

Chapter-1: What is long, what is round?

I. Fill in the blanks:

1. A round object has no corners and it can roll.
2. A long object has edges and it will slide.
3. A ball can roll and bat will slide.
4. An apple will roll and a banana will slide.
5. A bat is long and ball is round.

II. Circle the odd one:

1. Ball, Orange, Scale
2. Book, Box, Pencil
3. Apple, Coin, Lemon

Do Pg.No.6 in Maths Textbook.

Chapter-2: Counting in Groups

I. a) Number Names (1-20)

b) Number Names (10-100) in tens

II. Multiplication tables (2, 3)

III. Write the number names for the following numerals:

- a) 95 – Ninety five
- b) 600- Six hundred
- c) 569 – Five hundred and sixty nine

IV. Write the numerals for the following number names:

- a) Eighty nine - 89
- b) Three hundred and twenty nine – 329
- c) Five hundred and ninety – 590

V. Write the before, after and between numbers.

- a) 565, 566, 567, 568, 569
- b) 119, 120, 121, 122, 123
- c) 199, 200, 201, 202, 203
- d) 250, 251, 252, 253, 254
- e) 411, 412, 413, 414, 415
- f) 347, 348, 349, 350, 351

Do Pg.No.5 (1) in Maths Worksheet

VI. Ordinal Numbers:

First	-	1 st
Second	-	2 nd
Third	-	3 rd
Fourth	-	4 th
Fifth	-	5 th
Sixth	-	6 th
Seventh	-	7 th
Eighth	-	8 th
Ninth	-	9 th
Tenth	-	10 th

VII. Odd and Even:

Even Number:

A number that can be divided into two equal groups.

Even numbers end in - 2, 4, 6, 8, and 0. Eg: 32, 40

Odd Number:

A number that cannot be divided into two equal groups.

Odd numbers end in - 1, 3, 5, 7, 9. Eg: 13, 57

Do Pg.No.10, 12, 16 in Maths Text BK.

Chapter -3: How much can you carry?

I.

Objects	Heavier	Lighter
A. Tomato, Pumpkin	Pumpkin	Tomato
B. Orange, Watermelon	Watermelon	Orange
C. Sack of Rice, Pack of biscuits	Sack of Rice	Pack of biscuits
D. Stone, Cotton	Stone	Cotton
E. A paper, A book	A book	A paper

II. Measurement of Weight:

1kg = 1000g; kg=kilogram

1g = 100cg; g=gram

1g = 1000mg mg=milligram

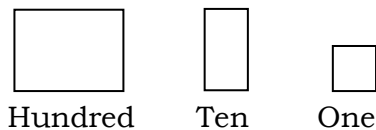
1 cg = 10mg; cg=centigram

Do Pg.No.20, 23 in Maths Textbook

CHAPTER-4: Counting In Tens

I. Numbers (110 – 500) in tens

II. Pictorial Representation:



(A) Pictorial Representation:

a) = 132

b) = 204

B) Represent Pictorially:

a) 24 =

b) 223 =

Do Pg.No.25, 26, 28, 29 in Maths Textbook

Chapter-5: Patterns

I. Fill in the Picture Patterns:

1						
2						
3						
4						
5						

Do Pg.No.32, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38 in Maths Textbook

II. Fill in the number Patterns:

a	1	2	1	2	1	<u>2</u>
b	1	2	3	1	2	<u>3</u>
c	1	2	3	4	1	<u>2</u>
d	2	3	4	2	3	<u>4</u>
e	3	4	5	3	4	<u>5</u>

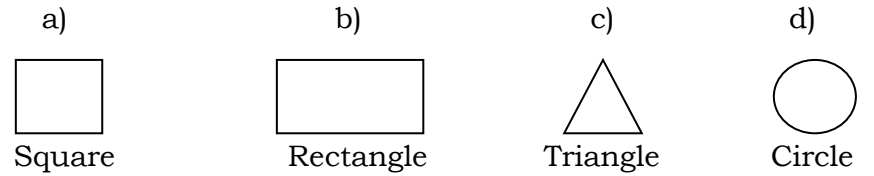
Do Pg.No.21 in Maths Worksheet

Chapter-6: FOOTPRINTS

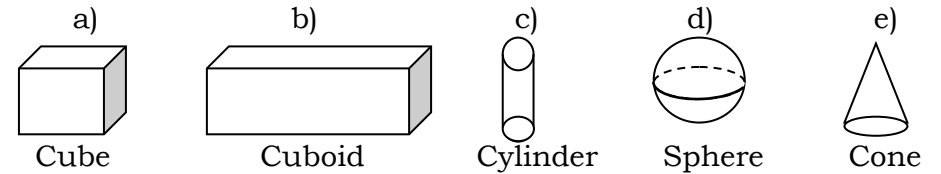
I. Fill in the blanks:

