Monday, Tuesday

August - Wednesday, Thursday, Friday

September - Saturday, Sunday

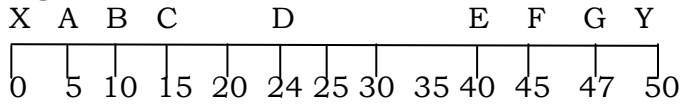
October - Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday

November - Thursday, Friday
 December - Saturday, Sunday, Monday

3. Can these be 6 Sundays in a month? Why?

There can't be six Sundays in a month as the month cannot have more than four or five weeks.

Txt.Bk.Pg.109



1. Mark on the time line when she was born.

Ans: Position on line is marked as point X.

2. [teacher should draw the picture of the baby]

Q.no:3,4 [H.W]

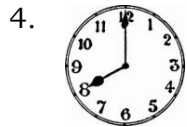
Txt.Pg.110

One day in the life of kusum

1. At six in the morning



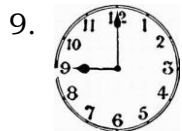
3. At seven-thirty in the morning



5. At 10'o clock in the morning



7. At 2'o clock in the afternoon



Txt Bk.Pg:112

1. 6'o clock in the morning I get up early in the morning

2. 7'o clock in the morning I take bath

3. Seven-thirty in the morning I take my breakfast

4. 8'o clock in the morning I go to school

5. 4'o clock in the evening I come back from school

6. 6'o clock in the evening I study and complete my homework

7. 8'o clock in the night I watch T.V

HOTS:

1. 2016 is a leap year or not?

Yes, It is a leap year, because it is divisible by 4 (Remainder is zero)

2. How many minutes does the minute hand take to move from 3 to 6?

15 minutes

Ch 14 - Rupees and Paise

Txt Bk.Pg: 190, 191 → should be done by teachers

Txt Bk. (Pg.192)

Twenty six rupees - ₹20 + ₹5 + 50p + 50p = ₹26.00

4 rupees 75 paise - ₹2 + ₹2 + 25p + 25p + 25p = ₹4.75

78 rupees - ₹50 + ₹20 + ₹5 + ₹2 + ₹1 = ₹78

130 rupees - ₹100 + ₹20 + ₹10 = ₹130.00

8 rupees 75 paise - ₹5 + ₹2 + ₹1 + 50p + 25p = ₹8.75

53 rupees - ₹50 + ₹2 + ₹1 = ₹53.00

Txt. Bk.Pg.192 (Write down the amount of money)

1. Seventy six rupees seventy five paise – ₹76.75
2. Thirty five rupees seventy five paise – ₹35.75
3. Six hundred eighty four rupees twenty five paise – ₹684.25
4. One hundred seventy seven rupees twenty five paise – ₹177.25

Txt Bk.Pg.194, Shopping

1. ₹22
2. ₹10
3. ₹6.50
4. ₹15
5. ₹7.50

Txt Bk.Pg:195

B. Find out the total cost of:

1. ₹14.50
2. ₹9.50
3. ₹12
4. ₹8.50

C. What can you buy if you have a twenty-rupee note?

- 1 toy car, 1 lemon juice, 1 banana
- 1 ball, 1 doll, 1 glass milk
- 1 toy car, 1 packet of biscuit, 1 toffee
- 1 toy car, 1 toy giraffe, 1 glass milk
- 1 ball, 1 doll, 1 notebook

D.

Cash memo Self Service Store			
Item	Rate per item	Rs.	Paise
1 Ball	7	7	00
2 Lemon juice	3	6	00
1 banana	1.50	1	50
	Total	14	50

Txt Bk.Pg:196

Check the cash memos and correct them:

Cash memo Self Service Store			
Item	Rate per item	Rs.	Paise
1 Ball	7	7	00
3 Pencils	2.50	7	50
5 Toffees	0.50	2	50
	Total	17	00

Cash memo Self Service Store			
Item	Rate per item	Rs.	Paise
1 Toy car	15	15	00
3 Glass milk	3.50	10	50
5 Note book	5	20	00
	Total	45	50

Cash memo Self Service Store			
Item	Rate per item	Rs.	Paise
1 Toy car	15	15	00
3 Pencils	2.50	7	50
7 Toffees	0.50	3	50
	Total	26	00

Txt.Bk.Pg:196

Add the following:

a. Rs. 12.50	b. Rs. 55.50	c. Rs. 30.00
+ Rs. 13.00	+ Rs. 14.00	+Rs. 31.50
<u>Rs. 25.50</u>	<u>Rs. 69.50</u>	<u>Rs. 61.50</u>