1. In a rectangle the opposite sides are equal.
2. A sphere has one face.
3. A cone has two faces.
4. A cube has six faces.
5. A circle and an oval have no sides and no corners.
6. In a square all sides are equal.

II. Draw the plane shapes:



III. Draw the solid shapes:



Do Pg.No.43, 44, 45 in Maths Textbook.

Do Pg.No.20, 22 in Maths worksheet

Chapter-II: LINES AND LINES

I. Draw the following:



i) Do Pg.No.85, 87, 88 in Maths Textbook.

ii) Do Pg.No.39, 40, 41 in Maths Worksheet.

I. Fill in the blanks:

- The symbol used for addition is +.
- The numbers which we add are called addends.
- When zero is added to any number the result will be the same number.
- When one is added to any number the result will be the next number.
- The result we get in addition is called sum.

II. ADD:

- $5 + 1 = \boxed{6}$
- $3 + 2 = \boxed{5}$
- $7 + 0 = \boxed{7}$
- $4 + 4 + 1 = \boxed{9}$
- $6 + 6 + 2 = \boxed{14}$

III. Addition facts:

- $4 + \underline{10} = 10 + 4 = 14$
- $10 + 0 = \underline{0} + 10 = 10$
- $3 + \underline{6} = 6 + 3 = 9$

IV. Add (1d+ 1d)

- | | | |
|---|--|---|
| $\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ + 6 \\ \hline 9 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5 \\ + 2 \\ \hline 11 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5 \\ + 3 \\ \hline 8 \end{array}$ |
|---|--|---|

Do Pg.No.11, 12 in Maths Worksheet.

V. Add (2d +1d) without carry over:

- | | | |
|--|--|--|
| $\begin{array}{r} \text{T} \quad \text{O} \\ 5 \quad 3 \\ + \quad 6 \\ \hline 5 \quad 9 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text{T} \quad \text{O} \\ 3 \quad 3 \\ + \quad 4 \\ \hline 3 \quad 7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text{T} \quad \text{O} \\ 2 \quad 7 \\ + \quad 1 \\ \hline 2 \quad 8 \end{array}$ |
|--|--|--|

VI. Add (2d +2d) without carryover:

- | | | |
|--|--|--|
| $\begin{array}{r} \text{T} \quad \text{O} \\ 4 \quad 5 \\ + 3 \quad 4 \\ \hline 7 \quad 9 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text{T} \quad \text{O} \\ 4 \quad 2 \\ + 5 \quad 0 \\ \hline 9 \quad 2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text{T} \quad \text{O} \\ 2 \quad 6 \\ + 2 \quad 1 \\ \hline 4 \quad 7 \end{array}$ |
|--|--|--|

Do Pg.No.77, 78, 80, 81, and 82 in Maths Text Book

VII. Add (3d+3d) without carryover:

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| $\begin{array}{r} \text{H} \quad \text{T} \quad \text{O} \\ 4 \quad 3 \quad 2 \\ (+) 1 \quad 2 \quad 3 \\ \hline 5 \quad 5 \quad 5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text{H} \quad \text{T} \quad \text{O} \\ 7 \quad 4 \quad 2 \\ (+) 2 \quad 4 \quad 3 \\ \hline 9 \quad 8 \quad 5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text{H} \quad \text{T} \quad \text{O} \\ 4 \quad 3 \quad 2 \\ (+) 3 \quad 3 \quad 2 \\ \hline 7 \quad 6 \quad 4 \end{array}$ |
|---|---|---|

VIII. Word Problem:

- Harini had 15 red balloons and 20 blue balloons. How many balloons were there in her hand?

Solution:

	T	O
No. of red balloons	=	1 5
No. of blue balloons	= +	2 0
Total No. of balloons	=	<u>3 5</u>

Ans = 35 balloons

Do Pg.No.13 in Maths Worksheet

I. Fill in the blanks:

- When a small number is taken away from a big number it is called subtraction.
- The symbol used for subtraction is - (minus).
- The result we get in subtraction is called difference.
- When a number is subtracted from the same number the answer is zero.