Subtract the following:

a. Rs. 25.50	b. Rs. 103.50	c. Rs. 19.50
- Rs. 11.50	- Rs. 62.00	+Rs. 7.00
<u>Rs. 14.00</u>	<u>Rs. 41.50</u>	<u>Rs. 12.50</u>

Class work:

I. Convert into paise:

1. ₹ 24.00 = 2400 paise
2. ₹ 50.75 = 5075 paise
3. ₹ 99.00 = 9900 paise
4. ₹ 38.25 = 3825 paise
5. ₹ 66.66 = 6666 paise
6. ₹ 6.25 = 625 paise

II. Convert into rupees:

1. 1890p = ₹18.90
2. 4545p = ₹45.45
3. 2455p = ₹24.55
4. 225p = ₹2.25
5. 1900p = ₹19.00
6. 436p = ₹4.36

III. You have 30 rupees with you. Find out how much money will be left after buying the following items: (Refer Pg.196)

1. One ball, one doll and one toy giraffe. Total cost _____, money left _____.

Soln: Cost of one ball	=	₹ 7.00	
Cost of one doll	=	₹ 8.00	
Cost of one toy giraffe	=	₹ 6.50	
Total cost =		<u>₹21.50</u>	29 100
Money left = Total money – Money spent		₹ 30.00	₹ 30.00
= ₹30.00 – ₹21.50		₹ 21.50	
= ₹8.50		<u>₹ 08.50</u>	

Hence, total cost = ₹21.50

Money left = ₹ 8.50

2. Two bananas, one pack of biscuits and two glass of lemon juice.

Total cost _____, Money left _____.

Soln: Cost of 1 banana = ₹1.50
 So, the cost of 2 bananas = ₹1.50 x 2 = ₹3.00
 Cost of 1 pack of biscuits = ₹4.50
 Cost of 1 glass of lemon juice = ₹3.00
 So, cost of 2 glasses of lemon juice = ₹3.00x2 = ₹ 6.00

Total cost = ₹3.00 + ₹4.50 + ₹6.00 = ₹13.50

Money left = ₹30.00 - ₹13.50 = ₹ 16.50

Hence, Total cost is ₹13.50

Money left is ₹16.50

3. Three notebooks, two pencils and two erases

Total cost _____, money left _____.

Soln: Cost of 1 notebook = ₹5.00
 So, cost of 3 notebooks = ₹5.00x3 = ₹15.00
 Cost of 1 pencil = ₹2.50
 So, cost of 2 pencils = ₹2.50x2 = ₹5.00
 Cost of 1 eraser = ₹1.00
 So, cost of 2 erasers = ₹1.00 x 2 = ₹ 2.00
 Total cost = ₹15.00 + ₹5.00 + ₹2.00

₹ 15.00
₹ 5.00
+₹ 2.00
<u>₹ 22.00</u>

2 10

Money left	=	₹ 30.00	
		<u>(-) ₹ 22.00</u>	
		<u>₹ 08.00</u>	

Hence, Total cost is ₹22.00

Money left = ₹8.00

IV. Solve the word problem: (Refer Pg.197)

1. Three friends wanted to buy a cricket bat and ball. Bina had ₹ 48.50, Raman had ₹55.50 and venu had ₹38.00. How much money did they have in all? 21

Soln: Money with Bina	=	₹48.50	
Money with Raman	=	₹55.50	
Money with venu	=	+ ₹38.00	
		<u>₹142.00</u>	

Hence, all of them had = ₹142.00 altogether

2. Hari booked a railway ticket ₹62.50. He gave a 100-rupee note. How much ,money will he get back with the ticket?

Soln: Total money with hari = ₹ 100.00
 Money spent on ticket = - ₹ 62.50
 Money left = ₹ 37.50

Hence, Hari will get ₹37.50 back

3. Gita and her friends went shopping. She bought things for ₹58, ₹37 and ₹22. Gita has a hundred-rupee note. How much money should she borrow from her friends to pay the bill?

Soln: Money with Gita = ₹100.00
 Money spent by Gita = ₹ 58 + ₹37 + ₹22

1
₹58.00
₹37.00
+₹22.00
<u>₹117.00</u>

Money to be borrowed = ₹117 – ₹100

₹117.00
- ₹100.00
<u>₹017.00</u>

Hence, Gita should borrow ₹17.00 from her friends

Txt.Bk.Pg.198

D. On 1 person the factory saves ₹513 – ₹80 = ₹433 a day

On 10 persons the factory saves ₹433x10 = ₹4330 a day

Pg.198 Find out → H.W

Txt.Bk.Pg.200

Find the distance:

- a. 495km – 57km = 438km
- b. 366km – 57km = 309km
- c. 495km – 175km = 320km
- d. 175km – 57km = 118km
- e. 495km – 366km = 129km

Find the cost of tickets:

- Cost of ticket from New Jalpaiguri to Alipurduar is ₹ 28.00
- Indra has to pay ₹49.50 for ticket from New jalpaiguri to Goalpara

Txt.Bk.Pg: 200

Find the cost of tickets:

- Debu, Shoma and Gobind are going from New Jalpaiguri to New Mal. What amount will they pay for three tickets? They give a Rs.50 note for the tickets. How much money will they get back? (HW)

Hots:

- Samir has 9 rupees 90 paise while Angel has Rs.9.95, Raj has 915 paise. Who has most money?