5. We cannot subtract a number from zero.

II. Subtraction facts:

1. When we subtract one from any number we get the number before.

Eg: $5 - 1 = 4$
 $11 - 1 = 10$

2. When a number is subtracted from the same number the answer is zero.

Eg: $15 - 15 = 0$
 $4 - 4 = 0$

III. Subtract (1d-1d)

a)	$\begin{array}{r} 7 \\ (-) 2 \\ \hline 5 \end{array}$	b)	$\begin{array}{r} 4 \\ (-) 4 \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$	c)	$\begin{array}{r} 8 \\ (-) 3 \\ \hline 5 \end{array}$
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IV. Subtract (2d-1d) without borrowing:

a)	$\begin{array}{r} \text{T O} \\ 1 7 \\ (-) 2 \\ \hline 1 5 \end{array}$	b)	$\begin{array}{r} \text{T O} \\ 2 5 \\ (-) 1 \\ \hline 2 4 \end{array}$	c)	$\begin{array}{r} \text{T O} \\ 3 8 \\ (-) 5 \\ \hline 3 3 \end{array}$
----	---	----	---	----	---

V. Subtract (2d-2d) without borrowing:

a)	$\begin{array}{r} \text{T O} \\ 7 5 \\ (-) 2 3 \\ \hline 5 2 \end{array}$	b)	$\begin{array}{r} \text{T O} \\ 4 2 \\ (-) 1 2 \\ \hline 3 0 \end{array}$	c)	$\begin{array}{r} \text{T O} \\ 6 8 \\ (-) 2 5 \\ \hline 4 3 \end{array}$
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Do Pg.No.90, 91, 92, 95, 98 in Maths Text Book

VI. Subtract (3d-3d) without borrowing:

a)	$\begin{array}{r} \text{H T O} \\ 7 3 5 \\ (-) 2 1 2 \\ \hline 5 2 3 \end{array}$	b)	$\begin{array}{r} \text{H T O} \\ 9 8 6 \\ (-) 5 3 4 \\ \hline 4 5 2 \end{array}$
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VII. **Word Problem:**

1. There are 65 birds in a tree. 23 birds flew away. How many birds are left?

Solution:

		$\begin{array}{r} \text{T O} \\ 6 5 \\ (-) 2 3 \\ \hline 4 2 \end{array}$
No. of birds in the tree	=	6 5
No. of birds flew away	= (-)	2 3
No. of birds left	=	4 2

Ans: 42 birds

Do Pg.No.102, 103 in Maths Textbook

Chapter -14
Birds Come, Birds Go

August

I. Add (2d+2d) with carry over:

a)	$\begin{array}{r} \boxed{1} \\ \text{T O} \\ 4 4 \\ (+) 1 6 \\ \hline 6 0 \end{array}$	b)	$\begin{array}{r} \boxed{1} \\ \text{T O} \\ 5 7 \\ (+) 3 5 \\ \hline 9 2 \end{array}$
----	--	----	--

II. Add (3d +3d) with carryover:

a)	$\begin{array}{r} \boxed{1} \quad \boxed{1} \\ \text{H T O} \\ 2 8 4 \\ (+) 6 3 6 \\ \hline 9 2 0 \end{array}$	b)	$\begin{array}{r} \boxed{1} \\ \text{H T O} \\ 6 2 5 \\ (+) 0 4 8 \\ \hline 6 7 3 \end{array}$
----	--	----	--

III. Subtract (2d - 2d) with borrowing:

a) T O $\begin{array}{r} \boxed{6} \quad \boxed{14} \\ \cancel{7} \quad 4 \\ (-) \quad 3 \quad 5 \\ \hline 3 \quad 9 \end{array}$	b) T O $\begin{array}{r} \boxed{5} \quad \boxed{12} \\ \cancel{6} \quad 2 \\ (-) \quad 3 \quad 6 \\ \hline 2 \quad 6 \end{array}$
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Do Pg.No.14, 15, 16 in Maths Worksheet.

Do Pg.No.114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 122, 123 in Maths Textbook

IV. Subtract (3d - 3d) with borrowing:

a) H T O $\begin{array}{r} \boxed{1} \quad \boxed{5} \quad \boxed{10} \\ 9 \quad \cancel{6} \quad \cancel{0} \\ (-) \quad 2 \quad 4 \quad 5 \\ \hline 7 \quad 1 \quad 5 \end{array}$	b) H T O $\begin{array}{r} \quad \quad \quad \boxed{6} \quad \boxed{12} \\ 8 \quad \cancel{7} \quad \cancel{2} \\ (-) \quad 1 \quad 3 \quad 5 \\ \hline 7 \quad 3 \quad 7 \end{array}$
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Chapter -7
Jugs and Mugs

OCTOBER

I. Choose the correct answer:

1. Litre and millilitre are the units of capacity.
 a) gram b) capacity c) kilogram
2. Capacity of a glass of milk is millilitre.
 a) metre b) centimetre c) millilitre
3. 1 litre = 1000ml.
 a) 1000ml b) 100ml c) 100cm

II. Measurement of capacity:

1 kl = 1000 l;	Kl = Kilolitre
1 l = 100 cl	l = litre
1 l = 1000 ml;	ml = millilitre
1 cl = 10 ml;	cl = centilitre

Do Pg.No.47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 54, 55 in Maths Text Book

Chapter -13
THE LONGEST STEP

I. Match the following:

- 1) Length of a pencil - Centimetre
- 2) Height of a building - Metre
- 3) Length of a table - 5 hand span

II. Measurement of length:

- 1) 1 Km= 1000 m; km = kilometre
- 2) 1 m = 100 cm; m = metre
- 3) 1 m = 1000 mm; mm = millimetre
- 4) 1 cm = 10 mm; cm = centimetre

- (i) Do Pg.No.107, 108, 109 & 110 in Maths Text Book.
- (ii) Do Pg.No.42, 43, 44, 45 in Maths worksheet.

MULTIPLICATION

Tables (4 to 9)

I. Fill in the blanks:

1. The symbol for multiplication is X.
2. Repeated addition is called multiplication.
3. The numbers that are multiplied are called factors.
4. Factor x Factor = Product

II. Observe the figure and fill in the blanks:

a)  = $\underline{3} \times \underline{2} = \underline{6}$

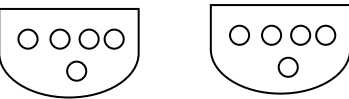
b)  = $\underline{3} \times \underline{3} = \underline{9}$

III. Write each repeated addition as multiplication factor:

a) $6 + 6 + 6 = 18$
 $3 \times 6 = 18$

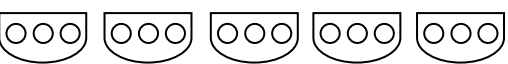
b) $3 + 3 + 3 = 9$
 $3 \times 3 = 9$

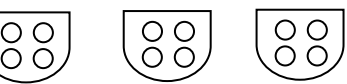
IV. Pictorial representation:

a)  = $2 \times 5 = 10$

b)  = $6 \times 2 = 12$

V. Represent pictorially:

a) 5×3


b) 3×4


Do Pg.No.26, 28 in Maths worksheet.

VI. Multiply:

	T	O		
a) 4	b) 1	0	c) 7	d) 9
(x) 3	(x) 6	(x) 5	(x) 4	
<u>12</u>	<u>60</u>	<u>35</u>	<u>36</u>	

VII. Multiply (2d x 1d) without carryover:

	T	O		
a) 3	3	b) 4	2	
(x) 3	(x) 2	(x) 2		
<u>99</u>	<u>84</u>			

VIII. Multiply (2d x 1d) with carryover:

a) T	O		
2			
5	4	T	O
(x) 5		2	0
<u>270</u>			

b) T	O		
2			
4	7	T	O
(x) 4		2	8
<u>188</u>			

c) T	O		
1			
6	4	T	O
(x) 4		1	6
<u>256</u>			

Do Pg.No.27, 29 in Maths Worksheet.

IX. Word Problem:

1. There are 32 ice creams in a box. Hari bought 8 boxes. How many ice creams are there in all?

Solution:



	T	O	
No. of ice creams in a box =	1		
No. of boxes Hari bought =	3	2	T
Total No. of ice creams =	(x) 8		O
	<u>256</u>		1



Ans: 256 ice creams

I. Fill in the blanks:

1. The symbol for rupee is ₹.
2. Short form of paise is p.
3. One rupee = 100 paise.
4. One rupee = 50p + 50 p
- 5) ₹ 50 + ₹ 20 + ₹ 20 + ₹ 10 = ₹ 100
- 6) Money can be counted in the form of notes and coins.