Soln: Samir = 9 rupees 90 paise = 990p

Angel = Rs.9.95 = 995p

Raj = 915 paise = 915p

Ans: Angel hs the most money = Rs.9.95

- Simple balloons cost Rs.12 each. Fancy balloons cost Rs.16 each. What would be the total cost for 5 simple and 5 fancy balloons?

Soln: Cost of simple balloons = Rs.12.00

Cost of 5 simple balloons = Rs.12.00x5 = Rs.60.00

Cost of Fancy balloons = Rs.16.00

Cost of 5 Fancy balloons = Rs.16.00x5 = Rs.80.00

Total cost = Rs.60.00 + Rs.80.00

Ans: Rs. 140.00

Ch.13 Smart Charts

Txt.Bk.Pg:177

Flowers of different colours:

- Yes, I have been to a park
- I saw flowers of different colours like white, red, yellow, orange, etc.,
- Yes, most of the flowers were yellow in colour

Colour	Number of flowers
Blue	9
Red	7
Orange	5
Purple	10

Txt.Bk.Pg:178

Draw the right flower. Write how many there are:

- purple, 10
- orange, 5
- blue, red
- red, orange







Txt.bk.Pg:179


Way of travel	How many
Walking	7
Bicycles	2
Scooters	2
Bus	4
Bullock carts	1
Car	3

- Bus
- Bullock carts
- Scooters
- People walking

How many times do you get 6?

- Yes, I have played many games with dice like ludo.
- There are 1,2,3,4,5 and 6 dots on the different faces of a die.

Face of the die	Number of times (For each throw)	
		(3)
	/	(10)
	/	(5)
	/	(8)
		(3)
		(1)

- Face, with two dots (10 times)
- One time
- 
- No

Txt.Bk.Pg:181

Find out from people around you H.W:

Txt.Bk.Pg: 182 & 183 (Class activity)

To be done by teachers

Txt.bk.pg: 184

Getting smart with charts

Total: 121, 109, 12

* 121

* 12

Absent students' chart

Class V 😊 😊

Pg.185: Now, look at the chart and fill in the blanks:

- a. Class IV
- b. Class II
- c. Class III
- d. 4 and 2

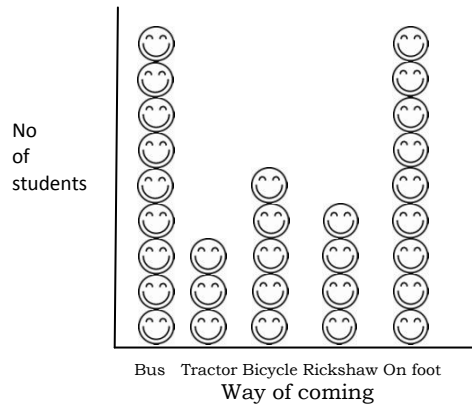
Txt. Bk.Pg:186 How long is your hand?

- a. more
- b. more
- c. Jacob
- d. rohan

In the chart below stick the strips of all the friends in your group.
Keep some space between the strips. (Students corner)

Txt.Bk.Pg:187

Way of coming	Tractor	Bus	Bicycle	Rickshaw	On foot
No. of students	3	9	5	4	9



Txt.Bk.Pg:188

- a. on foot and bus
- b. more
- c. rickshaw

Class work:

Refer Pg.188

1. Smart charts about birds:

Soln:

Birds	No.of colour in birds
Peacock	10
Parrot	3
Pigeon	3
Sparrow	2
Crow	1

Which bird has the most colours?

Ans: Peacock has maximum number of colours.

2. Smart charts about animals:

Soln:

Pet animals	No.of.People
Dog	45
Parrot	30
Rabbit	25
Goat	12
Tortoise	10

Which is the animals, which is liked most as pet?

Ans: Dog as a pet animal is liked by the most people as a pet animal

Txt.bk.Pg:189 H.W

A vegetable you do not like?

Graph:

Draw x axis and y axis with the scale (In graph note)