II. Count and Write:

1)  +  = ₹ 60

2)  +  = ₹ 30

Do Pg.No.57, 58, 62, 65 in Maths Text Book

III. (i) Write the following rupees and paise together:

- a) 25 rupees 20 paise = ₹ 25.20 p
- b) 15 rupees 15 paise = ₹ 15.15 p

(ii) Write the following amount of money in the long

(Expanded) form

- a) ₹ 30.75 = 30 rupees 75 paise
- b) ₹ 20.00 = 20 rupees

Do Pg.No.17, 18, 19 in Maths Worksheet.

I. Fill in the blanks:

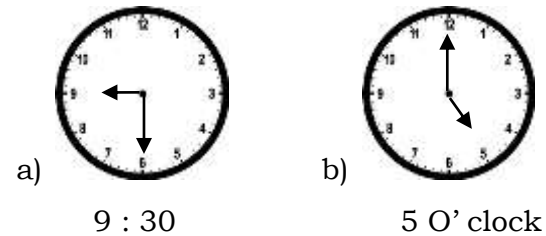
1. The short hand shows the hour.
2. The long hand is called the minute hand.
3. A day has 24 hours.

II. Match the following:

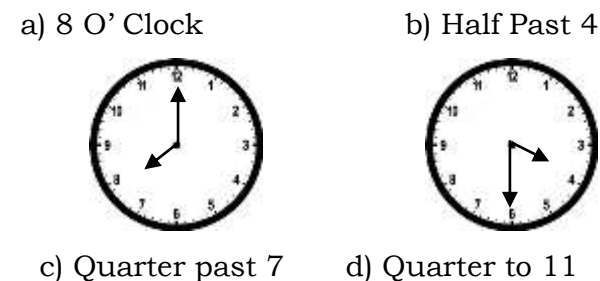
1. One hour - 60 minutes
2. Long hand - minute hand
3. Short hand - hour hand
4. One day - 24 hours
5. One year - 12 months
6. February - 28 days
7. One week - 7 days

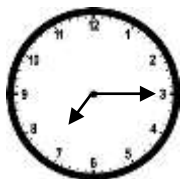
Do Pg.No 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 75 (in the Maths Textbook)

III. Write the time shown in the clock:



IV. Draw the hands in the clock





Do Pg. No 23, 24, 25 in Maths work sheet.

Chapter – 10: Fractions

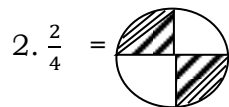
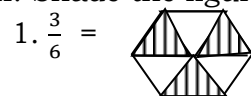
January

I. Fill in the blanks:

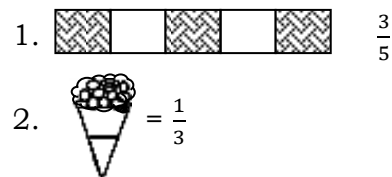
1. A fraction is a part of a whole.
2. The number above the line is called numerator.
3. The number below the line is called denominator.
4. One half is written as $\frac{1}{2}$.
5. One third is written as $\frac{1}{3}$.
6. One fourth is written as $\frac{1}{4}$.
7. Three fourth is written as $\frac{3}{4}$.

8. $\frac{5}{8}$ \longrightarrow Numerator
 \longrightarrow Denominator

II. Shade the figure to show the given fraction:



III. Write the fraction for the shaded parts



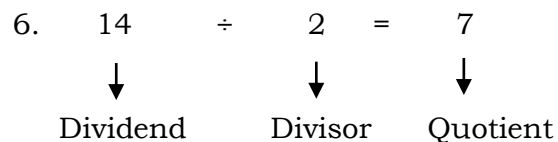
Do Pg.No. 34, 35, 36, 37, 38 in Maths worksheet Book.

Chapter – 11: Division

JANUARY

I. Fill in the blanks:

1. Division is repeated subtraction.
2. The symbol used for division is \div .
3. The number which is to be divided is the dividend.
4. The number which divides is the divisor.
5. The result is the quotient.



Do Pg. No 30,31 in Maths worksheet.

II. Multiplication and Division are related.

Write the two division facts for the given multiplication facts:

- | | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| a) $2 \times 5 = 10$ | b) $3 \times 6 = 18$ | c) $4 \times 3 = 12$ |
| $10 \div 2 = 5$ | $18 \div 3 = 6$ | $12 \div 4 = 3$ |
| $10 \div 5 = 2$ | $18 \div 6 = 2$ | $12 \div 3 = 4$ |

Do Pg. No 32 in Maths work sheet.

III. Write the dividend, divisor and quotient for the following.

a) $30 \div 6 = 5 \rightarrow$ Dividend 30, Divisor 6, Quotient 5.

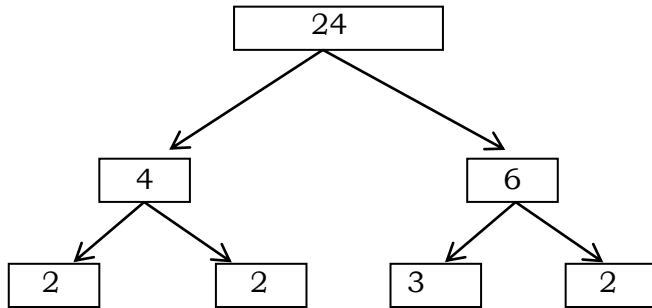
b) $18 \div 2 = 9 \rightarrow$ Dividend 18, Divisor 2, Quotient 9.

c) $42 \div 7 = 6 \rightarrow$ Dividend 42, Divisor 7, Quotient 6.

IV. Divide:

a) $15 \div 3 = \boxed{5}$ b) $36 \div 9 = \boxed{4}$ c) $28 \div 7 = \boxed{4}$ d) $20 \div 4 = \boxed{5}$

V. Complete the following:



Do Pg.No.33 in Maths worksheet.

VI. Divide Using Long Division (Without Remainder)

a) $36 \div 3$

$3 \overline{) 36}$	$\begin{array}{r} 12 \\ -3 \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$	\rightarrow Quotient	$3 \times 1 = 3$
	$\begin{array}{r} 06 \\ -3 \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$		$3 \times 2 = 6$
	$\begin{array}{r} 06 \\ -6 \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$		$3 \times 3 = 9$
	$\begin{array}{r} 06 \\ -6 \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$		$3 \times 4 = 12$
	$\begin{array}{r} 06 \\ -6 \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$		$3 \times 5 = 15$
	$\begin{array}{r} 06 \\ -6 \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$		$3 \times 6 = 18$

Q = 12; R = 0

b) $84 \div 2$

$2 \overline{) 84}$	$\begin{array}{r} 42 \\ -8 \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$	\rightarrow Quotient	$2 \times 1 = 2$
	$\begin{array}{r} 04 \\ -4 \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$		$2 \times 2 = 4$
	$\begin{array}{r} 04 \\ -4 \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$		$2 \times 3 = 6$
	$\begin{array}{r} 04 \\ -4 \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$		$2 \times 4 = 8$
	$\begin{array}{r} 04 \\ -4 \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$		$2 \times 5 = 10$
	$\begin{array}{r} 04 \\ -4 \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$		$2 \times 6 = 12$

Q = 42; R = 0

VII. Divide Using Long Division (with remainder)

a) $87 \div 4$

$4 \overline{) 87}$	$\begin{array}{r} 21 \\ -8 \\ \hline 07 \\ -4 \\ \hline 3 \end{array}$	\rightarrow Quotient	$4 \times 1 = 4$
			$4 \times 2 = 8$
			$4 \times 3 = 12$
			$4 \times 4 = 16$
			$4 \times 5 = 20$
			$4 \times 6 = 24$

Q = 21

R = 3

b) $72 \div 5$

$5 \overline{) 72}$	$\begin{array}{r} 14 \\ -5 \\ \hline 22 \\ -20 \\ \hline 20 \\ -20 \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$	\rightarrow Quotient	$5 \times 1 = 5$
			$5 \times 2 = 10$
			$5 \times 3 = 15$
			$5 \times 4 = 20$
			$5 \times 5 = 25$
			$5 \times 6 = 30$

Q = 14

R = 2

Chapter-15
How Many Ponytails

FEBRUARY

i) Refer Text Book Pg.No.124, 125, 126, 127, 128 in Maths

Text Book.

ii) Do Pg.No.46, 47, 48 in Maths Worksheet.